

California State University Channel Islands

2009 Facilities Projects

Final
**Supplemental
Environmental
Impact Report**
SCH # 1999121111

February 2009

**Final
Supplemental
Environmental Impact Report**

for

**California State University Channel Islands
2009 Facilities Projects**

State Clearinghouse # 1999121111

Prepared for:

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2009 Facilities Projects**

***Final*
Supplemental Environmental Impact Report**

Table of Contents

	Page
Executive Summary	ES-1
1.0 Introduction	
1.1 Background.....	1-1
1.2 Purpose, Scope and Legal Authority	1-2
1.3 Site Authority, Specific Reuse Plan, Master Plan	1-5
1.4 Lead, Responsible and Trustee Agencies	1-6
2.0 Project Description	
2.1 Project Title	2-1
2.2 Lead Agency and Local Representative	2-1
2.3 Project Location.....	2-1
2.4 Existing Site Characteristics	2-1
2.5 Project Characteristics	2-4
2.6 Discretionary Actions Which May Be Required	2-21
2.7 Project Objective and Need	2-22
3.0 Environmental Setting	
3.1 Regional Setting	3-1
3.2 Site Specific Setting.....	3-1
3.3 Cumulative Development	3-2
4.0 Environmental Impact Analysis	4-1
4.1 Aesthetics	4.1-1
4.2 Air Quality	4.2-1
4.3 Biological Resources	4.3-1
4.4 Cultural Resources.....	4.4-1
4.5 Hydrology and Water Quality	4.5-1
4.6 Hazards and Hazardous materials.....	4.6-1
4.7 Transportation/Traffic	4.7-1
5.0 Long Term Effects	5-1
5.1 Economic Growth	5-1
5.2 Population Growth	5-1
5.3 Removal of Obstacles to Growth.....	5-1
5.4 Global Climate Change	5-2



6.0 Alternatives.....	6-1
6.1 Alternative 1: No Project.....	6-1
6.2 Alternative 2: No Open Space Conveyance	6-3
6.3 Alternative 3: Structured Parking.....	6-5
6.4 Alternative Sites	6-6
6.5 Environmentally Superior Alternative	6-7
7.0 References and Report Preparers	
7.1 References	7-1
7.2 Agencies/Individuals Contacted	7-3
7.3 Report Preparers	7-3
8.0 Addenda and Errata/Comments and Responses	8-1
8.1 Addenda and Errata.....	8-1
8.2 Comments and Responses.....	8-4

List of Figures

Figure 2-1	Regional Location	2-2
Figure 2-2	Site Location Map	2-3
Figure 2-3(a)	2009 Facilities Projects	2-5
Figure 2-3(b)	2009 Facilities Projects Open Space Conveyance Area.....	2-7
Figure 2-4	General Roadways, Bridges and Levee	2-11
Figure 2-5	Typical Landscaping Primary Access Roadway	2-13
Figure 2-6	Pedestrian Bridge.....	2-15
Figure 2-7	Typical Levee Section	2-19
Figure 4.1-1(a)	View Corridors	4.1-7
Figure 4.1-1(b)	View Corridors.....	4.1-9
Figure 4.3-1	Habitat Map.....	4.3-3
Figure 4.3-2	Special-Status Elements Tracked by CNDDb in the Vicinity of CSUCI	4.3-13
Figure 4.3-3	Critical Habitat	4.3-21
Figure 4.3-4	Jurisdictional Waters and Wetlands (2008) within Long Grade Canyon Creek at CSUCI.....	4.3-24
Figure 4.5-1	Calleguas Creek 100 Year Flood Plain	4.5-4
Figure 4.7-1	Existing Average Daily Traffic Volumes	4.7-3
Figure 4.7-2	Project Trip Distribution	4.7-6
Figure 4.7-3	Internal Intersection Traffic Volumes	4.7-10
Figure 4.7-4	Buildout Average Daily Traffic Volumes	4.7-14

List of Tables

Table 3-1	Cumulative Development	3-2
Table 4.2-1	Ambient Air Quality Data at the El Rio Monitoring Station	4.2-3
Table 4.2-2	Current Federal and State Ambient Air Quality Standards and Attainment Status	4.2-5
Table 4.2-3	Construction Emission Estimates	4.2-7
Table 4.3-1	California Native Plant Society List Definitions.....	4.3-10



Table 4.3-2	California Native Plant Society List Threat Code Extensions	4.3-10
Table 4.3-3	California Natural Diversity Database Element Ranking System	4.3-11
Table 4.3-4	Special-Status Wildlife Species Tracked in the Vicinity of CSUCI.....	4.3-15
Table 4.3-5	Special-Status Plant Species Tracked in the Vicinity of CSUCI.....	4.3-19
Table 4.3-6	Sensitive Habitats Tracked in the Vicinity of CSUCI.....	4.3-23
Table 4.3-7	USACE and RWQCB Jurisdictional Acreage within the New Access Road Area.....	4.3-24
Table 4.3-8	CDFG Jurisdictional Acreage within the Study Area	4.3-24
Table 4.7-1	Existing Average Daily Traffic.....	4.7-4
Table 4.7-2	CSUCI Campus Trip Generation	4.7-7
Table 4.7-3	Campus Traffic Distribution	4.7-7
Table 4.7-4	Intersection Level of Service Criteria	4.7-8
Table 4.7-5	CSUCI Campus Volumes on New Entry Road	4.7-9
Table 4.7-6	Projected Level of Service	4.7-9
Table 4.7-7	Open Space Conveyance Trip Generation	4.7-12
Table 4.7-8	Average Daily Traffic Volumes at Buildout.....	4.7-13
Table 6-1	Comparison of the Environmental Impacts of Project Alternatives.....	6-8

Appendices

Appendix A	Scoping Comments, NOP Comments, and Initial Study
Appendix B	Air Quality Data
Appendix C	Biological Resources
Appendix D	Traffic Studies
Appendix E	Summary of Mitigation Measures

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document was available for public review from December 23, 2008, through February 6, 2009. During this time, written comments were forwarded to the Lead Agency local representative indicated below. The Draft EIR and supporting documents were also available for review on the internet at: <http://www.csuci.edu/opc/planningdesignconstruction.htm>., while printed copies were available at the John Spoor Broome Library, the Camarillo Library, and the Oxnard Public Library. During the public review period, seven written comment letters were received on the Draft SEIR. Those comment letters and responses to the comment letters are contained in Section 8.0 Addenda and Errata/Comments and Responses. The Final SEIR for the 2009 Facilities Project presents modifications to the Draft SEIR text as a result of further informational clarifications.

This section summarizes the characteristics of the proposed project, as well as the project's environmental impacts and recommended mitigation measures.

PROJECT SYNOPSIS

Project Sponsor and Lead Agency

The Trustees of the California State University
400 Golden Shore
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Locally represented by:

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Project Description

For CEQA analysis purposes, the project consists of details and modifications to planned improvements, modifications to existing mitigation measures, and a potential future open space conveyance to the CSUCI campus. The master plan area and the recent 153-acre acquisition area ("New Access Road Area") are shown on Figures 2-3a. Improvements in these areas were previously envisioned under the 2004 Campus Master Plan and earlier plans. The current designs are more detailed than those analyzed previously, and additional background studies have been conducted. In addition, the County of Ventura is seeking to convey Camarillo Regional Park to the CSUCI ("Open Space Conveyance Area"), as illustrated in Figure 2-3b. The proposed project encompasses the following primary tasks.



1. Proposed design details for the roadway access, accompanying bridges and parking, including the following specific potential facility features in the New Access Road Area:
 - *Installation of a sanitary sewer line crossing Long Grade Canyon Creek*
 - *Elevated road and parking light fixtures*
 - *Decrease in tree coverage in parking lots (“orchard style plantings”)*
 - *Lighted site monument sign and message board*
 - *Change in flood protection for the access road from 100 year to 25 year*
 - *Burial of SCE and Verizon lines in association with grading of the New Access Roadway Area*
 - *Cultural resource mitigation*
 - *Substitution of bike lanes on the roadway for separated Class I bike path*
2. Final flood control levee design; including:
 - *Lighted bike paths on the new and old levees*
3. Modification of mitigation conditions from prior Certified EIRs to enable structures and lighting supportive of athletic facilities within the 153-acre site and elsewhere on the campus; including:
 - *Addition of sports field lighting to facilitate use of the fields after dark by the students and the community*
 - *Potential installation of bleachers at some fields*
 - *Potential installation of washroom and locker facilities in conjunction with the sports fields*
 - *Addition of sport field lights near Potrero Road*
4. Acceptance of the potential future conveyance from the County of Ventura of about 370 acres (Camarillo Regional Park) adjacent to the north side of the existing campus property for a multi-use regional education and recreation area, consistent with the previous intended use of the area; and
5. Upgrade of an electrical power substation near the existing cogeneration facility as necessary to handle the campus’ increasing electrical demand.

These changes comprise the focus of analysis of this 2009 Facilities Projects Supplemental EIR.

ALTERNATIVES

The analysis in this SEIR concludes that no unavoidably significant impacts would occur from implementation of the proposed project. As such, alternatives were chosen that could potentially reduce certain impacts further. The EIR considered three alternatives to the proposed project: (1) No Project (2004 Master Plan would continue to apply); (2) No open space conveyance would be accepted from the County of Ventura (370-acre parcel); and (3) Structured parking would be developed rather than surface parking. Each of the alternatives has specific issue areas that are environmentally superior to the proposed project. However, they also



contain increased impacts as compared to the proposed project. Overall, Alternative 1, No Project, is considered environmentally superior among the three options since it eliminates most of the impacts. Among the other alternatives, the No Open Space Conveyance alternative is superior in one area and inferior in another. The Structured Parking alternative is superior in three areas and inferior in three. Accordingly, the alternatives are equal overall in environmental impact, and neither the proposed project nor any alternatives would result in significant unavoidable environmental impacts.

SUMMARY OF IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Table ES-1 includes a brief description of the environmental issues relative to the proposed project, the identified environmental impacts, proposed mitigation measures, and residual impacts. Impacts are categorized by classes. Class II, potentially significant impacts are significant adverse impacts that can be feasibly mitigated to less than significant levels and which require findings to be made under Section 15091 of the *CEQA Guidelines*. Class III, less than significant impacts may be adverse, but do not exceed the threshold level and does not require mitigation or findings. Class IV, beneficial impacts would reduce existing environmental problems or hazards.

No Class I unavoidably significant impacts were identified as part of the project. Therefore, no statement of overriding considerations pursuant to Section 15093 of the *CEQA Guidelines* is required. Mitigation measures from the 1998 FEIR and the 2000 SEIR are included in their entirety in Appendix E for reference. Mitigation measures that have been modified by deletion or addition of text are shown in underline and ~~striketrough~~ format.

Table ES-1
Summary of Environmental Impacts,
Mitigation Measures, and Residual Impacts

Effect	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
AESTHETICS		
09-Impact AES-1. The proposed project would alter the public viewshed from County eligible Scenic Highways and the aesthetic condition of the planned access road and surface parking lots would be altered through revised mitigation measures and new design details. The combined aesthetic effects would be considered similar to those proposed in the 2004 Amendment. This is a Class III, <i>less than significant</i> impact.	None necessary.	Less than significant.
09-Impact AES-2. The proposed project would create new sources of light and glare through modifications to planting standards for new surface parking lots, installation	09-AES-2(a) Lighting along the proposed bike paths shall be of a bollard-style design and pedestrian in scale, and shall not exceed a height of fifteen-feet. Fixtures shall be architecturally compatible with surrounding development. When streetlights are included	Less than significant.



Table ES-1
Summary of Environmental Impacts,
Mitigation Measures, and Residual Impacts

Effect	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
<p>of athletic fields lighting at the Potrero Road fields, an electrical substation, and lighting along access roads and bike paths along the old and new levees. Additionally, lighting height standards would change from 30 feet to 33 feet in height. This is considered a Class II, <i>significant but mitigable</i> impact.</p>	<p>to light access points, they shall be at a pedestrian scale.</p> <p>09-AES-2(b) Nighttime lighting fixtures shall utilize induction or other energy efficient light.</p> <p>09-AES-2(c) Surface materials of the electrical substation shall not be constructed of or coated with non-reflective material. If painted, the color shall be a dark hue with a matte-finish. Material and color shall be approved by the CSUCI Campus Architect.</p> <p>09-AES-2(d) All outdoor lighting shall implement the following “dark sky friendly” lighting design specifications by the International Dark-Sky Association to protect the nighttime environment from light pollution including sky glow, glare, light trespass, light clutter, decreased visibility, and energy waste.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low glare lighting equipment shall be incorporated. Area lighting, such as for parking lots, shall utilize full cutoff luminaires. Pedestrian and entry lighting shall utilize full cutoff luminaires. Pedestrian and entry lighting shall utilize full cutoff luminaires or low wattage luminaires. Façade/architectural lighting shall be aimed from the top down or otherwise make certain that any uplight does not escape the lines of the building. • Landscape and security lighting shall be fully shielded so that the majority of light hits the target and is shielded from normal viewing angles and does not cause glare. • Areas shall not be over-lit. Lighting levels shall be kept low so as not to create reflected light that may contribute to sky glow. Projects shall target lower lighting levels and better uniformity for improved safety and security lighting. • Lights shall be turned off when not needed. Landscape and façade lighting shall be turned off after midnight or earlier. Parking lot luminaires shall also be turned off after midnight or earlier. • Project shall consult a certified lighting designer prior to design 	



Table ES-1
Summary of Environmental Impacts,
Mitigation Measures, and Residual Impacts

Effect	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
	selection regarding design techniques and dark sky friendly lighting.	
09-Impact AES-3. The proposed facilities include a potential future Open Space Conveyance Area of about 370 additional acres adjacent to the north side of campus. CSUCI proposes to maintain and enhance the conveyed land for public access. Transfer of the property as proposed for future uses would not have adverse aesthetic impacts. This is a Class III, <i>less than significant impact</i> .	None necessary.	Less than significant.
09-Impact AES-4. Revisions to Previously Adopted Mitigation Measures intended to address previously-identified aesthetic impacts could affect the visual environment by modifying parking lot and lighting standards. These policy changes are considered Class III, <i>less than significant impacts</i> .	None necessary. Modifications to these mitigation measures are part of the proposed project.	Less than significant.
AIR QUALITY		
09-Impact AQ-1 Construction activities for the proposed facilities projects would emit emissions into the atmosphere with the majority of them occurring during the grading phase. However, the APCD has not developed construction-phase emission thresholds. Therefore, impacts are temporary and classified as Class III, <i>less than significant</i> .	Mitigation measures AQ-1(a) and AQ-1(b) from the 1998 Campus Master Plan EIR includes the Ventura County APCD recommended measures to reduce air quality impacts related to construction. The proposed 2009 Facilities Projects would implement these measures. Appendix E contains a listing of all of the mitigation measures from the previous EIRs.	Less than significant.
09-Impact AQ-2 Development of the proposed facilities are consistent with the adopted Campus Master Plans and would not result in growth of the established FTES, resulting in increased operational emissions. Therefore, operational air quality impacts are Class III, <i>less than significant</i> .	None necessary.	Less than significant.



Table ES-1
Summary of Environmental Impacts,
Mitigation Measures, and Residual Impacts

Effect	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES		
<p>09-Impact BIO-1 Potential impacts to endangered or threatened wildlife species or other special-status wildlife species due to the reduction of habitat. Impacts are Class II, <i>significant but mitigable</i>.</p>	<p>The potential for significant effects associated with the current actions is dependent on the location of future, unknown long term development relative to the location of special status wildlife habitat. Subsequent biological field studies are necessary once final plans have been developed such that an actual trail design or other recreational resource is available for assessment and avoidance measures can be implemented. The following mitigation measures are proposed to reduce impacts to endangered and threatened or otherwise special-status wildlife species.</p> <p>09-BIO-1(a) Special-status wildlife species surveys shall be conducted within the Open Space Conveyance Area to determine the presence/absence of any endangered, threatened, or otherwise sensitive wildlife species at such time that specific facilities are proposed. Should the survey results conclude the presence of endangered or threatened species, consultation with USFWS or the CDFG will be required to determine whether or not an incidental take permit may be necessary. Also, prior to the commencement of any subsequent grading operations or other activities involving disturbance of natural habitat, a survey would be conducted to locate special-status wildlife species within 100 feet of the outer extent of projected soil disturbance activities and any special status wildlife species encountered shall be relocated to suitable habitat outside of the fenced construction area by a qualified biologist in accordance with appropriate permits. A biological monitor will also be present at the initiation of vegetation clearing to provide an education program to the construction operators regarding the efforts needed to protect special-status wildlife species. Fencing or flagging would be installed around the limits of grading prior to the initiation of vegetation clearing.</p> <p>09-BIO-1(b) During the winter season prior to construction activities within riparian habitat either along Long Grade Canyon Creek or within the conveyance area, a habitat assessment shall be performed at the specific location of proposed impacts to determine the suitability of the habitat to support least Bell's</p>	Less than significant



Table ES-1
Summary of Environmental Impacts,
Mitigation Measures, and Residual Impacts

Effect	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
	<p>vireo during the breeding season. If the habitat assessment indicates that suitable habitat exists to support breeding and nesting activities by least Bell's vireo, USFWS protocol surveys shall be conducted for least Bell's vireo prior to any construction activity, including vegetation clearing, and including a buffer zone of 300 feet from the proposed construction area. If federal listed endangered or threatened wildlife species are found within any proposed development areas, CSUCI shall obtain the necessary signed copies of an incidental take permit and associated enacting agreements prior to the initiation of alteration of natural habitats containing such species.</p> <p>09-BIO-1(c) Lighting near habitat occupied by special-status wildlife species shall be shielded and directed away from that habitat. Lighting of parking lot areas would be limited to an intensity only sufficient to provide safe passage. Any fixed in place sound amplification equipment shall be shielded from occupied habitat to reduce effects on breeding special-status wildlife species. A qualified biologist will review lighting and sound plans prior to construction to ensure that the proposed plans minimize potential impacts on special-status wildlife species.</p> <p>Please note that additional mitigation measures for nighttime lighting are applied under 09-Impact-AES-2 in Section 4.1 Aesthetics. After successful implementation of the proposed mitigation measures, the level of significance for impacts to special-status wildlife species potentially onsite, would be reduced to less than significant.</p> <p>After successful implementation of Mitigation Measure 09-BIO-2(a), the level of significance for potential impacts to nesting birds would be reduced to less than significant.</p>	
<p>09-Impact BIO-2 Implementation of the proposed project could result in the disturbance or loss of nesting birds. Impacts are Class II, <i>significant but mitigable</i>.</p>	<p>The following mitigation measure revises and updates Mitigation Measure S-BIO-4 from the 2000 SEIR and is proposed to reduce impacts to nesting birds.</p> <p>S-BIO-4 Removal of potential raptor nest trees should be limited to the time period between September 1 to January 31. Alternatively, prior to any trees being removed during the raptor nesting season, a survey for active nests shall be conducted by</p>	<p>Less than significant</p>



Table ES-1
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Effect	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
	<p>a qualified biologist at the site two weeks prior to any scheduled tree removal. If active nests are located, then all construction work must be conducted at least 500 feet from the nest until the young have fledged and are independent of the adults.</p> <p>09-BIO-2 If vegetation clearing (including tree pruning and removal) or other project construction is to be initiated during the bird breeding season (February 1 through August 31), pre-construction/grading surveys shall be conducted by a qualified ornithologist. Surveys would begin 30 days prior to initial disturbance activities and would continue once per week, with the last survey being conducted no more than three days prior to the initiation of clearance/construction work. If a nesting bird or special-status species is located, consultation with the local CDFG representative would occur to determine what avoidance actions may be taken. If any active non-raptor bird nests are found, a suitable buffer area (varying from 25-300 feet) depending on the particular species found is established from the nest, and that area is avoided until the nest becomes inactive (vacated). If any active raptor bird nests are found, a suitable buffer area of typically 250-500 feet from the nest is established, and that area is avoided until the nest becomes inactive (vacated). Limits of construction to avoid a nest should be established in the field with flagging and stakes or construction fencing. Construction personnel should be instructed on the sensitivity of the area. The applicant should record the results of the recommended protective measures described above to document compliance with applicable State and federal laws pertaining to the protection of nesting birds.</p>	
<p>09-Impact BIO-3. Potential impacts to endangered, threatened, or rare plant species or other special-status plant species. Impacts are Class II, <i>significant but mitigable</i>.</p>	<p>The following mitigation measures are proposed to reduce impacts to special-status plant species. These mitigation measures provide for the development of conservation and restoration measures that would result in full mitigation for any loss of listed species. It is at the CDFG's discretion as to whether or not the actions that an applicant may propose meet the criteria listed above such that a finding of "no jeopardy" can be made.</p> <p>09-BIO-3(a) Prior to any future construction activities within native scrub and grassland habitats, floristic spring surveys for sensitive</p>	<p>Less than significant</p>



Table ES-1
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Effect	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
	<p>plant species shall be performed during the blooming period, when species known and potentially onsite are observable and can be identified to species. The supplemental focused rare plant surveys shall follow survey guidelines as developed by CDFG and CNPS, including: 1) the site shall be traversed on foot by walking meandering transects to ensure thorough coverage of the area; 2) surveys shall be spaced throughout the spring and summer growing season to document the site's flora; and 3) surveys shall be floristic in nature, and all plant species observed shall be recorded and identified to a sufficient level to determine rarity. Voucher specimens of unknown taxa shall be collected and brought back to the laboratory for identification, and questionable specimens shall be reviewed by local experts. Any locations of newly observed special-status plant species shall be marked and mapped using a Trimble® GeoXTTM GPS unit capable of sub-meter accuracy.</p> <p>09-BIO-3(b) If a listed endangered, threatened, or rare species occurs within any proposed trail right of way or within the bounds of any subsequent development in the Open Space Conveyance Area, the proposed trail or structure shall be moved or redesigned such that the grading/construction zone shall not be within 200 feet of the identified population.</p> <p>Construction monitors shall be present during grading or other construction activity within 300 feet of known sensitive plant locations. Construction operators shall be educated as to the species identification and sensitivity, and shall be directed to avoid impacts to such plants.</p>	
<p>09-Impact BIO-4 Future unknown recreational development could result in the disturbance or reduction in extent of sensitive Venturan coastal sage scrub habitat. Current near term impacts are Class III, <i>less than significant</i>, but future cumulative impacts may be significant and would require subsequent environmental documentation.</p>	<p>No mitigation necessary based on existing designs.</p>	<p>Less than significant.</p>
<p>09-Impact BIO-5. Implementation of the proposed project would result in the fill of wetland/riparian habitat and</p>	<p>Permits regarding the fill of jurisdictional areas as a consequence of long term growth of CSUCI have previously been obtained and existing mitigation credits are available to meet</p>	<p>Beneficial.</p>



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Effect	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
jurisdictional areas, but such fill is planned for and new wetland areas will be developed as a result of the new levee construction. Impacts are Class IV, <i>beneficial</i> .	<p>the needs of the current project. In addition, the proposed new levee will enclose an area to be developed as wetland and riparian habitat that will pre-mitigate for future growth on the CSUCI campus. Mitigation measures contained in the 2000 SEIR required the replacement of filled wetlands through the creation of new wetlands, as indicated below:</p> <p>S-BIO-3(a) A minimum of 8.1 acres of wetland vegetation and open water resources shall be created as part of the re-aligned Long Grade Canyon channel and wetland restoration area in the 75-acre parcel. This acreage shall be in addition to the 7.1 acres of existing wetland areas, the 2.25 acres of reclaimed water storage, and the 4.4 acres of detention/debris basin.</p> <p>S-BIO-3(b) The wetland area shall be designed to contain a mix of wetland types, including willow scrub, mulefat scrub, and freshwater marsh elements. The wetland restoration plan shall be implemented prior to development of the existing debris basin or the retention basin.</p>	
09-Impact BIO-6. Implementation of the proposed project could potentially impede local wildlife movement. Impacts are Class III, <i>less than significant</i> .	None necessary.	Less than significant.
CULTURAL RESOURCES		
Effect	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
09-Impact CR-1. Construction of the proposed sports fields, parking lots, and access roads in the area between Lewis Road and Long Grade Creek could adversely affect known and unknown cultural resources on the project site. This impact is considered Class II, <i>significant but mitigable</i> .	09-CR-1(a) During construction (including any permitted action requiring physical digging or grading of a project area using mechanical equipment or hand tools, including core sampling, soil borings, work required for placing caissons or footings, planting trees, disking, grubbing, trenching and installation of poles, underground electrical systems, sewers, water mains, or other utilities, or geological/geotechnical testing) within the southeastern corner of the new access roadway area, a Native American monitor shall be hired to observe any ground disturbing activities to a depth of three feet. One Native American monitor per major piece of excavation equipment shall be onsite to ensure that the area is adequately monitored. A professional archaeologist shall be consulted to demarcate the monitoring boundaries and	Less than significant.



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Effect	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
	<p>retained on an on-call basis to assist CSUCI and/ or the Native American monitors should a significant find be encountered. The Native American monitors shall have the authority to stop and redirect the equipment in the area of a significant find until such time that it is properly evaluated by the on-call archaeologist.</p> <p>09-CR-1(b) The parking areas would be built in phases with the west parking area being constructed first. During the design phase for the east parking area, additional mitigation shall be developed to ensure archaeological resources are preserved intact. Mitigation at a minimum shall include capping under the direct supervision of a professional archaeologist and Native American Monitor, soliciting input from the archaeological community to determine the best practices to preserve and protect the resources through capping.</p>	
HYDROLOGY		
Effect	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
<p>09-Impact HYD-1. The updated design and proposed modification of mitigation measure 03-HYD-1 for the proposed primary access road would result in protection from 25-year floods rather than 100-year floods as previously proposed. The impact is Class II, <i>significant but mitigable</i>.</p>	<p>The following mitigation measure revises and updates Mitigation Measures 03-HYD-1 from the 2004 SEIR and S-HYD-1 from the 2000 SEIR.</p> <p>03-HYD-1 09-HYD-1(a) The <u>primary access road, extending southeasterly from Lewis Road, and lying north of Long Grade Canyon Creek, in the expanded 79-acre acquisition area</u> shall be elevated outside the 400 25-year floodplain.</p> <p>S-HYD-1 09-HYD-1(b) The storm drain system for the northern system, <u>as incorporated into the engineered design for the proposed future entrance road</u>, shall be designed to adequately accommodate 400-year 25-year event peak bulked flows through the <u>access road culvert system design of the road and the incorporated system</u>.</p>	Less than significant.
<p>09-Impact HYD-2. The proposed construction of a new earthen levee north of Long Grade Canyon Creek will increase flood water storage capacity, reduce flooding impacts from Long Grade Canyon Creek, and add 10 acres of wetlands to this segment of Long Grade Canyon Creek. This is</p>	None necessary.	Less than significant.



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Effect	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
considered a Class IV <i>beneficial impact</i> .		
09-Impact HYD-3. The proposed construction of lighting poles, a locker room facility and bleachers or risers within the area bounded by the primary access road, Calleguas Creek and Long Grade Canyon Creek would be subject to flooding during storm events that would exceed a 25-year flow. Construction of these improvements within the 100-year floodplain could result in loss of property or exacerbation of downstream flooding. This is a Class II, <i>significant but mitigable impact</i> .	09-HYD-2 Locker facilities, bleachers or risers, and lighting poles shall be designed and engineered to withstand a 100-year flood flow, or shall be elevated above the 100-year floodplain.	Less than significant.
HAZARDS		
Effect	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
09-Impact HAZ-1. Previous agricultural use of the new access road area and the potential future conveyance area could have caused the accumulation of pesticides in the soil. Development in these areas could result in exposure of persons to concentrations of agricultural contaminants and potential health risks. This is a Class II, significant but mitigable, impact.	The following mitigation measure revises and updates Mitigation Measure 03-AG-2 from the 2004 SEIR. 03-AG-2 09-HAZ-1 Prior to the acquisition of soil disturbance within the 158-acre area (new access road area), soil sampling shall be conducted to determine the potential presence of agriculture-related contaminants. If contaminants are present on the site in concentrations exceeding regulatory action levels, a health risk assessment and/or remediation of the affected soils may be required. If necessary, remediation shall be conducted in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations and shall be performed under the oversight and to the satisfaction of the Ventura County Environmental Health Division. Remediation shall utilize appropriate measures such as onsite sequestration or offsite disposal. <u>Onsite Sequestration.</u> The upper ½ foot of soil (or as recommended by the Ventura County Environmental Health Division) shall be removed from contaminated locations, and shall be sequestered on-site in a manner approved by the Ventura County Environmental Health Division. Sequestration necessitates isolation from human and wildlife contact and would require that the soil be buried onsite at depths unlikely to be	Less than significant.



Table ES-1
Summary of Environmental Impacts,
Mitigation Measures, and Residual Impacts

Effect	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
	<p><u>disrupted, or would require capping by pavement or asphalt. Areas suitable for capping might include beneath the parking lots, or beneath roadways. Onsite sequestration shall be conducted as directed by Ventura County Environmental Health.</u></p> <p><u>Offsite Disposal. The upper ½ foot of soil shall be removed from contaminated areas and shall be transported off site and disposed of as hazardous waste at an approved facility in accordance with applicable rules and regulations.</u></p>	
<p>09-Impact HAZ-2. The previous use of the 91-acre parcel (see Figure 2-3(b)) within the potential future open space conveyance area as a spreading ground for sewage sludge processed by the State from the former Camarillo State Hospital could have contaminated the soil in this area. Reuse of this area for a multi-use regional educational and recreation area could result in exposure of persons to concentrations of organic or inorganic contaminants and potential health risks. This is a Class II, <i>significant but mitigable</i>, impact.</p>	<p>09-HAZ-2 Sewage Sludge. Prior to soil disturbance on the 91-acre parcel, soil sampling shall be conducted to determine the potential presence of metals volatile organic compounds, and nitrates. If contaminants are present on the site in concentrations exceeding regulatory action levels, a health risk assessment and/or remediation of the affected soils may be required. If necessary, remediation shall be conducted in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations and shall be performed under the oversight and to the satisfaction of the Ventura County Environmental Health Division. Remediation could include off-site disposal, or on-site sequestration, depending on the contaminant.</p>	Less than significant.
<p>09-Impact HAZ-3. Two plugged and abandoned dry holes were reportedly located in the northeastern portion of the 35-acre parcel and the southeastern portion of the 91-acre parcel during the 2008 Phase I ESA for portions of the potential future open space conveyance area. This is a Class II, <i>significant but mitigable</i>, impact.</p>	<p>09-HAZ-3 Prior to any future development in the vicinity of the former oil wells in the northeastern portion of the 35-acre parcel and the southeastern portion of the 91-acre parcel as shown on Figure 2-3(b), the California Division of Oil, Gas and Geothermal Resources shall be contacted to determine if the oil wells need to be re-abandoned or any other constraints are to be placed on future work in these areas.</p>	Less than significant.
TRAFFIC		
Effect	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
<p>09-Impact T-1. The Primary Access Road and Secondary Access Road as proposed would have sufficient capacity to support the campus traffic at buildout. All new internal intersections would operate at or above LOS D,</p>	None necessary.	Less than significant.



Table ES-1
Summary of Environmental Impacts,
Mitigation Measures, and Residual Impacts

Effect	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
which is within acceptable standards. Therefore, impacts are Class III, <i>less than significant</i> .		
09-Impact T-2. The proposed Facilities Projects would add infrastructure and increase use of campus facilities. However, the proposed facilities, including the potential future Open Space Conveyance Area would not result in a substantial increase in traffic trips beyond that identified in the 2000 Campus Master Plan because the FTES is not being changed. Therefore, impacts are Class III, <i>less than significant</i> .	None necessary.	Less than significant.
09-Impact T-3. The New Access Roadway Area design modifies a previous proposal to construct a Class I bike path adjacent the Primary Access Road. The current proposal involves construction of bike lanes along the shoulders of the Primary and Secondary Access Roadways with additional bike lanes along the new and old levees. This is a Class II, <i>significant but mitigable</i> impact.	09-T-3(a) The bikeways along the primary and secondary access roadways shall be designed as a continuous bicycle linkage with signage and striping to provide a minimum bicycle travel lane of four feet, restricting on-street parking and stopping where necessary to ensure the minimum four foot exclusive cyclist safe travel width. Bikeways shall provide signage and striped connections to pedestrian bridges or provide signage and striped access across vehicular bridge crossings such that conflicts between motorists and cyclists are reduced. 09-T-3(b) The Class I bike paths along the new and old levees shall be designed as a continuous bicycle linkage with signage at Lewis Road and on Campus directing cyclists to the path. Ventura County Watershed Protection District shall be consulted during the design phase to ensure the design does not affect the functions or maintenance of the levee.	Less than significant.
MODIFIED MITIGATION MEASURES AS INDICATED IN THE PROJECT DESCRIPTION		
AES-2(g)	All surface parking areas shall include a minimum of 15% landscaped area, and shading shall cover a minimum of 35% of the surface area when trees are 10 years of age. All surface parking south of Long Grade Canyon Creek shall include perimeter landscaping on all sides and shall achieve a 10% coverage within five years of installation. Perimeter plant material shall be of a sufficient height to obscure vehicle headlights when the parking lot is viewed by a pedestrian at a ten meter distance. Landscaping shall be compatible in design with the existing landscape treatment, as determined by the Master Plan landscape architect. In order to provide visual relief, glare reduction, and shade, large canopy trees planted in an orchard siting arrangement are recommended. Pedestrian amenities shall be incorporated into the surface lot areas, including but not limited to textured	



Table ES-1
Summary of Environmental Impacts,
Mitigation Measures, and Residual Impacts

Effect	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
	paving at aisle crosswalks, walkways through parking aisles, bollard-style lighting, and seating areas.	
S-AES-3(a)	Prior to development, proposed lighting shall be indicated on site plans that demonstrate that spillover of lighting would not affect surrounding areas. Nighttime lighting standards shall be limited to 30 33-feet in height. The lighting plan shall incorporate lighting that directs light pools downward or otherwise shields adjacent areas from glare. Light fixtures that shield excessive brightness at night shall be included in the lighting plan. Non-glare lighting shall be used.	
03-AES-3(b)	Planned surface parking areas shall be landscaped with orchard style plantings, with trees organized in a grid pattern and planted at no less than 30 feet on center. Canopy coverage from directly overhead shall achieve 50% within five years of installation. Perimeter planting areas shall surround parking lot on all sides, and shall measure no less than 10 feet in depth. Perimeter plant material shall be of a sufficient height to obscure vehicle headlights when the parking lot is viewed by a pedestrian at a ten meter distance. Tree species and plant material shall be approved by the Campus Architect.	
03-HYD-1	The <u>primary access road, extending southeasterly from Lewis Road, and lying north of Long Grade Canyon Creek, in the expanded 79-acre acquisition area</u> shall be elevated outside the 400-25-year floodplain.	



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Supplemental EIR analyzes the potential environmental effects of proposed facilities projects to the California State University Channel Islands Master Plan and its amendments. The project consists of details and modifications to planned improvements, modifications to existing mitigation measures, and a potential future conveyance of public open space to the California State University Channel Islands campus, hereafter referred to as CSUCI. Most of the proposed physical improvements were envisioned as part of the 2004 Campus Master Plan and earlier plans. The potential future open space conveyance and the electrical substation were not previously planned, but are part of current proposed improvements. The project's background and the legal basis for preparing an EIR are described below.

1.1 BACKGROUND

The California State University (CSU) has been involved in the establishment of a new public university campus in Ventura County for several years. The preparation and updating of Campus Master Plans are the mechanism with which CSU guides development for its campuses. In September 1998, the Board of Trustees of the CSU certified a Final EIR (1998 FEIR) and adopted a concept Long Range Development Plan for the CSUCI campus. That plan, also referred to as the 1998 Master Plan, provided for land transfer and reuse of the former California State Developmental Hospital in Camarillo to the CSU. The FEIR is hereafter referred to as the 1998 FEIR. The Long Range Development Plan is hereafter referred to as the 1998 Master Plan.

The 1998 Master Plan envisioned a combination of demolition and renovation of core campus area buildings and construction of new academic and research and development space in the campus core. The 1998 Master Plan also included development of 900 residential units within the East Campus. The academic campus was planned to grow into a four-year university serving 15,000 full time equivalent students (FTES) and approximately 1,500 faculty and staff by the year 2025. A total of 11,750 FTES would be served on site, while 3,250 FTES would be served off site. These aspects of the 1998 Master Plan remain unchanged in each of the subsequent Master Plan revisions.

In August 1999, the first 100,000 square feet of classroom space was opened, facilitating the move of the CSU Northridge Off-Campus Center from Ventura to the CSUCI campus. That institution was then renamed the CSU Northridge at Channel Islands.

Following certification of the 1998 FEIR in September 1998, a CSU-directed planning team was established to work on refining the plans for the physical infrastructure and programs on the campus. That work led to a number of land use configuration and design modifications from those of the 1998 Master Plan. These modifications included:

- *land acquisitions;*
- *on-campus site plan modifications;*
- *definition of density and type of residential uses; and*
- *development of the K-8 school on the east campus.*



These modifications were addressed in the 2000 Master Plan. A Final Supplemental EIR (2000 SEIR), which analyzed the potential effects of the 2000 Master Plan, was certified by the Board of Trustees on June 5, 2000. Both the 1998 Master Plan and the 2000 Master Plan Amendment envisioned a combination of demolition and renovation of the core campus area buildings and construction of new academic, research and development and office space in the campus core. The 2000 Master Plan Amendment also provided for development of an elementary school and 900 new residential units in the East Campus.

Between 2000 and 2003, additional modifications to the Master Plan became desirable, and a 2004 Campus Master Plan Amendment was prepared. This amendment included:

- *Expansion of land acquisition area from 75 to 154 acres to accommodate proposed access roads, parking, athletic fields and wetland mitigation areas;*
- *An anaerobic digester and a chiller plant;*
- *Modifications to west quadrangle and academic core;*
- *Relocation of the town center facility; and*
- *Construction of the Chumash demonstration village.*

A Supplemental EIR (2004 SEIR) was certified, and the Master Plan Amendment adopted in January 2004.

The 2009 Facilities Projects SEIR builds upon the previous tiered SEIRs. Both refinements to previously approved project components and newly proposed facilities are now being considered. Proposed new facilities projects not analyzed in previous SEIRs include a future potential approximately 370-acre open space conveyance site (from the County of Ventura to CSUCI) and an electrical substation. Section 2.0, *Project Description*, provides details of the proposed project. The proposed project does not involve any changes to the Year 2025 15,000 FTES targets for the campus.

1.2 PURPOSE, SCOPE and LEGAL AUTHORITY

This draft version of the SEIR document will be used during the public review process for the proposed 2009 Facilities Projects for the CSUCI Master Plan. It is the intent of the CSU Board of Trustees that this document be circulated, reviewed and adopted pursuant to *State CEQA Guidelines*.

The development of property by the applicant requires the discretionary approval of the CSU Site Authority and the CSU Board of Trustees. Therefore, the proposed development of the property is subject to the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). In accordance with Section 15121(a) of the *State of California CEQA Guidelines*, the purpose of this EIR is to serve as an informational document that:

“...will inform public agency decision-makers and the public generally of the significant environmental effect of a project, identify possible ways to minimize the significant effects, and describe reasonable alternatives to the project.”



In accordance with the *CEQA Guidelines*, an Initial Study was prepared for the proposed project to identify issues to be analyzed in the SEIR, and a Notice of Preparation (NOP) was distributed on October 15, 2008 for review by interested public agencies and the public. Comments were accepted through November 2008. In addition, an advertised public scoping meeting to obtain oral input on the project was held on October 29, 2008 on the CSUCI campus. A second scoping meeting to obtain input from students and faculty was held on November 12, 2008. The NOP, Initial Study, written responses to the NOP, and a summary of input gathered at the public scoping meeting are all presented in Appendix A of this SEIR.

As indicated in the Initial Study, certain elements of the proposed Facilities Projects were determined to have potential environmental impacts that were not identified in previous CEQA documentation. Additional focus in review of environmental issues was derived from the input during the SEIR scoping period.

The resulting environmental issues addressed in this SEIR include:

- *Aesthetics*
- *Air Quality*
- *Biological Resources*
- *Cultural Resources*
- *Hazards and Hazardous Materials*
- *Hydrology and Water Quality*
- *Traffic and Circulation*
- *Global Climate Change*

This SEIR, together with the 1998 FEIR, 2000 SEIR, and 2004 SEIR comprise the environmental review documentation for the Campus Master Plan. These documents are available for review at the administrative office of CSUCI, at One University Drive, Camarillo, California 93012 and at the offices of the Trustees of the California State University, 400 Golden Shore, Long Beach, California, 90802-4275.

This SEIR tiers from the 1998 FEIR, 2000 SEIR, and the 2004 SEIR in accordance with Section 15152 of the *State CEQA Guidelines*, which state, in part:

- (a) *"Tiering" refers to using the analysis of general matters contained in a broader EIR (such as one prepared for a general plan or policy statement) with later EIRs and negative declarations on narrower projects; incorporating by reference the general discussions from the broader EIR; and concentrating the later EIR or negative declaration solely on the issues specific to the later project.*
- (b) *Agencies are encouraged to tier the environmental analyses which they prepare for separate but related projects including general plans, zoning changes, and development projects. This approach can eliminate repetitive discussions of the same issues and focus the later EIR or negative declaration on the actual issues ripe for decision at each level of environmental review. Tiering is appropriate when the sequence of analysis is from an EIR prepared for a general plan, policy, or program to an EIR or negative declaration for another plan, policy, or program of lesser*



scope, or to a site-specific EIR or negative declaration. Tiering does not excuse the lead agency from adequately analyzing reasonably foreseeable significant environmental effects of the project and does not justify deferring such analysis to a later tier EIR or negative declaration. However, the level of detail contained in a first tier EIR need not be greater than that of the program, plan, policy, or ordinance being analyzed.

- (d) Where an EIR has been prepared and certified for a program, plan, policy, or ordinance consistent with the requirements of this section, any lead agency for a later project pursuant to or consistent with the program, plan, policy, or ordinance should limit the EIR or negative declaration on the later project to effects which:
 - (1) Were not examined as significant effects on the environment in the prior EIR; or*
 - (2) Are susceptible to substantial reduction or avoidance by the choice of specific revisions in the project, by the imposition of conditions, or other means.**
- (f) A later EIR shall be required when the initial study or other analysis finds that the later project may cause significant effects on the environment that were not adequately addressed in the prior EIR.
 - (1) Where a lead agency determines that a cumulative effect has been adequately addressed in the prior EIR, that effect is not treated as significant for purposes of the later EIR or negative declaration, and need not be discussed in detail.*
 - (2) When assessing whether there is a new significant cumulative effect, the lead agency shall consider whether the incremental effects of the project would be considerable when viewed in the context of past, present, and probable future projects. At this point, the question is not whether there is a significant cumulative impact, but whether the effects of the project are cumulatively considerable.*
 - (3) Significant environmental effects have been “adequately addressed” if the lead agency determines that:
 - (A) they have been mitigated or avoided as a result of the prior environmental impact report and findings adopted in connection with that prior environmental report; or*
 - (B) they have been examined at a sufficient level of detail in the prior environmental impact report to enable those effects to be mitigated or avoided by site specific revisions, the imposition of conditions, or by other means in connection with the approval of the later project.***

This SEIR addresses the issues referenced above and identifies potentially significant environmental impacts, including site-specific and cumulative effects of the project in accordance with the provisions set forth in the *State CEQA Guidelines*. In addition, this SEIR recommends feasible mitigation measures that would reduce or eliminate significant adverse environmental effects. These measures, combined with all applicable mitigation measures and amended mitigation measures from the 1998 FEIR, 2000 SEIR, and 2004 SEIR, would be required as part of development of the proposed project to reduce project-related impacts. A summary of mitigation measures from the 1998 FEIR, 2000 SEIR, and 2004 SEIR is included in Appendix E.

SEIR preparers have consulted pertinent State and, where relevant, local policies and guidelines previously certified and approved CEQA documents, and background documents prepared by CSUCI and the CSUCI Site Authority. A full reference list is contained in Section 7.0, *References*



and Preparers. The level of detail contained throughout this SEIR is consistent with the requirements of CEQA and applicable court decisions. The *State CEQA Guidelines* state:

An EIR should be prepared with a sufficient degree of analysis to provide decision-makers with information which enables them to make a decision which intelligently takes account of environmental consequences. An evaluation of the environmental effects of the proposed project need not be exhaustive, but the sufficiency of an EIR is to be reviewed in light of what is reasonably feasible. Disagreement among experts does not make an EIR inadequate, but, the EIR should summarize the main points of disagreement among the experts. The courts have looked not for perfection but for adequacy, completeness, and a good faith effort at full disclosure (Section 15151).

1.3 SITE AUTHORITY, SPECIFIC REUSE PLAN, MASTER PLAN

In 1998, the California State Legislature adopted Senate Bill 1923, hereafter referred to as the Site Authority Legislation. The legislation established the California State University Channel Islands Site Authority (Site Authority) to facilitate and provide for the financing to transition the former Camarillo State Hospital site for use as the 23rd campus of the California State University system. The legislation provided for the creation of a Site Authority Board composed of representatives of the Trustees of the California State University, the County of Ventura, and one Ventura County city.

In accordance with its authority under SB 1923, the Site Authority Board developed a Specific Reuse Plan to guide the non-academic portions of the CSUCI campus in June 2000. The Specific Reuse Plan guides future development of the Community Development Area (business campus and the residential development). The Specific Reuse Plan also incorporates the CSUCI Architectural Design Guidelines that are intended to guide the physical design details of buildings, open space areas, parking areas, and other features of the campus built environment. The Site Authority is the exclusive government agency with jurisdiction over the reuse plan, including its adoption and implementation.

In its role as property owner, the State, through its agent the CSU, has delegated approval rights over the schematic design of buildings in the Community Development Area to the Site Authority. The Site Authority is responsible for building code compliance and to otherwise manage the development of the Community Development Area; however, it has delegated implementation of those functions to CSU under the Ground Lease. Otherwise, the Site Authority is the sole and exclusive government agency with regulatory jurisdiction over the Community Development Area and Specific Reuse Plan. As such, it will be the agency responsible for approving subdivision of lands, and management of various parcels for sub ground lease purposes. The 2009 Facilities Projects do not materially affect the Community Development Area nor require amendments to the Specific Reuse Plan. Instead, actions are under the jurisdiction of the Board of Trustees of the CSU.



1.4 LEAD, RESPONSIBLE and TRUSTEE AGENCIES

The *CEQA Guidelines* define "lead," "responsible" and "trustee" agencies. The Trustees of the California State University is the lead agency because it has the principal responsibility for approving the Facilities Projects and amendments to the CSUCI Master Plan.

A "responsible agency" refers to public agencies other than the "lead agency" that have discretionary approval over the project. The Army Corps of Engineers would be a responsible agency, since they would be involved in review and permitting under their Clean Water Act Section 404 permitting authority. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the California Department of Fish and Game would also be responsible agencies due to their responsibilities to provide biological input to the 404-permit process. The Ventura County Watershed Protection District may also be a responsible agency concerning alterations or improvements to the Long Grade Canyon channel and the Calleguas Creek channel that may occur within and adjacent to the site.

A "trustee agency" refers to a state agency having jurisdiction by law over natural resources affected by a project. The California Department of Fish and Game is a trustee agency pertaining to wildlife that may be affected by proposed activities affecting the Long Grade Canyon Creek channel.



2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 PROJECT TITLE

California State University Channel Islands Facilities Projects

2.2 LEAD AGENCY and LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE

The Trustees of the California State University
400 Golden Shore
Long Beach, California 90802-4275

Locally represented by:

Alan Paul, Associate Architect
Operations, Planning and Construction
California State University Channel Islands
One University Drive
Arroyo Hall
Camarillo, California 93012

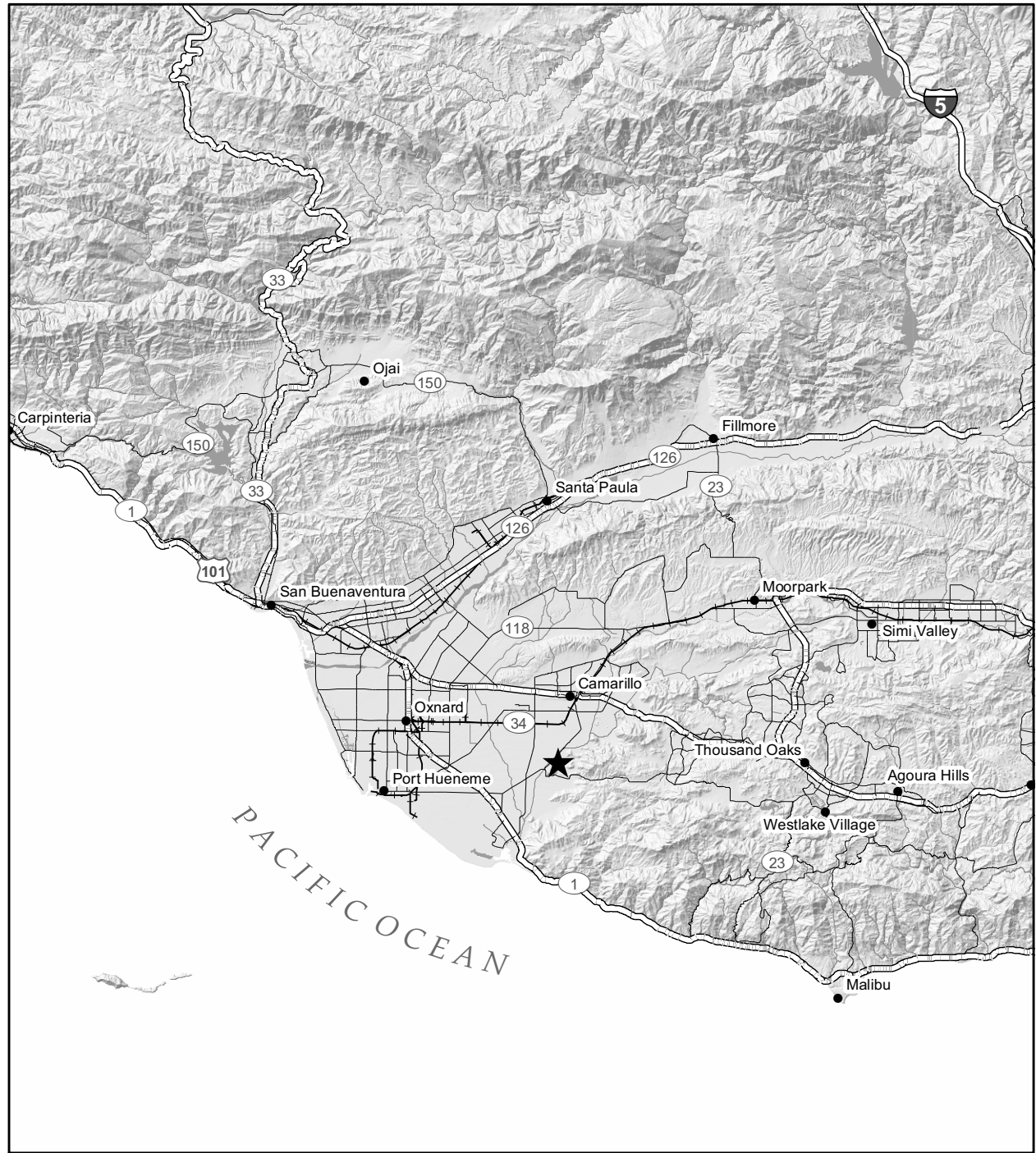
2.3 PROJECT LOCATION

The project site is located in an unincorporated portion of southern Ventura County at the eastern edge of the Oxnard Plain and at the western flank of the Santa Monica Mountains (See Figure 2-1). The CSUCI campus lies 1.5 miles south of the City of Camarillo, northeast of the intersection of Lewis and Potrero Roads and east of Calleguas Creek (See Figure 2-2). Primary access to the site is provided via Lewis Road from the north and south. Regional access is provided by U.S. Highway 101 to the north of the project site and Hueneme Road and State Route 1 from the southwest.

North of the site is Camarillo Regional Park. East of the site is land characterized by natural, steep mountainous terrain. Areas to the southeast, south, and west are in agricultural use. The Camrosa Water District Wastewater Treatment Facility is located north of the southwestern end of the project site and generally west of the main campus. A 28-megawatt cogeneration facility owned by Delta Power Partnership is also located within the project site west of the main campus. This facility has a ground lease with the State of California that will expire in year 2018.

2.4 EXISTING SITE CHARACTERISTICS

The Academic Core of the CSUCI campus is comprised of historic structures that were originally part of the State Developmental Hospital, which occupied the site from 1932 to 1997. Since 1998, portions of some of these buildings have been renovated for use as classrooms, administrative offices, and other university needs. A few areas of the core campus are leased by



Basemap Source: ESRI Data, 2004, and USGS, 2002.

★ Project Location

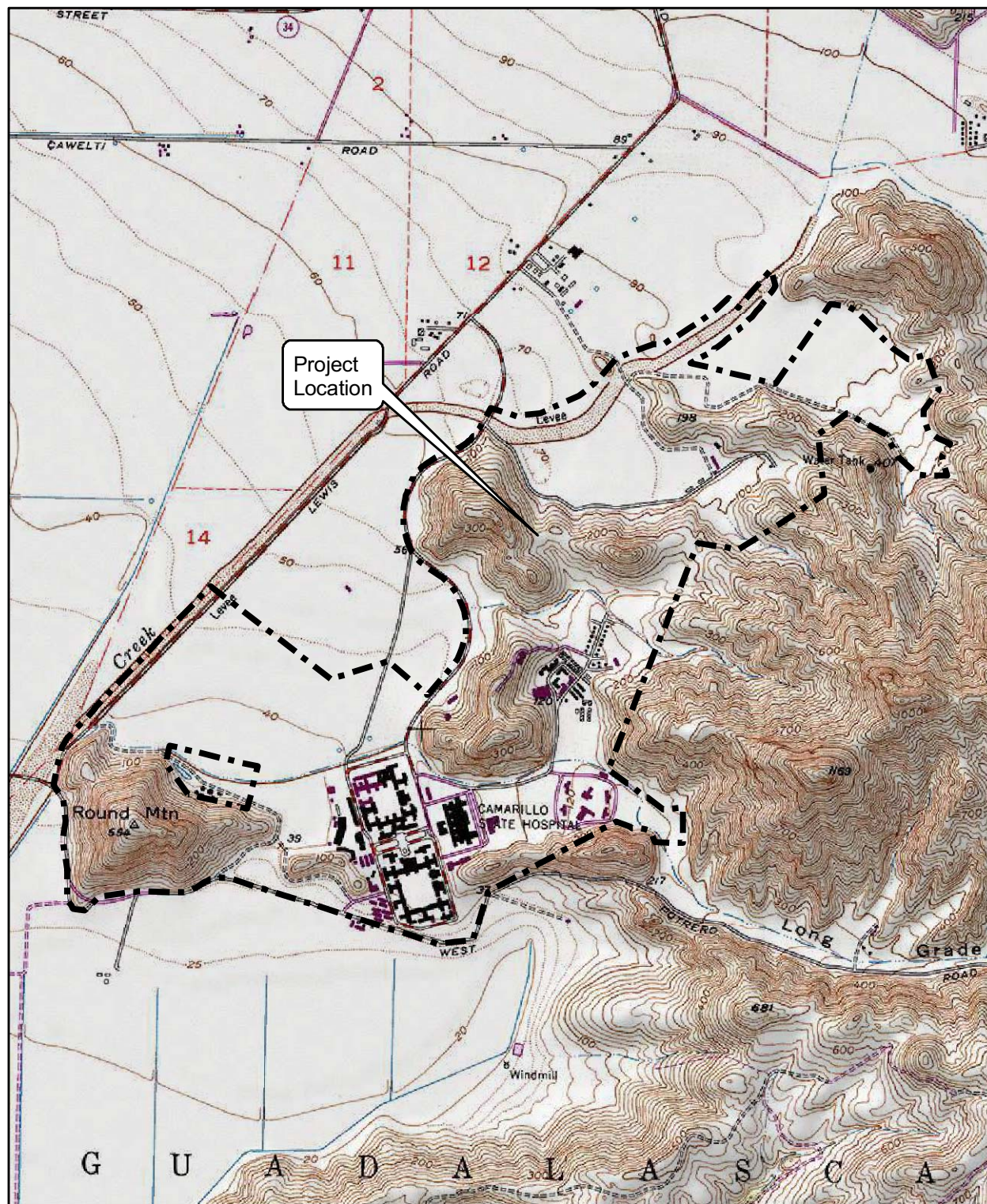


0 5 10 Miles

Regional Location Map

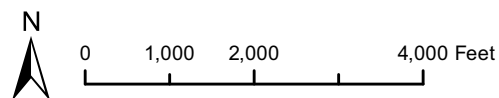
Figure 2-1





Basemap Source: National Geographic TOPOI, 2004 and Boyle Engineering, 2008.

 Site Boundary



Site Location Map

Figure 2-2

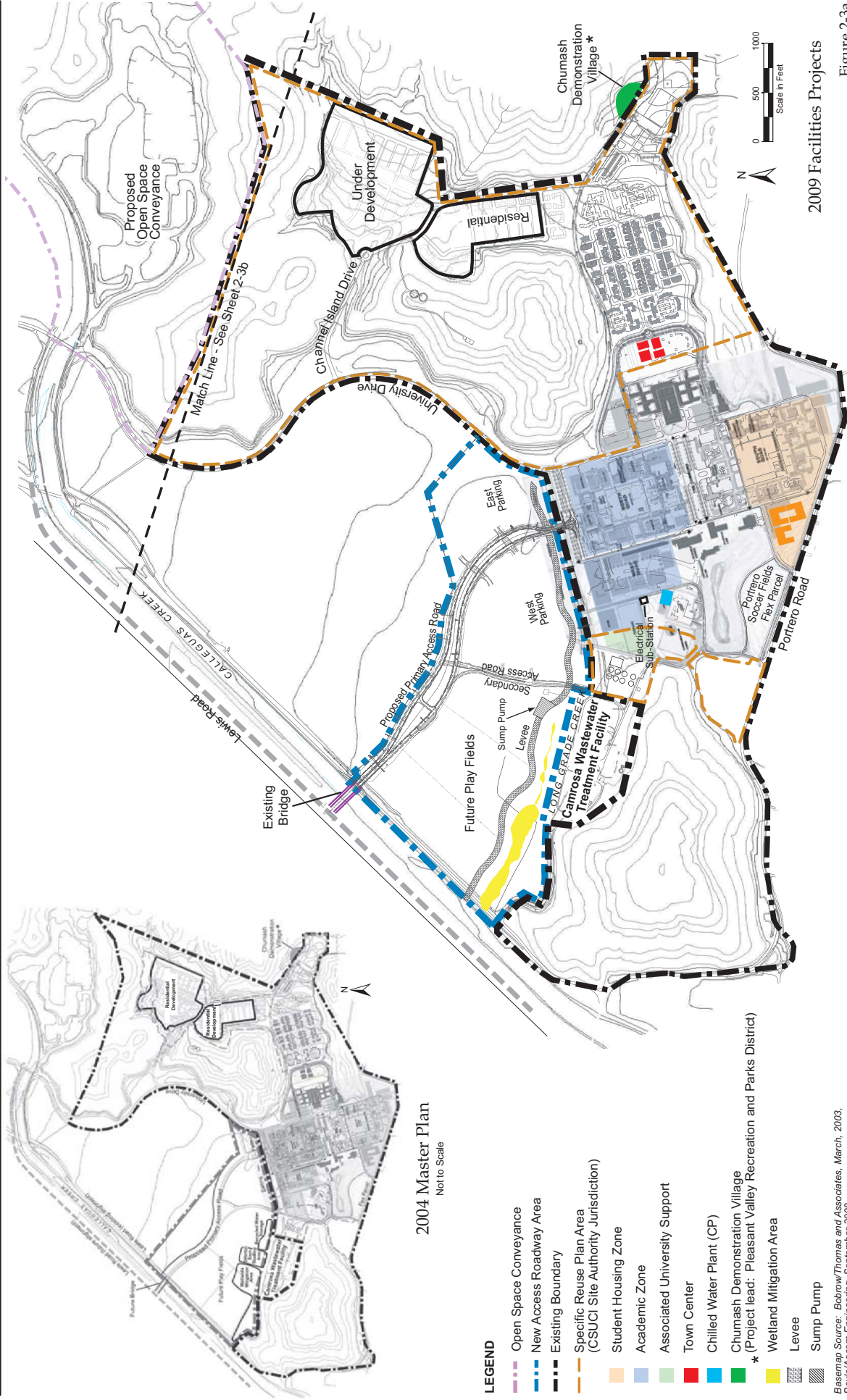
outside tenants. Among the major new structures in the academic core area are the Aliso Science Building (August 2003), two student resident halls, and the John C Broome Library (August 2008). Many other renovations and additions continue. These developments were planned and described in the 1998, 2000, and 2004 Campus Master Plans.

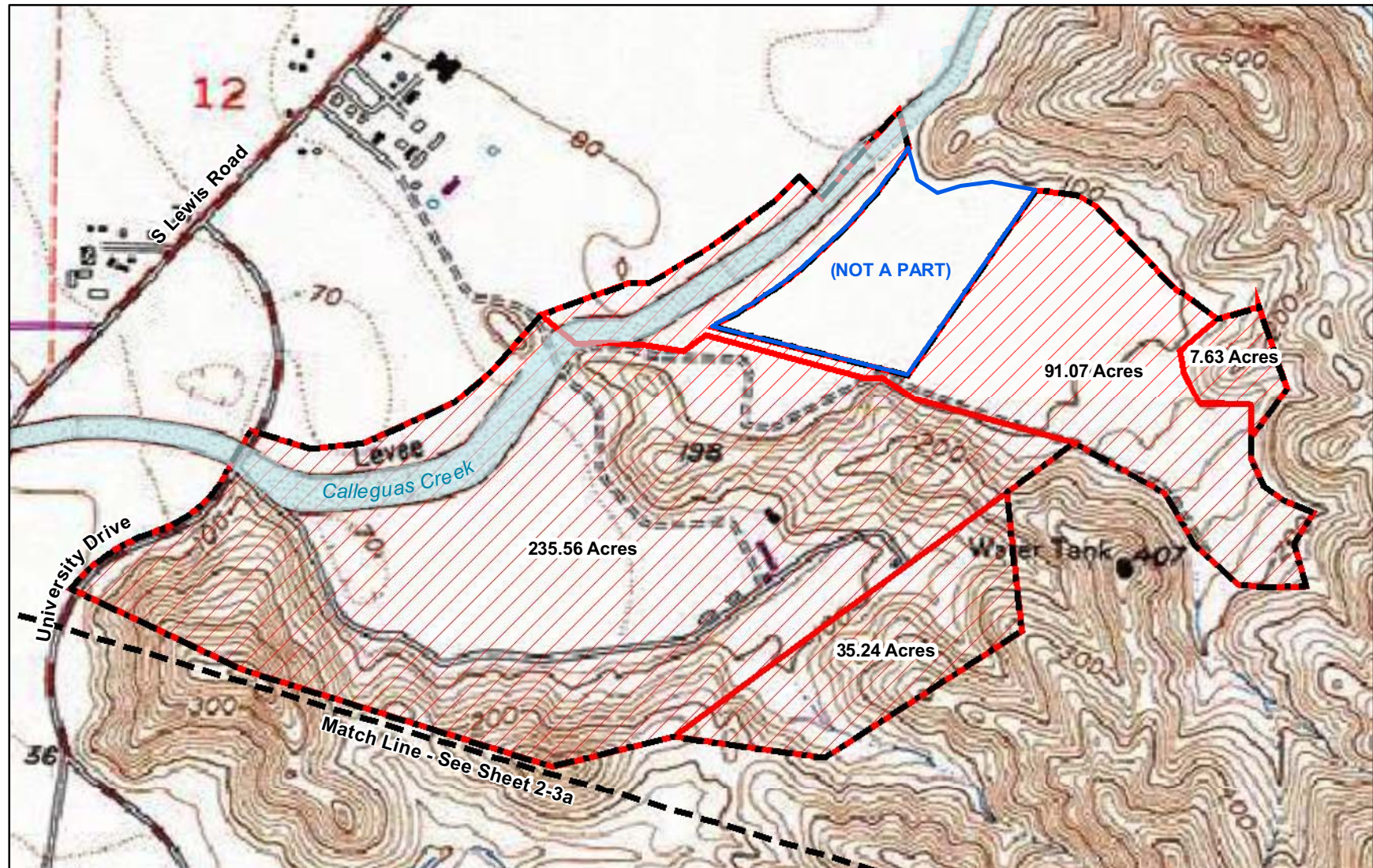
In addition to redevelopment of the Academic Core, the eastern portion of the campus has been transformed by the on-going development of a new residential neighborhood, University Glen, which includes a mix of housing types. Full buildout of the area will eventually include about 900 dwelling units, including single-family detached homes, row townhouses, condominiums, rental apartments and an elementary school. At present, 658 units have been completed, and roads and other infrastructure are in place to serve future development. A pedestrian trail and bikeway encircle the entire area. A Town Center complex of retail uses, office space, and residential units was opened in 2007, just east of the Library and just west of the University Glen area.

2.5 PROJECT CHARACTERISTICS

For CEQA analysis purposes, the project consists of details and modifications to planned improvements, modifications to existing mitigation measures, and a land acquisition for the CSUCI campus. The master plan area and the recent 153-acre acquisition area ("New Access Road Area") are shown on Figures 2-3a. All of the improvements in these areas were previously envisioned under the 2004 Campus Master Plan and earlier plans. The current designs are more detailed than those analyzed previously, and additional background studies have been conducted. In addition, the County of Ventura is seeking to convey Camarillo Regional Park to the CSUCI ("Open Space Conveyance Area"), as illustrated in Figure 2-3b. The proposed project encompasses the following primary tasks.



1. Proposed design details for the roadway access, accompanying bridges and parking, including the following specific potential facility features in the New Access Road Area:
 - *Installation of a sanitary sewer line crossing Long Grade Canyon Creek*
 - *Elevated road and parking light fixtures*
 - *Decrease in tree coverage in parking lots ("orchard style plantings")*
 - *Lighted site monument sign and message board*
 - *Change in flood protection for the access road from 100 year to 25 year*
 - *Burial of SCE and Verizon lines during grading of the New Access Road Area*
 - *Cultural resource mitigation*
 - *Substitution of bike lanes on the roadway for separated Class I bike path*
2. Final flood control levee design; including:
 - *Lighted bike paths on the new and old levees*
3. Upgrade of an electrical power substation near the existing cogeneration facility as necessary to handle the campus' increasing electrical demand.





Basemap Source: ESRI, 2008 and Boyle Engineering, September, 2008.

Legend

-  Proposed Boundary
-  Open Space Conveyance and Restricted Use Area

2009 Facilities Projects
 Open Space Conveyance Area

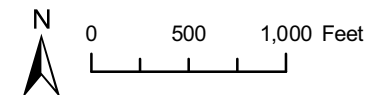


Figure 2-3b

4. Modification of mitigation conditions from prior Certified EIRs to enable structures and lighting supportive of athletic facilities within the 153-acre site and elsewhere on the campus; including:
 - *Addition of sports field lighting to facilitate use of the fields after dark by the students and the community*
 - *Potential installation of bleachers at some fields*
 - *Potential installation of washroom and locker facilities in conjunction with the sports fields*
 - *Addition of sport field lights near Potrero Road*
5. Acceptance of the potential future conveyance from the County of Ventura of about 370 acres (Camarillo Regional Park) adjacent to the north side of the existing campus property for a multi-use regional education and recreation area, consistent with the previous intended use of the area; and

These changes comprise the focus of analysis of this 2009 Facilities Projects Supplemental EIR.

2.5.1 Access Roads, Bridges, and Parking.

The proposed facilities improvements in the New Access Road Area include two phases. The first phase includes one primary vehicular access road with a vehicular bridge crossing and one pedestrian bridge crossing (see Figure 2-4). The second phase of facilities improvements includes a secondary vehicular access road with bridge crossing and a second pedestrian bridge crossing (see Figure 2-4).

Phase I Primary Access Road/Vehicular Bridge. The proposed primary access road would provide a connection between Lewis Road and Santa Barbara Avenue, which is located along the southern boundary of Long Grade Canyon Creek, thereby facilitating access to the Academic Core. A generic access road was previously examined in the 1998 FEIR and the 2004 FEIR, and site specific engineering has now designed the primary access road as a gentle s-curve shape with a central vegetated bio-swale treatment component between the east and westbound lanes (see Figure 2-4) for about 80% of the alignment.

The pavement width will be 72 feet beginning at the easterly edge of the existing Lewis Road bridge crossing of Calleguas Creek. The alignment for the first leg (about 360 feet) contains two 12-foot wide travel lanes in each direction, a central 14-foot wide shoulder/median and a five-foot wide outside shoulder in each direction. The roadway then splits to include a central bioswale that would serve to treat roadway generated runoff prior to discharge to Long Grade Canyon Creek via six culvert drainages. Each travel direction on this 2,500 foot-long leg of the primary access roadway consists of 36-foot wide pavement that includes two 12-foot wide travel lanes, one eight-foot wide outside shoulder and one four-foot wide inside shoulder (see Figure 2-4). The eight-foot wide outside shoulders would be striped and signed to accommodate bicycles. This leg includes spur driveways both to the east and to the west that would provide access to the east and west parking lots respectively.

The next leg of the roadway tapers to one 12-foot travel lane, one eight-foot shoulder and one four foot wide shoulder in each direction for a distance of about 560 feet. The final leg eliminates the central bioswale as the road narrows at the bridge crossing Long Grade Canyon Creek. This leg is about 250 feet long and includes a 12-foot wide travel lane, a five-foot wide sidewalk and five-foot wide shoulder in each direction with a 2-foot wide separation curb. Included in this leg of the roadway is the 46-foot wide and approximately 135-foot long vehicular bridge crossing and T-intersection with the existing campus roadway, Santa Barbara Avenue, located immediately south of and parallel to Long Grade Canyon Creek (see Figure 2-4).

The access roadway is designed to drain to the central bioswale, which would be vegetated with hydrophytic wetland types of vegetation in the lowest central portion, transitioning to riparian edge vegetation, oak woodland and oak savannah vegetation near the outside edges of the roadway (see Figure 2-5).

Phase I Pedestrian Bridge. The pedestrian bridge would connect the planned West Parking Lot with the Academic Core via a span across Long Grade Canyon Creek. The preliminary design is a pre-fabricated steel truss bridge crossing a distance of 120 feet in one span from the top of the proposed levee to the south bank of Long Grade Canyon Creek. The bridge deck would consist of concrete over metal decking and the lower portion of the sides would be safeguarded with vertical steel fencing. Figure 2-6 shows the preliminary pedestrian bridge design.

Phase II Secondary Roadway. The secondary roadway would bisect the north campus area that is bounded by Long Grade Canyon Creek on the south, Lewis Road on the west, and the proposed primary access roadway on the north. The secondary roadway would extend southerly from the primary roadway to provide direct access to the western edge of the campus core (see Figure 2-4). The conceptual design is for two 12-foot wide travel lanes (one each direction) and four to eight foot wide shoulders consistent with the design for the primary access roadway. The roadway is planned to have two driveways that would allow for entrance to the west parking lot (see Figure 2-4). A two lane vehicle bridge would cross Long Grade Canyon Creek to connect with future roadway improvements on the western edge of campus.

Phase II Pedestrian Bridge. The Phase II pedestrian bridge would be designed the same as the Phase I pedestrian bridge, but would be situated at the western end of the academic core (see Figure 2-3a, 2-4 and Figure 2-6). This bridge would provide an additional pedestrian connection between the west parking lot and the academic core.

Parking. As considered in the 2004 Master Plan Update, parking would be developed to serve the new athletic fields and the campus core. Two parking lots are proposed within the plan area (see Figure 2-3a and Figure 2-4). The west parking lot would accommodate up to 2,250 parking spaces, while the east lot would accommodate 1,892 parking spaces. The maximum number of parking spaces on the campus as a whole remains unchanged from the earlier plans. Preliminary lot preparation would occur during the first phase of development; however, the parking lots would be constructed in portions as the demand requires.

The west parking lots would be designed to drain to bioswales that would serve to filter runoff prior to discharge to Long Grade Canyon Creek. Bridges would be constructed across three north-south oriented bioswales in the west parking lot to provide uninterrupted vehicular circulation while providing stormwater runoff treatment consistent with the most recent Ventura Countywide Stormwater Quality Urban Impact Mitigation Plan (SQUIMP) standards. North-south pedestrian walkways are provided within the lots to facilitate pedestrian access. Vehicular access to the west lot is obtained via four driveways, two of which are on the primary access roadway and two of which are on the secondary access roadway. All driveways serve incoming and outgoing vehicles.

The east parking lot drains to bioswales on the western and southern edges of the lot. Vehicular access to the east lot is obtained from the primary access roadway via two driveways and from University Drive via two additional driveways. The driveways would serve incoming and outgoing vehicles. Orchard style plantings are not proposed within the parking lots, rather landscape vegetation would occur at the ends of parking rows and plantings would be employed to partially mask views of the lots.

Schedule. Construction of the roadways, bridges and parking lots along with associated infrastructure would occur starting in 2009 and continue for about one year for Phase I projects. Phase II projects would commence within the next five to ten years.

2.5.2 Levee.

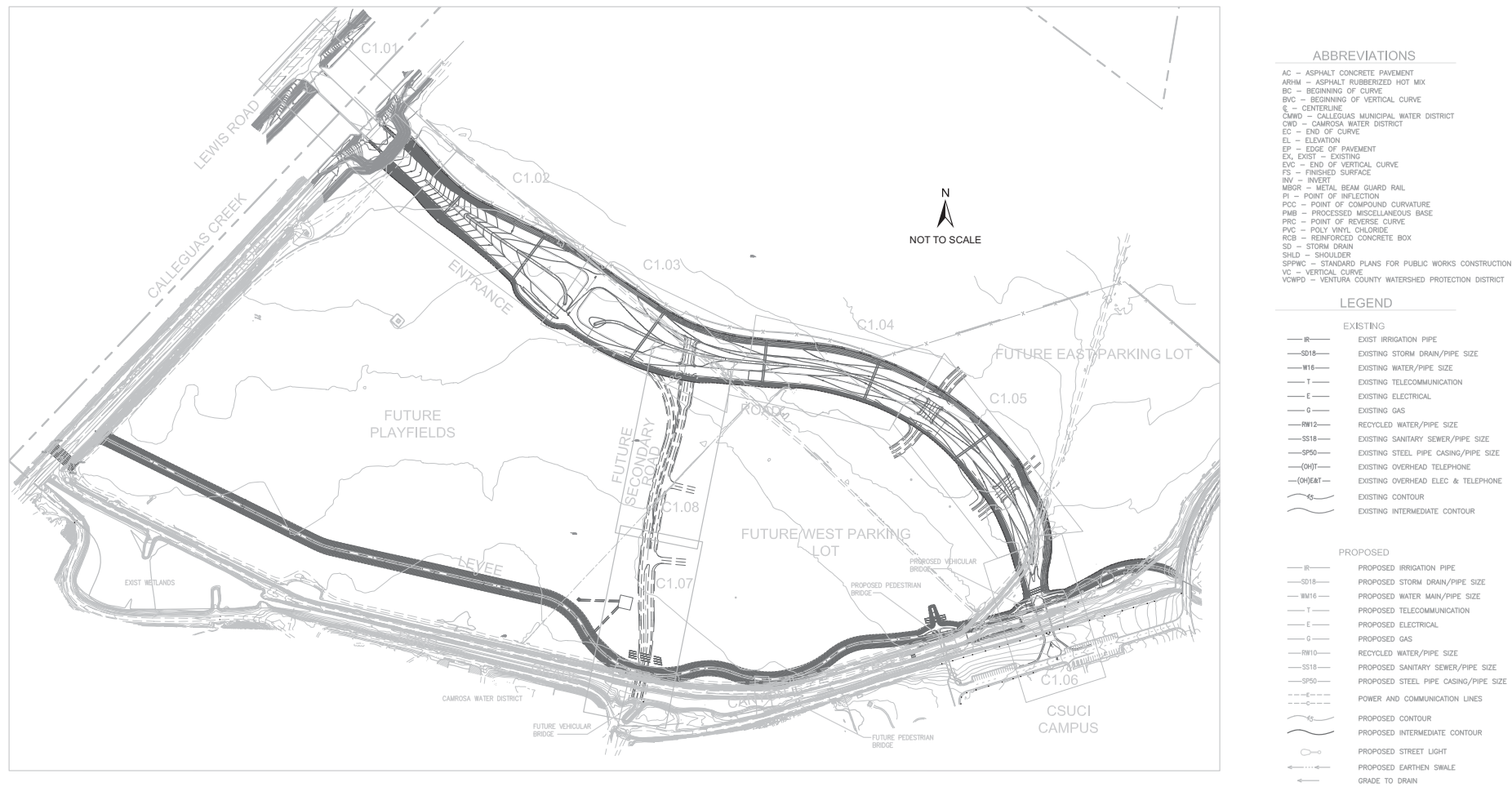
A new flood control levee would be constructed within the upland area north of Long Grade Canyon Creek (see Figure 2-4). An existing earthen berm levee would be retained in the western portion of the property to preserve the present creek bed and a former irrigation pond. The levee would provide 100-year flood protection from Long Grade Canyon Creek overflows; however, portions of the plan area, including the primary access road would still be subject to flood hazards due to sheet flow from northerly areas and Calleguas Creek. These portions of the plan area would be protected from inundation during 25 year and more frequent occurrence events. The levee is shown on Figure 2-4 and on Figure 2-7. The levee would be designed to accommodate a lighted Class 1 bike path.

Construction of the levee would commence in 2009 and continue for about one year, concurrent with Phase 1 roadway and bridge projects.

2.5.3 Electrical Substation.

A cogeneration facility constructed in the 1980s to provide power and steam to the former hospital continues to serve CSUCI. To satisfy the electrical power demand in the future due to continued campus growth, the campus proposes to construct an electrical substation. The new substation would be constructed in the area adjacent to the Cogeneration Plant and the new Central Plant. CSUCI proposes to construct a new substation that will be designed for the future addition of a second transformer and secondary main breaker. This project is currently in a planning and design stage. All improvements related to the substation would be confined to the area of the existing cogeneration facility. The electrical substation would be constructed and completed within six months and is planned for operation prior to winter of 2009.

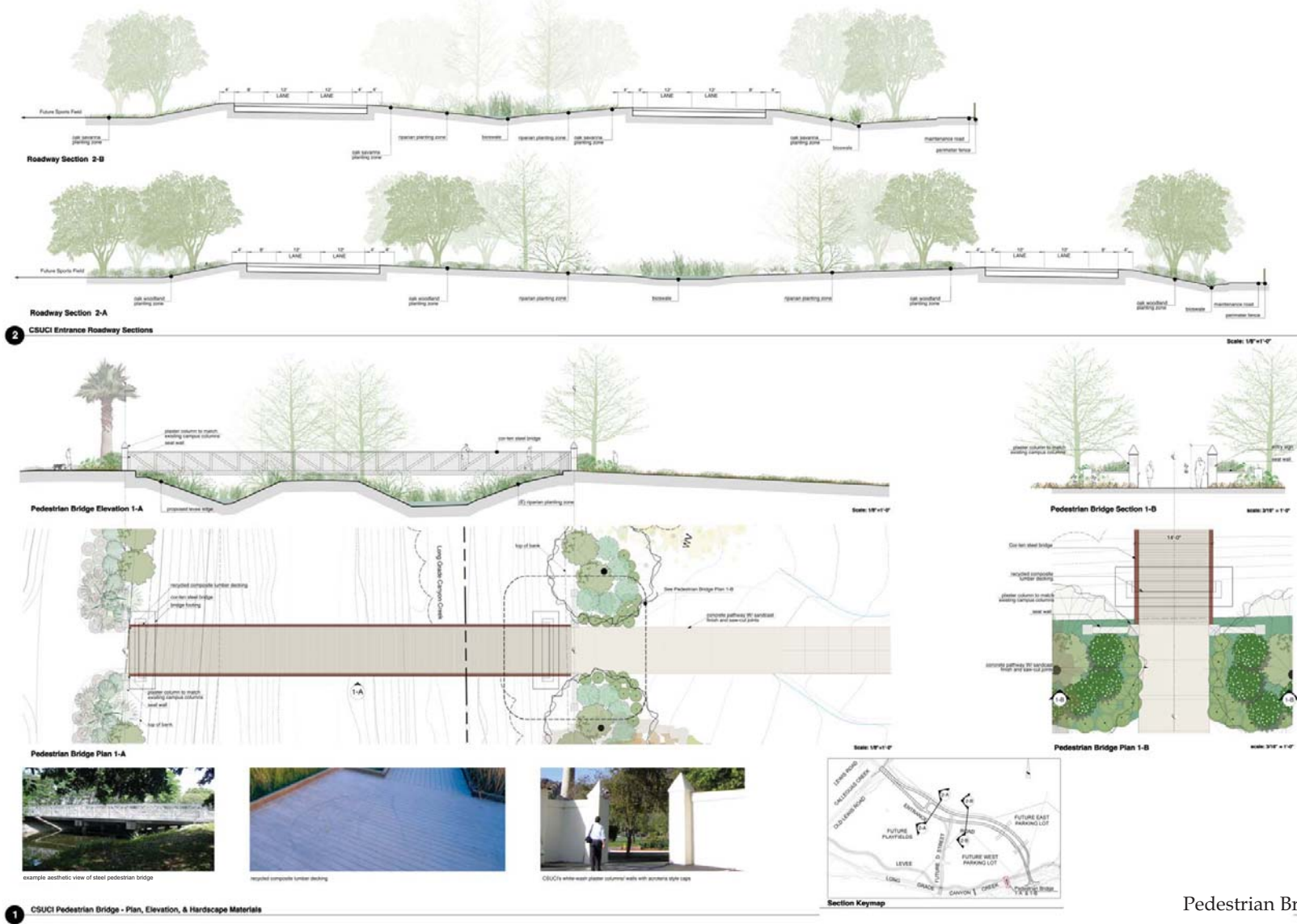




General Roadways, Bridges,
and Levee

Figure 2-4





Pedestrian Bridge

Figure 2-6

To facilitate construction of buildings in the future, the campus proposes to remove the above ground Southern California Edison (SCE) transmission towers and lines located in the area and install the lines underground within SCE easements in the area.

2.5.4 Modification of Mitigation Conditions.

Three modifications to mitigation measures are proposed for implementation with the facilities projects, particularly with respect to lighting, aesthetics, and roadway design. Following is a list of these mitigation measures. Proposed language deletions are shown in ~~strike through~~, while proposed language additions are shown in underline format.

- AES-2(g)** ~~All surface parking areas shall include a minimum of 15% landscaped area, and shading shall cover a minimum of 35% of the surface area when trees are 10 years of age. All surface parking south of Long Grade Canyon Creek shall include perimeter landscaping on all sides and shall achieve a 10% coverage within five years of installation. Perimeter plant material shall be of a sufficient height to obscure vehicle headlights when the parking lot is viewed by a pedestrian at a ten meter distance.~~ Landscaping shall be compatible in design with the existing landscape treatment, as determined by the Master Plan landscape architect. In order to provide visual relief, glare reduction, and shade, large canopy trees planted in an orchard siting arrangement are recommended. Pedestrian amenities shall be incorporated into the surface lot areas, including but not limited to textured paving at aisle crosswalks, walkways through parking aisles, bollard-style lighting, and seating areas.
- S-AES-3(a)** Prior to development, proposed lighting shall be indicated on site plans that demonstrate that spillover of lighting would not affect surrounding areas. Nighttime lighting standards shall be limited to ~~30~~ 33-feet in height. The lighting plan shall incorporate lighting that directs light pools downward or otherwise shields adjacent areas from glare. Light fixtures that shield excessive brightness at night shall be included in the lighting plan. Non-glare lighting shall be used.
- 03-AES-3(b)** ~~Planned surface parking areas shall be landscaped with orchard style plantings, with trees organized in a grid pattern and planted at no less than 30 feet on center. Canopy coverage from directly overhead shall achieve 50% within five years of installation. Perimeter planting areas shall surround parking lot on all sides, and shall measure no less than 10 feet in depth. Perimeter plant material shall be of a sufficient height to obscure vehicle headlights when the parking lot is viewed by a pedestrian at a ten meter distance. Tree species and plant material shall be approved~~

by the Campus Architect.

- 03-HYD-1** The primary access road, extending southeasterly from Lewis Road, and lying north of Long Grade Canyon Creek, in the ~~expanded 79-acre acquisition area~~ shall be elevated outside the 100-25-year floodplain.

2.5.5 Campus Recreational Fields

As discussed in the 2004 Master Plan Update, planned athletic fields include a total of 15 playfields and a track. The proposed facilities projects still include these components. Specific locations and uses for each of these facilities would be determined later. The fields would potentially be irrigated using recycled water from the Camrosa Wastewater Treatment Facility or on-site groundwater, but in any case would not consume potable water. In addition, though previously not included, these projects now include the potential for bleachers, sports field lighting and development of washroom and locker facilities. These additional facilities are proposed to support and enhance the athletic uses on the fields. Lighting would also be provided for the sports fields near Potrero Road. See Figure 2-3a for field locations (future play and Potrero Soccer).

2.5.6 Potential Future Open Space Conveyance Area

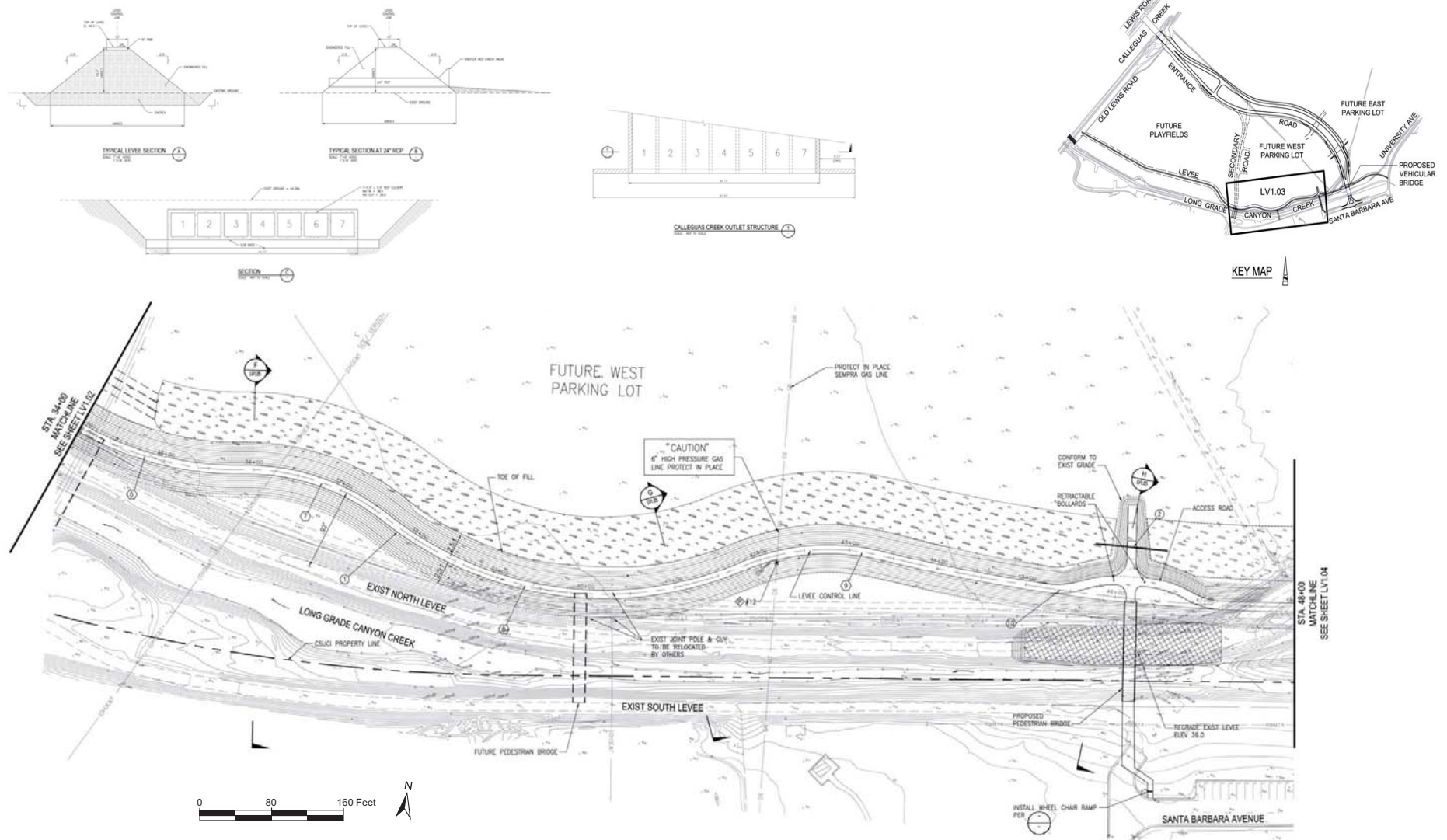
Under the proposed project, the CSUCI would potentially take control of about 370 additional acres, ~~including 279 acres~~ of Ventura County-owned public open space land adjacent to the north side of campus [see Figure 2-3(b)] pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 550 (e). CSUCI proposes to preserve open space and wildlife habitat within the potential future open space conveyance area, while also providing community access and education programs by developing portions into a multi-use regional educational and recreational area, consistent with the previous intended use of this area.

CSUCI would rehabilitate the property with the goal of protecting and restoring natural areas, removing unsafe structures and debris, monitoring and maintaining watershed health, and maximizing multiple-use recreational open space. The general program development components under consideration are described below.

Native Habitat Program. Portions of the property will be managed in their natural state to preserve and protect native species. The riparian corridor within the property will be maintained and restored as funding becomes available. CSUCI will work with local and national environmental organizations to preserve and protect plant and animal life in the area.

Trailhead and Hiking Trails. A key conceptual plan for this property is to provide a trailhead and paths with connections to the extensive trail system within the Santa Monica Mountains Zone. The potential future open space conveyance area is located near the western edge of Point Mugu State-Park and it is adjacent to the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area. This location would make it an attractive recreational entry point to this protected corridor. The trailhead and hiking trails would be located to best connect with existing trails in the area.





Typical Levee Section

Figure 2-7

The University would be able to provide additional value to the public through its Environmental Science and Resource Management (ESRM) program and its Biology program.

Open Space. The site has several large open areas that provide the flexibility to serve as open space for single and multi-use opportunities. The University would utilize these areas to create passive spaces and open fields that would support unstructured recreational activities. These facilities would provide supportive amenities to those visiting the walking trails.

Some minor non-occupancy structures to support the passive activities on the site are anticipated, such as a small greenhouse and washroom facilities equipped with sewer, water, and power. Other improvements would include repairing existing roads and construction of facilities for ADA accessibility. Open space would be created near the center of the property, north and east of the existing model airplane airstrip.

Schedule. CSUCI intends to maximize partnerships with various environmental and educational organizations to create the facilities and programs proposed. The sheet metal and steel frame remains of the barn and the small, one story concrete building that was used for animal storage and feeding will be removed. This work will commence in the first year. The site will be available to field trips for area schools within two years. With the assistance of students and environmental groups, initial monitoring of plants and wildlife will begin in year one. Restoration of the riparian and other areas will begin by the end of the second year.

The University will work with the California Coastal Conservancy and the RTCA to determine the best location for the trail head, and jointly plan and create the trailhead and hiking trails. Designs for the Open Space will begin in year four with completion in year five.

An automated solar powered gate counter will be installed upon completion of the trailheads. This will allow a more accurate count of usage which will assist the University in the future planning and maintenance of the potential future open space conveyance area.

It is at the discretion of the County of Ventura Board of Supervisors to determine whether or not to offer for conveyance the public-owned property in the Open Space Conveyance Area, after which time the Trustees would determine whether or not to accept such conveyance.

2.6 DISCRETIONARY ACTIONS WHICH MAY BE REQUIRED

The Trustees of the CSU would be responsible for certification of the EIR, approval of the Facilities Projects, and amendments to the Master Plan. Other responsible agencies that have discretionary approval over portions of the project may include the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board and the California Department of Fish and Game. Permits and other use authorizations that may be required from external agencies include:

- *Approval of Streambed Alteration Agreements (California Department of Fish and Game)*
- *Approval of a federal Clean Water Act Section 401 Certification and state Porter-Cologne Act Waste Discharge Requirements (Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board)*

- *Watercourse Encroachment Permit for alterations to Long Grade Canyon Creek (Ventura County Watershed Protection District)*

The Army Corps of Engineers would be responsible for issuing a federal Clean Water Act Section 404 permit for construction activity within Long Grade Canyon Creek. Please note that federal agencies are not considered responsible agencies under CEQA. In addition, the Campus has previously obtained programmatic Streambed Alteration Agreement, Section 404 Permit, and Section 401 Certification for the long range planned improvements to the campus site and the above listed approvals would occur as amendments and modifications to these existing approvals.

As previously mentioned, it is at the discretion of the County of Ventura Board of Supervisors to determine whether or not to offer for conveyance the public-owned property in the Open Space Conveyance Area, after which time the Trustees would determine whether or not to accept such conveyance.

