DRAFT

Environmental Checklist Form (Initial Study)

County of Los Angeles, Department of Regional Planning

Project title: San Diego Yacht Club (SDYC) Improvements, R2014-01628-(4), RCUP 201400066, RCDP 201400004

Lead agency name and address: Los Angeles County, 320 West Temple Street, Los Angeles, CA 90012

Contact Person and phone number: Adrine Arakelian, 213.974.6462

Project sponsor's name and address: San Diego Yacht Club, 1011 Anchorage Lane, San Diego, CA, 92106

Project location: White's Landing, Avalon, CA 90704

APN: 7480-041-003 *USGS Quad*: Santa Catalina Island East 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangles

Gross Acreage: Parcel is 614 acres, SDYC lease area is 0.85 acres.

Community/Area wide Plan designation: Open Space/Structured Recreation - Santa Catalina Island Local Coastal Plan (LCP) (*Ordinance 89-0148*)

Zoning: C/SF – Organized Camps and Special Facilities, Santa Catalina Island Specific Plan (LADRP 1989)

Description of project: The project consists of additions to an existing permitted private recreational club and campground. The parcel is owned by the Catalina Island Conservancy; the San Diego Yacht Club has a lease area totaling 0.85 acres. The project proposes the addition of three cabins, each approximately 140 sf in area for seasonal, temporary use by members of the yacht club, one beachmaster cabin, approximately 300 sf in area for seasonal use by the campground beachmaster, and a trash/recycling enclosure, approximately 80 sf in area. The project also includes the addition of an above-ground greywater tank to be used for irrigation of landscaping.

Surrounding land uses and setting: The project is adjacent to other recreation and camping sites to the north, including the Catalina Experience and the Balboa Yacht Club. The site is primarily accessed by boat by its users, as there are no public roads leading to the campground. The site is located in the White's Landing Significant Ecological Area (SEA). The surrounding area to the south is owned by the Catalina Island Conservancy and is designated for open space and conservation.

Other public agencies whose approval may be required (e.g., permits, financing approval, or participation agreement):

Public Agency	*Approval Required*
None	

Major projects in the area:

Project/Case No.	*Description and Status*
White's Landing Pier Replacement Project	Reconstruction of the White's Landing Pier, which was severely damaged by Hurricane Marie on August 26, 2014. Project status is complete and was approved by the County of Los Angeles in August 2015.
Catalina Island Trails Project /R2015-01333	The project would create 24 additional miles of trails from existing social trials and old roadbeds that would link to the existing trail system. The project would also install eight restrooms and signage at trailheads. The project is undergoing review by the Department of Regional Planning.
Howland's Landing Water Well /R2014-02181	New water well that serves the campgrounds west of Two Harbors.
Camp Emerald Bay Master Plan (Boy Scout Camp)/R2010-00774	New master Plan for Boy Scout camp at Emerald Bay.

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Reviewing Agencies:

Responsible Agencies

- ☐ None
- Regional Water Quality Control Board:
  - ☐ Los Angeles Region
  - ☐ Lahontan Region
- ☒ Coastal Commission
- ☐ Army Corps of Engineers

Special Reviewing Agencies

- ☐ None
- ☐ Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy
- ☐ National Parks
- ☐ National Forest
- ☐ Edwards Air Force Base
- ☐ Resource Conservation District of Santa Monica Mountains Area
- ☒ Catalina Island Conservancy

Regional Significance

- ☒ None
- ☐ SCAG Criteria
- ☐ Air Quality
- ☐ Water Resources
- ☐ Santa Monica Mtns. Area

Trustee Agencies

- ☐ None
- ☒ State Dept. of Fish and Wildlife
- ☒ State Dept. of Parks and Recreation
- ☐ State Lands Commission
- ☐ University of California (Natural Land and Water Reserves System)

County Reviewing Agencies

- ☒ DPW:
  - Land Development Division (Grading & Drainage)
  - Geotechnical & Materials Engineering Division
  - Watershed Management Division (NPDES)
  - Environmental Programs Division
  - Waterworks Division
- ☒ Fire Department
  - Forestry, Environmental Division
  - Planning Division
  - Land Development Unit
- ☐ Sanitation District
- ☒ Public Health/Environmental Health Division: Land Use Program (OWTS), Drinking Water Program (Private Wells), Toxics Epidemiology Program (Noise)
- ☐ Sheriff Department
- ☐ Parks and Recreation
- ☐ Subdivision Committee

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ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED:

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project.

☐ Aesthetics	☐ Greenhouse Gas Emissions	☐ Population/Housing
☐ Agriculture/Forest	☐ Hazards/Hazardous Materials	☐ Public Services
☐ Air Quality	☐ Hydrology/Water Quality	☐ Recreation
☒ Biological Resources	☐ Land Use/Planning	☐ Transportation/Traffic
☒ Cultural Resources	☐ Mineral Resources	☐ Utilities/Services
☐ Energy	☐ Noise	☐ Mandatory Findings of Significance
☐ Geology/Soils		

DETERMINATION: (To be completed by the Lead Department.)
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 revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. 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 "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" impact 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. 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, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.

Signature (Prepared by) — Date: 8/10/16

Signature (Approved by) — Date: 8/10/16

EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

1) A brief explanation is required for all answers except "No Impact" answers that are adequately supported by the information sources the Lead Department cites in the parentheses following each question. A "No Impact" answer is adequately supported if the referenced information sources show that the impact simply does not apply to projects like the one involved (e.g., the project falls outside a fault rupture zone). A "No Impact" answer should be explained where it is based on project-specific factors as well as general standards (e.g., the project will not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants, based on a project-specific screening analysis).

2) All answers must take account of the whole action involved, including off-site as well as on-site, cumulative as well as project-level, indirect as well as direct, and construction as well as operational impacts.

3) Once the Lead Department has determined that a particular physical impact may occur, then the checklist answers must indicate whether the impact is potentially significant, less than significant with mitigation, or less than significant. "Potentially Significant Impact" is appropriate if there is substantial evidence that an effect may be significant. If there are one or more "Potentially Significant Impact" entries when the determination is made, an EIR is required.

4) "Negative Declaration: Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated" applies where the incorporation of mitigation measures has reduced an effect from "Potentially Significant Impact" to a "Less Than Significant Impact." The lead agency must describe the mitigation measures, and briefly explain how they reduce the effect to a less than significant level. (Mitigation measures from Section XVII, "Earlier Analyses," may be cross-referenced.)

5) Earlier analyses may be used where, pursuant to the tiering, program EIR, or other CEQA processes, an effect has been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR or negative declaration. (State CEQA Guidelines § 15063(c)(3)(D).) In this case, a brief discussion should identify the following:

   a) Earlier Analysis Used. Identify and state where they are available for review.

   b) Impacts Adequately Addressed. Identify which effects from the above checklist were within the scope of, and adequately analyzed in, an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and state whether such effects were addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis.

   c) Mitigation Measures. For effects that are "Less than Significant with Mitigation Measures Incorporated," describe the mitigation measures which were incorporated or refined from the earlier document and the extent to which they address site-specific conditions for the project.

6) Supporting Information Sources: A source list should be attached, and other sources used or individuals contacted should be cited in the discussion.

7) The explanation of each issue should identify: the significance threshold, if any, used to evaluate each question, and; mitigation measures identified, if any, to reduce the impact to less than significance. Sources of thresholds include the County General Plan, other County planning documents, and County ordinances. Some thresholds are unique to geographical locations.

8) Climate Change Impacts: When determining whether a project's impacts are significant, the analysis should consider, when relevant, the effects of future climate change on : 1) worsening hazardous conditions that pose risks to the project's inhabitants and structures (e.g., floods and wildfires), and 2) worsening the project's impacts on the environment (e.g., impacts on special status species and public health).

1. AESTHETICS

Would the project:	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated*	*Less Than Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Implementation of the proposed project involves construction of small structures on a previously existing developed campground. The site is isolated from other uses and the new structures will be installed behind existing structures, not obstructing views or vistas toward the beach from existing structures located on the campground. There are no mapped scenic resources in the area. The visual character of the site would not be substantially altered and views of scenic vistas would not be blocked or obscured. Therefore, impacts to scenic vistas would be less than significant.

Resources

- GIS-NET Scenic Highways layer, Source: State of California DOT, California Scenic Highway Program; last update: September 2006.
- State of California CalTrans Scenic Highway Mapping System (Updated 9/7/2011): http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/LandArch/scenic_highways/index.htm

b) Be visible from or obstruct views from a regional riding or hiking trail?	☐	☐	☒	☐

The proposed project involves construction of small structures on a privately developed campground. No public trails are designated on the lease area of this project, nor in proximity. The height of the structures is limited to 20 feet in height and are not in the vicinity of a designated public use trail. While the project may be visible from distant trails with views to the bay, the minimal size of the structures will not obstruct nor significantly impact the views from the trail in the larger area. Therefore the project would have a less than significant impact on views from regional hiking or riding trails.

Resources

- GIS-NET Trails layer, County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation; last update: 2012.

c) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	☐	☐	☒	☐

The proposed project would not substantially change or have substantial negative effects on any scenic resources within or adjacent to the project site. The project is proposed in a previously developed campground area and as such a large portion of the lease area is previously disturbed. The new structures are sited to be clustered within the existing developed area. In addition, there are no State-designated scenic highways within the vicinity of the project site. Additionally, no portion of the site is listed on the California Register of Historic Resources. Therefore, the proposed project would have a less than significant impact on scenic resources.

Resources

- List of Historic resources and points of interest designated by the State of California in unincorporated Los Angeles County - file://regionalfp1/EDRIVE/Current%20Planning/Wiki/environmental_doc/Historic_sites.pdf
- California Office of Historic Preservation: http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/
- National Register of Historic Places: http://nrhp.focus.nps.gov/natreghome.do?searchtype=natreghome
- State Register of Historic Places: http://ceres.ca.gov/geo_area/counties/Los_Angeles/landmarks.html

d) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings because of height, bulk, pattern, scale, character, or other features?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Existing views may be affected by short-term construction activities on the site. However, these impacts to the visual quality of the area would be short-term and temporary and would not alter the visual character of the site on a long-term basis. The project proposes to construct one structure a year over a five year period, as such the period of construction and visual disturbance on site will be minimal as the construction would take place in the off-season when members of the facility would not be visiting.

In the long-term, views are not expected to be altered by the project. The scale of the proposed structures is consistent with the existing surrounding development and would not alter the existing visual character of the site. Therefore, the project would result in less than significant impacts on visual quality.

Resources

- Staff visited the site on 3/15/16, observed existing structures and documented existing site conditions with site photos.

e) Create a new source of substantial shadows, light, or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	☐	☐	☒	☐

The structures are sited to be clustered with existing development and are located within a largely previously disturbed area. Due to the minimal size, less than 20' in height and a maximum of 300 sf in area, and muted material palette of the structures proposed, impacts related to shadow, light, or glare would be less than significant.

EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

Official State Scenic Highways are designated by the California Department of Transportation (CalTrans). According to CalTrans, "[t]he stated intent (Streets and Highway Code Section 260) of the California Scenic Highway Program is to protect and enhance California's natural beauty and to protect the social and economic values provided by the State's scenic resources" (State of California Department of Transportation, California Scenic Highway Program, website:

http://www.dot.ca.gov/dist3/departments/mtce/scenic.htm, accessed October 6, 2011). While there are numerous designated Scenic Highways across the state, the following have been designated in Los Angeles County: Angeles Crest Highway (Route 2) from just north of Interstate 210 to the Los Angeles/San Bernardino County Line, two segments of Mulholland Highway from Pacific Coast Highway to Kanan Dume Road and from west of Cornell road to east of Las Virgenes Road, and Malibu Canyon-Las Virgenes Highway from Pacific Coast Highway to Lost Hills Road.