2.7 PROJECT OBJECTIVE and NEED

The CSU is a state-funded system of higher education comprised of 23 campuses, each with its own curriculum, faculty, and administration. The system is governed by the CSU Board of Trustees and the chief executive officer is the Chancellor.

The primary mission of the CSU is to offer undergraduate and graduate instruction through the master's degree in the liberal arts and sciences, and professional education, such as for the teaching and nursing professions. Admissions priority is given to upper-division transfers from community colleges and freshmen from the top one-third of the state's high school graduating class.

Each CSU campus is a statewide institution serving the instructional mission as described above. Location of campuses in, or close to, population concentrations throughout the state provides the important element of regional access, which is most critical to students who are least mobile and who otherwise would not have the opportunity to complete their college education. This group includes students who have low incomes (or whose families have low incomes), who are first generation in their family to attend college, who are transfers from local community colleges, who attend part-time because they have work or family responsibilities, and who are older than typical college aged students.

Regional access considerations have led the CSU to develop the Channel Islands campus in Ventura County. The CSU has expressed a number of specific objectives to be met in undertaking the development of the campus. The changes and additions to the development of the site are consistent with the original goal for the development of the CSUCI campus. These include:

- *To develop a CSU-owned site;*
- *To provide undergraduate and graduate programs to students in the Ventura County region;*

- *To meet the intent and spirit of Senate Bill 1103 (Hart 1985) which is to provide expanded educational opportunity to the citizens of Ventura County;*
- *To provide educational opportunities to eligible high school graduates of the region;*
- *To provide increased opportunity for community college transfer students in the region;*
- *To provide an educational, cultural, and recreational facility which would serve all of the citizens of the region, including those currently underrepresented in the CSU; and*
- *To provide an alternative funding mechanism per Section 89009 of the Education Code to support the University in meeting the above objectives.*

Full build-out of the Campus Master Plan, as amended, would provide facilities to accommodate 15,000 FTES (unchanged from previous EIR amendments). The local population base for CSUCI consists of Ventura, western Los Angeles, and southeastern Santa Barbara counties.



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3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

3.1 REGIONAL SETTING

The project site is located at the western edge of the Santa Monica Mountains, with the broad, flat alluvial Oxnard Plain extending to the west, towards the Pacific Ocean. The lowlands of the plain west of the project site are extensively used for agriculture, particularly row crops and citrus. The City of Camarillo is the nearest urban center to the project site, located about 2 miles north. Most of the developed area of the City lies north of U.S. Highway 101, with a general east-west orientation. The City's urban edge has continued to expand with new developments southward of U.S. Highway 101, although these areas remain within the City's Sphere of Influence.

On-going residential development on the eastern portion of the CSUCI campus has renewed that area as a residential neighborhood. Historically, staff housing for workers at the State Developmental Hospital was located on this site, but most of these structures were demolished in 1999 to make way for new development, as provided under the CSUCI Specific Reuse Plan. Full buildout of the area will eventually include about 900 dwelling units, including single-family detached homes, row townhouses, condominiums, and rental apartments. At present, about 658 units have been completed, and roads and other infrastructure are in place to serve future development. A pedestrian trail and bikeway connects the entire area

3.2 SITE SPECIFIC SETTING

The project site was established in 1932 as a California State Hospital, one of several facilities throughout the state charged with caring for patients with mental and developmental disorders. The Hospital was expanded several times over the next few decades, and by the mid-1950s, the facility housed over 7,000 patients and had a staff of more than 3,000 employees. Extensive land holdings were used to support the Hospital through farming operations such as grain crops, vegetable fields, orchards, and a dairy with 560 Holstein cows.

During the 1990's, decreased funding and patient loads led to the closure of the Hospital. By June 1997, all patients had been removed to other quarters, and the Hospital's buildings and grounds were being maintained in "warm shutdown" mode. Subsequently, the site was designated as the home for a new campus of the California State University, and in 1998, the State of California adopted special legislation creating the CSUCI Site Authority to facilitate and provide financing for the transformation of the entire Camarillo State Hospital to CSUCI.

The University opened in the fall of 2002 with approximately 1,320 full-time equivalent transfer students, and the inaugural freshman class was welcomed in the Fall 2003. At full capacity, targeted for 2025, CSUCI will serve more than 15,000 full-time equivalent students. In addition, certain portions of the campus will be used for university-related support uses, such as housing and a business campus with research and development facilities. A Specific Reuse Plan was adopted in June 2000 to guide the development of these areas.



3.3 CUMULATIVE DEVELOPMENT

The cumulative development scenario for this SEIR includes projects identified by the University that would occur within the campus boundaries and two projects in unincorporated Ventura County lands. The two Ventura County projects are located approximately 2.5 miles from CSUCI. Other identified projects within Ventura County or the Cities of Camarillo, Thousand Oaks, or Oxnard were not considered due to their relative distance to the campus. Table 3-1 identifies the cumulative projects analyzed.

Table 3-1 Cumulative Development

Project Description	Square Footage or Acreage
5-Year Project of Major CSUCI Campus Projects	
University Student Union Expansion	25,000 gsf
North Hall Classrooms and Offices	56,000 gsf
Chaparral Hall Art Studios Renovation	44,000 gsf
Gateway Hall Classrooms and Offices	83,000 gsf
Science Building 2	98,000 gsf
CSUCI Total	306,000 gsf
County of Ventura Projects	
Pancho Rd Conditional Use Permit for Wedding Events Facility (Pending)	2.36 acres
Laguna Rd Hydroponic tomato production in two 20-acre greenhouses and 32,500 sf building (Approved)	40 acres/32,500 sf
County of Ventura Total	42.36 acres/32,500 sf

*Source: CSUCI, 2008; and County of Ventura, Resource Management Agency, 2008.
gsf = gross square footage*

The CSUCI campus projects in Table 3-1 have been planned for in previous Campus Master Plans. Therefore, they are not considered new projects and have been adequately planned for by CSUCI. Regardless, they are still included in the cumulative projects discussion for each impact studied in this SEIR. Both County of Ventura projects include modifications or adoptions of Conditional Use Permits. They would modify existing sites by increasing the development or use of the sites as defined in Table 3-1. No other cumulative development has been identified within 2.5 miles of the CSUCI campus.



4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ANALYSIS

This section discusses the possible environmental effects of the proposed Campus Master Plan Amendment for the specific issue areas that were identified as having the potential to experience significant impacts. “Significant effect” is defined by Section 15382 of the *State CEQA Guidelines* as “a substantial, or potentially substantial, adverse change in any of the physical conditions within the area affected by the project including land, air, water, minerals, flora, fauna, ambient noise, and objects of historic or aesthetic significance. An economic or social change by itself shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment, but may be considered in determining whether the physical change is significant.”

The assessment of each issue area begins with a description of the current setting for the issue area being analyzed, followed by an analysis of the project’s effect within that issue area. The first subsection of the impact analysis identifies the methodologies used and the “significance thresholds,” which are those criteria adopted by the State University, other agencies, universally recognized, or developed specifically for this analysis to determine whether potential effects are significant. The next subsection describes each impact of the proposed project, mitigation measures for significant impacts, and the level of significance after mitigation. Each effect under consideration for an issue area is separately listed in bold text, with the discussion of the effect and its significance following. Each bolded impact listing also contains a statement of the significance determination for the environmental impact as follows:

Class I, Significant and Unavoidable: *An impact that cannot be reduced to below the threshold level given reasonably available and feasible mitigation measures. Such an impact requires a Statement of Overriding Considerations to be issued if the project is approved per §15093 of the State CEQA Guidelines.*

Class II, Significant but Mitigable: *An impact that can be reduced to below the threshold level given reasonably available and feasible mitigation measures. Such an impact requires findings to be made under §15091 of the State CEQA Guidelines.*

Class III, Not Significant: *An impact that may be adverse, but does not exceed the threshold levels and does not require mitigation measures. However, mitigation measures that could further lessen the environmental effect may be suggested if readily available and easily achievable.*

Class IV, Beneficial: *An effect that would reduce existing environmental problems or hazards.*

Following each environmental effect discussion is a listing of recommended mitigation measures (if required) and the residual effects or level of significance remaining after implementation of the measures. In cases where the mitigation measure for an impact could have a significant environmental impact in another issue area, this impact is discussed as a residual effect. The impact analysis concludes with a discussion of cumulative effects, which evaluates the impacts associated with the proposed project in conjunction with other future development in the area.

Mitigation Measures. It is important to note that this is a Supplemental EIR, and tiers from the 1998 EIR, 2000 SEIR, and the 2004 SEIR. These documents include mitigation



measures to reduce environmental impacts. The mitigation measures identified in these documents would apply to the proposed facilities, unless identified in Section 2.0, *Project Description*. There are four mitigation measures that have been altered due to the unfeasibility or conflicting nature with the proposed facilities projects. These mitigation measures, as modified, would be supplemented by any additional mitigation measures added through this EIR..

4.1 AESTHETICS

4.1.1 Setting

a. Visual Character of the Project Site and Vicinity. Within its geographic context, the visual character of the project vicinity remains similar to that described in the 1998 FEIR, 2000 SEIR, and 2004 SEIR, with the Santa Monica Mountains and agricultural plains dominating the viewshed of those traveling on public roads adjacent to the campus. A major change for the road-traveling viewer has occurred, however. Lewis Road, the main public road used to access the campus, has been widened realigned to the northerly side of the Calleguas Creek levee. The widening continues to a point where a new four-lane bridge has been constructed to span Calleguas Creek at the location of the planned CSUCI campus access road, approximately 200 yards northeast of the Potrero Road intersection at the base of Round Mountain. After the new access road bridge, the road narrows in width to a two lane configuration. This new roadway and bridge feature is the most dominant physical change to the visual character of the Lewis Road corridor

Views of Subject Site from Candidate Scenic Highways. As part of the 1998 EIR process, County of Ventura planning staff indicated that both Lewis and Potrero Roads are eligible County Scenic Highways. Because of this status, and because these are the primary public roadways near the CSUCI campus, the aesthetic impact analyses in this and prior CEQA prepared by CSUCI have been focused on viewsheds from these roadways.

In 2001, the Ventura County Board of Supervisors approved the Lewis Road Widening Project, and in so doing, the County approved the realignment of Lewis Road to remain northerly of the Calleguas Creek levee. This realignment effectively eliminated most of the views of the campus for the portion of the road that passes in front of the length of the campus on its northwest facing side, since the Calleguas Creek levee system is tall enough to obstruct views along this roadway segment. The area between Lewis Road and Long Grade Creek would be developed with features described in the 2004 Master Plan amendment, and would include athletic fields, surface parking lots, and primary and secondary access roads. The proposed 2009 Facilities Projects would add bleachers and a new levee system within this area. However, development of these facilities would be less visible from Lewis Road than was acknowledged in the 2004 SEIR. Further, the heavily planted entry road bends around the play fields and parking areas, further blocking them from view.

Overall, the Lewis Road viewshed is dominated by agricultural fields and Round Mountain in the foreground and the slopes and ridgelines of the Santa Monica Mountains in the background. Round Mountain forms a major visual feature relative to the proposed project site, and is visible in many directions for several miles. Other foothills surrounding the campus are also visually impressive, as they form a dramatic visual transition from the flat Oxnard Plain to the steeply-sloped Santa Monica Mountain range. These topographic features collectively represent the most important visual feature at the subject site from surrounding public roadways.

Views from Potrero Road are limited because of the topography and viewing angles toward the property. Most views are limited to close-range vistas of the southern portion of the core campus area from very close distances. These views can be accessed from Potrero Road between Round Mountain and at a point less than a mile east of the Academic Core area.

On a clear day, a distant glimpse of the subject site can be gained from travelers on State Route 1 between the Las Posas Road interchange and the Wood Road interchange looking northeasterly from a distance of three miles. The view is limited to structures on the southwest side of the Academic Core, and is partially concealed by Round Mountain. None of the structures are individually identifiable, but instead read as a low-lying white-colored building complex.

Nighttime Lighting and Daytime Glare. Historically, the subject site has been mainly lighted along its internal roadway system. Lighting is provided with 1930s-era candle-style standards. These were retrofitted in 1999 to provide more efficient illumination of the Academic area. The access road at University Drive is currently unlighted. The result is that the site has a low level of nighttime lighting when viewed from Lewis Road or Potrero Road.

Daytime glare typically results from automobiles and surface building materials that are highly reflective. The subject site does not contain a high level of reflective surfaces in the existing building inventory. The exception is the co-generation facility in the western edge of the Academic Core, which includes a number of highly reflective framing structure and stainless steel stacks. A new library structure features expansive areas of glazing and metal finishes as part of its surface materials treatment, but the building is only visible from locations internal to the campus, and the surface materials are low-glare and do not result in high levels of glare.

In fact, most of the buildings are buffered from direct view of Lewis Road by the extensive landscaping of the grounds. Buildings that are readily visible from Potrero Road, including a row of two-story buildings at the southern periphery of the Academic Core, are not dominated by reflective surface materials. In general, the subject site is not a source of daytime glare.

b. Regulatory Setting. The California State University, as a state agency, is not subject to local land use controls, including design review that might otherwise be applicable. Consequently, there are no County aesthetic regulations that directly govern the development of the built environment of the campus other than CSU-adopted guidelines. The CSUCI Architectural Design Guidelines manual guides the physical design details of buildings, open space areas, parking areas, and other features of the campus built environment. As described in Section 1.0, *Introduction*, the CSU Channel Islands Physical Master Plan governs the development of the Academic Core, the New Access Road Area, and the on-campus open space system. The CSUCI Site Authority has overall authority over the Reuse Plan areas of campus, including the University Glen residential area and the Town Center mixed-use development. Site plan review and approval of these areas is conducted by the Site Authority, while schematic architectural designs and building site plans for the academic and general campus areas are reviewed and regulated by the CSU campus architects and system wide planning officials. The areas of campus subject to change from the 2009 Facilities Projects are entirely under the authority of CSU officials and will not require involvement from the Site Authority.

4.1.2 Impact Analysis and Mitigation Measures

a. Methodology and Significance Thresholds. The assessment of aesthetic impacts involves qualitative analysis that is inherently subjective in nature. Different viewers react to viewsheds and aesthetic conditions differently. This evaluation measures the existing visual resource against the proposed action, analyzing the nature of the anticipated change considering the fact that a campus complex is already largely established at the subject site.

Appendix G of the *State CEQA Guidelines* suggests that significant impacts could occur if a project:

- *Has a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista;*
- *Substantially damages scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway;*
- *Substantially degrades the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings; or*
- *Creates a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime view in the area.*

An impact is considered significant if it can be reasonably argued that (a) the change would adversely affect a viewshed from a public viewing area (such as a park, roadway, or other publicly-accessible property), (b) new light and glare sources would be introduced that substantially alter the nighttime lighting character of the area, or (c) an existing identified visual resource would be adversely altered or obstructed.

In this analysis, modifications to the viewshed were considered less than significant if the modification would be unnoticeable or visually subordinate to existing predominating features. A modification that would be visually dominant, or one that would significantly and adversely modify the existing view is considered a significant impact.

b. Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures. Elements of the proposed 2009 Facilities Projects that may adversely affect the aesthetics of the site beyond what was discussed in the 1998 EIR, 2000 SEIR, and 2004 EIR are described below by type.

New Physical Features in the Viewshed

- Whereas the 2004 Master Plan revisions included the development of new access roads, surface parking, and playfields within the 153-acre New Access Road area, the 2009 Facilities Project provides detailed landscaping and roadway geometrics plans that both revise and further define these facilities. The proposed athletic fields would be improved to include bleacher seating and restroom and locker facilities.
- A new levee system would be developed, allowing for greater floodwater storage in rainy times and a wider riparian meander area. The new levee would be equipped with a Class 1 multi-purpose trail.
- The proposed project would include lighted bike paths on the new and old levees. A new flood control levee would be constructed within the upland area north of Long



Grade Canyon Creek (see Figure 2-4 and Figure 2-5). The levee would be 10 feet wide at the top and has been designed to accommodate a lighted Class 1 bike path/multi use path.

- Lighting proposed for athletic fields would be allowed to reach 33 feet in height, as opposed to the 30-feet currently required.
- Potential upgrade/construction of an electrical substation near the existing cogeneration facility to handle the increasing electrical demand of the campus.
- Installation of field lighting at the Potrero Road athletic fields.

Potential Future Land Conveyance

- Under the proposed project, the CSUCI would potentially take control of about 370 additional acres of Ventura County-owned public open space land adjacent to the north side of campus [see Figure 2-3(b)] pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 550 (e). CSUCI proposes to preserve the site in its current use, while facilitating minor improvements to the site to enable regional educational and passive recreation area, consistent with the previous intended use of the site. This includes the development of a trailhead facility that would provide hiking access to the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreational Area.

Revisions to Previously-Adopted Mitigation Measures

- The proposed project involves revisions to mitigation measures that would enable reduction of landscaping for parking areas and an increase in the height of lighting. These changes would result in a different visual environment than currently envisioned.

AES-2(g) ~~All surface parking areas shall include a minimum of 15% landscaped area, and shading shall cover a minimum of 35% of the surface area when trees are 10 years of age. All surface parking south of Long Grade Canyon Creek shall include perimeter landscaping on all sides and shall achieve a 10% coverage within five years of installation. Perimeter plant material shall be of a sufficient height to obscure vehicle headlights when the parking lot is viewed by a pedestrian at a ten meter distance.~~ Landscaping shall be compatible in design with the existing landscape treatment, as determined by the Master Plan landscape architect. ~~In order to provide visual relief, glare reduction, and shade, large canopy trees planted in an orchard siting arrangement are recommended.~~ Pedestrian amenities shall be incorporated into the surface lot areas, including but not limited to textured paving at aisle crosswalks, walkways through parking aisles, bollard-style lighting, and seating areas.

S-AES-3(a) Prior to development, proposed lighting shall be indicated on site plans that demonstrate that spillover of lighting would not affect surrounding areas. Nighttime lighting standards shall be limited to ~~30~~ 33-feet in height. The lighting plan shall incorporate lighting

that directs light pools downward or otherwise shields adjacent areas from glare. Light fixtures that shield excessive brightness at night shall be included in the lighting plan. Non-glare lighting shall be used.

- 03-AES-3(b)** ~~Planned surface parking areas shall be landscaped with orchard style plantings, with trees organized in a grid pattern and planted at no less than 30 feet on center. Canopy coverage from directly overhead shall achieve 50% within five years of installation. Perimeter planting areas shall surround parking lot on all sides, and shall measure no less than 10 feet in depth. Perimeter plant material shall be of a sufficient height to obscure vehicle headlights when the parking lot is viewed by a pedestrian at a ten meter distance. Tree species and plant material shall be approved by the Campus Architect.~~

These planned changes of existing and planned project features are evaluated as they relate to the impact statements below.

- 09-Impact AES-1** **The proposed project would alter the public viewshed from County eligible Scenic Highways and the aesthetic condition of the planned access road and surface parking lots would be altered through revised mitigation measures and new design details. The combined aesthetic effects would be considered similar to those proposed in the 2004 Amendment. This is a Class III, *less than significant* impact.**

The 2009 Facilities Projects would provide for detailed design features and construction of the previously planned access roadway, playfields, and surface parking areas as well as a new levee system within the 153-acre New Access Road Area that lies north of Long Grade Canyon Creek and east of Calleguas Creek as analyzed in the 2004 Master Plan Update.

In 2001, the Ventura County Board of Supervisors approved the Lewis Road Widening Project, and in so doing, the County decided to realign Lewis Road to remain northerly of Calleguas Creek. The project included the construction of a bridge over Calleguas Creek at the connection point to the planned new access road to the CSUCI campus. The project was completed in 2007. The realignment of Lewis Road north of the Calleguas Creek levee has had the result of partially obscuring views of the campus from this segment of Lewis Road, now called South Lewis Road. A portion of the 153-acre Access Road Area remains visible from portions of Lewis Road. View corridors are shown on Figures 4.1-1A and 4.1-1B.

Athletic Field Features and Lighting Standards. Changes to the design within this area would include a relaxation of height limits for the surface parking lot lighting poles from 30 feet to 33 feet, and the introduction of athletic field support facilities such as bleacher seating, locker facilities. In addition, lighting would be added to the Potrero Road athletic fields. The changed features in the access road land area could be visible from the portions Lewis Roads, however,

the surrounding Santa Monica Mountains would remain the visually dominant features of the viewshed. The athletic field lighting would be visible along a segment of Potrero Road, but would be subsidiary to existing structures within the Academic Core or to Round Mountain and other hillsides. In both cases, viewers would glimpse these features in a fleeting way, given that average speeds on this section of roadway are between 40 and 50 miles per hour. Of course, motorists using the new access road would view all of the new and changed features proposed within the New Access Road Area as they approach the campus using the new access road itself. The relaxation of lighting standards and introduction of athletic fields support facilities would represent a *de minimis* change to existing planned visual conditions and impacts would be less than significant.

New Levee System. A new levee system would be developed, allowing for greater floodwater storage in rainy times and a wider riparian meander area. The new levee would be equipped with a Class 1 multi-purpose trail that would be lighted and would partially block views of the campus from Lewis Road. However, the new levee design would expand the width of the riparian habitat area by approximately 30%, improving the natural vegetative look of the Long Grade Canyon Creek channel. Expansion of the riparian habitat area would complement the adjacent backdrop of Round Mountain and generally improve the aesthetics of this portion of the planning area. Therefore, impacts from construction of the new levee system would be potentially beneficial, and less than significant.

Road Design. The Facilities Projects proposes a roadway design that is more site specific than previous preliminary designs outlined in the 1998, 2000, and 2004 CEQA documents. Roadway design would include a gentle s-curve shape with a central vegetated bio-swale treatment component between the east and westbound lanes. The landscape design is shown in Figure 2-5, *Typical Landscaping Primary Access Road*. The central median bioswale would be vegetated with wetland types of vegetation transitioning to riparian edge vegetation and would include oak woodland and oak savannah vegetation near the outside edges of the roadway. The result would be the introduction of hundreds of native and cultivar tree species, providing a major landscape design feature for the New Access Road Area. This improvement would be expected to enhance the views of travelers entering campus from the new access road and along the southwestern-most segment of Lewis Road. The change would be considered a beneficial aesthetic impact for the entry road area.

Parking Lots. Surface parking lots as proposed in the 2009 Facilities Projects would no longer include orchard style plantings. Mitigation measures AES-2(g) and 03-AES-3(b) would be altered to accommodate the 2009 proposed Facilities Projects changes to parking lot landscaping. The “orchard style planting” would be relocated to the roadway area, further concealing the parking from the new road. Landscaping is proposed along the perimeter of the parking lot and tree plantings would be reduced from 50% canopy coverage to approximately 10%. Reduction of tree plantings in the parking areas would allow the University to incorporate pole-mounted solar panel arrays in these lots at a future date, which the orchard-style planting scheme would not. Although tree canopy coverage would be reduced with the new parking lot landscaping scheme, the proposed planting scheme of the new access road would more than double the amount of planned trees in the area. The change would essentially offset the reduction of tree plantings proposed for the surface parking lots. Therefore, changes to





Photo A - View towards campus from Cawelti Road. Agricultural fields and the Santa Monica Mountains are the dominant features of the viewshed.



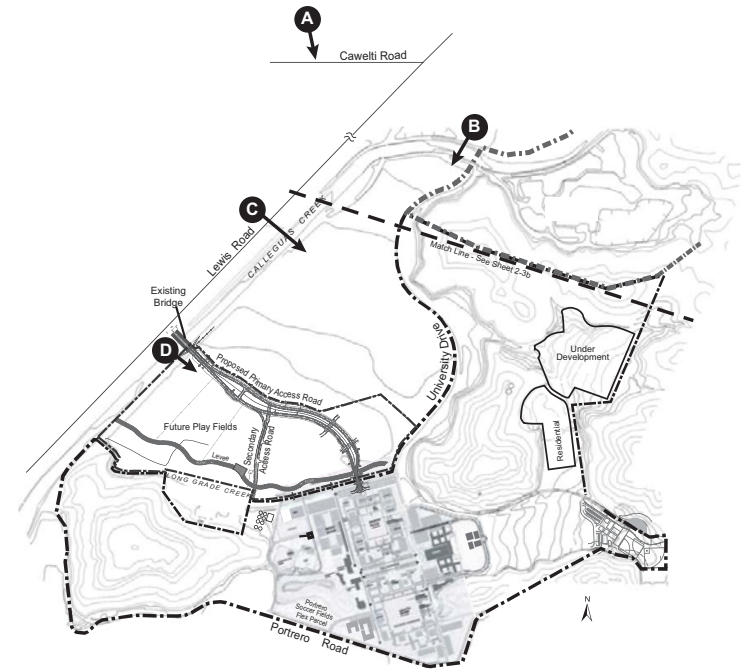
Photo B - View towards campus from Lewis Road near University Drive. Agricultural fields and trees are prominent in the foreground and the Santa Monica Mountains dominate the background of the viewshed.



Photo C - Round Mountain is the dominant visual feature in the foreground and the Santa Monica Mountains visually prominent in the background from the portion of Lewis Road north of the bridge. The Calleguas Creek levee system obstructs views of the campus from this view corridor. Therefore, proposed Facilities Projects would not detract from the Lewis Road viewshed.



Photo D - The Facilities Projects would be visible from the portion of Lewis Road just south of the bridge. The Santa Monica Mountains and Round Mountain remain the dominant viewshed features along with existing buildings on campus. Facilities Projects would be secondary to these prominent features.



View Corridors

Map Source: Bobrow/Thomas and Associates, March, 2003, Boyle/Aecom Engineering, September 2008.

Figure 4.1-1a

California State University Channel Islands



Photo E - Traveling further south on Lewis Road, views of Round Mountain remain visually dominant and views of buildings on campus become more prominent. The Facilities Projects would be visible, but would remain secondary and would not detract from the dominant viewshed features.

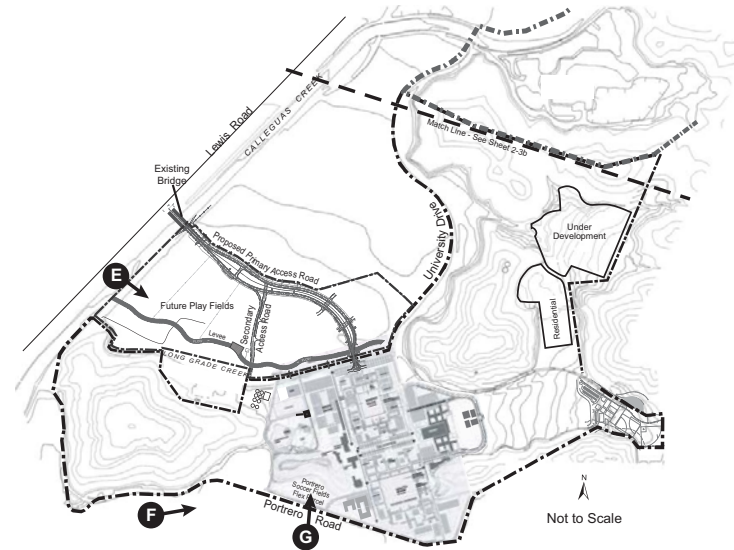


Photo F - Views from Potrero Road west towards Campus are limited due to the topography and viewing angles towards the property. Round Mountain, agricultural fields, and power lines are visually dominant in the foreground with the Santa Monica Mountains dominant in the background. Santa Cruz Village dormitory is also visually prominent from this corridor. Athletic field lighting would be visible along this segment of Potrero Road but would be subsidiary to existing structures and Round Mountain.



Photo G - Views from Potrero Road further west are even more limited due to the hillsides and mountains. Existing athletic fields and netting, power lines, and Santa Cruz Village dormitory are visually dominant in the foreground. The addition of athletic field lighting would blend with existing facilities in the foreground and would not detract from views of the hillsides.

View Corridors

Figure 4.1-1b

California State University Channel Islands

the landscaping of the surface parking lots would be considered less than significant.

Electrical Substation. A cogeneration facility constructed in the 1980s to provide power and steam to the former hospital continues to serve CSUCI. To satisfy the electrical power demand in the future due to continued campus growth, the campus proposes to construct an electrical substation. The new substation would be constructed in the area adjacent to the Cogeneration Plant and the new Central Plant. CSUCI proposes to construct a new substation that will be designed for the future addition of a second transformer and secondary main breaker. This project is currently in a planning and design stage. All improvements related to the substation would be confined to the area of the existing cogeneration facility. The electrical substation would be constructed and completed within six months and is planned for operation prior to winter of 2009.

The Electric substation may be visible from a portion of Lewis Road, but it would be visually subordinate to the existing Cogeneration Plant, which would be more than double the height and several times larger in scale. The Substation would not be visible from Potrero Road as the viewshed is foreshortened by hillsides. Moreover, the campus proposes to remove the above ground Southern California Edison (SCE) transmission towers and lines located in the area and install the lines underground within SCE easements in the area. Therefore, impacts from the upgrade of the electrical substation facility would be less than significant and would be beneficial with respect to undergrounding of utilities.

Potential Future Open Space Conveyance Area. The potential future Open Space Conveyance area would not be visible from the County eligible Scenic Highways. No substantial facilities are planned for the area. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures. Impacts to County eligible Scenic Highways public viewsheds would not be significantly altered from current conditions. The aesthetic conditions of the area would not be significantly altered and in some areas would be generally improved with implementation of the Facilities Projects. Impacts are less than significant without mitigation.

Significance After Mitigation. Alterations to the public viewsheds from County eligible Scenic Highways and changes in the aesthetic conditions of the site from implementation of the Facilities Projects would be less than significant without mitigation.

09-Impact AES-2 **The proposed project would create new sources of light and glare through modifications to planting standards for new surface parking lots, installation of athletic fields lighting at the Potrero Road fields, an electrical substation, and lighting along access roads and bike paths along the old and new levees. Additionally, lighting height standards would change from 30 feet to 33 feet in height. This is considered a Class II, *significant but mitigable* impact.**

Site illumination provides safety for traffic movement and crossings, warns of hazards, and increases security. It can also serve to interpret the site plan arrangement by giving emphasis to focal points, gathering places, and building entrances. Planned surface parking lots, athletic fields, the electrical substation, access roads, and bike paths would be equipped with lighting to serve the beneficial functions intended. In addition, cars in the parking lots, bleacher structures, and the electrical substation could result in additional glare.

Parking Lots. Under the 2009 Facilities Projects, landscaping for the proposed parking lots would be reduced from levels previously proposed through modification of mitigation measure 03-AES-3(b). However, perimeter landscaping would be provided per the language in mitigation measure 03-AES-3(b) and mitigation measure AES-3(a) would address the illumination of all parking areas, which would be accomplished in a manner that minimizes spillage of light canopies away from the lighted area. Lighting standards shall be designed to achieve one (1) foot-candle at the property line, considering weather conditions. Therefore, impacts from parking lot lighting would be less than significant.

Roadways and Athletic Fields. The 2009 Facilities Projects proposes lighting of the access roads and athletic fields at a height of 33-feet. The 2000 SEIR mitigation measure S-AES-3(a) sets a limit of lighting standards to 30-feet in height. The proposed project would amend S-AES-3(a) to allow for nighttime lighting of up to 33-feet in height. Depending on the degree and intensity of new nighttime lighting, and the physical extent of its installation, the ambient nighttime lighting of the athletic fields and campus could adversely affect the outlying rural area by extending urban pattern development and diminishing dark skies.

AES-1(e) addresses nighttime lighting of the athletic fields, which shall be of such a design as to not generate light pools in excess of 1 foot-candle at a distance of 100 feet from the field area. Additionally, AES-1(f) requires tree row perimeter landscaping of recreational fields be incorporated into the design such that mature canopies would interrupt light pools from spilling offsite along the Potrero Road corridor. Mitigation Measure S-AES-1(d) requires that permanent athletic field structural elements made of metal materials such as fences, bleachers, and lighting posts be coated with non-reflective dark gray to black in order to minimize their intrusion into the visual environment. This measure would require that restrooms and other support structures be surface-treated or painted in earthen tones that complement the color palette of Round Mountain and the adjacent wetlands and agricultural fields. Pools of light created by lighting of the athletic fields would be limited to the athletic fields and would not spill on to adjacent farmlands with adherence to these existing mitigation measures.



Additionally, lighting of the Potrero Road athletic fields would essentially result in an extension of existing campus lighted areas, and would not be introducing light in an area that is entirely dark. Lighting of the Santa Cruz Village dormitory and its surface parking areas and the interior buildings of the campus are visible from the Potrero Road fields. Therefore, impacts from the introduction of athletic field support facilities and lighting would be considered less than significant.

Levee Bicycle Paths. Class I bicycle paths are proposed to be built atop the old and proposed new levees to facilitate access to and from the Academic Core and Lewis Road. These bicycle paths would require lighting for safety and to facilitate nighttime usage. Bicycle path lighting would introduce new nighttime lighting to the New Access Road Area. Mitigation measures are included below to soften the effects of bicycle path nighttime lighting. Impacts would be less than significant with the inclusion of the mitigation measures below.

Mitigation Measures. In addition to the applicable mitigation measures from the 1998 and 2000 EIRs mentioned above, the following mitigation measures would further reduce the adverse effects of new sources of light and glare created by the Facilities Projects.

- 09-AES-2(a) Bicycle Path Light Standards.** Lighting along the proposed bike paths shall be of a bollard-style design and pedestrian in scale, and shall not exceed a height of fifteen-feet. Fixtures shall be architecturally compatible with surrounding development. When streetlights are included to light access points, they shall be at a pedestrian scale.
- 09-AES-2(b) Induction Light Bulbs.** Nighttime lighting fixtures shall utilize induction or other energy efficient light.
- 09-AES-2(c) Surface Material of Electric Substation.** Surface materials of the electrical substation shall not be constructed of or coated with non-reflective material. If painted, the color shall be a dark hue with a matte-finish. Material and color shall be approved by the CSUCI Campus Architect.
- 09-AES-2(d) Dark Skies.** All outdoor lighting shall implement the following “dark sky friendly” lighting design specifications by the International Dark-Sky Association to protect the nighttime environment from light pollution including sky glow, glare, light trespass, light clutter, decreased visibility, and energy waste.
- Low glare lighting equipment shall be incorporated. Area lighting, such as for parking lots, shall utilize full cutoff luminaires. Pedestrian and entry lighting shall utilize full cutoff luminaires or low wattage luminaires. Façade/architectural lighting shall be aimed from the top down or otherwise make certain that any uplight does not escape the lines of the building.

- Landscape and security lighting shall be fully shielded so that the majority of light hits the target and is shielded from normal viewing angles and does not cause glare.
- Areas shall not be over-lit. Lighting levels shall be kept low so as not to create reflected light that may contribute to sky glow. Projects shall target lower lighting levels and better uniformity for improved safety and security lighting.
- Lights shall be turned off when not needed. Landscape and façade lighting shall be turned off after midnight or earlier. Parking lot luminaries shall also be turned off after midnight or earlier.
- Project shall consult a certified lighting designer prior to design selection regarding design techniques and dark sky friendly lighting.

Significance After Mitigation. Effects from potential light and glare sources from newly proposed facilities, parking areas, and roadways would be considered less than significant with implementation of the above mitigation measures. In addition, mitigation measure 09-BIO-1(c) further limits lighting in areas adjacent to special status species.

09-Impact AES-3 The proposed facilities projects include a potential future Open Space Conveyance Area of about 370 additional acres adjacent to the north side of campus. CSUCI proposes to maintain and enhance the conveyed land for public access. Transfer of the property as proposed for future uses would not have adverse aesthetic impacts. This is a Class III, *less than significant* impact.

Under the proposed project, CSUCI would potentially receive approximately 370-acres adjacent to the north side of campus pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 550 (e). CSUCI would potentially accept the land conveyance in order to preserve and improve the site into a multi-use regional educational and passive recreational area, consistent with the previous intended use of the site. CSUCI would construct a parking lot and restrooms to service the area.

The University would preserve portions of the site as open space and wildlife habitat while providing community access and education programs. CSUCI would improve the property by rehabilitating some structures, removing unsafe structures, and restoring natural areas. Trailheads and parking would be developed at a future date. Such features would be considered low impact, and not disruptive of the existing visual conditions.

Mitigation Measures. CSUCI's acquisition of the 370-acre land area would generally improve the aesthetics of the acquired land through maintenance and restoration. No mitigation measures would be necessary.

Significance After Mitigation. Acquisition of the 370-acres is less than significant without mitigation.

09-Impact AES-4 Revisions to Previously Adopted Mitigation Measures intended to address previously-identified aesthetic impacts



could affect the visual environment by modifying parking lot planting and lighting standards. These policy changes are considered Class III, *less than significant* impacts.

As presented above, three previously existing mitigation measures would be modified.

Parking Lots. The 2009 Facilities Projects would relocate the orchard-style landscaping to the entry road. Instead, the parking areas would include only perimeter landscaping and canopy coverage would achieve 10% coverage within five years of installation. Existing mitigation measures from the 1998 and 2004 EIRs addressing parking lot landscaping are included below. Language to be removed from previous mitigation measures is shown with ~~strike through~~ to delineate deletions and underline to delineate additions.

AES-2(g) ~~All surface parking areas shall include a minimum of 15% landscaped area, and shading shall cover a minimum of 35% of the surface area when trees are 10 years of age.~~ All surface parking south of Long Grade Canyon Creek shall include perimeter landscaping on all sides and shall achieve a 10% coverage within five years of installation. Perimeter plant material shall be of a sufficient height to obscure vehicle headlights when the parking lot is viewed by a pedestrian at a ten meter distance. Landscaping shall be compatible in design with the existing landscape treatment, as determined by the Master Plan landscape architect. ~~In order to provide visual relief, glare reduction, and shade, large canopy trees planted in an orchard siting arrangement are recommended.~~ Pedestrian amenities shall be incorporated into the surface lot areas, including but not limited to textured paving at aisle crosswalks, walkways through parking aisles, bollard-style lighting, and seating areas.

03-AES-3(b) ~~Planned surface parking areas shall be landscaped with orchard style plantings, with trees organized in a grid pattern and planted at no less than 30 feet on center. Canopy coverage from directly overhead shall achieve 50% within five years of installation. Perimeter planting areas shall surround parking lot on all sides, and shall measure no less than 10 feet in depth. Perimeter plant material shall be of a sufficient height to obscure vehicle headlights when the parking lot is viewed by a pedestrian at a ten meter distance. Tree species and plant material shall be approved by the Campus Architect.~~

Reduction in parking lot tree coverage would be offset by the proposed landscaping plan for the new entrance road which would more than double the amount of existing trees in the area. Impacts resulting from revisions made to parking lot landscaping plans would be less than significant.

Lighting Standards. The Facilities Projects proposes a relaxation of lighting



height standards from a 30-foot maximum height standard established in the 2000 SEIR to a new maximum height of 33-feet. Revisions to this mitigation measures is shown below in ~~strike through~~ and underline format.

- S-AES-3(a)** Prior to development, proposed lighting shall be indicated on site plans that demonstrate that spillover of lighting would not affect surrounding areas. Nighttime lighting standards shall be limited to ~~30~~ 33-feet in height. The lighting plan shall incorporate lighting that directs light pools downward or otherwise shields adjacent areas from glare. Light fixtures that shield excessive brightness at night shall be included in the lighting plan. Non-glare lighting shall be used.

The change in the criterion to allow an additional three feet in height for lighting standards would result in a nominal increase in the lighting spread pool and allow for concrete bases on the standard 30 foot poles. Lighting would remain subject to previously adopted mitigation measures that address the generation of light pool spread. Perimeter landscaping requirements would further mitigate the spread of lighting from parking lots. Therefore, changed to anticipated lighting impacts would be considered less than significant.

Mitigation Measures. Amendments to existing mitigation measures would be less than significant, and therefore no mitigation measures would be necessary.

Significance After Mitigation. The proposed changes to existing mitigation measures above would be less than significant without mitigation.

c. Cumulative Impacts. For the purposes of this Supplemental EIR, the cumulative geography of the proposed project area includes the southeastern edge of the Oxnard Plain, in the vicinity of Calleguas Creek. In general the overall aesthetic condition in these areas is not expected to undergo major changes within the buildout period of the Master Plan. The proposed 2009 Facilities Projects, in combination with pending and approved development on the CSUCI campus and elsewhere in this part of Ventura County as identified in Table 3-1, could contribute to the degradation of the area's aesthetics. However, the projects included in the cumulative development scenario do not include urban facilities components that would result in significant alterations to the area's aesthetics and would generally complement and improve aesthetics in some areas. For that reason, cumulative air quality impacts are considered less than significant.

4.2 AIR QUALITY

4.2.1 Setting

a. Local Climate and Meteorology. The semi-permanent high-pressure system west of the Pacific coast strongly influences California's weather. It creates sunny skies throughout the summer and influences the pathway and occurrence of low pressure weather systems that bring rainfall to the area during October through April. As a result, wintertime temperatures at the university site are generally mild, while summers are warm and dry. During the day, the predominant wind direction is from the west and southwest, and at night, wind direction is from the north.

These predominant wind patterns are occasionally broken during the winter by storms coming from the north and northwest and by episodic Santa Ana winds. Santa Ana winds are strong northerly to northeasterly winds that originate from high-pressure areas centered over the desert of the Great Basin. These winds are usually warm, very dry, and often full of dust. They are particularly strong in the mountain passes and at the mouths of canyons.

Daytime summer temperatures in the area average from the high 70s to the high 80s. Nighttime low temperatures during the summer are typically in the high 50s to low 60s, while the winter high temperature tends to be in the 60s. Winter low temperatures are in the 40s. Annual average rainfall in Camarillo ranges from about 14 to 16 inches.

Two types of temperature inversions (warmer air on top of colder air) are created in the Ventura County area: subsidence and radiational (surface). The subsidence inversion is a regional effect created by the Pacific high in which air is heated as it is compressed when it flows from the high pressure area to the low pressure areas inland. This type of inversion generally forms at about 1,000 to 2,000 feet and can occur throughout the year, but is most evident during the summer months. Surface inversions are formed by the more rapid cooling of air near the ground at night, especially during winter. This type of inversion is typically lower and is generally accompanied by stable air. Both types of inversions limit the dispersal of air pollutants within the regional airshed. The primary air pollutant of concern during the subsidence inversions is ozone, while carbon monoxide (CO) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x) are of greatest concern during winter inversions.

b. Current Ambient Air Quality. Federal and state standards have been established for ozone, CO, nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), particulates less than 10 microns in diameter (PM₁₀), and lead. California has also set standards for sulfates, hydrogen sulfide, vinyl chloride, and visibility reducing particles. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) recently announced changes to the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for ozone and particulate matter. The federal ozone standard was lowered to 0.08 milligrams per liter (mg/l) and the averaging period was changed from one-hour to an eight-hour running average. A new particulate matter standard for 2.5 micron particulates (PM_{2.5}) was created in addition to the standard for 10 micron particulates (PM₁₀).

Local air pollution control districts are required to monitor air pollutant levels to ensure that air quality standards are met and, if they are not met, to develop strategies to meet the standards.



Air basins in which air pollutant standards are exceeded are referred to as “nonattainment areas.” The Ventura County Air Basin, in which the project site is located, is a nonattainment area for both the federal and state standards for ozone and the state standard for PM₁₀.

The El Rio air quality monitoring station is the closest station to the project site. This station measures ozone, NO₂, and PM₁₀. None of the monitoring stations within Ventura County record CO measurements. Table 4.2-1 summarizes the annual air quality data over the past three years for the local airshed. The criteria pollutants and their potential health effects are described below.

Carbon Monoxide. Carbon monoxide, a colorless, odorless, poisonous gas, is a local pollutant that in high concentrations is found only very near the source. Carbon monoxide is a by-product of fuel combustion, but is generally not a concern with typical residential stationary sources (gas water and space heaters, gas dryers) since these are required by law to be properly vented. Automobile traffic is a major source of carbon monoxide with elevated concentrations usually found only near areas of high traffic volumes. Carbon monoxide’s health effects are related to its affinity for hemoglobin in the blood. At high concentrations, carbon monoxide reduces the amount of oxygen in the blood, causing heart difficulties in people with chronic diseases, reduced lung capacity and impaired mental abilities.

Ozone. Ozone is produced by a photochemical reaction (triggered by sunlight) between nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and reactive organic gases (ROG).¹ Nitrogen oxides are formed during fuel combustion while reactive organic gases are formed during combustion and evaporation of organic solvents. Because ozone requires sunlight to form, it mostly occurs in concentrations considered serious between the months of May and October. Ozone is a pungent, colorless toxic gas that can cause detrimental health effects including respiratory and eye irritation and possible changes in lung functions. Groups most sensitive to ozone include children, the elderly, persons with respiratory disorders, and people who exercise strenuously outdoors.

Nitrogen Dioxide. Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) is a by-product of fuel combustion, with the primary source being motor vehicles and industrial boilers and furnaces. The principal form of nitrogen oxide produced by combustion is nitric oxide (NO), but NO reacts rapidly to form NO₂, creating the mixture of NO and NO₂ commonly called NO_x. Nitrogen dioxide is an acute irritant, but at typical atmospheric concentrations, it is only potentially irritating. A relationship between NO₂ and chronic pulmonary fibrosis may exist, and an increase in bronchitis in young children at concentrations below 0.3 parts per million (ppm) may occur. Nitrogen dioxide absorbs blue light and causes a reddish brown cast to the atmosphere and reduced visibility. It can also contribute to the formation of PM₁₀ and acid rain.

Suspended Particulates. PM₁₀ is small particulate matter measuring no more than 10 microns in diameter, while PM_{2.5} is fine particulate matter measuring no more than 2.5 microns

¹ Organic compound precursors of ozone are routinely described by a number of variations of three terms: hydrocarbons (HC), organic gases (OG), and organic compounds (OC). These terms are often modified by adjectives such as total, reactive, or volatile, and result in a rather confusing array of acronyms: HC, THC (total hydrocarbons), RHC (reactive hydrocarbons), TOG (total organic gases), ROG (reactive organic gases), TOC (total organic compounds), ROC (reactive organic compounds), and VOC (volatile organic compounds). While most of these differ in some significant way from a chemical perspective, from an air quality perspective two groups are important: non-photochemically reactive in the lower atmosphere, or photochemically reactive in the lower atmosphere (HC, RHC, ROG, ROC, and VOC). VCAPCD uses the abbreviations ROG and ROC interchangeably to denote organic precursors.



in diameter. Suspended particulates are mostly dust particles, nitrates, and sulfates. Suspended particulates are a by-product of fuel combustion and wind erosion of soil and unpaved roads, and are directly introduced into the atmosphere through these processes. Suspended particulates are also created in the atmosphere through chemical reactions. The characteristics, sources, and potential health effects associated with the small particulates (those between 2.5 and 10 microns in diameter) and fine particulates (PM_{2.5}) can be very different. The small particulates generally come from windblown dust and dust kicked up from mobile sources. The fine particulates are generally associated with combustion processes as well as being formed in the atmosphere as a secondary pollutant through chemical reactions. Fine particulate matter is more likely to penetrate deeply into the lungs and poses a serious health threat to all groups, but particularly to the elderly, children, and those with respiratory problems. More than half of the small and fine particulate matter that is inhaled into the lungs remains there, which can cause permanent lung damage. These materials can damage health by interfering with the body's mechanisms for clearing the respiratory tract or by acting as carriers of an adsorbed toxic substance.

Table 4.2-1 Ambient Air Quality Data at the El Rio Monitoring Station

Pollutant	2005	2006	2007
Ozone, ppm - maximum hourly concentration (ppm)	0.076	0.089	0.089
Number of days of state exceedance (>0.09 ppm)	0	0	0
Number of days of federal exceedance (>0.12 ppm)	0	0	0
Ozone, ppm – maximum 8 hour average	0.067	0.070	0.072
Number of days of federal 8-hour average exceedance (>0.08 ppm)	0	0	0
Carbon Monoxide – maximum 8-hour concentration (ppm)	n/a	n/a	n/a
Number of days of state 8-hour exceedance (>9 ppm)	n/a	n/a	n/a
Nitrogen Dioxide – maximum 1-hour concentration (ppm)	0.070	0.050	0.053
Number of days above state exceedances (>0.25 ppm)	0	0	0
Particulate Matter <10 microns, California maximum 24-hour average concentration in µg/m ³	54.4	119.1	248.0
Number of days of state 24-hour exceedance (>50 µg/m ³) sampled/calculated	2	4	2
Number of days of national 24-hour exceedance (>150 µg/m ³) sampled/calculated	0	0	1
Particulate Matter <2.5 microns, California maximum 24-hour average concentration in µg/m ³	35.2	29.8	39.9
Number of federal 24-hour measured days exceedance (65 µg/m ³)	0	0	1

ND = No Data

* Standard to be reduced to 20 µg/m³ effective mid- 2003.

** Data history at site is insufficient to determine when high concentrations are expected.

*** Insufficient (or no) data available to determine the value.

Source: California Air Resources Board, Air Quality Data Statistics,
<http://www.arb.ca.gov/aqd/aqd.htm>.



The pollutants of greatest concern in Ventura County are ozone and PM₁₀. Concentrations of PM have exceeded state standards on one or more days during each of the past three calendar years. Ozone is a secondary pollutant that is not produced directly by a source, but rather is formed by a reaction between NO_x and reactive organic compounds (ROC) in the presence of sunlight. Reductions in ozone concentrations are dependent upon reducing emissions of these precursors. The major sources of ozone precursors in Ventura County are motor vehicles and other mobile equipment, solvent use, pesticide application, the petroleum industry, and electric utilities. The major sources of PM₁₀ are road dust, construction, mobile sources, and farming operations. Locally, Santa Ana winds are responsible for entraining dust and occasionally causing elevated PM₁₀ levels.

c. Air Pollution Regulation. Both the federal and state governments have established ambient air quality standards for the protection of public health. The USEPA is the federal agency designated to administer air quality regulation, while the California Air Resources Board (CARB) is the state equivalent in the California Environmental Protection Agency. Local control in air quality management is provided by the CARB through county-level Air Pollution Control Districts (APCDs). The CARB has established air quality standards and is responsible for the control of mobile emission sources, while the local APCDs are responsible for enforcing standards and regulating stationary sources. The CARB has established 14 air basins statewide. The project site is located in the Ventura County Air Basin, which is under the jurisdiction of the Ventura County Air Pollution Control District (APCD).

The 2007 Ventura County Air Quality Management Plan (2007 AQMP), adopted by the Ventura County Air Pollution Control Board on May 13, 2008, presents Ventura County's strategy for attaining the federal 8-hour ozone standard as required by the federal Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. The 2007 AQMP also presents the District's Triennial Assessment and Plan Update required by the California Clean Air Act of 1988.

The 2007 AQMP contains an attainment demonstration (photochemical modeling and weight of evidence analyses) showing that Ventura County will attain the federal 8-hour ozone standard by June 15, 2013, the deadline for serious 8-hour ozone nonattainment areas. Table 4.2-2 illustrates the current federal and state air quality standards and the attainment status of the pollutants. The 2007 AQMP also contains: a Reasonable Further Progress demonstration, a Motor Vehicle Conformity Budget for transportation conformity purposes, an emissions inventory and emission forecasts, and a local control strategy containing several new and "further study" emission control measures. The new control measures are proposed revisions to existing District rules that District staff has found practicable for Ventura County pursuant to the separate every feasible measure requirement of the California Clean Air Act. The 2007 AQMP also incorporates the California Air Resources Board's State Strategy to achieve the additional emission reductions needed for all areas of the state, including Ventura County, to attain the federal 8-hour ozone standard.

Table 4.2-2 Current Federal and State Ambient Air Quality Standards and Attainment Status

Pollutant	Federal Standard	Federal Attainment Status	California Standard	State Attainment Status
Ozone	0.08 ppm (8-hr avg)	Nonattainment	0.09 ppm (1-hr avg) 0.07 ppm (8-hr avg)*	Nonattainment
Carbon Monoxide	9.0 ppm (8-hr avg) 35.0 ppm (1-hr avg)	Unclassified/ Attainment	9.0 ppm (8-hr avg) 20.0 ppm (1-hr avg)	Attainment
Nitrogen Dioxide	0.053 ppm (annual avg)	Unclassified/ Attainment	0.18 ppm (1-hr avg)	Attainment
Respirable Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀)	50 µg/m ³ (annual avg) 150 µg/m ³ (24-hr avg)	Unclassified/ Attainment	20 µg/m ³ (annual avg) 50 µg/m ³ (24-hr avg)	Nonattainment
Fine Particulate Matter (PM _{2.5})	15 µg/m ³ (annual avg) 35 µg/m ³ (24-hr avg)	Unclassified/ Attainment	12 µg/m ³ (annual avg)	Nonattainment

ppm = parts per million

µg/m³ = micrograms per cubic meter

Source: California Air Resources Board, February 2, 2007.

*This concentration was approved by the California Air Resources Board on April 28, 2005 and became effective on May 17, 2006.

d. Sensitive Receptors. Ambient air quality standards have been established to represent the levels of air quality considered sufficient, with an adequate margin of safety, to protect public health and welfare. They are designed to protect that segment of the public most susceptible to respiratory distress, such as children under 14; the elderly over 65; persons engaged in strenuous work or exercise; and people with cardiovascular and chronic respiratory diseases. The majority of sensitive receptor locations are therefore schools, hospitals, and residences.

Because the CSUCI is an institution, the entire site is considered a sensitive use. However, certain portions of the campus are considered to be more sensitive than others such as the residential halls which are located in the western portions of the South Quad. These areas are adjacent to Potrero Road and the Potrero Soccer Fields.

4.2.2 Impact Analysis and Mitigation Measures

a. Methodology and Significance Thresholds. The analysis of the proposed project's air quality impacts follows the guidance and methodologies recommended in the Ventura County APCD's *Guidelines for the Preparation of Air Quality Impact Analyses* (APCD Guidelines) (2003) and Air Quality Management Plan (2007). The *Air Quality Assessment Guidelines* recommend the use of the latest version of the URBEMIS program, which is provided by the ARB. The currently approved program is URBEMIS 2007 9.2.4. This program was used to



estimate air pollutant emissions associated with project operation as well as temporary emissions associated with project construction. Default assumptions were used to calculate operational emissions associated with the project. The estimate of vehicle trips associated with the development is from the EIR traffic study (see Section 4.12, *Traffic and Circulation*).

The site is under the jurisdiction of the Ventura County Air Quality District. CARB has established air quality standards and is responsible for the control of mobile emission sources, while the APCD is responsible for enforcing standards and regulating stationary sources. The APCD has not established significance thresholds for temporary construction emissions; however, the APCD recommends inclusion of standard dust control and additional ozone precursor control measures when project contributions are greater than 25lbs/day. The City's Threshold Guidelines defer to the APCD thresholds, and the APCD *Guidelines* state that a project's impact is significant if the project would:

- *Generate daily operational emissions exceeding 25 pounds of ROC or NO_x;*
- *Generate emissions causing an exceedance or making a substantial contribution to an exceedance of an ambient air quality standard;*
- *Be inconsistent with the Ventura County AQMP and emitting greater than two pounds of ROC or NO_x per day; or*
- *Directly or indirectly cause the existing population to exceed the population forecasts in the most recently adopted AQMP.*

Project operational impacts are considered significant if it would result or contribute to increased development above the Campus Master Plan projections.

b. Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures. The proposed Facilities Projects, as detailed in Section 2.0, *Project Description*, provide specific details to projects that have been identified and discussed previously in the 1998 EIR, 2000 SEIR, and/or 2004 SEIR. Proposed components not previously analyzed on any level are the Facilities Projects construction impacts, the potential future 370-acre open space conveyance and the new electrical substation.

09-Impact AQ-1 **Construction activities for the proposed facilities projects would emit emissions into the atmosphere with the majority of them occurring during the grading phase. However, the APCD has not developed construction-phase emission thresholds. Therefore, impacts are temporary and classified as Class III, less than significant.**

On-site construction activity would cause temporary, short-term emissions of various air pollutants. NO_x and CO would be emitted during the operation of construction equipment, while fugitive dust (PM₁₀) would be emitted by activities that disturb the soil, such as demolition, grading and excavation. Maximum emissions are generally created during the grading phase of construction.

The greatest amount of grading is anticipated to occur on the new access road area that would include the proposed roadway, athletic fields, and parking lot. This parcel of land was previously analyzed in the 2004 SEIR. This site is relatively flat, as it is currently used for



agricultural production and no demolition of structures would be involved. The construction of the facilities would be relatively short due to the nature of the proposed facilities. Construction of such would not result in a significant amount of emissions to the construction phase as compared to the grading activities.

The URBEMIS 2007 v.9.2.4 computer air quality software was utilized to create a model projecting construction emissions that would occur from construction of the proposed facilities projects. It is anticipated that grading of this area would require up to 250,000 cubic yards of fill soil from a site approximately five miles away. It should be noted that URBEMIS defaults were used for construction activities and timing. Additionally, the model includes a phase called "Building Construction." There are no buildings being constructed by the proposed facilities projects, but rather, it refers to the minor construction of the electrical substation, lighting, and utilities. Construction of the electrical substation represents a fraction of the construction activities due to its nature. Table 4.2-3 illustrates the construction emissions estimates for the proposed project. Appendix B includes the construction air modeling data in its entirety.

Table 4.2-3 Construction Emission Estimates

	ROG	NO _x	CO	CO ₂	Total PM ₁₀ ^a	Total PM _{2.5} ^a
Totals	35.65	314.09	301.13	35,646.42	447.86	103.88

Source: URBEMIS 2007 v.9.2.4 (Appendix B)

a These totals includes watering the site 2x daily as a standard construction measure.

As illustrated in Table 4.2-3, the estimated emissions would contribute to decreased air quality on a temporary basis. It should be noted, the URBEMIS model includes watering 2 times daily for standard construction measures for dust abatement, while CSUCI construction requirements include watering 3 times daily. This would further reduce total PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} generation.

The APCD considers construction emissions temporary impacts and therefore, construction emissions are less than significant. Furthermore, CSUCI includes standard mitigation measures in all of their construction contracts. Additionally, as part of the 1998 Master Plan EIR, mitigation measure AQ-1(a), Dust Control Measures, and AQ-1(b), Ozone Precursor Control Measures, would apply to the construction of the proposed facilities. Therefore, impacts related to construction emissions are less than significant.

Mitigation Measures. Mitigation measures AQ-1(a) and AQ-1(b) from the 1998 Campus Master Plan EIR includes the Ventura County APCD recommended measures to reduce air quality impacts related to construction. The proposed 2009 Facilities Projects would implement these measures. Appendix E contains a listing of all of the mitigation measures from the previous EIRs.

Significance after Mitigation. Implementation of the already adopted mitigation measures would ensure temporary construction emissions are further reduced.

09-Impact AQ-2 Development of the proposed facilities are consistent with the adopted Campus Master Plans and would not



result in growth of the established FTES, resulting in increased operational emissions. Therefore, operational air quality impacts are Class III, less than significant.

The proposed project would construct facilities identified in the Campus Master Plan. These facilities in nature are not growth inducing. The potential future open space conveyance is the only component of the proposed facilities projects which may result in operational impacts due to the traffic generated by the use. However, the trip generation expected (14 average daily trips as indicated in Section 4.7 Transportation/Traffic) would not result in operational impacts to air quality due to the nature of the area proposed, and due to the fact that the type and intensity of use would remain essentially unchanged from its current Ventura County ownership. The facilities and potential future conveyance area would not result in additional FTES. The proposed facilities and potential future conveyance area would serve the previously anticipated buildout population. Operational air quality impacts were originally analyzed in the 1998 Campus Master Plan and identified mitigation measures to reduce impacts. Less than significant operational impacts would occur from implementation of the proposed facilities projects.

Mitigation Measures. None required.

Significance after Mitigation. Impacts are less than significant without mitigation.

c. Cumulative Impacts. The air basin is currently in non-attainment for the state PM₁₀ standard and the state and federal ozone standard. The proposed projects, in combination with pending and approved development on the CSUCI campus and elsewhere in Ventura County, as identified in Table 3-1, could contribute to the cumulative degradation of regional air quality. However, the projects included in the cumulative development scenario do not include components that would result in population growth or increase the FTES of the CSUCI campus. Therefore, the cumulative projects would not contribute to population that would exceed Ventura County AQMP population forecasts. Therefore, cumulative projects would not hinder progress towards attainment of standards. For that reason, cumulative air quality impacts are considered less than significant.

4.3 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

4.3.1 Setting

This discussion is based on prior analyses conducted for the 1998 CSUCI Master Plan EIR, the 2000 Facilities Projects Supplemental EIR, additional habitat assessment and jurisdictional delineation studies conducted by Rincon Consultants in 2008 for the 153-acre New Access Road Area parcel, and prior wetland and habitat assessments conducted for the County of Ventura concerning the 370-acre potential future conveyance parcel.

Natural areas within the campus site are largely confined to the hillsides, which are covered primarily by Venturan coastal sage scrub. Open areas in the flatlands have historically been maintained by mowing and occasional disking. The developed portions of the campus have been extensively landscaped primarily with grass and many trees, most being English plane trees (*Platanus* sp.), Peruvian pepper trees (*Schinus molle*), and various gums (*Eucalyptus* sp.). The plant and animal communities and special-status species present within the main campus area have been previously described in the prior environmental documentation to which this document is a supplement. Therefore, the following analysis is limited to those areas within which the currently proposed facilities are to be constructed and the proposed open space conveyance area located to the north of the main campus. Figure 4.3-1 generally illustrates the habitats present within the entire campus and the proposed open space conveyance area.

a. Vegetation

New Access Road Area. This 153-acre area was recently acquired by the CSU and was formerly mostly in agricultural production. The southwest corner of this parcel had been developed as an irrigation pond that stores water from Long Grade Canyon channel for use during the summer, and this pond may have also received pumped water from the agricultural field. The total pond size is 4.4 acres, of which approximately 0.7 acres was already within the CSUCI property prior to conveyance of the 153 acres. A berm containing ruderal vegetation separates this pond from a linear ditch (1.1 acres) that is used to collect runoff water from the agricultural fields. Based on the field visits, it appears that water was pumped from this pond during the winter through the culverts under Old Lewis Road to Calleguas Creek. During the summer, overflow irrigation water was pumped from the ditch to the irrigation pond for later reuse. The irrigation pond also eventually connects to Calleguas Creek via the Long Grade Canyon Creek flapgates.

Long Grade Canyon Creek adjacent the New Access Road Area contains a mix of riparian, freshwater marsh, and non-native, ruderal and ornamental communities. Riparian vegetation within the central portion of the drainage consists of willow/mule fat scrub dominated by arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*) and mule fat (*Baccharis salicifolia*), with scattered black willow (*Salix gooddingii*). Emergent stands of freshwater marsh species such as bulrush (*Scirpus* sp.) and cattail (*Typha* sp.) are scattered within the central portion of the creek and are dominant within a detention pond located in the furthest downstream (western) portion. Non-native ruderal weeds such as summer mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*), cocklebur (*Xanthium strumarium*), and poison hemlock (*Conium maculatum*) are dominant along large portions of the Creek's southern embankment. The far eastern portion of the Creek is dominated by non-native, ornamental vegetation including Peruvian pepper trees (*Schinus* sp.) and fan palms (*Washingtonia robusta*).

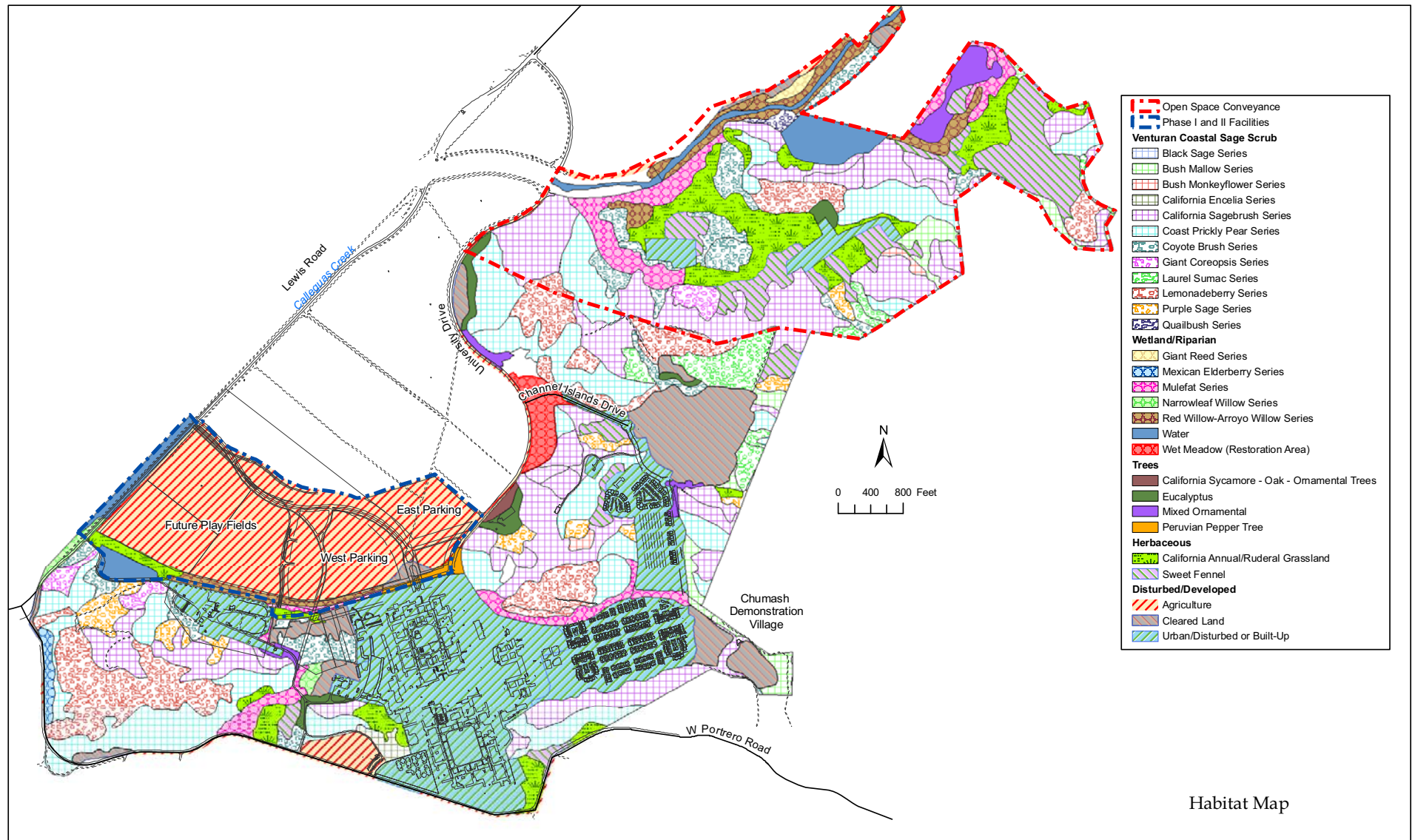
The portion of Calleguas Creek adjacent the New Access Road Area contains a mix of freshwater marsh and ruderal vegetation. Dominant species present within the channel bottom include cattail, white sweet-clover (*Melilotus alba*), and cocklebur. Bulrush, tall flatsedge (*Cyperus eragrostis*), and tree tobacco (*Nicotiana glauca*) are common. The adjacent levee embankments contain cemented rip-rap with minimal vegetation. Sparsely scattered species include red brome (*Bromus madritensis* ssp. *rubens*), and tumbleweed (*Amaranthus albus*).

The former agricultural field north of Long Grade Canyon Creek now lies fallow and contains a mix of remnant crop species, ruderal vegetation, and bare ground. Dominant species present include cilantro (*Coriandrum sativum*), prostrate knotweed (*Polygonum aviculare*), nettleleaf goosefoot (*Chenopodium murale*), cheeseweed (*Malva parviflora*), and common sow-thistle (*Sonchus oleraceus*). The agricultural ditch that traverses along the northern levee of Long Grade Canyon Creek contains ruderal weeds, grasses such as Bermuda grass (*Cynodon dactylon*), Mexican sprangletop (*Leptochloa uninervia*), and rabbitsfoot grass (*Polygonum monspeliensis*), and sparsely scattered stands of bulrush. Duckweed (*Lemna minor*) is present in the western portion of the ditch.

Potential Future Open Space Conveyance Area (Camarillo Regional Park). This potential future conveyance area includes about 370 acres of natural habitats and disturbed open space along Calleguas Creek, which is within the northern boundary of the site and flows in a southwesterly direction. The primary general habitat types in this area are Venturan coastal sage scrub, California annual grassland, ruderal grassland, and willow riparian forest.

Venturan coastal sage scrub occupies most of the potential future conveyance area and is dominated by drought-tolerant, drought-deciduous, low-growing, soft-leaved, grayish-green, spring-flowering, fire-adapted shrubs and subshrubs. Venturan coastal sage scrub forms various stands with specific characteristics and site requirements; therefore, it is often considered as a collection of species-specific plant series. Venturan coastal sage scrub occurs on dry, more or less rocky slopes, often at lower elevations (Holland, 1986). The predominant Venturan coastal sage scrub habitats existing within the potential future conveyance area include plant communities dominated by chaparral bush mallow (*Malacothamnus fasciculatus*), California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), coast prickly pear (*Opuntia litorallis*), coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*), giant coreopsis (*Coreopsis gigantea*), laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*), lemonadeberry (*Rhus integrifolia*), and purple sage (*Salvia leucophylla*). Other important associates include purple sage (*Salvia leucophylla*), California bush sunflower (*Encelia californica*), ashy-leaved buckwheat (*Eriogonum cinereum*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum* var. *foliolosum*), bladderpod (*Isomeris arborea*), giant wildrye (*Leymus condensatus*), bush monkeyflower (*Mimulus aurantiacus*), sawtooth goldenbush (*Hazardia squarrosa* var. *grindelioides*), and deerweed (*Lotus scoparius*). This habitat is considered a sensitive habitat by the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG).

California annual grassland is dominated by annual grasses that are primarily Mediterranean in origin. Dominant genera include *Bromus*, *Avena*, *Vulpia*, and *Hordeum*. Many species of native forbs and bulbs, as well as naturalized annual forbs are found in California annual grassland. Floristic richness is affected to a high degree by past and present land use activity. California annual grassland occurs on all aspects on most geomorphic features where soils are deep, particularly where slopes are gradual, at elevations between sea level and 1,200 meters. Grassland species composition may vary from stand to stand (Sawyer and Keeler-Wolf 1995). California annual grassland occurs on gradual slopes within the potential future conveyance



Base Map Source: Boyle Engineering, 2008 and Ventura County RMA, 2008.

Figure 4.3-1

area below 300 feet in elevation. Common forbs found onsite include: rancher's fire (*Amsinckia menziesii* var. *intermedia*), fascicled tarplant (*Deinandra fasciculata*), purple owl's-clover (*Castilleja exserta* ssp. *exserta*), lupines (*Lupinus* spp.), dove weed (*Eremocarpus setigerus*), California poppy (*Eschscholzia californica*), common eucrypta (*Eucrypta chrysanthemifolia* ssp. *chrysanthemifolia*), everlastings (*Gnaphalium* and *Pseudognaphalium* spp.), caterpillar phacelia (*Phacelia cicutaria*), western ragweed (*Ambrosia psilostachya* var. *californica*), narrowleaf milkweed (*Asclepias fascicularis*), goldenstars (*Bloomeria crocea*), blue dicks (*Dichelostemma capitatum* ssp. *capitatum*), and western verbena (*Verbena lasiostachys*).

Ruderal grassland also occupies a large portion of this potential future conveyance area. Ruderal grassland is a plant community that is typically in early successional stages as a result of a severe human disturbance, or because the land was formerly disturbed by humans and is now subject to recurrent natural disturbance. This plant community is dominated by annual and perennial, introduced/nonnative, pioneering, herbaceous plants that readily colonize disturbed ground. Such communities are a threat to natural biodiversity because they continually distribute invasive, highly competitive non-native propagules into otherwise native vegetation. Ruderal grassland that is left undisturbed can typically undergo succession towards more stable, less weedy, plant communities. Predominant and characteristic plants of the ruderal grassland plant communities include: Russian knapweed (*Acroptilon repens*), purple pampas grass (*Cortaderia jubata*), Bermuda grass (*Cynodon dactylon*), Prickly wild lettuce (*Lactuca serriola*), white horehound (*Marrubium vulgare*), milk thistle (*Silybum marianum*), tree tobacco (*Nicotiana glauca*), prickly ox-tongue (*Picris echioides*), wild radish (*Raphanus sativus*), castor bean (*Ricinus communis*), Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), cheeseweed (*Malva parviflora*), black mustard (*Brassica nigra*), and summer mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*). Large patches of sweet fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*) have been mapped as a separate unit on Figure 4.3-1.

A portion of Calleguas Creek within the potential future conveyance area is **narrowleaf willow-arroyo willow scrub**, which is co-dominated by narrow-leaf willow (*Salix exigua*) and arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*), with mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*) as an important constituent. This scrub, also called southern willow scrub (Holland 1986), forms dense riparian thickets with little understory development. Site factors include loose, sandy, or fine gravelly alluvium deposited near stream channels during flood flows. This early seral type requires repeated flooding to prevent succession to southern willow riparian forest, and generally occurs in seasonally flooded or saturated, freshwater, wetland habitats, such as floodplains and low-gradient depositions along rivers and streams, at elevations below 1,800 meters (Sawyer and Keeler-Wolf 1995). This wetland habitat is considered sensitive by CDFG.

Narrowleaf willow-arroyo willow scrub was observed primarily along Calleguas Creek, and important additional associate riparian species include mugwort (*Artemisia douglasiana*), poison hemlock (*Conium maculatum*), water cress (*Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum*), red willow (*S. laevigata*), and common speedwell (*Veronica anagallis-aquatica*).

Southern willow riparian forest (Holland 1986) dominated by arroyo willow and stands of red willow (*Salix laevigata*) occupies much of Calleguas Creek. This riparian forest is characterized as a tall, open, winter-deciduous, broad-leaved willow canopy growing over a shrubby understory. Site factors include sub-irrigated and frequently overflowed lands along rivers and stream, and the dominant species require moist, bare mineral soil for germination and establishment. This habitat is considered sensitive by CDFG. This plant community can also be classified as red willow-arroyo willow series (see Figure 4.3-1), which occurs in seasonally

flooded or saturated freshwater wetland habitats, such as floodplains and low-gradient depositions along rivers and streams, and it is abundant in marshes, meadows, and springs. This series occurs at elevations below 1,800 meters and forms a continuous canopy over a sparse shrub layer and variable ground layer (depending on canopy thickness). Other emergent winter-deciduous riparian trees may be present (Sawyer and Keeler-Wolf 1995). Important associate tree and shrub species include narrowleaf willow and mulefat. Scattered trees include California sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii* ssp. *fremontii*), and velvet ash (*Fraxinus velutina*). One coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) tree was also observed in this plant community.

b. Flora

The flora of the CSUCI campus and project site are discussed below and each respective plant list is attached as an appendix.

Campus Area. A botanical survey was conducted within the then planned residential area and an adjacent 100-foot fuel modification zone during June and July 1999 by Rincon Consultants, Inc. This survey was floristic in nature; namely, every plant encountered was identified sufficiently to determine whether or not it was a listed rare species. When rare species were encountered, they were field mapped. The entire survey area was examined by walking through the habitat by wandering transects. Specific plants of interest looked for included Verity's dudleya (known to be within the fuel modification area), Blochman's dudleya, Plummer's mariposa-lily, Catalina mariposa-lily, and Conejo buckwheat. The plant species reported within the CSUCI campus includes 215 species, and those species are listed in Appendix C.

Potential Future Open Space Conveyance Area. The plant species reported within Camarillo Regional Park by David Magney Environmental Consulting (DMEC) in a 2004 study are presented in Appendix C. The flora of Camarillo Regional Park consists of 225 vascular plant taxa, of which 153 (68%) are native and 73 (32%) are nonnative. This ratio of native to nonnative species is higher than found for the entire California flora, which is 25% naturalized nonnative (Hickman 1993). Approximately 83 species of the plants found onsite are typically found in wetland habitats (includes all OBL, FACW, and FAC wetland indicator status plants as listed in Reed [1988]), while the remaining species are typically found in upland/terrestrial habitats. The wetland plants at Camarillo Regional Park represent 37% of the flora within the park. At least 29 species of lichens occur at Camarillo Regional Park, which occur primarily in upland habitats (DMEC 2004.)

c. Fish and Wildlife Habitats

The vegetation of the project site provides habitat for a variety of common native and nonnative vertebrate species. While some species are entirely dependent on a particular vegetation type or habitat, most of the larger vertebrate species occur throughout the habitats present. Discussed below are the common vertebrate species noted or expected within the habitats present within the proposed conveyance areas.

New Access Road Area. The majority of this parcel was until recently an agricultural field that provides little fish and wildlife habitat. The irrigation pond provides open water used by several common waterfowl, particularly coot and mallard. Limited breeding by these two

species may occur around this pond. Other species found in this pond include the non-native mosquito fish and bullfrog, and native tree frogs and western toad. The ruderal vegetation along the edges of the parcel provides limited habitat to several common bird and mammal species. The pond does not provide suitable basking sites for southwest pond turtle and this species is not expected to occur within this area. Similarly, the California red-legged frog has not been recorded in this area, nor is the habitat present at the site considered suitable for breeding by this species. Common wildlife species observed or detected in the riparian, and/or freshwater marsh communities include great egret (*Ardea alba*), black-crowned night-heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*), black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*), phainopepla (*Phainopepla nitens*), orange-crowned warbler (*Vermivora celata*), common yellowthroat (*Geothlypis trichas*), spotted towhee (*Pipilo maculatus*), and song sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*). Species observed or detected in the ruderal/agricultural communities include red-shouldered hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), ash-throated flycatcher (*Myiarchus cinerascens*), western kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*), red-winged blackbird (*Agelaius phoeniceus*), house finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*), and lesser goldfinch (*Carduelis psaltria*).

Potential Future Open Space Conveyance Area. Many species of wildlife are known to occur at Camarillo Regional Park and within Calleguas Creek, and frequent the riparian and aquatic habitats on a seasonal basis provided by the creek. The fauna reported by DMEC (2004) and Impact Sciences (1997) at Camarillo Regional Park are provided in Appendix C. A total of 137 species of wildlife present or expected onsite in both wetland and upland habitat include:

- Fishes (3 native species, 3 nonnative);
- Amphibians (4 native species, 1 nonnative);
- Reptiles (16 native species);
- Birds (82 native species, 3 nonnative); and
- Mammals (26 native species, 1 nonnative).

Fish species richness and diversity in Calleguas Creek are low compared to other similar-sized streams in the region. Amphibian species richness is relatively low at the park, due primarily because of farming activities to the west and past disturbances within the park. Reptile species richness is normal for this area with five species observed and another nine native species expected and likely present. Bird species richness is relatively high, due to the variety of habitats present. Mammal species diversity is relatively high, also likely a result of the variety of habitats present, and proximity to extensive natural habitats eastward in the Conejo Mountains. Invertebrate species richness and diversity is expected to be high as a result of the presence of a wide variety of habitats.

The structure of the riparian community, in addition to the relatively high plant species diversity and richness, provides habitat necessary for foraging, nesting, and cover for many species. The riparian zone is used as migration/movement corridors by various species of wildlife including small and large mammals, birds, and reptiles. These movement corridors often connect habitat patches, and allow for physical and genetic exchange between animal populations. Wildlife use riparian zones for cover while traveling across otherwise open areas.

d. Regulatory Setting

Federal, state, and local authorities under a variety of legislative acts share regulatory authority over biological resources. The primary authority for general biological resources lies within the land use control and planning authority of local jurisdictions, in this instance, the California State University. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) provides a mechanism through which biological resources must be considered in the decision-making process regarding land use by the local authority. The CDFG is a trustee agency for biological resources throughout the state under CEQA and also is considered a regulatory agency regarding Streambed Alteration Agreements with direct jurisdiction under law under the Fish and Game Code of California. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) has regulatory authority over specific biological resources, namely wetlands and waters of the United States, under Section 404 of the federal Clean Water Act. Protection for wetlands and riparian habitat is also afforded through the California Fish and Game Code, and the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). Additionally, Section 3503.5 of the Fish and Game Code of California protects birds of prey, their nests and eggs against take, possession, or destruction. Under the State and Federal Endangered Species Acts, the CDFG and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) also have direct regulatory authority over species formally listed as Threatened or Endangered. The state and federal Endangered Species Acts (ESAs) are relevant to significance criteria considered under CEQA in that they provide a regulatory framework that defines “take” of an organism, and also the appropriate means and methods to mitigate such action.

California Endangered Species Act. The California ESA take restrictions are encoded at Section 2080, while Section 2081 details the requirements regarding incidental take. The following criteria regarding “incidental take” are relevant per Section 2081 and the CDFG Code of Regulations (Section 783.4):

- The take will be incidental to an otherwise lawful activity.
- The applicant will minimize and fully mitigate the impacts of the authorized take. Measures to meet this obligation are to be roughly proportional to the extent of authorized take. Where various measures are available, measures shall maintain the applicant’s objectives to the greatest extent possible. All required measures shall be capable of successful implementation.
- The applicant is to ensure adequate funding to implement the measures and to monitor compliance and effectiveness of the measures.
- No incidental take permit shall be issued if such issuance would jeopardize the continued existence of the species.

Federal Endangered Species Act. Pursuant to the Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA), a permit from USFWS is required for “take” of a federally listed species through either the Section 7 or Section 10 consultation process. Section 7 of the FESA provides for the issuance of an incidental take permit subject to mitigating requirements where a federal agency has direct permit responsibility for the action. This consultation process includes a Biological Assessment of the predicted impacts of a project on the species with measures to minimize and mitigate for such impacts. The result is a Biological Opinion rendered by USFWS that includes a specified allowable incidental take, as well as terms and conditions to minimize and offset such take.

Section 10(a) of the FESA provides for the submittal of a voluntary Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) where direct federal jurisdiction is lacking, but the mitigation requirements are similar as



for Section 7. An incidental take permit may be issued pursuant to a finding that take will be minimized and mitigated to the maximum extent practicable and that the taking will not appreciably reduce the likelihood of the survival and recovery of the taxa in the wild. Conveyance of the take permit includes development of an HCP for protecting and enhancing the federally listed species at a specific location in perpetuity. Under Section 10(a), an HCP is required to contain:

- The impact likely to occur due to the action;
- Steps taken to minimize and mitigate impacts and the funding that will be available to implement those steps;
- Alternative actions considered and reasons why such alternatives are not utilized; and
- Any measures or conditions required by the federal government as being necessary or appropriate.

Section 9(a)(2) of the federal Endangered Species Act contains the prohibitions against take of listed plant species, while Section 9(a)(1) contains the restrictions regarding fish and wildlife. Because of differences in these two code sections, federal control over change in habitat land use for plants under the federal ESA is limited. While animals are protected no matter where they are located, protection for plants extends only to those areas in federal jurisdiction, or where listed plants are removed in knowing violation of state law.

e. Special-Status Species Definitions

In response to their legislative mandates, regulatory authorities have designated sensitive biological resources to include those specific organisms that have regionally declining populations such that they may become extinct if population trends continue. Habitats are also considered sensitive biological resources if they have limited distributions, have high wildlife value, include sensitive species, or are particularly susceptible to disturbance.

Listed species are those taxa that are formally listed as endangered or threatened by the federal government (e.g. USFWS), pursuant to the Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) or as endangered, threatened, or rare (for plants only) by the State of California (i.e. California Fish and Game Commission), pursuant to the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) or the California Native Plant Protection Act. Some species are considered rare (but not formally listed) by resource agencies, organizations with biological interests/expertise (e.g. Audubon Society, California Native Plant Society [CNPS], The Wildlife Society), and the scientific community.

Special-status habitats are vegetation types, associations, or sub-associations that support concentrations of special-status plant or wildlife species, are of relatively limited distribution, or are of particular value to wildlife.

The CNPS' *Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California* (CNPS 2001, 2006) categorizes rare California plants into one of five lists (1A, 1B, 2, 3, and 4) representing five levels of species status, one of which is assigned to a sensitive species to indicate its status of rarity or endangerment and distribution. Most taxa also receive a threat code extension following the List (e.g. 1B.1, 2.3), which replaces the old R-E-D Code previously used by CNPS. Table 4.3-1 provides a definition for each List code number, and Table 4.3-2 defines the Threat Code Extensions that indicates the level of endangerment within the state as determined by this

organization. Please note that the CNPS *Inventory* is used as a tool by CDFG to help identify those plants that may qualify for listing under the CESA, with the formal list kept by CDFG being the *Special Vascular Plants, Bryophytes and Lichens List* (CDFG 2008c).

Table 4.3-1 California Native Plant Society List Definitions

CNPS List	Definition
1A	Presumed Extinct in California
1B	Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and elsewhere
2	Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, but more common elsewhere
3	Need more information (a Review List)
4	Plants of Limited Distribution (a Watch List)

Table 4.3-2 California Native Plant Society List Threat Code Extensions

CNPS Threat Code Extension	Definition
.1	Seriously endangered in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat)
.2	Fairly endangered in California (20-80% occurrences threatened)
.3	Not very endangered in California (<20% of occurrences threatened)

The CNDDDB Element Ranking system (Table 4.3-3, following page) provides a numeric global and state-ranking system for all special-status species tracked by the CNDDDB. The global rank (G-rank) is a reflection of the overall condition of an element (species or natural community) throughout its global range. The state rank (S-rank) is assigned much the same way as the global rank, except state ranks in California often also contain a threat designation attached to the S-rank.

f. Special-Status Biological Resources

This section lists those rare or otherwise sensitive species that were observed, are reported, and have the potential to occur onsite, in the potential future conveyance area, and in the project vicinity. The potential for occurrence of sensitive resources is based on site characteristics, the species' known regional distribution, and habitat affinities of the species.

Rincon Consultants conducted a search of CDFG's California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) utilizing the RareFind3 software (CDFG 2008a) for the area within a five-mile-radius of the project site. This database search was conducted to account for special-status species tracked by CDFG in the area and with potential to occur at the project site. A literature search of California Native Plant Society's *Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California* (CNPS 2001, 2006), CDFG's *Special Animals List* (CDFG 2008b), and CDFG's *Special Vascular Plants, Bryophytes, and Lichens List* (CDFG 2008c) were also conducted to account for other special-status species not tracked by CNDDDB with potential to occur in the vicinity of the proposed project site. Additional resources used to characterize the site include review of USGS computer topographic maps, *Soil Survey of Ventura County* (NRCS 1970), *Wetland Functional*

Table 4.3-3 California Natural Diversity Database Element Ranking System

Global Ranking (G)	
G1	Less than 6 viable element occurrences (pops for species), OR less than 1,000 individuals, OR <809.4 hectares (ha) (2,000 acres [ac]).
G2	6 to 20 element occurrences OR 809.4 to 4,047 ha (2,000 to 10,000 ac).
G3	21 to 100 occurrences OR 3,000 to 10,000 individuals OR 4,047 to 20,235 ha (10,000 to 50,000 ac).
G4	Apparently secure; rank lower than G3, factors exist to cause some concern (i.e. there is some threat, or somewhat narrow habitat).
G5	Population, or stand, demonstrably secure to ineradicable due to being commonly found in the world.
GH	All sites are historic; the element has not been seen for at least 20 years, but suitable habitat still exists.
GX	All sites are extirpated; this element is extinct in the wild.
GXC	Extinct in the wild; exists in cultivation.
G1Q	The element is very rare, but there is a taxonomic question associated with it.
Subspecies Level: Subspecies receive a T-rank attached to the G-rank. With the subspecies, the G-rank reflects the condition of the entire <u>species</u> , whereas the T-rank reflects the global situation of just the <u>subspecies</u> or <u>variety</u> . For example: <i>Chorizanthe robusta</i> var. <i>hartwegii</i> is ranked G2T1. The G-rank refers to the whole species range (<i>Chorizanthe robusta</i>), whereas the T-rank refers only to the global condition of the variety (var. <i>hartwegii</i>).	
State Ranking (S)	
S1	Less than 6 element occurrences OR less than 1,000 individuals OR less than 809.4 ha (2,000 ac). S1.1 = very threatened S1.2 = threatened S1.3 = no current threats known
S2	6 to 20 element occurrences OR 3,000 individuals OR 809.4 to 4,047 ha (2,000 to 10,000 ac). S2.1 = very threatened S2.2 = threatened S2.3 = no current threats known
S3	21 to 100 element occurrences OR 3,000 to 10,000 individuals OR 4,047 to 20,235 ha (10,000 to 50,000 ac). S3.1 = very threatened S3.2 = threatened S3.3 = no current threats known
S4	Apparently secure within California; this rank is clearly lower than S3 but factors exist to cause some concern (i.e., there is some threat, or somewhat narrow habitat). NO THREAT RANK.
S5	Demonstrably secure to ineradicable in California. NO THREAT RANK.
SH	All California sites are historic; the element has not been seen for at least 20 years, but suitable habitat still exists.
SX	All California sites are extirpated; this element is extinct in the wild.
Notes	
1. Other considerations used when ranking a species or natural community include the pattern of distribution of the element on the landscape, fragmentation of the population/stands, and historical extent as compared to its modern range. It is important to take an aerial view when ranking sensitive elements rather than simply counting element occurrences.	
2. Uncertainty about the rank of an element is expressed in two major ways: by expressing the rank as a range of values (e.g. S2S3 means the rank is somewhere between S2 and S3), and by adding a ? to the rank (e.g. S2?). This represents more certainty than S2S3, but less than S2.	

Assessment of the Camarillo Regional Park Wetlands (DMEC 2004), and wetland and habitat assessments conducted by Rincon Consultants (2008).

CNDDDB tracks 41 elements within 5 miles of CSUCI, including 22 animals, 13 plants, and 6 habitats, which are presented as Figure 4.3-2. Suitable habitat does not exist onsite for 16 of those tracked species as no brackish, marine, coastal lagoon, sandy beach, salt ponds/ marsh,

tidal/coastal marsh habitats exist onsite. Those 16 species were eliminated from the following discussion. A total of 54 special-status elements are either observed by Rincon (2008), reported (DMEC 2004), or have a potential to occur onsite (CDFG 2008a), including 9 plant species, 36 wildlife species, and 9 habitats.

Special-Status Wildlife Species. A total of 36 special-status wildlife species are known to exist or have the potential to occur onsite, including 4 invertebrates, 1 fish, 2 amphibians, 4 reptiles, 17 birds, and 8 mammals. Of the 36 species, 3 special-status wildlife species were observed (tricolored blackbird, yellow warbler, and least bell's vireo) and 7 are reported onsite (arroyo chub, coastal western whiptail, Cooper's hawk, southern California rufous-crowned sparrow, white-tailed kite, yellow-breasted chat, and loggerhead shrike). The 36 special-status wildlife species are listed below in Table 4.3-4, and their habitat requirements and likelihood of occurrence are included and discussed in the table.

The California gnatcatcher is listed as threatened under the federal ESA, but has been turned down for listing under the state ESA. The nearest population of the California gnatcatcher is located in the sage scrub habitats adjacent to the city of Moorpark and the Tierra Rejada Valley, about nine miles north of the project site. Past discussions with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Rick Ferris, December 1999) indicate that per the Los Angeles County Natural History Museum (Kimball Garrett), no California gnatcatchers have been historically located within the Santa Monica Mountains and protocol surveys are typically not required for this area. Recent observations of California gnatcatchers at the Botanical Gardens in the City of Thousand Oaks has indicated some southern movement of gnatcatchers, but none have been reported south of US Highway 101 in this area.

Most of the listed bat species would be expected to forage over the open grasslands of the campus and potential future open space conveyance area only on a transient basis. Roost sites for the long-eared myotis bat is present in the larger oak trees in the oak grove, but most bats seen in the project area are likely to be more common species such as the western pipistrelle. Evening visual observations of the rock hollows within the campus has not determined any particular roost locations.

The southern steelhead trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus*) (Southern California ESU) is federally endangered and a California species of special concern. It occurs in coastal streams from San Luis Obispo County south to San Diego County, but has been extirpated from most of the streams in which it historically occurred. The species has been recorded within Arroyo Sequit in the Santa Monica Mountains, approximately 10 miles southeast of the site, as well as in the Santa Clara River, approximately 10 miles to the northwest. Southern steelhead trout is not known to occur within the Calleguas Creek watershed and no Critical Habitat for the species has been designated within this watershed. Water and habitat quality within the Creek is relatively poor due to agricultural runoff and prevalence of ruderal species. Therefore, this species is not expected to occur within the site.

Common Raptors and Nesting Birds. A variety of raptors (birds of prey) that could utilize the habitats present at the site are considered sensitive due to declines in population levels. Cooper's hawk has been observed foraging over the Camarillo Regional Park and probably also forage within the main campus. They could potentially nest in the denser tree rows present in this area. Sharp-shinned hawk and northern harrier would be winter visitors only to the project site and would not breed here, which is the time period during which they

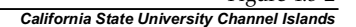


Table 4.3-4 Special-Status Wildlife Species Tracked in the Vicinity of CSUCI

Scientific Name	Common Name	Fed/State ¹	CDFG ²	G-Rank/ S-Rank ³	Required Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence ⁴
Invertebrates						
<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	Monarch butterfly	-/-	-	G5/S3	Winter roost sites extend along the coast from northern Mendocino to Baja California, Mexico. Roosts located in wind-protected tree groves (eucalyptus, Monterey pine, cypress), with nectar and water sources nearby.	Unlikely: ornamental trees located along E portion of Long Grade Canyon Creek could support monarch roost site, but no record of any roosts within the CSUCI campus. The closest roost exists ~4 mi SW of project site.
<i>Helminthoglypta traskii traskii</i>	Trask shoulderband	-/-	-	G1G2T1/S1	Known from Ventura, Los Angeles, Orange, and San Diego Counties. Reported from NW Baja California.	Possible
<i>Panoquina errans</i>	Wandering (=saltmarsh) skipper	-/-	-	G4G5/S1	Southern California coastal salt marshes. Requires moist saltgrass for larval development.	Unlikely: no coastal saltmarsh habitat onsite; however, saltgrass present in the potential future open space conveyance area.
<i>Trimerotropis occidentiloides</i>	Santa Monica grasshopper	-/-		G1G2/S1S2	Known only from the Santa Monica Mountains. Found on bare hillsides and along dirt trails in chaparral.	Possible: campus exists in the western portion of the Santa Monicas ~1 mi from site
Fish						
<i>Gila orcuttii</i>	Arroyo chub	-/-	CSC	G2/S2	Los Angeles basin south coastal streams. Slow water stream sections with mud or sand bottoms. Feeds heavily on aquatic veg & associated invertebrates.	Reported (DMEC 2004): in Calleguas Creek at Cam. Reg. Park and tracked <1 mi away
Amphibians						
<i>Spea hammondi</i>	Western spadefoot	-/-	CSC	G3/S3	Occurs primarily in grassland habitats, but can be found in valley-foothill hardwood woodlands. Vernal pools are essential for breeding and egg-laying.	Unlikely: grassland habitats onsite, but no vernal pools exist for breeding since the upland soils at the site drain relatively quickly and not tracked near campus The 1998 Campus Master Plan EIR indicated a low potential for this species in enclosed basin adj. to power plant, but was not observed during wetland delineation.
<i>Taricha torosa torosa</i>	Coast range newt	-/-	CSC	G5T4/S4	Coastal drainages from Mendocino County to San Diego County. Lives in terrestrial habitats & will migrate over 1 km to breed in ponds, reservoirs & slow moving streams.	Possible: natural upland habitats adjacent to Calleguas Creek and Long Grade Canyon Creek, but not tracked near campus
Reptiles						
<i>Actinemys marmorata pallida</i>	Southwestern pond turtle	-/-	CSC	G3G4T2T3Q/ S2	Inhabits permanent or nearly permanent bodies of water in many habitat types; below 6,000 ft. elev. Require basking sites such as partially submerged logs, vegetation mats, or open mud banks. Need suitable nesting sites.	Unlikely: known to occur within Calleguas Creek upstream of campus area but no suitable basking sites within campus or potential future open space conveyance area.
<i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i>	Coastal western whiptail	-/-	-	G5T3T4/S2S3	Found in semiarid areas with sparse vegetation and in woodland & riparian areas. Ground may be firm soil, sandy, or rocky.	Western whiptails are reported (DMEC 2004) at Cam. Reg. Park, and are also known within the more open coastal sage scrub habitat on campus; however, site is within the overlap zone for western whiptail subspecies

¹ FE = Federally Endangered; FT = Federally Threatened; SE = State Endangered; ST = State Threatened.

² CSC = California Species of Concern.

³ For Global-Rank and State-Rank definitions, refer to Table 4.3-3 above.

⁴ Likelihood of occurrence based on the nearest known/tracked location with respect to the CSUCI Campus, species' habitat requirements, and the presence of required habitat in the project site.

Observed = Species was either directly observed by Rincon Consultants;

Reported/Known = Species is known onsite or reported onsite from independent studies;

Likely = Suitable habitat exists onsite and the species is tracked or documented nearby;

Possible = Marginal habitat exists onsite, or the species is tracked or documented nearby;

Unlikely = No suitable habitat exists onsite, and the species is not known or tracked nearby.



California State University Channel Islands
2009 Facilities Projects Supplemental EIR
Section 4.3 Biological Resources

Scientific Name	Common Name	Fed/State ¹	CDFG ²	G-Rank/ S-Rank ³	Required Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence ⁴
						and actual subspecies present is unknown.
<i>Phrynosoma coronatum</i> (blainvillii population)	Coast (San Diego) horned lizard	-/-	CSC	G4G5/S3S4	Inhabits coastal sage scrub and chaparral in arid and semi-arid climate conditions. Prefers friable, rocky, or shallow sandy soils.	Possible: marginal coastal sage scrub habitat exists on campus and the potential future open space conveyance area, but few harvester ant colonies seen and dense grass cover provides little open sandy areas. May occur within more open portions of coastal sage scrub in the open space portions of the campus.
<i>Thamnophis hammondi</i>	Two-striped garter snake	-/-	CSC	G3/S2	Coastal California from vicinity of Salinas to northwest Baja California. From sea to about 7,000 ft. elevation. Highly aquatic, found in or near permanent fresh water. Often along streams with rocky beds and riparian growth.	Possible: recorded SE of Conejo Mountain, ~4 mi E of project site. Marginal habitat located within the W portion of Long Grade Canyon Cr & Calleguas Creek
Birds						
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Cooper's hawk	-/-	-	G5/S3	Woodland, chiefly of open, interrupted or marginal type. Nest sites mainly in riparian growths of deciduous trees, as in canyon bottoms on river flood-plains; also, live oaks.	Reported (DMEC 2004) at Cam. Reg. Park and foraging and hunting habitats onsite
<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	Sharp-shinned hawk	-/-	-	G5/S3	Ponderosa pine, black oak, riparian deciduous, mixed conifer & Jeffrey pine habitats. Prefers riparian areas. North-facing slopes, with plucking perches are critical requirements. Nests usually within 275 ft of water.	Possible: marginal habitat onsite, not tracked by CNDDB nearby.
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	Tricolored blackbird	-/-	CSC	G2G3/S2	Highly colonial species, most numerous in central valley & vicinity. Largely endemic to California. Requires open water, protected nesting substrate, & foraging area with insect prey within a few km of the colony.	Observed (Rincon 2008): in freshwater marsh in western portion of Long Grade Canyon Creek (May 12, 2008). The freshwater marsh could support a small nesting colony although habitat is limited in size.
<i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i>	Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	-/-	-	G5T2T4/S2S3	Resident in southern California coastal sage scrub and sparse mixed chaparral. Frequents relatively steep, often rocky hillsides with grass & forb patches.	Reported (DMEC 2004) in coastal sage scrub habitat at Cam. Reg. Park and likely on other hillsides within campus.
<i>Amphispiza belli belli</i>	Bell's sage sparrow	-/-	-	G5T2T4/S2?	Nests in chaparral dominated by fairly dense stands of chamise. Found in coastal sage scrub in south of range. Nest located on the ground beneath a shrub or in a shrub 6-18 inches above ground. Territories about 50 yards apart.	Possible in coastal sage scrub habitat onsite
<i>Buteo regalis</i>	Ferruginous hawk	-/-	-	G4/S3S4	Open grasslands, sagebrush flats, desert scrub, low foothills & fringes of pinyon-juniper habitats. Eats mostly lagomorphs, ground squirrels, and mice. Population trends may follow lagomorph population cycles.	Unlikely: tracked wintering within Mugu Lagoon ~5 mi S of project site. The site contains low quality foraging habitat due to disturbance & ag use.
<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Northern harrier	-/-	-	G5/S3	Coastal salt & fresh-water marsh. Nest & forage in grasslands, from salt grass in desert sink to mountain cienagas. Nests on ground in shrubby vegetation, usually at marsh edge; nest built of large mound of sticks in wet areas.	Likely: foraging habitats present onsite
<i>Dendroica petechia</i>	Yellow warbler	-/-	CSC	G5T3?/S2	Riparian plant associations. Prefers willows, cottonwoods, aspens, sycamores, & alders for nesting & foraging. Also nests in montane shrubbery in open conifer forests.	Observed (Rincon 2008): within southern willow scrub in E portion of Long Grade Canyon Creek (May 7, 2008). The southern willow scrub is suitable for foraging but would not likely be used for nesting since it lacks density & limited in size.
<i>Elanus leucurus</i>	White-tailed	-/-	-	G5/S3	Rolling foothills and valley margins	Reported (DMEC 2004) at



Scientific Name	Common Name	Fed/State ¹	CDFG ²	G-Rank/ S-Rank ³	Required Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence ⁴
	kite				with scattered oaks & river bottomlands or marshes next to deciduous woodland. Open grasslands, meadows, or marshes for foraging close to isolated, dense trees for nesting and perching.	Cam. Reg. Park, and foraging and hunting habitats present onsite
<i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i>	California horned lark	-/-	-	G5T3Q/S3	Coastal regions, chiefly from Sonoma Co. To San Diego Co. Also main part of San Joaquin Valley & east to foothills. Short-grass prairie, "bald" hills, mountain meadows, open coastal plains, fallow grain fields, alkali flats.	Unlikely: tracked in ag fields ~5 miles NE of site. Since the ag field onsite contains tall, dense remnant crops & weeds, and it prefers low-growing veg w/ bare ground, the habitat onsite is low in quality for this species.
<i>Falco columbarius</i>	Merlin	-/-	-	G5/S3	Seacoast, tidal estuaries, open woodlands, savannahs, edges of grasslands & deserts, farms & ranches. Clumps of trees or windbreaks are required for roosting in open country.	Likely: foraging habitats present onsite
<i>Falco mexicanus</i>	Prairie falcon	-/-	-	G5/S3	Inhabits dry, open terrain, either level or hilly. Breeding sites located on cliffs. Forages far afield, even to marshlands and ocean shores.	Likely: foraging habitats present onsite
<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	American peregrine falcon	Delisted/SE	-	G4T3/S2	Near wetlands, lakes, rivers, or other water; on cliffs, banks, dunes, mounds; also, human-made structures. Nest consists of a scrape on a depression or ledge in an open site.	Likely: foraging habitats present onsite
<i>Icteria virens</i>	Yellow-breasted chat	-/-	CSC	G5/S3	Summer resident; inhabits riparian thickets of willow & other brushy tangles near water courses. Nests in low, dense riparian of willow, blackberry, wild grape; forages & nests within 10 ft of ground.	Reported (DMEC 2004) at Cam. Reg. Park
<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	Loggerhead shrike	-/-	CSC	G4/S4	Broken woodlands, savannah, pinyon-juniper, Joshua tree, & riparian woodlands, desert oases, scrub & washes. Prefers open country for hunting, with perches for scanning, and fairly dense shrubs and brush for nesting.	Reported (DMEC 2004) at Cam. Reg. Park, and foraging habitats present on campus
<i>Poliioptila californica californica</i>	Coastal California gnatcatcher	FT/-	CSC	G3T2/S2	Obligate, permanent resident of coastal sage scrub below 2,500 ft. in southern California. Low, coastal sage scrub in arid washes, on mesas & slopes. Not all areas classified as coastal sage scrub are occupied.	Unlikely; while coastal sage scrub present onsite, species not reported from this portion of Santa Monica Mountains
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	Least Bell's vireo	FE/SE	-	G5T2/S2	Summer resident of southern California in low riparian in vicinity of water or in dry river bottoms; below 2,000 ft. Nests placed along margins of bushes or on twigs projecting into pathways, usually willow, <i>Baccharis</i> , mesquite.	Observed (Rincon 2008): one individual detected singing in small willow stand in E portion of Long Grade Canyon Creek, near the University Drive bridge. The riparian stand lacks density and structure preferred by the species for nesting. The Creek is not expected to support breeding. Nesting known within Conejo Creek ~3 mi NE of the site. A historic breeding site was documented in La Jolla Canyon, ~5 mi SE of the site, and it is known to breed in Santa Clara River, 10 mi to the northwest.
Mammals						
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	Pallid bat	-/-	CSC	G5/S3	Deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands & forests. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. Roosts must protect bats from high temperatures. Very sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites.	Possible: suitable foraging habitat present onsite
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	Pale big-eared bat	-/-	-	G4T4/S2S3	Lives in a wide variety of habitats but most common in mesic sites.	Possible: suitable foraging habitat present onsite



Scientific Name	Common Name	Fed/State ¹	CDFG ²	G-Rank/ S-Rank ³	Required Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence ⁴
<i>pallescentis</i>					Need appropriate roosting, maternity, and hibernacula sites free from human disturbance.	
<i>Myotis ciliolabrum</i>	Western small-footed myotis	-/-	-	G5/S2S3	Wide range of habitats mostly arid wooded & brushy uplands near water. Seeks cover in caves, buildings, mines & crevices. Prefers open stands in forests and woodlands. Requires drinking water. Feeds on a wide variety of small flying insects.	Possible: suitable foraging habitat present onsite
<i>Myotis evotis</i>	Long-eared myotis	-/-	-	G5/S4?	Found in all brush, woodland & forest habitats from sea level to about 9,000 ft. Prefers coniferous woodlands & forests. Nursery colonies in buildings, crevices, spaces under bark, & snags. Caves used primarily as night roosts.	Possible: suitable foraging habitat present onsite
<i>Myotis thysanodes</i>	Fringed myotis	-/-	-	G4G5/S4	In a wide variety of habitats, optimal habitats are pinyon-juniper, valley foothill hardwood & hardwood-conifer. Uses caves, mines, buildings or crevices for maternity colonies and roosts.	Possible: suitable foraging habitat present onsite
<i>Myotis volans</i>	Long-legged myotis	-/-	-	G5/S4?	Most common in woodland & forest habitats above 4,000 ft. Trees are important day roosts; caves & mines are night roosts. Nursery colonies usually under bark or in hollow trees, but occasionally in crevices or buildings.	Possible: suitable foraging habitat present onsite
<i>Myotis yumanensis</i>	Yuma myotis	-/-	-	G5/S4?	Optimal habitats are open forests and woodlands with sources of water over which to feed. Distribution is closely tied to bodies of water. Maternity colonies in caves, mines, buildings or crevices.	Possible: suitable foraging habitat present onsite
<i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i>	San Diego desert woodrat	-/-	CSC	G5T3?/S3?	Coastal scrub of southern California from San Diego County to San Luis Obispo County. Moderate to dense canopies preferred. They are particularly abundant in rock outcrops & rocky cliffs & slopes.	Reported: was trapped at Camarillo Reg Park (Impact Sciences, Sep. 1997). Nests observed along N property line with park are probably this species.

are considered sensitive. Prairie falcon and peregrine falcon possibly forage over the open grasslands of the site, but the rock formations within the campus and the potential future open space conveyance area do not appear suitable for breeding. No reports of breeding by these species in this vicinity are known. The endangered peregrine falcon is known to forage in the general area since it has been observed at Point Mugu Rock and Mugu Lagoon. The grasslands are foraging habitat for white-tailed kites, and provide winter foraging habitat for migratory merlin and ferruginous hawk.

The potential future open space conveyance area contains tall, ornamental trees that could be utilized by common raptors, such as the red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), for nesting. The main campus and adjacent areas also contain suitable nesting habitat for many common avian species, such as Anna's hummingbird (*Calypete anna*), common yellowthroat, California towhee (*Pipilo crissalis*), song sparrow, and house finch. Most native species and their nests are protected from take by California Fish and Game (CFG) Code 3503 and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA).

Special-Status Plant Species. Nine special-status plant species are known to exist or have the potential to occur within the main campus and the potential future open space conveyance area, and those species are listed in Table 4.3-5 (next page). No special status plant species are expected or known to occur within the New Access Road Area. Of the nine species, three special-status plant species exist onsite, including Blochman's dudleya (*Dudleya blochmaniae* ssp.

blochmaniae), Verity's dudleya (*Dudleya verityi*), and Conejo buckwheat (*Eriogonum crocatum*). These known species are discussed below.

Table 4.3-5 Special-Status Plants Species Tracked in the Vicinity of CSUCI

Scientific Name	Common Name	G-Rank/ S-Rank ⁵	Fed/State	CNPS ⁶	Required Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence ⁷
<i>Calochortus plummerae</i>	Plummer's mariposa-lily	G3/S3.2	-/-	1B.2	Coastal scrub, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. Occurs on rocky and sandy sites, usually of granitic or alluvial material. Common after fire. 90-1,610 m.	Likely: suitable coastal sage scrub habitat present on the campus hillsides; known 1 mi E of site in Long Grade Canyon in coastal sage scrub on N- facing slopes
<i>Delphinium parryi</i> ssp. <i>blochmaniae</i>	Dune larkspur	G4T2/S2.2	-/-	1B.2	Chaparral, coastal dunes (maritime). On rocky areas & dunes. 30-375 m.	Possible: known ~1 mile SE of site in thin volcanic soils and rocky slopes
<i>Dudleya blochmaniae</i> ssp. <i>blochmaniae</i>	Blochman's dudleya	G2T2/S2.1	-/-	1B.1	Coastal scrub, coastal bluff scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Open, rocky slopes; in shallow clays over serpentine or in rocky areas. 5-450 m.	Observed by Rincon (1999) in rock outcrops onsite
<i>Dudleya parva</i>	Conejo dudleya	G2/S2.1	FT/-	1B.2	Coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. In clayey or volcanic soils on rocky slopes and grassy hillsides. 60-450 m.	Likely: suitable coastal sage scrub habitat present onsite and tracked ~1 mi NE of potential future conveyance area
<i>Dudleya verityi</i>	Verity's dudleya	G1/S1.1	FT/-	1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub. On volcanic rock outcrops in the Santa Monica Mountains. 60-120 m.	Observed by Rincon (1999) south of children's unit & outside property line W of debris basin dam, both on volcanic outcrops
<i>Eriogonum crocatum</i>	Conejo buckwheat	G2/S2.1	-/SR	1B.2	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Conejo volcanic outcrops; rocky sites. 50-580 m.	Observed by Rincon (1999) along southern property boundary ridge and scattered on volcanic slopes of hill NE of the S&T building
<i>Lasthenia glabrata</i> ssp. <i>coulteri</i>	Coulter's goldfields	G4T3/S2.1	-/-	1B.1	Coastal salt marshes, playas, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools. Usually found on alkaline soils in playas, sinks, and grasslands. 1-1,400 m.	Possible: only marginal grassland habitat exists onsite
<i>Pentachaeta lyonii</i>	Lyon's pentachaeta	G1/S1.1	FE/FE	1B.1	Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland. Edges of clearings in chap., usually at the ecotone between grassland and chaparral or edges of	Unlikely: marginal habitat onsite. Focused plant surveys in potential fuel mod. zones and areas adjacent to proposed development failed to

⁵ For Global-Rank and State-Rank, refer to Table 4.3-3 above.

⁶ For CNPS List Definitions, refer to Tables 4.3-1 and 4.3-2 above.

⁷ Likelihood of occurrence based on the nearest known/tracked location with respect to the CSUCI Campus, species' habitat requirements, and the presence of required habitat in the project site.

Observed = Species was either directly observed by Rincon Consultants;

Reported/Known = Species is known onsite or reported onsite from independent studies;

Likely = Suitable habitat exists onsite, and the species is tracked or documented nearby;

Possible = Marginal habitat exists onsite, or the species is tracked or documented nearby;

Unlikely = No suitable habitat exists onsite, and the species is not known or tracked nearby.



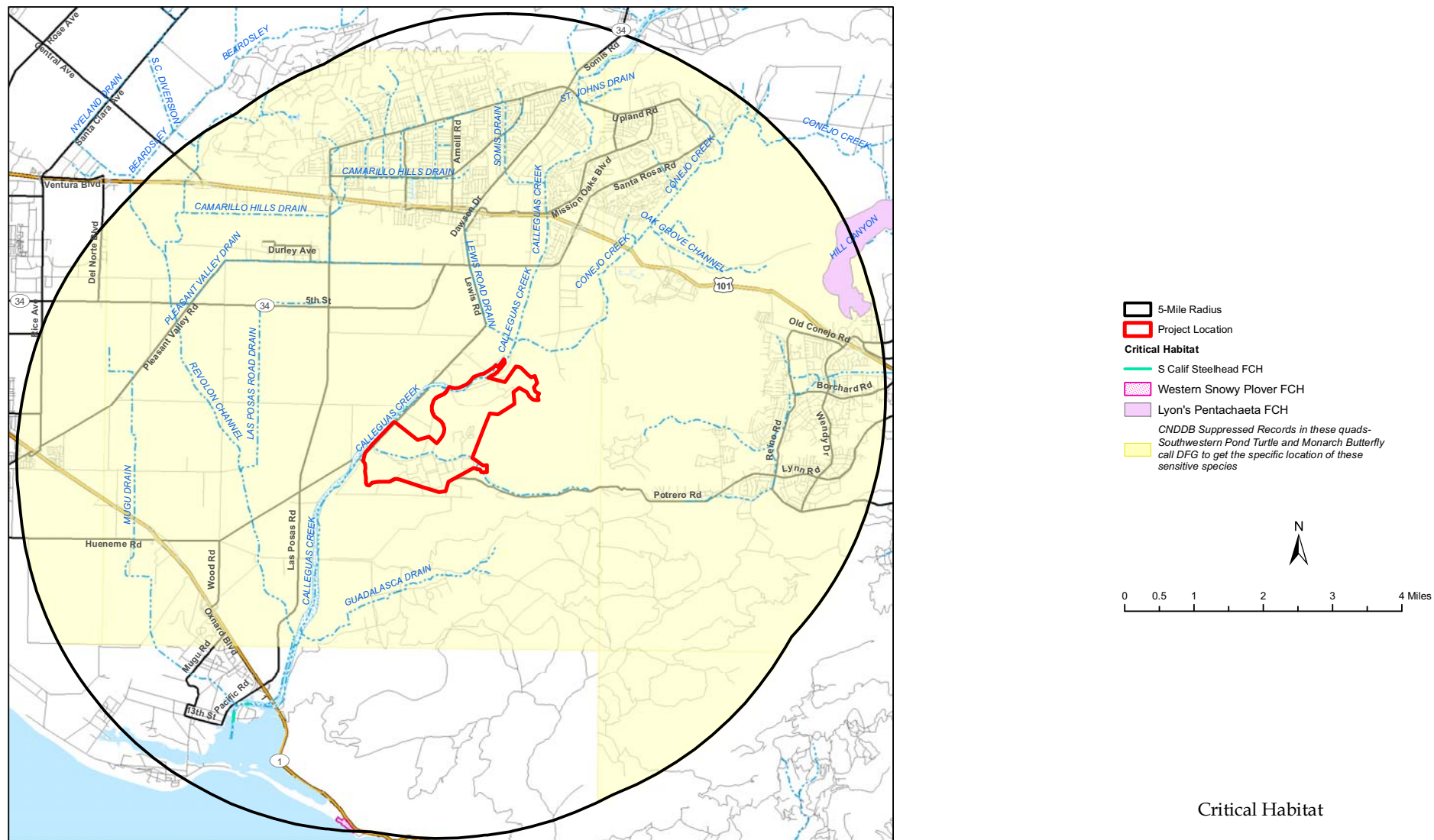
Scientific Name	Common Name	G-Rank/ S-Rank ⁵	Fed/State	CNPS ⁶	Required Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence ⁷
					firebreaks. 30-630 m.	discover this plant.
<i>Senecio aphanactis</i>	Chaparral ragwort	G3?/S1.2	-/-	2.2	Cismontane woodland, coastal scrub. Drying alkaline flats. 20-575 m.	Possible: marginal habitat present onsite
<i>Astragalus brauntonii</i>	Braunton's milk-vetch	G2/S2.1	FE/-	1B.1	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Recent burns or disturbed areas in stiff gravelly clay soils overlying granite or limestone. 4-640 m.	Possible: suitable coastal sage scrub habitat onsite
<i>Dudleya cymosa</i> ssp. <i>ovatifolia</i>	Santa Monica dudleya	G5T2/S2.2	FT/-	1B.2	Chaparral, coastal scrub in canyons on sedimentary conglomerates; primarily N-facing slopes. 210-500 m.	Possible: suitable coastal sage scrub habitat onsite
<i>Dudleya cymosa</i> ssp. <i>marcescens</i>	Marcescent dudleya	G5T2/S2.2	FT/SR	1B.2	Chaparral on sheer rock surfaces and rocky volcanic cliffs. 180-520 m.	Unlikely: marginal habitat onsite

Blochman's dudleya. This small succulent perennial occurs on coastal bluffs and rock outcrops usually on clay soils. This plant ranges from central California to northern Baja California. It is found in large numbers within the potential future Open Space Conveyance Area (Camarillo Regional Park) in the immediate vicinity of volcanic rock outcrops. It is also known to occur southeast of the campus in Long Grade Canyon south of Potrero Road. This species exists within the CSU campus in the rock outcrops south of the residential area and within the rock outcrops on the upper ridge along the northern property line with Camarillo Regional Park. Other populations are also likely to occur within the CSU property on Round Mountain and the central hillside.

Verity's dudleya. This small succulent is extremely limited in distribution, occurring only along the western flank of the Santa Monica Mountains, mostly on the lower slopes of Conejo Mountain. A population of this plant is located within CSU property south of the residential area, while a second population is located immediately outside the property line southerly of the debris basin dam in the eastern portion of the CSU property. Both of these populations are on massive volcanic boulder outcrops that are nearly inaccessible.

Conejo buckwheat. This plant is found along the ridge that marks the southern property boundary of the main campus and scattered on the volcanic slopes of the hill northeast of the central campus. It is a perennial subshrub that occurs on the western flank of the Santa Monica Mountains from the Conejo Grade to Thousand Oaks, typically within volcanic-derived soils. The onsite populations are fairly extensive.

Besides these state and federally recognized species, two plant species at the site may be considered of local concern. Catalina mariposa lily (*Calochortus catalinae*) is found in reasonable numbers in the laurel sumac grassland and non-native grassland north of the residential area. The California Native Plant Society has placed this plant on their List 4, a "watch list" for plants of limited distribution that are uncommon enough that their status should be monitored regularly.



Sources: California Natural Diversity Database, November, 2008, U.S.Fish and Wildlife Service, December, 2007, U.S. Bureau of the Census TIGER 2000 data, and ESRI, 2002.

Figure 4.3-3
California State University Channel Islands

Protected Trees. While native trees such as coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), southern California black walnut (*Juglans californica* var. *californica*), and California sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*) are protected under the Ventura County Tree Protection Ordinance (Non-Coastal Zoning Ordinance Sec. 8107-25), the campus as a part of the California State University system is outside of County jurisdiction with respect to such trees.

Sensitive and Critical Habitats. In addition to sensitive plants and animals, vegetation in California is accorded sensitivity rankings by CNPS and CDFG within the community classification of Holland (1986). Table 4.3-6 (next page) lists the nine sensitive habitats tracked and observed in the vicinity of the CSUCI campus. CSUCI contains four sensitive plant communities, including coastal and valley freshwater marsh, southern riparian forest, southern willow scrub, and Venturan coastal sage scrub. Venturan coastal sage scrub is considered a special-status habitat type by regulatory agencies due to its declining status in southern California and its known function as preferred habitat for the California gnatcatcher and several other sensitive animal species. Riparian habitats are also considered sensitive by regulatory agencies due to extensive loss resulting from development in southern California. Figure 4.3-3 maps the sensitive and critical habitats that are located within a 5-mile search area conducted of the CNDDb.

Table 4.3-6 Sensitive Habitats Tracked in the Vicinity of CSUCI

Scientific Name	G-Rank/S-Rank ⁸	Observed Onsite?
Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest	G4/S4	No
Southern Coastal Salt Marsh	G2/S2.1	No
Southern Riparian Forest	G4/S4	Yes
Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh	G2/S2.2	Yes
Southern Willow Scrub	G3/S2.1	Yes
Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland	G4/S4	No
Valley Needlegrass Grassland	G1/S3.1	No
Valley Oak Woodland	G3/S2.1	No
Venturan Coastal Sage Scrub	G3/S3.1	Yes

Freshwater marsh is located in a detention pond in the western portion of Long Grade Canyon Creek. Freshwater marsh habitat is also present within Calleguas Creek; however, this habitat is low in quality due to disturbance and a prevalence of non-native, ruderal species, especially stands of giant reed (*Arundo donax*; see Figure 4.3-1). Small, narrow stands of southern willow scrub occur throughout the length of Long Grade Canyon Creek. The stands lack density and thus provide only marginal quality habitat for species that are restricted to riparian scrub communities. Southern riparian scrub and southern riparian forest exist within the riparian zone of much of the portion of Calleguas Creek that flows along the northern boundary of the potential future Open Space Conveyance Area. A variety of Venturan coastal sage scrub plant series exists in small to large stands throughout the remaining undeveloped portions of the campus as well as extensively on the steeper slopes throughout the potential future Open Space Conveyance Area.

⁸ For Global-Rank and State-Rank, refer to Table 4.3-3.

Jurisdictional Areas and Wetlands. Wetlands and streams such as Long Canyon Grade channel are also protected by regulations promulgated from the state and federal Clean Water Acts, California Fish and Game Code, and by local and RWQCB.

The main portion of the New Access Road Area contains a fallow agricultural field that was used for row crop farming until 2007. The property boundary for this area also includes Long Grade Canyon Creek and half of the width of Calleguas Creek. Both creeks are confined to soft-bottom channels between levees. In addition an east-west oriented drainage ditch is located at the southern end of the agricultural field along the base of the northern Long Grade Canyon Creek levee, and an irrigation pond is located at the terminus of Long Grade Canyon Creek.

Rincon conducted a detailed jurisdictional delineation of the New Access Road Area per USACE approved methodologies in October 2008, and determined that Calleguas Creek and Long Grade Canyon Creek are subject to USACE, RWQCB, and CDFG jurisdiction, but the agricultural ditch in the adjacent agricultural field is isolated and only subject to RWQCB and CDFG jurisdiction. (It should be noted that the regulatory agencies make the final jurisdictional determination.) Tables 4.3-7 and 4.3-8 (following page) summarize the total acreage of jurisdictional waters in the study area per regulatory agency, separated between Calleguas Creek, Long Grade Canyon Creek, and the agricultural ditch. Figure 4.3-4 depicts the current location and extent of jurisdictional waters within the New Road Access Area.

Table 4.3-7 USACE and RWQCB Jurisdictional Acreage within the New Road Access Area

Drainage	USACE and RWQCB Jurisdiction		RWQCB Isolated Wetlands/Waters Acres (LF)
	Non-Wetland Waters Acres (LF*)	Wetland Waters Acres (LF)	
Calleguas Creek	0.31 (1,806)	2.86 (1,806)	---
Long Grade Canyon Creek	0.35 (1,083)	5.32 (2,347)	---
Agricultural Ditch	---	---	1.43 (4,673)
Total	0.66 (2,889)	8.18 (4,153)	1.43 (4,673)

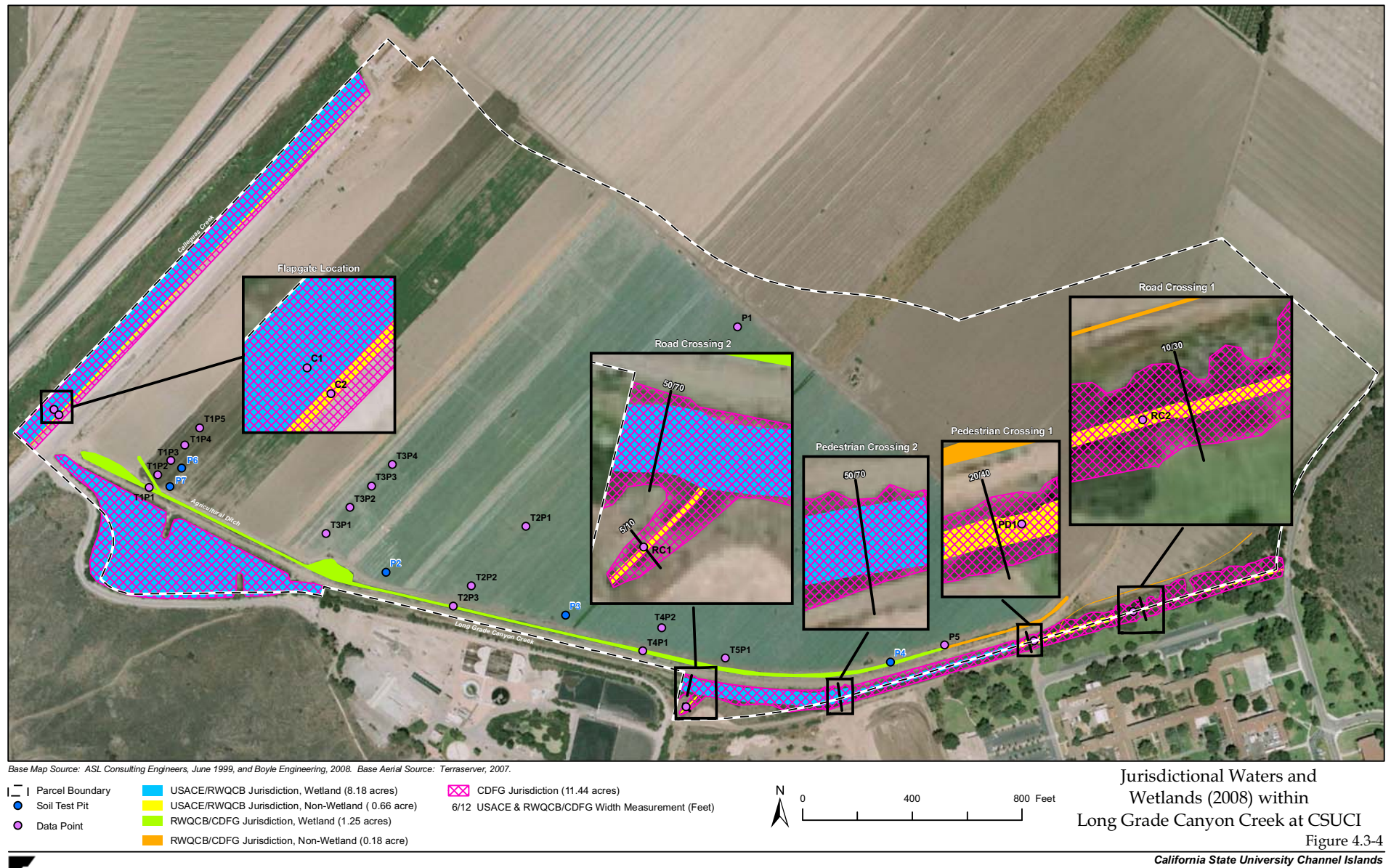
*LF = Linear feet

Table 4.3-8 CDFG Jurisdictional Acreage within the Study Area

Drainage	Streambed and Associated Riparian Habitat Acres (LF*)
Calleguas Creek	3.79 (1,806)
Long Grade Canyon Creek	7.64 (3,430)
Agricultural Ditch	1.43 (4,673)
Total	12.86 (9,909)

*LF = Linear feet

Please note that jurisdictional waters and wetlands (Table 4.3-7) refer to those areas that require a permit from the USACE and a water quality certification from the RWQCB if they were to be affected by fill associated with project development. RWQCB isolated waters are not subject to the federal Clean Water Act regulations, but are subject to state regulations regarding waste discharge under the Porter-Cologne Act. It should also be noted that Calleguas Creek is subject



to intermittent vegetation removal both naturally and under permit by the VCWPD. Therefore, delineation of wetlands that are determined in part by vegetation coverage was based on current characteristics.

CDFG jurisdiction is determined based on riparian habitat and the location of bed, bank, and channel as compared to vegetation, soil, and hydrologic parameters. CDFG jurisdiction extends the width of the creek channels from the top edge of the levees.

Wildlife Movement. The CSUCI campus and potential future conveyance areas are not within any mapped regional wildlife movement corridor; however, Calleguas Creek does provide an important pathway for the movement of aquatic related organisms from the Pacific Ocean to the upper parts of its watershed. In addition, the undeveloped lands on campus and in the potential future Open Space Conveyance Area lie at the western edge of the Santa Monica Mountains and so are part of a primarily undisturbed core natural area containing native habitats and associated wildlife.

4.3.2 Impact Analysis

Previous biological analyses were prepared for the Master Plan Area as part of the 1998 Campus Master Plan EIR, which has been incorporated by reference. Further biological studies conducted at the project site and included herein include a sensitive plant survey within potential fuel modification zones adjacent to proposed development areas during June and July of 1999 and recent (October 2008) wetland delineation surveys.

a. Significance Thresholds

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Chapter 1, Section 21001 (c) states that it is the policy of the State of California to “prevent the elimination of fish and wildlife species due to man’s activities, ensure that fish and wildlife populations do not drop below self-perpetuating levels, and preserve for future generations representations of all plant and animal communities.” Environmental impacts relative to biological resources are assessed herein using impact significance criteria encompassing CEQA guidelines and federal, state and local plans, regulations, and ordinances. The *State CEQA Guidelines* Appendix G provides the following general statements to determine if significant impacts to biological resources could occur if a project action would:

- a) Have a substantial adverse effect (i.e. significantly reduce species population, reduce species habitat, restrict reproductive capacity), either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by CDFG or USFWS;
- b) Have a substantial adverse effect (i.e. direct/indirect reduction) on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies regulations, or by the CDFG or USFWS;
- c) Have a substantial adverse effect (i.e. direct/indirect reduction) 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, or hydrological interruption, or other means;

- d) Interfere substantially (i.e. direct/indirect reduction) 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;
- e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance; and
- f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Preservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan.

To determine whether or not impacts can be sufficiently mitigated or whether the project would result in an unavoidable adverse significant impact to species listed under an ESA, the regulatory framework of the state and federal ESAs as outlined above (page 4.3-8) needs to be considered. The criteria established under these acts provide a basis for determining whether or not a significant impact is fully mitigated, and sufficient compliance with these laws to obtain an incidental take permit indicates that impacts have been reduced to a level of less than significant.

b. Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Significant biological effects were previously identified to occur as a result of the CSUCI Master Plan, as discussed in the 1998 Master Plan EIR. The following discussion is limited to changes and additional impacts that would result from the proposed Master Plan revisions.

09-Impact BIO-1 Potential impacts to endangered or threatened wildlife species or other special-status wildlife species due to the reduction of habitat. Impacts are Class II, significant but mitigable.

Three federally and/or state listed wildlife species may occur onsite; however, no designated critical habitat for these species exists within the boundaries of the campus or the potential future Open Space Conveyance Area. Specifically, American peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus anatum*) is a State Endangered species that may forage and hunt in habitats present within the New Access Road Area and in the potential future Open Space Conveyance Area habitats. However, the project sites do not contain suitable nesting habitat and the primary forage area for this species is the coastal resources further south of the site. No significant impacts to this species would be anticipated from the current proposed actions.

Coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*) is a federally threatened species that could potentially nest in the Venturan coastal sage scrub habitat present within the campus and the potential future Open Space Conveyance Area; however, its presence is considered unlikely as it has never been observed in this portion of the Santa Monica Mountains. Therefore, given its lack of presence, no impacts to this species is likely.

Least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*) is a federally and state listed endangered species that was observed by Rincon during the 2008 wetland delineation within the eastern portion of Long Grade Canyon Creek. Although the riparian stands in this area lack the density and structure preferred by this species for nesting and the bird seen was likely a transient migrant, the construction of the road and pedestrian bridges would remove willow vegetation that is used

by this species for foraging and cover. If vegetation is removed while the least Bell's vireo is present and potentially nesting, this impact would be considered significant.

Additional special status species in the project area include the western whiptail, coast horned lizard, Cooper's hawk, tri-colored blackbird, southern California rufous-crowned sparrow, yellow warbler, white-tailed kite, merlin, prairie falcon, yellow-breasted chat, loggerhead shrike, San Diego desert woodrat, and several species of bats. Development of facilities in the New Access Road Area would not directly affect an appreciable amount of the habitat needed by these species, and impacts are considered less than significant in this area. Several of these animals are also likely to be present within the potential future Open Space Conveyance Area and could be affected by recreation development actions that may occur within that area. Since the full scope of recreational development is unknown at this time, the level of effects is also unknown. Current proposed actions would involve primarily maintenance activities (such as road repairs) and the construction of a small facility at the former dairy area, a location that was previously disturbed and contains no habitat for special status species. These near term actions are unlikely to have a significant effect on special status wildlife species. However, future use of the area may include the development of a new trailhead and construction of new trails throughout the open space area. The trailhead (parking area and possibly fencing and signage) is expected to be developed within the previously disturbed and ruderal areas in the central portion of the potential future Open Space Conveyance Area and would not affect native habitats on which special status wildlife are dependent. However, depending on whether or not any new trails are developed and located in such an area as to disturb critical habitat features for these animals, significant impacts could occur. In addition to these direct effects, indirect effects to special status wildlife could occur as follows:

- Construction-related noise and increased human presence may disrupt foraging, sleeping patterns, and breeding behavior and displacement of individuals;
- Disturbance of nests during breeding season by site users moving through native habitat;
- Provision of landscaping and alternative food sources that could attract nest predators such as crows to the project site and so to the sensitive bird nests; and
- Disturbance associated with onsite noise and light.

The loss of coastal sage scrub and riparian habitats would incrementally reduce the populations of those sensitive animals found within these habitat types. However, as discussed in the 1998 Master Plan EIR, the amount of habitat remaining for these species within the campus is substantial enough to maintain their local breeding populations. Nonetheless, the potential loss of individuals of, and indirect impacts to, endangered or threatened wildlife species or other special-status wildlife species is considered a potentially significant impact unless adequately mitigated.

Mitigation Measures. The potential for significant effects associated with the current actions is dependent on the location of future, unknown long term development relative to the location of special status wildlife habitat. Subsequent biological field studies are necessary once final plans have been developed such that an actual trail design or other recreational resource is available for assessment and avoidance measures can be implemented. The following mitigation measures are proposed to reduce impacts to endangered and threatened or otherwise special-status wildlife species.

- 09-BIO-1(a)** Special-status wildlife species surveys shall be conducted within the Open Space Conveyance Area to determine the presence/absence of any endangered, threatened, or otherwise sensitive wildlife species at such time that specific facilities are proposed. Should the survey results conclude the presence of endangered or threatened species, consultation with USFWS or the CDFG will be required to determine whether or not an incidental take permit may be necessary. Also, prior to the commencement of any subsequent grading operations or other activities involving disturbance of natural habitat, a survey would be conducted to locate special-status wildlife species within 100 feet of the outer extent of projected soil disturbance activities, and any special status wildlife species encountered shall be relocated to suitable habitat outside of the fenced construction area by a qualified biologist in accordance with appropriate permits. A biological monitor will also be present at the initiation of vegetation clearing to provide an education program to the construction operators regarding the efforts needed to protect special-status wildlife species. Fencing or flagging would be installed around the limits of grading prior to the initiation of vegetation clearing.
- 09-BIO-1(b)** The winter prior to construction activities within Long Grade Canyon Creek, a habitat assessment shall be performed within Long Grade Canyon Creek to determine the suitability of the habitat to support least Bell's vireo. If the habitat assessment indicates that suitable habitat exists onsite to support breeding and nesting by least Bell's vireo, USFWS protocol surveys shall be conducted for least Bell's vireo prior to any construction activity within the creek, including vegetation clearing. If federal listed endangered or threatened wildlife species are found within any proposed development areas, CSUCI shall obtain the necessary signed copies of an incidental take permit and associated enacting agreements prior to the initiation of alteration of natural habitats containing such species.

Incidental take for-species would be via either the Section 7 consultation process or through the preparation of a Section 10(a) Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP). To determine whether or not impacts can be sufficiently mitigated or whether the project would result in an unavoidable adverse significant impact to species listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), the regulatory framework of the ESA needs to be considered. Acquisition of a take permit requires that the impact be avoided to the extent practicable, that the impact be minimized, or that compensatory mitigation (typically in the form of habitat acquisition and/or restoration) be performed. This establishes performance criteria whereby in the regulatory opinion of the authorizing agency, the impacts to the listed species is reduced such that a finding of "no jeopardy" can be made. The criteria established under this act provides a basis for determining whether or not a significant impact is fully mitigated, and compliance with this regulatory process sufficiently to obtain an incidental take permit indicates that impacts have been reduced to a level of less than significant.

- 09-BIO-1(c)** Lighting near habitat occupied by special-status wildlife species shall be shielded and directed away from that habitat. Lighting of parking lot areas would be limited to an intensity only sufficient to provide safe passage. Any fixed in place sound amplification equipment shall be shielded from occupied habitat to reduce effects on breeding special-status wildlife species. A qualified biologist will review lighting and sound plans prior to construction to ensure that the proposed plans minimize potential impacts on special-status wildlife species.

Significance After Mitigation. Please note that additional mitigation measures for nighttime lighting are applied under 09-Impact-AES-2 in Section 4.1 *Aesthetics*. After successful implementation of the proposed mitigation measures, the level of significance for impacts to special-status wildlife species potentially onsite, would be reduced to less than significant.

- 09-Impact BIO-2. Implementation of the proposed project could result in the disturbance or loss of nesting birds. Impacts are Class II, significant but mitigable.**

Multiple bird species are expected to nest (breed) within the trees around the campus, within the natural habitats within the potential future Open Space Conveyance Area, and in the riparian areas associated with Long Grade Canyon Creek and Calleguas Creek. Construction activity during the bird nesting period can result in the unnecessary loss of bird nests, which is regulated by the California Fish and Game Code (Sections 3503 and 3503.5). Therefore, impacts to native nesting birds or raptor nests as a result of the project development and construction activities is considered a potentially significant impact unless adequately mitigated.

Mitigation Measures. The following mitigation measure revises and updates Mitigation Measure S-BIO-4 from the 2000 SEIR and is proposed to reduce impacts to nesting birds.

- 09-BIO-2** If vegetation clearing (including tree pruning and removal) or other project construction is to be initiated during the bird breeding season (February 1 through August 31), pre-construction/grading surveys shall be conducted by a qualified ornithologist. Surveys would begin 30 days prior to initial disturbance activities and would continue once per week, with the last survey being conducted no more than three days prior to the initiation of clearance/construction work. If a nesting bird or special-status species is located, consultation with the local CDFG representative would occur to determine what avoidance actions may be taken. If any active *non-raptor* bird nests are found, a suitable buffer area (varying from 25-300 feet) depending on the particular species found is established from the nest, and that area is avoided until the nest becomes inactive (vacated). If any active *raptor* bird nests are found, a suitable buffer area of typically 250-500 feet from the nest is established, and that area is avoided until the nest becomes inactive (vacated). Limits of construction to avoid a nest should be established in the field with flagging and stakes or construction fencing. Construction personnel should be instructed on the

sensitivity of the area. The applicant should record the results of the recommended protective measures described above to document compliance with applicable State and federal laws pertaining to the protection of nesting birds.

Significance After Mitigation. After successful implementation of Mitigation Measure 09-BIO-2(a), the level of significance for potential impacts to nesting birds would be reduced to less than significant.

09-Impact BIO-3. Potential impacts to endangered, threatened, or rare plant species or other special-status plant species. Impacts are Class II, significant but mitigable.

Three special-status plant species were observed by Rincon Consultants during the 1999 study within the Master Plan area, including Blochman's dudleya (*Dudleya blochmaniae* ssp. *blochmaniae* [CNPS List 1B.1]), Verity's dudleya (*Dudleya verityi* [federally threatened]), and Conejo buckwheat (*Eriogonum crocatum* [state rare]). Several extensive stands of Blochman's dudleya are located on steep slopes in generally inaccessible areas within the potential future Open Space Conveyance Area. In addition Plummer's mariposa-lily (*Calochortus plummerae* [CNPS List 1B.2]) and Conejo dudleya (*Dudleya parva* [federally threatened]) are also expected within the project area due to suitable habitat and because they are tracked nearby. While no specific actions are proposed that would affect the known locations of these special-status plant species, there is potential to impact special-status plant species within the potential future Open Space Conveyance Area due to alterations to the natural vegetation if new trails were to be developed within natural areas. The loss of endangered, threatened, or rare plant species or other special-status plant species and their habitat as a result would be considered a potentially significant impact unless adequately mitigated.

Mitigation Measures. The following mitigation measures are proposed to reduce impacts to special-status plant species. These mitigation measures provide for the development of conservation and restoration measures that would result in full mitigation for any loss of listed species. It is at the CDFG's discretion as to whether or not the actions that an applicant may propose meet the criteria listed above such that a finding of "no jeopardy" can be made.

- 09-BIO-3(a)** Prior to any future construction activities within native scrub and grassland habitats, floristic spring surveys for sensitive plant species shall be performed during the blooming period, when species known and potentially onsite are observable and can be identified to species. The supplemental focused rare plant surveys shall follow survey guidelines as developed by CDFG and CNPS, including: 1) the site shall be traversed on foot by walking meandering transects to ensure thorough coverage of the area; 2) surveys shall be spaced throughout the spring and summer growing season to document the site's flora; and 3) surveys shall be floristic in nature, and all plant species observed shall be recorded and identified to a sufficient level to determine rarity. Voucher specimens of unknown taxa shall be collected and brought back to the laboratory for identification, and questionable specimens shall be reviewed by local experts. Any locations of newly observed

special-status plant species shall be marked and mapped using a Trimble® GeoXTTM GPS unit capable of sub-meter accuracy.

- 09-BIO-3(b)** If a listed endangered, threatened, or rare species occurs within any proposed trail right of way or within the bounds of any subsequent development in the Open Space Conveyance Area, the proposed trail or structure shall be moved or redesigned such that the grading/construction zone shall not be within 200 feet of the identified population.

Construction monitors shall be present during grading or other construction activity within 300 feet of known sensitive plant locations. Construction operators shall be educated as to the species identification and sensitivity, and shall be directed to avoid impacts to such plants.

Significance After Mitigation. After successful implementation of the proposed mitigation measures, the level of significance for impacts to endangered, threatened, or rare plant species and other special-status plant species potentially onsite would be reduced to less than significant.

- 09-Impact BIO-4** **Future unknown recreational development could result in the disturbance or reduction in extent of sensitive Venturan coastal sage scrub habitat. Current near term impacts are Class III, less than significant, but future cumulative impacts may be significant and would require subsequent environmental documentation.**

Venturan coastal sage scrub is considered a sensitive habitat by regulatory agencies due to its declining status in southern California and its known function as preferred habitat for special-status wildlife species such as coastal California gnatcatcher. The full extent of potential impacts to this habitat type is currently unknown since no specific actions beyond attending to deferred maintenance and operating educational field walks have been finalized for the potential future Open Space Conveyance Area. However, most near term proposed alterations to this potential future conveyance area, including the new greenhouse, will occur in already disturbed areas. In addition, it is anticipated that the trailhead facility would be developed within the ruderal and previously disturbed habitats in the central portion of this area. Nonetheless, it is possible that facilities may be located near to coastal scrub habitat and so require fuel modification in this habitat, or that new trails may be developed within this habitat. While the amount that would be removed as a consequence of such minimal development is not likely to be substantial, the cumulative loss of coastal sage scrub is considered significant.

Mitigation Measures. The current near term actions anticipated for the potential future Open Space Conveyance Area would not have a significant effect on sensitive communities. However, in the event that new trails are designed and proposed for construction, or that structures are located adjacent to sensitive habitats such that they would be removed by fuel modification requirements, significant cumulative impacts could occur. In the event that such future projects are proposed, subsequent environmental documentation will be required to determine appropriate mitigation measures for such actions.

Significance After Mitigation. Less than significant without mitigation for the potential future conveyance. Future plans would need to be evaluated separately.

09-Impact BIO-5 Implementation of the proposed project would result in the fill of wetland/riparian habitat and jurisdictional areas, but such fill is planned for and new wetland areas will be developed as a result of the new levee construction. Impacts are Class IV, *beneficial*.

Long term growth of the CSUCI campus as envisioned by the Campus Master Plan would result in the loss of jurisdictional waters and wetlands and riparian habitat as previously documented in the 1998 EIR and the 2000 SEIR. As a consequence, a Habitat Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (HMMP) was developed in 2002 to offset impacts to USACE, RWQCB, and CDFG jurisdictional waters and wetlands resulting from implementation of the Campus Master Plan. The HMMP was approved by these regulatory agencies resulted in the creation and/or restoration of approximately 10.33 acres of native habitat, including wetlands, channel plantings, and buffers. Of this acreage, approximately 6.11 acres is applicable to USACE habitat mitigation, approximately 5.76 acres is applicable to RWQCB mitigation (2.57 acres of waters and 3.19 acres of wetlands), and 10.33 acres is applicable to CDFG mitigation (*Final (Year 5) Mitigation Monitoring Report: Areas A and C, for the CSUCI Campus Master Plan*, October 2007). In compliance with this HMMP and associated ACOE Permit No. 200000422-SDM, RWQCB Certification File No. 01-002, and CDFG SAA No. 5-2001-0019, alterations were made to jurisdictional waters during the course of campus improvements. After application of the above developed credits, CSUCI retains credits of 5.11 acres of USACE mitigation, 1.57 acres of RWQCB non-wetland waters, 3.19 acres of RWQCB wetlands, and 8.33 acres of CDFG mitigation habitat.

At the time of the permit issuance, further growth of the campus into the New Access Road Area was anticipated, but the specific effects of that action were unknown. Therefore, Condition 8 of Permit No. 200000422-SDM stipulated that a wetland delineation be completed and submitted to the USACE once the adjacent site was acquired and accessible. This wetland delineation has been prepared as previously described and the impacts on jurisdictional waters determined. The proposed project will impact Long Grade Canyon Creek at two road crossings and two pedestrian crossings, the Calleguas Creek levee at a new flapgate location, and an agricultural ditch north of the Long Grade Canyon Creek levee. Fill that would occur as a result of this construction would cause 500 square feet, or 0.01 acre (100 linear feet), of permanent impacts to USACE jurisdictional waters, 1,600 square feet, or 0.037 acre (190 linear feet), of temporary impacts to waters, and 5,800 square feet, or 0.133 acre (150 linear feet), of temporary impacts to wetlands. These impacts to USACE jurisdictional waters, including wetlands, would decrease the amount of mitigation credit noted above. A modification/amendment of the current USACE permit is needed to document these alterations.

In addition, the current activities propose to develop an additional 13.1 acres of riparian and wetland habitat as a result of the new levee construction. This wetland habitat is being developed as pre-mitigation in anticipation of further long term growth on the campus that will remove isolated wetlands adjacent to the campus power plant and the creation of a recreational facility within the upstream Long Grade Canyon Creek debris basin as described in previous environmental documentation for the Campus Master Plan. Therefore, the net effect of the

current action will be to increase the amount of wetland and riparian habitat within the New Access Road Area, which is considered a beneficial effect of the proposed project.

Total RWQCB jurisdictional impacts within Long Grade Canyon Creek, Calleguas Creek, and the agricultural ditch include 500 square feet, or 0.012 acre (100 linear feet), of permanent impacts to waters, 9,440 square feet, or 0.217 acre (190 linear feet), of temporary impacts to waters, and 60,250 square feet, or 1.383 acres (150 linear feet), of temporary impacts to wetlands. These impacts to RWQCB jurisdictional areas are a regulated effect that will require a modification of the existing Section 401 certification for the CSUCI campus. As previously stated, the net effect of the currently proposed actions would be to increase wetland and riparian habitat.

Within Long Grade Canyon Creek, Calleguas Creek, and the agricultural ditch, the currently proposed actions will permanently impact 3,400 square feet, or 0.079 acre (260 linear feet), and temporarily impact 72,891 square feet, or approximately 1.68 acres (4,953 linear feet), of CDFG jurisdiction. These impacts to CDFG jurisdictional areas will require a modification of the existing Streambed Alteration Agreement or re-issuance of a new agreement.

Mitigation Measures. Permits regarding the fill of jurisdictional areas as a consequence of long term growth of CSUCI have previously been obtained and existing mitigation credits are available to meet the needs of the current project. In addition, the proposed new levee will enclose an area to be developed as wetland and riparian habitat that will pre-mitigate for future growth on the CSUCI campus. Mitigation measures contained in the 2000 SEIR required the replacement of filled wetlands through the creation of new wetlands, as indicated below:

- S-BIO-3(a)** A minimum of 8.1 acres of wetland vegetation and open water resources shall be created as part of the re-aligned Long Grade Canyon channel and wetland restoration area in the 75-acre parcel. This acreage shall be in addition to the 7.1 acres of existing wetland areas, the 2.25 acres of reclaimed water storage, and the 4.4 acres of detention/debris basin.
- S-BIO-3(b)** The wetland area shall be designed to contain a mix of wetland types, including willow scrub, mulefat scrub, and freshwater marsh elements. The wetland restoration plan shall be implemented prior to development of the existing debris basin or the retention basin.

Significance After Mitigation. Based on the current design and foreseeable growth of the Campus Master Plan, the existing wetland and riparian habitat credits and the proposed development of approximately 13.1 additional acres of riparian and wetland habitat will fully mitigate for current and long term growth within the CSUCI campus and result in a greater amount of wetland and riparian habitat than is present currently. Therefore, project effects are considered beneficial with respect to these biological resources.

- 09-Impact BIO-6.** **Implementation of the proposed project could potentially impede local wildlife movement. Impacts are Class III, less than significant.**

While the CSUCI campus and potential future Open Space Conveyance Area are not within any mapped regional wildlife movement corridor, Calleguas Creek does serve as a migration corridor for aquatic-based organisms and the campus and Camarillo Regional Park still contain substantial natural habitats used by a variety of local wildlife species. Local movement patterns occur through these open space areas within and in the vicinity of the project site, and these could potentially be affected by the increased development activity in the western portion of the CSUCI campus. In addition lighting proposed for the Portrero Soccer Fields creates the potential for impacts to local wildlife activities and movement near Round Mountain. Near term activities and maintenance actions within the potential future Open Space Conveyance Area are not expected to substantially affect wildlife movement patterns because of the limited nature of such activities and because most movement occurs at night and this area is anticipated to be closed to nighttime activities, as the park is currently closed at night.

The potential effect to wildlife movement is mitigated by the development of an approximate 13.1 acre riparian and wetland habitat along the southern boundary of the New Access Road Area. Once developed, this habitat area in conjunction with past revegetation of Long Grade Canyon Creek within the campus would allow for increased wildlife movement along the Long Grade Canyon Creek corridor by wildlife that were not able to use this area because of past development encroachment and agricultural use. This mitigation area would provide for a better connection between the scrub habitats on Round Mountain, which currently is relatively isolated, to the scrub habitats of the hillsides to the east of University Drive and the potential future Open Space Conveyance Area. Such movement could be limited by the night-lighting associated with the proposed athletic fields and the parking lots, but mitigation measures associated with lighting as discussed above would serve to decrease such effects and allow wildlife passage.

Mitigation Measures. None Necessary

Significance After Mitigation. Less than significant.

c. Cumulative Impacts. Urban and agricultural development of the Oxnard Plain has essentially eliminated the natural communities that once existed within the lowland areas. The western portion of the Santa Monica Mountains, however, has not been developed and large land holdings in this area are within permanent open space conservation easements. CSUCI growth has been limited to areas that were previously developed, while the natural hillsides have been retained and continue to be planned to be maintained as open space for the campus. Nonetheless, development of other areas within the Calleguas Creek watershed would result in further significant native habitat losses. The proposed conveyance of natural habitats associated with the potential future Open Space Conveyance Area into the Campus Master Plan and its future primary continued use as a recreation and open space area would further limit potential cumulative growth adjacent to the CSUCI campus, thereby reducing potential cumulative impacts.

4.4 CULTURAL RESOURCES

4.4.1 Setting

Existing archival information was located and examined to determine the location and nature of known and previously recorded cultural resources on and near the project site. The following sources were consulted for pertinent materials:

- *South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) records search; and*
- *Meetings with Dr. Colleen Delaney-Rivera, Assistant Professor of Archaeology, CSUCI and Raudel Banuelos, Chumash Native American representative and Associate Director Facility Services Operations, Planning, & Construction CSUCI.*

a. Area History. A summary of the prehistory and history of the general project area is discussed below. Additional ethnographic information can be found in the April 2008 HEART Archaeological Study. This document is available upon request from the CSUCI.

Prehistory. At Spanish contact, the region was occupied by the Chumash, a diverse population living in settlements along the California coast from Malibu Creek to the southeast, Estero Bay in the north, Tejon Pass, Lake Casitas and the Cuyama River inland, and the islands of San Miguel, Santa Rosa, and Santa Cruz. Chumash society became more complex over the last 9,000 years. After 1000 A.D., changes in beads types suggest the operation of a highly complex economic system by the time the Spanish arrived. Following the 1542 Cabrillo voyage, many small Chumash settlements were abandoned and some of the largest historic towns were founded. This change in population distribution is attributed to growth in importance of trade centers and the development of more integrated political confederations. The Chumash economic system enabled them to make efficient use of diverse environments within their territory. Acorns and seeds were traded between the islands, mainland and interior populations who lacked marine resources traded with coastal populations for fish and other seafood. Most religious ceremonies had their roots in the Early Period when objects similar to those used historically were placed in mortuary associations or owned by religious leaders.

History. Between the early voyages of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo in 1542, and Sebastian Vizcaino in 1602, to the land expeditions of Portola in 1769, and Anza from 1773-1775/1776, very few changes took place between Ventura and Malibu. Native American populations still enjoyed little interference from white men until the Missions were established. The Spanish Period was followed by the Mission Period which saw the establishment of twenty-one missions between 1769 and 1823. These missions were located about a day's ride from one another along the major route, the Camino Real that connected San Diego with Solano, with Spanish influence rarely reaching the coastal and interior areas. A Spanish Expedition led by Gaspar de Portola, passed through the Santa Rosa Valley and the village of Calleguas in 1770 on their return from Monterey. They passed a village near present day Newbury Park, naming it Los Reyes, and then encountered the village of S'aptuhuy located near the west end of Lake Sherwood. They visited the Potrero Valley and Russell Valley encountering what is believed to have been the village of Hipuk, presently under Westlake. The next expedition was that of Juan Baustista de Anza who followed Portola's route in 1774 on his way to San Francisco and camped near the Westlake area. Anza made his way through the area again in 1775. Native



Americans were slowly assimilated into the Mission system through recruitment and were moved from their villages and the islands to missions. It was during this period that diseases were introduced that began decimating the Indian populations. Following the decline of the Mission system, and during the Mexican Period, enormous land grants were given to army veterans. Under Mexican law, most early land grants in the general area became ranchos including Rancho's: El Conejo, Guadaluasca, Calleguas, Las Posas, Santa Clara Del Norte, and El Rio de Santa Clara o La Colonia.

The project area was part of Rancho Guadaluasca, a 30,594 acre land grant. Archival information indicates that the land grant was vacant and uncultivated when Ysabel Yorba filed for ownership of the land in 1836. Yorba was born in San Diego in 1789 and married Josepf Maitorena in 1805 at Mission San Diego. She was the daughter of Antonio Yorba from Spain. Her husband was a lieutenant stationed at the Santa Barbara Presidio, and before the couple filed for ownership of the land, Maitorena died. It wasn't until 1861 that the land grant was officially conferred to Yorba. By 1871, over half of the acreage comprising the original rancho (23,000) was purchased by William Richard Broome, comprising the southern extent of the rancho. The northern portion comprising roughly 8,200 acres was acquired in 1906 by Joseph F. Lewis, a business associate of the Camarillos. Lewis is credited with initiating the lima bean industry in Ventura, acquiring the beans from sailors who brought them from Peru. In 1932, the State of California purchased 1,760 acres of the Lewis ranch for less than \$500,000. The State established the Camarillo State Hospital on the purchased land.

The project site is located in the City of Camarillo, named for the Camarillo family. Juan Camarillo came to the village of San Buenaventura in 1857, where he lived until purchasing Rancho Calleguas in 1875. A post office was given the Camarillo name on November 20, 1899, the same year the Southern Pacific Railroad acquired land from the Camarillo brothers to construct their line, and using the Camarillo name for its station. The earliest tract map suggests that Camarillo was established with one store, a train depot, warehouse, blacksmith shop, horse-shoeing shop, and a barber shop.

In 1929, the State Legislature appropriated \$1 million to establish the Camarillo State Hospital to relieve overcrowding in the other State hospitals. On November 1, 1936 410 patients were admitted. Construction of the North Complex began in 1939 and was designed for female patients. Camarillo experienced one of the most phenomenal increases in patient population of any institution in California's history. The patient population increased from 410 patients in 1936 to 1,082 in 1937; 2,501 in 1940; 4,123 in 1945; 4,960 in 1950; 6,748 in 1953; 6,865 in 1955; and in excess of 7,000 patients by 1957. During the years of expansion, alterations were made to the existing ranch buildings to accommodate 100 working patients to assist in extensive farm work and operations. The hospital was able to keep farming operations abreast of the increasing population with increased acreage and vegetable production and by growing alfalfa for 560 Holstein cows in the dairy.

In 1976, the facility experienced a highly publicized investigation by the Ventura County Grand Jury into a number of deaths which had occurred at the facility. The Grand Jury indicted a total of seven employees on a variety of criminal charges, but none were prosecuted. In 1983, Activity Centers, an innovative approach to treatment provision, were initiated at the facility. The last group of patients left the hospital on June 10, 1997 and the hospital ceased operating.



Since closure of the hospital, conversion of the hospital into use for California State University Channel Islands has been ongoing.

b. Archaeological Resources. Twenty-six surveys and/or excavations have been conducted within the record search radius of the project area (Anon 1994; Brock 1987; Clewlow 1975; King 1992, 1994; Leonard et. al 1970; Lopez 1978, 1986; Maki 1994a,b; Romani 1994; Singer 1974, 1986; W & S Consultants 1990, 1994, 1995; and Wlodarski 1989, 1996, 1998a,b, 2000a,b,c, 2001, 2003, and 2006). At least 10 archaeological sites lie within a one-mile radius including the village of Simomo located on the Broome Ranch to the south of the project area. Three cultural resources have been identified (CA-VEN-174, CA-VEN-863, and 152745). CA-VEN-174 is a solstice shrine located at Round Mountain and lies adjacent and south of the project area. CA-VEN-863 is a possible Middle Period-Late Period village that lies within the project area near the main entrance to CSUCI, west of University Drive. Lastly, site 152745 is the former Camarillo State Hospital site and is recorded as an historic archaeological site adjacent to the east of the project area.

Twelve past studies have encompassed portions of the project area and a study by Brock (1987) recorded the archaeological site CA-VEN-863 within the project area. Brock recorded the site as a major shellfish scatter with fire-affected rock on the surface encompassing a large area within a field still utilized for agricultural purposes. Prior studies have identified a major shellfish scatter with fire-affected rock on the surface over a large area within an agricultural field. Brock (1987) noted bowl rim fragments, mortar and bowl fragments, spatulate fragments, mortars, mullers, pestles and pestle fragments, manos and mano fragments, numerous flakes of chert, chalcedony, quartzite and volcanics, grey-orange cores, basalt cores, and a grooved siltstone implement.

Robert Wlodarski has made frequent visits to the project site since 1998 to conduct Phase 1 Archaeological studies during the conversion of Camarillo State Hospital to the California State University Channel Islands campus. During these visits, Wlodarski observed large amounts of fire-affected rock, a stone bead, two Olivella beads (spire ground and cupped bead), a whole mano and mano fragment, a whole pestle, three core fragments, a core, chipper and core hammerstone, three quartzite hammerstones, flakes of grey and black fused shale, banded chert, quartzite, chalcedony, rhyolite, one piece of obsidian, two scrapers, one chert point fragment, two pieces of small mammal bone, a shark/ray vertebrae, and numerous pieces of *Protothaca*, *Tivela*, *Chione*, *Mytilus*, *Pecten*, *Oyster*, *Conus*, *Olivella*, and a piece of Abalone *Haliotis*. Prior to field work, Wlodarski consulted Dr. Colleen Delaney-Rivera, Assistant Professor of Archaeology at CSUCI who preformed preliminary testing at CA-VEN-863 as part of an ongoing research project. Augers and Shovel Test Pits (STPs) and the flagging and mapping of surface artifacts have created a database for analyzing the basic characteristics of the site. This data corresponds with Brock's data defining the boundaries of the site. Most of the STPs and augers located shellfish, bone and flakes at roughly 100 cm deep. Faunal remains recovered onsite consisted primarily of rodents. Wlodarski notes hunting, trapping, and gathering what was readily available such as the wood rat, rabbit, deer, sardine, ray, shark, fish, and sea mammal explain the presence of these remains. All of the terrestrial mammals and maritime species would have been available to the inhabitants within a three mile radius. The beads discovered at the project site point to the M2a (600 B.C.) and M2b (0A.D./B.C.) period resulting in an average age of 300 B.C. A preliminary reconnaissance was preformed by Rivera and

Wlodarski in July 2008 to the private agricultural land to the north of the area revealed that the site boundaries continue at least 50 meters to the north of the agricultural road and drainage area. The site appears to be a Middle-to Late-Middle Period seasonal Chumash village with a depth of over 90 cm. The upper soil zone (approximately 10 cm – 25 cm) appears to be within the plow/disk zone that may have been on-going over the last 80 to 100 years.

c. Archaeological Field Survey. An Extended Phase 1 Archaeological Study was performed by HEART to determine the horizontal and vertical extent of CA-VEN-863 within the area of the proposed project and to provide mitigation measures to alleviate potential impacts to this site. HEART excavated 34 4cm-by-4cm augers in the archaeological study.

Shellfish were noted in general but were not collected due to the fact that prior agricultural activity and rodent disturbance comprised the vertical integrity of the site since the 1920s, possibly even earlier. One shellfish sample was obtained from Rivera's previous studies and sent to Beta Analytic Inc., Miami, Florida for carbon dating. The results from this test provided dates of around 300BC providing further evidence for a Middle Period settlement of CA-VEN-863.

Materials collected indicate hunting and food processing and preparation occurred onsite. Fire affected rock, burned bones, and burned shellfish indicate a hearth and/or roasting pit within the site boundaries. From the materials collected at the project site, with the exception of the trade item obsidian, the inhabitants of the site procured their resources from the local area.

Human remains (2nd metacarpal left side hand bone) were located onsite in unit 1 at a depth of 50-60 cm. The bone was found during the sorting process. Since the bone was not observed in the field, the County Coroner was not notified. Native American monitors were onsite and immediately notified. The bone was returned to Raudel Banuelos for final disposition.

Survey Findings. Based on the Extended Phase 1 Archaeological study, CA-VEN-863 lies within the area planned for future parking by the project. The site is considered significant under CEQA due to its age (2300 BP), its possible tie to nearby Round Mountain (Satwiwa) a known Winter Solstice sunrise ceremonial site, the recovery of human remains, and for its potential scientific value as a Middle Period resource which is unique for the area. HEART also notes the site may be eligible for the National or State Registers of Historic Places and on a local level.

4.4.2 Impact Analysis

a. Methodology and Significance Thresholds. The significance of a cultural resource and subsequently the significance of any impacts are determined by whether or not that resource can increase our knowledge of the past. The determining factors are site content and degree of preservation. A finding of archaeological significance follows the criteria established in the *State CEQA Guidelines*. In order for a cultural resource to be considered significantly affected under CEQA, it must first meet two criteria: 1) it must meet the definition of a "historical resource" or a "unique archaeological resource" (13 PRC 15064.5 (a)), and 2) the project must cause a "substantial adverse change" to the resource (13 PRC 15064.5 (b)). Most archaeological resources are actually defined as historical resources. A resource is considered



historic if it is eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources by one of the following qualifications:

- *It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;*
- *It is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;*
- *It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, method of construction or represents a work of an important creative individual or possesses some high artistic value; or*
- *It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information about prehistory or history.* (Bass, et al., 1999)

Archaeological resources that do not meet any of the criteria listed above are still eligible for protection under CEQA, if they can be categorized as "unique archaeological resources". A "unique archaeological resource" is defined as follows:

- *It is associated with an event or person of recognized significance in California or American history or recognized scientific importance in prehistory;*
- *It can provide information that is of demonstrable public interest and is useful in addressing scientifically consequential and reasonable research questions;*
- *It has a special or particular quality such as oldest, best example or largest or last surviving example of its kind;*
- *It is at least 100 years old and possesses substantial stratigraphic integrity; or*
- *It involves important research questions that historical research has shown can be answered only with archaeological methods.* (13 PRC 21083.2)

Historical resources are considered "significantly" affected if there is demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its surroundings. Generally, impacts to historical resources can be mitigated to below a level of significance by following the Secretary of the Interior's *Guidelines for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings* or the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings* (13 PRC 15064.6 (b)). In some circumstances, documentation of an historical resource by way of historic narrative photographs or architectural drawings will not mitigate the impact of demolition below the level of significance (13 PRC 15126.4 (b)(3)). Preservation in place is the preferred form of mitigation for a "historical resource of an archaeological nature" as it retains the relationship between artifact and context, and may avoid conflicts with groups associated with the site. (PRC 15126.4 (b)(3)(A)). Historic resources of an archaeological nature and "unique archaeological resources" can be mitigated to below a level of significance by:

- *Planning construction to miss the site;*
- *Incorporation of sites within parks, greenspace, or other open space;*
- *"Capping" or covering the site with a layer of chemically stable soil before building;*
or
- *Deeding the site into a permanent conservation easement.* (PRC 15126.4 (b)(3)(B)).



In the event where archaeological resources are not preserved, “unique archaeological resources” can only be excavated as mitigation if they are threatened with damage or destruction by the proposed project. The time and cost limitations that may apply to the excavation of archaeological resources in general [13 PRC 21083.2 (c-f)], do not apply to activities that determine whether the archaeological resources are “unique” [PRC 15064.5 (c)(3)].

If an archaeological resource does not meet either the historic resource or the more specific “unique archaeological resource” definition, impacts do not need to be mitigated (13 PRC 15064.5 (e)). Where the significance of a site is unknown, it is presumed to be significant for the purpose of the EIR investigation.

b. Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures.

09-Impact CR-1 Construction of the proposed sports fields, parking lots, and access roads in the area between Lewis Road and Long Grade Creek could adversely affect known and unknown cultural resources on the project site. This impact is considered Class II, *significant but mitigable*.

Based on the previous studies of CA-VEN-863 and the HEART Extended Phase 1 Archaeological Study, the project area is determined to have high prehistoric and archaeological resource sensitivity. The Extended Phase 1 delineates CA-VEN-863 within the borders of the proposed project’s parking areas. The parking areas would be constructed in phases with the west parking lot being constructed first and the east parking lot secondarily. Since the boundaries of CA-VEN-863 have not been delineated, the sports fields may also affect a fringe portion of CA-VEN-863.

At this time, it is reasonable to assume that the range of materials collected in the Extended Phase 1 Archaeological Study including the presence of fire-affected rock, burned bone and shellfish indicate a hearth and/or roasting pit in the area and provide evidence CA-VEN-863 is a possible Middle Period Chumash village. Other resources collected onsite including a carbon dating record of a shellfish sample date the site at 300 B.C. The site’s age (2300 BP), its possible tie to Round Mountain (Satwiwa), the discovery of human remains, and its potential scientific value as a Middle Period resource qualify the CA-VEN-863 site as a unique and significant resource under CEQA.

Mitigation Measures. The following measures are recommended to avoid adverse impacts to known and unknown cultural resources at the CA-VEN-863 site.

- 09-CR-1(a) Construction.** During construction (including any permitted action requiring physical digging or grading of a project area using mechanical equipment or hand tools, including core sampling, soil borings, work required for placing caissons or footings, planting trees, disking, grubbing, trenching and installation of poles, underground electrical systems, sewers, water mains, or other utilities, or geological/ geotechnical testing) within the southeastern corner of the new access roadway area, a

Native American monitor shall be hired to observe any ground disturbing activities to a depth of three feet. One Native American monitor per major piece of excavation equipment shall be onsite to ensure that the area is adequately monitored. A professional archaeologist shall be consulted to demarcate the monitoring boundaries and retained on an on-call basis to assist CSUCI and/or the Native American monitors should a significant find be encountered. The Native American monitors shall have the authority to stop and redirect the equipment in the area of a significant find until such time that it is properly evaluated by the on-call archaeologist.

- 09-CR-1(b) Future Parking Area.** The parking areas would be built in phases with the west parking area being constructed first. During the design phase for the east parking area, additional mitigation shall be developed to ensure archaeological resources are preserved intact. Mitigation at a minimum shall include capping under the direct supervision of a professional archaeologist and Native American Monitor, soliciting input from the archaeological community to determine the best practices to preserve and protect the resources through capping.

Significance After Mitigation. The above measures would reduce the potential effects of construction impacts to known and unknown cultural resources to the degree feasible. Known cultural resources would be protected from ground disturbing activities. Implementation of these mitigation techniques for any current unknown resources that may be unearthed during grading would reduce impacts to a less than significant level.

c. Cumulative Impacts. Implementation of the proposed project in combination with other development on campus as indicated in Section 3.0 and throughout the County would cumulatively increase the potential to disturb identified and unidentified cultural resources. Cumulative impacts to archaeological resources are therefore considered potentially significant. However, adoption of the above mentioned cultural resource mitigation program would reduce impacts to known and unknown archaeological resources. Similar individual investigations on a case-by-case basis in addition to state regulations including Health and Safety Code § 7050.5, Public Resources Code § 5097.98 and § 15064.5 of the California Code of Regulations (CEQA Guidelines) mandate procedures to be followed, including that construction or excavation be stopped in the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a location other than a dedicated cemetery until the County coroner or medical examiner can determine whether the remains are those of a Native American. Note that § 7052 of the Health & Safety Code states that disturbance of Native American cemeteries is a felony. Cumulative impacts can therefore be reduced to a level considered less than significant.

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4.5 HYDROLOGY and WATER QUALITY

4.5.1 Setting

This discussion is based on information and prior analyses conducted for the 1998 CSUCI Master Plan EIR, 2000 CSUCI Master Plan, and 2004 Campus Master Plan SEIR.

a. Existing Drainage System. The backbone drainage system within the Master Plan area contains two primary watersheds, the northern system and the southern system. Both of these systems originate in the adjacent Santa Monica Mountains, then eventually converge into a 4.4-acre irrigation pond at the downstream end of Long Grade Canyon Creek near the existing Wastewater Treatment Facility. From there the confluenced systems eventually flow through a series of four parallel reinforced concrete pipes (48-inch diameter) under Lewis Road and into Calleguas Creek. These pipes are controlled by automatic flap-gates such that when flows in Calleguas Creek rise above the flap-gate level, they are closed to influent flows from the Long Grade Canyon Creek watershed.

An unnamed natural creek that traverses the northern portion of the CSUCI site currently comprises the existing northern system. This unnamed creek collects flows from the offsite watershed in the Santa Monica Mountains and transmits the flows through a culvert beneath Channel Islands Drive at the gap in the adjacent hills and into a manmade meadow adjacent to and easterly of University Drive. From there the flows are conveyed through an existing double-barreled box culvert under University Drive, off the campus property, and into the adjacent agricultural fields. The flows then spread out and sheet flow southerly to the southwest corner of the agriculture fields where they are temporarily stored in a 1.1-acre irrigation ditch parallel and immediately adjacent to Long Grade Canyon Creek. The water from this ditch is pumped through one of the culvert pipes under Lewis Road to Calleguas Creek or into the aforementioned pond depending on the current agricultural needs.

Long Grade Canyon Creek and an existing debris basin currently comprise the southern system. Located easterly of the main campus, the debris basin was cleaned and repaired in 2002. It now offers protection from upstream debris production or attenuation of flood peaks. This basin is also area is planned to serve a dual use as outdoor playfields for use by the proposed K-8 School located near the site. The playfields would be designed to act as a catch basin for potential overflow flooding from Long Grade Canyon Creek. The flows that originate upstream of the debris basin continue through the basin and into Long Grade Canyon Creek. Flows follow the creek alignment through the east campus area, under an existing bridge (Rincon Road), through the northwest corner of the core campus, under an existing bridge (University Drive), and out towards Lewis Road.

Long Grade Canyon Creek within the site is contained in a trapezoid earthen channel lined with rock that was constructed around 1941 during development of the site as a hospital. This rock-lined channel transitions downstream of the University Drive bridge to an earthen bank channel that currently is mostly outside of the campus property. Near the northwest corner of the Camrosa Wastewater Treatment Facility, the channel is blocked to help form the 4.4-acre irrigation pond. High flows discharge through a single pipe (approximate 24 inches in

diameter) and over an earthen weir into the irrigation pond. Low flows tend to back up in Long Grade Canyon Creek and form small ponds. As storm flows fill the irrigation pond, it eventually discharges into Calleguas Creek via the parallel pipes under Lewis Road.

b. Flooding. Areas of the CSUCI campus are susceptible to flooding as illustrated on FEMA flood maps (See Figure 4.5-1). Calleguas and Long Grade Canyon Creek carry water that has the potential to overtop or flood its boundaries.

Water runoff from north of the area adjacent to Long Grade Canyon Creek flows via sheetflow to the south of the property, where flows then collect and flow westerly into the 1.1-acre irrigation ditch. This agricultural land, particularly north of the Camrosa property, floods frequently and standing water is generally present for several days or more following winter storm events. All of this acquisition area is within the 100-year flood zone for Calleguas Creek, as indicated in Figure 4.5-1.

The Calleguas Creek watershed is approximately 343 square miles and collects water from several urban areas, including the cities of Simi Valley, Moorpark, Thousand Oaks, and Camarillo. Peak flow upstream of the Camarillo Drive bridge is estimated at 36,000 cfs during the 100-year storm. Because Calleguas Creek collects runoff from such a large watershed, this peak flow occurs more than 1,274 minutes (more than 21 hours) after the beginning of the design storm event. Peak flows from the project site would occur about two hours prior to the peak within the creek.

While Calleguas Creek is confined within a levee system, the flow from a 100-year storm is not contained within this system. Overflow occurs on both sides of the channel within the vicinity of the campus, especially within the agricultural land north of the campus, including in the proposed expanded acquisition area. Ventura County Flood Control District does not have any current plans to contain this flow. The campus site is generally protected from flooding caused by Calleguas Creek by berms associated with Long Grade Canyon channel and a road berm south of the northern property line. However, the recently revised 100-year floodplain indicates flooding in the ruderal vegetation along Camarillo Drive and in the field north of the cogeneration plant. This flooding is probably associated with the inability of storm water coming from the site to discharge into Calleguas Creek, and also because the open field north of the cogeneration facility serves as a retention basin, as discussed above.

The 2004 SEIR addressed the acquisition of the area where the proposed roadways will be constructed and its potential for flood impacts. Storm water would flow down Long Grade Canyon Creek, receiving storm drainage from the new residential areas and flows from existing and proposed storm drain systems of the core campus. However, the 2004 SEIR analyzed impacts relational to the 100-year flood scenario. The proposed roadway would include a change in flood protection from a 100-year to a 25-year storm scenario. The proposed entrance roadway will be equipped with culverts to direct surface water flow from north of the road southward beneath the new road and across the future playfields. Water is expected to pond on the north side of the new levee (discussed below), just west of the future secondary road. This low flow “holding area” or high flow “ponding area” will be equipped with a future pump station to pump water over the new levee and into the area between the existing North Levee and the new levee in the event of a major flooding event. Further discussion of this issue can be

found in section 4.5.2, *Impact Analysis*, below.

A new earthen levee is proposed to the north of Long Grade Canyon Creek, north of the existing North Levee, designed to contain waters within Long Grade Canyon Creek channel during a 100-year flood event. The proposed new earthen levee will be constructed within the expanded 154-acre new access road area from the intersection of the proposed new entrance road with Long Grade Canyon Creek westward to Old Lewis Road. In addition to the new earthen levee, seven 5.5 foot by 5.5 foot reinforced concrete boxes (RCB) with flapgates are proposed at the western terminus of Long Grade Canyon Creek at Old Lewis Road south of the proposed new levee. This RCB outlet system will be in addition to the existing system of four 48-inch diameter reinforced concrete pipes already in place adjacent to the west of the existing North Levee.

The proposed new outlet system will enhance water flow from Long Grade Canyon Creek under Lewis Road and into Calleguas Creek. The new RCB outlet system will also be controlled by automatic flap-gates such that when flows in Calleguas Creek rise above the flap-gate level, they are closed to influent flows from the Long Grade Canyon Creek watershed.

4.5.2 Impact Analysis

a. Methodology and Significance Thresholds. Previous analyses of the drainage of the project site were prepared for the Master Plan Area as part of the 1998 Campus Master Plan FEIR (1998 FEIR), the 2000 Campus Master Plan SEIR (2000 SEIR), and the 2004 Campus Master Plan SEIR (2004 SEIR) which have been incorporated herein by reference. The potential for flood hazards at the facilities project sites is based on a comparison of proposed site uses and their locations relative to available flood hazard mapping and proposed drainage alterations. Impacts related to flooding are considered significant if the flooding causes direct or indirect risks to human lives or structures.

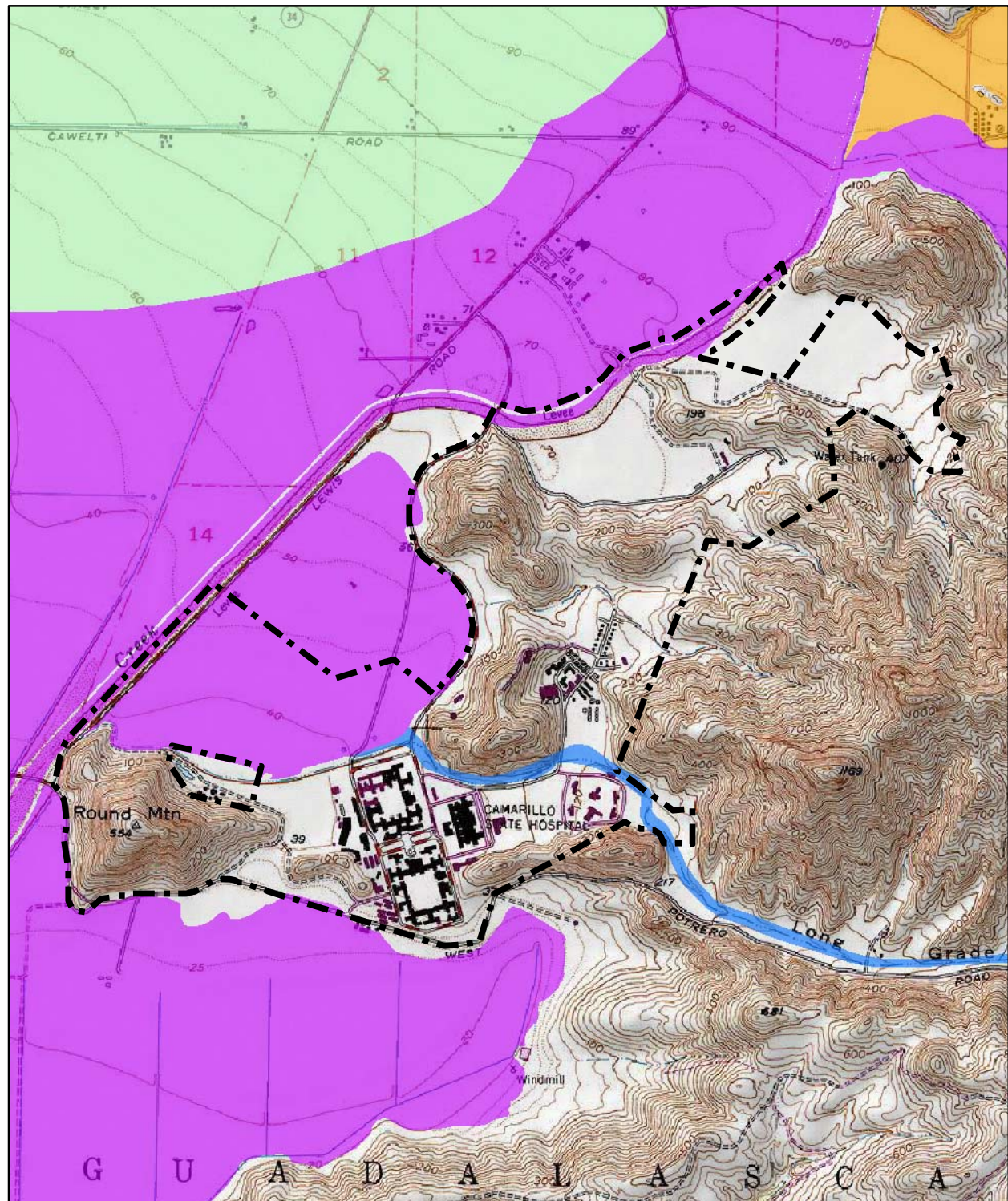
b. Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures. Elements of the 2009 Facilities Projects that may affect the hydrology of the site beyond what was discussed in the 1998 EIR, the 2000 SEIR, and the 2004 SEIR are described below.

Significant drainage effects were previously identified to occur as a result of the CSUCI Master Plan, as discussed in the 1998 FEIR, 2000 SEIR, and the 2004 SEIR. The following discussion is limited to changes and additional impacts that would result from the proposed facilities projects.

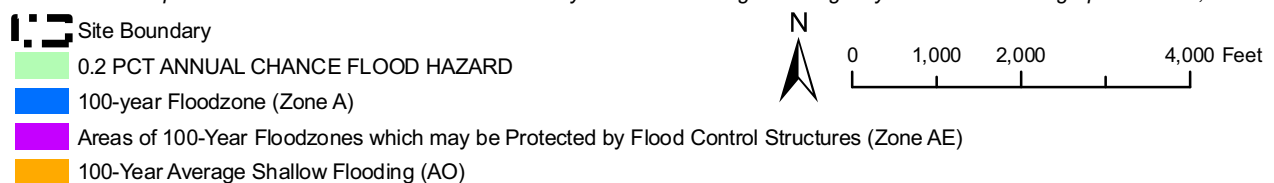
09-Impact HYD-1	The updated design and proposed modification of mitigation measure 03-HYD-1 for the proposed primary access road would result in protection from 25-year floods rather than 100-year floods as previously proposed. The impact is Class II, <i>significant but mitigable</i>.
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The construction of a new entrance road and other facilities in the new access road area was addressed in the 2000 SEIR (Impact HYD-1) and the 2004 Master Plan.





Basemap Source: 2007 FEMA from Ventura County Resource Management Agency and National Geographic TOPOI, 2004.



Calleguas Creek 100-Year Flood Plain

Figure 4.5-1

The location of the proposed entrance road has not changed and it extends southeasterly from Lewis Road, north of Long Grade Canyon Creek to intersect with the Campus Core, which is located on the southern side of Long Grade Canyon Creek.

It was previously determined that the roadway should be elevated above the 100-year floodplain. However, the area is susceptible to overflows from Calleguas Creek on the west, which is only designed for 25-year flood protection. Therefore, even if the roadway were designed to 100-year flood protection from Long Grade Canyon Creek, the area would still be affected by floods greater than 25-year events due to adjacency to the Calleguas Creek levee. Therefore, the following mitigation measure modification is proposed as part of this project. The mitigation measure is shown with new language in underline format and deleted language shown in ~~strikethrough~~ format.

~~03-HYD-1~~

09-HYD-1(a) The primary access road, extending southeasterly from Lewis Road, and lying north of Long Grade Canyon Creek, in the ~~expanded 79-acre acquisition area~~ shall be elevated outside the 100-25-year floodplain.

As discussed in the 2000 SEIR, this area requires adequate drainage. In addition, the elimination of the function of this area as a retention basin places a larger burden on downstream facilities and may increase flooding of adjacent properties to the north. Therefore, the following additional mitigation measure was recommended to offset the impact of modifying this portion of the watershed. The mitigation measure has been updated to replace the 100-year flow design parameter with a 25-year flow design parameter.

~~S-HYD-1~~

09-HYD-1(b) The storm drain system for the northern system, as incorporated into the engineered design for the proposed future entrance road, shall be designed to adequately accommodate ~~100-year~~ 25-year event peak bulked flows through the ~~access road culvert system design of the road and the incorporated culvert system.~~

Mitigation Measures. Mitigation measures 2009-HYD-1(a-b) would help to mitigate impacts discussed above.

Significance After Mitigation. With implementation of the above mitigation measures, impacts would be reduced to a less than significant level.

09-Impact HYD-2 **The proposed construction of a new earthen levee north of Long Grade Canyon Creek will increase flood water storage capacity, reduce flooding impacts from Long Grade Canyon Creek, and add 10 acres of wetlands to this segment of Long Grade Canyon Creek. This is considered a Class IV *beneficial impact*.**

The segment of Long Grade Canyon Creek adjacent the campus is confined by a levee system, but is proposed for upgrade through the construction of a new 100-year flood protection levee that will contain the 100-year flood within Long Grade Canyon Creek rather than overflowing the northerly bank as in the existing condition. The new levee is proposed for construction upland of the existing northerly levee, and portions of the existing northerly levee will be removed creating the potential for additional channel flows and storage areas that will be used to create an additional 10 acres of wetlands(as discussed in Section 4.3 *Biological Resources*). Moreover, the widened channel system is estimated to accommodate an additional 10-acre feet of water storage, resulting in reduced downstream discharges under storm events that are less than the 100-year flow.

The proposed design will reduce downstream flooding effects by increasing storage and will protect the proposed future playfields and west parking lot from flooding from Long Grade Canyon Creek.

Mitigation Measures. Because Impact 2009-HYD-2 would be beneficial to the campus by alleviating flooding from Long Grade Canyon Creek and adding approximately 10 acres of wetlands between the existing channel and the proposed new earthen levee, no mitigation measures are required.

Significance After Mitigation. The impact is beneficial without mitigation.

09-Impact HYD-3 The proposed construction of lighting poles, a locker room facility and bleachers or risers within the area bounded by the primary access road, Calleguas Creek and Long Grade Canyon Creek would be subject to flooding during storm events that would exceed a 25-year flow. Construction of these improvements within the 100-year floodplain could result in loss of property or exacerbation of downstream flooding. This is a Class II, significant but mitigable impact.