In addition to scenic highways, unincorporated Los Angeles County identifies ridgelines of significant aesthetic value that are to be preserved in their current state. This preservation is accomplished by limiting the type and amount of development near them. These "Significant Ridgelines" ("Major Ridgelines" on Santa Catalina Island) are designated by the General Plan or applicable Area/Community Plan, Local Coastal Program, or Community Standards District.

Riding and hiking trails have been designated throughout unincorporated Los Angeles County. At present, there are officially adopted trails in the Antelope Valley, the Santa Clarita Valley, and the Santa Monica Mountains designated by the General Plan or applicable Area/Community Plan and Local Coastal Program.

The project is a proposal for four cabins for seasonal, temporary lodging for guests visiting the SDYC campground. The project proposes structures that are a maximum of 20' in height and 300 sf in area to be clustered within the previously developed areas. The campground has been in existence since 1957 and the current lease to SDYC has been in existence since 2006. The project as proposed, with its minimal size and siting within the previously disturbed campground area would not substantially impact, views from trails or scenic resources. Thus the project would have a less than significant impact on aesthetics.

2. AGRICULTURE / FOREST

Would the project:	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated*	*Less Than Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	☐	☐	☐	☒

The project site does not contain land designated as Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance. There are no agricultural resources or operations located on or near the project site. Additionally, the proposed project is not located in an area zoned for agricultural use nor would it conflict with a Williamson Act contract. No impacts would occur from the proposed project.

Resources

- See GIS-NET FMMP layer for parcel specific county info
- See GIS-NET AOA layer

b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, with a designated Agricultural Opportunity Area, or with a Williamson Act contract?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Refer to Threshold 2(a) above.

c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code § 12220 (g)), timberland (as defined in Public Resources Code § 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined in Government Code § 51104(g))?	☐	☐	☐	☒

The existing zoning for the project site is Organized Camps/Special Facilities and a zone change is not being proposed. The current and proposed use conform to the zoning designation for the site. The project site is not zoned as forest land as defined by Section 12220(g) of the *California Public Resources Code*, as timberland as defined by Section 4526 of the *California Public Resources Code*, or as timberland zoned for timberland production as defined by Section 51104(g) of the *California Public Resources Code*.. Therefore, the proposed project would not conflict with existing zoning and no impacts would occur as a result of this project.

Resources

- GIS-NET National Forest layer

d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of	☐	☐	☐	☒

forest land to non-forest use?
Refer to Threshold 2(c) above.

e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Refer to Threshold 2(c) above.

EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

The Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP) produces maps and statistical data that are used for analyzing impacts on California's agricultural resources. Agricultural land is rated according to soil quality and irrigation status; the best quality land is called *Prime Farmland*. The maps are updated every two years with the use of a computer mapping system, aerial imagery, public review, and field reconnaissance. FMMP produces *Important Farmland Maps*, which are a hybrid of resource quality (soils) and land use information.

The California Land Conservation Act of 1965--commonly referred to as the Williamson Act--enables local governments to enter into contracts with private landowners for the purpose of restricting specific parcels of land to agricultural or related open space use. In return, landowners receive property tax assessments which are much lower than normal because they are based upon farming and open space uses as opposed to full market value. Local governments receive an annual subvention of forgone property tax revenues from the state via the Open Space Subvention Act of 1971. The only Williamson Act contract lands in the County are located on Catalina Island and held by the Catalina Island Conservancy as set asides for open space and recreational purposes. Therefore, there are no agricultural Williamson Act contracts in the remainder of the unincorporated County.

Agricultural Opportunity Areas (AOAs) are a County identification tool that indicates land where commercial agriculture is taking place and/or is believed to have a future potential based on the presence of prime agricultural soils, compatible adjacent land uses, and existing County land use policy. In addition to AOAs, the County has two agricultural zones: A-1 (Light Agriculture) and A-2 (Heavy Agriculture).

California Public Resources Code section 12220(g) defines forest land as "land that can support 10-percent native tree cover of any species, including hardwoods, under natural conditions, and that allows for management of one or more forest resources, including timber, aesthetics, fish and wildlife, biodiversity, water quality, recreation, and other public benefits." California Public Resources Code section 4526 defines timberland as land, other than land owned by the federal government and land designated by the State Board of forestry and Fire Protection as experimental forest land that is available for, and capable of, growing a crop of trees of any commercial species used to produce lumber and other forest products, including Christmas trees. Commercial species shall be determined by the State Board of Forestry and fire Protection for each district after consultation with the respective forest district communities. California Public Resources Code section 51104(g) defines Timberland production zones" or "TPZ" as an area which has been zoned and is devoted to and used for growing and harvesting timber, or for growing and harvesting timber and compatible uses.

The County contains important and prime farmland, and the Angeles National Forest and a portion of the Los Padres National forest are also located in the County. The County does not have any zone that is strictly used for forest uses or timberland production. However, the Angeles National Forest, and a portion of the Los Padres National forest are located in the County, and the Watershed Zone allows for any use owned and maintained by the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, and any authorized leased use designated to be part of the Forest Service overall recreational plan of development, including logging. In addition, Los Angeles County has been mapped by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to identify the different categories of land cover capable of being sustained therein, including forests, woodlands, wetlands, and shrubs, for example.

The project is a proposal for four cabins for seasonal, temporary lodging for guests visiting the SDYC campground and an above ground greywater tank. The project is proposed on an existing campground site, leased by the SDYC since 2006, and used as a campground since 1957 by various other organizations. The project as proposed is in conformance with the current zoning of the site for Organized Camps and Special Facilities. The project will not result in impacts to or conversion of forest or agricultural land.

3. AIR QUALITY

Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations.

Would the project:	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated*	*Less Than Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of applicable air quality plans of either the South Coast AQMD (SCAQMD) or the Antelope Valley AQMD (AVAQMD)?	☐	☐	☒	☐

The minimal scale of the project and the purpose to accommodate seasonal use of a pre-existing campground does not create the potential to generate significant pollutant emissions that would approach South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) CEQA significance thresholds. The project would not result in significant increase in the population of the site or induce growth not anticipated in the 2012 Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (RTP/SCS), 2016 Draft SCAG RTP/SCS, or 2012 SCAQMD Air Quality Management Plan. The project would have a less than significant impact.

Resources

- SCAQMD CEQA Significance Thresholds and Analysis: http://www.aqmd.gov/ceqa/hdbk.html
- 2012 Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (RTP/SCS), 2016 Draft SCAG RTP/SCS
- 2012 SCAQMD Air Quality Management Plan

b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?	☐	☐	☒	☐

The project proposes construction of small structures by small work crews, on a work schedule of one structure per year over a five year period, in the off-season months when the site will not be occupied by visitors. The project will employ the use of one bobcat for one day of work to dig all the post-holes for the cabins. The post-holes for the cabins to be constructed at a later date will then be backfilled to be dug out by hand when ready for construction. All other work will involve saws, hand tools, and other means with a minimal environmental impact. Emissions would be a very small fraction of SCAQMD CEQA significance thresholds for regional and local construction emissions. Given the small scale of the project and work to be completed the project will have a less than significant impact on air quality standards.

Resources

- Air quality standards (significance thresholds): SCAQMD: https://aqmd.gov/aqmp/07aqmp/aqmp/Complete_Document.pdf
- SCAQMD CEQA Significance Thresholds and Analysis: http://www.aqmd.gov/ceqa/hdbk.html

c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)? ☐ ☐ ☒ ☐

Project construction and operational activities would generate pollutants, including VOC and particulate matter. Given the small scale and limited scope of the construction work, emissions would be a small fraction of the applicable SCAQMD CEQA significance thresholds. Because the pollutant emissions would be less than the SCAQMD CEQA significance thresholds, the cumulative impact would be less than significant.

Resources

- Non-attainment areas: California Air Resources Board ("CARB") 2010 State Area Designations (http://www.arb.ca.gov/desig/adm/adm.htm)
- U. S.Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") Currently Designated Nonattainment Areas For All Criteria Pollutants—CALIFORNIA: (http://www.epa.gov/airquality/greenbk/ancl.html#CALIFORNIA)
- SCAQMD LST's: https://aqmd.gov/ceqa/handbook/LST/LST.html
- SCAQMD CEQA Significance Thresholds and Analysis: http://www.aqmd.gov/ceqa/hdbk.html

d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations? ☐ ☐ ☒ ☐

Construction emissions would not be of the magnitude to result in substantial concentrations at nearby receptors. The site is fairly isolated from other use types, it is adjacent to other recreational uses and as such young campers and educational programs may be in the vicinity. However, because the project is timed to occur in the off-season time of year, it is unlikely that youth groups or other visitors will be at or proximate to the site during construction. The project would not create any sources of toxic air contaminants. Impacts would be less than significant.

Resources

- GIS-NET-Net, when zoomed in, shows many uses such as schools, hospitals, and playgrounds.

e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people? ☐ ☐ ☒ ☐

The project would not result in the creation of objectionable odors and due to its isolated location there are rarely a substantial number of people located at the project site. The construction will take place in the off-season, so any disturbance from construction activities are likely have a less than significant impact.

Resources

- AQMD Rule 402: https://aqmd.gov/rules/reg/reg04/r402.pdf

EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

The air pollutants that are regulated by the Federal and California Clean Air Acts fall under three categories, each of which are monitored and regulated:

- Criteria air pollutants;
- Toxic air contaminants (TACs); and,
- Global warming and ozone-depleting gases.

In 1970, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) identified six "criteria" pollutants they found to be the most harmful to human health and welfare. They are:

- Ozone (O_3);
- Particulate Matter (PM);
- Carbon Monoxide (CO);
- Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2);
- Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2); and,
- Lead (Pb).

The Federal government and the State of California have established air quality standards designed to protect public health from these criteria pollutants. Among the federally identified criteria pollutants, the levels of ozone, particulate matter, and carbon monoxide in Los Angeles County continually exceed federal and state health standards and the County is considered a non-attainment area for these pollutants.

In response to the region's poor air quality, the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) & the Antelope Valley Air Quality Management District (AVAQMD) were created. The SCAQMD and the AVAQMD are responsible for monitoring air quality as well as planning, implementing, and enforcing programs designed to attain and maintain state and federal ambient air quality standards in the region. The SCAQMD implements a wide range of programs and regulations, most notably, the Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP). The SCAQMD jurisdiction covers approximately 10,743 square-miles and includes all of Los Angeles County except for the Antelope Valley, which is covered by the Antelope AVAQMD.

Sensitive receptors are uses such as playgrounds, schools, senior citizen centers, hospitals or other uses that would be more highly impacted by poor air quality. AQMD Rule 402, which states "A person shall not discharge from any source whatsoever such quantities of air contaminants or other material which cause injury, detriment, nuisance, or annoyance to any considerable number of persons or to the public, or which endanger the comfort, repose, health or safety of any such persons or the public, or which cause, or have a natural tendency to cause, injury or damage to business or property. The provisions of this rule shall not apply to odors emanating from agricultural operations necessary for the growing of crops or the raising of fowl or animals."

The project proposes construction of small structures by small work crews, at a rate of one structure per year over a five year period, in the off-season months when the site will not be occupied by visitors. The project site is isolated and only adjacent to two other campgrounds. The project will employ the use of one bobcat for one day to dig all the post holes for the cabins. All other work will involve saws, hand tools, and other means with a minimal environmental impact. Emissions would be a very small fraction of SCAQMD CEQA significance thresholds. Given the small scale, timing, and limited scope of the project will have a less than significant impact on air quality standards.

4. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Would the project:	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated*	*Less Than Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)?	☐	☒	☐	☐

Catalina Island dudleya (*Dudleya virens* ssp. *hassei*) and showy island snapdragon (*Gambelia speciosa*) are both present on the project site, and Catalina Island fox (*Urocyon littoralis catalinae*) is expected to utilize the site periodically. The project is designed specifically to avoid impacts to the sensitive plant species by citing new structures in areas where required brush clearance will not result in impacts to these species.

Catalina Island fox is not known to den on site but is expected to forage on or travel across the site occasionally. Hence, the fox could be adversely impacted during construction, either through conflicts with equipment and vehicles or entrapment within trenches, pipes, or other building supplies and temporary obstructions.

Migratory nongame native bird species are protected by international treaty under the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) of 1918 (50 C.F.R. Section10.13). Sections 3503, 3503.5, and 3513 of the California Fish and Game Code prohibit take of all birds and their active nests including raptors and other migratory nongame birds (as listed under the Federal MBTA). Hence, if construction were to occur during the bird nesting season, impacts to nesting birds may be significant.

Mitigation measures for the protection of Catalina fox and native bird nesting sites are incorporated to reduce these impacts to a less than significant level.

b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any sensitive natural communities (e.g., riparian habitat, coastal sage scrub, oak woodlands, non-jurisdictional wetlands) identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by CDFW or USFWS?	☐	☐	☐	☒

The project has been designed to avoid direct impacts to sensitive natural communities and will affect areas already affected by brush clearance for the existing structures on site and other currently disturbed areas that are vegetated with non-native annual grasses and scattered, common native shrubs. The project will have no impact.

c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally or state protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marshes, vernal pools, coastal wetlands, and drainages) or waters of the United States, as defined	☐	☐	☐	☒

by § 404 of the federal Clean Water Act or California Fish & Game code § 1600, et seq. through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?

There are no federally or state protected wetlands or waters of the United States present on site within the proposed project impact area. As such, the project will have no impact.

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?

☐ ☒ ☐ ☐

Migratory nongame native bird species are protected by international treaty under the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) of 1918 (50 C.F.R. Section10.13). Sections 3503, 3503.5, and 3513 of the California Fish and Game Code prohibit take of all birds and their active nests including raptors and other migratory nongame birds (as listed under the Federal MBTA). Hence, if construction were to occur during the bird nesting season, impacts to nesting birds may be significant.

Mitigation measures for the protection of native bird nesting sites are incorporated to reduce this impact to a less than significant level.

e) Convert oak woodlands (as defined by the state, oak woodlands are oak stands with greater than 10% canopy cover with oaks at least 5 inch in diameter measured at 4.5 feet above mean natural grade) or otherwise contain oak or other unique native trees (junipers, Joshuas, southern California black walnut, etc.)?

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

No oak or other unique native trees (including Santa Catalina Island endemics) are present on site within proposed areas of disturbance. As such, the project will have no impacts.

f) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, including Wildflower Reserve Areas (L.A. County Code, Title 12, Ch. 12.36), the Los Angeles County Oak Tree Ordinance (L.A. County Code, Title 22, Ch. 22.56, Part 16), the Significant Ecological Areas (SEAs) (L.A. County Code, Title 22, § 22.56.215), and Sensitive Environmental Resource Areas (SERAs) (L.A. County Code, Title 22, Ch. 22.44, Part 6)?

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

The project is subject to County Code provisions relating to SEAs and has been reviewed by the SEA Techical Advisory Committee, which determined the project to be consistent with the SEA Compatibility Criteria. As such, the project does not conflict with any local policies or ordinances protection biological resources.

g) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted state, regional, or local habitat conservation plan? ☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

The project does not lie within an area subject to an adopted state, regional, or local habitat conservation plan. As such, the project will have no impact.

MITIGATION MEASURES:

1. Proposed project activities (including, but not limited to, staging and disturbances to native and nonnative vegetation, structures, and substrates) should occur outside of the avian breeding season which generally runs from February 1-August 31 (as early as January 1 for some raptors) to avoid take of birds or their eggs. Take means to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture or kill (Fish and Game Code Section 86), and includes take of eggs or young resulting from disturbances which cause abandonment of active nests. Depending on the avian species present, a qualified biologist may determine that a change in the breeding season dates is warranted.

   If avoidance of the avian breeding season is not feasible, a qualified biologist with experience in conducting breeding bird surveys shall conduct weekly bird surveys beginning thirty days prior to the initiation of project activities, to detect protected native birds occurring in suitable nesting habitat that is to be disturbed and (as access to adjacent areas allows) any other such habitat within 500 feet of the disturbance area. The surveys should continue on a weekly basis with the last survey being conducted no more than 3 days prior to the initiation of project activities. If a protected native bird is found, the project proponent should delay all project activities within 300 feet of on- and off-site suitable nesting habitat (within 500 feet for suitable raptor nesting habitat) until August 31. Alternatively, the qualified biologist could continue the surveys in order to locate any nests. If an active nest is located, project activities within 300 feet of the nest (within 500 feet for raptor nests) or as determined by a qualified biological monitor, must be postponed until the nest is vacated and juveniles have fledged and there is no evidence of a second attempt at nesting. Flagging, stakes, or construction fencing should be used to demarcate the inside boundary of the buffer of 300 feet (or 500 feet) between the project activities and the nest. Project personnel, including all contractors working on site, should be instructed on the sensitivity of the area. The project proponent should provide the Department of Regional Planning the results of the recommended protective measures described above to document compliance with applicable State and Federal laws pertaining to the protection of native birds.

   If the biological monitor determines that a narrower buffer between the project activities and observed active nests is warranted, he/she should submit a written explanation as to why (e.g., species-specific information; ambient conditions and birds' habituation to them; and the terrain, vegetation, and birds' lines of sight between the project activities and the nest and foraging areas) to the Department of Regional Planning and, upon request, the CDFW. Based on the submitted information, the Department of Regional Planning (and the CDFW, if the CDFW requests) will determine whether to allow a narrower buffer.

2. The biological monitor shall be present on site during all grubbing and clearing of vegetation to ensure that these activities remain within the project footprint (i.e., outside the demarcated buffer) and that the flagging/stakes/fencing is being maintained, and to minimize the likelihood that active nests are abandoned or fail due to project activities. The biological monitor shall send weekly monitoring reports to the Department of Regional Planning during the grubbing and clearing of vegetation, and shall notify the Department of Regional Planning immediately if project activities damage active avian nests.

3. In order to avoid impacts to the Santa Catalina Island Fox, it is recommended that the use of mechanical equipment be limited to outside of the mating and denning season (this season occurs from late January when mating begins through the end of July when the pups leave the den). Any pipes, trenches or holes shall be covered when not being actively worked on, or shall be equipped with escape ramps for any animals that could fall into them. The project biological monitor shall be responsible for ensuring these provisions are in place.

5. CULTURAL RESOURCES

Would the project:	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated*	*Less Than Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in CEQA Guidelines § 15064.5?	☐	☒	☐	☐

The site does not contain any resources listed on the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR). However, a previously identified prehistoric site (SCAI-27) was identified within ¼ mile of the project site area. White's Landing was leased to the Balboa Yacht Club for campground use in 1957, and SDYC took over a 0.86 acre lease area in 2006. A field survey of the project site was conducted by the Pimu Catalina Island Archeology Project on October 27, 2014, and no artifacts were collected. The project has been designed to minimize potential impact to historic resources that may exist on the site by limiting digging and grading to the post-hole construction of the four proposed cabins which are located in the largely developed and previously disturbed main are of the campground. The cabins are of a limited size and structure, and the work plan has been designed to have any and all digging and/or grading activity to take place during one work day. Further, preventative measures include the incorporation of mitigation measures to address any potential impacts. The project as designed and conditioned through the regulatory requirements and review process to have a less than significant impact with mitigation incorporated.

Resources

- List of Historic resources and points of interest designated by the State of California in unincorporated Los Angeles County - file://regionalfp1/E-DRIVE/Current%20Planning/Wiki/environmental_doc/Historic_sites.pdf
- Historic Resource Eligibility Criteria: CEQA Guidelines § 15064.5(a)
- California Office of Historic Preservation: http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/
- State Historic Building Code: http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=21410
- National Register of Historic Places: http://nrhp.focus.nps.gov/natreghome.do?searchtype=natreghome
- State Register of Historic Places: http://ceres.ca.gov/geo_area/counties/Los_Angeles/landmarks.html
- The South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC): http://anthro.fullerton.edu/sccic/Default.htm
- Pimu Catalina Island Archeology Project, "Phase 1 Cultural Resources Assessment for the Proposed Improvements Buffalo Beach Outstation", 11/28/2014.

b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines § 15064.5?	☐	☒	☐	☐

Refer to Threshold 5(a) above.

c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature, or contain rock formations indicating potential paleontological resources?	☐	☒	☐	☐

Refer to Threshold 5(a) above.

d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	☐	☒	☐	☐

Refer to Threshold 5(a) above.

e) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource as defined in CEQA Public Resources Code § 21074?	☐	☒	☐	☐

Effective July 1, 2015, Assembly Bill (AB) 52 requires meaningful consultation with California Native American Tribes on potential impacts to Tribal Cultural Resources, as defined in Public Resources Code §21074. A tribe must submit a written request to the relevant lead agency if it wishes to be notified of proposed projects in its traditionally and culturally affiliated area. The lead agency must provide written, formal notification to the tribes that have requested it within 14 days of either determining that a project application is complete or deciding to undertake a project. The tribe must respond to the lead agency within 30 days of receipt of the notification if it wishes to engage in consultation on the project, and the lead agency must begin the consultation process within 30 days of receiving the request for consultation. Consultation concludes when one of the following occurs: (1) the parties agree to mitigation measures to avoid a significant effect, if one exists, on a tribal cultural resource or (2) a party, acting in good faith and after reasonable effort, concludes that mutual agreement cannot be reached. AB 52 also addresses confidentiality during tribal consultation in accordance with Public Resources Code §21082.3(c).

No requests have been received by the Lead Agency, County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning, for formal notification of proposed projects by a California Native American tribe for the geographic area of this project. Based on the above information, impacts to tribal resources would be less than significant with mitigation imposed. For additional information, see Threshold 5(a) above.

Resources

- GIS Tribal Cultural Resources layer
- Tribal Cultural Resources Compliance Checklist
- Tribal Cultural Resources formal notification letter.
- Tribal Cultural Resources Contact List.

EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

While, the project site does not contain any resources listed on (CRHR), a previously identified prehistoric site (SCAI-27) was identified within ¼ mile of the site area. The project site has been occupied with the present uses and subject to considerable disturbance activities for many decades as a result of campground

usage, construction, and activity. The project has been designed to minimize potential impact to historic resources that may exist on the site by limiting digging and grading to the post-hole construction of the four proposed cabins which are located in the largely developed and previously disturbed main are of the campground. The project has proposed a limited scope and scale in the construction of four small cabins and the limitation of ground disturbance activity to one work day. However, to address the potential encounter of historic resources in the process of any ground disturbance activity associate with the project's construction, the project has incorporated mitigation measures to address this potential. The project will result in less than significant impacts with mitigation incorporated.

MM 5-1

- In the event that archaeological resources are encountered during the construction process, the proposed project would be required to halt all development activities, contact the South Central Coastal Information Center and inform them of the encounter. Subsequently, the applicant should retain the services of a certified archaeological resource specialist. Only the specialist will be able to tell the contractor when development activities can recommence.

MM 5-2

- In the event that paleontological resources are encountered during the construction process, the proposed project would be required to halt all development activities, contact the Los Angeles County Natural History Museum and inform them of the encounter. Subsequently, the applicant should retain the services of a certified paleontological resource specialist. Only the specialist will be able to tell the contractor when development activities can recommence.