Construction of lighting poles, a locker room facility and bleachers or risers within the new access road area has the potential to create a situation where structures could be loosened by flood flows and discharged to the Calleguas Creek waterway if not properly engineered. No structures for human habitation are proposed, and facilities such as a locker room would only be used during athletic events, which are not likely to coincide with storm events. Therefore, no adverse effects to health or safety are anticipated. Nevertheless, flooding could loosen structures or fixtures not properly engineered and result in discharge of a fixture to the Calleguas Creek waterway, which could exacerbate flooding. This is a significant impact.

Mitigation Measures. The following mitigation measure is necessary to reduce the potential for adverse effects to a level that is less than significant.

09-HYD-2 Locker facilities, bleachers or risers, and lighting poles shall be designed and engineered to withstand a 100-year flood flow, or shall be elevated above the 100-year floodplain.



Significance After Mitigation. The impact would be less than significant with implementation of mitigation measure 09-HYD-2.

c. Cumulative Impacts. No development is currently proposed in the watersheds upstream of the Campus Master Plan area, and given the existing land use designations and the County's Guidelines for Orderly Development, no long term changes are anticipated. Therefore, no cumulative effects to the local watersheds are anticipated.

Existing development and future growth within the Calleguas Creek Watershed could result in decreased water quality and continued flooding and erosional problems along this drainage. As previously stated, watershed planning efforts are being directed at resolving the current problems that exist in this drainage. Overall, cumulative impacts are the same as those described for the 1998 FEIR, 2000 SEIR, and 2004 SEIR with the significance of cumulative effects dependent on the success of continued watershed protection planning efforts and effective implementation of water control requirements.

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4.6 HAZARDS and HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

4.6.1 Setting

The project site is located in an unincorporated portion of southern Ventura County at the eastern edge of the Oxnard Plain and at the western flank of the Santa Monica Mountains. CSUCI campus is 1.5 miles south of the City of Camarillo, northeast of the intersection of Lewis and Potrero Roads and east of Calleguas Creek. North of the Regional Park portion of the site is agricultural lands. East of the site is land characterized by natural steep mountainous terrain. Areas to the southeast, south, and west are presently in agricultural use. The Camrosa Water District Wastewater Treatment Facility is located west of the southwestern end of the project site and generally west of the main campus. A 28-megawatt cogeneration facility owned by Delta Power Partnership is also located within the project site west of the main campus.

This discussion is based on information and prior analyses conducted for the 1998 CSUCI Master Plan EIR, 2000 CSUCI Master Plan, and 2004 Campus Master Plan SEIR pertaining to Agricultural Resources and the acquisition of additional acres of land that would be removed from agricultural use. The 2004 SEIR addressed the acquisition of 154 total acres north of the campus core. Since 2004, the 154 acres north of the campus core have been acquired (referred to in this document as the “new access road area”), and now CSUCI proposes to acquire an additional 370 acres (referred to in this document as the “open space conveyance area”) adjacent to the north side of the campus [Figure 2-3(b)].

The new access road area, north of the campus and east of Calleguas Creek and Lewis Road, was analyzed for proposed improvements and hazards in 2004. The north access road area has historically been used for agricultural purposes and is proposed for improvements. During the first phase of facilities improvements, the proposed primary access road with a vehicular bridge crossing and one pedestrian bridge crossing will be constructed. A new flood control earthen levee will be constructed within the upland area north of Long Grade Canyon Creek, and north of the existing earthen “North Levee”. The proposed new levee is shown on Figure 2-4 and on Figure 2-7. Construction of the levee would commence in 2009 concurrently with Phase 1 roadway and bridge projects.

The second phase of facilities improvements within the new access road area includes construction of a secondary vehicular access road with a bridge crossing and a second pedestrian bridge crossing. New athletic fields are also proposed north of the proposed earthen levee and east of Calleguas Creek and Lewis Road. Parking would be developed to serve the proposed new athletic fields within the new access road area north of Long Grade Creek and the proposed new earthen levee. The west parking lot will be located east of the future athletic fields and west of the proposed primary access road. The east parking lot will be located east of the future athletic fields and east of the proposed new primary access road.

Under the proposed project, CSUCI would take control of about 370 additional acres, including 279 acres of Ventura County-owned public open space land adjacent to the north side of campus [see Figure 2-3(b)]. CSUCI proposes to preserve and improve these open space conveyance area into a multi-use regional educational and recreation area, consistent with the

previous intended use of the site.

Rincon Consultants performed a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) for the Camarillo Regional Park property (Rincon Consultants, September 15, 2008). The property includes 370 additional acres proposed for conveyance to CSUCI (see Figure 2-3(b)). The potential future conveyance property includes about 235 acres in the central western portion of the proposed conveyance area, 91-acres of property east of the Camrosa Water District retention ponds, the acreage west of the Camrosa Water District retention ponds along Calleguas Creek, and the 35-acre southeastern parcel (see Figure 2-3(b)). The County of Ventura is the current owner of the property and reportedly obtained ownership of the site in 1984. Prior to 1984 the Federal Government (National Parks Service) was the owner of about 270 acres of the property.

The Phase I ESA revealed that the 91-acre parcel was in agricultural use from 1947 through at least 1977, and was formerly used as a spreading ground for sewage sludge processed by the State from the former Camarillo State Hospital (current CSUCI). This 91 -acre area is currently an alkaline meadow. The 35-acre parcel has been undeveloped since 1904, and the 235-acre parcel was in agricultural use from 1947 through the present. Part of the 235-acre parcel historically contained a dairy and pig farm, operated by the former Camarillo State Hospital.

Two potential recognized environmental conditions were identified during Rincon's Phase I ESA: the historical agricultural use of the 91-acre parcel and the parcel to the west of the 35-acre parcel (which encompasses the 235-acre parcel); and the sewage sludge disposed on the 91-acre parcel by the State. The historical agricultural use of the above-mentioned parcels was considered a potential recognized environmental condition as there is the potential for the site to be impacted with pesticides or other chemicals used routinely in agricultural production.

The historical use of the 91-acre parcel as a spreading ground for sewage sludge processed by the State from the former Camarillo State Hospital was also considered a potential recognized environmental condition. However, because the sewage sludge was already treated to some degree before being transported to the parcel and the hospital closed approximately 20 years ago, we would expect any contaminants associated with the sewage to have degraded or volatilized and not have an impact on the property. However, metals in the sewage sludge would not be expected to have degraded and may remain on the property.

During the Phase I ESA, Rincon also identified the presence of two plugged and abandoned dry oilfield holes on the subject property. The plugged and abandoned dry holes were reportedly located in the northeastern portion of the 35-acre parcel and the southeastern portion of the 91-acre parcel. However, these locations were not confirmed during the site reconnaissance. The threat of contamination related to the uncompleted, abandoned dry holes is likely low, due to the fact that the wells were never completed as producing wells. Further discussion of these issues can be found in section 4.6.2, *Impact Analysis*, below.

a. Regulatory Setting. State and Federal governmental agencies regulate the use, storage, and transport of hazardous materials through numerous legal and regulatory requirements. Among other requirements, existing regulations require businesses that store, use, or manufacture specific amounts of hazardous materials to report the quantities and types of materials to the local administering agency. For the City of Ventura, the Ventura County

Environmental Health Department (VCEHD) is the regulatory agency with primary responsibility for ensuring that businesses in the County handle, store, and dispose of and clean up hazardous materials in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. The Ventura Fire Department also implements requirements pertaining to the use and storage of flammable and explosive materials. Additionally, the Ventura County Air Pollution Control District (VCAPCD) oversees the permitting process for hazard remediation for certain hazardous materials.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency sets Preliminary Remediation Goals for residential and industrial uses, which are normally utilized in determining the allowable levels of a potential contaminant at a particular site. Similarly, the California Title 22 Total Threshold Limit Concentration (TTLC) is used for determining whether a material is classified as a hazardous waste. However, the regulatory status of pesticide residues is dependent upon how the residue was formed. Pesticide residues that result from legal use of the product are not subject to hazardous waste regulations, because the material is present as a result of its intended use. Residues from spills are subject to hazardous waste regulations, because spills are not an intended use and a spilled material is a “waste” if it can no longer be used. In addition, if a soil containing pesticide residue is disposed of, then the hazardous waste regulations apply because the soil has become a waste. Regardless of whether the hazardous waste regulations apply, adverse health effects can result from exposure to pesticide residues. Mitigation of adverse health effects may be warranted, even if the material is not classified as a hazardous waste.

b. Hazardous Materials and Potential Hazardous Materials. The plan area is located on lands that historically have been for sewage sludge spreading, and historically and continue to be used for agricultural production.

Agricultural Pesticides. In general, pesticide use can result in health impacts to those who come in contact with such chemicals. The Ventura County Agricultural Commissioner’s office retains a registry of pesticides used on individual agricultural parcels in the County. Although most of the area between Lewis Road and Long Grade Creek has been organically farmed for at least the past few years, due to the diversity of crops produced over its history, it is likely that a variety of pesticides have been applied in this area through past management practices.

The California Office of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (Cal EPA), Department of Pesticide Regulations (DPR) is the state agency that sets regulatory standards for pesticides, whether in homes or agriculture. DPR establishes regulatory practices that determine when and how a pesticide is applied and establishes safety precautions. The California Occupational Health and Safety Administration (Cal/OSHA) also establish workplace standards for pesticide use to protect farm workers. DPR uses “signal words” to classify pesticides. This classification ranges, in order of decreasing severity, from “danger,” to “warning,” to “caution.” These classifications are based upon testing of the entire formulation, active and inactive ingredients, and indicate acute, short term health hazards, such as those resulting from inhalation, eye contact, ingestion, dermal absorption, and dermal irritation. Additionally, the long-term effects of exposure to some of these pesticides may be considered carcinogenic. A lifetime exposure to a pesticide (70 years) is assumed for a carcinogen.

Methyl bromide is a pesticide used in the County of particular concern that has demonstrable health effects. In California, methyl bromide is typically used on strawberries, colored peppers, and nursery stock. This pesticide was phased out of production in 2005. The plan area has not been used to cultivate strawberries, colored peppers, or nursery stock, so the use of methyl bromide in this area is unlikely prior to the 2005 phase out.

Pesticide use is governed by the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) in the EPA Office of Pesticide Programs. The County has not established recommendations for land use setbacks or buffers between the land on which pesticides, other than methyl bromide, are applied and adjacent land uses, though the State of California has established setback requirements for certain pesticides. The County does require that all pesticides be used pursuant to the manufacturers' instructions and that the pesticides are sprayed so as to prevent drift onto nearby properties.

However, the Ventura County Agricultural Policy Advisory Committee (APAC) comprised of five growers who advise the Board of Supervisors and other decision makers on matters affecting the agricultural industry and resources, generally recommends the following standard setbacks and buffers:

- A minimum 150-foot setback (in conjunction with a vegetative buffer) or 300-foot setback (without vegetative buffer) between urban or rural residential uses and agricultural production. The setback is to be located on the development, not the agricultural property.
- If it is not feasible for the development to provide a 150 or 300 foot setback, the developer is required to acquire an easement on the adjoining farmland (if the grower is the property owner) or enter into an agreement with the grower (if the grower is not the property owner and leases the farmland) to compensate the grower for the costs associated with the necessary modification of agricultural practices in the easement/agreement area (e.g., application of pesticides by hand rather than aerial or speed sprayers; reduction in quality or quantity of commodities grown within easement/agreement area because pesticides are not applied to the area; use of noise-producing agricultural equipment during weekday hours, etc.). The easement/agreement could be designed to terminate if the agricultural property is developed in the future;
- A vegetative buffer within the setback area. The buffer should consist of two staggered rows of trees/bushes characterized by foliage that extends from the base of the plant to the crown, 50 to 75% porosity (i.e., approximately 50 to 75% of the vegetation is air space) and a mature height of 15 feet or more (if adjacent to tree crops; plants adjacent to row crops would not need to be as tall) to effectively minimize pesticide drift or dust effects. The APAC has previously recommended that the buffer consist of a mix of native California plants such as Toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), Sugarbush (*Rhus ovata*), Laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*) or other species with the indicated characteristics to reduce irrigation and maintenance needs. In urban settings, non-native plant species with the indicated characteristics may be more appropriate, such as Italian cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens*). To provide adequate coverage, the two staggered rows should be located 5 feet apart and consist of a minimum 5-gallon plant size planted 10 feet on center.

- Minimum 8-foot high wall or reinforced chain link fence between urban/rural residential use and agricultural operation to reduce potential trespassing, vandalism, and pilferage.

The APAC has also consistently recommended that a 300-foot setback be provided between agricultural operations and the structures and outdoor playfields of proposed schools. The APAC finds that roads, parking lots, landscaped areas (but not bike trails or other outdoor recreational activities) or maintenance/storage buildings where people are present for very transitory periods, are the only acceptable uses within the setback between agricultural operations and urban/residential or school uses. Depending on the type of proposed uses and impacts that would occur to nearby agricultural operations, the APAC also has recommended additional site-specific measures (e.g., to control dust impacts, alleviate agricultural-residential traffic conflicts, etc.)

Sewage Sludge. Biosolids are primarily organic materials produced during wastewater treatment which may be put to beneficial use. The Environmental Protection Agency's 40 CFR Part 503, *Standards for the Usage and Disposal of Sewage Sludge* (the Part 503 Rule) requires that wastewater solids be processed before they can be beneficially used. Alkaline stabilization helps to minimize the potential for odor generation, destroys pathogens, and reduces the material's vector attraction potential. Based on information provided during our Phase I ESA regarding the 91.07 acre parcel, this parcel is now considered an "alkaline meadow" indicating that stabilization of the sewage sludge occurred through the addition of alkaline materials to raise the pH level to make the conditions unfavorable for the growth of organisms such as pathogens. However, any other materials, other than biological or organic, remaining in the sludge may not have been removed during this alkaline treatment process. The County of Ventura Environmental Health Department would oversee any remedial activities pertaining to sewage-impacted soil at the property.

4.6.2 Impact Analysis

a. Methodology and Significance Thresholds. Previous analyses of hazards of the project site were prepared for the Master Plan Area as part of the 1998 Campus Master Plan FEIR (1998 FEIR), the 2000 Campus Master Plan SEIR (2000 SEIR), and the 2004 Campus Master Plan SEIR (2004 SEIR), under Agricultural Resources, which have been incorporated herein by reference. Potential hazards were previously identified to occur as a result of the CSUCI Master Plan, as discussed in the 1998 FEIR, 2000 SEIR, and the 2004 SEIR. The following discussion is limited to changes and additional impacts that would result from the proposed facilities projects within the new access road area, and within the potential future open space conveyance area.

b. Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures. Hazards that may affect the proposed 2009 Facilities Projects are described below.

09-Impact HAZ-1	Previous agricultural use of the new access road area and the potential future conveyance area could have caused the accumulation of pesticides in the soil. Development in these areas could result in exposure of persons to
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concentrations of agricultural contaminants and potential health risks. This is a Class II, *significant but mitigable*, impact.

Ideally, a pesticide is applied to the soil, remains in the area long enough to perform its desired function, and then degrades into harmless by-products. However, different pesticides degrade at different rates; therefore, it is possible for some pesticides to remain for long periods of time within the soil, potentially accumulating over time. Through the various exposure pathways for humans – dermal exposure, inhalation, and ingestion – concentrations of pesticides in soil may present a health hazard. Because the area between Lewis Road and Long Grade Creek has formerly been in agricultural production, accumulation of pesticides in soil may have occurred and could present a health risk to future users of the site. Therefore, mitigation is recommended to evaluate the potential for soil contamination related to prior agricultural production.

Mitigation Measures. The following measure was adapted from the mitigation recommended for this impact in the 2004 Master Plan update EIR. Deleted language is shown in ~~strike through~~ and new language is shown in underline format.

~~03-AG-2~~

09-HAZ-1

Agricultural Contamination. Prior to ~~the acquisition of soil~~ disturbance within the 158-acre area (new access road area), soil sampling shall be conducted to determine the potential presence of agriculture-related contaminants. If contaminants are present on the site in concentrations exceeding regulatory action levels, a health risk assessment and/or remediation of the affected soils may be required. If necessary, remediation shall be conducted in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations and shall be performed under the oversight and to the satisfaction of the Ventura County Environmental Health Division. Remediation shall utilize appropriate measures such as onsite sequestration or offsite disposal.

Onsite Sequestration. The upper ½ foot of soil (or as recommended by the Ventura County Environmental Health Division) shall be removed from contaminated locations, and shall be sequestered on-site in a manner approved by the Ventura County Environmental Health Division. Sequestration necessitates isolation from human and wildlife contact and would require that the soil be buried onsite at depths unlikely to be disrupted, or would require capping by pavement or asphalt. Areas suitable for capping might include beneath the parking lots, or beneath roadways. Onsite sequestration shall be conducted as directed by Ventura County Environmental Health.

Offsite Disposal. The upper ½ foot of soil shall be removed from contaminated areas and shall be transported off site and disposed

of as hazardous waste at an approved facility in accordance with applicable rules and regulations.

Significance After Mitigation. With implementation of the above mitigation measure, health risks associated with potential exposure to agricultural contaminants would be reduced to a less than significant level.

09-Impact HAZ-2 **The previous use of the 91-acre parcel (see Figure 2-3(b)) within the potential future open space conveyance area as a spreading ground for sewage sludge processed by the State from the former Camarillo State Hospital could have contaminated the soil in this area. Reuse of this area for a multi-use regional educational and recreation area could result in exposure of persons to concentrations of organic or inorganic contaminants and potential health risks. This is a Class II, significant but mitigable, impact.**

The 91-acre parcel (see Figure 2-3(b)) was historically used as a spreading ground for sewage sludge processed by the State from the former Camarillo State Hospital. However, because the sewage sludge was already treated to some degree before being transported to the parcel and the hospital closed approximately 20 years ago, we would expect any contaminants associated with the sewage to have degraded or volatilized and not have an impact on the property. There is still the potential for metals in the sewage sludge to exist in the soil, as metals would not be expected to have degraded. Therefore, mitigation is recommended to evaluate the potential for soil contamination related to prior sewage sludge spreading.

Mitigation Measures. The following measure is recommended:

09-HAZ-2 Sewage Sludge. Prior to soil disturbance on the 91- acre parcel, soil sampling shall be conducted to determine the potential presence of metals, volatile organic compounds, and nitrates. If contaminants are present on the site in concentrations exceeding regulatory action levels, a health risk assessment and/or remediation of the affected soils may be required. If necessary, remediation shall be conducted in accordance with federal, state and local regulations and shall be performed under the oversight and to the satisfaction of the Ventura County Environmental Health Division. Remediation could include off-site disposal, or on-site sequestration, depending on the contaminant.

Significance After Mitigation. With implementation of the above mitigation measure, health risks associated with potential exposure to sewage sludge contaminants would be reduced to a less than significant level.

- 09-Impact HAZ-3** **Two plugged and abandoned dry holes were reportedly located in the northeastern portion of the 35-acre parcel and the southeastern portion of the 91-acre parcel during the 2008 Phase I ESA for portions of the potential future open space conveyance area. This is a Class II, significant but mitigable, impact.**

The Phase I ESA identified the presence of two plugged and abandoned dry oilfield holes on the potential future open space conveyance area. However, these locations were not confirmed during the site reconnaissance. The threat of contamination related to the uncompleted, abandoned dry holes is likely low, due to the fact that the wells were never completed as producing wells. However, mitigation is recommended if future development is ever proposed in these two areas.

Mitigation Measures. The following measure is recommended:

- 09-HAZ-3** **Oil Wells.** Prior to any future development in the vicinity of the former oil wells in the northeastern portion of the 35-acre parcel and the southeastern portion of the 91-acre parcel as shown on Figure 2-3(b), the California Division of Oil, Gas and Geothermal Resources shall be contacted to determine if the oil wells need to be re-abandoned or any other constraints are to be placed on future work in these areas.

Significance After Mitigation. With implementation of the above mitigation measure, health risks associated with potential exposure to plugged and abandoned oil wells would be reduced to a less than significant level.

c. Cumulative Impacts. Buildout of CSUCI would have the potential to expose future area residents, employees, and visitors to hazards by developing and redeveloping areas that may previously have been contaminated. The magnitude of hazards for individual projects would depend upon the location, type, and size of the development and the specific hazards associated with individual sites. Therefore, hazard evaluations would need to be completed on a case-by-case basis. If pesticide or sewage sludge (residual metals or nitrates) contamination is found to be present on sites of planned and future development, these conditions would be required to be mitigated so as to meet regulating agency remediation goals. Implementation of appropriate remedial action on all contaminated sites on a case-by-case basis would avoid potential hazard impacts associated with cumulative development on the CSUCI campus.

4.7 TRANSPORTATION / TRAFFIC

4.7.1 Setting

This Supplemental Environmental Impact Report (EIR) tiers off of former California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) analyses conducted for the California State University Channel Islands Master Plan as discussed in Section 1.0 *Introduction*. The 1998 Master Plan envisioned a combination of demolition and renovation of core campus area buildings and construction of new academic, elementary school, and research and development space in the campus core. The 1998 Master Plan also included development of 900 residential units within the East Campus. The academic campus was planned to grow into a four-year university serving 15,000 full time equivalent students (FTES) and approximately 1,500 faculty and staff by the year 2025. A total of 11,750 FTES would be served on site, while 3,250 FTES would be served off site. These aspects of the 1998 Master Plan remain unchanged in each of the subsequent Master Plan revisions (2000 and 2004). As of Fall 2007, about 3,600 students were enrolled at CSUCI. The analysis in this Supplemental EIR is limited to those aspects of the projects that are currently proposed, which would have physical environmental effects beyond those previously analyzed in the 2004, 2000 and 1998 CEQA analyses.

The proposed Facilities Projects include the development of a “New Access Roadway Area”, which was formerly envisioned in the 2004 Master Plan Update EIR (formerly referred to as the 75 acre and 153 acre acquisition area), but which is now being analyzed for its design and internal access characteristics, including vehicular, bicycle and pedestrian flow. The New Access Roadway Area would not generate additional traffic, but would rather serve the original buildout of the campus as analyzed under the 1998 Master Plan.

The “Open Space Conveyance Area” [see Figure 2-3(b)], composed of Ventura County owned land would be added to the campus property, but would remain in open space for public use. CSUCI proposes to preserve open space and wildlife habitat within the Open Space Conveyance Area, while also providing community access and education programs by developing portions into a multi-use regional educational and recreational area, consistent with the previous intended use of this area. CSUCI would rehabilitate the property with the goal of protecting and restoring natural areas, removing unsafe structures and debris, monitoring and maintaining watershed health, and maximizing multiple-use recreational open space. The general program development components under consideration are fully described in Section 2.0 *Project Description*, but include the following.

- 1) Native Habitat Program
- 2) Trailhead and Hiking Trails
- 3) Open Space

The project site is located in an unincorporated portion of southern Ventura County at the eastern edge of the Oxnard Plain and at the western flank of the Santa Monica Mountains (See Figure 2-1). The CSUCI campus lies 1.5 miles south of the City of Camarillo, northeast of the intersection of Lewis and Potrero Roads and east of Calleguas Creek (See Figure 2-2). Campus access is taken via University Drive from Lewis Road. Regional access is provided by U.S.



Highway 101 to the north of the project site and Hueneme Road and State Route 1 from the southwest.

The overall traffic patterns and trip generation for the campus as originally analyzed in 1998 remain the same. This EIR analysis focuses on local circulation associated with the New Access Roadway Area and trip generation associated with the potential future Open Space Conveyance Area. This EIR analysis is based on two separate traffic studies, which are included as Appendix D. These studies include the following: *Preliminary Traffic Analysis, California State University Channel Islands Campus Entrance Road Project, CSUCI Project No. CI-45* by Penfield & Smith, dated July 10, 2008; and *Traffic Analysis for the California State University Channel Islands Recreational Open Space Project*, Ventura County by Associated Transportation Engineers, dated December 19, 2008.

a. Study Area. The street network used for this study includes those proposed within the New Access Roadway Area, as well as Lewis Road, Calwetti Road, and University Drive (also referred to as Camarillo Drive within the Penfield & Smith Traffic Study contained in Appendix D). The potential future Open Space Conveyance Area and these roadways are shown on Figure 4.7-1 with existing traffic volumes. Following is a description of these roadways.

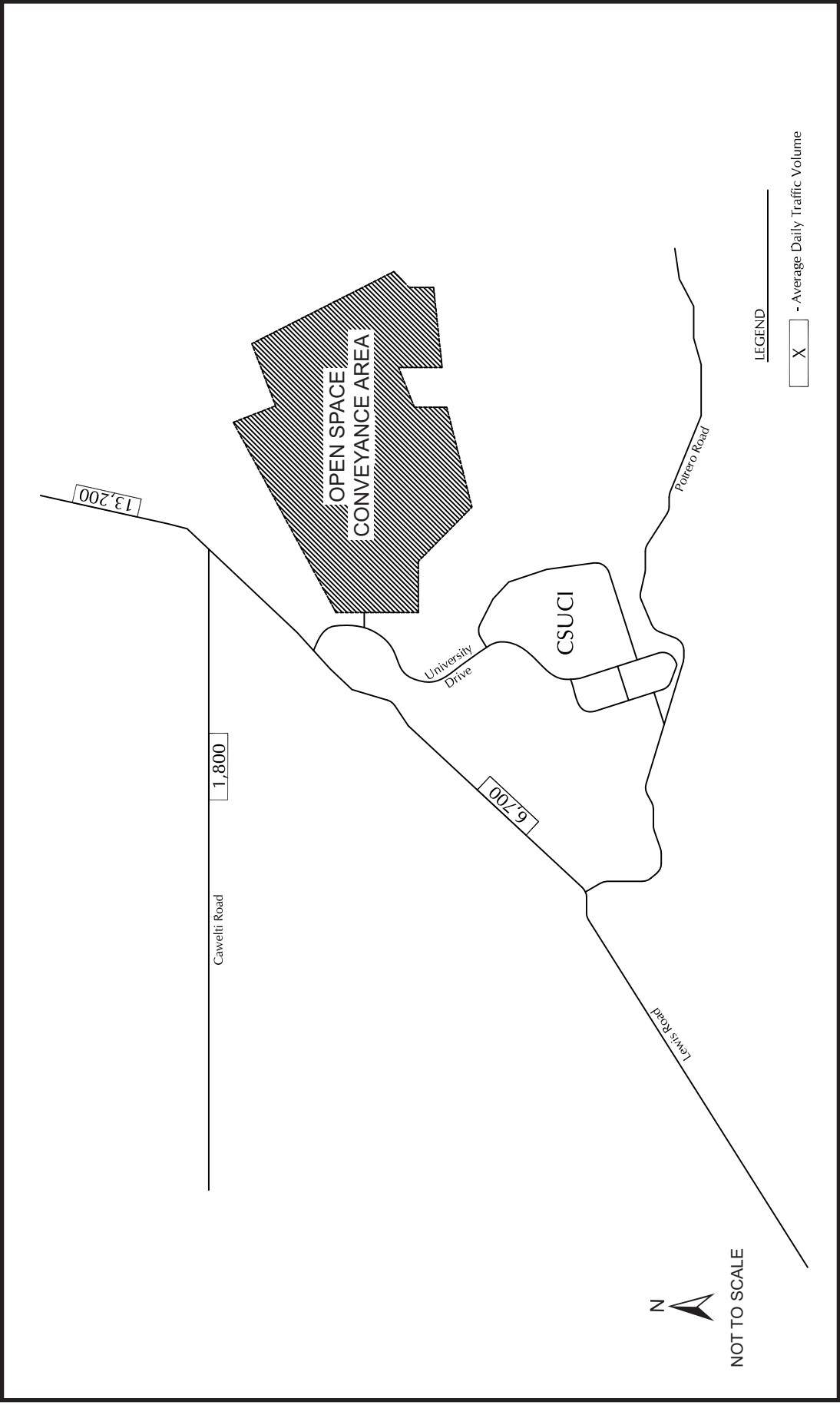
Lewis Road, located west of the project site, has been expanded to a four-lane arterial roadway between the City of Camarillo on the north and University Drive on the south. Lewis Road provides the primary regional access connection to the existing park facility and the CSUCI campus via its connection to University Drive. Lewis Road extends south of University Drive as a two-lane road to Potrero where it becomes Hueneme Road. Within the study-area Lewis Road, is signalized at the Cawelti Road and University Drive intersections.

Cawelti Road, located north of the project site, is a two-lane road that extends from Lewis Road to Las Posas Road on the west. Within the study-area, Cawelti Road is signalized at the Lewis Road and Las Posas Road intersections.

University Drive, located west of the project site, is two-lane road that extends easterly from Lewis Road and serves the CSUCI campus. A roadway connection (Old Dairy Road) to University drive provides access to the project site. Within the study-area, University Drive is signalized at the Lewis Road intersection.

In determining the operational characteristics of the roadway segments, "Levels of Service" (LOS) A through F are applied, with LOS A indicating free flow conditions and LOS F indicating severe congestion. Ventura County has adopted LOS D as the minimum operating standard for County thoroughfares and State Highways located within the County.

Levels of service for the study-area roadway segments were determined based on the roadway capacities adopted by Ventura County. Table 4.7-1 presents the existing ADT volumes and levels of service for the study-area roadways. The data presented in Table 4.7-1 indicate that the study-area roadways currently operate at LOS A which is considered acceptable based on Ventura County standards. Given the existing roadway volumes and operations (LOS A) and the recent improvements that have been made to Lewis Road (i.e. widening to 4-lanes and



Source: Associated Transportation Engineers, December 2008.

Existing Average Daily Traffic Volumes

Figure 4.7-1

California State University Channel Islands

installation of traffic signals at the Cawelti Road and University Drive intersections) it is estimated that the intersections currently operate in the LOS A - B range during the A.M. and P.M. peak hour periods. These operations would be considered acceptable based on the County's LOS D standard.

Table 4.7-1
Existing Average Daily Traffic

Roadway Segment	Classification/Geometry	Existing ADT	LOS
Lewis Road north of Cawelti Road	Class I / 4-Lane	13,200 ADT	LOS A
Cawelti Road west of Lewis Road	Class I / 2-lane	1,800 ADT	LOS A
Lewis Road north of Potrero Road	Class I / 4-Lane	6,700 ADT	LOS A

Source: Associated Transportation Engineers, 2008. See Appendix D.

b. Planned Improvements. The proposed New Access Roadways would create a shorter route from Lewis Road to the Campus. The existing University Drive connection from Lewis Road to the campus is about 1.5 miles, while the proposed New Access Roadway would be about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile long. Additionally, the New Access Roadway Area would involve development of up to 4,142 parking spaces in two parking lots. Vehicle parking would be situated along the northern side of Long Grade Canyon Creek. Two roadway bridges and two pedestrian bridges would be constructed to span Long Grade Canyon Creek thereby connecting the New Access Roadway Area with the main campus. Bicycle access is proposed in Class II bike lanes along the outside shoulders of the Primary Access Roadway and is also planned for construction atop the new and old levees. The New Access Roadway Area would be constructed in two phases. The first phase would include the Primary Access Roadway, the West Parking Lot (2,250 parking spaces), one vehicular bridge and one pedestrian bridge. The second phase would include development of the Secondary Access Roadway, the East Parking Lot (1,892 parking spaces) the second vehicular crossing and the second pedestrian crossing. The future play fields would be constructed with Phase II improvements or thereafter as funding allows.

Primary Access Road. The proposed Primary Access Roadway would provide access from Lewis Road to the Academic Core of the campus. The road was previously proposed as a divided roadway, separated by a 20-foot wide median, with curbs and gutters provide on each side of the road. A separate Class I bike path was planned adjacent the roadway alignment.

The traffic analysis conducted in 2000 and included as Appendix D of the 2000 Final Supplemental EIR (Associated Transportation Engineers, March 10, 2000) indicated the New Campus Access Roadway would need to be implemented at two lanes between CSUCI and Lewis Road by 2010 and four lanes by 2025. Subsequent to that analysis additional acreage was acquired to the north and the roadway design was altered such that a Primary Access Roadway and a Secondary Access Roadway evolved. The current design reflects that acquisition, which was discussed within the 2004 Supplemental EIR. The updated design provides four 12-foot wide lanes of travel eastward from Lewis Road along the Primary Access Roadway, tapering to two 12-foot wide lanes before the Long Grade Canyon Creek bridge crossing (see Figure 2-4).

The Primary Access Road would require a new two-lane bridge across Long Grade Canyon Creek to connect with Santa Barbara Avenue. Curbs and gutters were eliminated from the Primary Access Road design, except within select locations for adherence to mitigation measure S-AES-1(a), which was applied under the 2000 Supplemental EIR.

Secondary Access Road. The Secondary Access Road would provide two additional 12-foot wide lanes of capacity and is planned for construction in 2010 after completion of the Primary Access Roadway. The Secondary Access Road will be a two-lane road with median. As provided in the 2000 Master Plan, Santa Barbara Avenue has been extended parallel to Long Grade Canyon channel and would connect with the Secondary Access Road. The Secondary Access Road would require a new two-lane bridge across Long Grade Canyon Creek to connect with Santa Barbara Avenue. Curbs and gutters were eliminated from the Secondary Access Road design, except within select locations for adherence to mitigation measure S-AES-1(a), which was applied under the 2000 Supplemental EIR.

Parking. Two parking lots are proposed within the plan area (see Figure 2-3(a) and Figure 2-4). The West Parking Lot would accommodate up to 2,250 parking spaces, while the East Parking Lot would accommodate 1,892 parking spaces. The 2004 Supplemental EIR envisioned 5,200 spaces.

Potential Future Open Space Conveyance Area. The potential future Open Space Conveyance Area would be preserved primarily for passive recreation. A trailhead and trails to connect with existing trails in the Santa Monica Mountains are a potential proposed enhancement to the existing Regional Park use.

4.7.2 Impact Analysis

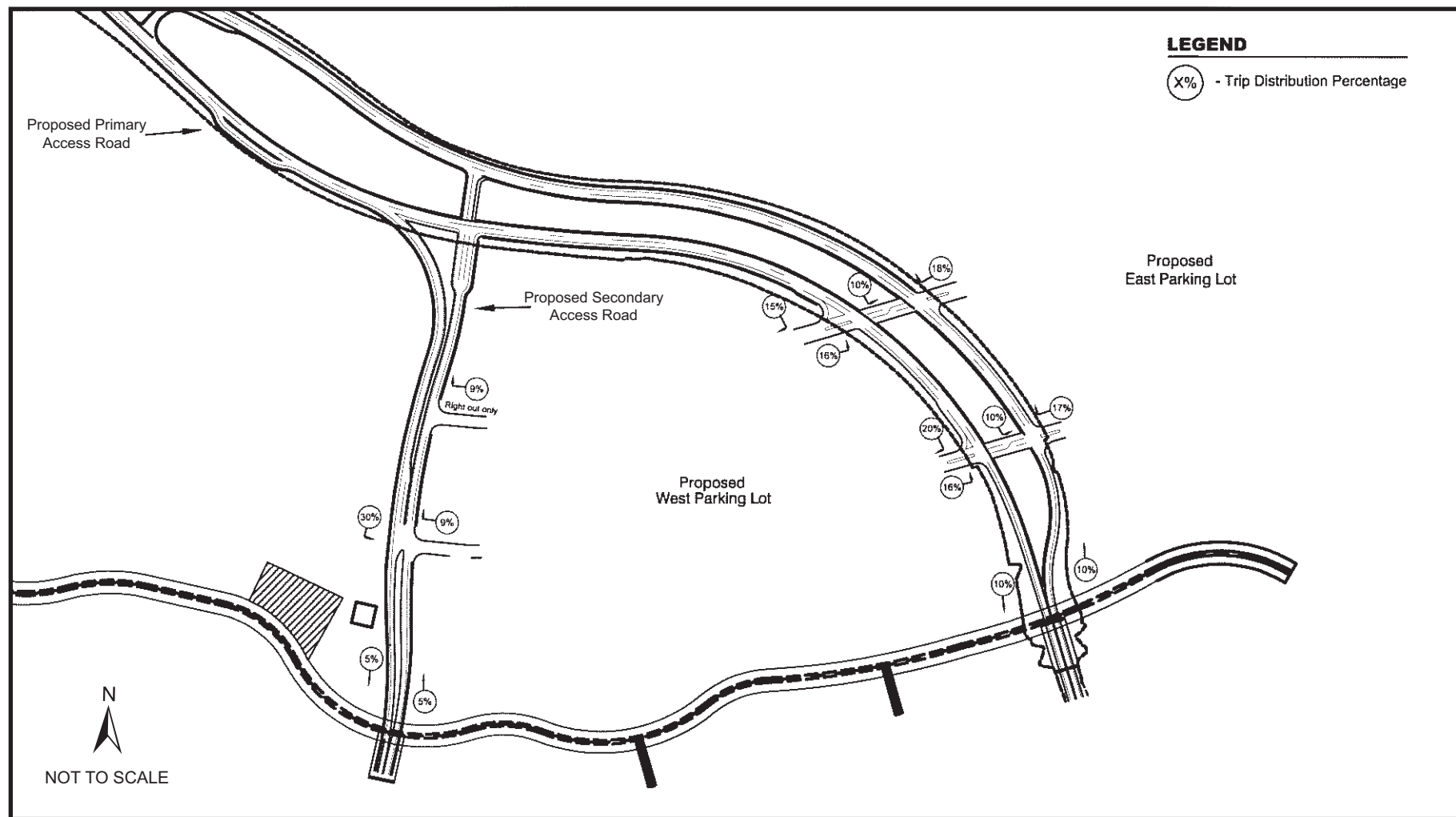
a. Methodology and Significance Thresholds. The analysis of project traffic included assumptions from the 2000 Final Supplemental EIR on trip generation and where the campus traffic will be coming from and going to within the campus roadway network.

Campus Traffic Volumes. As indicated above, the traffic impact analysis reviewed the project trip generation rates from the 1998 and 2000 Campus Master Plan EIR. Based on the trip generation rates previously utilized, the development scenario for ultimate buildout of the campus is estimated to generate 33,932 average daily trips, 3,205 AM peak hour trips, and 3,045 PM peak hour trips as illustrated in Table 4.7-2. The traffic was broken down by “Academic” related trips and “Non-Academic” related trips and assigned to the access roadways. The percent of campus traffic assigned to the access roadways is indicated in Table 4.7-3.

Internal Traffic Distribution. The traffic consultant made some additional assumptions regarding the distribution of incoming and outgoing traffic at the proposed parking lot driveways. The trip distribution percentages are shown on Figure 4.7-2.

The proposed Facilities Projects would result in a significant impact if the project would do either of the following.





Project Trip Distribution

Figure 4.7-2

Source: Pennfield & Smith, July 2008.

- Cause an increase in traffic which is substantial in relation to the existing traffic load and capacity of the street system (i.e., result in a substantial increase in either the number of vehicle trips, the volume to capacity ratio on roads, or congestion at intersections).
- Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g. sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible use (e.g. farm equipment).

The first significance threshold is applicable with respect to the internal intersections, while the second threshold is applicable with respect to mixed vehicular, bicycle and pedestrian circulation. The County considers LOS D as the minimum acceptable level for intersection and roadways operations. See Table 4.7-3 for level of service criteria. Project impacts would be considered significant if the level of service were to exceed level of service D.

Table 4.7-2
CSUCI Campus Trip Generation

Land Use	Size	ADT trips	AM Peak Trips			PM Peak Trips		
			In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total
University	11,750	27,965	1,974	494	2,468	740	1,727	2,468
Subtotal		27,965	1,974	494	2,468	740	1,727	2,468
Mixed Use/Internal ^a		<u>-1,939</u>			<u>-212</u>			<u>-195</u>
Total Academic		26,026	1,804	451	2,256	682	1,591	2,273
SFR	175	1,675	33	98	131	111	65	177
Apartments	360	2,419	37	147	184	145	78	223
Condo-Townhome	365	2,139	27	133	161	127	63	190
School	600	774	139	113	252	0	0	0
R&D	350,000	2,839	360	74	434	57	121	378
Subtotal		9,845	596	566	1,161	440	527	968
Mixed Use/Internal ^a		<u>-1,939</u>			<u>-121</u>			<u>-195</u>
Total Non-Academic		7,906	487	463	949	352	421	773
Total External Trips		33,932	2,291	914	3,205	1,033	2,012	3,045

Source: Penfield and Smith, July 10, 2008.

^a Mixed Use/Internal Trips taken from 2000 Campus Master Plan EIR

Table 4.7-3
Campus Traffic Distribution

Roadway	Percent of Academic Traffic	Percent of Non-Academic Traffic
Primary Access Road	70%	30%
University Drive (formerly Camarillo Drive)	30%	70%

Source: Trip distribution assumptions obtained from 2000 Campus Master Plan SEIR.



Table 4.7-4
Intersection Level of Service Criteria

LOS	Unsignalized Intersections (Sec. of Delay)	Definition
A	≤ 10	Conditions of free unobstructed flow, no delays and all signal phases sufficient in duration to clear all approaching vehicles.
B	> 10 and ≤ 15	Conditions of stable flow, very little delay, a few phases are unable to handle all approaching vehicles.
C	> 15 and ≤ 25	Conditions of stable flow, delays are low to moderate, full use of peak direction signal phases is experienced.
D	> 25 and ≤ 35	Conditions approaching unstable flow, delays are moderate to heavy, significant signal time deficiencies are experienced for short durations during the peak traffic period.
E	> 35 and ≤ 50	Conditions of unstable flow, delays are significant, signal phase timing is generally insufficient, congestion exists for extended duration throughout the peak period.
F	> 50	Conditions of forced flow, travel speeds are low and volumes are well above capacity. This condition is often caused when vehicles released by an upstream signal are unable to proceed because of back-ups from a downstream signal.

Source: Penfield and Smith, July 10, 2008. Highway Capacity Manual, HCM2000, Transportation Research Board, Washington DC.

In December 1994, Ventura County adopted a Traffic Fee Mitigation Ordinance. Subsequent to the adoption of the ordinance, Ventura County amended the General Plan and Circulation Element to allow for participation in the Traffic Fee Program as a way of complying with the General Plan Policies.

b. Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures. As previously discussed, the access roadways were identified in the 2000 and 2004 SEIRs. Documentation included in the 2000 SEIR concluded that the proposed revisions in the 2000 Campus Master Plan would reduce vehicle trips generated compared to the 1998 Campus Master Plan due to credits for internal trips. The overall capacity of the college remains 11,750 full time equivalent students (FTES) on campus and 3,250 FTES off-site, in addition to residential, school and research/development (R&D) as previously indicated in Table 4.7-1. Proposed components not previously analyzed in former EIRs are the operating conditions for the internal circulation system of the New Access Roadway Area, trip generation from the potential future Open Space Conveyance Area and the new electrical substation. The following impacts and mitigation measures have been identified in association with the 2009 Facilities Projects.

09-Impact T-1 The Primary Access Road and Secondary Access Road as proposed would have sufficient capacity to support the campus traffic at buildout. All new internal intersections would operate at or above LOS D, which is within acceptable standards. Therefore, impacts are Class III, less than significant.



Based on the trip distribution percentages presented in Figure 4.7-2 combined with the Campus Master Plan buildout scenario as indicated in Table 4.7-2, traffic volumes on the New Access Roadways are shown in Table 4.7-5 and on Figure 4.7-3.

Table 4.7-5
CSUCI Campus Volumes on New Entry Road

ADT	A.M. Peak Trips			P.M. Peak Trips		
	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total
20,590	1,409	455	1,864	583	1,240	1,823

Source: Penfield and Smith, July 10, 2008.

As shown above, the new access roadways are estimated to receive 20,590 average daily trips, 1,864 AM peak hour trips, and 1,240 PM peak hour trips. As proposed, the Primary Access Road and Secondary Access Road are anticipated to have sufficient capacity to support the projected daily traffic at buildout of the Campus Master Plan.

Additionally, eight intersections located along the proposed Primary Access Road and Secondary Access Road were evaluated with the buildout scenario traffic for the A.M. and P.M. peak hours. The LOS was calculated using the Highway Capacity Software (HCS-2000) and are based on the delay of the worst minor approach. Table 4.7-6 shows the projected LOS for each internal intersection while Figure 4.7-3 shows the locations of the numbered intersections with campus traffic applied.

Table 4.7-6
Projected Level of Service

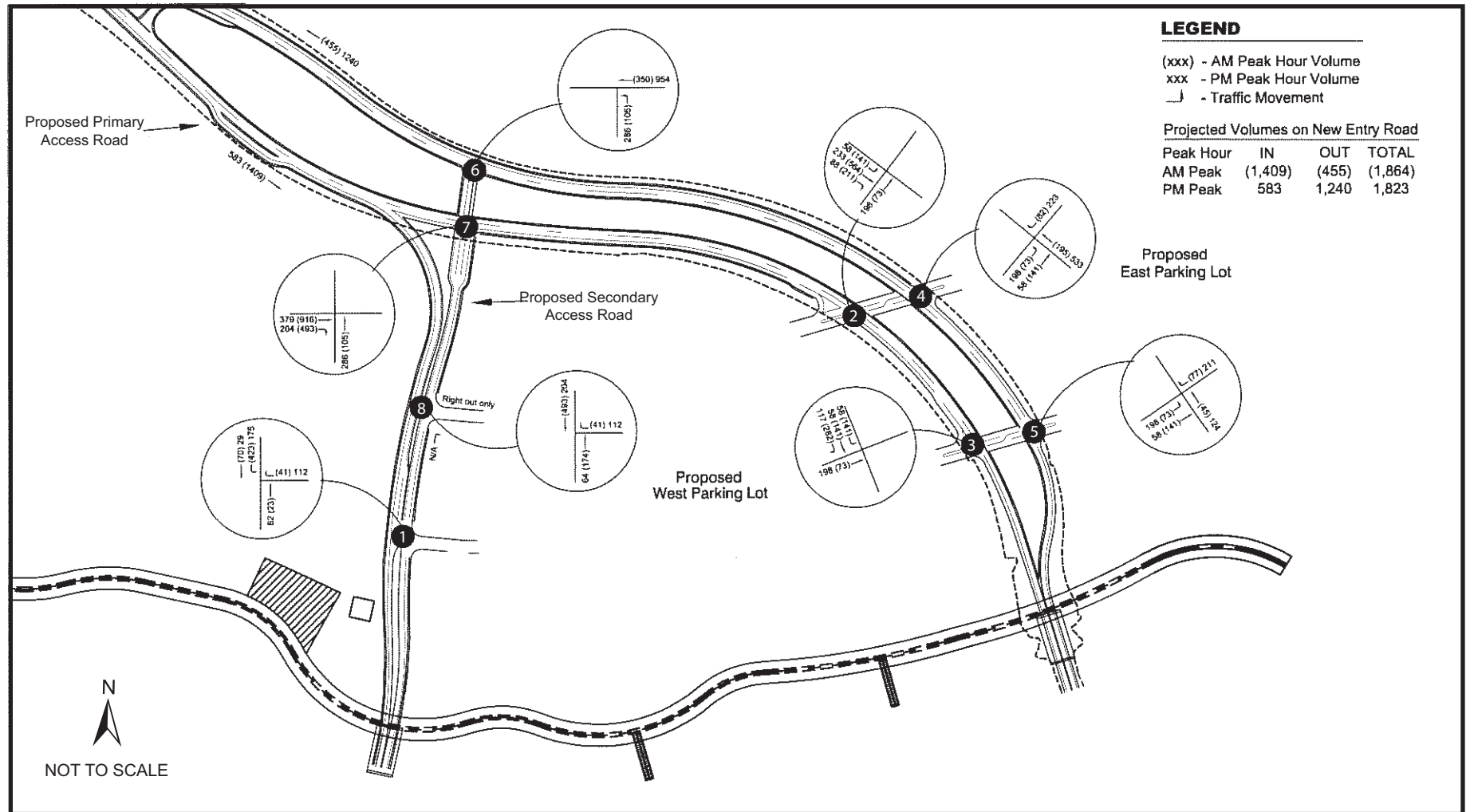
Intersection ^a	Traffic Control	A.M. Peak Hour LOS	P.M. Peak Hour LOS
1	One-Way Stop	8.6/LOS A	9.1/LOS A
2	Two-Way Stop	26.9/LOS D	16.5/LOS C
3	Two-Way Stop	14.7/LOS B	12.8/LOS B
4	Two-Way Stop	13.2/LOS B	26.4/LOS D
5	Two-Way Stop	11.0/LOS B	17.3/LOS C
6	One-Way Stop	13.8/LOS B	21.9/LOS C
7	Two-Way Stop	32.7/LOS D	21.4/LOS C
8	One-Way Stop	9.5/LOS A	9.2/LOS A

Source: Penfield and Smith, July 10, 2008.

Refer to Figures 4.7-1 and 4.7-2 for intersection locations.

Data in **Bold** illustrates those intersections operating at LOS D.





Internal Intersection Traffic Volumes

Figure 4.7-3

Source: Pennfield & Smith, July 2008.

As shown in Table 4.7-6, two of the study intersections are forecast to operate at LOS D during the morning peak hour (#2 and #7) and one intersection is forecast to operate at LOS D during the afternoon peak hour (#4) with the buildout scenario traffic. Moreover, it is reminded that the LOS reflected represents the delay of the most affected minor approach. In addition, these are new intersections that are not subject to thresholds based on a decrease in an existing level of service and are private intersections within the bounds of the CSUCI campus. Nevertheless, the design capacity appears adequate to provide level of service of D or above to campus area traffic.

The development of these roadways and intersections would divert about 70% of the academic traffic from University Drive and is timed for development in accordance with previous construction warrant dates (2010 per the March 10, 2000 traffic memorandum by Associated Transportation Engineers). The roadways and parking would improve the campus circulation and would be developed consistent with capacity design recommendations. Therefore, impacts are less than significant.

Mitigation Measures. No mitigation measures are required.

Significance After Mitigation. Impacts are less than significant without mitigation.

09-Impact T-2 The proposed Facilities Projects would add infrastructure and increase use of campus facilities. However, the proposed facilities, including the potential future Open Space Conveyance Area would not result in a substantial increase in traffic trips beyond that identified in the 2000 Campus Master Plan because the FTES is not being changed. Therefore, impacts are Class III, less than significant.

The proposed facilities projects would add infrastructure, including roadways, bridges, a levee, an electrical substation, and athletic fields. Night lighting of athletic fields would increase the use of existing campus facilities in accordance with buildout projections for the campus through 2025. However, these projects would not result in additional trips because the projects do not facilitate the growth of the campus capacity. The FTES identified in the 2000 Campus Master Plan would remain the same. The proposed roadways would improve circulation for the campus in accordance with the design and road construction warrants determined previously in EIR analyses under the 2000 Campus Master Plan EIR (ATE, 2000).

The potential future Open Space Conveyance Area may have the potential to generate additional trips with the addition of a trailhead and trails that would connect to the existing network within the Santa Monica Mountains. Analysis of traffic associated with this additional use was conducted by Associated Transportation Engineers (December 19, 2008) and the memorandum is included in Appendix D. The potential future Open Space Conveyance Area, roadway network, and existing traffic volumes are shown on Figure 4.7-1. The existing traffic volumes and levels of service for affected roadways are shown in Table 4.7-1.

The University is not proposing to increase staff or faculty as a result of transfer of the regional park, thus there would be no traffic increases related to the staffing and maintenance of the park. Traffic generated by the proposed educational activities would be from CSUCI students



and staff that are on the existing campus and would not utilize County roadways to access the site. The project does include some enhancements to facilitate public access to the open space area that could increase traffic traveling to and from the site. There would also be occasional trips made from area schools to visit the site.

Trip generation estimates were developed for the existing Camarillo Regional Park facility based on the rates contained in the SANDAG Traffic Generators report for parks. Table 4.7-7 shows the trip generation estimates developed for the existing park. In order to provide a conservative assessment of future traffic, it is assumed that traffic generated at the park could increase by 5% as a result of the proposed public access improvements and the off-site school visits. This traffic increase is also shown in Table 4.7-7.

Table 4.7-7
Open Space Conveyance Trip Generation

Land-Use	Size	ADT		A.M. Peak Hour		P.M. Peak Hour	
		Rate	Trips	Rate	Trips	Rate	Trips
<u>Existing</u> Open Space	279 Acres	1.0 (a)	279	0.04 (a)	11	0.08 (a)	22
<u>Future Traffic Added</u> 5% Increase	279 Acres	+14 Trips		+1 Trip		+1 Trip	

Source: Associated Transportation Engineers, December 19, 2008. See Appendix D
(a) SANDAG Park Rates

The data presented in Table 4.7-7 show that the future use of the park could generate 14 ADT, including one A.M. and one P.M. peak hour trip.

Roadway Operations. The addition of 14 average daily trips to the Ventura County roadways adjacent to the site would not significantly impact roadway operations. The roadways currently operate at LOS A and could continue to operate at LOS A with the addition of the 14 ADT. The project would therefore not impact the County roadway network based on Ventura County impact thresholds.

Intersection Impacts. The addition of one peak hour trip to the study-area intersections would not impact operations on the surrounding County roadways. The intersections currently operate in the LOS A-B range and the addition of one peak hour trip would not affect operations. The project would therefore not impact the adjacent intersections based on Ventura County impact thresholds.

Site Access. Access to the existing park is provided via a roadway connection (Old Dairy Road) to University Drive, located just south of the Calleguas Creek bridge. The existing driveway approach at University Drive does not provide traffic control or striping that defines ingress or egress for vehicles entering and exiting the site. It is therefore recommended that the project improve the driveway approach to provide standard intersection striping to define egress and ingress and install a stop-sign and provide a striped stop-bar at the outbound approach.

The project access road is currently controlled by a gate located approximately 130-feet east of University Drive. The existing distance of 130' between the driveway gate and University Drive provides an adequate length for vehicle storage (approximately 6 vehicles) so that traffic queues at the park gate would not extend to University Drive and potentially interfere with through traffic.

Parking. There is currently no formal centralized parking area for the park. Observations at the existing site indicate that vehicles park in various areas, such as adjacent to the model airplane strip and near the old dairy. Improvements would include provision of a centralized parking area once the existing facilities are removed and the improvements to the area have been implemented.

Buildout Conditions. Roadway volumes for the Buildout scenario were derived from the data published in the 2000 EIR completed for the CSUCI Campus Master Plan Project. The ADT volumes include traffic from buildout of the County's General Plan and completion of the CSUCI campus master plan project as shown earlier in Table 4.7-2. Buildout ADT volumes are presented on Figure 4.7-4 and Buildout roadway operations are shown in Table 4.7-8.

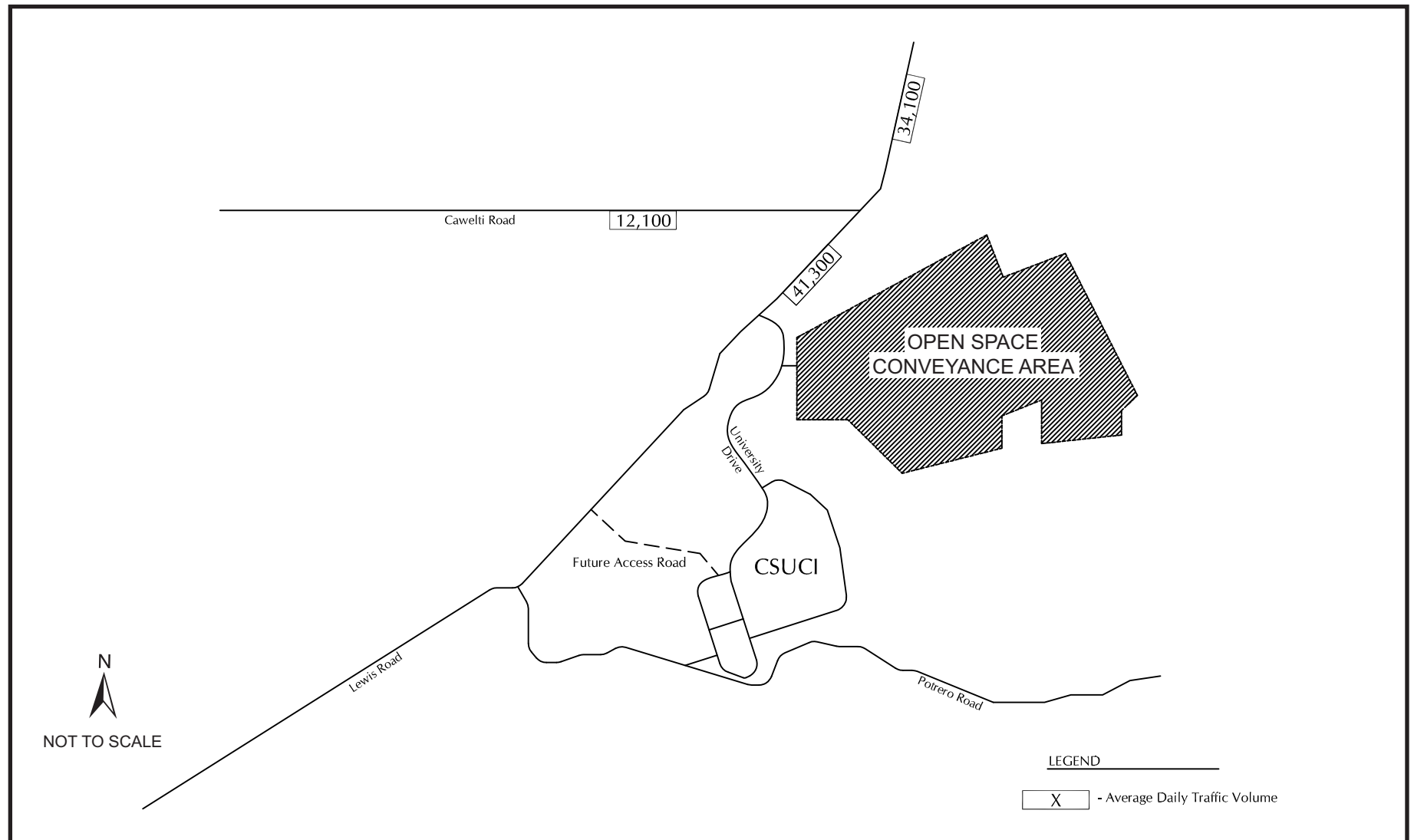
Table 4.7-8
Average Daily Traffic Volumes at Buildout

Roadway Segment	Classification/Geometry	Buildout ADT	LOS
Lewis Road north of Cawelti Road	Class I / 4-Lane	34,100 ADT	LOS C
Cawelti Road west of Lewis Road	Class I / 2-lane	12,100 ADT	LOS D
Lewis Road north of Potrero Road	Class I / 4-Lane	41,300 ADT	LOS D

Source: Associated Transportation Engineers December 19, 2008. See Appendix D.

The data presented in Table 4.7-8 indicate that the study-area roadways are forecast to operate at LOS D or better under the Buildout scenario. These operations are considered acceptable based on the LOS D operating standard for roadways located in the unincorporated areas of the County. The addition of the 14 average daily trips that could potentially be generated by the project traffic would not generate a significant cumulative impact to the County roadways under the Buildout + Project scenario, as all of the roadways would continue to operate at LOS D or better.

Intersection Operations. The EIR completed for the CSUCI Campus Master Plan Project identified future operational deficiencies at the Lewis Road/University Drive and Lewis Road/Cawelti Road intersections. The EIR recommended that Lewis Road be widened to 4 lanes at the intersections and that traffic signals be installed at both locations in order to accommodate Buildout traffic volumes. These Buildout mitigation measures have been installed at both intersections. The addition of one peak hour trip that could potentially be generated by the project would not generate significant cumulative impacts at the study-area intersections under the Buildout + Project scenario, as the mitigations required at the adjacent intersections to accommodate buildout of the campus have been installed.



Buildout Average Daily Traffic Volumes

Figure 4.7-4

Source: Associated Transportation Engineers, December 2008.

California State University Channel Islands

Mitigation Measures. No mitigation measures are required. However, as previously stated, it is recommended that the project improve the driveway approach to Open Space Conveyance Area to provide standard intersection striping to define egress and ingress and install a stop-sign and provide a striped stop-bar at the outbound approach.

Significance After Mitigation. Impacts are less than significant without mitigation.

09-Impact T-3 The New Access Roadway Area design modifies a previous proposal to construct a Class I bike path adjacent the Primary Access Road. The current proposal involves construction of bike lanes along the shoulders of the Primary and Secondary Access Roadways with additional bike lanes along the new and old levees. This is a Class II, significant but mitigable impact.

The New Access Roadway Design modifies a previous proposal to construct a separate Class I bike path adjacent the Primary Access Roadway. The revised design incorporates the provision of bike lanes along the outside shoulders of the Primary and Secondary Access Roadways (see Section 2.0 *Project Description*). The shoulders are five feet wide along the Primary Access Roadway for about the first 360 feet east of Lewis Road, widening to eight feet wide for the next 3,060 feet and then narrowing to four feet wide for about 250 feet just prior to the bridge across Long Grade Canyon Creek. The project description indicates that the eight foot wide shoulders would be signed and striped to accommodate bicycles. The narrower four and five foot wide transitions from the eight foot wide shoulders would be less desirable for cyclists, as it would reduce space between the cyclist and the vehicle travel lane. Pursuant to California Standards for Class II Bikeways (Chapter 1000 California Highway Design Manual Section 1003.2 Class II Bikeways), there are three types of Class II Bikeways of varying width depending on parking and striping. If parallel parking exists along the bikeway, widths are 10.8 to 11.8 feet from the curb. However, if no parking is allowed, the bikeway width should be four feet. The proposed project would provide a minimum of four feet on the shoulder of the New Primary Access Roadway. This is a potentially significant impact.

Construction of additional Class I bicycle lanes along the new and old levees to provide continuous travel from Lewis Road along the Long Grade Canyon Creek Levee would provide an alternative route for cyclists that would avoid any potential for conflicts with motorists. Moreover, this potential Class I system could be designed to facilitate multi-use traffic including pedestrians and skateboarders if allowed in the future. Concern was expressed by Ventura County Watershed Protection District regarding assurance that any modifications to the levee to construct bicycle paths, including landscaping, would not affect the levee function or maintenance.

Mitigation Measures. The following mitigation measures would reduce the potential for bicycle circulation hazards to a level that is less than significant.

09-T-3(a) Bikeways. The bikeways along the primary and secondary access roadways shall be designed as a continuous bicycle linkage with signage and striping to provide a minimum bicycle travel lane of four feet, restricting on-street parking and stopping where



necessary to ensure the minimum four foot exclusive cyclist safe travel width. Bikeways shall provide signage and striped connections to pedestrian bridges or provide signage and striped access across vehicular bridge crossings such that conflicts between motorists and cyclists are reduced.

- 09-T-3(b) Class I Levee Bike Paths.** The Class I bike paths along the new and old levees shall be designed as a continuous bicycle linkage with signage at Lewis Road and on Campus directing cyclists to the path. Ventura County Watershed Protection District shall be consulted during the design phase to ensure the design does not affect the function or maintenance of the levee.

Significance after Mitigation. Less than significant.

c. Cumulative Impacts. The cumulative development scenario includes the proposed project in addition to those listed in Table 3-1. Additionally, as indicated under 09- Impact T-2, buildout of the County General Plan was also accounted for in the future analysis of roadway conditions. Mitigation measures applied in the past under the 1998 and 2000 Supplemental EIRs have mitigated the potential for adverse effects. Roadway improvements have been implemented such that buildout of the campus may proceed without adversely affecting the regional roadway network.

The two County of Ventura projects identified as part of the cumulative development scenario in Table 3-1 include a 40-acres hydroponic tomato production expansion and a conditional use permit to allow wedding festivities. The approved tomato facility would add traffic trips that would use roadways within the project vicinity. The trips expected would not likely result in significant traffic increases due to the nature of the land use. The wedding festivity would be limited to 150 guests per event and would occur on Saturdays and Sundays for a maximum of 35 calendar year days. The traffic expected for this facility may contribute minor amounts of traffic to project vicinity roadways during non-school times. It should be noted that both of these sites are located approximately 2.5 miles from the CSUCI Campus.

Based on the discussions located above, cumulative development projects would result in less than significant cumulative traffic impacts.

5.0 LONG TERM IMPACTS

Section 15126(g) of the *State CEQA Guidelines* requires a discussion of a proposed project's potential to foster economic or population growth, including ways in which a project could remove obstacles to growth. Growth does not in itself necessarily cause substantial adverse changes to the environment. However, depending upon the type, magnitude, and location of growth, it can result in significant environmental effects. A proposed project's growth inducing potential is considered significant if it could result in substantial population or economic growth that is not currently planned for a region, or because of the location, type, or magnitude of growth that can reasonably be associated with a project, such growth is likely to result in unavoidable significant effects in one or more environmental issue areas.

5.1 ECONOMIC GROWTH

The proposed facilities projects primarily involve the development of facilities projects found within the 1998 and 2000 Master Plans and the 2004 Master Plan Amendment. The development of these projects would facilitate buildout of the facilities planned to serve ultimate 15,000 full time equivalent students (FTES) envisioned under the Campus Master Plan. The proposed projects involving development of the new access road area and ultimately maintaining and operating the potential future open space conveyance area would not generate additional employees, other than temporary employment opportunities associated with construction activities.

5.2 POPULATION GROWTH

The proposed facilities projects would not increase the planned student enrollment or add any new on-campus student housing. Projects proposed would include transportation, utility, and recreational facilities for the campus. The total number of FTES (15,000) would remain the same as was proposed originally in 1998 under the Campus Master Plan building out incrementally through 2025. Therefore, the proposed facilities would not directly generate any population growth beyond that already planned for the CSUCI campus.

The temporary construction employment associated with the proposed facilities project would be filled by existing contractors. As a result, no relocation to the Ventura County job market from outside the area, nor any indirect population growth impacts are anticipated.

5.3 REMOVAL of OBSTACLES to GROWTH

The proposed facilities projects do not involve the construction of major new infrastructure that would accommodate increased growth. The infrastructure improvements that are proposed (access roads, parking lots, levees, sub-station, sports fields) are intended to serve the university buildout as envisioned under the Master Plan. The planned improvements would be sized specifically to meet the university's needs and would not remove any obstacle to growth in adjacent areas.



CSUCI proposes to preserve and improve the site into a multi-use regional educational and recreation area, consistent with the previous intended use of the site. As noted in Section 2.0, *Project Description*, the university would preserve portions of the site as open space and wildlife habitat while providing community access and education programs. General program development components under consideration include a Native Habitat Program, trailhead and hiking trails, and open space. Some minor structures are anticipated to be constructed, such as a greenhouse or washroom facilities equipped with sewer, water, and power, which would be constructed in support of the passive activities on site. The greenhouse would be located on an existing slab where a former dairy building stood. Other improvements would include repairing existing roads and construction of facilities for ADA accessibility. However, the maintenance and operation of the potential future open space conveyance area is not anticipated to result in any growth beyond serving the 15,000 FTES, or the existing use of the Camarillo Regional Park.

5.4 GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate change refers to any significant change in measures of climate (such as temperature, precipitation or wind) lasting for an extended period (decades or longer) (EPA, 2008). The term climate change is often used interchangeably with the term global warming; however, the phrase 'climate change' is preferred as it helps convey that there are [other] changes in addition to rising temperatures (NAS, 2008).

5.4.1 The Greenhouse Effect and Greenhouse Gases

Gases that trap heat in the atmosphere are often called greenhouse gases. Principal GHGs include carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), ozone (O₃), and water vapor (H₂O). Some greenhouse gases, such as CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O, occur naturally and are emitted to the atmosphere through natural processes and human activities. Of these gases, CO₂ and CH₄ are emitted in the greatest quantities from human activities. Emissions of CO₂ are largely by-products of fossil fuel combustion, whereas CH₄ results from off-gassing associated with agricultural practices and landfills. Man-made GHGs, which have a much greater heat-absorption potential than CO₂, include fluorinated gases, such as hydro fluorocarbons (HFCs), per fluorocarbons (PFC), and sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆), which are byproducts of certain industrial processes. (Cal EPA, 2006b).

The greenhouse effect is a natural process that contributes to regulating the earth's temperature. Without it, the average surface temperature of the Earth would be around zero degrees F (-18°C) instead of its present 57°F (14°C). Global climate change concerns are focused on whether human activities are leading to an enhancement of the greenhouse effect (NCDC, NCOA, 2007).

It is generally agreed that human activity has been increasing the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere (mostly carbon dioxide from combustion of coal, oil, and gas, and a few other trace gases) (USEPA 2000). Pre-industrial levels of carbon dioxide (prior to the start of the Industrial Revolution) were about 280 parts per million by volume (ppmv), and current levels are about 370 ppmv. The concentration of CO₂ in our atmosphere today has not been exceeded



in the last 420,000 years, and likely not in the last 20 million years. Based on current rates of increase, carbon dioxide concentrations could reach between 490 and 1260 ppm by the end of the 21st century, 75% to 350% above the pre-industrial concentration (IPCC 2007, SRES 2007, NCDC 2007, and NCOA 2007).

In 2004, the United States emitted approximately 8 billion tons of carbon-dioxide equivalents (CO₂e) or about 25 tons/year/person. Of the four major sectors nationwide, residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation, transportation accounts for the highest fraction of GHG emissions (approximately 35% to 40%). These emissions are entirely generated from direct fossil fuel combustion (US EPA, 2007).

The most common GHG, CO₂, constitutes approximately 84% of all GHG emissions in California. Worldwide, the state of California ranks as the 12th to 16th largest emitter of CO₂ and is responsible for approximately 2% of the world's CO₂ emissions (CEC, 2006). This large number is due primarily to the sheer size of California compared to other states. By contrast, California has one of the lowest per capita GHG emission rates in the country, due to the success of its energy-efficiency and renewable energy programs and commitments that have lowered the state's GHG emissions rate of growth by more than half of what it would have been otherwise (CEC, 2007). Another factor that has reduced California's fuel use and GHG emissions is its mild climate compared to that of many other states (less fuel is consumed for heating homes and businesses).

According to the California EPA Climate Action Team report (CalEPA, 2006), fossil fuel combustion accounted for 81% of California's gross CO₂ emissions, while CH₄ and NO₂ accounted for approximately 6.4% and 6.8%, respectively of gross 2002 climate change emissions in California (CO₂e).

5.4.2 Greenhouse Gas Sources

Greenhouse gases come from a wide range of sources which include auto, electrical power, natural gas, and other emission producing sources. The mentioned sources are identified below.

Auto Emissions. The United States Bureau of Transportation Statistics suggests that an average United States "trip" is approximately 11.4 miles. The amount of gasoline consumed per year can be estimated by multiplying the total miles traveled per project trip by the United States fuel economy average of 25 miles per gallon. Combustion of one gallon of gasoline produces about 19 pounds of carbon dioxide (The Climate Trust, 2007 RFP Conversion Metrics, 2007).

Electrical Power Emissions. Electrical power greenhouse gas emissions are a function of total project demand. Approximately 343 tons of carbon dioxide is produced for each megawatt hour of power generated by California Electrical suppliers (California Energy Commission, Inventory of California Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks, 1990-2004).

Natural Gas Emissions. Greenhouse gas emissions associated with the combustion of natural gas are a function of natural gas use at buildout and carbon dioxide emissions produced when a

unit of natural gas is combusted. Natural gas produces approximately 0.05467 tons of carbon dioxide per 1,000 cubic feet combusted (The Climate Trust, 2007).

Other Natural Gas Emissions. Emissions not included above include methane emissions from sources such as wastewater treatment plants, solid waste that is landfilled, and potentially other non-carbon dioxide greenhouse gas emissions that occur as a result of a project. Landfill emissions are separately regulated and methane gas recovery is a required element of that regulatory program.

5.4.3 Regulatory Framework

Climate change has had a relatively recent record in the adoption of regulations on local, state, national and worldwide scales.

Worldwide regulations started in 1992, when the United States joined other countries around the world in signing the United Nations' Framework Convention on Climate Change agreement with the goal of controlling greenhouse gas emissions. As a result, the Climate Change Action Plan was developed to address the reduction of greenhouse gases in the United States. The Climate Change Action Plan consists of more than 50 voluntary programs. Additionally, the Montreal Protocol was originally signed in 1987 and substantially amended in 1990 and 1992. The Montreal Protocol stipulates that the production and consumption of compounds that deplete ozone in the stratosphere (i.e., chlorofluorocarbons, halons, carbon tetrachloride, and methyl chloroform) were to be phased out by year 2000.

More recent regulations were established statewide in California with Executive Order #S-3-05 on June 1, 2005. Executive Order #S-3-05 calls for a reduction in GHG emissions to 1990 levels by 2020 and for an 80% reduction in GHG emissions below 1990 levels by 2050. Additionally, it requires the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) to prepare biennial science reports on the potential impact of continued global warming on certain sectors of the California economy. The first of these reports, "Scenarios of Climate Change in California: An Overview," was published in February 2006. These reports use a range of emissions scenarios developed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) to project a series of potential warming ranges that may occur in California during the 21st century (low, medium, and high warming ranges).

The California Legislature, in addition to Executive Order #S-3-05, passed Assembly Bill 32 (Global Warming Solutions Act) on August 31, 2006. It requires the State's global warming emissions to be reduced to 1990 levels by 2020. The reduction would be accomplished through an enforceable Statewide cap on global warming emissions that would be phased in starting in 2012. Emission reductions shall include carbon sequestration projects and best management practices that are technologically feasible and cost-effective. Currently, AB 32 does not provide thresholds or methodologies for analyzing a project's impacts regarding global climate change. However, AB 32 requires that on or before January 1, 2010, regulations be adopted to implement early action GHG emission reduction measures. Additionally, on or before January 1, 2010, California will adopt quantifiable, verifiable and enforceable emission reduction measures by regulation that will achieve the statewide GHG emissions limit by 2020, to become operative on January 1, 2012, at the latest. Further, the Air Resources Board shall monitor

compliance with and enforce any emission reduction measure adopted pursuant to Assembly Bill 32.

AB 32 also takes into account the relative contribution of each source or source category to protect adverse impacts on small businesses and others by requiring the Air Resource Board to recommend a *de minimis* threshold of GHG emissions below which emissions reduction requirements would not apply. Assembly Bill 32 also allows for the Governor to adjust the deadlines mentioned above for individual regulations or the entire state to the earliest feasible date in the event of extraordinary circumstances, catastrophic events, or threat of significant economic harm.

5.4.4 Facilities Projects Impacts

Climate change is, by definition, a cumulative environmental impact and the impacts of climate change on California human and natural systems could be substantial; however, there currently is no agreed-upon methodology to adequately identify, under CEQA, when project-level GHG emissions contribute considerably to this cumulative impact. Thus, at this time, it would be speculative to determine if the potential GHG emissions associated with the construction of the proposed facilities projects would or would not contribute considerably to this cumulative impact.

CEQA requires an agency to engage in forecasting “to the extent that an activity could reasonably be expected under the circumstances. An agency cannot be expected to predict the future course of governmental regulation or exactly what information scientific advances may ultimately reveal.” (CEQA Guidelines Section 15144, Office of Planning Research commentary, citing the California Supreme Court decision in *Laurel Heights Improvement Association v. Regents of the University of California* [1988] 47 Cal. 3d 376). CEQA does not require an agency to evaluate an impact that is “too speculative” provided that the agency identifies the impact, engages in a “thorough investigation” but is “unable to resolve an issue,” and then discloses its conclusion that the impact is too speculative for evaluation. (CEQA Guidelines Section 15145, Office of Planning and Research commentary). Additionally, CEQA requires that impacts be evaluated at a level that is “specific enough to permit informed decision making and public participation” with the “production of information sufficient to understand the environmental impacts of the proposed project and to permit a reasonable choice of alternatives so far as environmental aspects are concerned.” (CEQA Guidelines Section 15146, Office of Planning and Research commentary).

As indicated in Section 2.0, *Project Description*, the proposed facilities include an electrical substation, new roadways, levee, additional sports fields and associated structures, lights for the existing Potrero soccer fields, and potential future conveyance of land to the north of the campus. All of these facilities would require some element of construction, which would emit GHGs. On an operational level, the only facilities that would require electricity would be the Potrero soccer field lights and any maintenance lighting for the substation and potential future conveyance area structures. Electricity use would result in indirect emissions for GHGs. Construction and operational impacts are discussed further below.

Construction Emissions. The proposed facilities projects would emit greenhouse gases from upstream emission sources (the manufacture of building materials such as cement) and



direct sources (combustion of fuels from employee vehicles and construction equipment). Emissions from the combustion of fuel from construction equipment and associated employee vehicles were estimated using URBEMIS 2007 v.9.2.4. Carbon dioxide emissions during construction phases emitted 35,636 lbs per day, which translates to 16.04 metric tons per day CDE (35,636 lbs X 0.00045 metric tons/pound X 1(GWP)). Methane and nitrous oxide emissions would be negligible in this instance due to the construction period. Construction would be a temporary one-time occurrence and would not contribute to the daily operational GHG emissions scenario.

There is no adopted Greenhouse Gas Reduction Plan or applicable strategy in the jurisdiction of the project. Therefore, this assessment looks at whether or not the project would hinder or delay California's ability to meet the reduction targets contained in AB 32. Construction of the proposed project would occur prior to the year 2020 and would not hinder or delay the implementation of AB 32 since AB 32 assesses the emissions (not the concentration) in the year 2020.

Operational Emissions. Implementation of the above mentioned facilities projects would introduce additional development to the CSUCI Campus. However, the proposed facilities would not result in direct GHG-emitting sources. The lights proposed on the Potrero soccer fields, lights for locker rooms and potential future conveyance area structures would represent an indirect energy source that would require the use of electricity that is generated through sources that emit GHGs. The proposed lights would not be turned on every night and would occur only during sporting events or nighttime practices. This would represent an incremental increase of energy use.

Other proposed facilities would not result in direct or indirect GHG emissions. The roadway, levee, additional sports fields, and electrical substation would not require direct energy consumption. It should be noted that the roadway does not constitute an emitting source, as it is the vehicles that use it which are the source. The proposed facilities do not increase the FTES planned for the Campus and thus would not increase trips to and from the campus. Indirect energy would be required for periodic maintenance. The energy sources of such could emit GHGs into the atmosphere. However, the amounts that would be emitted would be a temporary occurrence and would not contribute to the daily operational GHG emissions scenario.

Significant uncertainty is involved in making predictions about the extent of which the project operations would have on greenhouse gas emissions and global climate change occurs with implementation of the proposed project. Therefore, a conclusion on the significance of the environmental impact of climate change cannot be reached. Section 15145 of the *CEQA Guidelines* provides that, if after a thorough investigation a lead agency finds that a particular impact is too speculative for evaluation, the agency should note its conclusion and terminate discussion of the impacts.

6.0 ALTERNATIVES

As required by Section 15126.6 of the State *CEQA Guidelines*, this section of the SEIR examines a range of reasonable alternatives to the proposed project that could feasibly achieve similar objectives and reduce or eliminate the project's significant environmental effects. The analysis in this SEIR concludes that no unavoidably significant impacts would occur from implementation of the proposed project. As such, alternatives were chosen that could potentially reduce certain impacts further. The three alternatives that are analyzed include:

- *Alternative 1: No Project (2004 Master Plan would continue to apply)*
- *Alternative 2: No open space conveyance would be accepted from the County of Ventura (370-acre parcel)*
- *Alternative 3: Structured parking would be developed rather than surface parking*

These alternatives are described in greater detail and analyzed below. The alternatives evaluation examines only the seven issues analyzed in this SEIR. These issues are aesthetics, air quality, biological resources, cultural resources, hydrology, hazards, and transportation/traffic. As required by CEQA, this section also includes a discussion of the “environmentally superior alternative” among those studied.

6.1 ALTERNATIVE 1: No Project

6.1.1 Description

This alternative assumes that the proposed 2009 Facilities Project is not adopted, and none of the facilities projects are built or implemented. Consequently, development of the CSUCI campus would proceed as provided under the 2004 Revised Master Plan, and potential environmental impacts would occur as discussed in the 2004 SEIR.

Under the no project scenario, the University would not accept a conveyance of 370-acres of open space from the County of Ventura nor would the electrical substation be completed. Additionally, all other facilities details including construction of the Potrero soccer field lights, bleacher seating, expanded flood protection levees along Long Grade Canyon Creek, and landscaped and revised access road plans would not be completed. However, it should be noted that the adoption of the No Project alternative would not preclude construction of the access road, athletic fields, and parking. These features were approved as part of the 2004 Campus Master Plan.

6.1.2 Impact Analysis

a. Aesthetics. Under this alternative, the proposed facilities would not be constructed, nor would the 370-acre open space conveyance land be accepted from the County of Ventura. Facilities identified in the 2004 Campus Master Plan Amendment SEIR would still be allowed. Visual impacts identified in Section 4.1, *Aesthetics*, of this document would not occur. It would eliminate viewshed modifications identified from South Lewis Road. Nighttime lighting pool sheds would not be as extensive, as athletic field lighting would not be added at the Potrero

Road soccer fields, and lighting stanchions would remain restricted to 30 feet in height. The result would be marginally reduced aesthetic effects. Therefore, the No Project alternative would be superior to the proposed project from an aesthetics perspective.

b. Air Quality. Under this alternative, some of proposed facilities (bleachers, field lighting, and new levee system) would not be constructed, nor would the open space land conveyance be accepted. This would eliminate impacts due to construction of these 2009 facilities features. All potential temporary construction-related emissions for these features would consequently not occur. Operational impacts would remain the same as analyzed in the 2004 SEIR. The result would be reduced temporary construction-related air quality impacts, and the No Project alternative would be superior in to the proposed project in this regard.

c. Biological Resources. Under this alternative, the 2009 proposed facilities would not be constructed, nor would the open space conveyance land be accepted. This would eliminate all biological impacts identified for the proposed facilities. No additional disturbance of habitat, wetlands, wildlife or plants beyond what was identified in 2004 would occur. Increased nighttime lighting associated with the proposed facilities would not occur. New mitigation identified in this SEIR would not be necessary. This alternative would not eliminate all potential impacts, as the 2004 SEIR plans for the proposed roadways and levees which still be allowed and would still impact Long Grade Canyon Creek. Since biological resource impacts would be largely similar to those identified in the 2004 SEIR, impacts in this environmental issue area under a No Project scenario are considered similar to those of the proposed project.

d. Cultural Resources. The No Project alternative may be able to avoid construction impacts to the delineated cultural resource areas (portions of the 154-acre new access road area). The 2009 proposed facilities and the open space land conveyance would not occur, but the access road and the parking lots would still be allowed. Therefore, impacts would remain substantially similar to those identified in the 2004 SEIR, and mitigation would be applicable in either scenario.

e. Hydrology. Under this alternative, the newly proposed 2009 facilities would not be constructed, nor would the open space conveyance land be accepted. However, the land use features would still be allowed under the 2004 Campus Master Plan (access road, athletic fields, and parking lots). The No Project alternative would not enable locker rooms or athletic field lighting, and therefore these features would not be exposed to flooding risk.

On the other hand, implementation of the No Project alternative would not provide construction of the levee which would reduce flooding of Long Grade Canyon Creek and provide for 10 acres of wetlands. As proposed, these are beneficial impacts and adoption of the No Project alternative would allow for the existing conditions to prevail which result in more flooding than may would occur under the proposed project. Therefore, the No Project alternative is considered inferior in the area of hydrology.

f. Hazards. Under this alternative, the 2009 proposed facilities would not be constructed, nor would the open space conveyance land be accepted. However, this would not eliminate or reduce impacts to potential health risks associated with implementation of the proposed facilities, because the access road features, athletic fields, and parking lots are allowed

under the 2004 Campus Master Plan and the hazardous materials exposures would be materials similar. The impacts related to the exposure of contaminants associated with sewage sludge and dry holes on the open space conveyance area would still occur under County ownership. Therefore, impacts would be considered similar in the area of hazards and hazardous materials.

g. Transportation. Under this alternative, the proposed facilities would not be constructed, including the new access road and open space conveyance areas. Traffic conditions would remain the same as existing and impacts would be the same as identified in the 2004 SEIR. It should be noted, the 2004 Campus Master Plan Amendment plans for the construction of the proposed access roads, and choosing this alternative would result in inconsistencies with that Plan and would temporarily delay the construction of the new access road area. Trip generation associated with the open space conveyance area would not occur.

6.2 ALTERNATIVE 2: No Open Space Conveyance

6.2.1 Description

Under this alternative, the proposed 370-acre open space conveyance from the County of Ventura to CSUCI would not occur. All other facilities identified in this SEIR would continue to be part of the proposed project as described in Section 2.0, *Project Description*. The open space conveyance area would remain under ownership of the County of Ventura and would maintain its current levels of improvement and access.

6.2.2 Impact Analysis

a. Aesthetics. The only difference between this alternative and the proposed project is that the open space conveyance area would remain under its current use and ownership. Because the open space conveyance area would be expected to be a passive recreational area under the proposed project, leaving the site in its current use would not result in a substantially different aesthetic condition. Aesthetic impacts for the remaining facilities would reflect those impacts discussed in Section 4.1, *Aesthetics*, of this SEIR. Mitigation measures identified in this SEIR for the proposed facilities other than the open space conveyance area would apply. Additionally, mitigation measures identified for change in Section 2.0, *Project Description*, would also apply.

b. Air Quality. The only difference between this alternative and the proposed project is that the open space conveyance area would remain under its current use and ownership. Construction impacts for the proposed projects would remain the same as analyzed in Section 4.2, *Air Quality*. Construction impacts to develop the trailhead and other minor improvements to the open space conveyance area would not require extensive grading or large structures, and thus do not constitute a significant portion of the construction impacts. Operational impacts would be incrementally lower than those analyzed in this SEIR due to the nominal reduction of trips from those using the open space conveyance area. Impacts would remain less than significant for construction and operational impacts. Therefore, the No Open Space Conveyance alternative would be similar in terms of air quality impacts to those of the proposed project.

c. Biological Resources. This alternative involves all components of the proposed project except for the conveyance of the 370 acres of County of Ventura-managed open space. The majority of the biological impacts associated with this SEIR occur within the open space conveyance area and eliminating this portion would therefore reduce impacts. However, the components associated with Long Grade Canyon Creek including the levee and the roadway overcrossing would still exhibit biological impacts. Mitigation measures proposed to reduce impacts would still apply, however, mitigation measures aimed at reducing impacts in the open space conveyance area would no longer be necessary. The slight reduction in the area of biological resource impacts resulting from not developing a trailhead facility and other features would render this alternative modestly superior from a biological resources perspective.

d. Cultural Resources. The only difference between this alternative and the proposed project is that the open space conveyance area would remain under its current use and ownership. The remaining facilities would be implemented. Impacts identified in Section 4.4, *Cultural Resources*, with respect to unknown prehistoric and archaeological resources would remain the same. Impacts would continue to be less than significant with mitigation incorporated. The effects would be equivalent to those resulting from the proposed project.

e. Hydrology. This alternative would involve all components of the proposed project except for the conveyance of an additional 370 acres of open space. This area is not within the flood planes analyzed and no hydrological impacts have been identified within it. This alternative would not affect the impact discussion in Section 4.5, *Hydrology*, of this SEIR. Mitigation measures identified would also apply and impacts would be less than significant. The effects would be equivalent to those resulting from the proposed project.

f. Hazards. As indicated in Section 4.6, *Hazards and Hazardous Materials*, the open space conveyance area includes hazardous materials risks including pesticide contaminants, sewage sludge, and abandoned dry holes. Removal of the open space conveyance area from the project would eliminate these impacts from the project, though they would remain an ambient condition under County of Ventura ownership. Mitigation measures associated with these impacts would therefore not apply to the project, which may result in an inferior overall effect.

g. Transportation. No change in overall campus FTES (the main generator of trips to and from the campus) would occur under this alternative, though there may be a marginal increase in visitation to the open space area because of improved maintenance and management, and the formal development of a trailhead facility. That improvement would result in improved access and movement into the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreational Area for pedestrians, which is considered a beneficial impact for pedestrian circulation. Because impacts related to the proposed access roadways would remain the same, and because the additional trips to the open space parcel would be negligible, the Open Space Conveyance alternative is considered similar in transportation effects to the proposed project.

6.3 ALTERNATIVE 3: STRUCTURED PARKING

6.3.1 Description

This alternative would change the proposed parking development from two surface parking lots (west and east lots) to one structured parking garage on the west parking lot area. The proposed east parking lot would remain undeveloped, while the west parking area would support additional parking to fulfill the total planned parking spaces. Modifications to the proposed Primary Access Road would occur to support the noted alteration. The rest of the proposed facilities project would be developed as described in this SEIR. .

6.3.2 Impact Analysis

a. Aesthetics. Aesthetic impacts for the Structured Parking alternative would be greater than those for the proposed project. As indicated above, the two surface parking lots would be combined into one structured parking lot. This would result in a structure which has the potential to interrupt views of surrounding hillsides and viewsheds from multiple vantage points, including South Lewis Road and the new access road. Additionally, the parking structure would include lighting from a higher elevation which has the potential to result in increased light spillover and ambient night lighting in the proposed area. However, mitigation measure 03-AES-3(b) describing surface lot tree planting patterns would not need to be altered. Furthermore, additional mitigation measures would be required to reduce aesthetic impacts from the parking structure. The other facilities impacts would remain the same with respect to aesthetics as described in Section 4.1, *Aesthetics*. The result would be that this alternative would be inferior to the proposed project from an aesthetics perspective.

b. Air Quality. As indicated above, the two surface parking lots would be combined into one structured parking lot. This would eliminate the need for the east parking lot to be graded and paved, which would reduce construction phase emissions. However, when compared to the structured parking construction, construction phase emissions would likely be greater due to increased development intensity. Construction of the parking structure would include increased building materials and coatings which have the potential to increase construction emissions. Mitigation measures would likely be required to reduce construction phase impacts associated with construction of the parking structure. Operational impacts for the proposed facilities would remain the same as FTES is not being increased or decreased. The result would be that the air quality impacts for the Structured Parking alternative would be greater than those for the proposed project.

c. Biological Resources. This alternative would site a parking structure on the west parking lot to provide enough parking spaces to allow for the east parking lot to be removed from the project. This would remove total spatial extent of impervious surface area, which could reduce the amount of runoff into Long Grade Canyon Creek and reduce biological impacts in those areas. The reduction in paved ground area would also reduce potential microclimatic changes due to heat island effects from paved surfaces which could impact biological resources. Therefore, the Structured Parking alternative could be marginally superior in the area of biological resources.

d. Cultural Resources. Implementation of the Structured Parking alternative would enable siting of the parking facilities in a way that avoids areas having prehistoric or archaeological resources. This alternative would reduce the surface area of the area to be graded by eliminating the east parking lot from construction, but would require greater excavation on the west parking lot. The result would be less ground disturbance than the proposed project. Other proposed facilities would not be impacted significantly by this alternative relative to cultural resources. The result would be that this alternative would be superior to the proposed project in the area of impacts to cultural resources.

e. Hydrology. Implementation of the Structured Parking alternative would site the parking structure on areas subject to flooding during 25-year floods. This would result in the need for mitigation to either increase the height of the parking structure to the 100-year flood zone or other height above the 25-year level as acceptable to reduce impacts. Impacts to the other proposed facilities would remain the same as discussed in Section 4.5, *Hydrology*. Impacts would be potentially significant unless mitigation is implemented, which is considered similar to the proposed project.

f. Hazards. Hazards and Hazardous Materials impacts would remain similar to those analyzed in Section 4.6, *Hazards and Hazardous Materials*. The parking structure would not alter the location of area susceptible to pesticide hazards. However, this alternative would reduce the total land area to be graded by not grading the east parking lot. All impacts and mitigation measures as identified in this SEIR would continue. Despite the possibility that marginally less ground would be disturbed and therefore less spatial area would require mitigation, this hazards environmental condition and need for mitigation would remain essentially unchanged from that of the proposed project.

g. Transportation. Transportation impacts would remain similar to those analyzed in Section 4.7, *Transportation/Traffic*. Construction of the proposed access roads would be implemented, but minor design modifications would be required to provide for acceptable LOS levels for entrance into the parking structure. The parking structure would accommodate the same number of parking spaces as designed by the proposed project. Mitigation measures would likely need to be developed to accommodate the parking structure. Other proposed facilities would not be impacted significantly by this alternative relative to transportation/traffic. Therefore, the transportation impacts are similar (less than significant) as those under the proposed project.

6.4 ALTERNATIVE SITES

The proposed Facilities Projects involve various changes to the Master Plan for development of CSUCI. Implementing these changes at another location is not feasible since they relate to the development of the university at its current location. Therefore, analysis of alternative sites is not warranted.

6.5 ENVIRONMENTALLY SUPERIOR ALTERNATIVE

Table 6-1 provides a summary comparison of the proposed project and the two project alternatives. The table indicates both the magnitude of each impact for each alternative (Class I, II, III, or IV) and how the impact for each alternative compares to the proposed project (superior [+], similar [=], or inferior [-]).

Each of the alternatives has specific issue areas that are environmentally superior to the proposed project. However, they also contain increased impacts as compared to the proposed project. Overall, Alternative 1, No Project, is considered environmentally superior among the three options since it eliminates most of the impacts. Among the other alternatives, the No Open Space Conveyance alternative is superior in one area and inferior in another. The Structured Parking alternative is superior in three areas and inferior in three. Accordingly, the alternatives are equal overall in environmental impact, and neither the proposed project nor any alternatives would result in significant unavoidable environmental impacts.

Table 6-1 Comparison of the Environmental Impacts of Project Alternatives

Issue	Proposed Project	Alt 1 (No Project)	Alt 2 (No Open Space Conveyance)	Alt 3 (Structured Parking)
Aesthetics				
Viewsheds	II	+	=	-
Light and Glare	II	+	=	-
Preserve Open Space	III	=	=	=
Air Quality				
Construction Emissions	III	+	=	-
Biological Resources				
Sensitive Species	II	=	=	=
Sensitive Habitat	II	=	+	+
Wetlands	II	=	=	+
Wildlife Movement	II	=	=	=
Cultural Resources				
Archaeological Resources	II	=	=	+
Hydrology				
Access Road Flooding	II	-	=	=
Long Grade Canyon Creek Flooding	IV	-	=	=
Facility Flooding	II	+	=	=
Hazards				
Agricultural Contaminants	II	=	=	=
Contaminated Soils	II	=	=	=
Dry Holes	II	=	-	=
Transportation/Traffic				
LOS on Access Roads	III	=	=	=
Trip Generation for Acquisition Parcel	III	=	=	=
Total Alternatives Differential		+2	0	0

I = Unavoidably significant impact
II = Significant but mitigable impact
III = Adverse, but less than significant impact
IV = No Impact
+ Superior to the proposed project
- Inferior to the proposed project
= Similar impact to the proposed project

7.0 REFERENCES AND REPORT PREPARERS

7.1 REFERENCES

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7.2 AGENCIES / INDIVIDUALS CONTACTED

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7.3 REPORT PREPARERS

This EIR was prepared by Rincon Consultants, Inc., under contract with the CSU Channel Islands. Consultant staff members involved in the preparation of the EIR are listed below.

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8.0 ADDENDA and ERRATA/ COMMENTS and RESPONSES

8.1 ADDENDA and ERRATA

This section of the Final Supplemental EIR for the California State University, Channel Islands 2009 Facilities Projects Supplemental presents modifications to the Draft SEIR text based on the response to comments received, which are included below in Section 8.2. Deletions are noted by ~~strikeout~~ and insertions by underline. Individual typographical corrections are not specifically indicated here.

The changes incorporated into this EIR correct minor errors or clarify information. The changes do not result in presentation of new substantial adverse environmental effects that cannot be mitigated by existing mitigation.

A global distinction was added throughout the EIR to discussions involving the Open Space conveyance area to indicate the area as “potential” and “future” conveyance area.

Section 2.0 Project Description

The following changes were made in Section 2.0 *Project Description* in SEIR in response to comment 3B.

Figure 2-3(b) has been modified such that the entire parcel is designated as a “restricted use area” rather than having a portion indicated as “federal encumbered property”

The language on page 2-18 of the EIR has been modified to read as follows.

Under the proposed project, the CSUCI would take control of about 370 additional acres, ~~including 279 acres~~ of Ventura County-owned public open space land adjacent to the north side of campus [see Figure 2-3(b)] pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 550 (e).

Section 4.3 Biological Resources

The following rows were added to Table 4.3-5 on page 4.3-19 in Section 4.3 *Biological Resources* of the SDEIR in response to comment 1B.

Scientific Name	Common Name	G-Rank/ S-Rank	Fed/State	CNPS	Required Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
<u><i>Astragalus brauntonii</i></u>	<u>Braunton's milk-vetch</u>	<u>G2/S2.1</u>	<u>FE/-</u>	<u>1B.1</u>	<u>Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Recent burns or disturbed areas in stiff gravelly clay soils overlying granite or limestone. 4-640 m.</u>	<u>Possible: suitable coastal sage scrub habitat onsite</u>

Scientific Name	Common Name	G-Rank/ S-Rank	Fed/State	CNPS	Required Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
<u><i>Dudleya cymosa</i> ssp. <i>ovatifolia</i></u>	<u>Santa Monica dudleya</u>	<u>G5T2/S2.2</u>	<u>FT/-</u>	<u>1B.2</u>	<u>Chaparral, coastal scrub in canyons on sedimentary conglomerates; primarily N-facing slopes. 210-500 m.</u>	<u>Possible: suitable coastal sage scrub habitat onsite</u>
<u><i>Dudleya cymosa</i> ssp. <i>marcescens</i></u>	<u>Marcescent dudleya</u>	<u>G5T2/S2.2</u>	<u>FT/SR</u>	<u>1B.2</u>	<u>Chaparral on sheer rock surfaces and rocky volcanic cliffs. 180-520 m.</u>	<u>Unlikely: marginal habitat onsite</u>

The following change was made to mitigation measure 09-BIO-1(b) on page 4.3-30 in Section 4.3 *Biological Resources* and within the Executive Summary Table. This change was made in response to comment 1C.

09-BIO-1(b) During the winter season prior to construction activities within riparian habitat either along Long Grade Canyon Creek or within the conveyance area, a habitat assessment shall be performed at the specific location of proposed impacts to determine the suitability of the habitat to support least Bell's vireo during the breeding season. If the habitat assessment indicates that suitable habitat exists to support breeding and nesting activities by least Bell's vireo, USFWS protocol surveys shall be conducted for least Bell's vireo prior to any construction activity, including vegetation clearing, and including a buffer zone of 300 feet from the proposed construction area. If federal listed endangered or threatened wildlife species are found within any proposed development areas, CSUCI shall obtain the necessary signed copies of an incidental take permit and associated enacting agreements prior to the initiation of alteration of natural habitats containing such species.

The following discussion was modified in the paragraph following Mitigation Measure 09-BIO-1(b) on page 4.3-32. This change was made in response to comment 3L.

As discussed above, incidental take for endangered or threatened wildlife species, such as least Bell's vireo, would be via either the Section 7 consultation process or through the preparation of a Section 10(a) Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP). Measure 09-BIO-1(b) provides a performance standard for the purpose of CEQA so that CSUCI is assured that the overall set of mitigation measures will achieve federal standards for species protection and habitat protection. To determine whether or not impacts can be sufficiently mitigated or whether the project would result in an unavoidable adverse significant impact to species listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), the regulatory framework of the ESA needs to be considered. Acquisition of a take permit requires that the impact be avoided to the extent practicable, that the impact be minimized, or that compensatory mitigation (typically in the form of habitat acquisition and/or restoration) be performed. This establishes performance criteria whereby in the regulatory opinion of the authorizing agency, the impacts to the listed species is reduced such that a finding of "no jeopardy" can be made. The criteria established under this act provides a basis

for determining whether or not a significant impact is fully mitigated, and compliance with this regulatory process sufficiently to obtain an incidental take permit indicates that impacts have been reduced to a level of less than significant.

The following change was made to mitigation measure 09-BIO-1(a), found on page 4.3-29 and in the Executive Summary. The change was made in response to comment 3K.

- 09-BIO-1(a)** Special-status wildlife species surveys shall be conducted within the Open Space Conveyance Area to determine the presence/absence of any endangered, threatened, or otherwise sensitive wildlife species at such time that specific facilities are proposed. Should the survey results conclude the presence of endangered or threatened species, consultation with USFWS or the CDFG will be required to determine whether or not an incidental take permit may be necessary. Also, prior to the commencement of any subsequent grading operations or other activities involving disturbance of natural habitat, a survey would be conducted to locate special-status wildlife species within 100 feet of the outer extent of projected soil disturbance activities, and any special status wildlife species encountered shall be relocated to suitable habitat outside of the fenced construction area by a qualified biologist in accordance with appropriate permits. ~~the locations should be clearly marked and identified on the construction/grading plans.~~ A biological monitor will also be present at the initiation of vegetation clearing to provide an education program to the construction operators regarding the efforts needed to protect special-status wildlife species. Fencing or flagging would be installed around the limits of grading prior to the initiation of vegetation clearing.

8.2 COMMENTS and RESPONSES

This section of the California State University, Channel Islands 2009 Facilities Projects Supplemental EIR contains all seven of the written comments received in response to the Draft EIR during the 45-day public review period of December 23, 2008, through February 6, 2009. Each comment received by CSUCI has been included within this report. Responses to all comments have been prepared to address the concerns raised by the commenters and to indicate where and how the EIR addresses environmental issues. Changes that were made to the EIR in response to comments are outlined in the beginning of this section under Addenda Errata.

This document constitutes the Final EIR to be presented to the Trustees of the State University for certification prior to decisions on acceptance and approval of 2009 Facilities Projects. Specific comments contained within any particular written letter have been numbered in order to provide a reference to it in the response. Each letter is presented first, with the responses following.

Commenter	Page
1. Department of the Interior, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Chris Dellith, Senior Biologist	8-5
2. Department of Toxic Substances Control, Ken Chiang, Senior Hazardous Substances Scientist	8-12
3. County of Ventura Resource Management Agency, Kim Rodriguez, County Planning Director	8-16
4. County of Ventura Office of Agricultural Commissioner, Rita Graham, Agricultural Land Use Planner	8-34
5. Board of Supervisors, Ventura County, Kathy Long, Supervisor, Third District	8-37
6. Camrosa Water District, Joe Willingham, Planning and Data Systems Manager	8-39
7. Charles S. Parra, Ventureño Chumash	8-43



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Ventura Fish and Wildlife Office
2493 Portola Road, Suite B
Ventura, California 93003



IN REPLY REFER TO:
2009-FA-0039

February 5, 2009

Alan Paul, Associate Architect
Operations, Planning and Construction
California State University Channel Islands
One University Drive, Arroyo Hall
Camarillo, California 93012

Letter 1

Subject: Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Report for the California State University Channel Islands 2009 Facilities Projects (SCH # 1999121111), Camarillo, California.

Dear Mr. Paul:

We are responding to your request for comments on the Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Report (DSEIR) for the California State University Channel Islands (CSUCI) Facilities Projects. The notice of availability was dated December 23, 2008, and received in our office on December 24, 2008. The proposed projects are located 1.5 miles south of the city of Camarillo, on the existing CSUCI campus. The proposed projects consist of several construction activities, modifications to existing mitigation measures, and a land conveyance to the CUSCI campus envisioned under the CSUCI Master Plan. The Master Plan was certified under a Final EIR in 1998. The DSEIR provides additional detail to the current designs of the Facilities Projects as previously analyzed under California Environmental Quality Act documents.

On November 4, 2008, we responded to your request for comments on the notice of preparation of the subject DSEIR. In that comment letter, we communicated our concerns with the proposed project on federally listed species. After review of the resulting DSEIR, we continue to have concerns regarding the effects that this project could have on the following federally listed species, which may occur or have the potential to occur within the project vicinity: the federally endangered Branton's milk-vetch (*Astragalus brantonii*), Lyon's pentachaeta (*Pentachaeta lyonii*), and least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*), and the federally threatened Verity's dudleya (*Dudleya verity*), Marcescent dudleya (*Dudleya cymosa* ssp. *marcescens*), Conejo dudleya (*Dudleya abramsii* ssp. *parva*), and Santa Monica Mountains dudleya (*Dudleya cymosa* ssp. *ovatifolia*).

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (Service) responsibilities include administering the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Act), including sections 7, 9, and 10. Section 9 of the Act prohibits the taking of any federally listed endangered or threatened species. Section 3(18) of the Act defines "take" to mean "to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct." Harm is further defined by the Service to include significant habitat modification or degradation that results in death or injury to

A

listed species by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns, including breeding, feeding, or sheltering. Harass is defined by the Service as intentional or negligent actions that create the likelihood of injury to a listed species by annoying it to such an extent as to significantly disrupt normal behavioral patterns which include, but are not limited to, breeding, feeding, or sheltering. The Act provides for civil and criminal penalties for the unlawful taking of listed species.

A

Exemptions to the prohibitions against take may be obtained through coordination with the Service in two ways. If a project is to be funded, authorized, or carried out by a Federal agency, and may affect a listed species, the Federal agency must consult with the Service pursuant to section 7(a)(2) of the Act. If a proposed project does not involve a Federal agency but may result in the take of a listed animal species, the project proponent should apply to the Service for an incidental take permit pursuant to section 10(a)(1)(B) of the Act.

The project site supports the following plant communities and habitat types: Ventura coastal sage scrub, wetland/riparian, California annual and ruderal grasslands, and disturbed/developed. These communities are interspersed to varying degrees within the project site and provide habitat for various wildlife species. According to the Biological Resources section of the DSEIR, the federally listed species identified, or with the potential to occur, on-site include the coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*), least Bell's vireo, Conejo dudleya, Verity's dudleya, and Lyon's pentachaeta. Concurrent with your determination, our records indicate that the coastal California gnatcatcher is not known to occur within this region of the Santa Monica Mountains and thus will not be further discussed herein. This letter includes our comments regarding the federally listed species you identified, as well as Braunton's milk-vetch, Santa Monica Mountains dudleya, and marscent dudleya.

B

As it is not our primary responsibility to comment on documents prepared pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), our comments on the DSEIR do not constitute a full review of project impacts. We are providing our comments based upon a review of sections addressing biological resources, project activities that have potential to affect federally listed species, and our concerns for listed species within our jurisdiction related to our mandates under the Act. Based upon our review, we have the following concerns regarding the DSEIR's characterization of impacts to federally listed species.

C

According to Section 4.3 Biological Resources section of the DSEIR, Rincon Consultants observed the least Bell's vireo during the 2008 wetland delineation within the eastern portion of Long Grade Creek. In our response to the notice of preparation of the DSEIR, we conveyed our concerns that the proposed project could negatively affect the least Bell's vireo. Construction activities occurring within portions of Long Grade Creek have the potential to affect the least Bell's vireo and its riparian habitat. Table 4.3-4 of the Biological Resources section of the DSEIR states that the riparian stand lacks that density and structure preferred by the species for nesting and is not expected to support breeding. We recommend that you verify the occurrence of this species within the project site using surveys according the Service protocol. If the proposed activities will result in the take of the least Bell's vireo, we advise you to contact us to

initiate the consultation process or for the preparation of a habitat conservation plan and issuance of an incidental take permit. Mitigation measure 09-Bio-1(a) of the DSEIR describes the process of wildlife surveys and consultation with us if federally listed species are observed. However, surveys are only proposed within the Open Space Conveyance Area under this mitigation measure. While we recognize your efforts to protect federally listed species, we recommend that surveys be conducted throughout the entire project area to ensure all impacts to listed species can be addressed.

C

In our response to the notice of preparation of the DSEIR, we conveyed our concerns that the proposed projects could negatively affect the federally listed plants within the project site. We are concerned about potential impacts to Lyon's pentachaeta, Branton's milk-vetch, Conejo dudleya, Verity's dudleya, Santa Monica Mountains dudleya, and marscent dudleya. Figure 4.3-2 of the DSEIR illustrates special status elements tracked by the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) in the vicinity of CSUCI. While the CNDDDB is a useful resource to better understand the distribution of rare species, it does not represent all occurrences of those species and cannot be relied upon for definite presence within a selected location. As such, species not shown on the CNDDDB map in the project vicinity still have a potential to occur on the project site.

Table 4.3-5 of the DSEIR states that Verity's dudleya has been observed and Conejo dudleya is likely to occur within the vicinity of the project site. We are concerned about the effects that the proposed project could have on these species. In addition, you concluded in Table 4.3-5 that Lyon's pentachaeta is unlikely to occur onsite to due marginal habitat. You stated in this same table that focused surveys in potential fuel modification zones and areas adjacent to proposed development failed to discover this plant. We disagree with this determination because the species has been identified within the vicinity of the project and suitable habitat such as chaparral exists on site. The information provided (page 4.3-6) states that surveys for Lyon's pentachaeta and other special status plants were conducted in 1999 by Rincon Consultants in the area now developed into residential housing. We want to emphasize that plant surveys from 10 years ago should not be used to characterize current species presence. Furthermore, the surveys were not conducted in the area now being proposed in the Facilities Projects.

D

Branton's milk-vetch, Santa Monica Mountains dudleya, and the marscent dudleya were not included in the discussion of special status plant species tracked in the vicinity of CSUCI of the DSEIR (Table 4.3-5). Due to the known occurrences of these species within the project vicinity and the available habitat within the project site, we recommend that surveys according to Service protocol be conducted. These species should be included in both the discussion of special status species within the project area and the project's impacts to plants and wildlife.

We want to reiterate that we are concerned that the proposed project could affect federally listed plant species and recommend avoiding impacts to the Lyon's pentachaeta, Branton's milk-vetch, Conejo dudleya, Verity's dudleya, Santa Monica Mountains dudleya, and marscent dudleya. If the proposed project falls within the U.S. Army Corp's of Engineer's (Corps) jurisdiction and they decide the scope of their jurisdiction extends over the entire project site, we

E

recommend that you work with the Corps to determine if consultation under section 7 of the Act for potential adverse affects to listed plant species is warranted.

We encourage you to work with us to ensure compliance with the Act either through consultation or preparation of a habitat conservation plan and issuance of an incidental take permit. It should be noted that even with the incorporation of mitigation measures pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act, any take of wildlife species would require exemption pursuant to section 7 or authorization pursuant to section 10 of the Act.

We appreciate the opportunity to provide comments on the proposed project and look forward to working with you in the future. If you have any questions regarding the contents of this letter, please contact Colleen Mehlberg of our staff at (805) 644-1766, extension 221.

Sincerely,



Chris Dellith
Senior Biologist

E

Letter 1

COMMENTER: Department of the Interior, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Chris Dellith, Senior Biologist

DATE: February 5, 2009.

Response 1A

The commenter notes they have reviewed the DSEIR and gives a summary of the project. The commenter expresses concern regarding several federally listed species and notes that they also issued a letter in response to the Notice of Preparation. The commenter further states the responsibilities of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS).

The SDEIR includes the letter issued by the USFWS in response to the Notice of Preparation within Appendix A of the SDEIR. Moreover, in response to the USFWS letter, the scope of the EIR was expanded to include a greater analysis of botanical and wildlife resources, particularly within the potential future conveyance area. At this time the only projects that are currently proposed include areas that were previously studied and areas that are under current study as part of the permit process for working with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and California Department of Fish and Game with respect to bridge crossings and wetlands creation. These areas include formerly agricultural areas that are currently fallow where the roads, sports fields and levee will be constructed, as well as the riparian corridor of Long Grade Canyon Creek, which would primarily only be affected by bridge crossings and the eventual sewer line crossing. No projects are as yet proposed within the potential future conveyance area, though it is reasonably foreseeable as discussed in Section 2.0 on page 2-18 and 2-21, that the property may be developed with a trailhead and hiking trails, that a native habitat preservation program would be implemented, and that passive open space multi-use areas could be developed with some minor non-occupancy structures such as a small greenhouse and washroom facilities equipped with sewer, water and power. Other foreseeable improvements include removal of unsafe structures, repairing existing roads and ADA accessibility. However, at this time no projects are proposed within the potential future conveyance area and only the land potential future conveyance is proposed.

Response 1B

The commenter assert that the plan area supports Ventura coastal sage scrub, wetland/riparian, California annual and ruderal grasslands, and disturbed/developed habitats. The commenter asserts that they concur with a determination that the California gnatcatcher (*Poliophtila californica californica*) is not known to occur within the region of the Santa Monica Mountains and will thus not be further discussed. The commenter states they are concerned not only about the federally listed species identified in the EIR, but also about Braunton's milk-vetch (*Astragalus brauntonii*), Santa Monica dudleya (*Dudleya cymosa* ssp. *ovatifolia*), and marcescent dudleya (*Dudleya cymosa* ssp. *marcescens*).

The habitats mentioned by USFWS are included in the EIR analysis on Figure 4.3-1 in Section 4.3 *Biological Resources*. The EIR concludes that the California gnatcatcher is not likely to be

affected in Table 4.3-4. In response to this comment, Table 4.3-5 has been amended to include the two dudleya and Braunton's milk-vetch species recommended for examination by USFWS. The following rows have been added to Table 4.3-5.

Scientific Name	Common Name	G-Rank/ S-Rank	Fed/State	CNPS	Required Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence
<u><i>Astragalus brauntonii</i></u>	<u>Braunton's milk-vetch</u>	<u>G2/S2.1</u>	<u>FE/-</u>	<u>1B.1</u>	<u>Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Recent burns or disturbed areas in stiff gravelly clay soils overlying granite or limestone. 4-640 m.</u>	<u>Possible; suitable coastal sage scrub habitat onsite</u>
<u><i>Dudleya cymosa</i> ssp. <i>ovatifolia</i></u>	<u>Santa Monica dudleya</u>	<u>G5T2/S2.2</u>	<u>FT/-</u>	<u>1B.2</u>	<u>Chaparral, coastal scrub in canyons on sedimentary conglomerates; primarily N-facing slopes. 210-500 m.</u>	<u>Possible; suitable coastal sage scrub habitat onsite</u>
<u><i>Dudleya cymosa</i> ssp. <i>marcescens</i></u>	<u>Marcescent dudleya</u>	<u>G5T2/S2.2</u>	<u>FT/SR</u>	<u>1B.2</u>	<u>Chaparral on sheer rock surfaces and rocky volcanic cliffs. 180-520 m.</u>	<u>Unlikely; marginal habitat onsite</u>

Response 1C

The commenter states their comments are limited to federally listed species and that they are concerned about the potential for adverse effects to least Bell's vireo, including impacts to habitat. The commenter acknowledges the habitat is noted in the DEIR as lacking the structure and density to support breeding habitat, but requests protocol surveys to verify the occurrence of the species. The commenter recommends consultation if "take" will occur.

As of fall 2008, the habitat is not considered suitable for nesting due to a lack of density and structure (Table 4.3-4). However, as time passes, there is potential for the riparian vegetation to become more suitable as it becomes more mature and dense. Mitigation measures 09-BIO-1(a-c) address impacts to special-status wildlife species. However, the language within the mitigation has been clarified in response to this comment. The mitigation measure 09-BIO-1(b) has been amended as follows.

- 09-BIO-1(b)** During the winter season prior to construction activities within Long Grade Canyon Creek, a habitat assessment shall be performed within Long Grade Canyon Creek to determine the suitability of the habitat to support least Bell's vireo. If the habitat assessment indicates that suitable habitat exists onsite to support breeding and nesting activities by least Bell's vireo, USFWS protocol surveys shall be conducted for least Bell's vireo prior to any construction activity within the creek, including vegetation clearing. If federal listed endangered or threatened wildlife species are found within any proposed development areas, CSUCI shall obtain the necessary signed copies of an incidental take permit and associated enacting agreements prior to the initiation of alteration of natural habitats containing such species.

Response 1D

The commenter reiterates concern about the plant species added to Table 4.3-5 as well as several species already contained in Table 4.3-5. The commenter notes Figure 4.3-2 and special status elements tracked by the CNDDDB, indicating the distribution of rare species is tracked by the database, but does not represent all occurrences. The areas potentially affected by the currently proposed projects are limited to agricultural areas, also indicated on Figure 4.3-1 as agriculture in addition to Long Grade Canyon Creek, which runs along the southern boundary of the future playfields and proposed parking. The areas within the currently proposed facilities projects (sports fields, parking lots, access roadway and bridges) do not contain any volcanic rock outcrops, chaparral habitat, or coastal sage scrub.

The determinations regarding habitat suitability as indicated in Table 4.3-5 are based on numerous surveys conducted in association with the campus master plan over a period of more than 10 years, in addition to database material and information collected for the Camarillo regional park, which is now the potential future conveyance area. No facilities projects, other than the potential future conveyance of the land, are currently proposed or designed for the conveyance area. As previously indicated some improvements are reasonably foreseeable, and at the time any specific project is proposed, in accordance with Mitigation Measures 09-BIO-3(a-b) would be implemented. These measures require floristic spring surveys in native scrub and grassland habitats with avoidance of any listed endangered, threatened, or rare species such that no construction would occur within 200 feet of any rare species population. Therefore, no adverse effects to listed plant species are expected to occur.

Response 1E

The commenter reiterates concern regarding federally listed plant species and recommends avoidance. The commenter recommends working with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to determine whether consultation under Section 7 is warranted and encourages compliance with the Act through consultation or preparation of a habitat conservation plan and issuance of an incidental take permit. The proposed project will involve coordination and permitting with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for effects related to the bridges, wetlands and potentially for the sewer line at some later date. Adverse effects under CEQA have been mitigated to a level that is less than significant through implementation of mitigation measures identified in the Biological Resource Section of the EIR. Please see additional discussions pertaining to federally listed species above under responses 1A through 1D.



Linda S. Adams
Secretary for
Environmental Protection



Department of Toxic Substances Control

Maureen F. Gorsen, Director
9211 Oakdale Avenue
Chatsworth, California 91311



Arnold Schwarzenegger
Governor

January 09, 2009

Letter 2

Mr. Alan Paul (Alan.Paul@csuci.com)
California State University Channel Islands
One University Drive
Camarillo, CA 93012

SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT FOR CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY CHANNEL ISLANDS 2009 FACILITIES PROJECTS, CAMARILLO, VENTURA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA (SCH 1999121111)

Dear Mr. Paul:

The Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) has reviewed the Supplemental Environmental Impact Report (SEIR), dated December 23, 2008, for the subject project. The due date to submit comments is February 6, 2009. Based on a review of the SEIR, DTSC would like to provide the following comments:

1. The project consists of several improvements, modifications to existing mitigation measures, and a land conveyance associated with the California State University Channel Islands (CSUCI) campus. A
2. Since the site has previously been used for agricultural purposes, pesticides (e.g., DDT, DDE, toxaphene) and fertilizers (usually containing heavy metals) commonly used as part of agricultural operations are likely to be present. These agricultural chemicals are persistent and bio-accumulative toxic substances. DTSC recommends that these environmental concerns be investigated and possibly mitigated, in accordance with the "Interim Guidance for Sampling Agricultural Soils (Third Revision), dated August 2008." This Guidance should be followed to sample agricultural properties where development is anticipated. B
3. If demolition of old structures will occur on site, lead based paint and organochlorine pesticides from termiticide applications may be potential environmental concerns at the site. DTSC recommends that these environmental concerns be investigated and possibly mitigated, in accordance with DTSC's "Interim Guidance, Evaluation of School Sites with Potential Soil Contamination as a Result of Lead From Lead-Based Paint, Organochlorine Pesticides from Termiticides, and Polychlorinated Biphenyls from Electrical Transformers, dated June 9, 2006." C

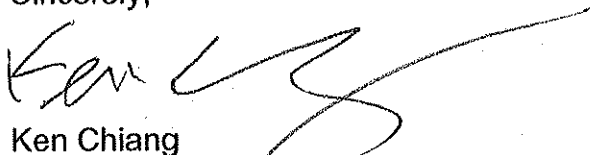
Mr. Alan Paul
January 09, 2009
Page 2

4. Since the project is school site related, CSUCI is invited to participate in DTSC's School Property Evaluation and Cleanup Program. If CSUCI elects to proceed to conduct an environmental assessment at the site, it should enter into a Voluntary Cleanup Agreement (VCA) with DTSC to oversee the preparation of the environmental assessment. For additional information on the VCA Program, please visit DTSC's web site at www.dtsc.ca.gov.

D

If you would like to discuss this matter further, please contact me at (818) 717-6617.

Sincerely,



Ken Chiang
Senior Hazardous Substances Scientist
Brownfields and Environmental Restoration

cc: State Clearinghouse (State.clearinghouse@opr.ca.gov)
Office of Planning and Research

Mr. Guenther W. Moskat (Gmoskat@dtsc.ca.gov)
CEQA Tracking Center – Sacramento HQ

School Reading File – Chatsworth (cwherry@dtsc.ca.gov)

CEQA Reading File – Chatsworth

Letter 2

COMMENTER: Department of Toxic Substances Control, Ken Chiang, Senior Hazardous Substances Scientist

DATE: January 9, 2009

Response 2A

The commenter states the project consists of improvements, modification of existing mitigation measures, and a potential future land conveyance. The commenter accurately summarizes the main project components.

Response 2B

The commenter states the site has been used for agricultural purposes and that pesticides and fertilizers are likely to be present and recommends these substances be investigated and possibly mitigated in accordance with the *"Interim Guidance for Sampling Agricultural Soils (Third Revision)"*, dated August 2008."

The Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) normally oversees projects involving K-12 educational facilities rather than university level facilities. Page 4.6-5 of the facilities projects SDEIR states previous agricultural use of the new access road area could have accumulated pesticides in the soil and development in this area could result in the exposure of persons to agricultural contaminants. Mitigation measure 09-HAZ-1 is included that requires soils sampling prior to soil disturbance to determine whether contaminants are present. If contaminants are present in concentrations exceeding regulatory action levels a health risk assessment and/or remediation of the affected soils may be required in accordance with federal, state and local regulations. Remediation could include onsite sequestration or offsite disposal in accordance with mitigation measure 09-HAZ-1.

Response 2C

The commenter states if demolition of old structures is to occur on site, lead based paint and organochlorine pesticides may be potential environmental concerns and should be investigated and possibly mitigated in accordance with the Department of Toxic Substances Control's (DTSC) *"Interim Guidance, Evaluation of School Sites with Potential Soil Contamination as a Result of Lead From Lead-Based Paint, Organochlorine Pesticides from Termiticides, and Polychlorinated Biphenyls from Electrical Transformers"*, dated June 9, 2006."

The DTSC normally oversees projects involving K-12 educational facilities rather than university level facilities. The proposed facilities projects do not propose demolition of structures at this time. Demolition of structures in the potential future conveyance area could occur in the foreseeable future and the demolition would occur in accordance with state and local standards. Though the university is not required to seek oversight by the DTSC, their recommendations will be considered if and when any projects are proposed

within the open space conveyance area.

Response 2D

The Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) normally oversees projects involving K-12 educational facilities rather than university level facilities. The commenter states that CSUCI may participate in the DTSC's School Property Evaluation and Cleanup Program and further notes that if CSUCI elects to conduct an environmental assessment of the site, CSUCI could enter into a Voluntary Cleanup Agreement with the DTSC.

Mitigation Measure 09-HAZ-1 requires on-site sequestration or off-site disposal such that hazards are reduced to below regulatory action levels for school sites. The Ventura County Environmental Health Division was named as the agency that would be responsible for oversight of cleanup activities if they are necessary; however, the DTSC will also be considered in the event that contamination is present and remediation is necessary.

February 6, 2009

Letter 3

Operations, Planning and Construction
California State University Channel Islands
One University Drive
Arroyo Hall (57 Ventura Street)
Camarillo, CA 93012
Attn.: Alan Paul
E-mail: Alan.Paul@csuci.edu

Subject: Comments on NOA/DEIR Campus Master Plan Facilities Projects – California
State University Channel Islands

Dear Mr. Paul -

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on the subject document. Attached are the comments that we have received resulting from intra-county review of the subject document. Additional comments may have been sent directly to you by other County agencies.

Your proposed responses to these comments should be sent directly to the commenter, with a copy to Kari Finley, Ventura County Planning Division, L#1740, 800 S. Victoria Avenue, Ventura, CA 93009.

If you have any questions regarding any of the comments, please contact the appropriate respondent. Other related questions may be directed to Kari Finley at (805) 654-3327.

Sincerely,



Kim L. Rodriguez
County Planning Director

Attachment

County RMA Reference Number 08-048-1



RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AGENCY
county of ventura

Planning Division

Kimberly L. Rodriguez
Director

DATE: February 4, 2009

TO: Kari Finley
Senior Planner

FROM: Bruce Smith, Manager
General Plan Section

SUBJECT: California State University Channel Islands – Draft Supplemental EIR
Campus Master Plan Facilities Projects

In summary, the proposed project involves a proposal for physical improvements, modifications to existing mitigation measures, and a land conveyance to the California State University Channel Islands (CSUCI) campus. The improvements were previously envisioned under the master plan, however the current designs are more detailed than those previously analyzed, and additional background studies have been conducted. The primary tasks proposed are design details for the roadway access, accompanying bridges and parking; final flood control design; modification of mitigation conditions from prior Certified EIRs to enable structures and lighting supportive of athletic facilities within the 153-acre site; acceptance of conveyance from the County of Ventura of 370 acres adjacent to the north side of the existing campus property; and upgrade of an electrical power substation near the existing cogeneration facility as necessary to handle the campus' increasing electrical demand. The project site is the eastern edge of the Oxnard Plain and the western flank of the Santa Monica Mountains, 1.5 miles south of the City of Camarillo.

A

The Planning Division offers the following comments on the DSEIR.

The project description also states:

"[U]nder the proposed project, the CSUCI would take control of about 370 additional acres, including 279 acres of Ventura County-owned public open space land adjacent to the north side of campus [see Figure 2-3(b)] pursuant to 40 U.S.C. section 550(e). CSUCI proposed to preserve open space and wildlife habitat within the open space conveyance area, while also providing community access and education programs by developing portions into a multi-use regional educational and recreational area, consistent with the previous intended use of this area.

B

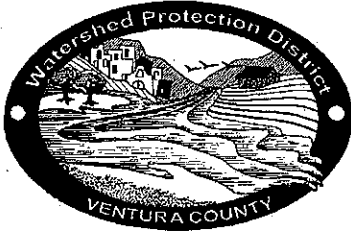
CSUCI would rehabilitate the property with the goal of protecting and restoring natural areas, removing unsafe structures and debris, monitoring and maintaining watershed health, and maximizing multiple-use recreational open space."

The DSEIR does not describe where the additional 101 acres is located and/or the nature of its use. The project description should clarify the location and the intended use of this area. The DSEIR should also evaluate any potential impacts associated with the proposed acquisition and development (if any) of this land.

B

The text goes on to define specific programs, trailhead improvements, potential uses and schedule. When the land conveyance becomes finalized, any proposed improvements or development in the Open Space Conveyance Area will require additional environmental evaluation prior to implementation. The County is particularly concerned with the potential effects on scenic, biological and cultural resources.

C



**Ventura County
Watershed Protection District
Water & Environmental Resources Division
Water Quality Section**

MEMORANDUM

DATE: February 4, 2009

TO: Kari Finley, RMA – Planning Division

FROM: Paul Tantet, Water Quality Section

SUBJECT: 08-048-1; CA STATE UNIVERSITY CHANNEL ISLANDS

Pursuant to your request, this office has reviewed the submittal of the subject CEQA document and offers the following comment(s):

1. As part of the 2004 Master Plan Update, Page 2-9 of the document states that up to 4,142 new parking spaces (two new parking lots) would be developed to serve the new athletic fields and campus core. Although the document claims that these new parking lots would be designed to drain to bio-swales in accordance with current Ventura Countywide Stormwater Quality Urban Impact Mitigation Plan (SQUIMP) standards, it is our opinion that LID practices are far more effective in reducing potential surface water contamination.

As such, the project should additionally require (to the *maximum extent practicable*) all newly designed parking facility to incorporate low impact development (LID) practices such as permeable pavement to promote the infiltration of stormwater into the ground versus discharging to surface water bodies.

If you have questions, feel free to contact me at 662-6737.

D

VENTURA COUNTY
AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICT
Memorandum

TO: Kari Finley/Dawnyelle Addison, Planning DATE: February 3, 2009

FROM: Alicia Stratton

SUBJECT: Request for Review of Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Report
for the California State University Channel Islands 2009 Facilities
Projects, Trustees of California State University (Reference No. 08-048-1)

Air Pollution Control District staff has reviewed the subject draft supplemental environmental impact report (DSEIR), which is a proposal for physical improvements, modifications to existing mitigation measures, and a land conveyance to the California State University Channel Islands (CSUCI) campus. The improvements were previously envisioned under the master plan, however the current design are more detailed than those previously analyzed, and additional background studies have been conducted. The primary tasks proposed are design details for the roadway access, accompanying bridges and parking; final flood control design; modification of mitigation conditions from prior Certified EIRs to enable structures and lighting supportive of athletic facilities within the 153-acre site; acceptance of conveyance from the County of Ventura of 370 acres adjacent to the north side of the existing campus property; and upgrade of an electrical power substation near the existing cogeneration facility as necessary to handle the campus' increasing electrical demand. The project site is the eastern edge of the Oxnard Plain and the western flank of the Santa Monica Mountains, 1.5 miles south of the City of Camarillo.

E

Section 4.2 and Appendix B of the DSEIR addresses air quality issues. We concur with the findings of the discussion in Section 4.2.2, *Impact Analysis and Mitigation Measures*, that significant air quality impacts will not result from implementation of the facilities projects. The mitigation measure described for 09-Impact AQ-1 on Page 4.2-6 will address potential short-term air quality impacts from the grading phase of the project. Operational impacts are expected to be less than significant, based on the open space conveyance trip generation of 14 average daily trips and the fact that the type and intensity of use would remain essentially unchanged. No further mitigation is needed.

If you have any questions, please call me at (805) 645-1426.



**PUBLIC WORKS AGENCY
TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT
Traffic, Advance Planning & Permits Division**

MEMORANDUM

DATE: February 3, 2009

TO: PWA – Planning Division
Attention: Kari Finley

FROM: Nazir Lalani, Deputy Director

SUBJECT: REVIEW OF DOCUMENT 08-048 California State University Channel Islands (CSUCI) 2009 Facilities Projects.

Notice of Availability (NOA) of a Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Report (SEIR). Project is located at the existing CSUCI campus, 1.5 miles south of the City of Camarillo.

Project Applicant: California State University, Channel Islands (VTA Co.)

Lead Agency: **Trustees of the California State University**

Pursuant to your request, the Public Works Agency -- Transportation Department has completed the review for the subject NOA of a Draft SEIR for the CSUCI 2009 Facilities Projects. The proposed project consists of several physical improvements, modifications to existing mitigation measures, and a land conveyance to the CSUCI campus. The improvements were previously envisioned under the Master Plan; however, the current designs are more detailed than those that were previously analyzed, and additional background studies have been conducted. The proposed project encompasses the following primary tasks:

1. Proposed design details for the roadway access, accompanying bridges, and parking, including the following specific potential facility development features in the New Access Road Area: installation of a sanitary sewer line crossing Long Grade Creek, elevated road and parking light fixtures, decrease in planned tree coverage in parking lots ("orchard style plantings"), lighted site monument sign and message board, change in flood protection for the access road from 100 years to 25 years, burial of Southern California Edison (SCE) and Verizon lines, cultural resource mitigation, and substitution of bike lanes on the roadway for separated Class I bike path.
2. Final flood control levee design including lighted bike paths on the new and old levees.

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3. Modification of mitigation conditions from prior Certified EIRs to enable structures and

lighting supportive of athletic facilities within 153-acre site and elsewhere on the campus including: addition of sports field lighting to facilitate use of the fields after dark by the students and the community, potential installation of bleachers at some fields, potential installation of washroom and locker facilities in conjunction with the sports fields, and addition of sport field lights near Potrero Road.

4. Acceptance of conveyance from the County of Ventura of about 370 acres (Camarillo Regional Park) adjacent to the north side of the existing campus property for a multi-use regional education and recreational area consistent with the previous intended use of the area.
5. Upgrade of an electrical power substation near the existing cogeneration facility, as necessary, to handle the campus' increasing electrical demand.

F

We have these comments:

1. We generally concur with the comments in the NOP of a Supplemental EIR for those areas under the purview of the Transportation Department. Impact T-2, page ES-13, of the Executive Summary section provides that the proposed Facilities Project would add infrastructure and increase in use of campus facilities. However, the proposed facilities, including Open Space Conveyance Area, would not result in substantial increase in traffic trips beyond that identified in the 2000 Campus Master Plan because the number of full time equivalent students is not being changed. Therefore, impacts are Class III, Less Than Significant.
2. The proposed project (consisting of improvements, modifications to existing mitigation measures, and a land conveyance) is subject to the terms of agreement provided in the Memorandum of Understanding between County of Ventura, CSUCI Site Authority, and Ventura County Flood Control District dated April 2, 2001, and as amended February 28, 2006. If the proposed improvements, modifications, and land acquisition would result in traffic impacts beyond what is identified in the environmental documents, the applicant will be requested to mitigate these impacts.
3. Please provide us a copy of the Final Supplemental EIR for review when it becomes available.

G

H

Our review is limited to the impacts this project may have on the County's Regional Road Network.

Please contact me at 654-2080 if you have questions.



**County of Ventura
Public Works Agency
Integrated Waste Management Division
MEMORANDUM**

Date: February 4, 2009

To: Kari Finley, Senior Planner
Resource Management Agency, Planning Division

From: Pandee Leachman, Environmental Resource Analyst
Integrated Waste Management Division

Subject: **2009 Facilities Projects - California State University Channel Islands**
RMA Reference No: 08-048-1
Environmental Document Review/ Non-County Project
Notice of Preparation: Draft Supplementary Environmental Impact Report

Lead Agcy: California State University Channel Islands
Contact: Alan Paul

Pursuant to your request, the Integrated Waste Management Division (IWMD) has reviewed the CEQA *Notice of Preparation of a Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Report*, prepared by the Trustees of California State University Channel Islands (CSUCI) for select facilities improvement projects in 2009. As Lead Agency for this project, and in accordance with CEQA, CSUCI has prepared a Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Report (DSEIR) to evaluate the environmental effects associated with a proposed buildout of the campus as envisioned under the CSUCI Campus Master Plan, originally analyzed through an EIR in 1998, and by Supplemental EIRs in 2000 and 2004. The proposed buildout consists of numerous physical improvements to the campus, modifications to existing mitigation measures, and a 370 acre land conveyance to the CSUCI campus that will result in the creation of a multi-use regional educational and recreation area. Also included in the DSEIR are plans for the upgrade of an electrical power substation, new roadway access to the campus, new bridges and parking areas, the installation of a sanitary sewer line, elevated road and parking lot light-fixtures, a reduction in tree coverage in parking lots, new bike lanes on existing roadways, lighted bike paths on old, and new, flood control levees, and the potential installation of bleachers, and washroom and locker facilities at proposed athletic fields.

The Integrated Waste Management Division's (IWMD) comments are limited to the impacts this project may have on the County's permitted solid waste disposal facilities and ability to continue to meet, and exceed, the requirements of the *California Integrated Waste Management Act – Assembly Bill 939*. AB 939 mandates all cities and counties in the state to divert, at minimum, 50% of the solid waste generated within their boundaries from local landfills or face fines of up to \$10,000 per day. To assist the IWMD in meeting the diversion requirements of this law, two Ventura County ordinances were approved by the Board of Supervisors. Ordinance 4308 requires businesses, and residents, to divert landfill bound solid waste through waste prevention activities, reuse, and recycling. Ordinance 4357 requires all

construction and demolition projects to reduce their solid waste generation by recycling, or salvaging for reuse, a minimum of 60% of the project's construction and demolition (C&D) debris. Pursuant to both of these Ordinances, all materials on the "Directors List of Commercial Recyclables" must be diverted from landfill disposal by reuse, recycling, or composting. Included on the "Directors List" are asphalt, concrete, dirt, brush, wood, rocks and greenwaste - all components of proposed projects in the 2009 CSUCI Facilities Buildout project.

The IWMD requests that CSUCI provide specific information in the Draft Supplementary Environmental Impact Report (DSEIR) regarding their plans to manage, and divert from local landfills, tons of recyclable materials on the "Directors List of Commercial Recyclables" that will be generated during this ongoing construction project. To minimize the impact of this project, please include the following in the DSEIR:

1. A specification that all of the soil, sediment, wood-waste and vegetation (i.e., greenwaste) generated during any phase of the proposed Facilities buildout should be reused on-site in a manner approved by the County, or transported to a local, permitted, greenwaste facility for recycling and reuse. Delivery of uncontaminated soil or green waste to a local landfill as *disposal* tonnage is prohibited.
2. A specification that all concrete and asphalt generated during any phase of the proposed Facilities buildout shall be processed and reused on-site in a manner approved by the County, or transported to an approved concrete/asphalt facility in the County for recycling and reuse. Delivery of concrete and asphalt to a local landfill as *disposal* tonnage is prohibited.

Thank you for providing the IWMD with an opportunity to comment on this important environmental project. Please contact me at 805/658-4315 if you have any questions.



**COUNTY OF VENTURA
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AGENCY
PLANNING DIVISION**

M E M O R A N D U M

DATE: February 5, 2009
TO: Kari Finley, Senior Planner
FROM: Christina Danko, Planning Biologist
SUBJECT: Comments on the DSEIR for California State University Channel Islands Facilities Projects (RMA #08-048-1)

Biological Resources – Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

1) The paragraph regarding the coastal California gnatcatcher under Impact BIO-1 states that this species could potentially nest in the habitat on-site, but its presence is unlikely because it has never been observed in the project area. The impact analysis states that "given its lack of presence, no impact to this species is likely." Given that suitable habitat is present, and no presence/absence surveys have been conducted for the coastal California gnatcatcher on this site, there is still some potential for it to be present on the site. A statement of "no impact" needs more supporting evidence. J

2) Mitigation Measure BIO-1(a) requires a survey to locate special-status wildlife species and mark their locations on construction/grading plans, prior to construction. How does this mitigate for potential construction impacts to special-status wildlife? Typically, a biological monitor, with any appropriate permits needed, should survey the construction area prior to construction and relocate special-status wildlife outside of the construction area, which should be fenced to prevent wildlife from returning to the construction area. K

3) Mitigation Measure BIO-1(b) only requires that appropriate incidental take permits are obtained. Does it assume that any actions required by the USFWS would mitigate impacts to the listed species to less than significant? This should be clarified. L

The paragraph immediately following MM-BIO-1(b) states that this mitigation measure provides a "performance standard" to ensure that the impact is mitigated, but the only performance standard is to obtain a permit.

**Location # 1740
800 South Victoria Avenue, Ventura, CA 93009**

4) Impact BIO-4, to sensitive plant communities, is considered “cumulatively significant”, but the mitigation measure defers to future environmental review of future projects to determine the appropriate mitigation measures. Does the project that is being reviewed through THIS environmental document have potentially significant cumulative impacts to sensitive plant communities? If so, the mitigation measures need to be developed now and implemented with this project. For impacts to special-status plants and wildlife, there are specific mitigation measures. Why are there no specific mitigation measures for impacts to sensitive plant communities? Either the impact analysis is unclear, or mitigation is needed.

M

5) The analysis for Impact BIO-6 states that the impact is less than significant, because a new wildlife corridor would be created through the project and a previous mitigation measure regarding night lighting would reduce lighting impacts. First, the mitigation measure for night lighting should be referenced here to make it clear (09-BIO-1(c)). Second, mitigation measure BIO-1(c) states that “lighting near habitat *occupied by special-status wildlife species* shall be shielded and directed away from habitat.” Who will determine which habitats should be protected from night lighting and which habitats do not need protection? This mitigation measure should be revised to state that all night lighting near natural open space should be shielded and directed away from that open space.

N



VENTURA COUNTY
WATERSHED PROTECTION DISTRICT
PLANNING AND REGULATORY DIVISION
800 South Victoria Avenue, Ventura, California 93009
Sergio Vargas, Deputy Director - 805 650-4077

DATE: February 5, 2009

TO: Kari Finley, Case Planner

FROM: Robin Jester, P.E. for Larry Tanouye
Planning and Regulatory – Permit Section

SUBJECT: RMA 08-048. CA. STATE UNIVERSITY
Channel Islands, Facilities Projects

The Watershed Protection District has reviewed the above project and our revised comments are as follows:

The project description includes at least two features that may affect District jurisdictional channels and facilities, as follows.

1. Installation of sewer line across Long Grade Creek
2. Lighted bike paths on new and old levees

No site map or detailed information was provided in the NOP for review. Therefore, our comments are general in nature.

Long Grade Creek is a red-line stream under District regulatory jurisdiction and any work in, on, over, under and across requires a permit from the Ventura County Watershed Protection District. Installation of the sewer line will require an encroachment permit from the District. We suggest the project applicants meet with the District as soon as possible to discuss the potential impacts to this stream. No long-term changes in hydrologic conditions in the creek will be approved by the District; specific hydrology studies may be required. Short-term impacts and engineering design for the sewer line must be reviewed by the District.

It is unclear from the materials presented, which old and new levees are being impacted by the lighted bike paths. The District owns and operates levees critical for life and safety along Calleguas Creek near the university. Any changes to these levees, such as installation of bike paths and lighting must not interfere with operation and maintenance of these facilities or negatively impact the life-safety component. No landscaping with vegetation will be allowed on the levees or within 15 feet of the levee toe as part of this improvement. We suggest meeting with our Operations and Maintenance Division, as well as the Planning and Regulatory Division to fully explore the design opportunities and impact minimization measures for this feature.

End of Text

Letter 3

COMMENTER: County of Ventura Resource Management Agency, Kim Rodriguez,
County Planning Director

DATE: February 5, 2009.

Response 3A

The commenter notes they have reviewed the DSEIR and gives a summation of the project. No response is necessary.

Response 3B

The commenter quotes from the first paragraph under section 2.5.6 on page 2-18 of the DSEIR in Section 2.0 Project Description, stating that the potential future conveyance area consists of about 370 acres, of which 279 acres is Ventura County-owned public open space land. The commenter requests to know where the additional land is that makes up the total of 370 acres (91 acres) and what the uses on that land and associated environmental impacts would be.

The aforementioned paragraph of the EIR directs the reader to Figure 2-3(b), which shows a graphic of the property. The entire acquisition property totals about 370 acres as indicated by adding the individual parcel acreages on Figure 2-3(b). As noted previously in Supervisor Kathy Long's letter, the potential future conveyance property is composed of multiple parcels owned by the County, some of which are under use restrictions of the NPS, and some of which are part of the Camarillo Regional Park, but were purchased by the County from the Operating Engineers. However, all of the properties are subject to various restrictions respecting the land uses. The EIR has been clarified on this point and the following changes have been made in response to this comment.

Figure 2-3(b) has been modified such that the entire parcel is designated as a "restricted use area" rather than having a portion indicated as "federal encumbered property"

The language on page 2-18 of the EIR has been modified to read as follows.

Under the proposed project, the CSUCI would potentially take control of about 370 additional acres, ~~including 279 acres~~ of Ventura County-owned public open space land adjacent to the north side of campus [see Figure 2-3(b)] pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 550 (e).

The uses and associated impacts of the entire 370 acre parcel are the same as analyzed throughout the EIR. No specific projects are proposed within the potential future conveyance area at this time; however, it is reasonably foreseeable that CSUCI would preserve portions of the potential future conveyance area as open space and wildlife habitat and would provide community access and education programs. Other foreseeable improvements for the potential future conveyance area include the rehabilitation of structures, removal of unsafe structures, and restoration of natural areas. Trailheads and parking would be developed at a future date.

An initial study would be required for any potential impacts stemming from planned improvements for the potential future conveyance area.

Response 3C

The commenter asserts that when the land conveyance of the open space conveyance area is finalized, improvements or development will require additional environmental evaluation prior to implementation. The commenter is concerned with the potential effects on scenic, biological, and cultural resources.

At this time there are no specific development proposals for the property. It is reasonably foreseeable that improvements such as trails, restrooms, ADA access, a small greenhouse, and washroom facilities as discussed in Section 2.0 *Project Description*, of the EIR on pages 2-17 and 2-21 could occur in the future to maintain and enhance public access, while increasing the educational opportunities for CSUCI students. If and when any additional improvements to the potential future conveyance property are proposed, the plans or proposals would be evaluated in light of what was analyzed in the 2009 facilities projects EIR. An initial study would be prepared for any project and if there is potential for adverse effects beyond those mitigated in the 2009 Facilities Projects SEIR, additional environmental review in accordance with CEQA would occur. However, at this time, only the potential future conveyance of the property is proposed.

Response 3D

The commenter states the project should require all new parking facilities to incorporate low impact development (LID) practices such as permeable pavement to promote infiltration of stormwater into the ground.

The proposed project would provide stormwater runoff treatment consistent with the most recent Ventura Countywide Stormwater Quality Urban Impact Mitigation Plan (SQUIMP) standards. While it is the commenter's opinion LID practices are more effective in reducing surface water contamination, the project's design proposal of parking lot drainage to bioswales is in accordance with SQUIMP standards and impacts under the proposed drainage design would be less than significant. The preference is noted for consideration by decisionmakers.

Response 3E

The commenter concurs with the findings of Section 4.2.2. regarding the potential for adverse air quality impacts. No response is necessary.

Response 3F

The commenter gives a summary of the project description and states the proposed facilities projects including the potential future open space conveyance area would not result in a substantial increase in traffic trips beyond what was identified in the 2000 Campus Master Plan because the number of full time students is not being changed. The comment is noted and no response is necessary.



Response 3G

The commenter asserts that the proposed project is subject to the terms provided in the MOU between the County of Ventura, CSUCI Site Authority, and the Ventura County Flood Control District as amended February 28, 2006. The commenter further asserts that if the proposed project would result in traffic impacts beyond what was identified in the environmental documents, the University should mitigate these impacts.

The proposed facilities projects would contribute to buildout of the overall master plan as envisioned in the 1998, 2000 and 2004 amendments to the master plan. The proposed improvements would not increase utilization of County roadways to access the site. The project could eventually result in development of trails that would result in an increase of about 14 average daily trips as indicated in Table 4.7-7 in Section 4.7 *Transportation/Traffic*. If in the future any new uses are proposed that could contribute traffic beyond that associated with the 15,000 full time equivalent students (FTES) (A total of 11,750 FTES would be served on site, while 3,250 FTES would be served off site) and approximately 1,500 faculty and staff by the year 2025, additional analysis and environmental review would be initiated. At that time, if new significant traffic impacts were identified, mitigation measures would be required.

Response 3H

The commenter requests a copy of the Final SEIR for review when it becomes available. Copies of the FSEIR will be made available to the County of Ventura staff when the document is available.

Response 3I

The commenter gives a summary of the project description, and summarizes state and local requirements on waste diversion. The commenter requests specific plans to manage and divert from local landfills a range of commercial recyclable materials.

The University 1998 CSUCI Campus Master Plan Program EIR contains mitigation measures to reduce solid waste and sources of solid waste. The CSU system, including CSU Channel Islands, complies with systemwide AB 939 performance standards, which require recycling of construction material. As a state agency the University is not directly subject to County Ordinances. However, through its own practices, the intent of County waste reduction ordinances are being met through CSU systemwide procedures.

Response 3J

The commenter reiterates a portion of the discussion under the second paragraph of the impact discussion for Impact 09-BIO-1 and opines that there is potential for the species to be present onsite because there is Venturan coastal sage scrub habitat present onsite. However, it is emphasized that the discussion on page 4.3-28 concludes no impact is likely because the California gnatcatcher has never been observed in this portion of the Santa Monica Mountains.

Moreover, the letter from the Department of the Interior USFWS concurs with this determination. Please see Letter 1 and response 1B.

Response 3K

The commenter notes that mitigation measure BIO-1(a) requires a survey to locate special status wildlife species prior to any construction or grading activity at the time specific facilities are proposed. The commenter notes the requirement to locate special-status wildlife species within 100 feet of the outer extent of projected soils disturbance and the locations should be clearly marked and identified on the construction drawings and suggests modifying the mitigation measure to require relocation to outside the construction area by a biological monitor with appropriate permits. The mitigation measure BIO-1(a) will be modified as follows in response to this comment.

- 09-BIO-1(a)** Special-status wildlife species surveys shall be conducted within the Open Space Conveyance Area to determine the presence/absence of any endangered, threatened, or otherwise sensitive wildlife species at such time that specific facilities are proposed. Should the survey results conclude the presence of endangered or threatened species, consultation with USFWS or the CDFG will be required to determine whether or not an incidental take permit may be necessary. Also, prior to the commencement of any subsequent grading operations or other activities involving disturbance of natural habitat, a survey would be conducted to locate special-status wildlife species within 100 feet of the outer extent of projected soil disturbance activities, and any special status wildlife species encountered shall be relocated to suitable habitat outside of the fenced construction area by a qualified biologist in accordance with appropriate permits. ~~the locations should be clearly marked and identified on the construction/grading plans.~~ A biological monitor will also be present at the initiation of vegetation clearing to provide an education program to the construction operators regarding the efforts needed to protect special-status wildlife species. Fencing or flagging would be installed around the limits of grading prior to the initiation of vegetation clearing.

Response 3L

The commenter asserts that Mitigation Measure 09-BIO-1(b) only asserts that appropriate incidental take permits be obtained and requests clarification on whether any actions by USFWS would mitigate the impacts to listed species to a level of insignificance. Mitigation measure 09-BIO-1(a) would reduce potential impacts to listed species through the consultation process and/or the preparation of a habitat conservation plan.

The paragraph following mitigation measure 09-BIO-1(a) has been modified to explain that the acquisition of a take permit requires that compensatory mitigation (typically in the form of habitat acquisition and/or restoration) be performed. The modified paragraph follows.

~~As discussed above, incidental take for endangered or threatened wildlife species, such as least Bell's vireo, would be via either the Section 7 consultation process or through the preparation of a Section 10(a) Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP). Measure 09-BIO-1(b) provides a performance standard for the purpose of CEQA so that CSUCI is assured that the overall set of mitigation measures will achieve federal standards for species protection and habitat protection. To determine whether or not impacts can be sufficiently mitigated or whether the project would result in an unavoidable adverse significant impact to species listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), the regulatory framework of the ESA needs to be considered. Acquisition of a take permit requires that the impact be avoided to the extent practicable, that the impact be minimized, or that compensatory mitigation (typically in the form of habitat acquisition and/or restoration) be performed. This establishes performance criteria whereby in the regulatory opinion of the authorizing agency, the impacts to the listed species is reduced such that a finding of "no jeopardy" can be made. The criteria established under this act provides a basis for determining whether or not a significant impact is fully mitigated, and compliance with this regulatory process sufficiently to obtain an incidental take permit indicates that impacts have been reduced to a level of less than significant.~~

Mitigation measure 09-BIO-1(c) would further reduce the potential for adverse effects from lighting and noise on special status wildlife. Additionally, as discussed under Response 1B, Mitigation Measure 09-BIO-1(b) has been expanded and clarified to specifically include least Bell's vireo. Adverse effects to listed plant species would be mitigated through implementation of surveys and avoidance per mitigation measures 09-BIO-3(a-b). The combination of these mitigation measures would reduce the potential for adverse effects to listed wildlife species to a level that is less than significant. Please see additional discussions regarding federally listed species under the responses to Letter 1.

Response 3M

The commenter opines that this EIR should apply mitigation for as-yet unknown impacts associated with potential future development of the conveyance property. Impact statement 09-BIO-4 discusses the potential for adverse effects to Venturan coastal sage scrub habitat, indicating that at the time any specific projects are proposed, additional investigation with respect to adverse effects to Venturan coastal sage scrub habitat be analyzed and mitigated if necessary. At this time there is no footprint to analyze. The potential future conveyance area is 370 acres and there is no specific location or plans for any potential improvements. In accordance with CEQA, this EIR analyzes reasonably foreseeable effects, with a degree of forecasting and specificity appropriate for the scale of individual components (Sections 15144 and 15146 of the CEQA Guidelines) such as the roadway construction project vs. eventual improvement on the potential future conveyance area. This EIR tiers off of previous EIRs for the master plan and future environmental documents will tier off of the analysis in this environmental document. No adverse effects to Venturan coastal sage scrub would occur as a result of the direct physical improvements associated with the 2009 facilities projects. Future projects within the potential future conveyance area would need to be evaluated once there is a specific proposal.

Response 3N

The commenter requests that mitigation measure 09-BIO-1(c) be modified to include natural open spaces and not just near habitat utilized by special-status wildlife species. Mitigation measure 09-BIO-1(c) in addition to mitigation measure 09-AES-2(a) for bicycle path light standards, 09-AES-2(d) for Dark Skies standards, and mitigation measure S-AES-3(a), which requires downward directed light pools and non-glare lighting also would be incorporated into the overall lighting design for the campus. These mitigation measures in combination with the Biological Resources Mitigation Measure 09-BIO-1(c) would reduce the potential for adverse effects to a level that is less than significant. No changes to the EIR are necessary.

Response 3O

The commenter suggests the project applicants meet with the Ventura County Watershed Protection District (District) as soon as possible to discuss the potential impacts to Long Grade Creek. The commenter states no long-term changes in hydrologic conditions in the creek will be approved by the District and short term impacts and engineering design for the sewer line shall be reviewed by the District.

The work adjacent to Long Grade Canyon Creek constructing a new northern levee would result in a greater water storage area during larger flood events as discussed in Section 4.5 *Hydrology and Water Quality* under 09-Impact-HYD-2. This would result in the creation of about 10 acres of wetlands between the existing channel and the proposed new earthen levee, which is a beneficial biological and hydrological impact. The proposed facilities projects will also include a sewer line crossing to connect future restroom facilities with the main campus, as well as two pedestrian bridge crossings and two vehicular bridge crossings as described in Section 2.0 *Project Description*. These projects are all part of the master plan, but would be constructed separately in accordance with design development and funding.

As discussed in Section 2.0 *Project Description*, Phase I of the roadway improvements would consist of one vehicular bridge crossing and one pedestrian bridge crossing. Phase II of the roadway would involve a second pedestrian bridge and vehicular bridge. The sewer line crossing would be constructed in association with development of the restroom facilities for athletic fields. Funding and design development for these improvements is not currently available. CSUCI planning staff will meet with agencies having regulatory jurisdiction over each of the project components, including the Ventura County Watershed Protection District as part of the design and permitting process.

Response 3P

The commenter states it is unclear which old and new levees are being affected by the lighted bike paths. The commenter suggests meeting with the District's Operations and Maintenance Division, as well as the Planning and Regulatory Division to explore designs and impact minimization measures for this feature. Mitigation Measure 09-T-3(b) states the Ventura County Watershed Protection District would be consulted during the design phase of the project to ensure the design does not affect the function or maintenance of the levee.



Office of
AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER

P.O. Box 889, Santa Paula, CA 93061
815 East Santa Barbara Street
Telephone: (805) 933-2926 Ext. 228
FAX: (805) 525-8922

Agricultural Commissioner
Henry S. Gonzales

Chief Deputy
Susan Johnson

January 12, 2009

Letter 4

Alan Paul, Associate Architect
California State University Channel Island
Operations, Planning and Constructin
One University Drive, Arroyo Hall
Camarillo, CA 93012

Subject: Notice of Availability of a Draft Supplemental EIR for California State University Channel Islands 2009 Facilities Projects (SCH # 1999121111)

Dear Mr. Paul:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the sufficiency of the Draft SEIR referenced above.

Project Description: Design details for roadway access, bridges and parking, flood control levee design including lighted bike paths, and modification of prior mitigation measures to allow sports field lighting near Potrero Road and other facilities.

Location: The CSUCI campus is located in the unincorporated area of Ventura County northeast of the intersection of Lewis Road and Potrero Road with primary access at University Drive off Lewis Road.

Comments: The Ventura County Agricultural Commissioner's staff comments on the following topics: Agricultural Soils and Land Use Incompatibility, which includes agricultural water quantity and quality, dust control, solar access, and the potential introduction of pests and diseases.

The Draft SEIR did not identify new or additional impacts to agricultural resources related to the enhanced design information. Prior EIRs for the Campus Master Plan and supplemental information have sufficiently described the impacts to agricultural resources within the master plan area and adjacent properties.

The proposed modifications of the mitigation measures from prior EIRs include additional lighting for sports fields as well as some bleachers, washrooms and locker facilities, which do not create new significant impacts to adjacent off-site agricultural land. However, under the Ventura County Agricultural Policy Advisory Committee Agricultural/Urban Buffer Policy adopted by the committee in 2006, projects for newly created recreation areas next to farmland are now recommended to include a 300 foot setback (or 150 feet with vegetative barrier) between the recreation use area and off-site farm properties. These standards will be included in the Ventura County Initial Study Assessment Guidelines for CEQA evaluations in 2009. The

A

B

Alan Paul [NOA CSUCI]
January 12, 2009
Page 2

proposed revisions do not include the creation of new recreations areas; therefore, no new impacts are associated with these revisions.

This letter has been reviewed by Susan Johnson, Ventura County Chief Deputy Agricultural Commissioner.

If you have any questions about the content of this communication, please contact me at the telephone number or email address below.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Rita Graham
Agricultural Land Use Planner
(805) 933-2926 Ext. 228
rita.graham@ventura.org

B

Letter 4

COMMENTER: County of Ventura Office of Agricultural Commissioner, Rita Graham,
Agricultural Land Use Planner

DATE: January 12, 2009

Response 4A

The commenter describes the proposed facilities projects and plan area location. No response is necessary.

Response 4B

The commenter states under the Ventura County Agricultural Policy Advisory Committee (APAC) Agricultural/Urban Buffer Policy, projects for newly created recreation areas next to farmland are recommended to include a 300 foot setback (or 150 feet with vegetative barrier) between the recreation use area and off-site farm properties. The commenter closes by acknowledging that the proposed revisions do not include the creation of new recreational areas and thus no new impacts would arise. No response is necessary.



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E-mail: kathy.long@ventura.org

February 5, 2009

Mr. Alan Paul, Associate Architect
California State University Channel Islands
Operations, Planning and Construction
One University Drive, Arroyo Hall
Camarillo, CA 93012

Letter 5

Subject: Notice of Availability of a Draft Supplemental EIR for California State University
Channel Islands 2009 Facilities Projects (SCH # 1999121111)

Dear Mr. Paul:

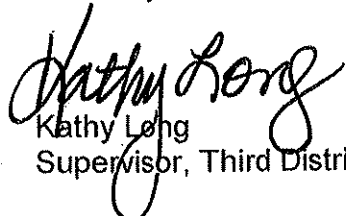
Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Draft SEIR referenced above.

As Ventura County Supervisor representing the Third District, I have been directly involved since 1998 with a concerted effort to facilitate the conveyance of Camarillo Regional Park. In 2004 the California State University Channel Islands, Ventura County Parks Department and I began actively working with the National Parks Service (NPS) and California State Department of Parks and Recreation (CDPR) agencies on conveyance. On January 28, 2009 NPS provided the County with the last approval needed to complete the transfer.

The property consists of several parcels with various restrictions respecting the land uses. All of the parcels including those received from the NPS, the CDPR as well as the property purchased by the County from the Operating Engineers, have been conditioned through the deeds of conveyance to be used for the purposes of a public park.

My office, the County Parks Department and the University have continued to work diligently toward the development of the property in accordance with the state grant contracts, federal program of utilization and deeds of conveyance, I believe a conveyance would be in the public interest and will lead to a beneficial expansion of public-park, recreational activities and the protection of the native habitat areas on the property.

Sincerely,


Kathy Long
Supervisor, Third District

Letter 5

COMMENTER: Board of Supervisors, County of Ventura, Kathy Long, Supervisor, Third District

DATE: February 2, 2009

Response 5

The commenter states the County Parks Department and CSUCI have worked towards the conveyance of the property in concert with the National Parks Service (NPS) and the California Department of Parks and Recreation (CDPR). The commenter further states that NPS provided the County with the last of their approvals necessary for the potential future conveyance on January 28, 2009. The commenter states that the property consists of several parcels with various restrictions respecting the land uses and that all of the parcels including those from NPS, the CDPR and those purchased by the County from the Operating Engineers have been conditioned through the deeds of conveyance to be used for the purposes of a public park. The commenter closes by indicating that the potential future conveyance would be in the public interest and would lead to a beneficial expansion of public-park recreational activities and the protection of native habitat areas on the property. The comment is noted for the record, but no response regarding the EIR is necessary.



February 2, 2009

Mr. Alan Paul, Associate Architect
California State University Channel Islands
Operations, Planning and Construction
One University Drive
Arroyo Hall
Camarillo, California 93012

Letter 6

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Transmitted via email pdf attachment to alan.paul@csuci.edu

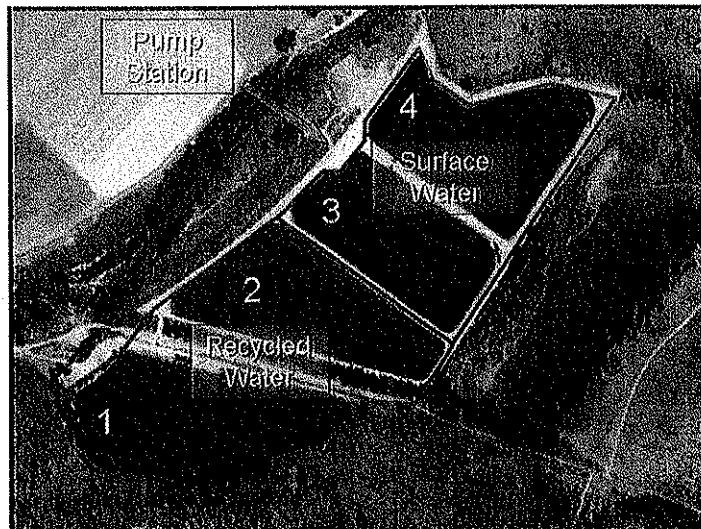
Subject: Request for Comments on Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Report, California State University Channel Islands 2009 Facilities Projects

Dear Mr. Paul,

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the draft Supplemental EIR, CSUCI 2009 Facilities Projects. On behalf of the Camrosa Water District I have the following comments.

In Section 2.0, Project Description, Figure 2-3b illustrates a portion of the Open Space Conveyance Area including a 235.56 acre area highlighted in yellow. Above it is an area outlined in blue that is labeled (NOT A PART). The area encompassed in blue is owned by Camrosa Water District where 3 of 4 surface storage ponds and a pumping plant are located. The fourth pond is located on an easement in the area highlighted in yellow. That area is shown in the figure below and is labeled with the number "1".

A



7385 Santa Rosa Road ■ Camarillo, CA 93012-9284
Phone: (805) 482-4677 ■ FAX: (805) 987-4797
Website: www.camrosa.com

Camrosa Pond #1 is wholly within the site boundary of the Open Space Conveyance Area. Camrosa holds an easement for Pond #1 which is the primary pond for storage of Title-22 treated effluent from the Camrosa Water Reclamation Facility (CWRF). Pond #1 has existing users and active piping facilities. Camrosa requires continued access to Pond #1 to maintain existing operations.

A

On page 2-21, there is a brief discussion of how the Open Space Conveyance Area will be used. The discussion states that "Some minor non-occupancy structures to support the passive activities on the site are anticipated, such as a small greenhouse and washroom facilities equipped with sewer, water and power." It should be noted that the "Conveyance Area" is outside the jurisdictional boundaries of Camrosa Water District and, therefore, water and sewer service is not available from Camrosa Water District to serve this area.

B

In Figure 2-3a (page 5), provides for a sump pump near Long Grade Creek. What is the location of the discharge point for the sump pump shown in the figure? Depending on the height of the proposed levee and discharge point, flooding could occur at the CWRF.

C

Section 4.3, Biological Resources, page 4.3-12 states the "Water and habitat quality within the Creek is relatively poor due to agricultural runoff" The water in Calleguas Creek is from a variety of sources including effluent from the Hill Canyon Wastewater Treatment Plant, effluent from the Camarillo Wastewater Treatment Plant, urban runoff and agricultural runoff. The quality of the water varies greatly depending upon the time of the year and the predominant source.

D

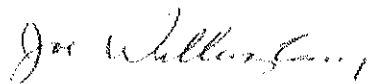
In Section 4.5, Hydrology, page 4.5-2 levees and flooding is discussed. Figure 4.5-1 shows CWRF outside of the flood zone. This may be based on the flood channel north-east of the plant (south-west of the proposed levee). If the flood channel would be breached by extra flow created by the proposed levee, the area of CWRF would be vulnerable.

E

In addition, Camrosa has several pipelines that traverse the 153 acre acquisition area and the farmland to the north of this area. Manhole elevations are set above expected flood depths in those areas. The construction of roads and levees that may alter the area flooded, particularly if it results in higher flood elevations in the vicinity of a manhole, will require raising manholes to elevations above the expected flood depth.

F

Respectfully submitted,



Joe Willingham
Planning and Data Systems Manager
Camrosa Water District

Letter 6

COMMENTER: Camrosa Water District, Joe Willingham, Planning and Data Systems Manager

DATE: February 2, 2009

Response 6A

The commenter notes Camrosa Pond #1 is wholly within the site boundary of the potential future open space conveyance area and that Camrosa holds an easement for Pond #1 which is the primary pond for storage of Title-22 treated effluent from the Camrosa Water Reclamation Facility (CWRF) and Pond #1 has existing users and active piping facilities. The commenter states that Camrosa requires continued access to Pond #1 to maintain existing operations. These comments are recorded for consideration and existing access easements within the conveyance area will remain unchanged with transfer of the conveyance area.

Response 6B

The commenter states the potential future conveyance area is outside the jurisdictional boundaries of the Camrosa Water District and water and sewer service is not available to serve this area. These comments are recorded for consideration. Site suitability for water and septic will be evaluated prior to development of any washroom facilities within the potential future open space conveyance area.

Response 6C

The commenter would like to know where the location of the discharge point of the sump pump show in Figure 2-3(a) will be located because depending on the height and location of the discharge point flooding could occur at the Camrosa Water Reclamation Facility. The preliminary development plans do not as of yet show the precise location of the sump discharge; however, as discussed on page 4.5-2 of the SDEIR it is envisioned that the sump will discharge to the proposed 10-acre wetland creation area proposed between the existing northern levee along Long Grade Canyon Creek and the proposed new levee (also see Figure 2-3a in Section 2.0 *Project Description*). It is also emphasized that the levee along the south side of Long Grade Canyon Creek will be taller than the levees along the north side of Long Grade Canyon Creek such that overflows will be conveyed to the north.

Response 6D

The commenter asserts that the quality of the water within Calleguas Creek is highly variable rather than “relatively poor”, depending on the time of year, since the water comes not only from agricultural runoff, but also as effluent from the Hill Canyon Wastewater Treatment Plant, effluent from the Camarillo Wastewater Treatment Plant, and urban runoff. These comments are noted; however, the characterization of the water quality as relatively poor within Calleguas Creek was made specifically in reference to steelhead trout habitat and was also attributed to

the presence of ruderal or non-native species; therefore no change will be made to this text within the EIR.

Response 6E

The commenter states if the flood channel were breached by extra flow created by the proposed levee, the area of the Camrosa Water Reclamation Facility would be vulnerable to flooding. The proposed levee will be constructed upland of the existing northern levee and would serve to increase the retention capacity of the existing channel through the creation of an additional 10 acres of wetlands as discussed in Section 4.5 *Hydrology and Water Quality* under 09-Impact Hyd-2. The new northern levee will be lower than the southern levee that protects the Camrosa Water Reclamation Facility. The proposed modifications were designed such that other facilities, including the south campus area as well as the Camrosa Water Reclamation Facility would not be exposed to an increase in flooding potential. Please see additional discussion under response 6C.

Response 6F

The commenter states the construction of roads and levees may alter the flood area and if such alterations result in higher flood elevations in the vicinity of a manhole, manholes would be required to be raised to elevations above the anticipated flood depth. It should be noted that the flood elevations on site are different than the flood elevations on record already and that existing Camrosa infrastructure may already be subject to flooding during a 100-year storm pursuant to updated Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) modeling (personal communication, AECOM, February 2009). The University would work with Camrosa Water Reclamation Facility to ensure that project activities do not adversely affect the pipelines and manholes within New Access Roadway Area [see Figure 2-3(a) previously called the 153-acre acquisition area in former EIRs] in conformance with existing easements and agreements.

January 14, 2009

Alan Paul, Associate Architect
California State University Channel Islands
Operations, Planning and Construction
One University Drive
Arroyo Hall
Camarillo, CA 93012

Letter 7

Re: CSUCI 2009 facilities Projects Supplemental EIR

Dear Mr. Paul:

This letter is in response to the Notice of Availability Draft Supplemental EIR. I am commenting on the mitigation measures for Cultural Resources in the document. I have read and reviewed the measures on the online document. I am in agreement with the measures that have been recommended. I have worked as a Native American monitor at this location and in the surrounding area. It is important to me and other Chumash people to have these measures in place to offset any destruction to an area that has many recorded sites in the vicinity. We need to be available should you require information from us.

The area is filled with many pieces of our past. I feel that there are more resources that have not yet been discovered. Preservation of unidentified resources is important factor. I feel that having these mitigation measures in place will help to preserve and treat with respect any remaining Cultural Resources in this sensitive location. Should you need any further assistance, please do not hesitate to call. Thank you.

Sincerely

Charles S. Parra
Ventureno Chumash
P.O. Box 6612
Oxnard, CA 93031
(805) 340-3134 or
(805) 443-8599

Letter 7

COMMENTER: Charles S. Parra, Ventureño Chumash

DATE: January 14, 2009

Response 7

The commenter agrees with the mitigation measures recommended to mitigate the potential affects of the facilities projects to cultural resources in the project area. No response is necessary.

Appendix A



Comments on NOP, Initial Study

APPENDIX A: SCOPING COMMENTS NOP COMMENTS AND INITIAL STUDY

This Appendix A includes a summary of comments received during the scoping meeting, comments on proposed Facilities Projects that were received during the public review period, and the initial study that was prepared in concert with the EIR to address physical environmental impacts pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

Two public scoping meetings were held for the proposed project. The first was held in the evening on October 29, 2008 and the second was held during the school day on November 12, 2008. Seven people attended the October 29th meeting while eight people attended the November 12th meeting. Below is a summary of the comments expressed during each meeting.

October 29th, 2008 Scoping Meeting Comments

- Global Climate Change
- Flood protection to the athletic structures
- Dark Skies relative to Navy operations
- Downstream water quality for Mugu Lagoon

November 19th, 2008 Scoping Meeting Comments

- Additional noise for University Glen from the electrical substation
- Use of lawn and landscaping because of water use, suggested artificial turf
- Treatment of runoff water from roads and parking lots
- Consider permeable paving to reduce runoff
- Address use of open space and sensitive species in newly acquired land and entry road site
- Potential traffic increase the new road would cause
- Safety for bike lanes with respect to lighting





ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER
GOVERNOR

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE of PLANNING AND RESEARCH
STATE CLEARINGHOUSE AND PLANNING UNIT



CYNTHIA BRYANT
DIRECTOR

Notice of Preparation

October 15, 2008

To: Reviewing Agencies

Re: California State University Channel Islands, Facilities Projects Supplemental EIR
SCH# 1999121111

Attached for your review and comment is the Notice of Preparation (NOP) for the California State University Channel Islands, Facilities Projects Supplemental EIR draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR).

Responsible agencies must transmit their comments on the scope and content of the NOP, focusing on specific information related to their own statutory responsibility, within 30 days of receipt of the NOP from the Lead Agency. This is a courtesy notice provided by the State Clearinghouse with a reminder for you to comment in a timely manner. We encourage other agencies to also respond to this notice and express their concerns early in the environmental review process.

Please direct your comments to:

Alan Paul, Associate Architect
Trustees of the California State University
CSU Channel Islands Operations, Planning and Construction
One University Drive, Arroyo Hall
Camarillo, CA 93012

with a copy to the State Clearinghouse in the Office of Planning and Research. Please refer to the SCH number noted above in all correspondence concerning this project.

If you have any questions about the environmental document review process, please call the State Clearinghouse at (916) 445-0613.

Sincerely,

Scott Morgan
Assistant Deputy Director & Senior Planner, State Clearinghouse

Attachments
cc: Lead Agency

**Document Details Report
State Clearinghouse Data Base**

SCH# 1999121111
Project Title California State University Channel Islands, Facilities Projects Supplemental EIR
Lead Agency California State University, Channel Islands

Type NOP Notice of Preparation

Description The project consists of several improvements, modifications to existing mitigation measures, and a land acquisition for the CSUCI campus. The improvements were previously envisioned under the master plan; however, the current designs are more developed than those that were previously analyzed, and additional background studies have been conducted. The proposed project encompasses the following primary tasks:

1. Proposed design details for the roadway access, accompanying bridges and parking, including specific facility development features in the 153-acre area.
2. Final flood control levee design.
3. Modification of mitigation conditions from prior Certified EIRs to enable structures and lighting supportive of athletic facilities within the 153-acre site and elsewhere on the campus.
4. Acquisition of 279 acres of ventura County-owned public space land adjacent to the north side of campus.
5. Development of a Southern California Edison electrical power substation near the existing cogeneration facility.

Lead Agency Contact

Name	Alan Paul, Associate Architect		
Agency	Trustees of the California State University		
Phone	805-437-8422	Fax	
email	alan.paul@csuci.edu		
Address	CSU Channel Islands Operations, Planning and Construction		
City	One University Drive, Arroyo Hall Camarillo	State	CA Zip 93012

Project Location

County	Ventura		
City	Camarillo		
Region			
Cross Streets			
Lat / Long			
Parcel No.			
Township	Range	Section	Base

Proximity to:

Highways	Hwy 101, 1
Airports	
Railways	
Waterways	Long Grade Creek
Schools	CSU Channel Islands
Land Use	

Project Issues Aesthetic/Visual; Biological Resources; Archaeologic-Historic; Toxic/Hazardous; Water Quality; Traffic/Circulation

Reviewing Agencies Resources Agency; Department of Conservation; Department of Parks and Recreation; Central Valley Flood Protection Board; Department of Water Resources; Department of Fish and Game, Region 5; Native American Heritage Commission; California Highway Patrol; Caltrans, District 7; Air Resources Board, Transportation Projects; Department of Toxic Substances Control; Regional Water Quality Control Board, Region 4

Document Details Report
State Clearinghouse Data Base

Date Received 10/15/2008 ***Start of Review*** 10/15/2008 ***End of Review*** 11/13/2008

Resources Agency
☐ Fish & Game Region 2
Jeff Drongesen
☐ Fish & Game Region 3
Robert Floerke
☐ Fish & Game Region 4
Julie Vance
☒ Fish & Game Region 5
Don Chadwick
Habitat Conservation Program
☐ Fish & Game Region 6
Gabrina Gatchel
Habitat Conservation Program
☐ Fish & Game Region 6 I/M
Gabrina Gatchel
Invo/Mono, Habitat Conservation Program
☐ Dept. of Fish & Game M
George Isaac
Marine Region
Other Departments
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Steve Shaffer
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☐ Dept. of General Services
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Veronica Malloy
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Independent Commissions/Boards
☐ Delta Protection Commission
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☐ Office of Emergency Services
Dennis Castrillo
☐ Governor's Office of Planning & Research
State Clearinghouse
☒ Native American Heritage Comm.
Debbie Treadway
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Elizabeth A. Fuchs
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Sharon Howell
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Division of Financial Assistance
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Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB)
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San Francisco Bay Region (2)
☐ RWQCB 3
Central Coast Region (3)
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Teresa Rodgers
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Central Valley Region (5)
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Redding Branch Office
☐ RWQCB 6
Lahontan Region (6)
☐ RWQCB 6V
Lahontan Region (6)
Victorville Branch Office
☐ RWQCB 7
Colorado River Basin Region (7)
☐ RWQCB 8
Santa Ana Region (8)
☐ RWQCB 9
San Diego Region (9)
☐ Other

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
DISTRICT 7, OFFICE OF PUBLIC
TRANSPORTATION AND REGIONAL PLANNING
IGR/CEQA BRANCH
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PHONE (213) 897-6696
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*Flex your power!
Be energy efficient!*

November 3, 2008

IGR/CEQA NOP CS/081044
City of Camarillo
California State University Channel Islands,
Facilities Projects Supplemental EIR
Vic. VEN-34-13.60, SCH# 1999121111

Mr. Alan Paul
Trustees of the California State University
CSU Channel Islands Operations, Planning and Construction
One University Drive, Arroyo Hall
Camarillo, CA 93012

Dear Mr. Paul:

Thank you for including the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) in the environmental review process for the Notice of Preparation (NOP) for a Supplemental Environmental Impact Report (SEIR) for the California State University Channel Islands (CSUCI) Facilities Projects. The project involves various campus facilities including proposed design details for the roadway access, accompanying bridges and parking, bike lanes, and acquisition of 279 acres of Ventura County open space. Based on the information received, we have the following comments:

A traffic study will be needed for projects expected to generate trips, which will have an impact on the State transportation system. State highways which may be impacted by additional traffic to the CSUCI campus include State Route 34 (SR-34) Lewis Road and US-101 Ventura Freeway. The traffic study should include, but not be limited to:

- Trip generation, trip distribution, mode choice, and trip assignment.
- Traffic volumes and level-of-service calculations will be needed for major intersections and for affected freeway on/off-ramps. The traffic analysis will need to include existing, project, cumulative, and project plus cumulative traffic analysis.

The use of the HCM methodology should be used when analyzing mainline freeway operations and impacts to affected freeway ramps. The HCM 2000 methodology should be used when calculating LOS for signalized intersections. For threshold of significance, please refer to the Caltrans Guide for the Preparation of Traffic Impact Studies on the Internet at:

www.dot.ca.gov/hq/traffops/developserv/operationalsystems/reports/tisguide.pdf

We recommend the implementation of a fair-share funding program on a pro rata basis to be used for traffic improvement projects resulting in additional trips generated by the project along with all other proposed and approved projects in the area. Any identified traffic mitigation measures will need to be fully discussed.

"Caltrans improves mobility across California"

Mr. Alan Paul
November 3, 2008
Page Two

We recommend that construction related truck trips on State highways be limited to off-peak commute periods. Transport of over-size or over-weight vehicles on State highways will need a Caltrans Transportation Permit.

If you have any questions, you may reach me at (213) 897-6696 and please refer to our record number 081044/CS.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Elmer Alvarez". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name and title.

ELMER ALVAREZ
IGR/CEQA Program Manager
Office of Regional Planning

cc: Scott Morgan, State Clearinghouse

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 653-4082
(916) 657-5390 - Fax



October 17, 2008

Alan Paul, Associate Architect
Trustees of the California State University
CSU Channel Islands Operations, Planning and Construction
One University Drive, Arroyo Hall
Camarillo, CA 93012

RE: SCH#1999121111 California State University Channel Islands, Facilities Projects Supplemental EIR: Ventura County.

Dear Mr. Paul:

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) has reviewed the Notice of Completion (NOC) referenced above. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) states that any project that causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource, which includes archeological resources, is a significant effect requiring the preparation of an EIR (CEQA Guidelines 15064(b)). To comply with this provision the lead agency is required to assess whether the project will have an adverse impact on historical resources within the area of project effect (APE), and if so to mitigate that effect. To adequately assess and mitigate project-related impacts to archaeological resources, the NAHC recommends the following actions:

- ✓ Contact the appropriate regional archaeological Information Center for a record search. The record search will determine:
 - If a part or all of the area of project effect (APE) has been previously surveyed for cultural resources.
 - If any known cultural resources have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE.
 - If the probability is low, moderate, or high that cultural resources are located in the APE.
 - If a survey is required to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present
- ✓ If an archaeological inventory survey is required, the final stage is the preparation of a professional report detailing the findings and recommendations of the records search and field survey.
 - The final report containing site forms, site significance, and mitigation measures should be submitted immediately to the planning department. All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure.
 - The final written report should be submitted within 3 months after work has been completed to the appropriate regional archaeological Information Center.
- ✓ Contact the Native American Heritage Commission for:
 - A Sacred Lands File Check. USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle name, township, range and section required.
 - A list of appropriate Native American contacts for consultation concerning the project site and to assist in the mitigation measures. Native American Contacts List attached.
- ✓ Lack of surface evidence of archeological resources does not preclude their subsurface existence.
 - Lead agencies should include in their mitigation plan provisions for the identification and evaluation of accidentally discovered archeological resources, per California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) §15064.5(f). In areas of identified archaeological sensitivity, a certified archaeologist and a culturally affiliated Native American, with knowledge in cultural resources, should monitor all ground-disturbing activities.
 - Lead agencies should include in their mitigation plan provisions for the disposition of recovered artifacts, in consultation with culturally affiliated Native Americans.
 - Lead agencies should include provisions for discovery of Native American human remains in their mitigation plan. Health and Safety Code §7050.5, CEQA §15064.5(e), and Public Resources Code §5097.98 mandates the process to be followed in the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a location other than a dedicated cemetery.

Sincerely,

Katy Sanchez
Program Analyst

CC: State Clearinghouse

Native American Contacts

Ventura County
October 17, 2008

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Chumash

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Chumash

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(805) 693-1768 FAX

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This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed SCH# 1999121111 California State University Channel Islands, Facilities Projects Supplemental EIR; Ventura County.

Native American Contacts

Ventura County

October 17, 2008

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Tataviam
Shoshone Paiute
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Janet Garcia, Chairperson

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Chumash

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Chumash

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This list is current only as of the date of this document.

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed SCH# 1999121111 California State University Channel Islands, Facilities Projects Supplemental EIR; Ventura County.



DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

<http://www.dfg.ca.gov>

South Coast Region
4949 Viewridge Avenue
San Diego, CA 92123
(858) 467-4201



November 5, 2008

Alan Paul
Operations, Planning and Construction
California State University Channel Islands
One University Drive
Arroyo Hall (57 Ventura Street)
Camarillo, California 93012

Subject: Notice of Preparation of a Supplemental Environmental Impact Report for the California State University Channel Islands Facilities Project, SCH #1999121111

The Department of Fish and Game (Department) appreciates this opportunity to comment on the above-referenced project, relative to impacts to biological resources. The proposed project is part of an on-going development of the California State University Channel Islands (CSUCI) campus located 1.5 miles south of the City of Camarillo, for which a Final EIR was certified in September 1998 and a Master Plan was adopted by The Board of Trustees. It consists of the following tasks, previously envisioned under the master plan, but with more current designs and additional background studies:

1. Proposed design details for the roadway access, accompanying bridges and parking, including the following specific potential facility development features in the 153-acre area:
 - Installation of a sanitary sewer line crossing Long Grade Creek;
 - Elevated road and parking light fixtures;
 - Decrease in tree coverage in parking lots ("orchard style plantings");
 - Lighted site monument sign and message board;
 - Change in road to 25 year rather than 100 year flood protection;
 - Burial of SCE and Verizon lines;
 - Adoption of a cultural resource mitigation program; and
 - Substitution of bike lanes on the roadway for separated class 1 bike path.
2. Final flood control levee design, including:
 - Lighted bike paths on the new and old levees
3. Modification of mitigation conditions from prior Certified EIRs to enable structures and lighting supportive of athletic facilities within 153-acre site and elsewhere on the campus; including:
 - Addition of sports field lighting;
 - Potential installation of bleachers;
 - Potential installation of washroom and locker facilities; and
 - Addition of sport field lights near Potrero Road.
4. Acquisition of 279 acres of Ventura-County owned public open space land adjacent to the north side of campus;

5. Development of a Southern California Edison electrical power substation near the existing cogeneration facility.

To enable the Department staff to adequately review and comment on the project we recommend the following information, where applicable, be included in the Draft Environmental Impact Report:

1. A complete, recent assessment of flora and fauna within and adjacent to the project area, with particular emphasis upon identifying endangered, threatened, and locally unique species and sensitive habitats.
 - a. A thorough recent assessment of rare plants and rare natural communities, following the Department's Guidelines for Assessing Impacts to Rare Plants and Rare Natural Communities (attachment).
 - b. A complete, recent assessment of sensitive fish, wildlife, reptile, and amphibian species. Seasonal variations in use of the project area should also be addressed. Recent, focused, species-specific surveys, conducted at the appropriate time of year and time of day when the sensitive species are active or otherwise identifiable, are required. Acceptable species-specific survey procedures should be developed in consultation with the Department and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
 - c. Rare, threatened, and endangered species to be addressed should include all those which meet the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) definition (see CEQA Guidelines, § 15380).
 - d. The Department's California Natural Diversity Data Base in Sacramento should be contacted at (916) 324-3812 to obtain current information on any previously reported sensitive species and habitats, including Significant Natural Areas identified under Chapter 12 of the Fish and Game Code. Also, any Significant Ecological Areas (SEAs), Significant Natural Areas (SNAs), or Environmentally Sensitive Habitats (ESHs) or any areas that are considered sensitive by the local jurisdiction located in or adjacent to the project area must be addressed.
2. A thorough discussion of direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts expected to adversely affect biological resources, with specific measures to offset such impacts. This discussion should focus on maximizing avoidance, and minimizing impacts.
 - a. CEQA Guidelines, § 15125(a), direct that knowledge of the regional setting is critical to an assessment of environmental impacts and that special emphasis should be placed on resources that are rare or unique to the region.
 - b. Project impacts should also be analyzed relative to their effects on off-site habitats and populations. Specifically, this should include nearby public lands, open space, adjacent natural habitats, and riparian ecosystems. Impacts to and maintenance of wildlife corridor/movement areas, including access to undisturbed habitat in adjacent areas, should be fully evaluated and provided. The analysis should also include a discussion of the potential for impacts resulting from such effects as increased vehicle traffic and outdoor artificial night lighting.