MM 5-3

- In the event that human remains are encountered on the project site, the proposed project would be required to halt all development activities and contact the Los Angeles County Coroner. If it is determined that the human remains are of Native American descent, the Native American Heritage Commission should be contacted, who will in turn contact the likely descendants. They will be informed of the encounter and in consultation with the property owner, a decision will be made on how to proceed. Only after this decision and all necessary actions occur can development activities recommence.

6. ENERGY

Would the project:	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated*	*Less Than Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
a) Conflict with Los Angeles County Green Building Standards Code (L.A. County Code Title 31)?	☐	☐	☐	☒

The project proposes the construction of four cabins and one trash/recycling enclosure within a previously developed campground that undergoes seasonal use by members of the SDYC. The structures will not have individual toilet or bathing facilities. The campground has existing shared facilities. The facilities have been updated with water conserving appliances. Additionally, the project proposes to install a greywater tank to filter water from the showers for use in irrigated landscape areas to conserve water usage. The project does not propose elements or construction that conflicts with Title 31 and as such no impacts would result from the project.

b) Involve the inefficient use of energy resources (see Appendix F of the CEQA Guidelines)?	☐	☐	☒	☐

As discussed previously, in Threshold 6(a), the project involves the construction of small structures within a previously developed campground. The majority of construction will take place with hand tools and mechanized tools, such as saws, drills, and nail guns, with the exception of one day of usage of a bobcat to dig post-holes for the cabin construction. The project will be constructed incrementally, with one structure per year. For efficient energy usage, the bobcat will be employed on one day to dig all post-holes for future construction as well as immediate construction. The post-holes will be back-filled and dung out by hand for future cabin construction. No new water services will be requested with the new construction. The campsite has no heating or air conditioning in its structures and minimal lighting. The additional cabins will eventually be replacing existing tent platforms and thus will not result in increased usage of the site. Given the small scale of construction and scope, the project would have a less than significant impact on energy resource usage compared to the site's existing energy usage.

Resources

- DRP Green Building Program: http://planning.lacounty.gov/view/green_building_program
- Cal Green Code: http://www.bsc.ca.gov/default.htm

EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

Per Appendix F of CEQA guidelines, the goal of conserving energy implies decreasing overall per capita energy consumption, decreasing reliance on fossil fuels such as coal, natural gas and oil, and increasing reliance on renewable energy sources. In 2010, the County adopted the Green Building Standards Code (Title 31) to address these goals. The purpose of the County's Green Building Standards Code is to establish green building development standards for new projects with the intent to promote a healthier environment by encouraging sustainable construction practices in planning and design, energy efficiency, water efficiency and conservation, material conservation and resource efficiency, and environmental air quality. In January 2011, the State of California adopted the *CAL*Green Building Code with mandatory measures that establish a minimum for green construction practices.

The project as proposed incorporates water efficiency features and small structures with minimal consumption of energy in their construction and future usage. The campground is an existing use with minimal reliance on energy resources. The construction of the additional cabins does not propose a significant increase in usage, as the cabins will eventually be replacing current tent platforms. The construction process proposes energy saving measures, the use of the site for camping and recreation with minimal electric usage results in a less than significant impact on energy resources and usage.

7. GEOLOGY AND SOILS

Would the project:	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated*	*Less Than Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
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 active fault trace? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.	☐	☐	☒	☐

The entirety of Los Angeles County is part of the seismically active region of Southern California. Within the County, there are numerous known faults which generally trend northwest-southeast. In the areas surrounding these fault traces, fault and seismic hazard zones have been designated to identify areas of active seismic concern.

Within the regulatory environment, the Alquist-Priolo Act addresses active surface faults and is intended to prohibit the location of developments and structures for human occupancy across the trace of active faults. The Seismic Hazards Zone Mapping Act (California Public Resources Code, Section 2690) deals with other effects of seismic activity, including ground shaking, liquefaction, landslides, or other ground failure.

No active or potentially active faults have been identified on Catalina Island. Two major faults are located within the general area of the island: the San Clemente Escarpment to the south and the Newport- Inglewood Fault to the northeast. Other minor faults are closer to the island, including the Catalina Escarpment (to the south), the San Pedro Escarpment, and the Palos Verdes Fault (to the north). The project site is not located within an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone. While the project proposes to construct seasonally habitable structures, due to their location the impacts would be less than significant.

Resources

- GIS-NET3, in the "Seismic Hazard" folder there are layers for fault trace and seismic zone.
- Earthquake fault maps are available at the California Department of Conservation website at: http://www.quake.ca.gov/gmaps/ap/ap_maps.htm
- The Seismic Hazard Zone map for Los Angeles County is available at the California Department of Conservation website at http://gmw.consrv.ca.gov/shmp/MapProcessor.asp?Action=Download&Location=SoCal

ii) Strong seismic ground shaking? ☐ ☐ ☒ ☐

The project site is located in the seismically active Southern California region, which is prone to earthquakes that may result in hazardous conditions to people within the region. There are no active faults mapped within the project site. Earthquakes and ground motion can affect a widespread area. The potential severity of ground shaking depends on many factors, including distance from the originating fault, the earthquake magnitude, and the nature of the earth materials below the site. The proposed project involves construction of four small cabins on an existing campground for seasonal use. The structures are required to be constructed according to current construction and engineering standards and will be reviewed for compliance. This type of project poses relatively minimal threat to people who may be using the campground during a seismic event. Therefore, impacts associated with seismic ground shaking would be less than significant.

iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction and lateral spreading? ☐ ☐ ☒ ☐

Most of Catalina Island rests on recent alluvium and alluvium fan deposits from Quaternary time periods. An earthquake might cause buildings resting on alluvium to shake for a longer period of time than if those buildings were on bedrock. Seismic problems related to shallow groundwater, such as liquefaction, are not expected in this area, as it is not located in a mapped liquefaction zone and the chance of liquefaction is slight. Since the project is not located in a mapped liquefaction zone, its impacts are less than significant.

Resources

- GIS-NET3, in the "Seismic Hazard" folder, there is a layer for designated liquefaction zone.

iv) Landslides? ☐ ☐ ☒ ☐

Earth disturbance associated with the proposed project would be very limited and would not pose a hazard associated with slope stability. The proposed earth disturbance would occur within an area that is largely developed as a campground facility and has been subject to historic earth disturbance activities. The project is not in a mapped landslide zone and as such will have less than significant impacts.

Resources

- GIS-NET3, in the "Seismic Hazard" folder, there is a layer for landslide zone.

b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil? ☐ ☐ ☒ ☐

The scope and scale of the project, with minimal ground disturbance proposed, is unlikely to result in substantial soil erosion. The project is proposed on slopes of less than 20% and the post-hole construction of the cabins will result in minimal grading and ground disturbance. The site has an existing campground facility and the proposed expansion is adjacent to existing built structures. As construction permits will be required for construction of the project, the Department of Public Works requires compliance with their grading best practices manual, which includes best management practices for erosion control during the construction process. Additionally, the County's Low Impact Development (LID) Ordinance provides requirements for the management of storm runoff, which will lessen

potential amounts of erosion activities resulting from stormwater. The project will have a less than significant impact.

Resources

- Title 26: Appendix J: Grading - http://search.municode.com/html/16274/_DATA/TITLE26/APPENDIX_J__GRADING_.html
- County's LID Ordinance: Part 22 - http://search.municode.com/html/16274/_DATA/TITLE22/Chapter_22_52_GENERAL_REGULATI.html#218
- Best Practices manual: http://ladpw.org/des/Design_Manuals/StormwaterBMPDesignandMaintenance.pdf

c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?	☐	☐	☒	☐

The project would be required to comply with the Los Angeles County building code, which includes construction and engineering standards. Additionally, the project is required to provide a Geology and Soils Engineering report for review by the Department of Public Works. This review will address and require construction and engineering standards to minimize impacts. As previously discussed, the potential for liquefaction on the project site is low. The proposed campground improvements would be built to current engineering standards and would not create or exacerbate geologic hazards due to the limited size and type of structures. Impacts would be less than significant.

d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?	☐	☐	☒	☐

There are design requirements in the Building Code to address impacts from expansive soils. All soils possess some capacity for expansive behavior, however in reference to Thresholds 7(b) and (c) above the project is not located in a mapped area of concern in regards to soils. Additionally, the project would be required to comply with the Los Angeles County building code, which includes construction and engineering standards. Therefore, the project will have less than significant impacts.

e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of onsite wastewater treatment systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?	☐	☐	☒	☐

The project site currently has an approved onsite wastewater treatment system and no expansion or alteration to the system is proposed with this project. The project will have a less than significant impact.

f) Conflict with the Hillside Management Area Ordinance (L.A. County Code, Title 22, § 22.56.215) or hillside design standards in the County General Plan Conservation and Open Space Element?	☐	☐	☒	☐

The project is consistent with the Hillside Management Ordinance. The structures are proposed on slopes

that are less than 20% in grade. The project site contains areas that are within a designated hillside management area. However, the specific locations of the cabins are located just outside the designated hillside management area to minimize potential impacts. As such, the project would have less than significant impacts.

Resources

- Title 22.56.215 – Hillside Management Ordinance http://search.municode.com/html/16274/_DATA/TITLE22/Chapter_22_56_CONDITIONAL_USE_.html#24
- General Plans and Community Plans: http://planning.lacounty.gov/plans/adopted

EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

The Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act of 1972 prohibits the location of most structures for human occupancy across the traces of active faults, and lessens the impacts of fault rupture. The Seismic Hazards Mapping Act requires the California Geological Survey to prepare Seismic Hazard Zone Maps that show areas where earthquake induced liquefaction or landslides have historically occurred, or where there is a high potential for such occurrences. Liquefaction is a process by which water saturated granular soils transform from a solid to a liquid state during strong ground shaking. A landslide is a general term for a falling, sliding or flowing mass of soil, rocks, water and debris. The County General Plan prohibits new developments, as defined by the Alquist-Priolo Act, within fault traces until a comprehensive geological study has been completed.

More than 50 percent of the unincorporated areas are comprised of hilly or mountainous terrain. The vast majority of hillside hazards include mud and debris flows, active deep seated landslides, hillside erosion, and man induced slope instability. These geologic hazards include artificially-saturated or rainfall saturated slopes, the erosion and undercutting of slopes, earthquake induced rock falls and shallow failures, and natural or artificial compaction of unstable ground. The General Plan Hillside Management Area (HMA) Ordinance regulates development in hillsides of 25 percent slope or greater to address these potential hazards.

The project proposes the construction of four cabins of between 144 sf and 300 sf in area on slopes of less than 20% grade located on soils not mapped with landslide, liquefaction, or other hazardous conditions. The project parcel contains designated Hillside Management Areas, and the proposed construction is adjacent to the designated areas, but located outside of any such designated area. The project is required to obtain construction permits and comply with the Building code, and review is required of the proposed construction to ensure that engineering and construction standards are satisfied. As such, the project will have a less than significant impact.

8. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

Would the project:	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated*	*Less Than Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
a) Generate greenhouse gas (GHGs) emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Small gasoline or diesel engine vehicles would be used for construction of the cabins and accessory structure, in addition to handtools and other electric-powered machinery. The digging of the post-holes for the structures would require a bobcat that would be trailered to the site for one day of work, other materials and equipment would be brought by boat. The work program is structured to minimize the use of vehicles for equipment hauling. The vehicles and boats used would emit GHGs. The quantity of GHG emissions would be substantially less than thresholds suggested for a significance determination. For the ongoing use of the project, the structures are located in an existing campground and would not significantly increase energy or water use in the campground or trips made to the campground. Impacts would be less than significant.