- c. A cumulative effects analysis should be developed as described under CEQA Guidelines, § 15130. General and specific plans, as well as past, present, and anticipated future projects, should be analyzed relative to their impacts on similar plant communities and wildlife habitats.
 - d. Impacts to migratory wildlife affected by the project should be fully evaluated. This can include such elements as migratory butterfly roost sites and neo-tropical bird and waterfowl stop-over and staging sites. All migratory nongame native bird species are protected by international treaty under the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) of 1918 (50 C.F.R. Section 10.13). Sections 3503, 3503.5 and 3513 of the California Fish and Game Code prohibit take of birds and their active nests, including raptors and other migratory nongame birds as listed under the MBTA.
 - e. Impacts to all habitats from City or County required Fuel Modification Zones. (FMZ). Areas slated as mitigation for loss of habitat shall not occur within the FMZ.
 - f. Proposed project activities (including disturbances to vegetation) should take place outside of the breeding bird season (February 1- August 15) to avoid take (including disturbances which would cause abandonment of active nests containing eggs and/or young). If project activities cannot avoid the breeding bird season, nest surveys should be conducted and active nests should be avoided and provided with a minimum buffer as determined by a biological monitor (the Department recommends a minimum 500 foot buffer for all active raptor nests).
3. An EIR shall describe feasible measures which could minimize significant adverse impacts (CEQA Guidelines §15126.4(a)(1)). Mitigation measures for project impacts to sensitive plants, animals, and habitats should emphasize evaluation and selection of alternatives which avoid or otherwise minimize impacts. Compensation for unavoidable impacts through acquisition and protection of high quality habitat elsewhere should be addressed.
- a. The Department considers Rare Natural Communities as threatened habitats having both regional and local significance. Thus, these communities should be fully avoided and otherwise protected from project-related impacts. The List of California Terrestrial Natural Communities is available on request or may be viewed and downloaded online by visiting the Department's website at http://www.dfg.ca.gov/whdab/html/natural_communities.html.
 - b. The Department generally does not support the use of relocation, salvage, and/or transplantation as mitigation for impacts to rare, threatened, or endangered species. Department studies have shown that these efforts are experimental in nature and largely unsuccessful.
4. A range of alternatives should be analyzed to ensure that alternatives to the proposed project are fully considered and evaluated. A range of alternatives which avoid or otherwise minimize impacts to sensitive biological resources including wetlands/riparian habitats, alluvial scrub, coastal sage scrub, native woodlands, etc. should be included. Specific alternative locations should also be evaluated in areas with lower resource sensitivity where appropriate.
5. A California Endangered Species Act (CESA) Permit must be obtained, if the project has the potential to result in "take" of species of plants or animals listed under CESA, either

during construction or over the life of the project. CESA Permits are issued to conserve, protect, enhance, and restore State-listed threatened or endangered species and their habitats. Early consultation is encouraged, as significant modification to the proposed project and mitigation measures may be required in order to obtain a CESA Permit. Revisions to the Fish and Game Code, effective January 1998, require that the Department issue a separate CEQA document for the issuance of a CESA permit unless the project CEQA document addresses all project impacts to listed species and specifies a mitigation monitoring and reporting program that will meet the requirements of a CESA permit. For these reasons, the following information is requested:

- a. Biological mitigation monitoring and reporting proposals should be of sufficient detail and resolution to satisfy the requirements for a CESA Permit.
 - b. A Department-approved Mitigation Agreement and Mitigation Plan are required for plants listed as rare under the Native Plant Protection Act.
6. The Department opposes the elimination of watercourses and/or their channelization or conversion to subsurface drains. All wetlands and watercourses, whether intermittent, ephemeral, or perennial, must be retained and provided with substantial setbacks which preserve the riparian and aquatic habitat values and maintain their value to on-site and off-site wildlife populations.
- a. The Department requires a streambed alteration agreement, pursuant to Section 1600 et seq. of the Fish and Game Code, with the applicant prior to any direct or indirect impact to a lake or stream bed, bank or channel or associated riparian resources. The Department's issuance of a stream bed alteration agreement may be a project that is subject to CEQA. To facilitate our issuance of the agreement when CEQA applies, the Department as a responsible agency under CEQA may consider the local jurisdiction's (lead agency) document for the project. To minimize additional requirements by the Department under CEQA the document should fully identify the potential impacts to the lake, stream or riparian resources and provide adequate avoidance, mitigation, monitoring and reporting commitments for issuance of the agreement. Early consultation is recommended, since modification of the proposed project may be required to avoid or reduce impacts to fish and wildlife resources.

The Department suggests a pre-project or early consultation planning meeting for all projects. To make an appointment, please call Dan Blankenship, Staff Environmental Scientist, at (661) 259-3750. Thank you for this opportunity to provide comment.

Sincerely,



Edmund J. Pert
Regional Manager
South Coast Region

Attachment

cc: Martin Potter, Ojai
Betty Courtney, Santa Clarita
Helen Birss, Los Alamitos
Jeff Humble, Ventura
Scott Morgan, State Clearinghouse, Sacramento

Attachment

Guidelines for Assessing the Effects of Proposed Projects on Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Plants and Plant Communities

State of California
THE RESOURCES AGENCY
Department of Fish and Game
December 9, 1983, Revised May 8, 2000
Revised October 22, 2008

INTRODUCTION

The following recommendations are intended to help those who prepare and review environmental documents determine **when** a botanical survey is needed, **how** field surveys should be conducted, **what** information should be contained in the survey report, and **who** should be considered qualified to conduct such surveys. Although these guidelines are not mandatory, they are designed to avoid delays caused when inadequate biological information is provided during the environmental review process¹. Their use is intended to maximize the limited resources of the review agencies, to meet the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requirements for adequate disclosure of potential impacts, and to conserve public trust resources.

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME TRUSTEE AGENCY MISSION

The mission of the Department of Fish and Game (DFG) is to manage California's diverse wildlife and native plant resources, and the habitats upon which they depend, for their ecological values and for their use and enjoyment by the public. DFG has jurisdiction over the conservation, protection, and management of wildlife, native plants, and habitat necessary to maintain biologically sustainable populations (Fish and Game Code § 1802). DFG, as trustee agency under CEQA § 15386, provides expertise to review and comment upon environmental documents and makes recommendations regarding potential negative impacts to those resources held in trust for the people of California.

Furthermore, certain species are in danger of extinction because their habitats are threatened with destruction, adverse modification, or severe curtailment, or because of other factors. The California Endangered Species Act (CESA) provides additional protections for such species, including take prohibitions (Fish and Game Code § 2050 *et seq.*). DFG has the authority to issue permits for the take of species listed under CESA, if the take is incidental to an otherwise lawful activity, and DFG has determined that the impacts of the take have been minimized and fully mitigated, and the take would not jeopardize the continued existence of the species (Fish and Game Code § 2081).

DEFINITIONS

Botanical surveys are conducted to determine the potential environmental effects of proposed projects on all special status plants and natural communities as required by law (i.e., CEQA, CESA, and Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA)).

For the purposes of this document, **special status plants** include all species that meet one or more of the following criteria²:

- Listed or proposed for listing as threatened or endangered under ESA or candidates for possible future listing as threatened or endangered under the ESA (50 CFR § 17.12).

¹ DFG issues incidental take permits to allow take of a listed species incidental to an otherwise lawful activity (CESA § 2081(b)). Surveys are one of the preliminary steps to identify the presence or absence of a listed species. It is important that surveys provide sufficient information to allow DFG to formulate measures to ensure that take is minimized and fully mitigated and show that issuance of the take permit will not jeopardize the continued existence of a listed species. The guidelines are designed to increase the likelihood that the necessary information is provided to DFG.

² Adapted from the East Alameda County Conservation Strategy available at http://www.fws.gov/sacramento/EACCS/Documents/080228_Species_Evaluation_EACCS.pdf

- Listed or candidates for listing by the State of California as threatened or endangered under CESA (Fish and Game Code § 2050 *et seq.*). A species, subspecies, or variety of plant is **endangered** when the prospects of its survival and reproduction in the wild are in immediate jeopardy from one or more causes, including loss of habitat, change in habitat, over-exploitation, predation, competition, disease, or other factors. A plant is **threatened** when it is likely to become endangered in the foreseeable future in the absence of protection measures.
- Listed as rare under the California Native Plant Protection Act (Fish and Game Code §1900 *et seq.*). A plant is **rare** when, although not presently threatened with extinction, the species, subspecies, or variety is found in such small numbers throughout its range that it may be endangered if its environment worsens.
- Meet the definition of rare or endangered under CEQA §15380(b) and (d). Species that may meet the definition of rare or endangered include the following:
 - Species considered by the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) to be "rare, threatened or endangered in California" (Lists 1B and 2);
 - Species listed by CNPS as plants about which more information is needed to determine their status (List 3) or plants of limited distribution (List 4) that may warrant consideration on the basis of local significance or recent biological information;
 - Species included on the California Natural Diversity Database's (CNDDB) *Special Plants, Bryophytes, and Lichens List* (California Department of Fish and Game 2008)³.
- Considered a **locally significant species**, that is, a species that is not rare from a statewide perspective but is rare or uncommon in a local context such as within a county or region (CEQA §15125 (c)) or is so designated in local or regional plans, policies, or ordinances (CEQA Guidelines, Appendix G). Examples include a species on the outer limits of its known range, a rediscovery, or a species associated with an unusual soil type.

Special status natural communities are communities that are of highly limited distribution statewide or within a county or region and are often vulnerable to environmental effects of proposed projects. These communities may or may not contain special status species or their habitat. The most current version of the Department's *List of California Terrestrial Natural Communities*⁴ provides the names and status of these communities.

BOTANICAL SURVEYS

It is appropriate to conduct a botanical field survey when:

- Natural (or naturalized) vegetation occurs on the site, and it is unknown if special status plants or natural communities occur on the site, and the project has the potential for direct or indirect effects on vegetation; OR
- Special status plants or natural communities have historically been identified on or in proximity to the project site; OR
- Special status plants or natural communities occur on sites with similar physical and biological properties as the project site.

Botanical surveys should be conducted prior to the commencement of any activities that may modify vegetation, such as clearing, mowing, or ground-breaking activities.

³ As per the DFG or Biodiversity Data Branch (BDB) or current online published lists available at: <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/biogeodata>

⁴ <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/biogeodata/cnddb>

1. SURVEY OBJECTIVES

Field surveys should be conducted in a manner that will locate any special status species as well as any special status natural communities that may be present. Surveys should be **floristic in nature**, meaning that every plant taxon that occurs on site is identified to the species, subspecies, or variety necessary to determine rarity and listing status. "Focused surveys" that are limited to habitats known to support special status species or are restricted to lists of likely potential species are not considered floristic in nature and are not adequate to identify all plant taxa on site to the level necessary to determine rarity and listing status. A complete list of plants and natural communities that occur on the site should be included in every botanical survey report. An indication of the prevalence the species and communities on the site is also useful.

2. SURVEY PREPARATION

Before field surveys are conducted, relevant botanical information in the general project area should be compiled to provide a regional context for the investigators. Generally, vegetation and habitat types potentially occurring in the project area should be identified based on biological and physical properties of the site and surrounding ecoregion⁵, unless a larger assessment area is appropriate. A list of special status plants with the potential to occur within these vegetation types should then be developed. This list can serve as a tool for the investigators and facilitate the use of reference sites; however, special status plants on site might not be limited to those on the list. Field surveys and subsequent reporting should be comprehensive and floristic in nature and not restricted to or focused only on this list. The list of potential special status species, and the list of references used to compile the background botanical information for the site, should be included in the survey report.

3. FIELD SURVEY METHOD

Surveys should be conducted using **systematic field techniques** in all habitats of the site to ensure thorough coverage of potential impact areas. The level of effort required per given area and habitat is dependent upon the vegetation and its overall diversity and structural complexity, which determines the distance at which plants can be identified. Surveys should be conducted by walking over the entire site to ensure thorough coverage, noting all plant taxa observed. The level of effort should be sufficient to provide comprehensive reporting. For example, one person-hour per eight acres per survey date is needed for a comprehensive field survey in a grassland with medium diversity and moderate terrain⁶, with additional time allocated for species identification.

4. SURVEY EXTENT

Surveys should be comprehensive **over the entire site**, including areas that will be directly or indirectly impacted by the project. Surveys should not be restricted to known the California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB) rare plant locations.

5. TIMING AND NUMBER OF VISITS

Surveys should be conducted in the field at the time of year when species are both evident and identifiable. Usually, this is during flowering or fruiting. Visits should be spaced throughout the growing season to accurately determine what plants exist on site. Many times this may involve multiple visits to the same site. (e.g., in early, mid, and late-season for flowering plants) to capture the floristic diversity at a level necessary to determine if special status plants occur⁷. The timing and number of visits are determined by geographic location, the natural communities present, and the weather patterns of the year(s) in which the surveys are conducted.

⁵ Ecological Subregions of California, available at <http://www.fs.fed.us/r5/projects/ecoregions/loc.htm>

⁶ Adapted from U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service kit fox survey guidelines available at www.fws.gov/sacramento/es/documents/kitfox_no_protocol.pdf

⁷ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Survey Guidelines available at http://www.fws.gov/ventura/speciesinfo/protocols_guidelines/docs/botanicalinventories.pdf

6. REFERENCE SITES

When special status plants are known to occur in the type(s) of habitat present in the project area, reference sites (nearby accessible occurrences of the plants) should be observed to determine whether those species are identifiable at the time of the survey and to obtain a visual image of the target species, associated habitat, and associated natural community.

7. SPECIAL STATUS PLANT OBSERVATIONS

The following information should be recorded for locations of each special status plant detected during a field survey of a project site.

- A map showing the species distribution as it relates to the proposed project that includes a delineation of any unoccupied potential habitat;
- The specific site characteristics of occurrences, such as habitat and microhabitat, structure of vegetation, associated species, topographic position, aspect, hydrological characteristics, soil type and texture, soil parent material, and land use/management history;
- A detailed map (1:24,000 or larger) and specific location data for each special status plant population found. Population boundaries should be marked as accurately as possible;
- The number of individuals in each special status plant population as counted (if population is small) or estimated (if population is large);
- If applicable, information about the percentage of individuals in each life stage such as seedlings vs. reproductive individuals;
- The number of individuals of the species per unit area, identifying areas of high, medium and low density of the species over the project site;
- The amount and distribution of occupied and unoccupied suitable habitat;
- Digital images of the target species and representative habitats to support information and descriptions; and
- If the species is associated with wetlands, a description of the direction of flow and integrity of surface or subsurface hydrology; if the species is affected by adjacent off-site hydrological influences, a description of these factors.

8. USE OF EXISTING SURVEYS

For some sites, floristic inventories or special status plant surveys may already exist. Additional surveys may be necessary for the following reasons:

- Surveys are not current (e.g., within the last five years for forested areas⁸); or
- Surveys were conducted in natural systems with frequent annual fluctuations (e.g., vernal pools); or
- Surveys are not comprehensive in nature; or
- Land use, physical conditions of the site, or climatic conditions have changed since the last survey was conducted⁹; or
- Changes in vegetation or species distribution may have occurred since the last survey was conducted, due to habitat alteration, fluctuations in species abundance, or colonization from seed dispersal or seed bank exposure.

⁸ "Guidelines for Conservation of Sensitive Plant Resources Within the Timber Harvest Review Process and During Timber Harvesting Operations", available at <https://r1.dfg.ca.gov/portal/Portals/12/THPBotanicalGuidelinesJuly2005.pdf>

⁹ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Survey Guidelines available at http://www.fws.gov/ventura/speciesinfo/protocols_guidelines/docs/botanicalinventories.pdf

9. NEGATIVE SURVEYS

Adverse conditions may prevent investigators from determining the presence of, or accurately identifying, some species in potential habitat of target species. Disease, drought, predation, or herbivory may preclude the presence or identification of target species in any given year. Investigators should discuss such conditions in the report.

The failure to locate a known special status plant occurrence during one field season does not constitute evidence that this plant occurrence no longer exists at this location, particularly if adverse conditions are present. Visits to the site in more than one year are needed to substantiate a negative survey. For example, surveys in a number of years may be necessary if the species is an annual plant known not to germinate every year. To further substantiate negative findings for a known occurrence, a visit to a nearby reference site may ensure that the timing of the survey was accurate.

REPORTING AND DATA COLLECTION

For comprehensive, systematic surveys where no special status species are determined to be present, reporting and data collection responsibilities for investigators remain as described below, excluding specific occurrence information.

10. FIELD SURVEY FORMS

When a special status plant or natural community is located, a California Native Species (or Community) Field Survey Form¹⁰ or equivalent written report, accompanied by a copy of the relevant portion of a 7.5 minute topographic map with the occurrence mapped, should be completed and submitted to the CNDDB. Locations documented by use of global positioning systems (GPS) should be presented in map and digital form. Data submitted in digital form must include the datum¹¹ in which it was collected. If a previously undescribed, but suspected special status natural community, occurs on the site, it should be documented with a Rapid Assessment or Relevé form¹² and submitted with the CNDDB form.

11. VOUCHER COLLECTION

Voucher specimens provide verifiable documentation of species presence and identification as well as a public record of conditions. This information is vital to all conservation efforts. Voucher collections should be conducted in a manner that is consistent with conservation ethics, and is in accordance with applicable state and federal permit requirements. Voucher collections of special status species (or suspected special status species) should be made only when such actions would not jeopardize the continued existence of the population or species.

Voucher specimens should be deposited at an indexed regional herbarium¹³ no later than 60 days after the collections have been made. Digital imagery can be used to supplement plant identification and document habitat. All relevant permittee names and permit numbers should be recorded on specimen labels. A collecting permit issued by the Habitat Conservation Branch of DFG is required prior to the collection of State-listed plant species.

¹⁰ <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/biogeodata>

¹¹ NAD83, NAD27 or WGS84

¹² <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/biogeodata/cnddb>

¹³ For a complete list of indexed herbaria, see: Holmgren, P., N. Holmgren and L. Barnett. 1990. Index Herbariorum, Part 1: Herbaria of the World. New York Botanic Garden, Bronx, New York. 693 pp. Or: <http://www.nybg.org/bsci/ih/ih.html>

12. BOTANICAL SURVEY REPORTS

Adequate information about special status plants and natural communities present in a project area will enable reviewing agencies and the public to effectively evaluate potential impacts to special status plants or natural communities¹⁴ and will guide the development of minimization or mitigation measures. Reports of botanical field surveys should be included with project environmental documents, and should contain the following information:

a. Project and site description

- A description of the proposed project;
- A map of the project location and study area that identifies landscape features and includes a north arrow and bar scale;
- A written description of the biological setting; and
- A vegetation map that uses the National Vegetation Classification System¹⁵ (e.g., *A Manual of California Vegetation*) and highlights any special status natural communities. If another vegetation classification system is used, the report should reference the system, provide the reason for its use, and provide a crosswalk to the National Vegetation Classification System.

b. Detailed description of survey methodology and results

- Dates of field surveys, name of field investigator(s), and total person-hours spent on field surveys.
- Description of reference site(s), if visited, and phenological development of special status plant(s).
- A list of all taxa occurring on the project area. Plants should be identified to the taxonomic level necessary to determine whether or not they are a special status species.
- Detailed data and maps for all special plants detected. Information specified above in Item 7, Special Status Plant Observations, and Item 10, Field Survey Forms, should be provided for locations of each special status plant detected.
- Copies of all California Native Species Field Survey Forms or Natural Community Field Survey Forms should be sent to CNDDDB and may be included in the environmental document as an Appendix. It is not necessary to submit entire environmental documents to the CNDDDB.
- References cited, list of potential special status species (see Item 2, Survey Preparation), persons contacted, herbaria visited, and the location of voucher specimens.

c. Assessment of potential impacts

- A map showing the distribution of special status plants or natural communities, in relation to proposed activities.
- A discussion of the significance of special status plant populations in the project area considering nearby populations and total species distribution.
- A discussion of direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts to the plants and natural communities.
- A discussion of the degree of impact, if any, of the proposed project as it relates to unoccupied potential habitat of the species.
- Immediacy of potential impacts.
- Recommended measures to avoid or minimize, or mitigate impacts.

¹⁴ As per the DFG or Biodiversity Data Branch (BDB) or current online published guidelines. For Timber Harvest Plans (THPs) please refer to the "Guidelines for Conservation of Sensitive Plant Resources Within the Timber Harvest Review Process and During Timber Harvesting Operations", available at <https://r1.dfg.ca.gov/portal/Portals/12/THPBotanicalGuidelinesJuly2005.pdf>

¹⁵ <http://biology.usgs.gov/npsveg/hvcs.html>

QUALIFICATIONS

Botanical consultants should possess the following qualifications:

- Knowledge of plant taxonomy and natural community ecology;
- Familiarity with the plants of the area, including special status species;
- Experience conducting floristic field surveys or experience with floristic surveys conducted under the direction of an experienced surveyor;
- Familiarity with the appropriate state and federal statutes related to plants and plant collecting; and,
- Experience with analyzing impacts of development on native plant species and natural communities.

SUGGESTED REFERENCES

- Bonham, C.D. 1988. Measurements for Terrestrial Vegetation John Wiley and Sons, Inc.
- California Native Plant Society. Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California
- California Natural Diversity Database. Most recent version. Special Vascular Plants, Bryophytes and Lichens List. Updated quarterly. Available at www.dfg.ca.gov
- Elzinga, C.L., D.W. Salzer, and J. Willoughby, 1998, "Measuring and Monitoring Plant Populations," U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management.
- Mueller-Dombois, D. and H. Ellenberg. 1974. Aims and Methods of Vegetation Ecology. John Wiley and Sons, Inc.
- Sawyer J. and T. Keeler-Wolf. 2005. A Manual of California Vegetation.
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Guidelines for Conducting and Reporting Botanical Inventories for Federally Listed Plants on the Santa Rosa Plain.
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Guidelines for Conducting and Reporting Botanical Inventories for Federally Listed Proposed and Candidate Plants.
- Van der Maarel, Eddy. 2005. Vegetation Ecology.



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Ventura Fish and Wildlife Office
2493 Portola Road, Suite B
Ventura, California 93003



IN REPLY REFER TO:
2009-FA-0010

November 4, 2008

Alan Paul, Associate Architect
Operations, Planning and Construction
California State University Channel Islands
One University Drive
Arroyo Hall (57 Ventura Street)
Camarillo, California 93012

Subject: Notice of Preparation of a Supplemental Environmental Impact Report for the California State University Channel Islands Facilities Projects, Ventura County, California

Dear Mr. Paul:

This letter responds to your request for comments on the Notice of Preparation of a Supplemental Environmental Impact Report (SEIR) for the California State University Channel Islands (CSUCI) facilities projects. The Notice of Preparation was dated October 9, 2008, and received in our office on October 14, 2008. The proposed projects are located 1.5 miles south of the city of Camarillo, on the existing CSUCI campus. The proposed projects consist of several construction activities, modifications to existing mitigation measures, and a land acquisition for the CSUCI campus envisioned under the CSUCI Master Plan. The Master Plan was certified under a Final EIR in 1998. The SEIR will have additional detail to the previous California Environmental Quality Act documents.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) responsibilities include administering the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Act), including sections 7, 9, and 10. Section 9 of the Act prohibits the taking of any federally listed endangered or threatened species. Section 3(18) of the Act defines take to mean to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct. Service regulations (50 CFR 17.3) define harm to include significant habitat modification or degradation which actually kills or injures wildlife by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns, including breeding, feeding or sheltering. Harassment is defined by the Service as an intentional or negligent action that creates the likelihood of injury to wildlife by annoying it to such an extent as to significantly disrupt normal behavioral patterns which include, but are not limited to breeding, feeding, or sheltering. The Act provides for civil and criminal penalties for the unlawful taking of listed species.

Exemptions to the prohibitions against take in the Act may be obtained through coordination with the Service in two ways. If a project is to be funded, authorized, or carried out by a Federal agency and may affect a listed species, the Federal agency must consult with the Service, pursuant to section 7(a)(2) of the Act. If the proposed project does not involve a Federal agency, but may result in the take of a listed animal species, the project proponent should apply to the Service for an incidental take permit, pursuant to section 10(a)(1)(B) of the Act. To qualify for the permit, you would need to submit an application to the Service together with a habitat conservation plan (HCP) that describes, among other things, how the impacts of the proposed taking of federally listed species would be minimized and mitigated and how the plan would be funded. A complete description of the requirements for a HCP can be found at 50 CFR 17.32.

From the information presented in the NOP, we are unable to determine if the proposed project would substantially affect federally listed or candidate species that could occur on the project site. To assist the Service in adequately evaluating the proposed project from the standpoint of fish and wildlife protection, we offer the following comments and recommendations:

1. We recommend that a botanical survey of the proposed project site be conducted in spring when both annual and perennial plant species are detectable. This survey should include focused searches for the federally endangered Branton's milk-vetch (*Astragalus brantonii*), Lyon's pentachaeta (*pentachaeta lyonii*), the threatened Marcescent dudleya (*Dudleya cymosa marcescens*), and Santa Monica Mountains dudleya (*Dudleya cymosa ovatifolia*). We are enclosing a copy of the Service's guidelines for conducting and reporting botanical inventories for federally listed, proposed, and candidate plants.
2. The SEIR should identify the plant communities exist in the vicinity of the project site. Coastal sage scrub and cactus scrub plant communities provide suitable habitat for the federally threatened coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*). If coastal sage scrub or cactus scrub habitat exists on site, the SEIR should specify if the vegetation would be affected directly or indirectly by the proposed project. In addition, Service protocol surveys should be conducted for the coastal California gnatcatcher if this vegetation occurs. This will help the Service to evaluate the likelihood that the coastal California gnatcatcher may be affected by the proposed project.
3. The NOP states that the proposed project occurs within a floodplain and a portion of the construction activities would occur in Long Grade Creek. If riparian vegetation exists within the vicinity of the site, we recommend that Service level protocol surveys be conducted for the federally endangered least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*). Our records indicate that the least Bell's vireo have been identified approximately 2.75 miles away in the upper Conejo Creek.

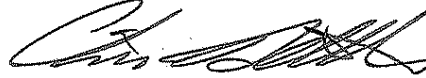
Based on our conservation responsibilities and management authority for migratory birds under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) of 1918, as amended (16 U.S.C. 703 *et seq.*), we are concerned about potential impacts the proposed project may have on migratory birds in the area. Under the MBTA, nests (nests with eggs or young) of migratory birds may not be harmed, nor

may migratory birds be killed. Such destruction may be in violation of the MBTA. Therefore, we recommend a qualified biologist survey the area for nests prior to land clearing. If nests are located, or if other evidence of nesting (i.e., mated pairs, territorial defense, carrying nesting material, transporting food) is observed, a protective buffer (the size depending on the habitat requirements of the species) should be delineated and the entire area avoided to prevent destruction or disturbance to nests until they are no longer active.

Lastly, we recommend that you review information in the California Department of Fish and Game's (CDFG) Natural Diversity Data Base and that you contact the CDFG at (916) 324-3812 for information on other species of concern that may occur in this area. We appreciate the opportunity to provide comments on the proposed project and look forward to working with you and the applicants in the future.

If you have any questions regarding this matter, please contact Colleen Mehlberg of our staff at (805) 644-1766, extension 221.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Chris Dellith", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Chris Dellith
Senior Biologist

Enclosure

Guidelines for Conducting and Reporting Botanical Inventories for Federally Listed, Proposed and Candidate Plants

These guidelines describe protocols for conducting botanical inventories for federally listed, proposed and candidate plants, and describe minimum standards for reporting results. The Service will use, in part, the information outlined below in determining whether the project under consideration may affect any listed, proposed, or candidate plants, and in determining the direct, indirect, and cumulative effects.

Field inventories should be conducted in a manner that will locate listed, proposed, or candidate species (target species) that may be present. The entire project area requires a botanical inventory, except developed agricultural lands. The field investigator(s) should:

1. Conduct inventories at the appropriate times of year when target species are present and identifiable. Inventories will include all potential habitats. Multiple site visits during a field season may be necessary to make observations during the appropriate phenological stage of all target species.
2. If available, use a regional or local reference population to obtain a visual image of the target species and associated habitat(s). If access to reference populations(s) is not available, investigators should study specimens from local herbaria.
3. List every species observed and compile a comprehensive list of vascular plants for the entire project site. Vascular plants need to be identified to a taxonomic level which allows rarity to be determined.
4. Report results of botanical field inventories that include:
 - a. a description of the biological setting, including plant community, topography, soils, potential habitat of target species, and an evaluation of environmental conditions, such as timing or quantity of rainfall, which may influence the performance and expression of target species
 - b. a map of project location showing scale, orientation, project boundaries, parcel size, and map quadrangle name
 - c. survey dates and survey methodology(ies)
 - d. if a reference population is available, provide a written narrative describing the target species reference population(s) used, and date(s) when observations were made
 - e. a comprehensive list of all vascular plants occurring on the project site for each habitat type
 - f. current and historic land uses of the habitat(s) and degree of site alteration
 - g. presence of target species off-site on adjacent parcels, if known

- h. an assessment of the biological significance or ecological quality of the project site in a local and regional context
- 5. If target species is (are) found, report results that additionally include:
 - a. a map showing federally listed, proposed and candidate species distribution as they relate to the proposed project
 - b. if target species is (are) associated with wetlands, a description of the direction and integrity of flow of surface hydrology. If target species is (are) affected by adjacent off-site hydrological influences, describe these factors.
 - c. the target species phenology and microhabitat, an estimate of the number of individuals of each target species per unit area; identify areas of high, medium and low density of target species over the project site, and provide acres of occupied habitat of target species. Investigators could provide color slides, photos or color copies of photos of target species or representative habitats to support information or descriptions contained in reports.
 - d. the degree of impact(s), if any, of the proposed project as it relates to the potential unoccupied habitat of target habitat.
- 6. Document findings of target species by completing California Native Species Field Survey Form(s) and submit form(s) to the Natural Diversity Data Base. Documentation of determinations and/or voucher specimens may be useful in cases of taxonomic ambiguities, habitat or range extensions.
- 7. Report as an addendum to the original survey, any change in abundance and distribution of target plants in subsequent years. Project sites with inventories older than 3 years from the current date of project proposal submission will likely need an additional survey. Investigators need to assess whether an additional survey(s) is (are) needed.
- 8. Adverse conditions may prevent investigator(s) from determining presence or identifying some target species in potential habitat(s) of target species. Disease, drought, predation, or herbivory may preclude the presence or identification of target species in any year. An additional botanical inventory(ies) in a subsequent year(s) may be required if adverse conditions occur in a potential habitat(s). Investigator(s) may need to discuss such conditions.
- 9. Guidance from California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) regarding plant and plant community surveys can be found in Guidelines for Assessing the Effects of Proposed Developments on Rare and Endangered Plants and Plant Communities, 1984. Please contact the CDFG Regional Office for questions regarding the CDFG guidelines and for assistance in determining any applicable State regulatory requirements.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AGENCY
county of ventura

Planning Division

Kimberly L. Rodriguez
Director

November 3, 2008

Mr. Alan Paul
Associate Architect
Operations, Planning and Construction
California State University Channel Islands
One University Drive
Arroyo Hall (57 Ventura Street)
Camarillo, CA 93012

alan.paul@csuci.edu

SUBJECT: California State University Channel Islands – NOP Supplemental EIR
Campus Master Plan Facilities Projects

Dear Mr. Paul:

Thank you for providing the Ventura County Planning Division an opportunity to review the NOP for the subject project. We received the notice on October 14, 2008. The stated response due date is within 30 days from receipt of the notice or by November 4th, 2008. Because the proposed project is located within the unincorporated areas of the county, the County of Ventura has several potential responsible agencies.

In our review, we found that there is insufficient data provided in the NOP to provide a meaningful response. Section 15082(a) (1) of the State CEQA Guidelines states: "The notice of preparation shall provide the responsible and trustee agencies and the Office of Planning and Research with sufficient information describing the project and the potential environmental effects to enable the responsible agencies to make a meaningful response. At a minimum, the information shall include:

- (A) Description of the project,
- (B) Location of the project...., and
- (C) Probable environmental effects of the project."

The project description included in the notice of preparation indicates "The projects consist of several improvements, modifications to existing mitigation measures, and a land acquisition for the CSUCI campus. The improvements were previously envisioned under the master plan; however, the current designs are more developed than those that were previously analyzed, and additional background studies have been conducted...." The description goes on to include a list of "primary tasks". While the primary tasks list includes a list of proposed design details, it leaves the reviewer with more questions than answers.

Mr. Alan Paul

November 3, 2008
Page 2

Regional location and project vicinity maps were provided but there is no master plan or other proposed project map. The maps do not indicate the location of, and there is no explanation of the proposed use of the 279 acres that is proposed to be acquired. Further, the project description does not explain what the mitigation measures are that are proposed to be modified.

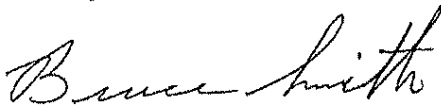
The Ventura County Planning Division is charged with coordinating environmental review on projects from outside agencies. Therefore, in addition to the Planning Division's primary areas of concern such as land use, biology, and resources to name a few, other areas that we coordinate include air quality, environmental health and public works agency issues.

At minimum, the NOP should provide copies of the currently adopted Master Plan map(s) and a detailed description (preferably with a map) of the proposed changes to the Master Plan, a detailed description of the location and proposed use of the 279 acres of land to be acquired, and a detailed description of the current mitigation measures and the respective proposed changes. In addition, the location and a description of the electrical substation should also be included, as well as a description of the flood control levee design.

Due to the insufficient amount of information provided in the notice of preparation, we respectfully request that the detailed information indicated above be provided and an extension to the response period be granted to allow time to provide meaningful comments.

Thank you again for the opportunity to review this project. If you have any questions you may contact me at (805)654-2497.

Sincerely,



Bruce Smith, Manager
General Plan Section

cc Board of Supervisors
Marty Robinson, County CEO
Chris Stephens, County RMA Director
Kim Rodriguez, County Planning Director

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AGENCY
county of ventura

Planning Division

Kimberly L. Rodriguez
Director

November 4, 2008

Operations, Planning and Construction
California State University Channel Islands
One University Drive
Arroyo Hall (57 Ventura Street)
Camarillo, CA 93012
Attn.: Alan Paul

E-mail: Alan.Paul@csuci.edu


Subject: Comments on NOP Supplemental EIR Campus Master Plan Facilities Projects
– California State University Channel Islands

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on the subject document. Attached are the comments that we have received resulting from intra-county review of the subject document. Additional comments may have been sent directly to you by other County agencies.

Your proposed responses to these comments should be sent directly to the commenter, with a copy to Kari Finley, Ventura County Planning Division, L#1740, 800 S. Victoria Avenue, Ventura, CA 93009.

If you have any questions regarding any of the comments, please contact the appropriate respondent. Other related questions may be directed to Kari Finley at (805) 654-3327.

Sincerely,



Kim L. Rodriguez
County Planning Director

Attachment

County RMA Reference Number 08-048

VENTURA COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

BOB ROPER
County Fire Chief



165 Durley Avenue
Camarillo, CA 93010-8586
(805) 389-9710
FAX (805) 388-4364

October 27, 2008

Alan Paul, Associate Architect
Operations, Planning and Construction
California State University Channel Islands
One University Drive
Arroyo Hall (57 Ventura Street)
Camarillo, CA 93012

Subject: 2009 SEIR Response

The Ventura County Fire Protection District is providing this letter to document its concerns with the continued population growth and facility expansion at CSUCI without adequate fire/rescue services.

For many years, and as documented in previous Ventura County Grand Jury reports, CSUCI has not provided adequate fire/rescue service enhancements commensurate with the risk exposure at CSUCI. Early discussions with CSUCI staff encouraged the installation of fire sprinklers in all new construction and the operation of an on-site/campus fire station. Fire sprinklers have only been installed in certain State Fire Marshal-regulated buildings and not throughout new and existing structures. The initial fire station contract was cancelled and now the Fire District responds from our existing facilities in Camarillo. The average response time is 18-20 minutes, which is outside of the national standard of five minutes. As continued campus growth occurs and associated calls for service, Fire District resources are drawn out of the City of Camarillo, thus exposing city residents to longer response times.

As the "Notice of Preparation" indicates hazardous materials are associated with this expansion plan, no one from CSUCI has approached the Fire District with any details about the contents and hazards. There needs to be complete disclosure for the first responders and CSUCI should provide data within the County's CUPA program.

Committed to Excellence . . . Delivered with Pride

Providing protection and preservation of life, property and environment to: The Cities of Camarillo, Moorpark, Ojai, Port Hueneme, Simi Valley, Thousand Oaks, and the unincorporated areas of Ventura County.

I request that these general comments be included within the 2009 SEIR process. The Fire District is willing to meet with CSUCI staff to better understand how CSUCI plans on mitigating these issues.

I may be contacted at (805) 389-9700 for questions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "B. Roper", with a horizontal line extending to the right.

BOB ROPER
Fire Chief

c: Peter Foy, Board Chair
Steve Bennett, Director
John Flynn, Director
Linda Parks, Director
Kathy Long, Director
Marty Robinson, CEO
Chris Stephens, RMA
Noel Klebaum, County Counsel
Jerry Bankston, Camarillo City Manager



Ventura County
Air Pollution
Control District

669 County Square Drive
Ventura, California 93003

tel 805/645-1400
fax 805/645-1444
www.vcapcd.org

Michael Villegas
Air Pollution Control Officer

October 27, 2008

Alan Paul, Associate Architect
Operations, Planning and Construction
California State University Channel Islands
One University Drive
Arroyo Hall (57 Ventura Street)
Camarillo, CA 93012

Subject: Review of Notice of Preparation for the Supplemental Environmental
Impact Report for the California State University Channel Islands
Facilities Projects, Ventura County

Dear Mr. Paul:

Air Pollution Control District staff has reviewed the subject notice of preparation (NOP) for the supplemental environmental impact report (SEIR), which is a proposal for several improvements, modifications to existing mitigation measures, and a land acquisition for the CSUCI campus. The project location is the CSUCI campus, consisting of 823 acres located 1.5 miles south of the City of Camarillo. The proposed project is part of the ongoing development of the CSUCI campus and responds to evolving planning goals and market conditions relevant to that development.

District staff recommends that the air quality section of the draft SEIR be prepared in accordance with the 2003 *Ventura County Air Quality Assessment Guidelines* (2003 Guidelines). A copy of the 2003 Guidelines can be accessed from the downloadable materials section of the APCD website at www.vcapcd.org. Specifically, the air quality assessment should consider reactive organic compound and nitrogen oxide emissions from all project-related motor vehicles and construction equipment. Additionally, the air quality assessment should consider potential impacts from fugitive dust, including PM10, that will be generated by construction activities.

If project-related air quality impacts are deemed significant, appropriate mitigation measures should be identified and included in the environmental impact report.

If you have any questions, please call me at (805) 645-1426.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Alicia Stratton".

Alicia Stratton
Planning and Monitoring Division



VENTURA COUNTY
WATERSHED PROTECTION DISTRICT
PLANNING AND REGULATORY DIVISION
800 South Victoria Avenue, Ventura, California 93009
Sergio Vargas, Deputy Director - 805 650-4077

DATE: October 30, 2008

TO: Kari Finley, Case Planner

FROM: Sergio Vargas, P.E. – Deputy Director
Planning and Regulatory

SUBJECT: RMA 08-048. CA. STATE UNIVERSITY
Channel Islands, Facilities Projects

The Watershed Protection District has reviewed the above project and our comments are as follows:

The project description includes at least two features that may affect District jurisdictional channels and facilities, as follows.

1. Installation of sewer line across Long Grade Creek
2. Lighted bike paths on new and old levees

No detailed information was provided in the NOP for review. Therefore, our comments are general in nature.

Long Grade Creek is a red-line stream under District regulatory jurisdiction. Installation of the sewer line will require an encroachment permit from the District. We suggest the project applicants meet with the District as soon as possible to discuss the potential impacts to this stream. No long-term changes in hydrologic conditions in the creek will be approved by the District; specific hydrology studies may be required. Short-term impacts and engineering design for the sewer line must be reviewed by the District.

The District owns and operates levees critical for life and safety along Calleguas Creek near the university. Any changes to these levees, such as installation of bike paths must not interfere with operation and maintenance of these facilities. No landscaping with vegetation will be allowed on the levees as part of this improvement. We suggest meeting with our Operations and Maintenance Division, as well as the Planning and Regulatory Division to fully explore the design opportunities and impact minimization measures for this feature.

End of Text



**PUBLIC WORKS AGENCY
TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT
Traffic, Advance Planning & Permits Division**

MEMORANDUM

DATE: November 4, 2008

TO: PWA – Planning Division
Attention: Kari Finley

FROM: Nazir Lalani, Deputy Director

SUBJECT: REVIEW OF DOCUMENT 08-048

Notice of Preparation (NOP) of a Supplemental Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the California State University Channel Islands Facilities Projects. Project is located at the existing CSUCI campus, 1.5 miles south of the City of Camarillo. Project Applicant: California State University, Channel Islands (VTA Co.)
Lead Agency: Trustees of the California State University

Pursuant to your request, the Public Works Agency -- Transportation Department has completed the review for the subject NOP of a Supplemental EIR for the CSUCI Facilities Projects. The proposed project consists of several improvements, modifications to existing mitigation measures, and a land acquisition for the CSUCI campus. The improvements were previously envisioned under the Master Plan; however, the current designs are more developed than those that were previously analyzed, and additional background studies have been conducted. The proposed project encompasses the following primary tasks.

1. Proposed design details for the roadway access, accompanying bridges and parking, including the following specific potential facility development features in the 153-acre area: installation of a sanitary sewer line crossing Long Grade Creek, elevated road and parking light fixtures, decrease in tree coverage in parking lots ("orchard style plantings"), lighted site monument sign and message board, change in road to 25 year rather than 100 year flood protection, burial of Southern California Edison (SCE) and Verizon lines, adoption of a cultural resource mitigation program, and substitution of bike lanes on the roadway for separated class I bike path.
2. Final flood control levee design including lighted bike paths on the new and old levees.
3. Modification of mitigation conditions from prior Certified EIRs to enable structures and lighting supportive of athletic facilities within 153-acre site and elsewhere on the campus including addition of sports field lighting, potential installation of bleachers, washroom, and locker facilities, and addition of sport field lights near Potrero Road.
4. Acquisition of 279 acres of Ventura County-owned public open space land adjacent to the north side of campus.

5. Development of a SCE electrical power substation near the existing cogeneration facility.

We have the following comments:

1. We generally concur with the comments in the NOP of a Supplemental EIR for those areas under the purview of the Transportation Department. No project specific impacts on County roadways were identified in the NOP of a Supplemental EIR.
2. The proposed project (consisting of improvements, modifications to existing mitigation measures, and a land acquisition) is subject to the terms of agreement provided in the Memorandum of Understanding between County of Ventura, CSUCI Site Authority, and Ventura County Flood Control District dated April 2, 2001, and as amended February 28, 2006. If the proposed improvements, modifications, and land acquisition would result in traffic impacts beyond that what is identified in the environmental documents, the applicant will be requested to mitigate these impacts.
3. Please provide us a copy of the Supplemental EIR for review when it becomes available.

Our review is limited to the impacts this project may have on the County's Regional Road Network.

Please contact me at 654-2080 if you have questions.

F:\transport\LanDev\Non_County\08-048.doc

November 3, 2008

RE: VCCool's Response to California State University Channel Island Parking Proposal

VCCOOL (Ventura Climate Care Options Organized Locally), is a Ventura County global warming action group with over 380 members. Our mission is to address climate change by promoting a green economy and sustainable lifestyle. As such, we appreciate the opportunity to share our ideas with you on this issue.

We understand that California State University Channel Island (CSUCI) is planning construction of a 1000 space parking lot on agricultural and open space land in Camarillo. As a successful and growing university, we appreciate the need to provide convenient and efficient access to the campus. We feel this objective can and should be met with an approach that takes into consideration the broader AB-32 climate change goals and requirements to which the State of California is committed.

AB-32, the California Global Warming Act, specifies that California will reduce its greenhouse gases to 1990 levels by the year 2020. Thirty eight percent of greenhouse gases result from transportation, and the private automobile is the single largest contributor. Reduction of vehicle miles travelled (VMT) is a key component in the strategy to comply with AB-32 requirements. Our concern is that rolling out an additional 1000 parking spaces on agricultural lands is contrary to that goal. We must move toward a sustainable infrastructure that includes alternatives to the private automobile.

VCCOOL offers the following green alternatives to the current project for your review:

1. Reduce the number of parking spaces required by actively promoting alternatives to the private automobile. There are numerous options that can be pursued to reduce VMT. These include the promotion of light rail, buses, vanpooling and carpooling, and bicycling. We encourage the Final Environmental Impact Report to include a VMT reduction program as a component of this project.
2. Consider the installation of a stacked parking structure in lieu of surface parking. A parking structure with four or five levels would have a smaller footprint and would preserve valuable farm land in close proximity to urban areas.

3. Raise parking rates to cover the cost of the more expensive structure and to discourage the use of the private automobile. Due to the cost of building and maintaining a parking structure, parking rates should be increased to cover this additional expense. In addition, direct payment for parking each time the structure is accessed rather than a monthly access fee would reduce individual trips more effectively.

4. Plant trees around parking structures or within parking lots to minimize the heat island effect. Trees remove CO₂ while they grow and improve the aesthetics of parking areas.

5. A portion of your outdoor lighting should be on motion sensors that keep the light levels at a minimum, thereby reducing energy use. This can also enhance safety because the lights come on instantly when movement is detected. Parking lot light fixtures should be full-cut off dark sky compliant.

6. Use permeable pavers that minimize storm-water runoff and promote groundwater recharge.

VCCool would be happy to provide additional input on the proposed plan and look forward to supporting a project that would help us achieve AB-32 greenhouse gas reduction goals.

Thank you for your careful review and consideration.

Best Regards,

Allan Sandosham

Allan Sandosham
Ventura Climate Care Options Organized Locally
345 Center Street
Ventura, CA 93001
a_sandosham@yahoo.com



DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION

DIVISION OF LAND RESOURCE PROTECTION

801 K STREET • MS 18-01 • SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95814

PHONE 916 / 324-0850 • FAX 916 / 327-3430 • TDD 916 / 324-2555 • WEBSITE conservation.ca.gov

November 26, 2008

VIA FACSIMILE (805) 437-8470

Mr. Alan Paul, Associate Architect
Operations, Planning and Construction
California State University Channel Islands
One University Drive
Arroyo Hall
(57 Ventura Street)
Camarillo, CA 93012

Dear Mr. Paul:

Subject: Notice of Preparation (NOP) of a Supplemental Environmental Impact Report (SEIR) for the California State University Channel Islands (CSUCI) Facilities Projects - SCH 1999121111 (Ventura County)

The Department of Conservation's (Department) Division of Land Resource Protection (Division) has reviewed the NOP/SEIR for the referenced project. The Division monitors farmland conversion on a statewide basis and administers the California Land Conservation (Williamson) Act and other agricultural land conservation programs.

Project Description

The applicant describes the proposal as several projects consisting of several improvements, modifications to existing mitigation measures, and a land acquisition for the CSUCI campus. The improvements which will be part of the on-going development of the CSUCI campus to reuse and rehabilitate the former California State Developmental Hospital as a university campus with facilities for an eventual population of 15,000 full-time equivalent students by the year 2025. The applicant states that the projects require a new analysis to add specific design details and new findings to the broader concepts previously analyzed. We offer the following comments, and ask that the NOP/SEIR address our concerns:

The Williamson Act requires agencies to provide notice to the Department of Conservation when lands under contract are being considered for public acquisition. Public agency acquisition of land restricted by a Williamson Act contract must meet the requirements of eminent domain law for acquisition by eminent domain or in lieu of eminent domain (e.g., Code of Civil Procedure 1230.010 et seq. and Government Code §7260 et seq.) in order to void the contract pursuant to Government Code §51295.

Mr. Alan Paul, Associate Architect
November 26, 2008
Page 2 of 2

It is the state's policy to avoid, whenever practicable, the location of any public improvements and the acquisition of land therefor, in agricultural preserves (Government Code §51290(a)). And, it is further the policy of the state that whenever it is necessary to locate such an improvement within an agricultural preserve, the improvement shall, whenever practicable, be located upon land other than land under a contract (Government Code §51290(b)).

The Department does not provide counsel regarding eminent domain law but encourages the CSUCI and the County to obtain legal counsel for this purpose. The notice requirements and reference to necessary findings regarding the public acquisition of land located in an agricultural preserve by a public agency are on the enclosed information sheet.

Government Code §51291(c) requires notice within 10 working days when a public agency completes an acquisition, and additional notice is required if the public agency determines that it will not for any reason actually locate on that land or any part thereof, the public improvement for which the land was acquired (Government Code §51295). Before returning the land to private ownership as indicated in Government Code §51295, the public agency shall give written notice to the Director of Conservation and the local governing body responsible for the administration of the preserve.

Sincerely,



Dan Otis
Program Manager

Enclosure

cc: Board of Supervisors
800 S. Victoria Avenue
Ventura, CA 93009

State Clearinghouse

ACQUISITION NOTIFICATION PROVISIONS OF THE WILLIAMSON ACT

Notification provisions of the Williamson Act (Government Code Section 51291) require an agency to notify the Director of the Department of Conservation of the possible acquisition of Williamson Act contracted land for a public improvement. Such notification must occur when it **appears** that land enrolled in a Williamson Act contract may be required for a public use, is **acquired**, the original public improvement for the acquisition is **changed**, or the land acquired is **not used** for the public improvement. The local governing body responsible for the administration of the agricultural preserve must also be notified.

NOTIFICATION (Government Code Section 51291 (b))

The following information must be included in the notification correspondence.

1. The total number of acres of Williamson Act contracted land to be acquired and whether the land is considered prime agricultural land according to Government Code Section 51201.
2. The purpose for the acquisition and why the land was identified for acquisition. (If available, include documentation of eminent domain proceedings or a property appraisal and written offer in lieu of eminent domain per GC §§7267.1 and 7267.2 to void the contract per GC §51295; include a chronology of steps taken or planned to effect acquisition by eminent domain or in lieu of eminent domain.)
3. A description of where the parcel(s) is located.
4. Characteristics of adjacent land (urban development, Williamson Act, noncontract agricultural, etc.)
5. A vicinity map and a location map (may be the same as #8).
6. A copy of the contract(s) covering the land.
7. CEQA documents for the project.
8. **The findings required under GC §51292, documentation to support the findings and an explanation of the preliminary consideration of §51292.** (Include a map of the proposed site and an area of surrounding land identified by characteristics and large enough to help clarify that no other, noncontract land is reasonably feasible for the public improvement.)

ACQUISITION (Government Code Section 51291 (c))

The following information must be included in the notification when land within an agricultural preserve has been **acquired**. The notice must be forwarded to the Director within **10 working days** of the acquisition of the land. The notice must also include the following:

1. A general explanation of the decision to acquire the land, and why noncontracted land is not available for the public improvement.
2. Findings made pursuant to Government Code Section 51292, as amended.
3. If the information is different from that provided in the previous notice sent upon consideration of the land, a general description of the land, and a copy of the contract covering the land shall be included in the notice.

SIGNIFICANT CHANGE IN PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT (Government Code Section 51291 (d))

Once notice is given as required, if the public agency proposed any significant change in the public improvement, the Director must be notified of the **changes** before the project is completed.

LAND ACQUIRED IS NOT USED FOR PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT (Government Code Section 51295)

If the acquiring public agency does not use the land for the stated public improvement and plans to return it to private ownership, **before** returning the land to private ownership the Director must be notified of the action. **Additional requirements apply.**

DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION MAILING ADDRESS

Bridgett Luther, Director

Department of Conservation c/o Division of Land Resource Protection
801 K Street, MS 18-01, Sacramento, CA 95814.

From: Adlof, Cassidy [mailto:cassidy.adlof506@dolphin.csuci.edu]
Sent: Wednesday, October 29, 2008 7:56 AM
To: Paul, Alan
Subject: Couple Questions about the master plan

To whom it may concern,

I was looking at the email sent out inviting students to attend the meeting on November 10th and I had a couple of questions about what was listed:

- **Decrease in tree coverage in parking lots ("orchard style plantings")**
---- *Are more trees going to be cut down on campus? Does this include the Pepper trees along the central grassy area between the library and science building? If so I would like to encourage you not to. Many of us like to sit out there, since there are many trees to sit under in either of the quads.*
- **Lighted site monument sign and message board**
----- *Where is the sign going to be located? Please don't mess with any of our hills. There are endangered species that live up there, plus one of them is a sacred site.*

Thank you for any information you can provide.

Sincerely,

Cassidy Adlof

Dear Student:

The University is in the process of overseeing the preparation of a Supplemental Environmental Impact Report (SEIR) for select facilities projects envisioned under the CSUCI Campus Master Plan and currently proposed for construction. The SEIR is intended to serve as an informational document to inform decision-makers and the general public of the environmental consequences of the proposed action.

As an optional part of the SEIR public involvement process, CSUCI will host a scoping meeting to receive campus input on the focus of the environmental study. The meeting will be held on **Monday, November 10, 2008, at 12:00 p.m. in the University Hall Training Room**. In addition to providing any written comments regarding the study scope pursuant to this notice, you are invited to attend the scoping meeting and share your input in person.

The projects analyzed in this Supplemental EIR add additional detail to the previous CEQA documents, and are a part of the overall vision for the Campus Master Plan. The existing Master Plan was analyzed pursuant to CEQA in 1998, 2000 and 2004. However, the new analysis is being conducted to add specific design details and new findings to the broader concepts previously analyzed. Issues to be addressed in the SEIR include Aesthetics/Lighting, Biological Resources, Cultural Resources, Hazards and Hazardous Materials, Hydrology and Water Quality, and Traffic/Circulation.

The projects consist of several improvements, modifications to existing mitigation measures, and a land acquisition for the campus. The improvements were previously envisioned under the master plan; however, the current designs are more developed than those that were previously analyzed, and additional background studies have been conducted. The proposed project encompasses the following primary tasks.

1. Proposed design details for the roadway access, accompanying bridges and parking, including the following specific potential facility development features in the 153-acre area:

- Installation of a sanitary sewer line crossing Long Grade Creek
 - Elevated road and parking light fixtures
 - Decrease in tree coverage in parking lots ("orchard style plantings")
 - Lighted site monument sign and message board
 - Change in road to 25 year rather than 100 year flood protection
 - Burial of SCE and Verizon lines
 - Adoption of a cultural resource mitigation program
 - Substitution of bike lanes on the roadway for separated class I bike path
2. Final flood control levee design; including:
 - Lighted bike paths on the new and old levees
 3. Modification of mitigation conditions from prior Certified EIRs to enable structures and lighting supportive of athletic facilities within 153-acre site and elsewhere on the campus; including:
 - Addition of sports field lighting
 - Potential installation of bleachers
 - Potential installation of washroom and locker facilities
 - Addition of sport field lights near Potrero Road
 4. Acquisition of 279 acres of Ventura County-owned public open space land adjacent to the north side of campus;
 5. Development of a Southern California Edison electrical power substation near the existing cogeneration facility;

These changes will comprise the focus of analysis of the 2009 SEIR.

Should you have any questions regarding the above information, please contact Alan Paul, Associate Architect, at alan.paul@csuci.edu or 437-3372. Written comments may also be directed to Alan no later than 5 p.m., November 10.

Sincerely,

Alan Paul
Associate Architect
Operations, Planning & Design

Paul, Alan

From: David Johnson [david219@yahoo.com]
Sent: Tuesday, October 28, 2008 7:27 PM
To: Paul, Alan
Subject: Re: FW: Meeting for Supplemental Environmental Impact Report

1. Proposed design details for the roadway access, accompanying bridges and parking, including the following specific potential facility development features in the 153-acre area:

Decrease in tree coverage in parking lots
> ("orchard style plantings")

Avoid if possible. With global warming, we can't afford loss of trees. Also, a cost saving by NOT removing. With money saved use it build wind farm, solar installation for electricity generation. :-)

4. Acquisition of 279 acres of Ventura County-owned
> public open space land adjacent to the north side of campus;

Perfect. Lots of land for the above electricity generation.

5. Development of a Southern California Edison
> electrical power substation near the existing cogeneration
> facility;

We might NOT need SCE.(?) Self install with contractors. Also, a wonderful learning opportunity for student engineers.

Thanks for the opportunity to provide feedback into the EIR!

David

--- On Tue, 10/28/08, Johnson, David <david.johnson703@dolphin.csuci.edu> wrote:

> From: Johnson, David <david.johnson703@dolphin.csuci.edu>
> Subject: FW: Meeting for Supplemental Environmental Impact Report
> To: David219@yahoo.com
> Date: Tuesday, October 28, 2008, 2:41 PM
> -----
> From: University Communication
> Sent: Tuesday, October 28, 2008 2:35:52 PM
> To: students
> Subject: Meeting for Supplemental Environmental Impact
> Report
> Auto forwarded by a Rule
>
> Dear Student:
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> The University is in the process of overseeing the
 > preparation of a Supplemental Environmental Impact Report
 > (SEIR) for select facilities projects envisioned under the
 > CSUCI Campus Master Plan and currently proposed for
 > construction. The SEIR is intended to serve as an
 > informational document to inform decision-makers and the
 > general public of the environmental consequences of the
 > proposed action.

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 > the focus of the environmental study. The meeting will be
 > held on Monday, November 10, 2008, at 12:00 p.m. in the
 > University Hall Training Room. In addition to providing any
 > written comments regarding the study scope pursuant to this
 > notice, you are invited to attend the scoping meeting and
 > share your input in person.

>

>

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> The projects analyzed in this Supplemental EIR add
 > additional detail to the previous CEQA documents, and are a
 > part of the overall vision for the Campus Master Plan. The
 > existing Master Plan was analyzed pursuant to CEQA in 1998,
 > 2000 and 2004. However, the new analysis is being conducted
 > to add specific design details and new findings to the
 > broader concepts previously analyzed. Issues to be addressed
 > in the SEIR include Aesthetics/Lighting, Biological
 > Resources, Cultural Resources, Hazards and Hazardous
 > Materials, Hydrology and Water Quality, and
 > Traffic/Circulation.

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> The projects consist of several improvements, modifications
 > to existing mitigation measures, and a land acquisition for
 > the campus. The improvements were previously envisioned
 > under the master plan; however, the current designs are more
 > developed than those that were previously analyzed, and
 > additional background studies have been conducted. The
 > proposed project encompasses the following primary tasks.

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> 1. Proposed design details for the roadway access,
 > accompanying bridges and parking, including the following
 > specific potential facility development features in the

- > 153-acre area:
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- > · Installation of a sanitary sewer line crossing
- > Long Grade Creek
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- > · Elevated road and parking light fixtures
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- > · Decrease in tree coverage in parking lots
- > ("orchard style plantings")
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- > · Lighted site monument sign and message board
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- > · Change in road to 25 year rather than 100 year
- > flood protection
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- > · Burial of SCE and Verizon lines
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- > · Adoption of a cultural resource mitigation
- > program
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- > · Substitution of bike lanes on the roadway for
- > separated class I bike path
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- > 2. Final flood control levee design; including:
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- > · Lighted bike paths on the new and old levees
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- > 3. Modification of mitigation conditions from prior
- > Certified EIRs to enable structures and lighting supportive

> of athletic facilities within 153-acre site and elsewhere on
> the campus; including:

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> · Addition of sports field lighting

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> · Potential installation of bleachers

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> · Potential installation of washroom and locker
> facilities

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> · Addition of sport field lights near Potrero Road

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> 4. Acquisition of 279 acres of Ventura County-owned
> public open space land adjacent to the north side of campus;

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> 5. Development of a Southern California Edison
> electrical power substation near the existing cogeneration
> facility;

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> These changes will comprise the focus of analysis of the
> 2009 SEIR.

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> Should you have any questions regarding the above
> information, please contact Alan Paul, Associate Architect,
> at <<mailto:alan.paul@csuci.edu>> alan.paul@csuci.edu
> or 437-3372. Written comments may also be directed to Alan
> no later than 5 p.m., November 10.

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>

> Sincerely,

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>

- >
- > Alan Paul
- >
- > Associate Architect
- >
- > Operations, Planning & Design

Cori Thomas

From: Paul, Alan [alan.paul@csuci.edu]
Sent: Thursday, November 13, 2008 3:15 PM
To: Cori Thomas
Subject: FW: Feedback on Supplemental Environmental Impact Report for CSUCI

Cori,
I just discovered this last comment from one of our professors.
al

From: Toshalis, Eric L.
Sent: Wednesday, October 29, 2008 5:15 PM
To: Paul, Alan
Subject: Re: Feedback on Supplemental Environmental Impact Report for CSUCI

Thanks so much, Paul. I really appreciate the quick reply and the transparency. I'll be at the rescheduled meeting — cool!

Best,

— Eric

On 10/29/08 5:01 PM, "Paul, Alan" <alan.paul@csuci.edu> wrote:

Eric,
Thanks for your comments. I hope you have noticed that the meeting on the 10th is now changed to the 12th. We in OPC didn't realize we were stepping on a day off. I hope you can make it to that meeting. We opted for bike lanes attached to the road as opposed to the separate bike path for cost reasons and the fact that serious bikers will ride on the road anyway. To compensate, we will eventually have paved bike/walking/skateboarding? Paths on top of the old and new levees (guess you need a picture) that also lead to Lewis Road. The open space has many restrictions on its use which are inherited from the county. It will be improved and cleaned up to be a passive activity area in which local schools and our own faculty can teach about the environment, plants, and animals. We will also build a trailhead to serve the walking paths into the mountains. If you come to the meeting on the 12th, I think it will all be more clear. If not, just call and we can get together to chat about it.

Alan Paul
CSU Channel Islands
Associate Architect
Operations, Planning and Construction
One University Drive
Camarillo, CA 93012
(805)437-3372
Cell (805)312-5797
Alan.Paul@csuci.com <<mailto:Alan.Paul@csuci.com>>

From: Toshalis, Eric L.
Sent: Wednesday, October 29, 2008 4:34 PM
To: Paul, Alan
Subject: Feedback on Supplemental Environmental Impact Report for CSUCI

11/13/2008

Dear Mr. Paul:

My name is Eric Toshalis and I am Assistant Professor of Secondary Education at CSUCI. I am also a homeowner in University Glen. I received a campus-wide email about the Nov. 10th meeting but I am unable to attend. In lieu of being there, I am sending the following questions. I ask that they be answered in that session, and, if possible, in a communication to me (though, I understand given your workload and time constraints if you reserve your response solely for the 11/10 meeting, in which case I can follow up with the attendees to learn what was presented). Thanks in advance for considering my questions.

The campus-wide email about your presentation on 11/10 states that the proposed design will have "Substitution of bike lanes on the roadway for separated class I bike path." I urge the planners to consider the fact that most of our students who will be driving to campus and parking in outlying lots will not be bringing bikes but will likely bring skateboards, which are currently illegal on campus. I hope that I do not have to recount the myriad ways that skateboards demonstrate sustainable, quiet, zero-emissions, safe, dependable, and culturally/geographically significant forms of transportation. Suffice it to say that if the bike paths are designed properly, they will facilitate use by both bikes, skateboards, and pedestrians. It's imperative that the planners work with the president and the campus police—and heed the complaints of faculty and students alike—to reverse the current ban on skateboards at CSUCI. If skate-park types of riding damages property because of tricks and jumps, then let's make that illegal; but let's not design a campus around a law that precludes a green, sustainable, safe form of transportation that was born right here in Southern California. What considerations are being made for transportation to/from/on campus other than cars, buses, and bikes?

The email also describes the "Acquisition of 279 acres of Ventura County-owned public open space land adjacent to the north side of campus." What is the long-range plan for that space? Many faculty who live in U-Glen are very curious about this.

Lastly, the email describes the "Development of a Southern California Edison electrical power substation near the existing cogeneration facility." Given the perennial noise already generated by the cogeneration facility (it can be quite loud at times, depending on the direction of the breeze), what plans are there to mitigate the noise impact on campus and in the U-Glen area if/when another power plant is constructed?

Thanks very much for your consideration.

Best:

Eric Toshalis
Assistant Professor of Secondary Education
California State University, Channel Islands
Bell Tower East, Room 2840
One University Drive
Camarillo, CA 93012
(o) 805.437.3304
(f) 805.437.3302
www.csuci.edu/academics/faculty/bios/toshalis1.htm
www.understanding-youth.com

INITIAL STUDY

- Project Title:** California State University Channel Islands
2009 Facilities Projects Supplemental EIR
- Lead Agency:** The Trustees of the California State University
400 Golden Shore
Long Beach, California 90802-4275
- Contact Person:** Alan Paul, Associate Architect
Operations, Planning and Construction
California State University Channel Islands
One University Drive
Arroyo Hall (57 Ventura Street)
Camarillo, California 93012
- Project Location:** The project site is located 1.5 miles south of the City of Camarillo, northeasterly of the intersection of Lewis and Potrero Roads at the former California State Developmental Hospital. Figure 1 shows the project's regional location within Ventura County. Figure 2 shows the project vicinity.
- Project Sponsor's Name and Address:** The Trustees of the California State University
400 Golden Shore
Long Beach, California 90802-4275
- Locally represented by:*
- Alan Paul, Associate Architect
Operations, Planning and Construction
California State University Channel Islands
One University Drive
Arroyo Hall (57 Ventura Street)
Camarillo, California 93012
- General Plan Designation:** *State or Federal Facility and Open Space* (Ventura County)
- Zoning:** O-S-160Ac (Open Space, 160-acre minimum parcel)
- Surrounding Land Uses:** North of the site is Camarillo Regional Park and Calleguas Creek. East of the site is natural, steep mountainous terrain. Areas to the southeast, south, and west are in agricultural use. The Camrosa Water District Wastewater Treatment Facility is located north of the southwestern end of the project site and generally west of the main campus.

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT:

For CEQA analysis purposes, the project consists of details and modifications to planned improvements, modifications to existing mitigation measures, and a land conveyance for the California State University Channel Islands (CSUCI) campus. All of the improvements were previously envisioned under the 2004 Campus Master Plan and earlier plans. The current designs are more detailed than those analyzed previously, and additional background studies have been conducted. The proposed project encompasses the following primary tasks.

1. Proposed design details for the roadway access, accompanying bridges and parking, including the following specific potential facility features in the 153-acre New Access Road area:

- *Installation of a sanitary sewer line crossing Long Grade Creek*
- *Elevated road and parking light fixtures*
- *Decrease in tree coverage in parking lots ("orchard style plantings")*
- *Lighted site monument sign and message board*
- *Change in road to 25 year rather than 100 year flood protection*
- *Burial of SCE and Verizon lines*
- *Adoption of a cultural resource mitigation program*
- *Substitution of bike lanes on the roadway for separated class I bike path*

The proposed facilities improvements include two phases. The first phase includes one primary vehicular access road with a vehicular bridge crossing and one pedestrian bridge crossing. The second phase of facilities improvements includes a secondary vehicular access road with bridge crossing and a second pedestrian bridge crossing.

As considered in the 2004 Master Plan Update, parking would be developed to serve the new athletic fields and the campus core. Two parking lots are proposed within the plan area. The west parking lot would accommodate up to 2,250 parking spaces, while the east lot would accommodate 1,892 parking spaces.

2. Final flood control levee design; including:

- *Lighted bike paths on the new and old levees*

A new flood control levee would be constructed within the upland area north of Long Grade Canyon Creek. The levee would be designed to accommodate a lighted Class 1 bike path.

3. Modification of mitigation conditions from prior Certified EIRs to enable structures and lighting supportive of athletic facilities within site New Access Road area and elsewhere on the campus; including:

- *Addition of sports field lighting to facilitate use of the fields after dark by the students and the community*
- *Potential installation of bleachers at some fields*
- *Potential installation of washroom and locker facilities in conjunction with the sports fields*

- *Addition of sport field lights near Potrero Road*
4. Acquisition of 370 acres adjacent to the north side of campus (referred to hereafter as the “Open Space Conveyance” area). CSUCI proposes to preserve and improve the site into a multi-use regional educational and recreation area, consistent with the previous intended use of the site. General program development components under consideration include a Native Habitat Program, Trailhead and Hiking Trails, and Open Space.
 5. Potential upgrade of an electrical power substation near the existing cogeneration facility to handle the campus’ increasing electrical demand;

These changes will comprise the focus of analysis of the 2009 Supplemental EIR.

PUBLIC AGENCIES WHOSE APPROVAL MAY BE REQUIRED:

U.S Army Corps of Engineers (possible future CWA Section 404 permit), Regional Water Quality Control Board (possible future CWA Section 401 certification), California Department of Fish and Game, and the Ventura County Watershed Protection District.

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED:

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project, involving at least one impact that is a “Potentially Significant” or “Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated” as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aesthetics | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hazards & Hazardous Materials | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural Resources | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hydrology & Water Quality | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Air Quality | <input type="checkbox"/> Land Use and Planning | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation/Traffic |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biological Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Energy and Mineral Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Utilities/Service Systems |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cultural Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Noise | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mandatory Findings of Significance |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Geology/Soils | <input type="checkbox"/> Population and Housing | |

DETERMINATION

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

- ☐ I find that the proposed project **COULD NOT** have a significant effect on the environment, and a **NEGATIVE DECLARATION** will be prepared.
- ☐ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because the mitigation measures described on an attached sheet have been added to the project. A **MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION** will be prepared.
- ☒ I find that the proposed project **MAY** have a significant effect on the environment, and an **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT** is required.
- ☐ I find that the proposed project **MAY** have a significant effect(s) on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets, if the effect is a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated." An **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT** is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.
- ☐ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there **WILL NOT** be a significant effect in this case because all potential significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR pursuant to applicable standards and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project.



Signature

Alan Paul
Printed Name

December 22, 2008

Date

California State University
For

ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST:

ISSUES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
4.1 AESTHETICS - Would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	x			
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	x			
c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?	x			
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	x			

- a-d. As noted in the 2004 Master Plan Amendment SEIR, Lewis and Potrero Roads are both eligible to be designated as Ventura County Scenic Highways. The Lewis Road and Potrero Road viewsheds are dominated by cultivated fields in the foreground with Round Mountain and the Santa Monica Mountains visually prominent in the background. Construction of the proposed athletic field improvements, particularly lighting may be visible to both view corridors and could result in potentially significant impacts. **Impacts would be potentially significant and will be analyzed further in an EIR.**

ISSUES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
4.2 AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES - Would the project:				
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance, as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency to non-agricultural use?			x	
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?			x	
c) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use?			x	

- a-c. The proposed developments would take place in non-active agricultural areas. The 2004 Campus Master Plan Amendment SEIR addressed the loss of agricultural lands and adopted a statement of overriding considerations. Therefore, development in areas that were previously agricultural areas would not result in significant impacts. The proposed uses within the 370-acre open space conveyance area are proposed to remain the same as currently exist, particularly with respect to the Camarillo Regional

Park area, comprising 279 acres. This portion of the property will remain available for use as public open space as a condition of the transfer. The general program development components under consideration, including a native habitat program, trailhead and hiking trails, and open space are consistent with existing uses and would not contribute to loss of farmland. The open space conveyance area is not within an agricultural preserve and not under Williamson Act contract. Mitigation identified in the 2004 Campus Master Plan SEIR would be applicable to the proposed developments. Therefore, impacts to agricultural resources would be less than significant.

ISSUES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
4.3 AIR QUALITY - Would the project:				
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?			x	
b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?		x		
c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is in non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?		x		
d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?		x		
e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?		x		

ab. The proposed project involves development of infrastructure and campus facilities, and contributes to fulfilling the vision for development of the campus, consistent with the CSUCI Master Plan. The proposed project would not generate any population growth and would not contribute to operational air quality impact. The proposed project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of the Ventura County Air Pollution Control District Air Quality Management Plan.

b-c. The proposed projects would result in construction air quality impacts. Construction emissions would be generated during the grading/import of up to 250,000 cubic yards of soil, for construction of the roadway and levee. This phase of construction has the potential to generate particulate matter and diesel emissions in a region that sometimes has levels exceeding allowable levels, particularly for ozone and particulate matter. Though construction effects are typically considered less than significant within Ventura County due to their temporary nature, the potential for adverse effects will be further explored and discussed. Mitigation may be incorporated to reduce adverse effects through watering and construction timing if feasible. **Therefore, impacts are potentially significant unless mitigation is incorporated and further analysis is in an EIR will follow.**

Additionally, the project has the potential to contribute to global climate change. An increase in the generation and emission of greenhouse gases (GHGs) is not itself an adverse environmental effect. Rather, it is the increased accumulation of GHGs in the atmosphere that may result in global climate change that causes adverse environmental effects. Though the project will not generate additional students or have operational air quality impacts, this cumulative issue will be further explored and discussed in the EIR.

ISSUES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
4.4 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES – Would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect 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?	x			
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	x			
c) Have a substantial 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 x other means?	x			
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?	x			
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?				x
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?			x	

a-d. The proposed developments would occur on undeveloped areas including over or adjacent to sensitive resources such as creeks or wetlands. The extent of the impacts is unknown at this point and further analysis is needed. A biological resource study shall be completed to access the projects impacts related to biological resources. **Impacts are potentially significant and further analysis in an EIR is required.**

e. The proposed Master Plan amendment would be consistent with the Ventura County General Plan, but as a designated *State and Federal Facility*, the project site is not legally subject to local planning or land use policies. If it were subject to local land use regulatory structure, the CSUCI campus and its facilities would comply with this County designation. The proposed facilities projects would not remove trees, but would

rather involve planting of additional trees for roadway landscaping, wetland enhancements, visual screening of athletic fields and parking lots. **Further discussion of this issue in the EIR is not warranted.**

- f. The proposed developments would not have an effect on any areas subject to an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan. Acquisition of the open space conveyance area to the north of the current campus boundaries would be preserved as open space and any future improvements such as trails, would be in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations pertaining to natural conservation plans. Impacts are less than significant and **further discussion of this issue in the EIR is not warranted.**

ISSUES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
4.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES - Would the project:				
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?	x			
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource as defined in §15064.5?	x			
c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?				x
d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	x			

- a,b,d. Sensitive archaeological resources are contained in the vicinity of proposed improvements. **Impacts are potentially significant and further analysis in an EIR is required.**

- c. Paleontological resources are not considered within this study because the rock formations within the campus area are volcanic and are not known to contain fossils. Moreover, Quaternary alluvial sediments found in this area are generally too young to contain fossils. **Further discussion of this issue in the EIR is not warranted.**

ISSUES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
4.6 GEOLOGY AND SOILS – Would the project:				
a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				

ISSUES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault?			x	
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?			x	
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?			x	
iv) Landslides?			x	
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?				x
c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse?				x
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 1-B of the Uniform Building Code, creating substantial risks to life or property?				x
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?				x

a)i Known active faults that could generate the highest ground accelerations at the site include the Camarillo fault and the Simi-Santa Rosa fault system. The Camarillo fault is approximately 2.5 miles from the site, and the Simi-Santa Rosa fault is approximately 4.5 miles from the site. Both of these faults are considered active, and the Camarillo fault is designated as an Alquist-Priolo fault zone. The 1998 FEIR includes a detailed discussion of these faults, including potential impacts and recommended mitigation measures. **Further discussion of this issue in the EIR is not warranted.**

a)ii The project site could experience seismic ground shaking in the event of an earthquake on any of several faults in the area, including the Bailey fault, which is located approximately 1 mile west of the project site. Risks related to seismic ground shaking are addressed by mitigation measures GEO-1(a)-(c) included in the 1998 FEIR. **Further discussion of this issue in the EIR is not warranted.**

a)iii Unconsolidated alluvium underlies the areas of the proposed developments. The depth to groundwater beneath portions of the site is estimated to be within 15 feet. This combination of soil and groundwater characteristics makes the site susceptible to a liquefaction hazard, which is addressed by mitigation measure GEO-2 included in the 1998 FEIR. Implementation of these mitigation measures would reduce impacts to less than significant. Therefore, **further discussion of this issue in the EIR is not warranted.**

- a)iv Mitigation measure GEO-3 from in the 1998 FEIR addresses potential landslide hazards. However, new facilities and site plan modifications generally avoid hillside areas and slopes greater than 10%. **Further discussion of this issue in the EIR is not warranted.**
- b-d. As noted in Section 5.5.1(j) of the 1998 FEIR, most of the existing buildings located on the CSUCI campus are located on soils with little or no erosion hazard. New development sites are located in areas with no erosion hazard. **No further discussion of this issue in the EIR is warranted.**
- e. The CSUCI campus is serviced by two gravity-flow sewage collection systems, and wastewater generated on-site is currently treated at the adjacent Camrosa Wastewater Treatment Facility. No septic tanks are used onsite, therefore, **further discussion of this issue in the EIR is not warranted.**

ISSUES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
4.7 HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS - Would the project:				
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?		x		
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?		x		
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within 1/4-mile of an existing or proposed school?		x		
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous material sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?				x
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?				x
f) For a project in the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the area?				x
g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?			x	
h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?			x	

- a,b,c. The proposed project would build over areas that were previously used for agricultural purposes. Agricultural areas normally include routine use and storage of agricultural pesticides. Development in this area has the potential to create hazards associated with onsite conditions if onsite soils are contaminated with agricultural chemicals. The impact is **potentially significant unless mitigation is incorporated** and will be further discussed in the EIR.
- d. The project site is not known to be on a list of hazardous material sites. **Further discussion of this issue in the EIR is not warranted.**
- e-f. The proposed developments do not include any areas in the vicinity of a public airport or private airstrip. **Further discussion of this issue in the EIR is not warranted.**
- g-h. The proposed facilities projects would not interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan and would not increase the risk of fire hazard to people or structures. Moreover, the proposed access roads would improve emergency access to and from the campus, due to the shorter distance from Lewis Road and provision of another avenue for travel if evacuation of the campus were necessary. The impact is **less than significant and further discussion of this issue in the EIR is not warranted.**

ISSUES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
4.8 HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY - Would the project:				
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?			x	
b) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?			x	
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation?			x	
d) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?			x	

ISSUES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
e) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?			x	
f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?			x	
g) Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?			x	
h) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?	x			
i) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?				x
j) Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?				x

a,e,f. The proposed developments would replace undeveloped lands with pervious surfaces. The development of such would result in increase stormwater flows and a potential increase in pollutants that drain to Calleguas Creek. The proposed developments are designed so that stormwater flows to bio-swales that filter pollutants out of the stormwater. Additionally, wetlands are to be constructed in concert with the Master Plan and the proposed developments to filter pollutants and act as a retention area. The 2004 Master Plan Amendment SEIR analyzed the impacts of stormwater pollutant increases and identified available mitigation. Mitigation measures identified in the 2004 Master Plan Amendment SEIR would apply to the proposed developments and impacts would be less than significant. Therefore, **further discussion of this issue in an EIR is not warranted.**

b. The proposed developments would result in an incremental increase of water and would replace undeveloped lands with impervious surfaces. However, the proposed developments would not increase the number of students at the CSUCI campus provided in the Master Plan Sports field and landscape irrigation would be conducted with groundwater or recycled water from Camrosa; however, the potential for increased use of groundwater to irrigate the sports fields is not anticipated to adversely affect groundwater supplies. Moreover, the project would include about 10 additional acre feet of water retention and storage within Long Grade Canyon Creek, allowing for percolation to the ground. Impacts are less than significant and **further discussion of this issue in an EIR is not warranted.**

c,d. The proposed construction would alter the existing drainage pattern of the respective site. Paving of proposed surface parking areas in addition to the access road, sports facilities, and sub-station would increase impervious surfaces on the campus and create additional runoff. Drainage adjacent to the proposed parking lots and access roads include Long Grade Canyon and Calleguas Creek. The 2004 Master Plan Amendment SEIR addressed the impacts of altered drainage on the project site and has included mitigation measures that apply to the proposed developments.



Implementation of the mitigation measures identified in the 2004 Master Plan Amendment SEIR would ensure impacts are less than significant. Therefore, **further discussion of this issue in an EIR is not warranted.**

- g. The proposed developments does not contain a housing component, nor does it alter the floodplains as such that it would impact housing. Impacts are less than significant and **further discussion of this issue in the EIR is not warranted.**
- h. The proposed developments include a new flood control levee that would protect against 100-year Long Grade Canyon Creek overflows. However, portions of the plan area, including the primary access road would still be subject to flood hazards due to sheet flow from northerly areas. These portions of the plan area would be protected from inundation during 25 year or less events. Therefore, 100-year potential flood risks would exist resulting in potentially significant impacts. **Further analysis in an EIR is required.**
- j. The CSUCI campus is not subject to hazards related to dam failure. The campus is located inland and is not be susceptible to risks related to seiche or tsunami. **Further analysis of this issue in the EIR is not warranted.**

ISSUES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
4.9 LAND USE AND PLANNING - Would the project:				
a) Physically divide an established community?				x
b) Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?				x
c) Conflict with an applicable habitat conservation plan or natural communities conservation plan?				x

- a. The proposed developments would add to the campus consistent with the CSUCI Master Plan. The proposed project would not divide an established community. **Further analysis of this issue in the EIR is not warranted.**
- b. As a state-owned facility, the CSUCI is not subject to local land use regulations. The CSU Board of Trustees is charged with approval and implementation of the Campus Master Plan. The CSU Channel Islands Site Authority, guided by the Specific Reuse Plan for the Community Development Area, has discretionary authority over land use decisions in the Reuse area, including the proposed site for the sub-station. The provisions for site-plan modifications by the proposed project are consistent with the general development policies of both the Campus Master Plan and the Specific Reuse Plan. **Further analysis of this issue in the EIR is not warranted.**
- c. The proposed development would not have an effect on any areas subject to an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other

approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan. Acquisition of the open space conveyance site to the north of the current project boundaries would be preserved as open space and any recreation facilities to be developed within would be in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations pertaining to natural conservation plans. Impacts are less than significant and **further discussion of this issue in the EIR is not warranted.**

ISSUES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
4.10 ENERGY AND MINERAL RESOURCES - Would the project:				
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?				X
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan?				X

a,b. Mineral resources of value to the region or to residents of the state are not known to exist on development areas identified by the proposed project. Likewise, no mineral recovery sites have been identified on the project site. **Further discussion of this issue in the EIR is not warranted.**

ISSUES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
4.11 NOISE - Would the project result in:				
a) Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?				X
b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?				X
c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels above levels existing without the project?				X
d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?			X	
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?				X
f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise?				X

- a-c. The proposed developments are not expected to create any significant new sources of ambient noise or groundbourne vibration above existing levels in the area. Ambient noise measurements were taken at key locations that would characterize the setting of the proposed facilities projects. Table 1 identifies the associated noise with its location.

Table 1
Ambient Noise Levels

Station	Location	Leq (dBA)
1	Oxnard Street (adjacent Potrero Soccer Fields and Anacapa Village)	58.3
2	Proposed electrical substation location (near Central Plant)	57.5
3	Near Camarosa Wastewater Treatment Plant	41.5

Source: Rincon Consultants Field Data, 2008.

As indicated in Table 1, ambient noise levels range from a low of 41.5dBA near the proposed roadways to 58.3dBA near the Potrero Soccer Fields. The placement of the parking lots, sports fields and sub-station would be mitigated by the location of these facilities from residential areas. The increased use of the soccer fields into nighttime hours would not result in significant noise impacts as the FTE of the Campus is not being increased in addition to the nature of the use of the fields. Increased use of soccer fields are not a major source of noise and are unlikely to result in an increase of 3dBA. It should also be noted that the sound level for station one included actions such as traffics from heavy trucks and increased traffic which would likely not occur during nighttime hours.

The Open Space Conveyance area to the north of the campus would open the area up for use. However, the area is intended to be preserved and would not result in significant sources of noise to the campus.

It should be noted that it is assumed that long-term operational noise generated by the sub-station would not exceed noise thresholds because noise from machinery would be housed within structures. Station 2 illustrates the ambient noise for the substation site on Table 1. The majority of the noise in that portion of campus comes from the cogeneration facility. Impacts are less than significant and **further discussion of this issue in an EIR is not warranted.**

- d. Construction activities related to new facilities proposed could create temporary increases in vibration or noise levels. However, because construction noise would be temporary and sporadic in nature, these noise impacts are considered less than significant. Potential noise and vibration impacts of onsite construction are discussed in detail in Section 5.8 of the 1998 FEIR. **Further discussion of this issue in the EIR is not warranted.**

e,f. The project area is not located within an airport land use plan or within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, and the project is not within the vicinity of a private air strip. **Further discussion of this issue in the EIR is not warranted.**

ISSUES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
4.12 POPULATION AND HOUSING - Would the project:				
a) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?				X
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				X
c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				X

a-c. The proposed developments do not include a residential component or expand the number of campus classrooms. The proposed sub-station would likely require the addition of workers, however, it is not anticipated this number would significantly alter the employee projections of the Master Plan. Additionally, no people or existing housing would be displaced by the proposed developments. Therefore, impacts are less than significant and **further analysis of these issues in an EIR is not warranted.**

ISSUES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
4.13 PUBLIC SERVICES -				
a) Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:				
i) Fire protection?				X
ii) Police protection?				X
iii) Schools?				X
iv) Parks?				X
v) Other public facilities?				X

a)i-ii. Response times were recently determined by analyzing the times from the first call to the times when emergency services responded on-scene. Information provided by the CSU Channel Islands Police Department indicated that it took two minutes for the CSU Police to arrive, 11 minutes for an ambulance, and 13 minutes for the fire trucks

to arrive on-scene. This is outside the response times for the national standard that the Ventura County Fire Department acknowledges. However, the proposed developments would not adversely affect response times or service ratios because the approved campus capacity of 15,000 FTES would not change. The proposed entry road could incrementally decrease response times. All new facilities would comply with current Fire Code requirements. **Further discussion of this issue in the EIR is not warranted.**

- a)iii-v. The proposed Master Plan amendment would not result in substantial adverse physical impacts to schools, parks, or other public facilities. **Further discussion of this issue in the EIR is not warranted.**

ISSUES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
4.14 RECREATION -				
a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?				X
b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?				X

- a,b. The proposed project would include the construction of a total of 15 playfields and a track for school-related recreational sports activities. This would increase the recreational facilities of the campus. The construction of such would not result in physical impacts on the environment. Mitigation from the 2004 Campus Master Plan SEIR would apply when necessary.

Additionally, the acquisition of the open space conveyance area to the north of the campus would potentially improve the quality, accessibility and safety of the area for passive recreational opportunities including hiking and nature observing. Potential features include hiking trails that would connect to the Santa Monica Mountains trail system. This area would be preserved by the university. Impacts would be less than significant and **further analysis in an EIR is not warranted.**

ISSUES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
4.15 TRANSPORTATION / TRAFFIC - Would the project:				
a) Cause an increase in traffic which is substantial in relation to the existing traffic load and capacity of the street system (i.e., result in a substantial increase in either the number of vehicle trips, the volume to capacity ratio on roads, or congestion at intersections)?	X			
b) Exceed, either individually or cumulatively, a			X	



ISSUES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
level of service standard established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?				
c) Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?				x
d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g. sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible use (e.g. farm equipment)?	x			
e) Result in inadequate emergency access?				x
f) Result in inadequate parking capacity?				x
g) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation (e.g., bus turnouts, bicycle racks)?				x

- a. The project is not expected to increase traffic volumes since the approved campus capacity of 15,000 FTES would remain unchanged. The proposed project provides for a new entry road to the campus that would connect directly with the realigned Lewis Road. Additionally, a secondary roadway is proposed to connect the primary roadway with the western portion of the campus. The new roadways are expected to improve campus access and circulation and accommodate projected growth in students and on-campus residents. Localized circulation movements will need to be further studied. Therefore, impacts are potentially significant due to a lack of information and **further analysis in an EIR is required.**
- b. The proposed project would not generate significant amounts of traffic. The project would not substantially increase traffic external to the campus beyond the 15,000 FTES previously studied and approved. Therefore, there is a less than significant potential for the proposed facilities project to cause an exceedance of the level of service for congestion management agency designated roads or highways. Further discussion of this issue in the EIR is not warranted.
- c. The project would not impact air traffic. **Further discussion of this issue in the EIR is not warranted.**
- d. The proposed parking lot configurations combined with bicycle, pedestrian, and vehicle infrastructure has the potential to result in conflicts or hazardous design features. Therefore, **impacts are potentially significant and further analysis in an EIR is required.**
- e. The project would improve emergency access and circulation on campus through the construction of access roads. No impacts would occur and **further discussion of this issue in the EIR is not warranted.**
- f. The proposed project would add two parking lots including 4,142 parking spaces. This is consistent with the Campus Master Plan. The addition of the proposed parking

would result in needed parking for the campus. **Further discussion of this issue in the EIR is not warranted.**

- g. The proposed project would add bicycle lanes to the campus as an alternative mode of transportation. This is consistent with the Campus Master Plan and no impacts would occur. **Further discussion of this issue in the EIR is not warranted.**

ISSUES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
4.16 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS - Would the project:				
a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?				x
b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?				x
c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?				x
d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?	x			
e) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?				x
f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?				x
g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?				x

- a,b,d,e. The proposed project would include the development of sports fields and associated structures which may result in an incremental increase in wastewater and water supplies. However, the proposed developments do not increase the approved campus capacity. Additionally, water and wastewater was analyzed in the 2004 Campus Master Plan Amendment SEIR and included mitigation that would be applicable to the proposed development. Applicable mitigation shall be implemented into the proposed developments when needed. Therefore, no impacts on wastewater treatment requirements are expected. **Further discussion of this issue in the EIR is not warranted.**

- c. The proposed developments would require the construction of stormwater facilities in conjunction with the proposed transportation upgrades, parking facilities, and the new sports facility. The stormwater facilities are part of the proposed project and are designed to ensure that applicable regulations are met. Furthermore, the effects of

stormwater impacts have been addressed in the 2004 Master Plan Amendment SEIR and has included mitigation to properly reduce impacts. The proposed developments would be required to follow these mitigation measures where applicable. See Section 4.8, *Hydrology and Water Quality*, for further discussion. Impacts are less than significant and **further discussion in an EIR is not warranted.**

- f-g. The proposed developments would incrementally increase the amount of solid waste generated by the CSUCI campus with the development of the sports facilities. Additionally, construction would result in a temporary increase in solid wastes. However, Construction and campus modifications under the proposed developments are not expected to result in an increase in the generation of solid waste as compared to conditions under the 2000 Campus Master Plan. Therefore, impacts are less than significant and **further discussion of this issue in the EIR is not warranted.**

ISSUES:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
4.17 MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE -				
a) Does the project have the potential to substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, 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?	x			
b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?	x			
c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	x			

- a. The proposed project would potentially impact species located in adjacent creeks. The types of which are unknown. Therefore, impacts are potentially significant and **further analysis in an EIR is required.**
- b. The proposed Master Plan amendment has the potential to generate impacts that cannot feasibly be mitigated. Therefore, the project's contribution to cumulative impacts could be significant and **will be studied further in the EIR.**
- c. The proposed Master Plan amendment has the potential to generate impacts that cannot feasibly be mitigated. Therefore, the project's contribution to cumulative impacts could be significant and **will be studied further in the EIR.**

5.0 REFERENCES

5.1 LITERATURE SOURCES

- Bass, et al., (1999). *CEQA Deskbook*. Solano Press Books. Point Arena, CA.
- California State University, Channel Islands, 2004. *Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Report for the Campus Master Plan Amendment*.
- California State University, Channel Islands, 2000. *Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Report for the Revised Campus Master Plan*.
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- California State University, Channel Islands, *Community Development Area Specific Reuse Plan*, June 5, 2000.
- County of Ventura, 2001. *Lewis Road Widening Project, Final Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Assessment*
- County of Ventura, 2008. *General Plan*.
- Wlodarski, Robert J. July 2008. Results of an Extended Phase 1 Archaeological Study for CA-Ven-863 Within the California State University Channel Islands Campus County of Ventura, California

5.2 PERSONAL CONTACTS

Alan Paul, AIA, CSUCI
Robert Burrow, City of Camarillo
Kari Finley, County of Ventura
Bruce Smith, County of Ventura
Michael Morris, CSU Channel Islands Police Department
Michael Ip, Boyle AECOM

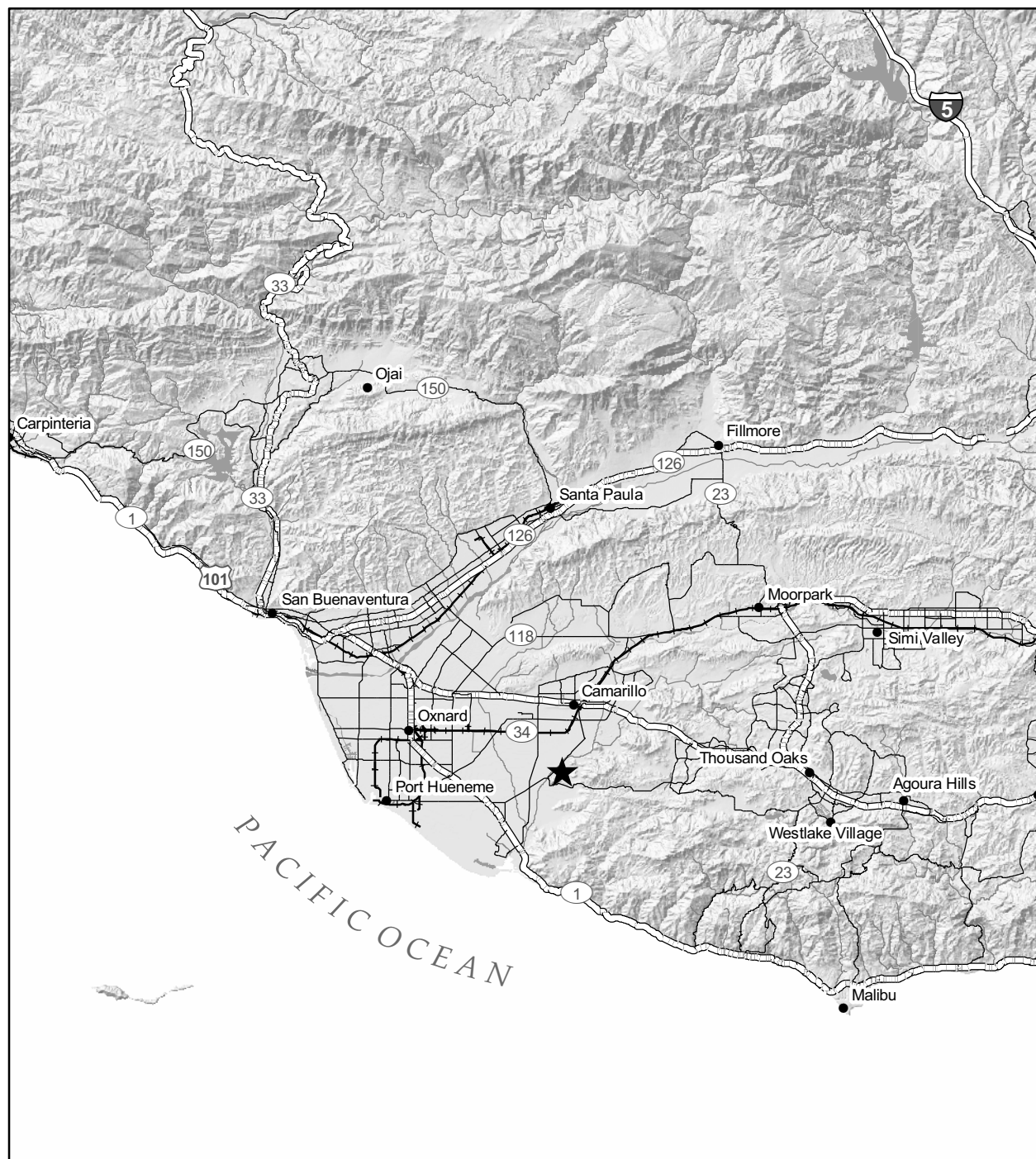
5.3 PREPARERS

Rincon Consultants, Inc.

Stephen Svete, AICP, Principal in Charge
Cori Thomas, Senior Planner, Project Manager
Mark Neumeister, Environmental Planner
John Stark, Environmental Planner
Kathy Babcock, Graphics Technician



Katie Stanulis, Administrative Staff



Basemap Source: ESRI Data, 2004, and USGS, 2002.

★ Project Location

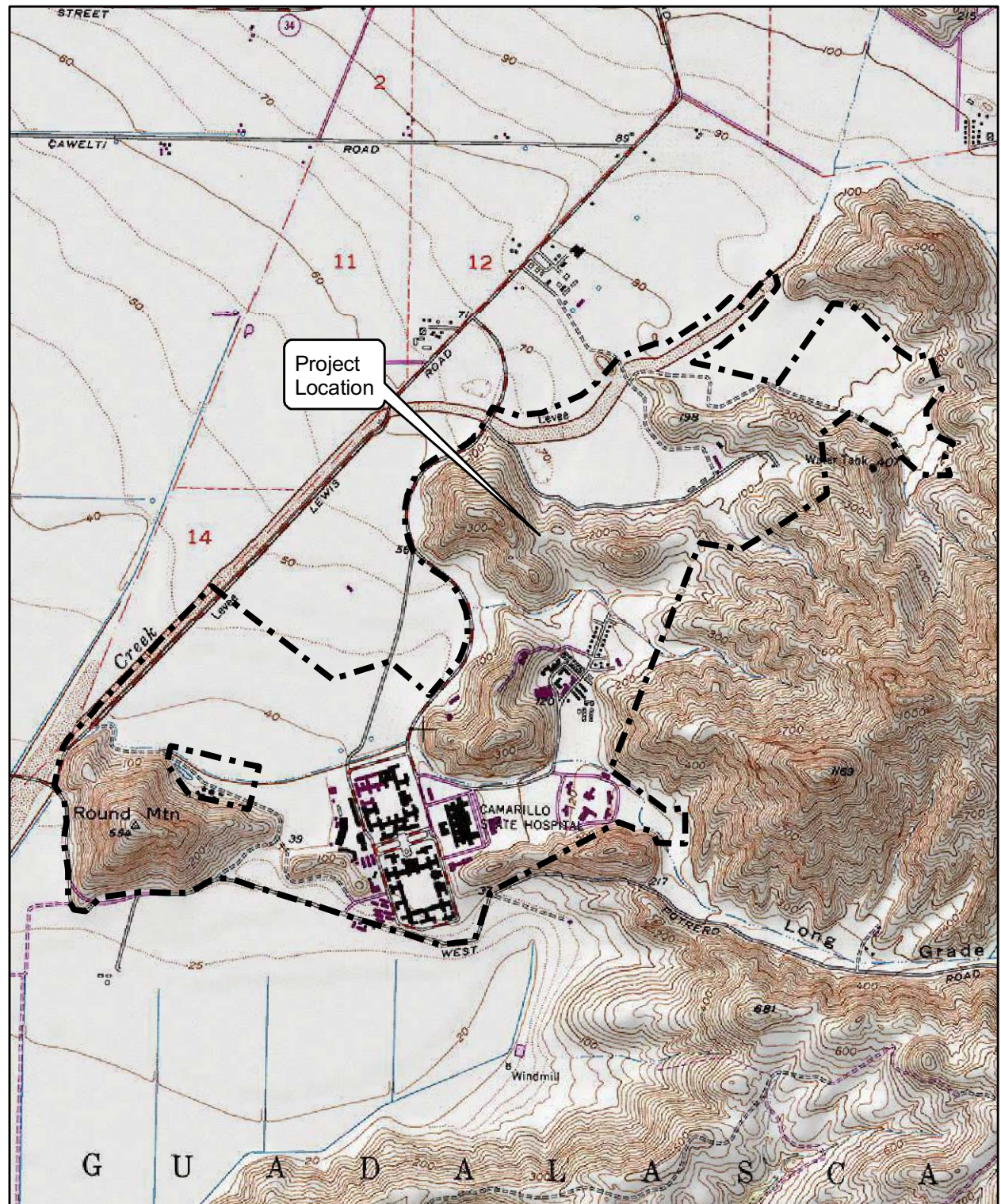


0 5 10 Miles

Regional Location Map

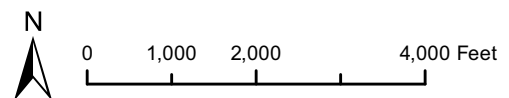
Figure 1





Basemap Source: National Geographic TOPOI, 2004 and Boyle Engineering, 2008.

 Site Boundary



Site Location Map

Figure 2

Appendix B

Air Quality Data



12/5/2008 10:02:43 AM

Urbemis 2007 Version 9.2.4

Combined Summer Emissions Reports (Pounds/Day)

File Name:

Project Name: CSUCI Facilities Projects SEIR

Project Location: Ventura County APCD

On-Road Vehicle Emissions Based on: Version : Emfac2007 V2.3 Nov 1 2006

Off-Road Vehicle Emissions Based on: OFFROAD2007

Summary Report:

CONSTRUCTION EMISSION ESTIMATES

	<u>ROG</u>	<u>NOx</u>	<u>CO</u>	<u>SO2</u>	<u>PM10 Dust</u>	<u>PM10 Exhaust</u>	<u>PM10</u>	<u>PM2.5 Dust</u>	<u>PM2.5 Exhaust</u>	<u>PM2.5</u>	<u>CO2</u>
2009 TOTALS (lbs/day unmitigated)	35.65	314.09	301.13	0.31	765.84	14.41	780.25	160.04	13.26	173.30	35,636.42
2009 TOTALS (lbs/day mitigated)	35.65	314.09	301.13	0.31	433.44	14.41	447.86	90.62	13.26	103.88	35,636.42

AREA SOURCE EMISSION ESTIMATES

<u>ROG</u>	<u>NOx</u>	<u>CO</u>	<u>SO2</u>	<u>PM10</u>	<u>PM2.5</u>	<u>CO2</u>
------------	------------	-----------	------------	-------------	--------------	------------

TOTALS (lbs/day, unmitigated)

OPERATIONAL (VEHICLE) EMISSION ESTIMATES

<u>ROG</u>	<u>NOx</u>	<u>CO</u>	<u>SO2</u>	<u>PM10</u>	<u>PM2.5</u>	<u>CO2</u>
------------	------------	-----------	------------	-------------	--------------	------------

TOTALS (lbs/day, unmitigated)

SUM OF AREA SOURCE AND OPERATIONAL EMISSION ESTIMATES

<u>ROG</u>	<u>NOx</u>	<u>CO</u>	<u>SO2</u>	<u>PM10</u>	<u>PM2.5</u>	<u>CO2</u>
------------	------------	-----------	------------	-------------	--------------	------------

TOTALS (lbs/day, unmitigated)

12/5/2008 10:02:43 AM

Construction Unmitigated Detail Report:

CONSTRUCTION EMISSION ESTIMATES Summer Pounds Per Day, Unmitigated

	<u>ROG</u>	<u>NOx</u>	<u>CO</u>	<u>SO2</u>	<u>PM10 Dust</u>	<u>PM10 Exhaust</u>	<u>PM10</u>	<u>PM2.5 Dust</u>	<u>PM2.5 Exhaust</u>	<u>PM2.5</u>	<u>CO2</u>
Time Slice 6/8/2009-6/26/2009 Active Days: 15	21.82	252.13	103.62	0.19	765.72	10.85	776.57	160.00	9.98	169.98	29,229.02
Fine Grading 06/08/2009- 07/10/2009	21.82	252.13	103.62	0.19	765.72	10.85	776.57	160.00	9.98	169.98	29,229.02
Fine Grading Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	765.00	0.00	765.00	159.76	0.00	159.76	0.00
Fine Grading Off Road Diesel	11.80	101.10	49.35	0.00	0.00	4.97	4.97	0.00	4.57	4.57	8,842.87
Fine Grading On Road Diesel	9.94	150.89	51.89	0.19	0.70	5.88	6.59	0.23	5.41	5.64	20,130.04
Fine Grading Worker Trips	0.08	0.13	2.38	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	256.11
Time Slice 6/29/2009-7/3/2009 Active Days: 5	24.03	271.08	112.90	0.19	765.72	11.79	777.51	160.00	10.84	170.84	31,046.10
Fine Grading 06/08/2009- 07/10/2009	21.82	252.13	103.62	0.19	765.72	10.85	776.57	160.00	9.98	169.98	29,229.02
Fine Grading Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	765.00	0.00	765.00	159.76	0.00	159.76	0.00
Fine Grading Off Road Diesel	11.80	101.10	49.35	0.00	0.00	4.97	4.97	0.00	4.57	4.57	8,842.87
Fine Grading On Road Diesel	9.94	150.89	51.89	0.19	0.70	5.88	6.59	0.23	5.41	5.64	20,130.04
Fine Grading Worker Trips	0.08	0.13	2.38	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	256.11
Trenching 06/29/2009-07/06/2009	2.21	18.95	9.28	0.00	0.00	0.93	0.94	0.00	0.86	0.86	1,817.08
Trenching Off Road Diesel	2.18	18.90	8.32	0.00	0.00	0.93	0.93	0.00	0.86	0.86	1,714.64
Trenching Worker Trips	0.03	0.05	0.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	102.44

12/5/2008 10:02:43 AM

Time Slice 7/6/2009-7/6/2009 Active
Days: 1

Asphalt 07/06/2009-07/24/2009	35.65	314.09	132.53	0.22	765.84	14.41	780.25	160.04	13.26	173.30	35,636.42
Paving Off-Gas	11.61	43.01	19.63	0.03	0.11	2.63	2.74	0.04	2.42	2.45	4,590.32
Paving Off Road Diesel	6.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Paving On Road Diesel	3.39	20.13	10.59	0.00	0.00	1.74	1.74	0.00	1.60	1.60	1,418.81
Paving Worker Trips	1.50	22.81	7.85	0.03	0.11	0.89	1.00	0.03	0.82	0.85	3,043.45
Fine Grading 06/08/2009-07/10/2009	0.04	0.07	1.19	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	128.06
Fine Grading Dust	21.82	252.13	103.62	0.19	765.72	10.85	776.57	160.00	9.98	169.98	29,229.02
Fine Grading Off Road Diesel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	765.00	0.00	765.00	159.76	0.00	159.76	0.00
Fine Grading On Road Diesel	11.80	101.10	49.35	0.00	0.00	4.97	4.97	0.00	4.57	4.57	8,842.87
Fine Grading Worker Trips	9.94	150.89	51.89	0.19	0.70	5.88	6.59	0.23	5.41	5.64	20,130.04
Trenching 06/29/2009-07/06/2009	0.08	0.13	2.38	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	256.11
Trenching Off Road Diesel	2.21	18.95	9.28	0.00	0.00	0.93	0.94	0.00	0.86	0.86	1,817.08
Trenching Worker Trips	2.18	18.90	8.32	0.00	0.00	0.93	0.93	0.00	0.86	0.86	1,714.64
	0.03	0.05	0.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	102.44

12/5/2008 10:02:43 AM

Time Slice 7/7/2009-7/10/2009
Active Days: 4

Asphalt 07/06/2009-07/24/2009

Paving Off-Gas

Paving Off Road Diesel

Paving On Road Diesel

Paving Worker Trips

Fine Grading 06/08/2009-
07/10/2009

Fine Grading Dust

Fine Grading Off Road Diesel

Fine Grading On Road Diesel

Fine Grading Worker Trips

Time Slice 7/13/2009-7/17/2009
Active Days: 5

Asphalt 07/06/2009-07/24/2009

Paving Off-Gas

Paving Off Road Diesel

Paving On Road Diesel

Paving Worker Trips

33.43	295.14	123.25	0.22	765.83	13.48	779.31	160.04	12.40	172.44	33,819.34
11.61	43.01	19.63	0.03	0.11	2.63	2.74	0.04	2.42	2.45	4,590.32
6.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.39	20.13	10.59	0.00	0.00	1.74	1.74	0.00	1.60	1.60	1,418.81
1.50	22.81	7.85	0.03	0.11	0.89	1.00	0.03	0.82	0.85	3,043.45
0.04	0.07	1.19	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	128.06
21.82	252.13	103.62	0.19	765.72	10.85	776.57	160.00	9.98	169.98	29,229.02
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	765.00	0.00	765.00	159.76	0.00	159.76	0.00
11.80	101.10	49.35	0.00	0.00	4.97	4.97	0.00	4.57	4.57	8,842.87
9.94	150.89	51.89	0.19	0.70	5.88	6.59	0.23	5.41	5.64	20,130.04
0.08	0.13	2.38	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	256.11
11.61	43.01	19.63	0.03	0.11	2.63	2.74	0.04	2.42	2.45	4,590.32
11.61	43.01	19.63	0.03	0.11	2.63	2.74	0.04	2.42	2.45	4,590.32
6.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.39	20.13	10.59	0.00	0.00	1.74	1.74	0.00	1.60	1.60	1,418.81
1.50	22.81	7.85	0.03	0.11	0.89	1.00	0.03	0.82	0.85	3,043.45
0.04	0.07	1.19	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	128.06

12/5/2008 10:02:43 AM

Time Slice 7/20/2009-7/24/2009	24.55	82.47	301.13	0.31	1.51	5.04	6.55	0.54	4.58	5.12	35,525.39
Active Days: 5											
Asphalt 07/06/2009-07/24/2009	11.61	43.01	19.63	0.03	0.11	2.63	2.74	0.04	2.42	2.45	4,590.32
Paving Off-Gas	6.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Paving Off Road Diesel	3.39	20.13	10.59	0.00	0.00	1.74	1.74	0.00	1.60	1.60	1,418.81
Paving On Road Diesel	1.50	22.81	7.85	0.03	0.11	0.89	1.00	0.03	0.82	0.85	3,043.45
Paving Worker Trips	0.04	0.07	1.19	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	128.06
Building 07/20/2009-08/07/2009	12.94	39.45	281.50	0.28	1.40	2.41	3.81	0.50	2.16	2.66	30,935.07
Building Off Road Diesel	4.37	24.71	14.63	0.00	0.00	1.81	1.81	0.00	1.67	1.67	2,259.28
Building Vendor Trips	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Building Worker Trips	8.57	14.74	266.86	0.28	1.40	0.60	2.00	0.50	0.49	1.00	28,675.79
Time Slice 7/27/2009-8/7/2009	12.94	39.45	281.50	0.28	1.40	2.41	3.81	0.50	2.16	2.66	30,935.07
Active Days: 10											
Building 07/20/2009-08/07/2009	12.94	39.45	281.50	0.28	1.40	2.41	3.81	0.50	2.16	2.66	30,935.07
Building Off Road Diesel	4.37	24.71	14.63	0.00	0.00	1.81	1.81	0.00	1.67	1.67	2,259.28
Building Vendor Trips	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Building Worker Trips	8.57	14.74	266.86	0.28	1.40	0.60	2.00	0.50	0.49	1.00	28,675.79

Phase Assumptions

Phase: Fine Grading 6/8/2009 - 7/10/2009 - Default Fine Site Grading Description

Total Acres Disturbed: 153

Maximum Daily Acreage Disturbed: 38.25

Fugitive Dust Level of Detail: Default

20 lbs per acre-day

On Road Truck Travel (VMT): 5000

Off-Road Equipment:

1 Excavators (168 hp) operating at a 0.57 load factor for 8 hours per day

12/5/2008 10:02:43 AM

- 1 Graders (174 hp) operating at a 0.61 load factor for 8 hours per day
- 1 Rubber Tired Dozers (357 hp) operating at a 0.59 load factor for 8 hours per day
- 3 Scrapers (313 hp) operating at a 0.72 load factor for 8 hours per day
- 3 Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes (108 hp) operating at a 0.55 load factor for 8 hours per day
- 1 Water Trucks (189 hp) operating at a 0.5 load factor for 8 hours per day

Phase: Trenching 6/29/2009 - 7/6/2009 - Default Architectural Coating Description

Off-Road Equipment:

- 2 Excavators (168 hp) operating at a 0.57 load factor for 8 hours per day
- 1 Other General Industrial Equipment (238 hp) operating at a 0.51 load factor for 8 hours per day
- 1 Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes (108 hp) operating at a 0.55 load factor for 0 hours per day

Phase: Paving 7/6/2009 - 7/24/2009 - Default Paving Description

Acres to be Paved: 38.25

Off-Road Equipment:

- 1 Pavers (100 hp) operating at a 0.62 load factor for 8 hours per day
- 2 Paving Equipment (104 hp) operating at a 0.53 load factor for 8 hours per day
- 2 Rollers (95 hp) operating at a 0.56 load factor for 6 hours per day

Phase: Building Construction 7/20/2009 - 8/7/2009 - Default Building Construction Description

Off-Road Equipment:

- 1 Cranes (399 hp) operating at a 0.43 load factor for 7 hours per day
- 3 Forklifts (145 hp) operating at a 0.3 load factor for 8 hours per day
- 1 Generator Sets (49 hp) operating at a 0.74 load factor for 8 hours per day
- 3 Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes (108 hp) operating at a 0.55 load factor for 7 hours per day
- 1 Welders (45 hp) operating at a 0.45 load factor for 8 hours per day

Construction Mitigated Detail Report:

12/5/2008 10:02:43 AM

CONSTRUCTION EMISSION ESTIMATES Summer Pounds Per Day, Mitigated

	<u>ROG</u>	<u>NOx</u>	<u>CO</u>	<u>SO2</u>	<u>PM10 Dust</u>	<u>PM10 Exhaust</u>	<u>PM10</u>	<u>PM2.5 Dust</u>	<u>PM2.5 Exhaust</u>	<u>PM2.5</u>	<u>CO2</u>
Time Slice 6/8/2009-6/26/2009 Active Days: 15	21.82	252.13	103.62	0.19	433.32	10.85	444.18	90.58	9.98	100.57	29,229.02
Fine Grading 06/08/2009- 07/10/2009	21.82	252.13	103.62	0.19	433.32	10.85	444.18	90.58	9.98	100.57	29,229.02
Fine Grading Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	432.61	0.00	432.61	90.35	0.00	90.35	0.00
Fine Grading Off Road Diesel	11.80	101.10	49.35	0.00	0.00	4.97	4.97	0.00	4.57	4.57	8,842.87
Fine Grading On Road Diesel	9.94	150.89	51.89	0.19	0.70	5.88	6.59	0.23	5.41	5.64	20,130.04
Fine Grading Worker Trips	0.08	0.13	2.38	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	256.11
Time Slice 6/29/2009-7/3/2009 Active Days: 5	24.03	271.08	112.90	0.19	433.33	11.79	445.12	90.58	10.84	101.43	31,046.10
Fine Grading 06/08/2009- 07/10/2009	21.82	252.13	103.62	0.19	433.32	10.85	444.18	90.58	9.98	100.57	29,229.02
Fine Grading Dust	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	432.61	0.00	432.61	90.35	0.00	90.35	0.00
Fine Grading Off Road Diesel	11.80	101.10	49.35	0.00	0.00	4.97	4.97	0.00	4.57	4.57	8,842.87
Fine Grading On Road Diesel	9.94	150.89	51.89	0.19	0.70	5.88	6.59	0.23	5.41	5.64	20,130.04
Fine Grading Worker Trips	0.08	0.13	2.38	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	256.11
Trenching 06/29/2009-07/06/2009	2.21	18.95	9.28	0.00	0.00	0.93	0.94	0.00	0.86	0.86	1,817.08
Trenching Off Road Diesel	2.18	18.90	8.32	0.00	0.00	0.93	0.93	0.00	0.86	0.86	1,714.64
Trenching Worker Trips	0.03	0.05	0.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	102.44

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Time Slice 7/6/2009-7/6/2009 Active
Days: 1

Asphalt 07/06/2009-07/24/2009	35.65	314.09	132.53	0.22	433.44	14.41	447.86	90.62	13.26	103.88	35,636.42
Paving Off-Gas	11.61	43.01	19.63	0.03	0.11	2.63	2.74	0.04	2.42	2.45	4,590.32
Paving Off Road Diesel	6.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Paving On Road Diesel	3.39	20.13	10.59	0.00	0.00	1.74	1.74	0.00	1.60	1.60	1,418.81
Paving Worker Trips	1.50	22.81	7.85	0.03	0.11	0.89	1.00	0.03	0.82	0.85	3,043.45
Fine Grading 06/08/2009-07/10/2009	0.04	0.07	1.19	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	128.06
Fine Grading Dust	21.82	252.13	103.62	0.19	433.32	10.85	444.18	90.58	9.98	100.57	29,229.02
Fine Grading Off Road Diesel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	432.61	0.00	432.61	90.35	0.00	90.35	0.00
Fine Grading On Road Diesel	11.80	101.10	49.35	0.00	0.00	4.97	4.97	0.00	4.57	4.57	8,842.87
Fine Grading Worker Trips	9.94	150.89	51.89	0.19	0.70	5.88	6.59	0.23	5.41	5.64	20,130.04
Trenching 06/29/2009-07/06/2009	0.08	0.13	2.38	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	256.11
Trenching Off Road Diesel	2.21	18.95	9.28	0.00	0.00	0.93	0.94	0.00	0.86	0.86	1,817.08
Trenching Worker Trips	2.18	18.90	8.32	0.00	0.00	0.93	0.93	0.00	0.86	0.86	1,714.64
	0.03	0.05	0.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	102.44

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Time Slice 7/7/2009-7/10/2009
Active Days: 4

Asphalt 07/06/2009-07/24/2009

Paving Off-Gas

Paving Off Road Diesel

Paving On Road Diesel

Paving Worker Trips

Fine Grading 06/08/2009-
07/10/2009

Fine Grading Dust

Fine Grading Off Road Diesel

Fine Grading On Road Diesel

Fine Grading Worker Trips

Time Slice 7/13/2009-7/17/2009
Active Days: 5

Asphalt 07/06/2009-07/24/2009

Paving Off-Gas

Paving Off Road Diesel

Paving On Road Diesel

Paving Worker Trips

33.43	295.14	123.25	0.22	433.44	13.48	446.92	90.62	12.40	103.02	33,819.34
11.61	43.01	19.63	0.03	0.11	2.63	2.74	0.04	2.42	2.45	4,590.32
6.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.39	20.13	10.59	0.00	0.00	1.74	1.74	0.00	1.60	1.60	1,418.81
1.50	22.81	7.85	0.03	0.11	0.89	1.00	0.03	0.82	0.85	3,043.45
0.04	0.07	1.19	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	128.06
21.82	252.13	103.62	0.19	433.32	10.85	444.18	90.58	9.98	100.57	29,229.02
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	432.61	0.00	432.61	90.35	0.00	90.35	0.00
11.80	101.10	49.35	0.00	0.00	4.97	4.97	0.00	4.57	4.57	8,842.87
9.94	150.89	51.89	0.19	0.70	5.88	6.59	0.23	5.41	5.64	20,130.04
0.08	0.13	2.38	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	256.11
11.61	43.01	19.63	0.03	0.11	2.63	2.74	0.04	2.42	2.45	4,590.32
11.61	43.01	19.63	0.03	0.11	2.63	2.74	0.04	2.42	2.45	4,590.32
6.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.39	20.13	10.59	0.00	0.00	1.74	1.74	0.00	1.60	1.60	1,418.81
1.50	22.81	7.85	0.03	0.11	0.89	1.00	0.03	0.82	0.85	3,043.45
0.04	0.07	1.19	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	128.06

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Time Slice 7/20/2009-7/24/2009
Active Days: 5

Asphalt 07/06/2009-07/24/2009

Paving Off-Gas

Paving Off Road Diesel

Paving On Road Diesel

Paving Worker Trips

Building 07/20/2009-08/07/2009

Building Off Road Diesel

Building Vendor Trips

Building Worker Trips

Time Slice 7/27/2009-8/7/2009
Active Days: 10

Building 07/20/2009-08/07/2009

Building Off Road Diesel

Building Vendor Trips

Building Worker Trips

24.55	82.47	301.13	0.31	1.51	5.04	6.55	0.54	4.58	5.12	35,525.39
11.61	43.01	19.63	0.03	0.11	2.63	2.74	0.04	2.42	2.45	4,590.32
6.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.39	20.13	10.59	0.00	0.00	1.74	1.74	0.00	1.60	1.60	1,418.81
1.50	22.81	7.85	0.03	0.11	0.89	1.00	0.03	0.82	0.85	3,043.45
0.04	0.07	1.19	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	128.06
12.94	39.45	281.50	0.28	1.40	2.41	3.81	0.50	2.16	2.66	30,935.07
4.37	24.71	14.63	0.00	0.00	1.81	1.81	0.00	1.67	1.67	2,259.28
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.57	14.74	266.86	0.28	1.40	0.60	2.00	0.50	0.49	1.00	28,675.79
12.94	39.45	281.50	0.28	1.40	2.41	3.81	0.50	2.16	2.66	30,935.07
4.37	24.71	14.63	0.00	0.00	1.81	1.81	0.00	1.67	1.67	2,259.28
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.57	14.74	266.86	0.28	1.40	0.60	2.00	0.50	0.49	1.00	28,675.79

Construction Related Mitigation Measures

The following mitigation measures apply to Phase: Fine Grading 6/8/2009 - 7/10/2009 - Default Fine Site Grading Description
For Soil Stabilizing Measures, the Water exposed surfaces 2x daily watering mitigation reduces emissions by:

PM10: 55% PM25: 55%

Appendix C

Biological Resources



Flora of CSUCI

Observed at CSUCI	Genus	Species	Rank	ssp./var.	Family	Common Name	Habit	Native or Introduced?
0	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>longifolia</i>			Fabaceae	golden wattle	Tree	I
1	<i>Achyrochaena</i>	<i>mollis</i>			Asteraceae	blow-wives	Annual herb	N
0	<i>Acroptilon</i>	<i>repens</i>			Asteraceae	Russian knapweed	Perennial herb	I
0	<i>Amaranthus</i>	<i>albus</i>			Amaranthaceae	prostrate pigweed	Annual herb	I
0	<i>Amaranthus</i>	<i>blitoides</i>			Amaranthaceae	mat amaranth	Annual herb	N
1	<i>Ambrosia</i>	<i>psilostachya</i>			Asteraceae	western ragweed	Perennial herb	N
1	<i>Ambrosia</i>	<i>acanthicarpa</i>			Asteraceae	flatspine burr ragweed	Annual herb	N
1	<i>Anagallis</i>	<i>arvensis</i>			Primulaceae	scarlet pimpernel	Annual herb	I
1	<i>Artemisia</i>	<i>californica</i>			Asteraceae	California sagebrush	Shrub	N
0	<i>Artemisia</i>	<i>biennis</i>			Asteraceae	biennial wormwood	Perennial herb	I
1	<i>Artemisia</i>	<i>douglasiana</i>			Asteraceae	Douglas' sagewort	Perennial herb	N
0	<i>Artemisia</i>	<i>dracunculius</i>			Asteraceae	wormwood	Perennial herb	N
1	<i>Arundo</i>	<i>donax</i>			Poaceae	giantreed	Perennial herb	I
1	<i>Asclepias</i>	<i>fascicularis</i>			Asclepiadaceae	Mexican whorled milkweed	Perennial herb	N
0	<i>Aster</i>	<i>subulatus</i>	var.	<i>ligulatus</i>	Asteraceae	annual water aster	Annual herb	N
1	<i>Atriplex</i>	<i>lentiformis</i>			Chenopodiaceae	big saltbush	Shrub	N
0	<i>Atriplex</i>	<i>semibaccata</i>			Chenopodiaceae	Australian saltbush	Perennial herb	I
0	<i>Atriplex</i>	<i>triangularis</i>			Chenopodiaceae	spearscale	Annual herb	N
1	<i>Atriplex</i>		sp.		Chenopodiaceae	saltbush		
1	<i>Avena</i>	<i>barbata</i>			Poaceae	slender oat	Annual herb	I
1	<i>Avena</i>	<i>fatua</i>			Poaceae	wild oat	Annual herb	I
0	<i>Azolla</i>	<i>filiculoides</i>			Azollaceae	mosquito fern	Perennial herb	N
1	<i>Baccharis</i>	<i>pilularis</i>			Asteraceae	coyotebrush	Shrub	N
1	<i>Baccharis</i>	<i>salicifolia</i>			Asteraceae	mule-fat	Shrub	N
1	<i>Bloomeria</i>	<i>crocea</i>			Liliaceae	common goldenstar	Perennial herb	N
1	<i>Brassica</i>	<i>nigra</i>			Brassicaceae	black mustard	Annual herb	I
1	<i>Brassica</i>	<i>tournefortii</i>			Brassicaceae	Asian mustard	Annual herb	I
1	<i>Brickellia</i>	<i>californica</i>			Asteraceae	California brickellbush	Perennial herb	N
1	<i>Bromus</i>	<i>catharticus</i>			Poaceae	rescuegrass	Perennial herb	I
1	<i>Bromus</i>	<i>diandrus</i>			Poaceae	ripgut brome	Annual herb	I
1	<i>Bromus</i>	<i>hordeaceus</i>			Poaceae	soft chess	Annual herb	I
1	<i>Bromus</i>	<i>madritensis</i>	ssp.	<i>rubens</i>	Poaceae	red brome	Annual herb	I
0	<i>Bromus</i>	<i>tectorum</i>			Poaceae	cheatgrass	Annual herb	I
1	<i>Calochortus</i>		sp.		Liliaceae	mariposa lily	Perennial herb	
1	<i>Calystegia</i>	<i>macrostegia</i>			Convolvulaceae	island false bindweed	Perennial vine	N
1	<i>Capsella</i>	<i>bursa-pastoris</i>			Brassicaceae	shepherd's purse	Annual herb	I
1	<i>Cardaria</i>	<i>pubescens</i>			Brassicaceae	white-top	Perennial herb	I
1	<i>Carduus</i>	<i>pycnocephalus</i>			Asteraceae	Italian plumeless thistle	Annual herb	I
1	<i>Carpobrotus</i>	<i>edulis</i>			Aizoaceae	sea fig	Perennial herb	I

Note: 1 = observed at CSUCI

0 = Not seen, present at adjacent Camarillo Regional Park

Observed by Rincon Consultants, Inc. - June and July, 1999

Flora of CSUCI

Observed at CSUCI	Genus	Species	Rank	ssp./var.	Family	Common Name	Habit	Native or Introduced?
0	<i>Castilleja</i>	<i>exserta</i>			Scrophulariaceae	purple owl's clover	Annual herb	N
0	<i>Castilleja</i>		sp.		Scrophulariaceae			
1	<i>Ceanothus</i>	<i>spinosus</i>			Rhamnaceae	spiny ceanothus	Tree, Shrub	N
1	<i>Centaurea</i>	<i>melitensis</i>			Asteraceae	tocalote	Annual herb	I
1	<i>Chamaesyce</i>	<i>albomarginata</i>			Euphorbiaceae	whitemargin sandmat	Perennial herb	N
1	<i>Chamaesyce</i>	<i>maculata</i>			Euphorbiaceae	spotted spurge	Annual herb	I
1	<i>Chamaesyce</i>	<i>melanadenia</i>			Euphorbiaceae	squaw sandmat	Perennial herb	N
1	<i>Chamomilla</i>	<i>suaveolens</i>			Asteraceae	pineapple weed	Annual herb	I
0	<i>Chenopodium</i>	<i>album</i>			Chenopodiaceae	lambsquarters	Annual herb	I
0	<i>Chenopodium</i>	<i>ambrosioides</i>			Chenopodiaceae	Mexican tea	Annual herb	I
1	<i>Chenopodium</i>	<i>berlandieri</i>			Chenopodiaceae	pitseed goosefoot	Annual herb	N
1	<i>Chenopodium</i>	<i>californicum</i>			Chenopodiaceae	California goosefoot	Perennial herb	N
0	<i>Chenopodium</i>	<i>murale</i>			Chenopodiaceae	nettleleaf goosefoot	Annual herb	I
1	<i>Chlorogalum</i>	<i>parviflorum</i>			Liliaceae	smallflower soaproot	Perennial herb	N
1	<i>Cirsium</i>	<i>vulgare</i>			Asteraceae	bullthistle	Perennial herb	I
0	<i>Claytonia</i>	<i>perfoliata</i>			Portulacaceae	miner's lettuce	Annual herb	N
1	<i>Conium</i>	<i>maculatum</i>			Apiaceae	poison hemlock	Perennial herb	I
1	<i>Convolvulus</i>	<i>arvensis</i>			Convolvulaceae	field bindweed	Perennial herb, Vine	I
1	<i>Conyza</i>	<i>canadensis</i>			Asteraceae	Canadian horseweed	Annual herb	N
0	<i>Conyza</i>	<i>coulteri</i>			Asteraceae	Coulter's horseweed	Annual herb	N
1	<i>Coriophanthus</i>	<i>rigidus</i>	ssp.	<i>setigerus</i>	Scrophulariaceae	stiffbranch bird's beak	Annual herb	N
1	<i>Coreopsis</i>	<i>gigantea</i>			Asteraceae	giant coreopsis	Shrub	N
1	<i>Conula</i>	<i>coronopifolia</i>			Asteraceae	common brassbuttons	Perennial herb	I
1	<i>Crassula</i>	<i>connata</i>			Crassulaceae	pygmy-weed	Annual herb	N
1	<i>Cressa</i>	<i>truxillensis</i>			Convolvulaceae	spreading alkaliweed	Perennial herb	N
1	<i>Croton</i>	<i>californicus</i>			Euphorbiaceae	California croton	Perennial herb	N
0	<i>Crypsis</i>	<i>schoenoides</i>			Poaceae	swamp grass	Annual herb	I
1	<i>Cryptantha</i>				Boraginaceae	spineflower	Annual herb	
1	<i>Cucurbita</i>	<i>foetidissima</i>			Cucurbitaceae	Missouri gourd	Perennial vine	N
1	<i>Cuscuta</i>	<i>californica</i>			Cuscutaceae	chaparral dodder	Annual vine (parasitic)	N
1	<i>Cynodon</i>	<i>dactylon</i>			Poaceae	bermudagrass	Perennial herb	I
1	<i>Cyperus</i>	<i>eragrostis</i>			Cyperaceae	tall flatsedge	Perennial herb	N
0	<i>Cyperus</i>	<i>esculentus</i>			Cyperaceae	chufa flatsedge	Perennial herb	N
1	<i>Datura</i>	<i>wrightii</i>			Solanaceae	toluaca	Perennial herb	N
0	<i>Daucus</i>	<i>pustillus</i>			Apiaceae	American wild carrot	Annual herb	N
0	<i>Dichelostemma</i>	<i>capitatum</i>			Liliaceae	verna pool blue dicks	Perennial herb	N
0	<i>Distichlis</i>	<i>spicata</i>			Poaceae	inland saltgrass	Perennial herb	N
0	<i>Dodecatheon</i>	<i>clevelandii</i>			Primulaceae	padre's shootingstar	Perennial herb	N
1	<i>Dudleya</i>	<i>blochmaniae</i>	ssp.	<i>blochmaniae</i>	Crassulaceae	Blochman's liveforever	Perennial herb	N

Note: 1 = observed at CSUCI

0 = Not seen, present at adjacent Camarillo Regional Park

Observed by Rincon Consultants, Inc. - June and July, 1999

Flora of CSUCI

Observed at CSUCI	Genus	Species	Rank	ssp./var.	Family	Common Name	Habit	Native or Introduced?
1	<i>Dudleya</i>	<i>verityi</i>			Crassulaceae	Verity's dudleya	Perennial herb	N
0	<i>Dudleya</i>	<i>lanceolata</i>			Crassulaceae	lanceleaf liveforever	Perennial herb	N
1	<i>Dudleya</i>	<i>pulverulenta</i>			Crassulaceae	chalk liveforever	Perennial herb	N
1	<i>Encelia</i>	<i>californica</i>			Asteraceae	California brittlebush	Shrub	N
1	<i>Epilobium</i>	<i>canum</i>			Onagraceae	California fuchsia	Perennial herb	N
1	<i>Epilobium</i>	<i>ciliatum</i>	ssp.	<i>ciliatum</i>	Onagraceae	willow-herb	Perennial herb	N
0	<i>Eragrostis</i>	<i>cilianensis</i>			Poaceae	stinkgrass	Annual herb	I
1	<i>Eremocarpus</i>	<i>setigerus</i>			Euphorbiaceae	turkey mullein	Annual herb	N
1	<i>Ericameria</i>	<i>pinifolia</i>			Asteraceae	pine-bush	Shrub	N
1	<i>Eriogonum</i>	<i>cinereum</i>			Polygonaceae	coastal buckwheat	Shrub	N
1	<i>Eriogonum</i>	<i>elongatum</i>	var.	<i>elongatum</i>	Polygonaceae	long-stemmed buckwheat	Perennial herb	N
1	<i>Eriogonum</i>	<i>fasciculatum</i>			Polygonaceae	eastern Mojave buckwheat	Shrub	N
1	<i>Eriophyllum</i>	<i>confertiflorum</i>			Asteraceae	yellow yarrow	Shrub	N
1	<i>Erodium</i>	<i>cicutarium</i>			Geraniaceae	redstem stork's bill	Annual herb	I
1	<i>Eucalyptus</i>		sp.		myrtaceae	eucalyptus		
0	<i>Eucryptia</i>	<i>chrysanthemifolia</i>			Hydrophyllaceae	spotted hideseed	Annual herb	N
0	<i>Filago</i>	<i>californica</i>			Asteraceae	California cottonrose	Annual herb	N
1	<i>Foeniculum</i>	<i>vulgare</i>			Apiaceae	fennel	Perennial herb	I
1	<i>Fraxinus</i>	<i>velutina</i>			Oleaceae	velvet ash	Tree	N
1	<i>Galium</i>	<i>angustifolium</i>			Rubiaceae	narrow-leaved bedstraw	Perennial herb	N
0	<i>Galium</i>	<i>nuttallii</i>	ssp.	<i>nuttallii</i>	Rubiaceae	climbing bedstraw	Perennial herb	N
1	<i>Gnaphalium</i>	<i>bicolor</i>			Asteraceae	twocolor cudweed	Perennial herb	N
1	<i>Gnaphalium</i>	<i>californicum</i>			Asteraceae	ladies' tobacco	Perennial herb	N
1	<i>Gnaphalium</i>	<i>luteo-album</i>			Asteraceae	everlasting cudweed	Annual herb	I
1	<i>Gnaphalium</i>	<i>pallidum</i>			Asteraceae	western marsh cudweed	Annual herb	N
1	<i>Gnaphalium</i>	<i>stramineum</i>			Asteraceae	cottonbating plant	Perennial herb	N
0	<i>Hazardia</i>	<i>squarrosa</i>	var.	<i>grindelioides</i>	Asteraceae	saw-toothed goldenbush	Shrub	N
1	<i>Heliotropium</i>	<i>curassavicum</i>			Boraginaceae	salt heliotrope	Perennial herb	N
1	<i>Hemizonia</i>	<i>fasciculata</i>			Asteraceae	clustered tarweed	Annual herb	N
1	<i>Heteromeles</i>	<i>arbutifolia</i>			Rosaceae	toyon	Shrub	N
1	<i>Heterotheca</i>	<i>grandiflora</i>			Asteraceae	telegraphweed	Annual herb	N
1	<i>Hirschfeldia</i>	<i>incana</i>			Brassicaceae	shortpod mustard	Perennial herb	I
0	<i>Hordeum</i>	<i>murinum</i>			Poaceae	barley	Annual herb	I
1	<i>Isocoma</i>	<i>menziesii</i>	var.	<i>vernonioides</i>	Asteraceae	Menzies' jimmyweed	Shrub	N
1	<i>Isomeris</i>	<i>arborescens</i>			Capparidaceae	bladderpod	Shrub	N
1	<i>Juglans</i>	<i>californica</i>	var.	<i>californica</i>	Juglandaceae	California black walnut	Tree	N
1	<i>Lactuca</i>	<i>serriola</i>			Asteraceae	wild lettuce	Annual herb	I
0	<i>Lamarckia</i>	<i>aurea</i>			Poaceae	goldentop	Annual herb	I
0	<i>Lemna</i>	<i>miniscula</i>			Lemnaceae	common duckweed	Perennial herb	N

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Observed by Rincon Consultants, Inc. - June and July, 1999

Flora of CSUCI

Observed at CSUCI	Genus	Species	Rank	ssp./var.	Family	Common Name	Habit	Native or Introduced?
0	<i>Lepidium</i>				Brassicaceae	lepidium		
0	<i>Lepidium</i>	<i>latifolium</i>	sp.		Brassicaceae	broadleaved pepperweed	Perennial herb	I
1	<i>Leptochloa</i>	<i>uninervia</i>			Poaceae	Mexican sprangletop	Annual herb	N
1	<i>Lessingia</i>	<i>flaginifolia</i>	var.	<i>flaginifolia</i>	Asteraceae	common sandaster	Perennial herb	N
1	<i>Leymus</i>	<i>condensatus</i>			Poaceae	giant wildrye	Perennial herb	N
1	<i>Leymus</i>	<i>triticoides</i>			Poaceae	beardless wildrye	Perennial herb	N
1	<i>Lotus</i>	<i>scoparius</i>			Fabaceae	deerweed	Perennial herb	N
0	<i>Ludwigia</i>	<i>peplodes</i>	ssp.	<i>peplodes</i>	Onagraceae	floating waterprimrose	Perennial herb	N
1	<i>Lupinus</i>	<i>bicolor</i>			Fabaceae	bicolor lupine	Annual herb	N
0	<i>Lupinus</i>	<i>concinus</i>			Fabaceae	bajada lupine	Annual herb	N
0	<i>Lupinus</i>	<i>longifolius</i>			Fabaceae	longleaf bush lupine	Shrub	N
0	<i>Lupinus</i>	<i>succulentus</i>			Fabaceae	arroyo lupine	Annual herb	N
1	<i>Malacothamnus</i>	<i>fasciculatus</i>			Malvaceae	chaparral mallow	Shrub	N
1	<i>Malacothrix</i>	<i>saxatilis</i>			Asteraceae	cliff-aster	Perennial herb	N
1	<i>Malosma</i>	<i>laurina</i>			Anacardiaceae	laurel sumac	Shrub	N
1	<i>Malva</i>	<i>parviflora</i>			Malvaceae	cheeseweed	Annual herb	I
1	<i>Malvella</i>	<i>leprosa</i>			Malvaceae	alkali mallow, whiteweed	Perennial herb	N
1	<i>Marah</i>	<i>macrocarpus</i>			Cucurbitaceae	Cucamonga manroot	Perennial vine	N
1	<i>Marrubium</i>	<i>vulgare</i>			Lamiaceae	horehound	Perennial herb	I
1	<i>Medicago</i>	<i>polymorpha</i>			Fabaceae	burclover	Annual herb	I
1	<i>Melica</i>	<i>imperfecta</i>			Poaceae	smallflower melicgrass	Perennial herb	N
1	<i>Melilotus</i>	<i>indica</i>			Fabaceae	sourclover	Annual herb	I
1	<i>Mimulus</i>	<i>aurantiacus</i>			Scrophulariaceae	orange bush monkeyflower	Shrub	N
1	<i>Mirabilis</i>	<i>californica</i>			Nyctaginaceae	wishbone bush	Perennial herb	N
1	<i>Nassella</i>	<i>lepidia</i>			Poaceae	foothill needlegrass	Perennial herb	N
1	<i>Nassella</i>	<i>pulchra</i>			Poaceae	purple needlegrass	Perennial herb	N
1	<i>Nicotiana</i>	<i>glauca</i>			Solanaceae	tree tobacco	Tree, Shrub	I
?	<i>Opuntia</i>	<i>ficus-indica</i>			Cactaceae	Indian fig	Shrub (stem succulent)	I
1	<i>Opuntia</i>	<i>littoralis</i>			Cactaceae	coast prickly pear	Shrub (stem succulent)	N
?	<i>Opuntia</i>	<i>prolifera</i>			Cactaceae	cholla	Shrub (stem succulent)	N
1	<i>Pellaea</i>	<i>andromedifolia</i>			Pteridaceae	coffee fern	Perennial herb	N
0	<i>Pellaea</i>	<i>mucronata</i>			Pteridaceae	bird's-foot fern	Perennial herb	N
1	<i>Pentagramma</i>	<i>triangularis</i>			Pteridaceae	gold fern	Perennial herb	N
0	<i>Phacelia</i>	<i>cicuitaria</i>			Hydrophyllaceae	caterpillar scorpionweed	Annual herb	N
1	<i>Phacelia</i>	<i>ramosissima</i>			Hydrophyllaceae	branching phacelia	Perennial herb	N
0	<i>Phacelia</i>	<i>viscida</i>			Hydrophyllaceae	tacky scorpionweed	Annual herb	N
1	<i>Phoenix</i>	<i>canariensis</i>			Arecaceae	Canary Island date palm	Tree	I
1	<i>Picris</i>	<i>echioides</i>			Asteraceae	bristly ox-tongue	Annual herb	I
1	<i>Piptatherum</i>	<i>micranthum</i>			Poaceae	small-flowered ricegrass	Perennial herb	N

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Flora of CSUCI

Observed at CSUCI	Genus	Species	Rank	ssp./var.	Family	Common Name	Habit	Native or Introduced?
1	<i>Plagiobolus</i>	<i>erecta</i>	sp.		Boraginaceae	popcornflower		
1	<i>Plantago</i>	<i>major</i>			Plantaginaceae	rock plantago	Annual herb	N
1	<i>Plantago</i>	<i>racemosa</i>	var.	<i>wrightii</i>	Plantaginaceae	big plantain	Perennial herb	I
1	<i>Pluchea</i>	<i>odorata</i>			Asteraceae	California sycamore	Tree	N
1	<i>Polygonum</i>	<i>punctatum</i>			Polygonaceae	salt marsh fleabane	Perennial herb	N
1	<i>Polypodium</i>	<i>californicum</i>			Polypodiaceae	punctate smartweed	Perennial herb	N
1	<i>Polypogon</i>	<i>monspeliensis</i>			Poaceae	California polypody	Perennial herb	N
1	<i>Populus</i>	<i>fremontii</i>	ssp.	<i>fremontii</i>	Salicaceae	annual beard grass	Annual herb	I
1	<i>Prunus</i>	<i>ilicifolia</i>	ssp.	<i>ilicifolia</i>	Rosaceae	Fremont's cottonwood	Tree	N
0	<i>Pterostegia</i>	<i>drymarioides</i>			Polygonaceae	hollyleaf cherry	Tree, Shrub	N
1	<i>Quercus</i>	<i>agrifolia</i>	var.	<i>agrifolia</i>	Fagaceae	woodland pterostegia	Annual herb	N
1	<i>Quercus</i>	<i>lobata</i>			Fagaceae	coast live oak	Tree	N
1	<i>Rafinesquia</i>	<i>californica</i>			Asteraceae	California white oak	Tree	N
1	<i>Raphanus</i>	<i>sativus</i>			Brassicaceae	California chicory	Annual herb	N
1	<i>Rhamnus</i>	<i>ilicifolia</i>			Rhamnaceae	wild radish	Biennial herb	I
1	<i>Rhus</i>	<i>integrifolia</i>			Anacardiaceae	hollyleaf redberry	Shrub	N
1	<i>Ricinus</i>	<i>communis</i>			Euphorbiaceae	lemonade berry	Shrub	N
1	<i>Rorippa</i>	<i>nasturtium-aquaticum</i>			Brassicaceae	castor bean	Shrub	I
1	<i>Rumex</i>	<i>crispus</i>			Polygonaceae	water cress	Perennial herb (aquatic)	N
1	<i>Rumex</i>	<i>virginica</i>			Polygonaceae	curly dock	Perennial herb	I
0	<i>Salicornia</i>	<i>exigua</i>			Chenopodiaceae	golden dock	Perennial herb	N
1	<i>Salix</i>	<i>laevigata</i>			Salicaceae	pickleweed	Perennial herb	N
0	<i>Salix</i>	<i>lasiolepis</i>			Salicaceae	sandbar willow	Tree, Shrub	N
1	<i>Salvia</i>	<i>tragus</i>			Chenopodiaceae	red willow	Tree	N
1	<i>Salvia</i>	<i>leucophylla</i>			Lamiaceae	arroyo willow	Tree, Shrub	N
1	<i>Salvia</i>	<i>mellifera</i>			Lamiaceae	tumbleweed	Annual herb	I
1	<i>Sambucus</i>	<i>mexicana</i>			Caprifoliaceae	purple sage	Shrub	N
1	<i>Schinus</i>	<i>molle</i>			Anacardiaceae	black sage	Shrub	N
0	<i>Scirpus</i>	<i>barbatus</i>			Poaceae	blue elder	Tree, Shrub	N
0	<i>Scirpus</i>	<i>americanus</i>			Cyperaceae	Peruvian pepper tree	Tree	I
0	<i>Scirpus</i>	<i>californicus</i>			Cyperaceae	common Mediterranean grass	Annual herb	I
0	<i>Scirpus</i>	<i>maritimus</i>			Cyperaceae	American tulle	Perennial herb	N
1	<i>Scrophularia</i>	<i>californica</i>			Cyperaceae	California tulle	Perennial herb	N
1	<i>Selaginella</i>	<i>bigelovii</i>			Cyperaceae	Prairie Rush	Perennial herb	N
1	<i>Silene</i>	<i>laciniata</i>	ssp.	<i>major</i>	Scrophulariaceae	California figwort	Perennial herb	N
1	<i>Silybum</i>	<i>marianum</i>			Selaginellaceae	Bigelow's spike-moss	Perennial herb (mosslike)	N
1	<i>Sisyrinchium</i>	<i>bellum</i>			Caryophyllaceae	Indian pink	Perennial herb	N
					Asteraceae	milkthistle	Annual herb	I
					Iridaceae	Blue eyed-grass	Perennial herb	N

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Flora of CSUCI

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1	<i>Solanum</i>	<i>douglasii</i>			Solanaceae	Douglas' nightshade	Perennial herb	N
1	<i>Solanum</i>	<i>xanthi</i>			Solanaceae	purple nightshade	Perennial herb	N
1	<i>Sonchus</i>	<i>asper</i>	ssp.	<i>asper</i>	Asteraceae	prickly sowthistle	Annual herb	I
1	<i>Sonchus</i>	<i>oleraceus</i>			Asteraceae	common sowthistle	Annual herb	I
0	<i>Spergularia</i>	<i>marina</i>			Caryophyllaceae	salt sandspurry	Annual herb	N
0	<i>Stebbinsoseris</i>	<i>heterocarpa</i>			Asteraceae	grassland silverpuffs	Annual herb	N
0	<i>Stephanomeria</i>	<i>exigua</i>			Asteraceae	small wirelettuce	Annual herb	N
0	<i>Stephanomeria</i>	<i>virgata</i>			Asteraceae	rod wirelettuce	Annual herb	N
1	<i>Tamarix</i>	<i>ramosissima</i>			Tamaricaceae	saltcedar	Tree, Shrub	I
1	<i>Toxicodendron</i>	<i>diversilobum</i>			Anacardiaceae	pacific poison oak	Shrub	N
?	<i>Typha</i>	<i>domingensis</i>			Typhaceae	southern cattail	Perennial herb	N
1	<i>Typha</i>	<i>latifolia</i>			Typhaceae	broadleaf cattail	Perennial herb	N
1	<i>Urtica</i>	<i>dioica</i>	ssp.	<i>holosericea</i>	Urticaceae	hoary nettle	Perennial herb	N
1	<i>Verbena</i>	<i>lasiolepis</i>			Verbenaceae	western vervain	Perennial herb	N
1	<i>Veronica</i>	<i>anagallis-aquatica</i>			Scrophulariaceae	water speedwell	Perennial herb	I
1	<i>Vulpia</i>	<i>myuros</i>			Poaceae	rattail fescue	Annual herb	I
1	<i>Washingtonia</i>		sp.		Arecaceae	palm	Tree	I
0	<i>Xanthium</i>	<i>spinulosum</i>			Asteraceae	spiny cocklebur	Annual herb	N
1	<i>Xanthium</i>	<i>strumarium</i>			Asteraceae	cocklebur	Annual herb	N
1	<i>Yucca</i>	<i>whipplei</i>			Liliaceae	chaparral yucca	Shrub	N

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Flora of Camarillo Regional Park

Scientific Name ¹	Common Name	Habit ²	W.I.S. ³	Family
Vascular Plants				
<i>Acacia longifolia</i> *	Golden Wattle	S	.	Fabaceae
<i>Acroptilon repens</i> *	Russian Knapweed	PH	.	Asteraceae
<i>Agrostis</i> sp.	Bentgrass	PG	FACW	Poaceae
<i>Amaranthus albus</i> *	White Amaranth	AH	FACU	Amaranthaceae
<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>	Prostrate Amaranth	AH	FACW	Amaranthaceae
<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i> var. <i>californica</i>	Western Ragweed	BH	FAC	Asteraceae
<i>Ambrosia acanthicarpa</i>	Burweed	AH	.	Asteraceae
<i>Apium graveolens</i> *	Wild Celery	PH	FACW*	Apiaceae
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i> *	Scarlet Pimpernel	AH	FAC	Primulaceae
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> *	Mayweed	AH	FACU	Asteraceae
<i>Artemisia biennis</i> *	Biennial Wormwood	BH	FAC	Asteraceae
<i>Artemisia californica</i>	California Sagebrush	S	.	Asteraceae
<i>Artemisia douglasiana</i>	Mugwort	PH	FACW	Asteraceae
<i>Artemisia dracunculus</i>	Tarragon	PH	.	Asteraceae
<i>Arundo donax</i> *	Giant Reed	PG	FACW	Poaceae
<i>Asclepias fascicularis</i>	Narrowleaf Milkweed	PH	FAC	Apocynaceae
<i>Aster subulatus</i> var. <i>ligulatus</i>	Slender Saltmarsh Aster	PH	FACW	Asteraceae
<i>Atriplex lentiformis</i> ssp. <i>breweri</i>	Brewer Big Saltbush	S	FAC	Chenopodiaceae
<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i> *	Australian Saltbush	PH	FAC	Chenopodiaceae
<i>Atriplex triangularis</i>	Spearscale	AH	FACW	Chenopodiaceae
<i>Avena barbata</i> *	Slender Wild Oat	AG	.	Poaceae
<i>Avena fatua</i> *	Wild Oat	AG	.	Poaceae
<i>Azolla filiculoides</i>	Mosquito Fern	AF	OBL	Azollaceae
<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>	Coyote Bush	S	.	Asteraceae
<i>Baccharis salicifolia</i>	Mulefat	S	FACW	Asteraceae
<i>Bloomeria crocea</i> var. <i>crocea</i>	Golden Stars	PH	.	Themidaceae
<i>Brassica nigra</i> *	Black Mustard	AH	.	Brassicaceae
<i>Bolboschoenus [Scirpus] maritimus</i>	Alkali or Prairie Bulrush	PH	OBL	Cyperaceae
<i>Brassica nigra</i> *	Black Mustard	AH	.	Brassicaceae
<i>Brassica rapa</i> *	Field Mustard	AH	.	Brassicaceae
<i>Brickellia californica</i>	California Brickellbush	S	FACU	Asteraceae
<i>Bromus catharticus</i> *	Rescue Brome	AH	.	Poaceae
<i>Bromus diandrus</i> *	Ripgut Brome	AH	.	Poaceae
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> *	Soft Chess	AH	FAC-	Poaceae
<i>Bromus madritensis</i> ssp. <i>rubens</i> *	Red Brome	AH	NI	Poaceae
<i>Calystegia macrostegia</i>	Morning-glory	PV	.	Convolvulaceae

¹ * = Introduced/nonnative plant species.

² Species Habit Definitions: AH=annual herb; PH=perennial herb; BH=biennial herb; AG=annual grass and graminoids; PG=perennial grass and graminoids; AV=annual vine; PV=perennial vine; PF=perennial fern; S=shrub; T=tree; CR=crustose lichen; FO=foliose lichen.

³ W.I.S. = Wetland Indicator Status code definitions according to Reed (1988):

OBL = obligate wetland species, occurs almost always in wetlands (>99% probability).

FACW = facultative wetland species, usually found in wetlands (67-99% probability).

FAC = facultative species, equally likely to occur in wetlands or nonwetlands (34-66% probability).

FACU = facultative upland species, usually found in nonwetlands (67-99% probability).

+ or - symbols are modifiers that indicate greater or lesser affinity for wetland habitats.

NI = no indicator has been assigned due to a lack of information to determine indicator status.

* = a tentative assignment to that indicator status by Reed (1988).

Flora of Camarillo Regional Park

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<i>Calochortus</i> sp.	Mariposa Lily	PG	.	Liliaceae
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> *	Shepherd's Purse	AH	.	Brassicaceae
<i>Cardaria pubescens</i> *	White-top	PH	.	Brassicaceae
<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i> *	Italian Thistle	AH	.	Asteraceae
<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i> *	Hottentot Fig	S	.	Aizoaceae
<i>Castilleja exserta</i> ssp. <i>exserta</i>	Purple Owl's-clover	AH	.	Orobanchaceae
<i>Ceanothus spinosus</i>	Greenbark Ceanothus	S	.	Rhamnaceae
<i>Centaurea melitensis</i> *	Tocalote	AH	.	Asteraceae
<i>Chamaesyce albomarginata</i>	Rattlesnake Spurge	AH	.	Euphorbiaceae
<i>Chamaesyce maculate</i> *	Spotted Spurge	AH	.	Euphorbiaceae
<i>Chamaesyce melanadenia</i>	Squaw Spurge	AH	.	Euphorbiaceae
<i>Chamomilla suaveolens</i> *	Pineapple Weed	AH	FACU	Asteraceae
<i>Chenopodium album</i> *	Lambsquarters	AH	FAC	Chenopodiaceae
<i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i> *	Mexican Tea	A/BH	FAC	Chenopodiaceae
<i>Chenopodium berlandieri</i>	Pitseed Goosefoot	AH	.	Chenopodiaceae
<i>Chenopodium californicum</i>	California Goosefoot	PH	.	Chenopodiaceae
<i>Chenopodium murale</i> *	Nettle-leaved Goosefoot	AH	.	Chenopodiaceae
<i>Chlorogalum pomeridianum</i> ssp. <i>p.</i>	Soap Lily	PG	.	Agavaceae
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i> *	Bull Thistle	AH	FACU	Asteraceae
<i>Claytonia perfoliata</i>	Miner's Lettuce	AH	.	Portulacaceae
<i>Conium maculatum</i> *	Poison Hemlock	BH	FACW	Apiaceae
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> *	Bindweed	PV	.	Convolvulaceae
<i>Conyza bonariensis</i> *	So. American Horseweed	AH	.	Asteraceae
<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	Common Horseweed	AH	FAC	Asteraceae
<i>Conyza coulteri</i>	Coulter's Horseweed	AH	FAC+	Asteraceae
<i>Cordylanthus rigidus</i> ssp. <i>setigerus</i>	Rigid Birds-beak	AH	.	Orobanchaceae
<i>Coreopsis gigantea</i>	Giant Coreopsis	S	.	Asteraceae
<i>Cortaderia jubata</i> *	Purple Pampas Grass	PG	.	Poaceae
<i>Crassula connata</i>	Sand Pygmy-stonecrop	AH	FAC	Crassulaceae
<i>Cressa truxillensis</i> var. <i>truxillensis</i>	Spreading Alkali-weed	PH	FACW	Convolvulaceae
<i>Croton californicus</i> var. <i>californicus</i>	California Croton	PH	.	Euphorbiaceae
<i>Crypsis schoenoides</i> *	Swamp Grass	AG	OBL	Poaceae
<i>Cryptantha</i> sp.	Forget-Me-Not	AH	.	Boraginaceae
<i>Cucurbita foetidissima</i>	Calabazilla	PH	.	Cucurbitaceae
<i>Cuscuta californica</i>	California Dodder	AV	.	Cucurbitaceae
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> *	Bermuda Grass	PG	FAC	Poaceae
<i>Cyperus eragrostis</i>	Umbrella Flatsedge	PH	FACW	Cyperaceae
<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	Yellow Nut-grass	PH	FACW	Cyperaceae
<i>Datura wrightii</i>	Jimson Weed	AH	.	Solanaceae
<i>Daucus pusillus</i>	Rattlesnake Weed	AH	.	Apiaceae
<i>Deinandra fasciculata</i>	Fascicled Tarplant	AH	.	Asteraceae
<i>Dichelostemma capitatum</i> ssp. <i>capitatum</i>	Blue Dicks	PG	.	Themidaceae
<i>Distichlis spicata</i>	Saltgrass	PG	FACW	Poaceae
<i>Dodecatheon clevelandii</i>	Los Padres Shooting Star	PH	.	Primulaceae
<i>Dudleya blochmaniae</i> ssp. <i>blochmaniae</i>	Blochman's Live-forever	PH	.	Crassulaceae
<i>Dudleya blochmaniae</i> X <i>D. verityi</i>	Hybrid Live-forever	PH	.	Crassulaceae
<i>Dudleya lanceolata</i>	Lanceleaf Live-forever	PH	.	Crassulaceae
<i>Dudleya pulverulenta</i> ssp. <i>pulverulenta</i>	Chalky Live-forever	PH	.	Crassulaceae
<i>Dudleya verityi</i>	Verity Live-forever	PH	.	Crassulaceae

Flora of Camarillo Regional Park

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<i>Encelia californica</i>	California Bush Sunflower	S	.	Asteraceae
<i>Epilobium canum</i> var. <i>canum</i>	California Fuchsia	PH	.	Onagraceae
<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i> var. <i>ciliatum</i>	Northern Willow-herb	AH	FACW	Onagraceae
<i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i> *	Stinkgrass	AG	FACU	Poaceae
<i>Eremocarpus setigerus</i>	Dove Weed	AH	.	Euphorbiaceae
<i>Ericameria pinifolia</i>	Pine Goldenbush	S	.	Asteraceae
<i>Eriogonum cinereum</i>	Ashy-leaved Buckwheat	S	.	Polygonaceae
<i>Eriogonum elongatum</i> var. <i>elongatum</i>	Long-stemmed Buckwheat	PH	.	Polygonaceae
<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i> var. <i>foliolosum</i>	California Buckwheat	S	.	Polygonaceae
<i>Eriophyllum confertiflorum</i> var. <i>c.</i>	Golden Yarrow	PH	.	Asteraceae
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i> *	Redstem Filaree	AH	.	Geraniaceae
<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	California Poppy	AH	.	Papaveraceae
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> *	River Red Gum	T	.	Myrtaceae
<i>Eucrypta chrysanthemifolia</i> ssp. <i>c.</i>	Common Eucrypta	AH	.	Boraginaceae
<i>Filago californica</i>	California Fluffweed	AH	.	Asteraceae
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> *	Sweet Fennel	PH	FACU	Apiaceae
<i>Fraxinus velutina</i>	Velvet Ash	T	FACW	Oleaceae
<i>Galium angustifolium</i> ssp. <i>angustifolium</i>	Chaparral Bedstraw	PH	.	Rubiaceae
<i>Galium nuttallii</i> ssp. <i>nuttallii</i>	San Diego Bedstraw	PH	.	Rubiaceae
<i>Pseudognaphalium biolettii</i> [<i>Gnaphalium bicolor</i>]	Bicolored Everlasting	AH	.	Asteraceae
<i>Pseudognaphalium californicum</i>	Green Everlasting	A/BH	.	Asteraceae
<i>Gnaphalium leucocephalum</i>	Whiteleaf Everlasting	AH	.	Asteraceae
<i>Gnaphalium luteo-album</i> *	Cudweed Everlasting	AH	FACW-	Asteraceae
<i>Gnaphalium palustre</i>	Lowland Cudweed	AH	FACW-	Asteraceae
<i>Pseudognaphalium stramineum</i> [<i>Gnaphalium stramineum</i>]	Cotton-batting Cudweed	AH	FAC-	Asteraceae
<i>Hazardia squarrosa</i> var. <i>grindelioides</i>	Sawtooth Goldenbush	S	.	Asteraceae
<i>Heliotropium curassavicum</i>	Alkali Heliotrope	PH	OBL	Boraginaceae
<i>Hesperoyucca</i> [<i>Yucca</i>] <i>whipplei</i>	Our Lord's Candle	S	.	Agavaceae
<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	Toyon	S	.	Rosaceae
<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i>	Telegraph Weed	PH	.	Asteraceae
<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i> *	Summer Mustard	PH	.	Brassicaceae
<i>Hordeum murinum</i> ssp. <i>leporinum</i> *	Hare Barley	AG	NI	Poaceae
<i>Isocoma menziesii</i> var. <i>vernonioides</i>	Coastal Goldenbush	S	FACW*	Asteraceae
<i>Isomeris arborea</i>	Bladderpod	S	.	Brassicaceae
<i>Juglans californica</i> var. <i>californica</i>	S. Calif. Black Walnut	T	FAC	Juglandaceae
<i>Lactuca serriola</i> *	Prickly Wild Lettuce	AH	FAC	Asteraceae
<i>Lamarckia aurea</i> *	Goldentop	AG	.	Poaceae
<i>Lemna valdiviana</i>	Big Duckweed	AH	OBL	Lemnaceae
<i>Lepidium</i> sp.	Peppergrass	AH	.	Brassicaceae
<i>Leptochloa uninervia</i>	Mexican Sprangletop	AG	FACW	Poaceae
<i>Lessingia filaginifolia</i> var. <i>filaginifolia</i>	Cudweed-aster	PH	.	Asteraceae
<i>Leymus condensatus</i>	Giant Wild Rye	PG	FACU	Poaceae
<i>Leymus triticoides</i>	Creeping Wild Rye	PG	FAC-	Poaceae
<i>Lotus scoparius</i> var. <i>scoparius</i>	Deerweed	PH/S	.	Fabaceae
<i>Ludwigia peploides</i>	Yellow Waterweed	PH	OBL	Onagraceae
<i>Lupinus bicolor</i>	Bicolored Lupine	AH	.	Fabaceae
<i>Lupinus concinnus</i>	Bajada Lupine	AH	.	Fabaceae

Flora of Camarillo Regional Park

Scientific Name ¹	Common Name	Habit ²	W.I.S. ³	Family
<i>Lupinus longifolius</i>	Long-leaved Bush Lupine	S	.	Fabaceae
<i>Lupinus succulentus</i>	Fleshy Lupine	AH	.	Fabaceae
<i>Malacothamnus fasciculatus</i> var. <i>f.</i>	Chaparral Bushmallow	S	.	Malvaceae
<i>Malacothrix saxatilis</i> var. <i>tenuifolia</i>	Tenuate-leaved Cliff- aster	PH	.	Asteraceae
<i>Malosma laurina</i>	Laurelleaf Sumac	S	.	Anacardiaceae
<i>Malva parviflora</i> *	Cheeseweed	AH	.	Malvaceae
<i>Malvella leprosa</i>	Alkali-mallow	PH	FAC	Malvaceae
<i>Marah macrocarpus</i> var. <i>macrocarpus</i>	Large-fruited Man-root	PV	.	Cucurbitaceae
<i>Marrubium vulgare</i> *	White Horehound	S	FAC	Lamiaceae
<i>Medicago polymorpha</i> *	Bur Clover	AH	.	Fabaceae
<i>Melica imperfecta</i>	Coast Melic Grass	PG	.	Poaceae
<i>Melilotus alba</i> *	White Sweetclover	AH	FACU+	Fabaceae
<i>Melilotus indica</i> *	Sourclover	AH	FAC	Fabaceae
<i>Mimulus aurantiacus</i>	Bush Monkeyflower	S	.	Phrymaceae
<i>Mirabilis californica</i>	Wishbone Bush	PH	.	Nyctaginaceae
<i>Nassella lepida</i>	Foothill Needlegrass	PG	.	Poaceae
<i>Nassella pulchra</i>	Purple Needlegrass	PG	.	Poaceae
<i>Nicotiana glauca</i> *	Tree Tobacco	S	FAC	Solanaceae
<i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i> *	Indian-fig	S	.	Cactaceae
<i>Opuntia littoralis</i>	Coastal Prickly-pear	S	.	Cactaceae
<i>Opuntia prolifera</i>	Coastal Cholla	S	.	Cactaceae
<i>Oxalis</i> sp.	Wood-sorrel	AH	.	Oxalidaceae
<i>Pellaea andromedifolia</i> var. <i>andromedifolia</i>	Coffee Fern	PF	.	Pteridaceae
<i>Pellaea mucronata</i> var. <i>mucronata</i>	Birdsfoot Fern	PF	.	Pteridaceae
<i>Pentagramma triangularis</i> ssp. <i>triangularis</i>	Goldenback Fern	PF	.	Pteridaceae
<i>Phacelia cicutaria</i>	Caterpillar Phacelia	AH	.	Boraginaceae
<i>Phacelia ramosissima</i>	Branching Phacelia	PH	.	Boraginaceae
<i>Phacelia viscida</i>	Viscid Phacelia	AH	.	Boraginaceae
<i>Phoenix canariensis</i> *	Canary Island Date Palm	T	.	Arecaceae
<i>Picris echioides</i> *	Prickly Ox-tongue	AH	FAC*	Asteraceae
<i>Piptatherum miliaceum</i> *	Smilo Grass	PG	.	Poaceae
<i>Plagiobothrys</i> sp.	Popcornflower	AH	.	Boraginaceae
<i>Plantago erecta</i>	Western Plantain	AH	OBL	Plantaginaceae
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> *	English Plantain	PH	FAC-	Plantaginaceae
<i>Plantago major</i> *	Common Plantain	PH	FACW-	Plantaginaceae
<i>Platanus racemosa</i> var. <i>racemosa</i>	California Sycamore	T	FACW	Platanaceae
<i>Pluchea odorata</i>	Saltmarsh Fleabane	A/PH	OBL	Asteraceae
<i>Polygonum arenastrum</i> *	Common Knotweed	AH	FAC	Polygonaceae
<i>Polygonum punctatum</i>	Spotted Smartweed	PH	OBL	Polygonaceae
<i>Polypodium californicum</i>	California Polypody	PF	.	Polypodiaceae
<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i> *	Rabbitsfoot Grass	AG	FACW+	Poaceae
<i>Populus fremontii</i> ssp. <i>fremontii</i>	Fremont Cottonwood	T	FACW	Salicaceae
<i>Prunus ilicifolia</i> ssp. <i>ilicifolia</i>	Hollyleaf Cherry	S	.	Rosaceae
<i>Pterostegia drymarioides</i>	Fairy Mist	AH	.	Polygonaceae
<i>Quercus agrifolia</i> var. <i>agrifolia</i>	Coast Live Oak	T	.	Fagaceae
<i>Rafinesquia californica</i>	California Chicory	AH	.	Asteraceae

Flora of Camarillo Regional Park

Scientific Name ¹	Common Name	Habit ²	W.I.S. ³	Family
<i>Raphanus sativus</i> *	Wild Radish	AH	.	Brassicaceae
<i>Rhamnus ilicifolia</i>	Hollyleaf Redberry	S	.	Rhamnaceae
<i>Rhus integrifolia</i>	Lemonade Berry	S	.	Anacardiaceae
<i>Rhus ovata</i>	Sugar Bush	S	.	Anacardiaceae
<i>Ricinus communis</i> *	Castor Bean	S	FACU	Euphorbiaceae
<i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum</i> *	Water Cress	PH	OBL	Brassicaceae
<i>Rumex crispus</i> *	Curly Dock	PH	FACW-	Polygonaceae
<i>Rumex maritimus</i>	Golden Dock	PH	OBL	Polygonaceae
<i>Ruppia</i> sp.	Wigeon Grass	AH	OBL	Ruppiaceae
<i>Salicornia virginica</i>	Virginia Pickleweed	PH	OBL	Chenopodiaceae
<i>Salix exigua</i>	Narrowleaf Willow	S	OBL	Salicaceae
<i>Salix laevigata</i>	Red Willow	T	FACW	Salicaceae
<i>Salix lasiolepis</i> var. <i>lasiolepis</i>	Arroyo Willow	S/T	FACW	Salicaceae
<i>Salsola tragus</i> *	Russian Thistle	AH	FACU+	Chenopodiaceae
<i>Salvia leucophylla</i>	Purple Sage	S	.	Lamiaceae
<i>Salvia mellifera</i>	Black Sage	S	.	Lamiaceae
<i>Sambucus mexicana</i>	Blue Elderberry	S/T	FAC	Caprifoliaceae
<i>Schinus molle</i> *	Peruvian Pepper Tree	T	.	Anacardiaceae
<i>Schismus barbatus</i> *	Mediterranean Grass	AG	.	Poaceae
<i>Schoenoplectus [Scirpus] americanus</i>	Olney's Threesquare	PH	OBL	Cyperaceae
<i>Schoenoplectus [Scirpus] californicus</i>	California Bulrush	PH	OBL	Cyperaceae
<i>Scrophularia californica</i> var. <i>californica</i>	California Figwort	PH	.	Scrophulariaceae
<i>Selaginella bigelovii</i>	Bigelow's Spike-moss	PF	.	Selaginellaceae
<i>Silene laciniata</i> ssp. <i>major</i>	Fringed Indian Pink	PH	.	Caryophyllaceae
<i>Silybum marianum</i> *	Milk Thistle	AH	.	Asteraceae
<i>Sisyrinchium bellum</i>	Blue-eyed Grass	PG	.	Iridaceae
<i>Solanum douglasii</i>	Douglas Nightshade	PH/S	FAC	Solanaceae
<i>Solanum xanti</i> var. <i>xanti</i>	Chaparral Nightshade	S	.	Solanaceae
<i>Sonchus asper</i> *	Prickly Sow-thistle	AH	FAC	Asteraceae
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> *	Common Sow-thistle	AH	NI*	Asteraceae
<i>Spergularia marina</i>	Saltmarsh Sand-spurrey	AH	OBL	Caryophyllaceae
<i>Stebbinsoseris heterocarpa</i>	Stebbins' Chicory	AH	.	Asteraceae
<i>Stephanomeria exigua</i>	Small Wreath Plant	AH	.	Asteraceae
<i>Stephanomeria virgata</i>	Twiggy Wreath Plant	AH	.	Asteraceae
<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i> *	Mediterranean Tamarisk	T	FAC	Tamaricaceae
<i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i>	Poison Oak	PV	.	Anacardiaceae
<i>Typha domingensis</i>	Narrow-leaved Cattail	PH	OBL	Typhaceae
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Broad-leaved Cattail	PH	OBL	Typhaceae
<i>Uropappus lindleyi</i>	Silver Puffs	AH	.	Asteraceae
<i>Urtica dioica</i> ssp. <i>holosericea</i>	Giant Creek Nettle	PH	FACW	Urticaceae
<i>Verbena lasiostachys</i> var. <i>lasiostachys</i>	Western Verbena	PH	FAC-	Verbenaceae
<i>Veronica anagallis-aquatica</i> *	Common Speedwell	PH	OBL	Veronicaceae
<i>Vulpia myuros</i> var. <i>myuros</i> *	Rattail Fescue	AG	FACU*	Poaceae
<i>Washingtonia robusta</i> *	Mexican Fan Palm	T	.	Arecaceae
<i>Xanthium spinosum</i>	Spiny Clotbur	AH	FAC+	Asteraceae
<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	Cocklebur	AH	FAC+	Asteraceae

Flora of Camarillo Regional Park

Scientific Name ¹	Common Name	Habit ²	W.I.S. ³	Family
Lichens ⁴				
<i>Acarospora cf. chlorophana</i>	Chartreuse Acarospora	CR	.	Acarosporaceae
<i>Buellia capitis-regnum</i>	Buellia	CR	.	Physciaceae
<i>Caloplaca bolacina</i>	Jewel Lichen	CR	.	Caloplacaceae
<i>Candelariella cf. vitelina</i>	Common Yolk Lichen	CR	.	Lecanoraceae
<i>Candelariella</i> sp.	Candelariella	CR	.	Lecanoraceae
<i>Cladonia chlorophaea</i>	Mealy Goblet Lichen	FO	.	Cladoniaceae
<i>Dimelaena radiata</i>	Moonglow	CR	.	Physciaceae
<i>Dimelaena cf. thysanota</i>	Mountain Lichen	CR	.	Physciaceae
<i>Flavopunctelia flaventior</i>	Shield Lichen	FO	.	Parmeliaceae
<i>Lecanora muralis</i>	Stonewall Lichen	CR	.	Lecanoraceae
<i>Lecanora</i> sp.	Rim Lichen	CR	.	Lecanoraceae
<i>Lecidella asema</i>	Lecidella	CR	.	Lecidiaceae
<i>Lecidea cf. subplebeja</i>	Button Lichen	CR	.	Lecidiaceae
<i>Leprocaulon microscopicum</i>	Mealy Lichen	CR	.	(not designated)
<i>Parmotrema chinense</i>	Broad Shield Lichen	FO	.	Parmeliaceae
<i>Pertusaria flavacunda</i>	Knob Lichen	CR	.	Pertusariaceae
<i>Physcia callosa</i>	Blister Lichen	CR	.	Physciaceae
<i>Physcia clementei</i>	Smaller Star Lichen	CR	.	Physciaceae
<i>Physcia</i> sp.	Blister Lichen	CR	.	Physciaceae
<i>Physcia trabacia</i>	Blister Lichen	CR	.	Physciaceae
<i>Texosporium sancti-jacobi</i>	Texosporium	FO	.	Caliciaceae
<i>Vermilacinia [Niebla] sp. 1</i>	Vermilacinia	FR	.	Ramalinaceae
<i>Vermilacinia [Niebla] sp. 2</i>	Vermilacinia	FR	.	Ramalinaceae
<i>Vermilacinia [Niebla] sp. 3</i>	Vermilacinia	FR	.	Ramalinaceae
<i>Xanthoparmelia cf. mexicana</i>	Rock Shield Lichen	FO	.	Parmeliaceae
<i>Xanthoparmelia</i> sp. 2	Rock Shield Lichen	FO	.	Parmeliaceae
<i>Xanthoria cf. candelaria</i>	Flame Lichen	FO	.	Teloschistaceae
<i>Xanthoria elegans</i>	Flame Lichen	FO	.	Teloschistaceae

⁴ A lichen survey of Camarillo Regional Park was conducted by Charis Bratt, lichenologist currently with the Santa Barbara Botanic Garden, on 19 July 1999 on behalf of the California Native Plant Society and the California Lichen Society. ⁸ This lichen was not observed at Camarillo Regional Park; however, it was recently discovered in the vicinity in habitats that are present onsite (Riefner and Rosentreter 2004), and may occur at Camarillo Regional Park. This lichen is rare in California (Magney 1999, Riefner and Rosentreter 2004).

Fauna of Camarillo Regional Park

Common Name ¹	Scientific Name	Observed ²	Expected
Fishes			
Goldfish*	<i>Carassius auratus</i> *		X
Brown Bullhead	<i>Ictalurus nebulosus</i>		X
Arroyo Chub	<i>Gila orcutti</i>	X	
California Killfish	<i>Fundulus parvipinnis</i>		X
Mosquitofish*	<i>Gambusia affinis</i> *		X
Green Sunfish*	<i>Lepomis cyanellus</i> *		X
Amphibians			
Western Toad	<i>Bufo boreas</i>	X	
California Treefrog	<i>Hyla californiae</i>		X
Western Spadefoot	<i>Scaphiopus hammondi</i>		X
Pacific Chorus Frog	<i>Pseudacris regilla</i>	X	
Bullfrog*	<i>Rana catesbeiana</i> *	X	
tad pole	(<i>Hyla</i> spp. and/or <i>Rana catesbeiana</i>)	X	
Reptiles			
Western Fence Lizard	<i>Sceloporus occidentalis</i>	X	
Side-blotched Lizard	<i>Uta stansburiana</i>	X	
Western Skink	<i>Eumeces skiltonianus</i>		X
Coastal Western Whiptail	<i>Cnemidophorus tigris multiscutatus</i>	X	
Southern Alligator Lizard	<i>Elgaria [Gerrhonotus] multicarinatus</i>		X
California Mountain Kingsnake	<i>Lampropeltis zonata</i>		X
Common Kingsnake	<i>Lampropeltis getulus californiae</i>	X	
San Diego Gopher Snake	<i>Pituophis melanoleucus annectens</i>	X	
Long-nosed Snake	<i>Rhinocheilus lecontei</i>		X
Lyre Snake	<i>Trimorphodon vandenburghi</i>		X
Night Snake	<i>Hypsiglena torquata</i>		X
Racer	<i>Coluber constrictor</i>		X
Ringneck Snake	<i>Diadophis punctatus</i>		X
Striped Racer	<i>Masticophis lateralis</i>	X	
Western Rattlesnake	<i>Crotalus viridis</i>		X
Birds			
Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	X	
Green Heron	<i>Butorides virescens</i>	X	
Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>		X
Great Egret	<i>Casmerodius albus</i>		X
Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	X	
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	X	
Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	X	
Ruddy Duck	<i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>	X	
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	X	
White-tailed Kite	<i>Elanus leucurus</i>	X	
Northern Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>		X

¹ An * indicates nonnative species.

² Observed species include those observed by DMEC (2004) biologists or reported onsite by Impact Sciences (1997).

Fauna of Camarillo Regional Park

Common Name ¹	Scientific Name	Observed ²	Expected
Cooper's Hawk	<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	X	
Red-shouldered Hawk	<i>Buteo lineatus</i>	X	
Red-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	X	
American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	X	
California Quail	<i>Callipepla californica</i>	X	
American Coot	<i>Fulica Americana</i>	X	
Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferous</i>	X	
Band-tailed Pigeon	<i>Columba fasciata</i>	X	
Rock Dove*	<i>Columba livia*</i>	X	
Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	X	
Greater Roadrunner	<i>Geococcyx californicus</i>	X	
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	X	
Great Horned Owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>		X
White-throated Swift	<i>Aeronautes saxatilis</i>	X	
Black-chinned Hummingbird	<i>Archilochus alexandri</i>		X
Anna's Hummingbird	<i>Calypte anna</i>	X	
Allen's Hummingbird	<i>Selasphorus sasin</i>	X	
Belted Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle alcyon</i>		X
Acorn Woodpecker	<i>Picoides villosus</i>		X
Nuttall's Woodpecker	<i>Picoides nuttallii</i>	X	
Downy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides pubescens</i>	X	
Northern Flicker	<i>Colaptes cafer</i>	X	
Western Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax difficilis</i>		X
Western Wood-pewee	<i>Contopus sordidulus</i>	X	
Pacific-slope Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax difficilis</i>	X	
Ash-throated Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus cinerascens</i>	X	
Black Phoebe	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	X	
Say's Phoebe	<i>Sayornis saya</i>	X	
Western Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus verticalis</i>	X	
Loggerhead Shrike	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	X	
Western Scrub-jay	<i>Aphelocoma caerulescens</i>	X	
American Crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	X	
Common Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	X	
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	X	
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>	X	
Cliff Swallow	<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>	X	
Wrentit	<i>Chamaea fasciata</i>	X	
Bushtit	<i>Psaltiriparus minimus</i>	X	
Oak Titmouse	<i>Baeolophus inornatus</i>		X
Rock Wren	<i>Salpinctes obsoletus</i>		X
Bewick's Wren	<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>	X	
Coastal Cactus Wren	<i>Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus</i>	X	
House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	X	
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus calendula</i>		X
Western Bluebird	<i>Sialia mexicana</i>		X

Fauna of Camarillo Regional Park

Common Name ¹	Scientific Name	Observed ²	Expected
American Robin	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	X	
Northern Mockingbird	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	X	
California Thrasher	<i>Toxostoma redivivum</i>	X	
European Starling*	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> *	X	
Phainopepla	<i>Phainopepla nitens</i>	X	
Yellow-rumped Warbler	<i>Dendroica coronata</i>		X
Yellow Warbler	<i>Dendroica petechia</i>		X
Yellow-breasted Chat	<i>Icteria virens</i>	X	
Common Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis trachas</i>	X	
Western Tanager	<i>Piranga ludoviciana</i>	X	
California Towhee	<i>Pipilo crissalis</i>	X	
Spotted [Rufous-sided] Towhee	<i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i>	X	
Southern California Rufous-crowned Sparrow	<i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i>	X	
Chipping Sparrow	<i>Spizella passerina</i>	X	
Lark Sparrow	<i>Chondestes grammacus</i>	X	
Song Sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	X	
White-crowned Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>		X
Dark-eyed Junco	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>		X
Blue Grosbeak	<i>Buiraca caerulea</i>	X	
Western Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella neglecta</i>	X	
Red-winged Blackbird	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	X	
Brewer's Blackbird	<i>Euphagus cyanocephalus</i>	X	
Brown-headed Cowbird	<i>Molothrus ater</i>	X	
Hooded Oriole	<i>Icterus cucullatus</i>	X	
House Finch	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	X	
American Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis tristis</i>		X
Lesser Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis psaltria</i>	X	
House Sparrow*	<i>Passer domesticus</i> *		X
Mammals			
Virginia Opossum	<i>Didelphis virginiana</i>	X	
Ornate Shrew	<i>Sorex ornatus</i>		X
Broad-footed Mole	<i>Scapanus latimanus</i>		X
California Myotis Bat	<i>Myotis californicus</i>		X
Western Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus Hesperus</i>		X
Big Brown Bat	<i>Eptesicus fuscus</i>		X
Desert Cottontail	<i>Sylvilagus audubonii</i>	X	
California Ground Squirrel	<i>Spermophilus beecheyi</i>	X	
Botta's Pocket Gopher	<i>Thomomys bottae</i>	X	
California Pocket Mouse	<i>Chaetodipus californicus</i>	X	
Agile Kangaroo Rat	<i>Dipodomys agilis</i>	X	
Western Harvest Mouse	<i>Reithrodontomys megalotis</i>	X	
California Mouse	<i>Peromyscus californicus</i>		X
Deer Mouse	<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	X	
Brush Mouse	<i>Peromyscus boylii</i>		X
Cactus Mouse	<i>Peromyscus eremicus</i>	X	

Fauna of Camarillo Regional Park

Common Name ¹	Scientific Name	Observed ²	Expected
Dusky-footed Woodrat	<i>Neotoma fuscipes</i>	X	
San Diego Desert Woodrat	<i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i>	X	
California Vole	<i>Microtus californicus</i>	X	
Coyote	<i>Canis latrans</i>	X	
Gray Fox	<i>Vulpes cinereoargenteus</i>	X	
Raccoon	<i>Procyon lotor</i>	X	
Striped Skunk	<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>	X	
Feral Cat*	<i>Felis catus*</i>		X
Bobcat	<i>Lynx rufus</i>		X
Mountain Lion	<i>Felis concolor</i>		X
Mule Deer	<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>	X	
Invertebrates			
Funnel Web Spider	<i>Agelenidae</i>	X	
Pallid-winged Grasshopper	<i>Trimerotropis pallidipennis</i>	X	
Purple-brown Dragonfly	<i>Aeshnidae</i>		X
Red Skimmer	<i>Libellula saturata</i>	X	
Circumpolar Blueth	<i>Enallagma cyanigerum</i>	X	
Field Cricket	<i>Gryllus pennsylvanicus</i>	X	
Flower Bug	<i>Anthocoridae</i>	X	
Vanduzee's Cicada	<i>Okanagana vanduzeei</i>	X	
Water (Whirligig) Beetle	<i>Gyrinidae</i>	X	
Ladybird Beetle	<i>Coccinellidae</i>	X	
Brown Weevil	<i>Curculionidae</i>	X	
California Sister Butterfly	<i>Limenitis bredowii</i>	X	
Chalcedon Checkerspot Butterfly	<i>Occidryas chalcedona</i>		X
European Cabbage Butterfly	<i>Pieris rapae</i>	X	
Fritillary Butterfly	<i>Speyeria sp.</i>		X
Monarch Butterfly	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	X	
Sara Orangetip Butterfly	<i>Anthocharis sara</i>		X
Sulphur Butterfly	<i>Pieridae</i>	X	
Western Tiger Swallowtail Butterfly	<i>Papilio rutulus</i>	X	
California Bumblebee	<i>Bombus californicus</i>	X	
European Honey Bee	<i>Apis mellifera</i>	X	
Gold Metallic Wasp	<i>Chrydidae</i>	X	
Red & Black Ant	<i>Formicidae</i>	X	
Blue Bottle Fly	<i>Calliphora vomitoria</i>	X	
Crane Fly	<i>Tipulidae</i>	X	
Flesh Fly	<i>Sarcophaga sp.</i>	X	
Green Bottle Fly	<i>Phaenicia sericata</i>	X	
House Fly	<i>Muscidae</i>	X	
Large Bee Fly	<i>Bombylius sp.</i>	X	
Gnat	<i>Tabanidae</i>	X	

Appendix D

Traffic Study





Penfield & Smith

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Santa Barbara
Camarillo
Santa Maria
Lancaster

Civil Engineering
Land Surveying
Land Use Planning
Construction
Management & Inspection
Traffic & Transportation
Engineering
Transportation Planning

18113.01

July 10, 2008

Mr. Michael Ip, PE
Boyle Engineering Corporation
5851 Thille Street, Suite 201
Ventura, CA 93003

Subject: Preliminary Traffic Analysis, California State University Channel
Islands Campus Entrance Road Project, CSUCI Project No. CI-45

Dear Mr. Ip:

Penfield & Smith (P&S) has prepared the following preliminary traffic analysis for the proposed Cal State University, Channel Islands (CSUCI) Campus Entrance Road based on the land uses and student population proposed in the 2000 Campus Master Plan Environmental Impact Report (EIR)¹. Additional project information was obtained from this report and is incorporated by reference.

The following analysis summarizes the proposed project land uses, roadways, and parking, presents the project trip generation and distribution and evaluates the potential traffic conditions on the proposed Entrance Road and surrounding intersections.

Project Description

The CSUCI campus is located in southern Ventura County, approximately 1.5 miles south of the City of Camarillo and northeast of the intersection of Lewis and Potrero Roads. Primary access to the campus is provided via Lewis Road (State Route 34) from the north and south. Regional access is provided by U.S. Highway 101 to the north and Hueneme Road and State Route 1 from the southwest.

Proposed Land Uses

The Campus Master Plan includes a variety of facilities related to the University and its academic programs. Specifically, the 2000 Campus Master Plan EIR evaluated a project with 11,750 full time equivalent (FTE) students at the campus, 900 dwelling units, a K-8 school with 600 students,

1. California State University, Channel Islands Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Report, Revised Campus Plan Master Plan, Rincon Consultants, June 5, 2000.

and 350,000 square feet of research and development space. These land uses have been used to evaluate the proposed Entrance Road as part of this study.

Proposed Roadways

The proposed Campus Entrance Road would provide primary access from the realigned Lewis Road to the Academic Core of the campus. The road is proposed as a divided roadway, separated by a 20-foot wide median, with curbs and gutters provide on each side of the road. Approximately halfway between Lewis Road and the Academic Core, the primary access road would intersect with a future secondary road intended to serve the West Campus.

The West Campus arterial will be a two-lane road with median. As provided in the 2000 Master Plan, an extension of Santa Barbara Avenue would extend parallel to Long Grade Canyon channel and connect with the new West Campus arterial. Both the primary access road and the West Campus arterial would require a new crossing of Long Grade Canyon channel. The new access road would also require a new bridge crossing over Calleguas Creek to connect with the realigned Lewis Road.

Proposed Parking Lots

In addition to the new Entrance Road and West Campus arterial, a new surface parking lot (West Parking Lot) is proposed south of the Entrance Road, east of the West Campus arterial and north of the Long Grade Canyon channel. Additional surface parking is proposed on the northeast side of the Entrance Road (East Parking Lot). P&S is currently completing the schematic design of the parking lots.

Project Trip Generation

In order to determine the amount of traffic that would be generated on the new Entrance Road, P&S reviewed the project trip generation rates from the 2000 Campus Master Plan EIR. The project trip generation rates from this report are presented in Table 1.

Table 1
Project Trip Generation Rates

Land Use	ADT Rate	A.M. Peak Rate			P.M. Peak Rate		
		In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total
University	2.38	0.1680	0.0420	0.21	0.0630	0.1470	0.21
Single Family Housing	9.57	0.1875	0.5625	0.75	0.6363	0.3737	1.01
Apartments	6.72	0.1020	0.4080	0.51	0.4030	0.2170	0.62
Condominiums-Townhouses	5.86	0.0748	0.3652	0.44	0.3484	0.1716	0.52
School	1.29	0.2310	0.1890	0.42	NA	NA	NA
R&D	8.11	1.0292	0.2108	1.24	0.1620	0.9180	1.08

Based on the trip generation rates presented in Table 1, the project is estimated to generate 33,932 average daily trips, 3,205 AM peak hour trips and 3,045 PM peak hour trips. The project trip generation is summarized in Table 2.