Resources

- Scoping Plan: http://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/scopingplan/document/adopted_scoping_plan.pdf
- ARB Climate Change Page: http://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/cc.htm

b) Conflict with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	☐	☐	☒	☐

The *Final Unincorporated Los Angeles County Community Climate Action Plan 2020* (CCAP) is part of the County General Plan and was adopted along with the General Plan on October 6, 2015. The CCAP states that projects that "demonstrate consistency with applicable CCAP actions can be determined to have a less than significant cumulative impact on GHG emissions and climate change."

The project would primarily use small work parties with mechanized and hand tools for the majority of the work. The construction of the project would take place in one to two weeks, with one structure to be built every year for five years until the project is fully implemented. The project minimizes GHG emissions from construction equipment by limiting the use of vehicles and large equipment to one workday for the digging of all post-holes for future cabin construction. The project does not contain elements that would conflict with the CCAP's green building, energy and water conservation, transportation, or urban forestry goals. It is further noted, that most visitors to the site would be taking the ferry to reach the island and would be transported en mass to the project site via boat, so that individual trips to the site are minimized. Due to the project size, scale, and schedule of construction work, the project would have a less than significant impact.

Resources

- Scoping Plan: http://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/scopingplan/document/adopted_scoping_plan.pdf

- ARB Climate Change Page: http://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/cc.htm
- General Plan air quality element

EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

The project complies with all applicable GHG emission policy and regulations governing unincorporated Los Angeles County and sites proposed development in an area of existing development and infrastructure to minimize impacts from GHG emissions. The project scope and design, as well as its consistency with the current site usage, would result in a less than significant impact.

9. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Would the project:	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated*	*Less Than Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, storage, production, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Operation of the proposed project would not involve the use, transport, or disposal of hazardous materials, nor would it generate hazardous emissions, materials, or wastes. Grading and construction activities may involve limited transport, use, and disposal of hazardous materials such as fuel for construction equipment. However, construction activities are short-term and hazardous materials used during construction would be transported, used, and disposed of according to federal, State, and local health and safety requirements. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

Resources

- Federal, state, and local agencies maintain comprehensive databases that identify the location of facilities using large quantities of hazardous materials, as well as facilities generating hazardous waste (such as RCRAInfo Search from the U.S. EPA - http://www.epa.gov/enviro/facts/rcrainfo/search.html).
- The Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) for Los Angeles County is the County of Los Angeles Health Hazardous Materials Division (HHMD). HHMD issues permits and inspects hazardous material handling and hazardous waste generating businesses to ensure compliance with federal, state, and local laws and regulations. HHMD staff has expertise in chemistry, manufacturing processes and industrial hygiene to identify and assess the use and storage of hazardous materials. HHMD oversees the proper handling, treatment, transportation and disposal of hazardous wastes generated by many industries. Inspections by HHMD ensure compliance with applicable laws or regulations and assist businesses through pollution prevention and waste reduction. HHMD personnel also investigate and resolve complaints alleging hazardous material and hazardous waste mismanagement. HHMD is a Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) to administer the following programs within Los Angeles County: The Hazardous Waste Generator Program, the Hazardous Materials Release Response Plans and Inventory Program, the California Accidental Release Prevention Program (Cal-ARP), the Aboveground Storage Tank Program and the Underground Storage Tank Program. Cal/EPA oversees the implementation of the program as a whole. The Unified Program is implemented at the local level by 83 government agencies certified by the Secretary of Cal/EPA.
- DTSC has a list of sites with toxic materials releases such as http://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/. DTSC has several resources about what are hazardous materials, such as http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/HazardousWaste/upload/HWMP_DefiningHW11.pdf and http://ccelearn.csus.edu/wasteclass/intro/intro_01.html
- California Environmental Reporting System (CERS), website address located at https://cersapps.calepa.ca.gov/Help/ is the statewide web-based system to support California Unified Program Agencies (CUPAs) and Participating Agencies (PAs) in electronically collecting and reporting various hazardous materials-related data as mandated by the California Health and Safety Code and new 2008 legislation (AB 2286).
- Consult with County of Los Angeles, Fire Department, Hazmat Division 323-890-4045. Background information is on the http://fire.lacounty.gov website (Guidance Documents/Fact Sheets) for specific types of materials.

b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the	☐	☐	☒	☐

environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials or waste into the environment?

The proposed project would not involve the use, transport, or disposal of hazardous materials, nor would it generate hazardous emissions, materials, or wastes during operations. Hazardous materials used during construction would be used in accordance with federal, State, and local regulations. Neither the project site conditions nor project activities would result in a reasonably forseeable accident condition, given the minimal use of hazardous materials during the limited construction phase of the project. Impacts would be less than significant.

c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of sensitive land uses? ☐ ☐ ☒ ☐

During the project's construction phase, there is a limited risk of accidental release of hazardous materials (e.g., gasoline, oil, or other fluids) in operating and maintaining construction equipment. The project proposes construction during the off-season for use of the site and other recreational uses in the project's vicinity, limiting potential exposure to hazardous materials. Operation of the proposed project would not involve the transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials or result in hazardous emissions. The project must comply with the standard State and local construction requirements. As such, the project would have a less than significant impact.

d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code § 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment? ☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) maintains a list of all contaminated sites in the nation that are currently undergoing clean-up activities or have in the past. The California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) also maintains a list of the contaminated sites in the state for which it is providing oversight and enforcement of clean-up activities. This list is known as the EnviroStor Database. There are currently no active sites listed in the USEPA oe DTSC databases on the project site. No impacts would occur as a result of the project.

Resources

- Access the Envirostor database for information about contaminated sites: http://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/

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? ☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

The proposed project is not located within the Airport Influence Area of the Catalina Island Airport nor is it located within two miles of the airport or a private airstrip. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area. No impacts would occur.

Resources

- ALUC Maps: http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/aluc_review-procedures.pdf, especially under Paragraph 1.3 ("Geographic Scope"). Airport influence areas are mapped and accessible here - http://planning.lacounty.gov/aluc.
- FAA Database – has a list of airports in L.A. County (http://www.faa.gov/airports/airport_safety/airportdata_5010/menu/contacts.cfm?Region=&District=&State=CA&County=LOS%20ANGELES&City=&Use=&Certification

f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Refer to Threshold 9(e) above.

g) Impair implementation of, or physically interfere with, an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Construction and operation of the proposed project would not result in permanent or temporary impacts to roadway access nor any emergency access routes. Therefore, the proposed project would not interfere with existing emergency response or emergency evacuation plans for federal, State, or local agencies. No impact would result from the project.

Resources:

- County Operational Area Emergency Response Plan (OAERP) - http://file.lacounty.gov/bc/q2_2006/cms1_043521.pdf
- County Local All Hazards Mitigation Plan - http://lacoa.org/hazmit.htm
- Draft General Plan, Safety Element, Figures 9.7 and 9.9

h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving fires, because the project is located:

i) within a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones (Zone 4)?	☐	☐	☒	☐

The entire Catalina Island is designated as a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (VHFHSZ). As such, adequate emergency access is critical. Due to the unique island geography, visitors must be well-prepared for emergency response in the event of a fire, as backup resources require more time to cross the channel and reach the island.

Stringent requirements are placed on any development within VHFHSZ areas to ensure that preventative measures are taken to reduce the risk associated with wildland fires. The review process requires that the Fire Department review the project and that the project be designed and constructed to minimize fire risk. These requirements, pursuant to Title 32 (Fire Code) of the Los Angeles County Code of Ordinances, include minimum road widths that provide adequate access for firefighting equipment and evacuation of residents, as well as clearance around structures (fuel modification areas)

to prevent the rapid spread of fire. The project is sited in an existing campground and is required to comply with Fire Department review procedures, as such minimal additional fire risks would be associated with operation of the proposed project. As a result, the project would have a less than significant level of impact.

ii) within a high fire hazard area with inadequate access?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Refer to Threshold 9(h)(i) above.

iii) within an area with inadequate water and pressure to meet fire flow standards?	☐	☐	☒	☐

The proposed project has limited potential to impact available water supply, including the availability of adequate water and pressure to meet fire flow standards. The project is not proposing alteration to current water usage standards nor to on-site access or infrastructure. As a result, the project will have a less than significant impact.

iv) within proximity to land uses that have the potential for dangerous fire hazard?	☐	☐	☒	☐

The project is located in a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone, however the site's use and the land uses adjacent to it are recreational and open space and as such do not pose additional impacts resulting in increased potential for fire hazard. The project proposes an increase in the built structures of the campground site, however Fire Department requirements for fuel modification and fire preventative construction and engineering as required by the building permit review process under the Fire Department's Fire Prevention Engineering will be implemented to minimize fire hazard. No hazardous materials are associated with the long-term operation of the site aside from gasoline, oils, or other liquids associated with vehicular and boat trips to the site. The project does not pose a significant increase in site usage, as such vehicles and/or boats used to access the site would not significantly increase in number. As such, the project will have a less than significant impact.

Resources:

- GIS-NET Net: "Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone" layer
- Los Angeles County Fire Department consult
- Los Angeles County Department of Public Works consult
- California Department of Toxic Substances Control - http://dtsc.ca.gov/database/index.cfm

i) Does the proposed use constitute a potentially dangerous fire hazard?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Refer to Threshold 9(h)(iv) above.

EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

Hazardous materials are generally defined as any material that because of its quantity, concentration, or physical or chemical characteristics, poses a significant present or future hazard to human health and safety or to the environment, if released into the workplace or the environment (Health and Safety Code (H&SC), §25501(o)). The California Department of Toxic Substances (DTSC) is responsible for classifying hazardous materials in the state of California. Hazardous materials are commonly stored and used by a variety of businesses and are commonly encountered during construction activities.

DTSC oversees the cleanup of disposal and industrial sites that have resulted in contamination of soil and groundwater. In close cooperation with the United States Environmental Protection Agency, DTSC administers both state and federal hazardous waste programs including The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA, 42 U.S.C. § 9601–9675), the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) and a number of other State and Federal bodies of law dealing with hazardous materials and the environment. The Envirostar database lists properties regulated by DTSC where extensive investigation and/or cleanup actions are planned or have been completed at permitted facilities and clean-up sites. No hazardous materials sites or properties listed in compliance with California Government Code, Section 65962.5 (e.g., Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Information System [CERCLIS], Resource Conservation and Recovery Act [RCRA]) are located on the project site. Any sites within the general vicinity are not likely to have contaminated the project site.

Projects in close proximity to airports are within the jurisdiction of the Airport Land Use Commission (ALUC). The Regional Planning Commission meets in the capacity of the ALUC to consider projects requiring ALUC review and it makes a determination of the compatibility of the proposed project with the nearby airport.

The Office of Emergency Management is responsible for organizing and directing the preparedness efforts of the Emergency Management Organization of Los Angeles County. The OEM is the day-today Los Angeles County Operational Area coordinator for the County. The emergency response plan for the unincorporated areas is the Operational Area Emergency Response Plan (OAERP), which is prepared by OEM. The OAERP strengthens short and long-term emergency response and recovery capability, and identifies emergency procedures and emergency management routes in the County. The disaster response plan is the County Local All Hazards Mitigation Plan.

The project proposes four built structures of between 140-300 sf in area, to be constructed on an existing campground facility. The project is located in a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone, however there are no hazards associated with the long-term operation of the site, other than gasoline, oil, and other fluids associated with vehicles and boats used to transport visitors or for site maintenance purposes. The project does not propose a significant increase in the usage of the site. The project site is adjacent to like uses, including other campground and recreational facilities, as well as open space. The project will be required to comply with all Fire Department building and site fire safety requirements. As such, the project will have a less than significant impact.

10. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

Would the project:	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated*	*Less Than Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?	☐	☐	☒	☐

The project does not propose to violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements of the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWCQB). The project proposes to construct one structure per year over a five year period, with the maximum size of the structures limited to 300 sf in area. The project proposes to construct the structures within a one to two week time period, outside of the rainy season, limiting impacts to soil erosion and discharges into drainages and the Pacific Ocean. The project proposes minimal ground disturbance limited to one day of digging post-holes for the cabin construction. The project does not propose any alteration in the capacity of its Onsite Wastewater Treatment System (OWTS) nor to significantly alter on site water drainage courses. The project will be required to comply with the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, Stormwater Management Plan, and water quality requirements, including the Department of Public Works Construction Site Best Management Practices Manual. Additionally, the project would be required to comply with the County's Low-Impact Development (LID)S standards manual. Additionally, the project would install an above-ground greywater tank to filter and redirect shower water to irrigate planted landscape areas, further minimizing discharge of wastewater. In regards to the limited ground disturbance and scale of the project and its requirements to comply with all applicable water quality regulations and standards, the project will have a less than significant impact.

Resources

- State and Regional Water Quality Control Boards: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/waterboards_map.shtml
- Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board Basin Plan: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/water_issues/programs/basin_plan/basin_plan_documentation.shtml
- Low-Impact Development Ordinance: http://planning.lacounty.gov/view/green_building_program
- Consult with the Department of Public Works

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)?	☐	☐	☒	☐

The project proposes no alteration to on-site water usage nor groundwater supplies. As the site is an existing

campground facility, used seasonally by visitors to the island, the project proposes an increase in site structures, but no addition of water facilities, as the cabins proposed will eventually replace the tent platforms existing on-site. The cabins will not have added plumbing fixtures. The project did receive a Will Serve letter from Edison based on the determination that there would not be an increase in water usage and that the current level of usage would be maintained. The campground has installed water conserving devices, such as low flow toilets, water saving faucets, water saving shower heads. The project will be adding impervious areas to the site as a result of the cabin construction in the amount of approximately 720 sf, (the combined area of the cabin roofs). However most of the site is unpaved, consisting of dirt walkways and landscaped areas. The project will also have to comply with the County's LID requirements. As such, the project will have a less than significant impact.

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 on- or off-site?	☐	☐	☒	☐

The project would result in minor changes in local drainage patterns due to proposed construction of the cabin structures. The project is currently an existing campground facility and will remain as such. The improvements would increase the impervious area by 720 sf, but not significantly alter runoff patterns, volumes, and rates. No blue line streams or major drainage courses run through the project site. The nearest blue line stream is northwest of the project site and will not be impacted by the project.

Changes in drainage patterns due to the project would be relatively minor since the cabins will be constructed on posts, would have minimal grading, and would be limited in size. Where impervious surfaces associated with the proposed cabins would be created, runoff through these areas is expected to percolate into adjacent pervious surfaces, with no significant increase in runoff volumes or rates at downstream areas. The overall drainage patterns would remain similar to existing conditions. Impacts would be less than significant.

Resources

- GIS-NET: "River, Channel, or Stream" layer

d) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through 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?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Refer to Threshold 10(c) above.

e) Add water features or create conditions in which standing water can accumulate that could increase habitat for mosquitoes and other vectors that transmit diseases such as the West Nile virus and result in increased pesticide use?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Refer to Threshold 10(c) above.

f) 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?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Refer to Threshold 10(c) above.

g) Generate construction or post-construction runoff that would violate applicable stormwater NPDES permits or otherwise significantly affect surface water or groundwater quality?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Refer to Threshold 10(a) above.

h) Conflict with the Los Angeles County Low Impact Development Ordinance (L.A. County Code, Title 12, Ch. 12.84)?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Compliance with measures as identified in Threshold 10(a) above, would ensure that the project would not conflict with the County's LID Ordinance. Impacts would be less than significant.

i) Result in point or nonpoint source pollutant discharges into State Water Resources Control Board-designated Areas of Special Biological Significance?	☐	☐	☒	☐

The project is not located in a designated Area of Special Biological Significance as determined by the State Water Resources Control Board. However, the project is located on a parcel with a designated Significant Ecological Area as determined by the County of Los Angeles. However, as discussed in Threshold 10(a) above, the proposed project would comply with County regulations for minimizing pollutants in storm water runoff. With the required compliance with these measures, impacts would be less than significant.

Resources

- State Water Resources Control Board, Areas of Special Biological Significance: http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/ocean/docs/asbs/asbs_areas/asbs_swqpa_publication03.pdf
- Department of Public Works' Watershed Page: http://ladpw.org/wmd/watershed/
- GIS-NET: "Watersheds" layer

j) Use onsite wastewater treatment systems in areas with known geological limitations (e.g. high groundwater) or in close proximity to surface water (including, but not limited to, streams, lakes, and drainage course)?	☐	☐	☒	☐

The project site is currently using an OTWS. The site is in proximity to the Pacific Ocean, as it is a beachfront campground facility. However, the project is not proposing any alteration to or expansion of the

existing permitted OWTS. Additionally, the project is diverting wastewater to an above ground greywater filtration and storage system, reducing the current impact of the site. As such, the project would have a less than significant impact.

Resources

- Consult the Departments of Public Works and Public Health – e-consult
- GIS-NET: "River, Channel, or Stream" layer

k) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality? ☐ ☐ ☒ ☐

Refer to Threshold 10(a) above. The project proposes no other impact that would potentially degrade water quality than previously discussed.

l) 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, or within a floodway or floodplain? ☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

The proposed project is not within a mapped floodplain, floodway, or within an 100-year flood hazard area. Therefore, the project will have no impact.

Resources

- GIS-NET: "FEMA Flood Zone" layer

m) Place structures, which would impede or redirect flood flows, within a 100-year flood hazard area, floodway, or floodplain? ☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

Refer to Threshold 10(l) above.

n) 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? ☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

The proposed project is not located within an identified dam inundation area. Thus, no safety hazards to persons or structures would occur in the event of a levee or dam failure. The project will have no impact.

Resources

- GIS-NET: "Dam Inundation Area" layer

o) Place structures in areas subject to inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow? ☐ ☐ ☒ ☐

The project is not located in an area subject to inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow. However, the project is located just outside the potential tsunami inundation zone as the project is a beachfront campground facility. As such, the project would have a less than significant impact.

Resources

- GIS-NET: "Dam Inundation Area" layer
- GIS-NET: "Potential Tsunami Inundation Zone" layer
- GIS-NET: "Landslide Zone" layer

EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

Los Angeles County is split between two water quality regions: the Los Angeles Region and the Lahontan Region. Each regional board prepares and maintains a Basin Plan which identifies narrative and numerical water quality objectives to protect all beneficial uses of the waters of that region. The Basin Plans achieve the identified water quality objectives through implementation of Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) and by employing three strategies for addressing water quality issues: control of point source pollutants, control of nonpoint source pollutants, and remediation of existing contamination.

Point sources of pollutants are well-defined locations at which pollutants flow into water bodies (discharges from wastewater treatment plants and industrial sources, for example). These sources are controlled through regulatory systems including permitting under California's Waste Discharge Requirements and the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program; permits are issued by the appropriate Regional Water Quality Control Board and may set discharge limitation or other discharge provisions.

Nonpoint sources of pollutants are typically derived from project site runoff caused by rain or irrigation and have been classified by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) into one of the following categories: agriculture, urban runoff, construction, hydromodification, resource extraction, silviculture, and land disposal, according to the Basin Plan for the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board. This type of pollution is not ideally suited to be addressed by the same regulatory mechanisms used to control point sources. Instead, California's Nonpoint Source Management Plan describes a three-tiered approach including the voluntary use of Best Management Practices, the regulatory enforcement of the use of Best Management Practices, and effluent limitations. Generally speaking, each Regional Water Quality Control Board implements the least restrictive tier until more stringent enforcement is necessary.

The Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board addresses on-site drainage through its construction, industrial, and municipal permit programs. These permits require measures to minimize or prevent erosion and reduce the volume of sediments and pollutants in a project's runoff and discharges based upon the size of the project site

During the construction phase of a proposed project, the pollutants of greatest concern are sediment, which may run off the project site due to site grading or other site preparation activities, and hydrocarbon or fossil fuel remnants from the construction equipment. Construction runoff is regulated by the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Construction General Permit. This permit applies to all construction which disturbs an area of at least one acre.

The Los Angeles County Low Impact Development Ordinance is designed to promote sustainability and improve the County's watersheds by preserving drainage paths and natural water supplies in order to '…retain, detain, store, change the timing of, or filter stormwater or runoff.'

Areas of Special Biological Significance are "…those areas designated by the State Water Board as ocean areas requiring protection of species or biological communities to the extent that alteration of natural water quality is undesirable. All Areas of Special Biological Significance are also classified as a subset of STATE WATER QUALITY PROTECTION AREAS." Note that all of these areas are located off the coast of California and not within any inland water courses or bodies.

FEMA, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, prepares hydrological studies throughout the country, called Flood Insurance Studies, in order to identify areas that are prone to flooding. From the results of these studies, FEMA prepares Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) that are designed to geographically depict the location of areas prone to flooding for purposes of determining risk assessment for flood insurance. An area that has been designated a 100-year flood plain is considered likely to flood under the 100-year storm event.

Dam inundation areas are areas that have been identified as being potentially susceptible to flooding from a catastrophic failure of one or more of the dams in Los Angeles County. These areas were mapped in accordance with California Government Code Section 8589.5 and do not suggest with certainty that a particular plot of land would be inundated given a catastrophic dam failure.

A seiche is the sudden oscillation of water that occurs in an enclosed, landlocked body of water due to wind, earthquake, or other factors. A tsunami is an unusually large wave or set of waves that is triggered in most cases by a seaquake or an underwater volcanic eruption. A mudflow is flow consisting predominantly of earthen materials/soil and water.

The project is a proposal for improvements and additions of structures to an existing campground facility, the form of four cabins of between 140 and 300 sf in area, one trash enclosure of 80 sf, and an above-ground greywater tank to filter and store wastewater from the showers to be used in irrigating the planted landscape. The project will be required to comply with all applicable water quality regulations and permit review processes to ensure minimal impacts. The project proposes minimal ground disturbance as a result of the construction of the four cabin structures. As such, the project will have a less then significant impact.

11. LAND USE AND PLANNING

Would the project:	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated*	*Less Than Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
a) Physically divide an established community?	☐	☐	☐	☒

The project proposes structures in an existing, developed campground which undergoes seasonal use. As such, the project will have no impact.

b) Be inconsistent with the applicable County plans for the subject property including, but not limited to, the General Plan, specific plans, local coastal plans, area plans, and community/neighborhood plans?	☐	☐	☐	☒

The project is currently a seasonally used campground facility and has been in existence as such for several decades. The project does not propose any change to the current use type, but proposes additional structures for seasonal use by the members of the facility. The project is located in the Open Space and Structured Recreation land use category, the Organized Camps and Special Facilities zone, and is consistent with the zoning and regulatory requirements, land use designation, the Santa Catalina Island Specific Plan, and the Santa Catalina Island Local Coastal Plan. The project site is within a designated Significant Ecological Area (SEA)and the project has been reviewed by the advisory body, SEA Technical Advisory Committee (SEATAC) and has been found consistent with the goals of the SEA Ordinance. As such, the project will have no impact.

Resources

- Los Angeles Countywide General Plan
  http://planning.lacounty.gov/generalplan/existing
- Santa Catalina Island Local Coastal Plan
  http://planning.lacounty.gov/plans/adopted
- Santa Catalina Island Specific Plan, Title 22, Section 22.46, Part 2.

c) Be inconsistent with the County zoning ordinance as applicable to the subject property?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Refer to Threshold 11(a) above.

d) Conflict with Hillside Management criteria, Significant Ecological Areas conformance criteria, or other applicable land use criteria?	☐	☐	☒	☐

The project is located within an SEA and adjacent to Designated Hillside Management areas. The project is consistent with the SEA Ordinance and has been found consistent by SEATAC. The project does not propose alteration to the areas located in the designated Hillside Management area and has been sited outside of the designated area to minimize impacts. The project has been sited and designed to avoid impacts to sensitive resources which exist in the higher elevation areas of the project parcel and is of a small

enough scale to avoid causing additional impacts to the larger site. The project is located in the largely developed central campground area and concentrates site usage to the existing area. Based on the projects conformance to the applicable criteria, the project will have a less than significant impact.

Resources

- Section 22.56.215 of the County Code—Hillside management and significant ecological areas—additional regulations http://search.municode.com/html/16274/_DATA/TITLE22/Chapter_22_56_CONDITIONAL_USE_.html#24

EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

The project has been sited and designed to have less than significant impacts on the land use, zoning, SEA, and designated Hillside Management areas. The small scale of the project and its location within the largely developed area of an existing campground facility create the conditions for conformance with the applicable regulations that govern development on the project site. While the project proposes site level construction it is consistent with the current use of the site. The proposed expansion of the facility is to incorporate the four additional cabins, one of which will be used by the facility manager. The project will have a less than significant impact.

12. MINERAL RESOURCES

Would the project:	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated*	*Less Than Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

The site is a previously developed campground facility. The project site is not designated by the California Department of Conservation as a Mineral Resource Zone. Additionally, the California Department of Conservation Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources has not identified oil, gas, or geothermal fields on the site. Therefore, the project would result in no impacts.

Resources

- Figure 6.6: Los Angeles County Natural Resource Areas Map http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_2035_FIG_6-6_natural_resource_areas.pdf – GIS layer forthcoming
- California Geological Survey - SMARA Mineral Land Classification - http://www.consrv.ca.gov/cgs/minerals/mlc/Pages/Index.aspx

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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

As stated previously, the project site does not contain any locally important mineral resources. As such, the project would have no impact.

EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

The County depends on the State of California's Geological Survey (State Department of Conservation, Division of Mines and Geology) to identify deposits of regionally- significant aggregate resources. These clusters or belts of mineral deposits are designated as Mineral Resources Zones (MRZ-2s), and there are four major MRZ-2s are designated in the County: the Little Rock Creek Fan, Soledad Production Area, Sun Valley Production Area, and Irwindale Production Area. The California Department of Conservation protects mineral resources to ensure adequate supplies for future production.

The California Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975 (SMARA) was adopted to encourage the production and conservation of mineral resources, prevent or minimize adverse effects to the environment, and protect public health and safety. In addition, Title 22 of the Los Angeles County Code (Part 9 of Chapter 22.56) requires that applicants of surface mining projects submit a Reclamation Plan prior to receiving a permit to mine, which must describe how the excavated site will ultimately be remediated and transformed into another use.

Small-scale oil production still occurs in many parts of the County, including the Baldwin Hills and the Santa Clarita Valley. The California Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources (DOGGR) permits and tracks each operating production well and natural gas storage well and ultimately monitors the decommissioning process.

The project proposes no alterations to mineral resource sites and does not contain any mineral resources. The project proposed is consistent with the current land use of the site as a campground facility and proposes improvements to the facility. Given the scope and location of the project, it would not have an impact.

13. NOISE

Would the project result in:	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated*	*Less Than Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
a) Exposure of persons to, or generation of, noise levels in excess of standards established in the County General Plan or noise ordinance (Los Angeles County Code, Title 12, Chapter 12.08), or applicable standards of other agencies?	☐	☐	☒	☐

The project is an alteration to an existing recreational facility that would not significantly increase the usage and only moderately increase the capacity. The project site is adjacent to other similar type uses. The noise of the facility in operation would be similar to the existing conditions.

During the construction period, which would be in the off-season, the construction would primarily be completed by hand tools, nail guns, drills, and mechanized saws over a period of one to two weeks per structure. There will be one day of construction involving the use of a bobcat to dig post-holes for the cabin construction. The noise disturbance would be temporary and would not exceed the 75 decibel (dBA) daytime or 60 dBA nighttime and Sunday construction noise limits of the County noise ordinance (Los Angeles County Code, Title 12, Chapter 12.08).Therefore, the impacts would be less than significant.

Resources

- HUD's The Noise Guidebook: http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/comm_planning/environment/training/guidebooks/noise
- Los Angeles County Code Chapter 12.08: http://search.municode.com/html/16274/_DATA/TITLE12/Chapter_12_08_NOISE_CONTROL.html
- Los Angeles County Code Chapter 12.12: http://search.municode.com/html/16274/_DATA/TITLE12/Chapter_12_12_BUILDING_CONSTRU.html
- General Plan Noise element: http://planning.lacounty.gov/assets/upl/project/gp_web80-noise-element.pdf
- Noise Contour maps – GIS-NET 3 Transportation layer

b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	☐	☐	☒	☐

The project will maintain its current land use with a minor expansion and is located adjacent to similar recreational land uses. During the construction period, which would be in the off-season, the construction would primarily be completed by hand tools, nail guns, drills, and mechanized saws over a period of one to two weeks per structure. There will be one day of construction involving the use of a bobcat to dig post-holes for the cabin construction. The groundbore vibration and noise level disturbance would be temporary, and would not exceed the 75 decibel (dBA) daytime or 60 dBA nighttime and Sunday construction noise

limits of the County noise ordinance (Los Angeles County Code, Title 12, Chapter 12.08). Therefore, the impacts would be less than significant.

c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project, including noise from parking areas?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Operational noise would not be substantially different than existing ambient noise. The permanent increase in ambient noise would be negligible as the project does not propose a significant increase in usage or capacity. The project would not create parking areas. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project, including noise from amplified sound systems?	☐	☐	☒	☐

The project would create a temporary increase in noise, as construction would be occurring in the off-season, when the site is generally not in use and the sound levels would be low. The construction will not impact use of the site by members in the late spring through summer months, when there is regular use of the site by visitors. The project would not include amplified sound systems. As such, the temporary increase in noise due to construction in the off-season months would comply with the Los Angeles County Noise Ordinance and would have a less than significant impact.

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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

The project is not located in an airport land use plan nor within two miles of a public airport or public use airport. Therefore, the project would have no impact.

Resources

- Los Angeles County Code Chapter 12.08
- Los Angeles County Code Section 19.04.750
- GIS-NET3—Transportation layers
- ALUC website: http://planning.lacounty.gov/aluc
- California Public Resources Code: http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/cgi-bin/displaycode?section=puc&group=21001-22000&file=21661-21669.6
- FAA website: http://www.faa.gov/airports/airport_safety/airportdata_5010/menu/contacts.cfm?Region=&District=&State=CA&County=LOS%20ANGELES&City=&Use=&Certification=
- ALUC Contour maps – GIS-NET 3 Transportation layer

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 levels?	☐	☐	☐	☒

The project is not located near a private airstrip. Therefore, there would be no impacts.

EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

The proposed project will conform to Los Angeles County Code Title 12, Chapter 12.08 (Noise Control Ordinance). Section 12.08.390 of the County Code provides a maximum exterior noise level of 45 decibels (dB) between 10:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. (nighttime) and 50 dB from 7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. (daytime) in Noise Zone II (residential areas).

Noise generated by construction equipment during the construction phase of the project may result in a substantial temporary increase in ambient noise levels. Construction activities will be conducted according to best management practices, including maintaining construction vehicles and equipment in good working order by using mufflers where applicable, limiting the hours of construction, and limiting the idle time of diesel engines. Noise from construction equipment will be limited by compliance with the Noise Control Ordinance and County Code Section 12.12.

The project as proposed would not alter the noise level of the site on a permanent basis and would not expose future users of the site to any additional noise disturbance different from the current noise level on-site. The project is a recreational facility and is adjacent to similar recreational facilities, as well as open space. Any temporary increase in noise due to construction would require compliance with the Noise Ordinance. As such, the project would have a less than significant impact.

14. POPULATION AND HOUSING

Would the project:	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated*	*Less Than Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
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)?	☐	☐	☒	☐

The proposed project does not include the construction of new homes or business and does not include the extension of roads or infrastructure. Hence, direct population growth would not occur with implementation of the proposed project. Rather, the proposed project would result in the construction of four additional cabins to the existing campground facility. There may be a minimal increase in the number of people staying at the campground as a result of the new cabins, but would not result in any considerable growth in the area as the facility is a seasonal use facility by visitors to the island. Therefore, the project would have a less than significant impact.

Resources

- **F:\CEQA Workgroup\Population and Housing\GP_Pop_House_Employ_Projections.doc**

b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, especially affordable housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	☒

The project site is located within an area designated and used for organized camps and special facilities. There are no existing residences on site. The proposed project does not include the demolition or destruction of existing housing and would not require the construction of replacement housing. No impacts would occur as a result of this project.

c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	☒

The proposed project does not include the demolition or destruction of existing housing and would not require the construction or replacement of housing. The project proposes improvements to an existing seasonal use campground facility. As such, the proposed project would not displace substantial numbers of people necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. No impacts would occur as a result of the project.

d) Cumulatively exceed official regional or local population projections?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Direct population growth would not occur with implementation of the proposed project. The camping facility may slightly increase in capacity during the months of high usage, primarily in the late spring and summer. However, the seasonal use of the site would not impact regional or local population projections. As such, the proposed project would not cumulatively exceed official regional or local population projections and the project would have a less than significant impact.

EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

Typical local thresholds of significance for housing and population growth include effects that would induce substantial growth or concentration of a population beyond a city's or county's projections; alter the location, distribution, density, or growth rate of the population beyond that projected in the city or county general plan housing element; result in a substantial increase in demand for additional housing, or create a development that significantly reduces the ability of the county to meet housing objectives set forth in the city or county general plan housing element.

The Los Angeles County General Plan and Housing Element uses population, household, and employment projections from a growth forecast that is developed from the Southern California Association of Governments 2008 Regional Transportation Plan (RTP).

The project does not propose to add, alter, remove, or impact housing availability, population growth, or projections. The project is a proposal for the addition of four cabins to a seasonal use campground facility. The project as such will have a less than significant impact on population growth in the area.

15. PUBLIC SERVICES

	Potentially Significant Impact	*Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated*	*Less Than Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
a) Would the project create capacity or service level problems, or result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:				
Fire protection?	☐	☐	☒	☐

The project is located 11 miles from the nearest fire station in the City of Avalon, Fire Station 55. The construction proposed for the project would be required to comply with all fire safety measures and fuel modification requirements as required by the Fire Department through the Fire Prevention Division and CDP consultation process. Development in the unincorporated areas must comply with the requirements of the Fire Code (Title 32), which provides design standards for all development in the unincorporated County. Development must also comply with standards for response times between fire stations and the project site. The project proposes improvements to an existing campground facility, the structures would be required to meet fire safety standards. As such, the project would have a less than significant impact.

Resources

- Los Angeles County General Plan, Safety Element: http://10.2.8.84/pwiki/Adopted_Plans_-_Current_Planning
- GIS-NET3: "LA County Fire Battalions" layer
- GIS-NET3: "LA County Fire Stations" layer
- GIS-NET3: "LA County Fire Station Service Areas" layer
- GIS-NET3: "Very High Fire Hazard Zone" layer
- GIS-NET3: "Safety Related Stations (From TB)
- Consult with the County Fire Department, Fire Prevention Division, Land Development Unit (LDU): http://fire.lacounty.gov/FirePrevention/FirePrevLandDevelopment.asp.

Sheriff protection?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Sheriff protection on Catalina Island is provided by the Los Angeles County Sheriff Department. There is one sheriff's station on Catalina Island located at 215 Sumner Avenue in the City of Avalon. The project does not propose a significant increase in the number of visitors to the island and as such would have a less than significant impact.