Table 2
Project Trip Generation

Land Use	Size	ADT Trips	A.M. Peak Trips			P.M. Peak Trips		
			In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total
University	11,750	27,965	1,974	494	2,468	740	1,727	2,468
Subtotal		27,965	1,974	494	2,468	740	1,727	2,468
Mixed Use/Internal ^a		-1,939			-212			-195
Total Academic		26,026	1,804	451	2,256	682	1,591	2,273
Single Family Housing	175	1,675	33	98	131	111	65	177
Apartments	360	2,419	37	147	184	145	78	223
Condominiums-Townhouses	365	2,139	27	133	161	127	63	190
School	600	774	139	113	252	0	0	0
R&D	350,000	2,839	360	74	434	57	321	378
Subtotal		9,845	596	566	1,161	440	527	968
Mixed Use/Internal*		-1,939			-212			-195
Total Non-Academic		7,906	487	463	949	352	421	773
Total External Trips		33,932	2,291	914	3,205	1,033	2,012	3,045

a. Mixed Use/Internal trips taken from 2000 Campus Master Plan EIR. Calculations not provided.

Project Trip Distribution

The 2000 Campus Master Plan EIR provides assumptions on where the project-added traffic will be coming from and going to within the campus road network. The traffic was broken down by "Academic" related trips and Non-Academic" related trips. In general, the project traffic was distributed as follows.

Table 3
Project Trip Distribution^a

Roadway	Percent of Academic Traffic	Percent of Non-Academic Traffic
New Entry Road	70%	30%
Camarillo Dr. (Existing Access)	30%	70%

a. Trip Distribution assumptions obtained from 2000 Campus Master Plan EIR.

As part of this analysis, P&S made additional assumptions regarding the distribution of incoming/outgoing traffic at the proposed parking lot driveways. The trip distribution percentages are presented in Exhibit 1.

Project Impact Analysis

Based on the trip distribution percentages presented in Table 3 and illustrated on Exhibit 1, the project traffic was distributed on the proposed road network. The project-added volumes are presented in Exhibit 2.



As shown below, the project is estimated to add 20,590 average daily trips, 1,864 AM peak hour trips, and 1,240 PM peak hour trips to the proposed Entrance Road. As proposed, the Entrance Road is anticipated to have sufficient capacity to support the projected daily traffic at Buildout of the Campus Master Plan.

Table 4
Project Volumes on New Entry Road

ADT	A.M. Peak			P.M. Peak		
	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total
20,590	1,409	455	1,864	583	1,240	1,823

Additionally, eight intersections located along the proposed Entrance Road and West Campus arterial road were evaluated with the project-added traffic for the AM and PM peak hours. To identify the operating condition at the study intersections, a level of service (LOS) ranking scale was used. This scale identifies impacts of traffic volumes versus roadway capacity and assigns a letter value to this relationship. The letter scale ranges from A to F with LOS A representing free flow conditions and LOS F representing congested conditions. The intersection levels of service were calculated using the Highway Capacity Software (HCS-2000) and are based on the delay of the worst minor approach. The level of service criteria is summarized in Table 5.

Table 5
Intersection Level of Service Criteria²

LOS	Unsignalized Intersections (Sec. of delay)	Definition
A	≤ 10	Conditions of free unobstructed flow, no delays and all signal phases sufficient in duration to clear all approaching vehicles.
B	> 10 and ≤ 15	Conditions of stable flow, very little delay, a few phases are unable to handle all approaching vehicles.
C	> 15 and ≤ 25	Conditions of stable flow, delays are low to moderate, full use of peak direction signal phases is experienced.
D	> 25 and ≤ 35	Conditions approaching unstable flow, delays are moderate to heavy, significant signal time deficiencies are experienced for short durations during the peak traffic period.
E	> 35 and ≤ 50	Conditions of unstable flow, delays are significant, signal phase timing is generally insufficient, congestion exists for extended duration throughout the peak period.
F	> 50	Conditions of forced flow, travel speeds are low and volumes are well above capacity. This condition is often caused when vehicles released by an upstream signal are unable to proceed because of back-ups from a downstream signal

2. Highway Capacity Manual, HCM2000, Transportation Research Board, Washington D.C.



The results of the LOS calculations are presented in Table 6. As shown below, two of the study intersections are forecast to operate at LOS D during the morning peak hour and one intersection is forecast to operate at LOS D during the afternoon peak hour with the project-added traffic. It should be noted that the level of service calculations represent the delay of the worst minor approach. Seven of the eight intersections, operate at LOS A to LOS C overall, during both peak hours. The exception is Intersection #7, which operates at an overall LOS D during the morning peak hour.

Table 6
Projected Level of Service – Worst Minor Approach

Intersection^a	Traffic Control	AM Peak Hour LOS	PM Peak Hour LOS
1.	One-Way Stop	8.6/LOS A	9.1/LOS A
2.	Two-Way Stop	26.9/LOS D	16.5/LOS C
3.	Two-Way Stop	14.7/LOS B	12.8/LOS B
4.	Two-Way Stop	13.2/LOS B	26.4/LOS D
5.	Two-Way Stop	11.0/LOS B	17.3/LOS C
6.	One-Way Stop	13.8/LOS B	21.9/LOS C
7.	Two-Way Stop	32.7/LOS D	21.4/LOS C
8.	One-Way Stop	9.5/LOS A	9.2/LOS A

a. Refer to Exhibit 2 for intersection locations.

This concludes our preliminary traffic analysis of the proposed Entrance Road. Please don't hesitate to contact me if you have any questions regarding the information presented above. If you wish to contact me directly, I can be reached at (805) 963-9532, x157 or via email at dbr@penfieldsmith.com.

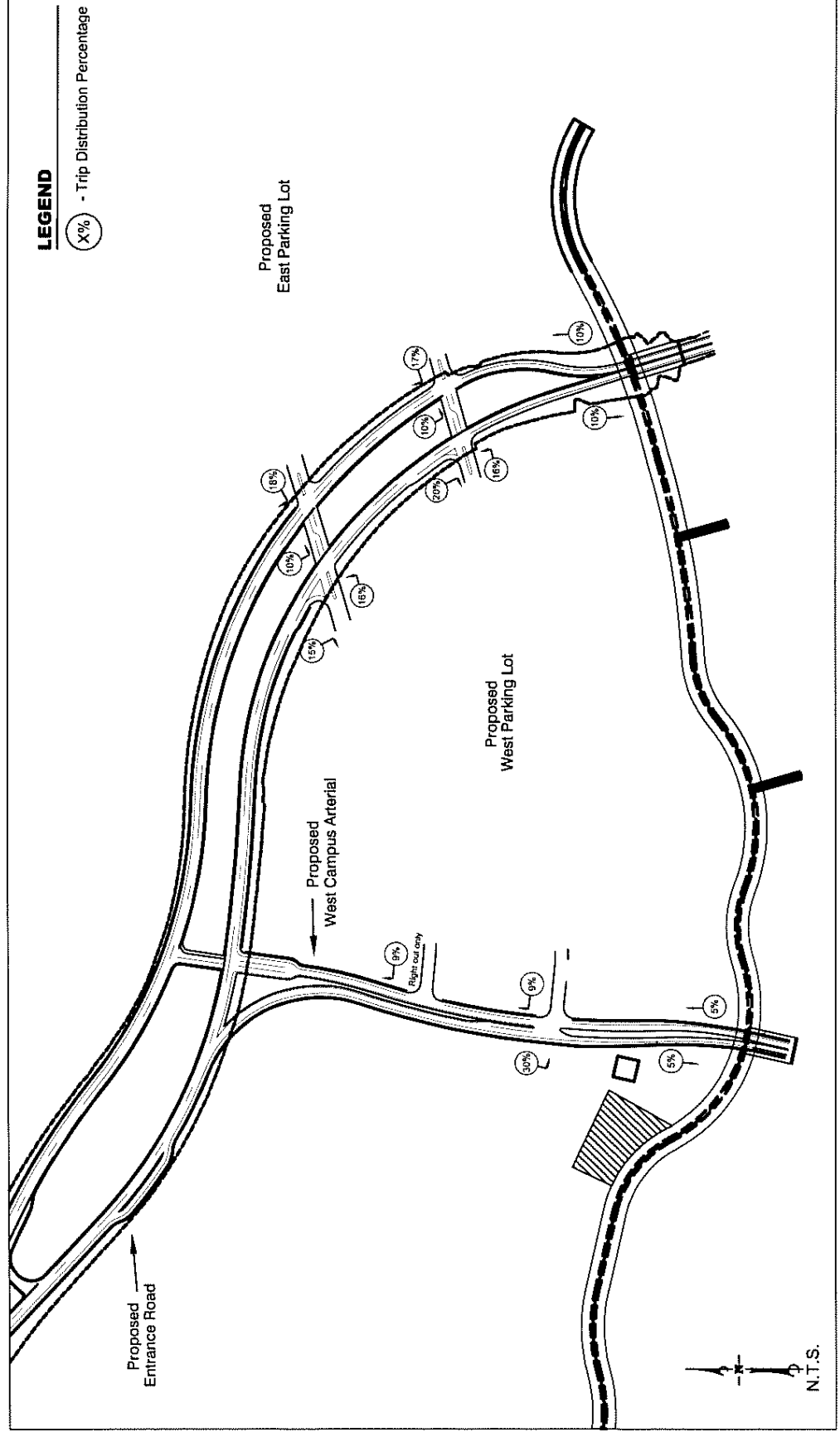
Sincerely,
PENFIELD & SMITH



Derek Rapp
Transportation Department Manager
Principal Engineer, TR 2026

Enclosures





LEGEND

X% - Trip Distribution Percentage

EXHIBIT 1

PROJECT TRIP DISTRIBUTION

CAL STATE CHANNEL ISLANDS

W.D. 18113.01 18113TRAFFIC.DWG

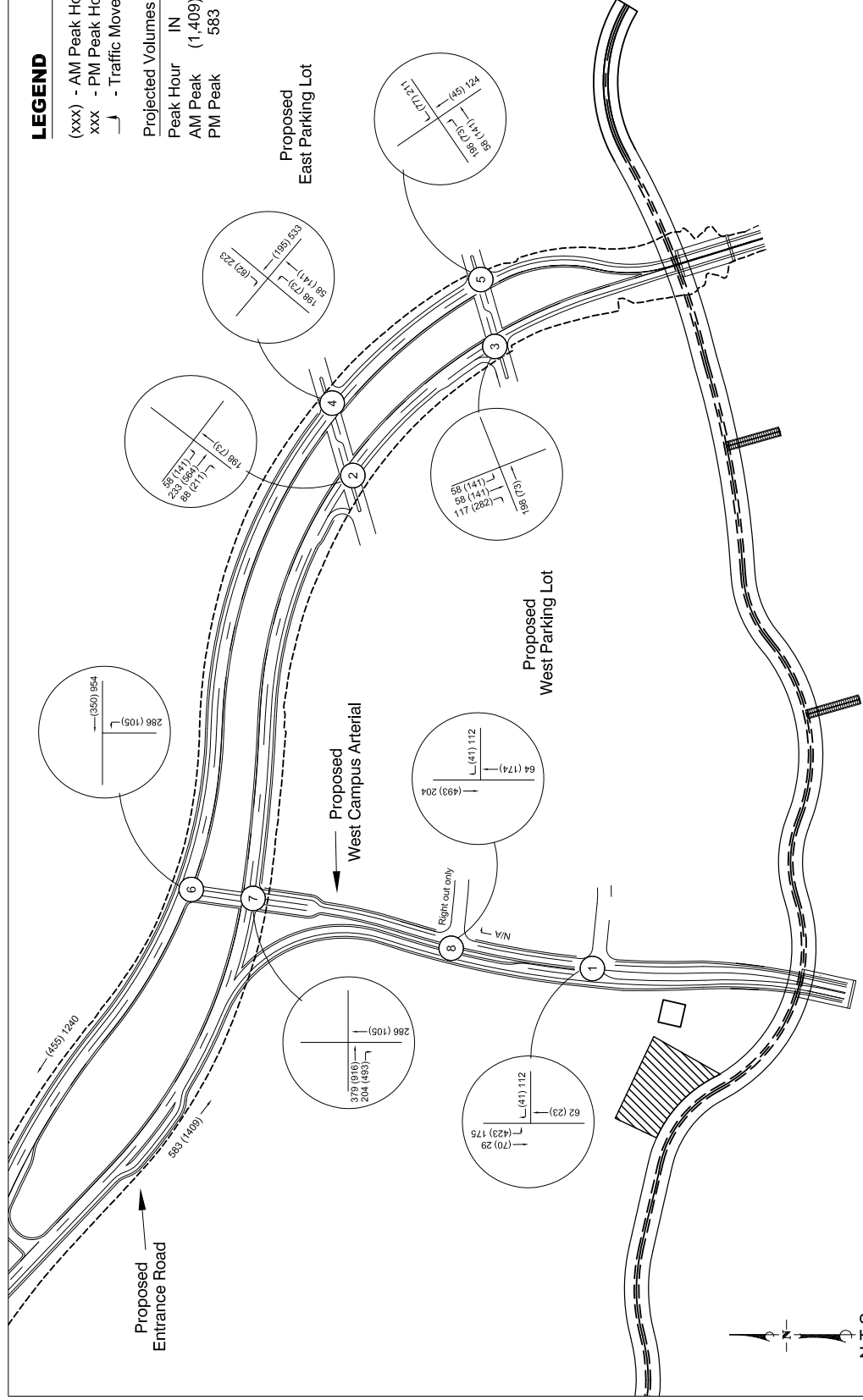


Penfield & Smith
Engineering · Surveying · Planning
· Construction Management ·

LEGEND

(xxx) - AM Peak Hour Volume
xxx - PM Peak Hour Volume
└─┘ - Traffic Movement

Projected Volumes on New Entry Road			
Peak Hour	IN	OUT	TOTAL
AM Peak	(1,409)	(455)	(1,864)
PM Peak	583	1,240	1,823



N.T.S.

December 19, 2008

08125.01L01.wpd

Steve Svete
Rincon Consultants
790 East Santa Clara Avenue
Ventura, CA 93001

TRAFFIC ANALYSIS FOR THE CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY CHANNEL ISLANDS RECREATIONAL OPEN SPACE PROJECT, VENTURA COUNTY

Associated Transportation Engineers (ATE) has prepared the following traffic study for the California State University Channel Islands (CSUCI) Recreational Open Space Project. The study addresses potential traffic impacts associated with the project within the Ventura County area adjacent to the CSUCI campus.

Project Description

The project is proposing to transfer the existing Camarillo Regional Park open space area, located adjacent to the CSUCI campus, from Ventura County to the University. The open space area is currently a passive recreation area that includes hiking trails, an airstrip used for model airplanes, and a pond used for remote control boats. The project is proposing to remove the existing model airplane airstrip and remote control boat pond and improve the trail head area and the hiking trails. The University also proposes to use the area to provide educational environmental activities that would be attended by CSUCI students and staff and would also be occasionally used by visiting grade (K-12) schools. The project does not include any other new uses for the open space area. Access to the park would be provided via the existing roadway connection from University Drive. Figure 1 shows the location of the project within the County.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

Street Network

The project site is served by a network of highways, arterial streets and collector streets, as illustrated in Figure 1. The following text provides a brief discussion of the major components of the study-area street network.

Lewis Road, located west of the project site, has been expanded to a four-lane arterial roadway between the City of Camarillo on the north and University Drive on the south. Lewis Road provides the primary regional access connection to the existing park facility and the CSUCI campus via its connection to University Drive. Lewis Road extends south of University Drive as a two-lane road to Portrero where it becomes Hueneme Road. Within the study-area Lewis Road, is signalized at the Cawelti Road and University Drive intersections.

Cawelti Road, located north of the project site, is a two-lane road that extends from Lewis Road to Las Posas Road on the west. Within the study-area, Cawelti Road is signalized at the Lewis Road and Las Posas Road intersections.

University Drive, located west of the project site, is two-lane road that extends easterly from Lewis Road and serves the CSUCI campus. An roadway connection (Old Dairy Road) to University drive provides access to the project site. Within the study-area, University Drive is signalized at the Lewis Road intersection.

Roadway Operations

Existing average daily traffic (ADT) volumes for the study-area roadways are illustrated in Figure 2. In determining the operational characteristics of the roadway segments, "Levels of Service" (LOS) A through F are applied, with LOS A indicating free flow conditions and LOS F indicating severe congestion. Ventura County has adopted LOS D as the minimum operating standard for County thoroughfares and State Highways located within the County.

Levels of service for the study-area roadway segments were determined based on a the roadway capacities adopted by Ventura County (see capacity table in the Technical Appendix). Table 1 presents the existing ADT volumes and levels of service for the study-area roadways.

Table 1
Existing Average Daily Traffic

Roadway Segment	Classification/Geometry	Existing ADT	LOS
Lewis Road n/o Cawelti Road	Class I / 4-Lane	13,200 ADT	LOS A
Cawelti Road w/o Lewis Road	Class I / 2-lane	1,800 ADT	LOS A
Lewis Road n/o Potrero Road	Class I / 4-Lane	6,700 ADT	LOS A

The data presented in Table 1 indicate that the study-area roadways currently operate at LOS A which is considered acceptable based on Ventura County standards.

Intersection Operations

Given the existing roadway volumes and operations (LOS A) and the recent improvements that have been made to Lewis Road (i.e. widening to 4-lanes and installation of traffic signals at the Cawelti Road and University Drive intersections) it is estimated that the intersections currently operate in the LOS A - B range during the A.M. and P.M. peak hour periods. These operations would be considered acceptable based on the County's LOS D standard.

Project Trip Generation

As noted in the project description, the existing 279-acre Camarillo Regional Park contains a model airplane facility and a remote control boat pond that will be removed from the park as part of the environmental restoration of the area. Removal of these facilities would result in reductions in traffic generated at the site. The University is not proposing to increase staff or faculty as a result of acquiring the regional park, thus there would be no traffic increases related to the staffing and maintenance of the park. Traffic generated by the proposed educational activities would be from CSUCI students and staff that are on the existing campus and would not utilize County roadways to access the site.

The project does include some enhancements to facilitate public access to the open space area that could increase traffic traveling to and from the site. There would also be occasional trips made from area schools to visit the site.

Trip generation estimates were developed for the existing Camarillo Regional Park facility based on the rates contained in the SANDAG Traffic Generators report for parks. Table 2 shows the trip generation estimates developed for the existing park. Given that some of the existing recreational uses will be removed from the site, it is not anticipated that the overall traffic generation at the park will change measurably as a result of the project.

However, in order to provide a conservative assessment of future traffic, it is assumed that

traffic generated at the park could increase by 5% as a result of the proposed public access improvements and the off-site school visits. This traffic increase is also shown in Table 2.

Table 2
Project Trip Generation

Land-Use	Size	ADT		A.M. Peak Hour		P.M. Peak Hour	
		Rate	Trips	Rate	Trips	Rate	Trips
Existing Open Space	279 Acres	1.0 (a)	279	0.04 (a)	11	0.08 (a)	22
<u>Future Traffic Added</u> 5% Increase	279 Acres	+ 14 Trips		+ 1 Trip		+ 1 Trip	

(a) SANDAG Park Rates

The data presented in Table 2 show that the future use of the park could generate 14 ADT and 1 A.M. and 1 P.M. peak hour trip.

PROJECT-SPECIFIC ANALYSIS

Roadway Operations

The addition of 14 average daily trips to the Ventura County roadways adjacent to the site would not significantly impact roadway operations. The roadways currently operate at LOS A and could continue to operate at LOS A with the addition of the 14 ADT. The project would therefore not impact the County roadway network based on Ventura County impact thresholds.

Intersection Impacts

The addition of 1 peak hour trip to the study-area intersections would not impact operations on the surrounding County roadways. The intersections currently operate in the LOS A-B range and the addition of 1 peak hour trip would not effect operations. The project would therefore not impact the adjacent intersections based on Ventura County impact thresholds.

Site Access

Access to the existing park is provided via a roadway connection (Old Dairy Road) to University Drive, located just south of the Calleguas Creek bridge. The existing driveway approach at University Drive does not provide traffic control or striping that defines ingress or egress for vehicles entering and exiting the site.

It is therefore recommended that the project improve the driveway approach to provide standard intersection striping to define egress and ingress and install a stop-sign and provide a striped stop-bar at the outbound approach.

The project access road is currently controlled by a gate located approximately 130-feet east of University Drive. The existing distance of 130' between the driveway gate and University Drive provides an adequate length for vehicle storage (approximately 6 vehicles) so that traffic queues at the park gate would not extend to University Drive and potentially interfere with through traffic.

Parking

There is currently no formal centralized parking area for the park. Observations at the existing site indicate that vehicles park in various areas, such as adjacent to the model airplane strip and near the old dairy.

The project will provide a centralized parking area once the existing facilities are removed and the improvements to the area have been implemented. Thus parking will be provided in a more formalized and organized fashion at the site.

BUILDOUT ANALYSIS**Roadway Operations**

Roadway volumes for the Buildout scenario were derived from the data published in the EIR completed for the CSUCI Campus Master Plan Project. The ADT volumes include traffic from buildout of the County's General Plan and completion of the CSUCI campus master plan project. Buildout ADT volumes are presented on Figure 3 and Buildout roadway operations are shown in Table 3.

Table 3
Buildout Average Daily Traffic Volumes

Roadway Segment	Classification/Geometry	Buildout ADT	LOS
Lewis Road n/o Cawelti Road	Class I / 4-Lane	34,100 ADT	LOS C
Cawelti Road w/o Lewis Road	Class I / 2-lane	12,100 ADT	LOS D
Lewis Road n/o Potrero Road	Class I / 4-Lane	41,300 ADT	LOS D

The data presented in Table 3 indicate that the study-area roadways are forecast to operate at LOS D or better under the Buildout scenario. These operations are considered acceptable based on the LOS D operating standard for roadways located in the unincorporated areas of the County.

The addition of the 14 average daily trips that could potentially be generated by the project would not generate a significant cumulative impact to the County roadways under the Buildout + Project scenario, as all of the roadways would continue to operate at LOS D or better.

Intersection Operations

The EIR completed for the CSUCI Campus Master Plan Project identified future operational deficiencies at the Lewis Road/University Drive and Lewis Road/Cawelti Road intersections. The EIR recommended that Lewis Road be widened to 4 lanes at the intersections and that traffic signals be installed at both locations in order to accommodate Buildout traffic volumes. These Buildout mitigation measures have been installed at both intersections.

The addition of one peak hour trip that could potentially be generated by the project would not generate significant cumulative impacts at the study-area intersections under the Buildout + Project scenario, as the mitigations required at the adjacent intersections to accommodate buildout of the campus have been installed.

This concludes out traffic assessment for the CSUCI Recreational Open Space Project.

Associated Transportation Engineers

Scott A. Schell, AICP, PTP

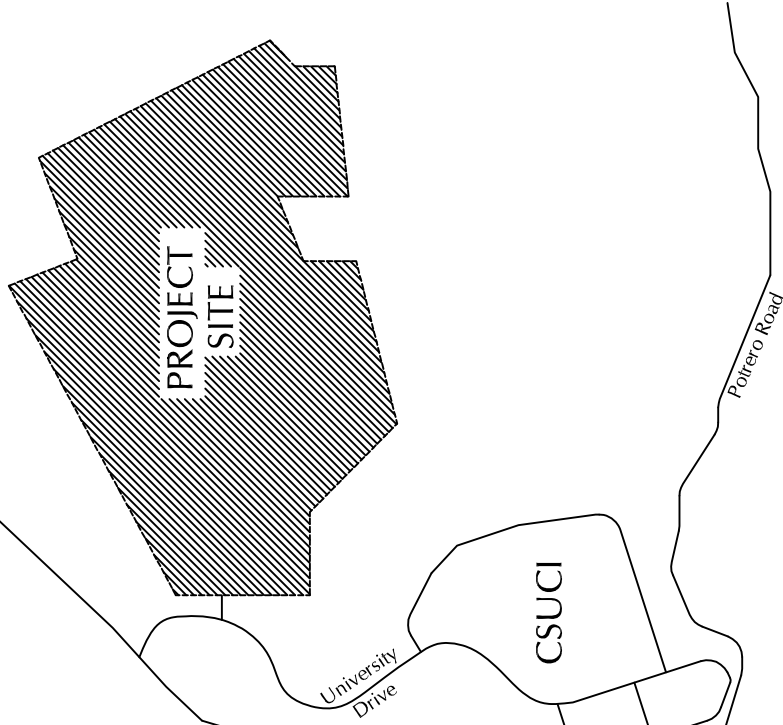
SAS/MMF

Attachments



NOT TO SCALE

Cawelti Road



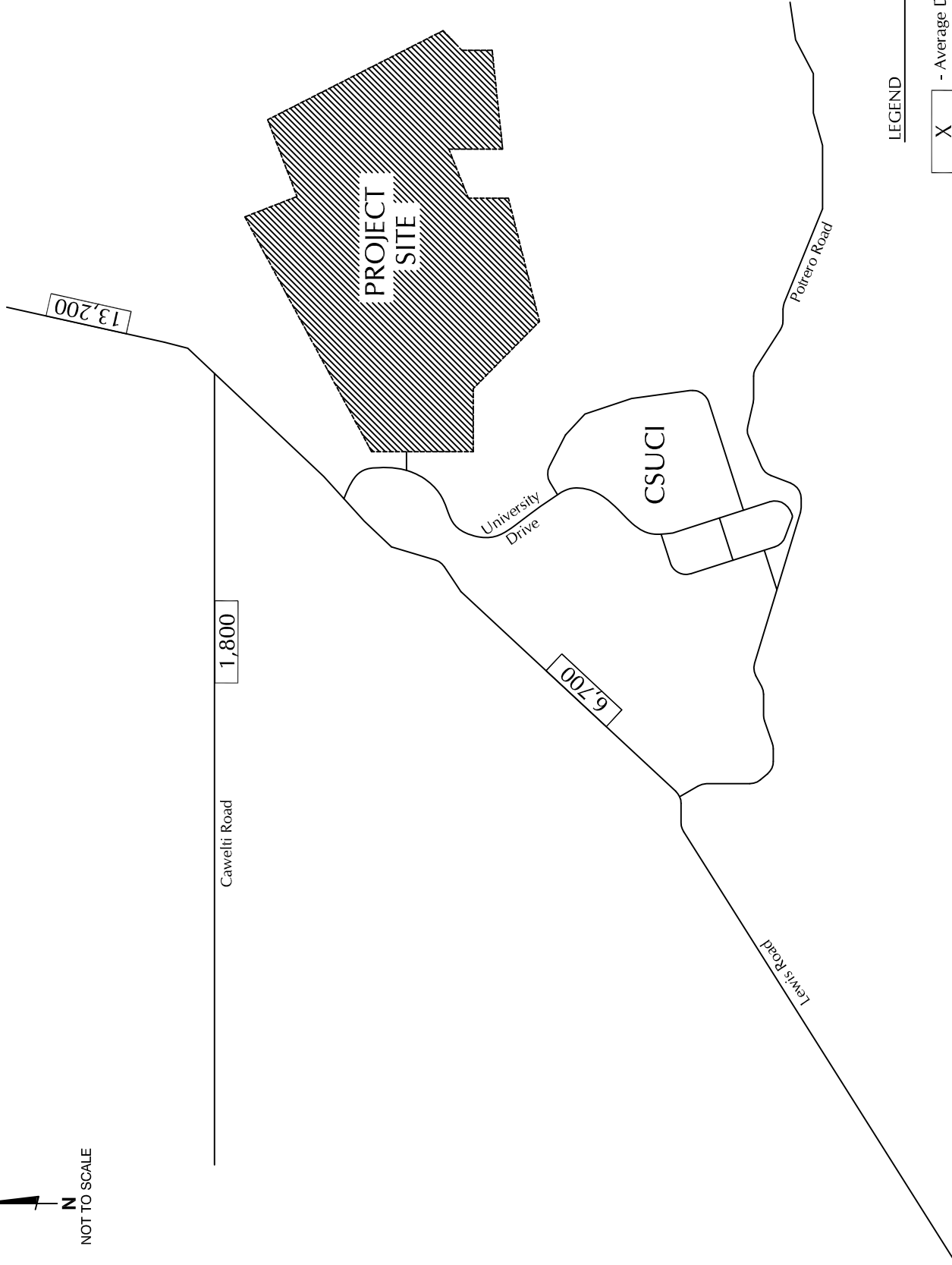
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TRANSPORTATION
ENGINEERS

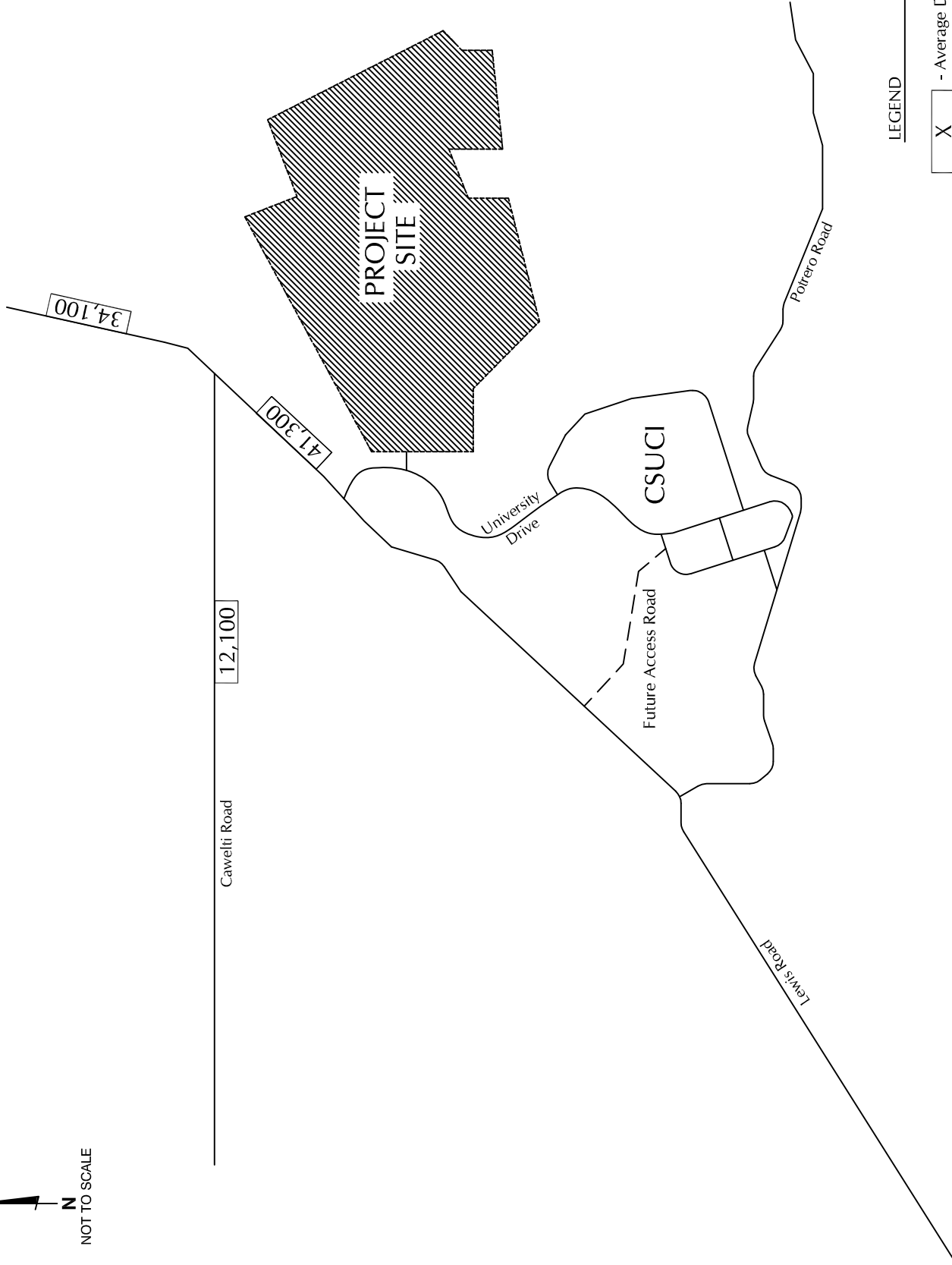
EXISTING STREET NETWORK AND PROJECT LOCATION

FIGURE

1

Initials • ATE#





Appendix E



Summary of Mitigation Measures

APPENDIX E - Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures from 2004, 2000, and 1998 EIRs

2004 Campus Master Plan Amendment SEIR	
AESTHETICS	
Effect	Mitigation Measures
<p>2004 Impact AES-2 The aesthetic condition of the subject site would be altered by revisions to the site plan that would result in construction of new buildings and facilities not contemplated in the 2000 Master Plan. This is considered a Class II, significant but mitigable impact.</p>	<p>Mitigation measures AES-1(d) through (f) from the 1998 FEIR and measures S-AES-1 (a) through (d) are relevant to the 2004 Master Plan Amendment, and would adequately mitigate aesthetic impacts that could result from development of the acquisition area.</p> <p>AES-2(g) from the 1998 FEIR is applicable to the 2004 Master Plan Amendment, and would address aesthetic impacts associated with the development of proposed surface parking areas within the acquisition area.</p> <p>The following new measure is added to mitigate impacts to the aesthetic condition relative to the introduction of new industrial structures in proximity to the new campus entry road.</p> <p>03-AES-2 A land use buffer zone shall be incorporated between the anaerobic digester system, the chilled water facility, and the cooling towers and other campus areas. This zone shall be screen-planted with riparian and wetland compatible plant material. The planting scheme shall be designed in a way to obstruct direct views of 75% of the structural components from any location within the expanded acquisition area within a five-year period.</p>
<p>2004 Impact AES-3 The proposed project could create new sources of light and glare through the construction of new surface parking areas and planned industrial structures. This is considered a Class II, significant but mitigable impact.</p>	<p>Measures AES-1(e) and (f) and AES-3(a), through (c) included in the 1998 FEIR and measure S-AES-3(a) from the 2000 SEIR address potential impacts resulting from the lighting of the expanded acquisition area. The following new mitigation measures are also required:</p> <p>03-AES-3(a) Surface materials of the anaerobic digester system, the chilled water plant, and the cooling towers shall be not reflective. If painted, the color shall be a dark, matte-finish hue. Material and color approval shall be conducted by the Campus Architect.</p> <p>03-AES-3(b) Planned surface parking areas shall be landscaped with orchard style plantings, with trees organized in a grid pattern and planted at no less than 30 feet on center. Canopy coverage from directly overhead shall achieve 50% within five years of installation. Perimeter planting areas shall surround parking lot on all sides, and shall measure no less than 10 feet in depth. Perimeter Plant material shall be of a sufficient height to obscure vehicle headlights when the parking lot is viewed by a pedestrian at a ten meter distance. Tree species and plant material shall be approved shall be conducted by the Campus Architect.</p>
AGRICULTURE	
Effect	Mitigation Measures
<p>2004 Impact AG-2 The previous agricultural use of the acquisition area could have caused the accumulation of pesticides in the soil. Reuse of the acquisition area with recreational and other land uses could result in exposure of persons to concentrations of agricultural contaminants and potential health risks. This is</p>	<p>The following new mitigation measure is required.</p> <p>03-AG-2 Prior to the acquisition of the 158-acre area, soil sampling shall be conducted to determine the potential presence of agriculture-related contaminants. If contaminants are present on the site in concentrations exceeding regulatory action levels, a health risk assessment and/or remediation of the affected soils may be required. If necessary, remediation shall be conducted in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations and shall be performed under the oversight and to the satisfaction of the Ventura County Environmental Health Division.</p>



APPENDIX E - Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures from 2004, 2000, and 1998 EIRs

<p>considered a Class II, significant but mitigable, impact.</p>	
<p>2004 Impact AG-3 The proposed project may result in land use conflicts with adjacent agricultural operations. This is considered a Class II, significant but mitigable, impact.</p>	<p>Mitigation measures S-AG-2(a) and S-AG-2(b) from the 2000 SEIR are applicable to the proposed 2004 Master Plan Amendment. However, as shown below, they have been updated to reflect more recent APAC recommendations for buffers and to reflect the proposed 2004 Master Plan Amendment. Text to be added to the two mitigation measures is shown in underline, and text to be deleted is shown in strikeout.</p> <p>In addition, new mitigation measures 03-AG-2(c) and 03-AG-2(d) are recommended to further reduce impacts related to potential conflicts between agricultural land uses and proposed campus uses to a level less than significant. Finally, as noted in the 2000 SEIR, Section 5.2 (Air Quality) from the 1998 FEIR specifies dust control measures to be used during project construction. These measures would also apply to the proposed 2004 Master Plan and incrementally reduce potential impacts to the productivity of neighboring agricultural uses.</p> <p>S03-AG-23(a) Use Buffer for Buildings and Athletic Fields. Where building or athletic fields would be within 300 feet of agricultural operations, a 100-foot buffer use buffer shall be created along the project site's property line facing agricultural operations. A minimum 150-foot setback (in conjunction with a vegetative buffer) or 300-foot setback (without vegetative buffer) between any occupied campus structures, uses or athletic facilities and agricultural production shall be provided. The buffer may include roads and landscaped areas, and internal paths. Said buffer shall be located on the project site, and not on the adjacent agricultural development. If a minimum 150-foot setback with vegetative buffer is selected, said buffer shall consist of two staggered rows of bushes with 50 to 75% porosity (i.e., approximately 50 to 75% of the vegetation is air space) to effectively minimize pesticide drift or dust effects. To provide adequate coverage, the two staggered rows should be located 5 feet apart and consist of a minimum of 5-gallon plants planted 10 feet on center. The plant species shall be a noninvasive species that would not harbor agricultural pests. Recommended plant species can include a mix of native California plants, such as Toyon (<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>), Sugarbush (<i>Rhus ovata</i>), Laurel sumac (<i>Malosma laurina</i>) or other species with the indicated characteristics to reduce irrigation and maintenance needs. Italian cypress or similar plants may also be provided in a more urban setting.</p> <p>S03-AG-23(b) Right-to-Farm Ordinance Implementation. <u>Consistent with Ventura County's right-to-farm ordinance, A</u>a notice shall be posted within the university's main campus and at entrances to the 75 154-acre acquisition area indicating the existence of neighboring agricultural operations, and the potential odors and pesticide hazards that are inherent in such operations. The County's Right-to-Farm Ordinance shall be included in employee handbooks, and made part of the operational plan/procedures for the proposed facilities. Neighboring agricultural lands would be protected from nuisance lawsuits according to the provisions of the Right-to-Farm Ordinance.</p> <p>03-AG-3(c) Ongoing Grower Contact. University officials shall maintain open communication with neighboring growers. Administrators shall inform growers of activities that may affect agricultural operations, such as the site construction and/or grading. Likewise, University officials shall be provided with a schedule of when pesticides or odor producing materials</p>



APPENDIX E - Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures from 2004, 2000, and 1998 EIRs

	<p>would be applied to the adjacent agricultural fields.</p> <p>03-AG-3(d) Pesticide Exposure Reduction. University officials shall incorporate measures to reduce exposure to students and staff during pesticide application, including but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rescheduling outdoor recreational activities; and • Posting notices of spraying activity.
HYDROLOGY	
Effect	Mitigation Measures
<p>2004 Impact HYD-1 The proposed construction of a new access road across the expanded 79-acre acquisition area would alter the existing drainage pattern of this site. Pavement of the road and proposed parking areas within the acquisition area would increase impervious surfaces on the campus and create additional runoff. This is considered a Class II, significant but mitigable, impact.</p>	<p>03-HYD-1 The access road in the expanded 79-acre acquisition area shall be elevated outside the 100-year floodplain.</p>
<p>2004 Impact HYD-2 Sites for the proposed ADS and Chiller Plant would be partially located within an open field that currently accepts storm water drainage from most of the campus core. This area currently serves as a retention basin for storm flows and is located within the 100-year floodplain. This is considered a Class II, significant but mitigable, impact.</p>	<p>The following new mitigation measure is required.</p> <p>03-HYD-2 Prior to construction of the Anaerobic Digester System and Chilled Water Plant, the University shall prepare a Flood Prevention and Drainage Plan for the entire western portion of the campus. The Flood Prevention and Drainage Plan shall indicate site preparation requirements for raising the elevation for these structures so they are outside of the 100-year flood hazard and shall include requirements for new drainage facilities to avoid flooding.</p>
<p>2004 Impact HYD-3 The 2004 Campus Master Plan could result in the runoff of various pollutants that could cumulatively affect local drainages and subsurface aquifers. The proposed development of the additional parking lot and recreational fields could potentially decrease the quality of surface water and groundwater. This is considered a Class II, significant but mitigable, impact.</p>	<p>Mitigation measures HYD-4(a) through HYD-4(c) from the 1998 FEIR would continue to apply to the proposed project, and no new mitigation would be necessary. Mitigation measure HYD-5(a) from the 1998 FEIR would also apply to the proposed project, but would be modified as follows:</p> <p>03-HYD-5(a) A Best Management Practices Plan and Integrated Pest Management Plan shall be prepared for implementation by the golf course operator <u>entity maintaining the recreational fields in the acquisition area</u>. The purpose of both plans would be to reduce the use of harmful chemicals onsite, and to reduce the potential offsite movement of high concentrations of sediment, salts, excessive nutrients, and chemicals.</p> <p>The Integrated Pest Management program should include, but not necessarily be limited to, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of biological, physical, and cultural controls rather than chemical controls. • Use of insect-resistant cultivars.



APPENDIX E - Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures from 2004, 2000, and 1998 EIRs

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanical weed control to be used wherever and whenever possible as the first choice. • Establishment of thresholds for the use of fertilizers. • Determination of the probable cause of an insect/disease problem and correction as necessary (i.e., soil nutrient problems, irrigation, water quality, plant type, etc.) prior to chemical use. • Development of thresholds to determine when pesticide use is necessary. Pesticides are to be used only when necessary to cure a problem and in positively identified pre-emergent situations and not as a preventative measure or as a regular, periodic application. • Fumigation activities to be limited to greens only. • Use of chemical forms that are the least toxic to non-target organisms (such as the use of a sodium salt if 2,4-D herbicide is used). • Preferentially, the IPM should not permit the use of 2,4-D at the site and similar toxic chemicals that have a high potential for leaching from the site. • Chemical controls should preferentially begin with the use of dehydrating dusts (silica gels, diatomaceous earth), insecticidal soaps, boric acid powder, horticultural oils, and pyrethrin-based insecticides. • Late evening application of pesticides. <p>Mitigation measures HYD-5(b) through HYD-5(d) from the 1998 FEIR, which were also mitigation measures specific to the proposed golf course, would not apply to the recreational fields or any component of the 2004 Master Plan.</p>
WASTE WATER	
Effect	Mitigation Measures
2004 Impact WW-1 The proposed Master Plan amendments would incrementally increase water demand onsite. However, with mitigation measures already adopted in the 2000 Master Plan Supplemental EIR, impacts to water supply would be Class III, less than significant.	Mitigation measures S-WW-1(a) and S-WW-1(b) from the 2000 SEIR would continue to apply to the university, including the proposed 79-acre acquisition area. Additional mitigation is not required.
2004 Impact WW-3 The proposed anaerobic digester system may generate wastewater that does not meet applicable standards for recycled water use or discharge to the sanitary sewer system. This is considered a Class II, significant but mitigable impact.	<p>The following new mitigation measures are required.</p> <p>03-WW-3(a) If excess water from the ADS is used for irrigation, water shall not be mixed with other recycled water supplies unless it is treated to meet applicable standards. All recycled water from the ADS shall meet the Title 22 treatment requirements for the specific type of irrigation for which the water is used.</p> <p>03-WW-3(b) Excess water from the ADS shall not be discharged into the sanitary sewer system until it has been demonstrated to meet applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board BOD standards.</p>
Noise: The Initial Study identified potential noise impacts resulting from the operation of the proposed Anaerobic Digester, Chilled	03-NOI-1 Prior to issuance of operating permits for the Anaerobic Digester System, the Chilled Water Plant, and the Thermal Energy Storage Tank, noise tests shall be conducted to characterize post-project ambient noise levels. The testing purpose shall be to confirm that noise levels shall not exceed 65 dBA at locations beyond 50 feet of these



APPENDIX E - Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures from 2004, 2000, and 1998 EIRs

Water Plant, and Thermal Energy Storage Tank.	facilities. If this threshold is exceeded, additional noise buffering shall be incorporated into housing structures or noise attenuation barriers shall be incorporated into the site design.
2000 Campus Master Plan Supplemental EIR	
AESTHETICS	
Effect	Mitigation Measures
Supplemental Effect AES-1 The proposed project has the potential to alter public viewsheds from Lewis Road and Potrero Road.	<p>S-AES-1(a) The access road that is proposed for the 75-acre acquisition area and the connector road from the Business Campus to the Academic Core shall be constructed in a manner that meets accepted design standards for safety without curbs and gutters. Surface runoff should be captured and carried to treatment areas by off-pavement swales. Use of earthen, planted berms is encouraged to soften roadway edges.</p> <p>S-AES-1(b) The access road landscaping shall use the plant palette used in the wetland creation zones of the 75-acre acquisition area to buffer views of playfields and to visually integrate the area with adjacent natural riparian areas.</p> <p>S-AES-1(c) The land use buffer zone between the playfields and the Camrosa Wastewater Treatment Plant shall be screen-planted with riparian and wetland compatible plant material. The planting scheme shall be designed in a way to obstruct direct views of 75% of the structural components of the CWTP from any location within the 75-acre acquisition area within a five-year period.</p> <p>S-AES-1(d) Except for those required to be painted white or light-colored by University play standards, any permanent playfield structural elements rendered in metal materials (fences, bleachers, lighting posts) shall be painted in non-reflective dark gray to black, in order to minimize their intrusion into the visual environment. Restrooms and other playfield support structures shall be surface treated with non-reflective, natural materials and shall be painted in earthen tones that complement the color palette of Round Mountain and the adjacent wetlands and agricultural fields.</p> <p>S-AES-1(e) The proposed 500-car parking area and the flex parcel, in the event that it is used for surface parking, shall incorporate buffering features (landscape pockets, screen trees and shrubs, half-height walls) to minimize glare and lighting to viewers on Potrero Road. Any parking lot in this area shall include a minimum of 15% landscaped area, and shading shall cover a minimum of 35% of the surface area when trees are 10 years of age. Trees shall be sited in an orchard planting style</p> <p>S-AES-1(f) The landscape plan for the Potrero Road parking lots shall specify that a minimum of 30% of the parking lot views shall be interrupted from Potrero Road viewing facilities with landscaping within 5 years of planting.</p>
Supplemental Effect AES-2 The aesthetic condition of the subject site would be altered through building demolition and construction of new buildings, roadways, and landscaping during the life of the Master Plan.	<p>AES-2(c) All parking structures shall be limited to 35 above-grade feet in parapet height.</p>



APPENDIX E - Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures from 2004, 2000, and 1998 EIRs

<p>Supplemental Effect AES-3 The proposed project could create new sources of light and glare through the construction of new buildings, lighting for sports facilities, and new parking areas.</p>	<p>S-AES-3(a) Prior to development, proposed lighting shall be indicated on site plans that demonstrate that spillover of lighting would not affect surrounding areas. Nighttime lighting standards shall be limited to 30 feet in height. The lighting plan shall incorporate lighting that directs light pools downward or otherwise shields adjacent areas from glare. Light fixtures that shield excessive brightness at night shall be included in the lighting plan. Non-glare lighting shall be used.</p>
<p>AGRICULTURE</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">Effect</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Mitigation Measures</p>
<p>Supplemental Effect AG-1 The proposed project would remove 67 additional acres of Prime farmland and farmland of Statewide importance that was not identified in the 1998 Final Master Plan EIR. All of this land is currently under agricultural production.</p>	<p>S-AG-1 Soil Preservation. The applicant shall comply with any topsoil transfer programs identified by the Ventura County Agricultural Commissioner.</p>
<p>Supplemental Effect AG-2 The proposed project may result in land use conflicts with adjacent agricultural operations.</p>	<p>S-AG-2(a) Conflict Reduction Through Site Design. Site design shall ensure that opportunities for trespassing on the adjacent agricultural land are minimized. This could be accomplished through the use of buffers and fencing in key locations. A 100-foot primary buffer zone shall be provided between the property line of the adjacent agricultural property and any occupied areas on-site, including buildings, athletic fields, outdoor work areas (excluding landscape buffers), and parking lots (internal project roadways are excluded). Any such buffers and fencing shall be implemented on the project site, and not on the adjacent agricultural development.</p> <p>S-AG-2(b) Right-to-Farm Ordinance Implementation. Consistent with Ventura County's right-to-farm ordinance, a notice shall be posted within the university's main campus and at entrances to the 75-acre acquisition area indicating the existence of neighboring agricultural operations, and the potential odors and pesticide hazards that are inherent in such operations. The County's Right-to-Farm Ordinance shall be included in employee handbooks, and made part of the operational plan/procedures for the proposed facilities. Neighboring agricultural lands would be protected from nuisance lawsuits according to the provisions of the Right-to-Farm Ordinance.</p> <p>S-AG-2(c) Use Buffer for Buildings and Athletic Fields. Where building or athletic fields would be within 300 feet of agricultural operations, a 100-foot buffer use buffer shall be created along the project site's property line facing agricultural operations. The buffer may include roads, landscaped areas, and internal paths. The plant species shall be a noninvasive species that would not harbor agricultural pests.</p>
<p>BIOLOGY</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">Effects</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Mitigation Measures</p>
<p>Supplemental Effect BIO-1 Potential loss of sensitive plant species and sensitive wetland vegetation due to revised land uses at the proposed school site.</p>	<p>S-BIO-1(a) Design roads at the school site to avoid any excavation or rock blasting on the adjacent hillsides.</p> <p>S-BIO-1(b) The playfield irrigation system shall be designed to avoid any accidental overspray irrigation of adjacent hillsides. The irrigation system shall be placed on a timer that limits watering to only the early morning</p>



APPENDIX E - Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures from 2004, 2000, and 1998 EIRs

	hours to reduce the potential for spray drift.
Supplemental Effect BIO-2 The fuel modification zone for the residential area would affect sensitive native grassland vegetation.	<p>S-BIO-2(a) The laural sumac grassland located north of the residential area has a substantial amount of non-native grasses and ruderal species, especially fennel and mustard. At least 1.2 acres of this area shall be mowed and resown with purple needlegrass. A mowing and weed removal program shall be developed to convert this area into a native grassland.</p> <p>S-BIO-2(b) The hillside south of the north access road and west of the residential area contains non-native grassland with a substantial amount of fennel. A program of fennel removal shall be developed and the site oversown with sage and sagebrush to convert at least 5 acres of this area to coastal sage scrub.</p>
Supplemental Effect BIO-3 Project site development would remove existing wetland areas and construct a new wetland on current agricultural land.	<p>S-BIO-3(a) A minimum of 8.1 acres of wetland vegetation and open water resources shall be created as part of the re-aligned Long Grade Canyon channel and wetland restoration area in the 75-acre parcel. This acreage shall be in addition to the 7.1 acres of existing wetland areas, the 2.25 acres of reclaimed water storage, and the 4.4 acres of detention/debris basin.</p> <p>S-BIO-3(b) The wetland area shall be designed to contain a mix of wetland types, including willow scrub, mulefat scrub, and freshwater marsh elements. The wetland restoration plan shall be implemented prior to development of the existing debris basin or the retention basin.</p>
Supplemental Effect BIO-4 Build-out of the revised Campus Master Plan may affect sensitive fish and wildlife resources at the site.	BIO-4 Removal of potential raptor nest trees should be limited to the time period between September 1 to January 31. Alternatively, prior to any trees being removed during the raptor nesting season, a survey for active nests shall be conducted by a qualified biologist at the site two weeks prior to any scheduled tree removal. If active nests are located, then all construction work must be conducted at least 500 feet from the nest until the young have fledged and are independent of the adults.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Effects	Mitigation Measures
Supplemental Effect C-1 Project construction could expose previously unknown, buried cultural resources or human remains within the two proposed land acquisitions.	<p>S-C-1(a) In the event that archaeological resources or human remains are unearthed during project construction or maintenance activities in the fuel modification zone in either of the acquisition areas, all earth-disturbing work within the vicinity of the find shall be temporarily suspended or redirected until an archaeologist has evaluated the nature and significance of the find. If the find is determined to be an historical or "unique" archaeological resource as defined in the Public Resources Code, Division 13, Sections 15406.5(a) and 21083.2, then contingency funding and a time allotment sufficient for appropriate avoidance or mitigation shall be made available. When feasible, impacts shall be avoided through preservation of the site. After the find has been appropriately mitigated, work in the area may resume. A qualified Chumash monitor shall oversee any mitigation work associated with prehistoric cultural material.</p> <p>S-C-1(b) If human remains are unearthed during project construction or maintenance activities in the fuel modification zone, mitigation measure S-C-1 shall apply. In addition, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has determined origin and disposition of the findings. If the remains are determined to be of Native American descent, the coroner has 24 hours to notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) (13 PRC 15064.5(d)).</p>



APPENDIX E - Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures from 2004, 2000, and 1998 EIRs

<p>Supplemental Effect C-2 Development within the revised Campus Master Plan project site would adaptively reuse historic structures, demolish structures, and through new infill construction may otherwise alter the historical relationships and physical characteristics of the historic resources associated with those located on campus.</p>	<p>S-C-2(a) The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation shall be applied to all construction projects on contributing historic resources. The project site qualifies to use the State Historical Building and Safety Code (SHBSC), a performance based code that offers greater flexibility in designing solutions to achieve life safety requirements. The SHBSC shall be used on all rehabilitation projects.</p> <p>S-C-2(b) Campus facilities historic preservation repair and maintenance guidelines, focused on repair and maintenance techniques appropriate to historic features and materials, shall be developed and implemented to complement the Campus Architectural Design Guidelines. These maintenance guidelines shall be based on the Secretary of Interior Guidelines discussed above and on the SHBSC.</p> <p>S-C-2(c) Infill structures shall be compatible in design, materials, massing and scale with the Spanish Colonial Revival style architecture. Design alternatives to taller (3 stories above ground) structures shall be considered. Placement of infill buildings both in quadrangles and within courtyards shall be designed to ensure retention of view corridors into courtyards and quadrangles as well as retention of visual access to significant exterior architectural features. Specifically: Infill buildings shall be designed to maintain visual access to significant historic exterior architectural features of existing buildings such as exterior stairs, arches and porches.</p> <p>Infill buildings shall be oriented to allow retention of original doors and windows of adjacent historic buildings.</p> <p>S-C-2(d) Documentation, including photography, of original quadrangles and courtyards and adjacent architecture shall be conducted. Specifically, photodocumentation (to Historic American Buildings Standards-HABS) shall be conducted for South and North Quadrangles and courtyards. Site plans (to scale) and narrative descriptions of quadrangles and courtyards shall be developed by qualified professionals with knowledge of architectural history, cultural geography and landscape architecture. Original copies of photographs and documentation shall be filed with the CSU-CI Library, the California State Library, the California Office of Historic Preservation, the City of Camarillo Library and the Ventura County Library. A University Archive shall be established at CSU-CI Library. Campus histories and site documentation (such as referenced above), extant documents from the Camarillo State Hospital relating to its history and physical development, construction documents, and plans from current and future projects shall be deposited in this University Archive.</p>
LAND USE	
Effects	Mitigation Measures
<p>Supplemental Effect LU-1 The proposed project could create land use compatibility conflicts with adjacent agricultural operation and the Camrosa Wastewater Treatment Plant.</p>	<p>S-LU-1 Playfields in the 75-acre acquisition area shall be sited so as to provide a 100-foot buffer zone between all playfields and the Camrosa Wastewater Treatment Plant property line.</p>
HYDROLOGY	
Effects	Mitigation Measures
<p>Supplemental Effect HYD-2 Potential flooding could result from the construction of a road</p>	<p>S-HYD-1 The storm drain system for the northern system shall be designed to adequately accommodate 100-year event peak bulked flows through the access road culvert system.</p>



APPENDIX E - Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures from 2004, 2000, and 1998 EIRs

within the northern drainage.	
Supplemental Effect HYD-2 The project could result in potential flooding resulting from the conversion of the debris basin to recreational fields for the proposed school.	<p>S-HYD-2(a) The storm drain system for CSUCI shall be designed to provide facilities that will safely collect, concentrate, convey, and dissipate storm water flows on-site both during and after build-out. Detention facilities, diversion structures, drainage conveyance facilities (pipes, culverts), grass lined channels (bio-swales), debris basins, inlet and outlet structures and other flood control facilities shall be constructed and maintained to meet the design requirements of the campus master plan. While the State owned land is not under the jurisdictional requirements of the Ventura County Flood Control District, the District's design parameters and guidelines shall be adopted whenever feasible in the design of campus storm drain systems</p> <p>S-HYD-2(b) The lower detention basin shall be resized through deepening or increase in area to fully accommodate the expected peak debris load of Long Grade Canyon Creek.</p>
WASTE WATER	
Effects	Mitigation Measures
Supplemental Effect WW-1 Proposed buildout of the Campus Master Plan may exceed the capacity of the existing Camrosa Water District facilities to deliver potable water.	<p>S-WW-1(a) All ball and playfields shall be irrigated using water reclaimed from the Camrosa Wastewater Treatment Plant.</p> <p>S-WW-1(b) Any excess peak month irrigation demand (estimated to be 113,700 gpd at buildout with reclaimed water irrigation for proposed ballfields) shall be provided using reclaimed water in order that the university's daily allotment from the Camrosa Water District of 900,000 gallons not be exceeded. This mitigation shall be enacted prior to achieving a level of development that would result in water service deficiencies; i.e. water demands greater than 1,250 gpm or 900,000 gpd.</p>
Supplemental Effect WW-2 Proposed buildout of the Campus Master Plan may exceed the capacity of the Camrosa Water District facilities to provide wastewater service in the next 20 years.	<p>S-WW-2 The university shall enter into an agreement with Camrosa for any wastewater plant capacity deficiency prior to achieving a level of development that would result in deficiencies. The agreement shall specify the schedule for implementation, the designated area for expansion, and the capital improvement funding sources.</p>
LONG TERM EFFECTS	
Effects	Mitigation Measures
	<p>GI-1 Concurrent with its adoption of the revised Campus Master Plan, the University shall recommend to the County that the General Plan land use designation for the balance of the 283-acre Assessor Parcel No. 234-05-19 that is not affected by the 75-acre acquisition area (208 acres) be changed to "Agricultural" to reflect the existing and planned land use for this parcel.</p>



APPENDIX E - Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures from 2004, 2000, and 1998 EIRs

1998 Campus Master Plan EIR	
AESTHETICS	
Effects	Mitigation Measures
<p>AES-1 The proposed project has the potential to alter public viewsheds from Lewis Road and Potrero Road.</p>	<p>AES-1(a) The University or Site Authority shall assess the health of the trees along Camarillo Drive from Lewis Road to Long Grade Canyon Creek. Missing or failing trees shall be replaced with an equivalent number of the same or otherwise suitable species (sycamore, oak, pepper).</p> <p>AES-1(b) Any widening of Camarillo Drive shall be done in a manner that incorporates the existing tree rows by adding lanes to the north side of the tree row along the inbound lane and converting the road to a divided road. A new tree row shall be planted at the outside edge of the new lanes.</p> <p>AES-1(c) Entry signage shall be designed in a monument-style format, and shall not exceed six feet in height. Lighting necessary for such signage shall be creatively shielded to direct light pools.</p>
	<p>AES-1(d) The Master Plan of lighting shall deal specifically with the treatment of the Camarillo Drive and the Santa Barbara Avenue extension, as well as any proposed nighttime lighting of play fields. Ultimate design shall consider leaving Camarillo Drive and the Santa Barbara Avenue extension unlit. If lighting is required by California State University lighting standards, it is recommended that bollard-style or splash lighting of street surface areas shall be employed. Under no circumstances shall lighting standards exceed 20 feet, and lighting shall not be permitted to exceed 1 foot-candle at a distance greater than 50 feet from the roadway perimeter.</p> <p>AES-1(e) If nighttime lighting of the recreational fields is required, lighting standards shall be of such a design as to not generate light pools in excess of 1 foot-candle at a distance of 100 feet from the field area.</p> <p>AES-1(f) If nighttime lighting of the recreational fields is required, tree row perimeter landscaping of the fields shall be incorporated into the design such that mature canopies would interrupt light pools from spilling offsite along the Potrero Road corridor. Evergreen species whose canopies are tall and broad shall be specified.</p> <p>AES-1(g) Buildings and facilities built along the Potrero Road edge of the core campus area shall be set back from the Potrero Road right-of-way a minimum of 40 feet. Heights of any building within 100 feet of the Potrero Road right-of-way shall be limited to 30 feet.</p> <p>AES-1(h) Highly reflective façade building materials such as glass or polished metals shall not be allowed to exceed 20 percent of the façade areas visible to Potrero Road travelers.</p> <p>AES-1(i) Parking structure design shall incorporate buffering features (landscaping, half-walls on parking decks) to minimize glare and lighting from vehicles to viewers on Potrero Road.</p> <p>AES-1(j) The landscape plan for the Potrero Road parking structures shall specify that a minimum of 30% of the façade views shall be interrupted from Potrero Road viewing locations with landscaping.</p>



APPENDIX E - Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures from 2004, 2000, and 1998 EIRs

	<p>AES-1(k) Landscaping within the Potrero Road viewshed shall, when feasible, incorporate existing trees into the new design. When they must be removed, trees should be either relocated or replaced at a 1:1 ratio with tree species of a like variety to those being removed.</p>
<p>AES-2 The aesthetic condition of the subject site would be altered though building demolition, construction of new buildings and roadways and landscaping during the life of the Master Plan.</p>	<p>AES-2(a) All new structures shall be limited to four levels and 60 feet in parapet height. Building design plans shall incorporate design details as recommended by the campus master plan architect to minimize bulk and to ensure design compatibility with campus structures. Design features to be considered in the design of buildings and building complexes shall include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Incorporation of courtyards and plazas;</i> • <i>Perimeter landscaping along façades;</i> • <i>Massing, rooflines, and facade materials that complement the core campus design;</i> • <i>Setback of third and fourth stories; and</i> • <i>Use of arcades, colonnades, and cupolas.</i> <p>AES-2(b) Site lines of new structures in the core campus area shall orient to the grid pattern established by the existing design. Sight lines of visually prominent features such as the central cupola, Round Mountain, and surrounding ridgelines shall be considered in the design of new buildings.</p> <p>AES-2(c) All parking structures shall be limited to three levels and 30 feet in parapet height.</p> <p>AES-2(d) All mature trees with trunk measurements of 6" or greater when measured 4.5 feet above the ground shall be incorporated into site design when feasible. If their removal is required for the construction of new structures, roadways, or parking areas, they shall be replaced at a one-for-one ratio with a like species or moved to a suitable location. Planting locations shall be determined by a qualified landscape architect in consultation with the building architect.</p> <p>AES-2(e) New roadways connecting the core campus area to Lewis Road and the northeast quadrant to Camarillo Drive shall be designed as two lane facilities, with four lane roads separated by a landscaped median. Lane widths shall be specified to the minimum of the standard to minimize the paved area.</p> <p>AES-2(f) New roadways connecting the core campus area to Lewis Road and the northeast quadrant to Camarillo Drive shall be landscaped with trees of a type and spacing pattern equivalent to that which exists along Camarillo Drive.</p> <p>AES-2(g) All surface parking areas shall include a minimum of 15% landscaped area, and shading shall cover a minimum of 35% of the surface area when trees are 10 years of age. Landscaping shall be compatible in design with the existing landscape treatment, as determined by the Master Plan landscape architect. In order to provide visual relief, glare reduction, and shade, large-canopy trees planted in an orchard siting arrangement are recommended. Pedestrian amenities shall be incorporated into the surface lot areas, including but not limited to textured paving at aisle crosswalks, walkways through parking aisles, bollard-style lighting, and seating areas.</p> <p>AES-2(h) Residential development in the east and northeast quadrants shall incorporate design principles accepted by the New Urbanism school,</p>



APPENDIX E - Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures from 2004, 2000, and 1998 EIRs

	<p>characterized by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Narrow, traffic-calmed street design;</i> • <i>Pedestrian and transit-friendly circulation system design;</i> <p><i>Mix of uses that accommodates basic needs on-site; and Human-scaled design.</i></p>
	<p>AES-3(a) Illumination of all parking areas should be accomplished in a manner that minimizes spillage of light canopies away from the lit area. Light standards shall be designed to achieve one (1) foot-candle at the property line, considering weather conditions.</p> <p>AES-3(b) Overhead lighting fixtures to light roads and parking areas shall not exceed 20 feet in height.</p> <p>AES-3(c) Top decks of parking structures shall be illuminated with floor-mounted bollards or half-wall mounted fixtures to provide splash lighting to the parking surface areas. Bollards shall not exceed six feet in height.</p>

AIR QUALITY

Effect	Mitigation Measures
<p>AQ-1 Project construction would result in temporary increases in air pollutant emissions.</p>	<p>The CSU includes standard construction mitigation measures in all of their construction contracts. The following Ventura County APCD recommended measures should be included within these construction contracts.</p> <p>AQ-1(a) Dust Control Measures: Dust generation produced during grading and construction activities shall be controlled by the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Throughout grading and construction operations, fugitive dust shall be controlled with the use of water trucks generally at least three times per day (except immediately after rainfall). If available, reclaimed water from Camrosa Water District shall be used. • All exposed soil areas, including unpaved on-site roadways and material stock piles shall be watered and/or treated with APCD approved Soil Stabilization materials and roll compacted unless recent rainfall provides sufficient dust control. Completed grading shall be monitored weekly for dust stabilization. • All trucks exporting fill from the site shall use tarpaulins to cover the load in compliance with State Vehicle Code Section 23114. Material transported on-site shall be sufficiently watered or secured to prevent fugitive dust. • All <u>construction</u> traffic on-site along dirt roads shall be limited to 15 miles per hour or less. • APCD-approved soil stabilizers, such as water and roll compaction, Magnesium Chloride additives (DUST-OFF or DTC or equivalent) shall be applied to portions of the construction site that are inactive for over four days. • During periods of high winds (i.e., wind speed exceeding 20 mph averaged over one hour), all clearing, grading, earth moving, and excavation operations shall be curtailed to the degree necessary to prevent fugitive dust from the project site from becoming a nuisance or hazard. The Site Superintendent shall use his/her discretion in conjunction with the Ventura County APCD in determining when winds exceed 20 mph averaged over one hour. • Streets shall be swept at the end of each day during construction



APPENDIX E - Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures from 2004, 2000, and 1998 EIRs

	<p>if visible soil material is carried over to adjacent roads.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employees involved in grading operations shall be advised to wear face masks during dry periods to reduce inhalation of dust. <p>AQ-1(b) Ozone Precursor Control Measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equipment engines should be maintained in good condition and in proper tune as per manufacturer's specifications; Lengthen construction periods during the smog season so as to minimize the number of vehicles and equipment operating simultaneously; and Use new technologies to control ozone precursor emissions as they become available.
AQ-2 Operational emissions would exceed APCD significance thresholds for ROG and NO _x .	<p>AQ-2(a) The university shall implement a Trip Reduction Program that would include campus van and car pools. All on-site vans or buses shall be electric powered or shall run on clean fuels. The Trip Reduction Program shall be evaluated annually by University transportation officials and modified as necessary to achieve reasonably feasible trip reduction benefits. The Trip Reduction Program shall be initially designed considering the following optional strategies:</p> <p>Ridesharing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Carpool/vanpool match</i> <i>preferential parking for carpools and vanpools</i> <i>financial subsidies or rewards to carpool/vanpool/buspool passengers including drivers *</i> <i>employer-sponsored vanpools *</i> <i>carpool/vanpool/buspool operating subsidies, e.g. insurance, fuel, maintenance, etc. *</i> <p>Transit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>subsidized bus passes for students *</i> <i>work site ticket sales</i> <i>financial subsidies/rewards to transit users, e.g. Commuter CheckTM *</i> <i>transit route maps and schedules on-site</i> <i>shuttle transit line (employer-sponsored or subsidized) *</i> <i>work with VCTC to extend VISTA bus service onto campus</i> <p>Trip Elimination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>distance learning/satellite education centers</i> <i>consolidated/coordinated scheduling of classes</i> <p>Parking Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>reduced parking rates for carpools and vanpools only</i> <i>preferential parking for clean fuel vehicles</i> <i>campus parking pricing scheme to reduce vehicle trips where consistent with CSU fee policies</i> <i>enhanced trip reduction efforts on forecast criteria pollutant exceedance days</i> <i>financial subsidies/rewards for clean vehicles used for employee commute trips including carpool and vanpool vehicles *</i> <i>assistance to employees in locating their home residence closer to the work site and/or along transit routes</i>



APPENDIX E - Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures from 2004, 2000, and 1998 EIRs

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>trip reduction measures to reduce non-employee vehicle trips to the work site, e.g. busing for student populations, delivery trips, etc.</i> <p>* The financial feasibility of these optional strategies are reliant on funding that would be dependent upon availability and allocation of parking citation revenue available to CSUCI for alternative transportation.</p> <p>AQ-2(b) The university shall reduce NOx and ROG emissions produced by project related trips by subsidizing bus passes for students and employees at the site.</p> <p>AQ-2(g) The university shall convert onsite maintenance vehicles to electric power or clean fuels (such as compressed natural gas). Golf carts if used at the golf course shall all be electric powered.</p> <p>AQ-2(c) Structures shall be oriented to facilitate the use of passive solar energy.</p> <p>AQ-2(d) The U.S. Department of Energy is currently leading an effort to place one million solar energy systems on the roofs of buildings and homes across the United States by the year 2010. The California State University should investigate federal grants and other programs that will be used to initiate sales of solar energy systems for applicability to site facilities.</p> <p>AQ-2(e) On-site landscaping shall be designed so as to provide natural cooling and minimize the costs associated with upkeep by reducing the need for maintenance and reducing the need for motorized lawn care equipment.</p> <p>AQ-2(f) All new structures on-site shall be designed to exceed California Code of Regulations, Title 24 energy standards by at least 20%.</p>
BIOLOGY	
Effect	Mitigation Measures
<p>BIO-1 Buildout of the proposed Campus Master Plan would reduce the amount of plant and wildlife habitat available at the site. Substantial decreases in locally and regionally significant biologically sensitive communities would also occur.</p>	<p>BIO-1(a) The open space portions of the Campus Master Plan shall be managed by the University to maintain its biological resources, and Round Mountain shall also be managed as a cultural resource. Prior to any construction, vegetation clearing, or other change in the natural characteristics of this area, the University shall consult with the Biology Department regarding the biological consequences and any recommended procedures.</p> <p>BIO-1(b) Wetland habitats lost as a result of the construction of the north residential access road or the conversion of the debris basin shall be replaced through the establishment of new wetland within the detention basins that would be needed for the site.</p> <p>BIO-1(c) The CSU shall post signs prohibiting indiscriminate access into the surrounding hillsides. Such signage shall be included with those marking the location of designated trails. Warning signs regarding the presence of rattlesnakes shall similarly be posted.</p> <p>BIO-1(d) The CSU shall prepare a landscaping plan for the open space buffers between the developed portions of the site and native open space vegetation. This landscaping plan shall contain a palette that is</p>



APPENDIX E - Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures from 2004, 2000, and 1998 EIRs

	appropriate to ensure compatibility between the landscaped areas and the native plants while maintaining the historical landscaping palette present within the developed portions of the site. Those plants known to be invasive species shall be excluded from the landscaping palette.
BIO-3 Build-out of the Campus Master Plan may affect sensitive fish and wildlife resources at the site.	BIO-3 Removal of potential raptor nest trees should be limited to the time period between September 1 to January 31. Alternatively, prior to any trees being removed during the raptor nesting season, a survey for active nests shall be conducted by a qualified biologist at the site two weeks prior to any scheduled tree removal. If active nests are located, then all construction work must be conducted at least 500 feet from the nest until the young have fledged and are independent of the adults.
BIO-5 Development within the project site is located adjacent to native vegetation that has a high potential for wildfire. Fuel modification zones and wildfire suppression efforts can alter the diversity of the vegetation in the long term.	BIO-5 Those buildings located within 100-feet of undisturbed coastal sage scrub shall have automatic fire sprinklers installed under the eaves facing the brush and shall be landscaped such that no shrubs or trees occur under the eaves or within 10 feet. No landscaping conifer, eucalyptus, cypress, juniper, acacia, or palm trees may be located on the building side exposed to natural brush.
CULTURAL RESOURCES	
Effects	Mitigation Measures
C-1 Project construction could expose previously unknown, buried cultural resources within the Campus Master Plan area and along future road expansions.	C-1 Should unanticipated cultural resource remains be encountered during construction or land modification activities, work must stop, and the University shall contact an archaeologist to provide a qualified assessment of the nature, extent and possible significance of any cultural remains. If significant resources are encountered or inadvertently damaged, the University shall implement the recommendations of the archaeologist with respect to documenting and safeguarding the resource, and restoring or repairing any damaged artifacts or resources.
C-3 Development within the project site would demolish some structures and may otherwise alter the historical relationships and physical characteristics of historic resources associated with the Camarillo State Developmental Hospital.	<p>C-3(a) The University shall adaptively reuse the laundry facility as part of the West Campus, if feasible. If not feasible, historic documentation of this resource shall be done.</p> <p>C-3(b) Employee Housing Home 1 should be considered for reuse, possibly as part of a community center or the academic enhancement center. For this structure and the other Spanish Colonial Revival styled employee housing buildings, the University shall prepare a detailed report regarding the structures that includes: photographic documentation; detailed architectural drawings if they do not already exist; additional historical research into early photographs; and aspects of construction.</p> <p>C-3(c) The CSU will continue to consult with the State Historic Preservation Officer for individual adaptive reuse building rehabilitation projects.</p>
GEOLOGY	
Effects	Mitigation Measures
GEO-1 Future seismic events could produce median ground accelerations up to about 0.53 g on the site.	<p>GEO-1(a) Building-specific seismic studies shall be required for new University structures. These studies will determine the applicable standards to be implemented per CSU standards. Mitigation measures identified within these site specific studies shall be implemented for new construction.</p> <p>GEO-1(b) Seismic design for proposed buildings of four stories or more in height, or 6,000 square feet or more in ground level floor space, shall be</p>



APPENDIX E - Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures from 2004, 2000, and 1998 EIRs

	<p>reviewed by a licensed structural engineer.</p> <p>GEO-1(c) Those buildings or structures requiring a permit from the County shall be designed to meet County criteria and be inspected by County building inspectors.</p>
GEO-2 Future seismic events could result in liquefaction of soils beneath the site.	GEO-2 A geotechnical study shall be prepared for those areas proposed for new structural development. This report shall include an analysis of the liquefaction potential of the underlying materials. If the site is confirmed to be in an area prone to seismically-induced liquefaction, suitable measures shall be proscribed and implemented.
GEO-3 Soil stability conditions to landslides, debris flows, or rock falls exist within the Campus Plan area.	GEO-3 A geotechnical evaluation shall be prepared to assess the stability of slopes adjacent to new structures proposed in the area of the former powerhouse when Phase 3 expansion is planned. This evaluation shall determine the potential for adverse soil stability and discuss appropriate mitigation techniques, primarily setting structures back sufficiently from the slope to avoid problems.
GEO-4 Soil conditions leading to subsidence could result from the removal of underlying support (oil, gas, or water) or during strong ground shaking.	<p>GEO-4(a) A geotechnical evaluation shall be required prior to site development. This report shall address the potential for static and seismically-induced soil subsidence. All recommended mitigation measures necessary to reduce this impact shall be implemented.</p> <p>GEO-4(b) If a structure is identified to be in a high soil subsidence zone as a result of the geotechnical report, foundations shall be designed by a structural engineer to withstand the existing conditions, or the site shall be graded in such a manner as to mitigate the potential impact.</p>
HYDROLOGY	
Effects	Mitigation Measures
HYD-1 Capacity of the drainage system within the campus core is exceeded during the 10-year frequency storm event.	No significant residual effects associated with flooding within the campus core.
HYD-2 The parking garages developed during Phase 3 of campus growth are located in areas that are used for storm water detention and may be subject to the 100-year flood.	<p>HYD-2(a) A hydrology study shall be prepared for the proposed parking garage on the northwest end of the campus core. Drainage design for the 9-acre parking structure shall re-route storm flows such that local peak flows are not increased and no additional flooding is created by the new drainage system. This may include delivery of flood flows into the Calleguas Creek system prior to the peak event, or the routing of storm flows into a suitably sized detention or retention basin.</p> <p>HYD-2(b) A hydrology study shall be prepared for the two southern parking garages as part of the drainage design. Such design shall include provisions for on-site retention if necessary to avoid offsite flooding problems along Potrero Road.</p>
HYD-3 Expansion of residential uses in the East Campus would result in storm water flows that exceed the existing drainage system capacity.	<p>HYD-3(a) Design and construct one or more detention basins within the residential and recreation/open space zones to reduce the post-development peak discharge to pre-development discharge rates.</p> <p>HYD-3(b) If the golf course design converts the existing debris basin, an appropriately sized debris basin shall be located within other portions of the golf course along the main Long Grade Canyon channel.</p> <p>HYD-3(c) Additional connections of drainage systems to the Long Grade Canyon channel within the site will require the preparation of a hydrology</p>



APPENDIX E - Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures from 2004, 2000, and 1998 EIRs

	study to be submitted to the Ventura County Flood Control District.
HYD-4 The Campus Master Plan could result in the runoff of various pollutants that would cumulatively effect local drainages and subsurface aquifers.	<p>HYD-4(a) The University shall require the contractor for each new facility subject to NPDES requirements to prepare a SWPPP containing specific Best Management Practices to be instituted during site construction.</p> <p>HYD-4(b) Construct oil and grease traps within catch basins for the parking lots and/or construct perimeter infiltration trenches. The catch basin shall include a trap that prevents floatables from discharging with the drainage water.</p> <p>HYD-4(c) The University shall limit the use of pesticides and inorganic fertilizers applied to the landscaping to those quantities necessary to treat specific problems.</p>
HYD-5 Decrease in the quality of surface water and groundwater associated with change in land use to golf course.	<p>HYD-5(a) A Best Management Practices Plan and Integrated Pest Management Plan shall be prepared for implementation by the golf course operator. The purpose of both plans would be to reduce the use of harmful chemicals onsite, and to reduce the potential offsite movement of high concentrations of sediment, salts, excessive nutrients, and chemicals.</p> <p>HYD-5(b) The golf course shall be designed to include drainage swales and detention basins to collect and filter pollutants.</p> <p>HYD-5(c) A groundwater monitoring well shall be installed by the golf course operator at the point where golf course drainage flows to receiving channels. The wells must meet the minimum requirements of Bulletin 74-90 (California Well Standards) and the Ventura County code. The wells shall be sampled by the operator on a quarterly basis for a minimum of three years, and then semi-annually for at least an additional seven years for a total of 10 years, with the sampling reports sent to the CSUCI and the Regional Water Quality Control Board. At the end of ten years, the data shall be analyzed to determine if there is a need to continue the monitoring. Constituents sampled for will include nitrate, phosphate and any pesticides applied to the golf courses. An initial well sample shall be taken at completion of grading, but before the installation of landscape vegetation.</p> <p>HYD-5(d) Surface water samples shall be taken within all drainages immediately downstream of golf course facilities at periods to be determined by the Best Management Practices Plan, but not more than quarterly. The samples shall be examined for nitrate and phosphate content, and any pesticides applied to the golf courses. Sampling reports shall be sent by the operator to the CSUCI and the Regional Water Quality Control Board.</p>
LAND USE	
Effect	Mitigation Measures
LU-3 The amphitheater proposed at the adjacent regional park site may create long-term conflicts with on-site residential uses.	LU-3 The University shall require that the developer of the residential units in the northern end of the East Campus include a disclosure notice in the lease/purchase agreements regarding the potential for nuisance noise problems associated with the amphitheater.
LU-5 Project implementation could directly convert up to an estimated 11.6 acres of prime farmland.	LU-5 Whenever feasible, Camarillo Drive and the Santa Barbara extension for the University site shall be aligned so as to avoid adjacent farmland.



APPENDIX E - Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures from 2004, 2000, and 1998 EIRs

NOISE	
Effects	Mitigation Measures
N-1 Demolition of existing facilities and construction of new facilities on the campus could cause temporarily high noise levels.	Occasionally high nuisance noise levels during construction periods.
N-2 The proposed Camarillo Regional Park amphitheater would generate sound levels during concerts that would cause nuisance noise impacts to existing and proposed residential units in the East Campus.	<p>N-2(a) The University shall not accept the Noise Abatement Plan for the amphitheater operations until the following are included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Curfew for performances of 10:00 pm,</i> • <i>Established limits for "maximum" or "peak noise levels,"</i> • <i>Enforceable monetary penalties for non-compliance with standards, and</i> • <i>Development of a permanent sound system with sound limiting equipment.</i> <p>N-2(b) Residences within the northern portion of the on-site residential zone shall include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Air conditioning or a mechanical ventilation system that will allow doors and windows to remain closed</i> • <i>Double-paned glass on all windows</i> • <i>Windows and sliding glass doors mounted in low air infiltration rate frames (0.5 cfm or less)</i> • <i>Solid core exterior doors with perimeter weather stripping and threshold seals</i> <p><i>Building wall construction capable of attenuating exterior noise by 25 dBA Ldn.</i></p>
N-3 Project traffic would generate noise levels that could affect sensitive receptors along Lewis Road and Cawelti Road.	N-3 Rubberized asphalt paving material should be used for any repaving of roads affected by project and cumulative traffic.
PUBLIC SERVICES	
Effects	Mitigation Measures
PS-2 Proposed buildout of the CSUCI campus would generate additional solid waste.	<p>PS-2(a) A long-term plan for recycling shall be developed with specific collection goals for each recyclable material category and a method to track quantities of materials. A source reduction plan should include such policies as training custodial staff for recycling as part of their jobs.</p> <p>PS-2(b) A source reduction plan shall be developed and integrated with a long-term recycling plan. A source reduction plan should include measures to eliminate single use items, encourage reuse of materials, use of more durable materials, and eliminate unnecessary usage. Use of reusable mugs and drink discounts have been shown to reduce the solid waste stream significantly (by as much as 30% at University of Colorado).</p> <p>PS-2(c) The University shall promote the use of materials with recycled material content in them such as paper products. Disposable products that are used should be made of materials that can be easily collected on campus and recycled. For example, the plastics that are marked with numbers "1" or "2" are more readily recyclable than those plastic products marked with higher numbers.</p>



APPENDIX E - Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures from 2004, 2000, and 1998 EIRs

	<p>PS-2(d) As part of the construction and demolition contracts, the University shall require that contractors purchase and utilize materials with a recycle content during the construction of University facilities.</p> <p>PS-2(e) The University shall prepare and implement an organics recycling plan which would identify methods of recycling or reducing green waste collected from the project site through mulching or small-scale composting activities. Space allocation for on-site mulching and composting activities should be provided at the facilities maintenance yard. Any composting shall meet recent new standards concerning the control of pathogens.</p>
TRAFFIC	
Effects	Mitigation Measures
<p>T-1 Development of Phase 1 of the Campus Master Plan would result in the addition of 14,484 ADT to the roadways adjacent to the site, which would impact the operation of several existing two-lane segments. This represents a net increase of 5,178 trips over the traffic that would be generated by the existing State Hospital Facility.</p>	<p>T-1(a) Lewis Road. Traffic volumes on the section of Lewis Road between Cawelti Road and Camarillo Drive would increase to 18,900 with buildout of Phase 1. This increase in traffic would require implementation of a 4-lane roadway section on Lewis Road between Cawelti Road and Camarillo Drive. The section of Lewis Road north of Cawelti Road would carry 15,200 ADT with buildout of Phase 1. This increase in traffic will require improvements to the existing 2-lane roadway to provide adequate shoulder areas and standard lane widths as required by the County of Ventura.</p> <p>T-1(b) Camarillo Drive. Traffic volumes would increase to approximately 14,500 ADT on Camarillo Drive with Phase 1 traffic. This increase in traffic would require signalization of the Lewis Road/Camarillo Drive intersection and implementation of left- and/or right-turn lanes on all intersection approaches.</p> <p>T-1(c) Cawelti Road. Traffic volumes would increase to 7,400 ADT on Cawelti Road with buildout of Phase 1 of the project. This increase in traffic would require signalization of the Lewis Road/Cawelti Road and Las Posas Road/Cawelti Road intersections and implementation of left- and/or right-turn lanes on all intersection approaches. This increase in traffic will also require improvements to the existing 2-lane roadway to provide adequate shoulder areas and standard lane widths, as required by the County of Ventura.</p>
<p>T-2 Development of Phase 1 of the project would generate 1,343 A.M. peak hour trips and 1,327 P.M. peak hour trips, which would impact several of the study-area intersections. This represents a net increase of 769 A.M. and 821 P.M. trips over the traffic which would be generated by re-use of the existing State Hospital facility.</p>	<p>T-2(a) Las Posas Road/U.S. 101 SB Ramps. The following lanes would be required. NB: 2 Thru, 1 Thru/Right, 1 Right SB: 1 Left, 2 Thru, 1 Right EB: 2 Left, 1 Left/Thru, 2 Right WB: 1 Left, 2 Right</p> <p>T-2(b) Las Posas Road/Pleasant Valley Road. This location is forecast to operate at LOS D during the peak commute periods. LOS D is considered acceptable by the City for short time periods. Mitigations are therefore not recommended.</p> <p>T-2(c) Lewis Road/Daily Drive. The following lanes would be required. NB: 1 Left, 2 Thru SB: 2 Thru, 1 Right EB: 1 Left, 1 Right</p> <p>T-2(d) Lewis Road/Ventura Blvd. This location is forecast to operate at LOS D during the peak commute periods. LOS D is considered acceptable by the City for short time periods. Mitigations are therefore not recommended.</p>



APPENDIX E - Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures from 2004, 2000, and 1998 EIRs

	<p>T-2(e) Lewis Road/Pleasant Valley Road. The following lanes would be required. NB: 1 Left, 1 Thru, 1 Thru/Right SB: 1 Left, 2 Thru, 1 Right EB: 2 Left, 1 Thru, 1 Thru/Right WB: 1 Left, 2 Thru, 1 Right</p> <p>T-2(f) Santa Rosa Road/U.S. 101 NB Ramps. This location is forecast to operate at LOS D during the peak commute periods. LOS D is considered acceptable by the City for short time periods. Mitigations are therefore not recommended.</p> <p>T-2(g) Santa Rosa Road/U.S. 101 SB Ramps. The following lanes would be required. NB: 1 Left, 1 Thru/Right SB: 1 Left, 1 Left/Thru, 1 Right EB: 2 Thru, 1 Thru/Right WB: 1 Left, 2 Thru, 1 Right</p>
<p>T-3 Buildout of the Campus Master Plan would result in the addition of 36,535 ADT to the roadways adjacent to the site. This represents a net increase of 27,229 ADT over the traffic that would be generated by the existing State Hospital Facility.</p>	<p>The following mitigation measures would address cumulative impacts to roadway network intersections, of which the proposed project is a part.</p> <p>T-3(a) U.S. Highway 101. Widen to 10 lanes within the Camarillo area. It is noted that the need for this widening would be generated as a result of buildout in the Ventura County area and would be required with or without Campus Master Plan traffic.</p> <p>T-3(b) Pleasant Valley Road. Widen to 4 lanes between Lewis Road and the existing 4-lane section in the City of Camarillo.</p> <p>T-3(c) East 5th Street. Widen to 4 lanes from Pleasant Valley Road to Oxnard.</p> <p>T-3(d) Lewis Road. Widen to 4 lanes from U.S. Highway 101 to south of the University.</p> <p>T-3(e) Cawelti Road. Widen to 4 lanes from Las Posas Road to Lewis Road.</p> <p>T-3(f) Las Posas Road. Widen to 6 lanes from U.S. Highway 101 to Pleasant Valley Road and to 4 lanes south of Pleasant Valley Road.</p> <p>T-3(g) Camarillo Drive. Widen to 4 lanes between the campus and Lewis Road, or provide for four lanes on the Santa Barbara Avenue extension between the campus and Lewis Road. CSUCI may determine in the future that the Santa Barbara Avenue extension should be the primary access to the campus, depending on ultimate campus layout. In the interim, the Santa Barbara Avenue extension should be constructed to 2 lanes and signage should be in place to direct traffic to its use.</p>
<p>T-4 Buildout of the Campus Master Plan would result in the addition of 3,438 A.M. and 3,321 P.M. peak hour trips at the intersections in the study area. This represents a net increase of 2,880 A.M. and 2,799 P.M. peak hour trips over the traffic which</p>	<p>The following mitigation measures would address cumulative impacts to roadway network intersections, of which the proposed project is a part.</p> <p>T-4(a) Las Posas Road/Pleasant Valley Road. The following lanes would be required. NB: 1 Left, 2 Thru, 1 Thru/Right SB: 1 Left, 1 Thru, 1 Thru/Right, 1 Free Right EB: 2 Left, 1 Thru, 1 Thru/Right</p>



APPENDIX E - Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures from 2004, 2000, and 1998 EIRs

<p>would be generated by the existing State Hospital facility.</p>	<p>WB: 1 Left, 2 Thru, 1 Right</p> <p>T-4(b) Las Posas Road/5th Street. The following lanes would be required. NB: 1 Left, 1 Thru, 1 Thru/Right SB: 1 Left, 2 Thru, 1 Thru/Right EB: 2 Left, 1 Thru, 1 Thru/Right WB: 1 Left, 1 Thru, 1 Thru/Right</p> <p>T-4(c) Lewis Road/Pleasant Valley Road. The following lanes would be required NB: 1 Left, 2 Thru, 1 Right SB: 1 Left, 2 Thru, 1 Right EB: 2 Left, 1 Thru, 1 Thru/Right WB: 2 Left, 1 Thru, 1 Thru/Right</p> <p>T-4(d) Santa Rosa Road/U.S. 101 NB Ramps. The following lanes would be required NB: 1 Left, 1 Left/Right, 1 Right EB: 3 Thru, 1 Right WB: 2 Thru, 1 Thru/Right, 1 Right</p> <p>T-4(e) Santa Rosa Road/U.S. 101 SB Ramps. This location is forecast to operate at LOS D during the peak commute periods. LOS D is considered acceptable by the City for short time periods. Mitigations are therefore not recommended.</p> <p>T-4(f) Pleasant Valley Road/Pancho Road. This location is forecast to operate at LOS D during the peak commute periods. LOS D is considered acceptable by the City for short time periods. Mitigations are therefore not recommended.</p> <p>T-4(g) Camarillo Drive/Lewis Road. Signalize intersection.</p> <p>T-4(h) Las Posas Road/Cawelti Road. Signalize intersection.</p> <p>T-4(i) Lewis Road/Cawelti Road. Signalize intersection.</p> <p>T-4(j) Lewis Road/Santa Barbara Avenue extension. Signalize intersection.</p> <p>T-4(k) Lewis/Hueneme Road/Potrero Road. Signalize intersection.</p> <p>An alternative mitigation scenario associated with the Lewis Road/Highway 101 interchange improvement is as follows:</p> <p>T-3(d). Lewis Road. Widen to 6 lanes from US Highway 101 south to the University entrance at Camarillo Drive.</p> <p>T-3(e). Cawelti Road. Delete, widening to 4 lanes is not necessary.</p> <p>T-4(a). No change from above.</p> <p>T-4(b). Las Posas/5th Delete; no improvements beyond those currently planned are needed.</p> <p>New T-4(b) Lewis Road/Daily Drive. The following lanes are needed. NB: 2 Left, 2 Thru</p>
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APPENDIX E - Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures from 2004, 2000, and 1998 EIRs

	<p>SB: 2 Thru, 1 Right EB: 2 Left, 1 Right</p> <p>T-4(c). Lewis/Pleasant Valley The following lanes are needed. NB: 1 Left, 3 Thru, 1 Right SB: 1 Left, 3 Thru, 1 Right EB: 2 Left, 2 Thru, 1 Right WB: 2 Left, 1 Thru, 1 Thru/Right</p> <p>T-4(d) - T-4(k). No change from above.</p>
GROWTH INDUCEMENT	
Effects	Mitigation Measures
Project could remove obstacles to growth of adjacent parcels through the amendment of the County General Plan regarding the "State or Federal Facility" designation or if connection to infrastructure within the project site were allowed.	<p>GI-1 Concurrent with its adoption of the Campus Master Plan, the University shall recommend to the County that the General Plan land use designation for Assessor Parcel No. 234-05-19 be changed to "Agricultural" to reflect the existing and planned land use for this parcel.</p> <p>GI-2 The University shall agree not to provide easements or land areas for development support infrastructure (water and sewer lines, drainage infrastructure, and general service access roads) to land areas designated "Agricultural" or "Open Space" in the Ventura County General Plan and that lie adjacent to the 634-acre project site.</p> <p>GI-3 The University and the Site Authority shall cooperate with any viable land conservancy that proposes to purchase land on its borders for the purposes of agricultural land preservation, open space protection, or habitat restoration.</p>