Schools? ☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

The project will serve seasonal visitors to the island and no impacts to schools will result, no increase in the resident population of the area is projected by this project.

-

Parks? ☐ ☐ ☒ ☐

There would be no new residents associated with the proposed project; therefore, implementation of the project would not result in an increased demand for park or recreational facilities. As further discussed in Section 16, Recreation, under Threshold 16(a), the proposed project would result in a less than significant impact.

Resources

- Los Angeles County Parks and Recreation Department, "About the Department:" http://parks.lacounty.gov/Parkinfo.asp?URL=aboutthedepartment.asp&Title=About%20the%20Department
- Los Angeles County Parks and Recreation Department, "New Parks in Planning:" http://parks.lacounty.gov
- Los Angeles County Parks and Recreation Department, "Find a Park:" http://gis.lacounty.gov/parkslocator/

Libraries? ☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

The project will serve seasonal visitors to the island and no impacts to library usage will result, no increase in the resident population of the area is projected by this project.

Other public facilities? ☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

The proposed project would not result in adverse impacts to any other government or public facilities in the area.

EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

Fire suppression services in unincorporated Los Angeles County are provided by the Los Angeles County Fire Department (LACoFD), which has 22 battalions providing services to 58 cities and the whole unincorporated area of Los Angeles County. The LACoFD uses national guidelines of a 5-minute response time for the 1st-arriving unit for fire and EMS responses and 8 minutes for the advanced life support (paramedic) unit in urban areas, and 8-minute response time for the 1st-arriving unit and 12 minutes for advanced life support (paramedic) unit in suburban areas.

Law enforcement services within the unincorporated Los Angeles County are provided by the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department. The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department strives to maintain a service ratio of approximately one officer for every 1,000 residents within the communities it serves.

In Los Angeles County, parks are operated and maintained by the Department of Parks and Recreation. As of 2010, there were approximately 153 recreational facilities managed by the Department of Parks and Recreation totaling approximately 65,528 acres of recreation and open space. The Los Angeles County General Plan, Regional Recreation Areas Plan, provides the standard for the allocation of parkland in the unincorporated county. This standard is four acres of local parkland per 1,000 residents and six acres of regional parkland per 1,000 residents. For subdivision projects, the Quimby Act permits the County, by ordinance, to require the dedication of parkland or the payment of an in-lieu fee to achieve the parkland-to-population ratio sought in the General Plan. Further, as a condition of a zone change approval, General Plan amendment, or Specific Plan approval, the County may require the applicant pursuing the subdivision to dedicate and/or improve land according to the following General Plan standards. This requirement is justified as long as an appropriate nexus between the proposed project and the dedication can be shown.

In the unincorporated portions of Los Angeles County, as well as in 50 of the 88 cities within the County, library services are provided by the County of Los Angeles Public Library. There are approximately 84 libraries operated by the County with roughly 7.5 million volumes in its book collection. The County of Los Angeles Public Library is a special district and is primarily funded by property taxes, but other funding mechanisms include a Mello-Roos Community Facilities District, developer impact fees, developer agreements, and a voter-approved special tax.

According to the Draft General Plan, the Library's planning guidelines specify that 2.75 library material items should be available per capita as well as 0.5 square feet of library space per capita. The Public Library also imposes a mitigation fee on residential development based on the cost estimation of providing the appropriate library facilities and services to each library planning area. The fees are as follows:

Planning Area 1: Santa Clarita Valley per dwelling unit	$829.00
Planning Area 2: Antelope Valley per dwelling unit	$804.00
Planning Area 3: West San Gabriel Valley per dwelling unit	$839.00
Planning Area 4: East San Gabriel Valley per dwelling unit	$827.00
Planning Area 5: Southeast per dwelling unit	$830.00
Planning Area 6: Southwest per dwelling unit	$836.00
Planning Area 7: Santa Monica Mountains per dwelling unit	$832.00

The proposed project for improvements and addition of four cabin structures between 140-300 sf in area for the use of seasonal visitors to the project site, would not result in an increase in the permanent resident population of the area. However, because the project is in a Very High Fire Hazard Severity zone and may result in a slight increase in the number of visitors using the project site due to the upgrade in the facilities, the project will have a less than significant impact on fire, sheriff, and park resources and no impact on school and library resources.

16. RECREATION

	Potentially Significant Impact	*Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated*	*Less Than Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
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?	☐	☐	☒	☐

The project proposes an additional four cabins for the existing campground, three of which will be for use by visitors to the facility and one of which will be used by the seasonally employed manager of the facility. The project may result in an insignificant increase in use of the trails and open space areas by visitors to the project site. A total of twelve additional visitors would be housed in the proposed cabins which would not significantly impact open space resources in the area. The project would have a less than significant impact.

Resources

- See GIS-Net 3 layer – "Land Type"

b) Does the project include neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of such facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐

The project is a privately owned campground facility that is proposing to add four cabins, three of which will be for use by visitors to the facility and one of which will be used by the seasonally employed manager of the facility. The project is taking place on a currently developed campground that has been in existence since 1957, with the current lease holder in place since 2006. The project will result in a less than significant impact.

Resources

- See GIS-Net 3 layer – "Land Type"

c) Would the project interfere with regional open space connectivity?	☐	☐	☐	☒

The project would not interfere with regional open space connectivity as the proposal is for small structure improvements to an existing campground facility.

EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

The Los Angeles County General Plan standard for the provision of parkland is four acres of local parkland per 1,000 residents of the population in the County's unincorporated areas, and six acres of regional parkland per 1,000 residents of the County's total population.

The scale and location of the project as an existing campground facility with small structure improvements would have a less than significant impact on park and recreational area usage. The project proposes additions the existing campground which may result in a slight increase in usage because of the updating of the facility. However, the project would result in a less than significant impact.

17. TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC

Would the project:	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated*	*Less Than Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
a) Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance, or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Catalina Island's road system outside of the City of Avalon consists of largely private roads. The project site is served by a private road, but the site is primarily accessed via boat. Operation of the proposed project would not result in a significant increase in traffic on the road serving the site, as there is not projected to be a significant increase in site usage and most visitors will arrive via boat. As stated above, construction and operation would not substantially increase the number of trips. Therefore, the proposed project would not conflict with an applicable plan or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system. The construction materials and equipment will be brought in by boat and by road. Given the small scale of the construction, and the phasing over a five year period, both the long-term operation of the project and the short-term construction activity would result in less than significant impacts.

Resources

- Los Angeles County General Plan, community plans' circulation components: http://10.2.8.84/pwiki/Adopted_Plans_-_Current_Planning

b) Conflict with an applicable congestion management program (CMP), including, but not limited to, level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the CMP for designated roads or highways?	☐	☐	☐	☒

The project site is served by a private road, but the site is primarily accessed via boat. As such, there is no applicable CMP designation in the vicinity of the project site. Operation of the proposed project would not result in a significant increase in traffic on the private road serving the site, as there is not projected to be a significant increase in site usage. The project proposes structures that will be replacing existing tent platforms. There is no impact from the project.

Resources

- Metro Congestion Management Plan - http://www.metro.net/projects/congestion_mgmt_pgm/
- DPW Consult

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? ☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

The project proposes construction of five small structures within an already developed campground and is not located within the Catalina Airport Influence area. The small scale and location of the project will not result in impacts to the air traffic patterns or an increase in traffic levels.

Resources

- GIS-NET 3—"Airport Influence Area" layer

d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)? ☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

The project does not propose any roads or any alterations to roads. Therefore the project has no impact.

e) Result in inadequate emergency access? ☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

The project does not propose to alter or obstruct any access routes to the campground. The Fire Department was consulted and reviewed the site plan, since the project is located in a High Fire Hazard Severity Zone. The Fire Department found that the project would not require revisions and had no comments or conditions to impose. Therefore the project has no impacts.

Resources

- Site Plan
- Environmental questionnaire
- Los Angeles County Fire Department consultation

f) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities? ☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

The project site is an isolated campground primarily accessed via boat and when necessary via private road. The site is not accessible via public transit. Hikers may access the site via undesignated trails. However, the scale of the project does not alter pedestrian access to the site, therefore the project has no impacts.

EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

Traffic conditions are determined by using a system that measures the volume of traffic going through an intersection at a specific point in time relative to the intersection's maximum possible automobile through-put. This volume-to-capacity ratio is referred to as Level of Service (LOS) and ranges from the best-case scenario LOS A (free-flowing conditions) to the worst-case scenario LOS F (gridlock).

The project proposes construction of five small structures and does not propose a significant increase in site usage. The project proposes no alteration to site access and minimal alteration to the larger campground site. Due to the location of the site, primarily accessed via boat and ferry for recreational and camping purposes, the project will not result in less than significant impacts to traffic, public transit, or emergency access infrastructure.

18. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

Would the project:	*Potentially Significant Impact*	*Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated*	*Less Than Significant Impact*	*No Impa ct*
a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of either the Los Angeles or Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Boards?	☐	☐	☐	☒

The proposed project would not exceed the wastewater treatment requirements of the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). As stated previously, the proposed project involves the construction of small structures with no increase needed in the utilities presently serving the campground. The project site is currently served by a septic system. Therefore the project will not generate any significant quantities of wastewater requiring treatment and no impacts would occur with development of the proposed project.

b) Create water or wastewater system capacity problems, 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?	☐	☐	☒	☐

The project site is currently on a septic system and there is no proposed increase in the system as a result of the project. The current septic system has the capacity to serve the site as there will be no increase the number of toilet, sink, or shower facilities and the proposes donstruction will replace existing tent platforms for housing visitors to the site. Additionally, the greywater filtration system and tank will divert wastewater from the showers to be used in irrigating the areas of the planted landscape, consisting of non-native trees and lawn.

c) Create drainage system capacity problems, 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?	☐	☐	☒	☐

The project site is largely unpaved and pervious with the exception of an existing brick walkway, patios, and the existing structures. The project proposes the addition of five small structures and would not significantly alter the drainage patterns on site. The site is not served by sewer or constructed storrmwater systems. As such, the project would have a less than significant impact with a slight increase in impervious surface due to the construction of the small structures. However, the project will not result in significant alteration of the site or site drainage patterns. The project will have a less than significant impact.

d) Have sufficient reliable water supplies available to serve the project demands from existing entitlements and resources, considering existing and projected	☐	☐	☒	☐

water demands from other land uses?

Based on the scope of the project and that no additional plumbing fixtures will be installed, the Project will not result in an increase in the need for additional water supplies and as such has a less than significant impact.

Resources

- A "will serve" letter from Southern California Edison.

e) Create energy utility (electricity, natural gas, propane) system capacity problems, or result in the construction of new energy facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects? ☐ ☐ ☒ ☐

The project, as previously described, will not result in a significant increase in usage on the site, thus not resulting in an increase in energy and resource use. The project proposes structures to replace existing tent platforms for an existing developed campground. As such, the project would result in a less than significant impact.

Resources

- A "will serve" letter from Southern California Edison.
- Green Building Ordinance: http://planning.lacounty.gov/view/green_building_program

f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs? ☐ ☐ ☒ ☐

The project does not propose a significant increase in site usage. The amount of solid waste disposal resulting from implementation of the project would be nominal and consistent with current needs and could be accommodated by the permitted capacity of the Catalina Island landfill system. A less than significant impact related to landfill capacity would occur from implementation of the proposed project.

Resources

- Solid Waste Information System: http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/SWFacilities/Directory/
- Los Angeles County Integrated Waste Management Plan and Annual Reports: http://dpw.lacounty.gov/epd/swims/swims-more-links.aspx?id=4

g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste? ☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

The proposed project would comply with all federal, State, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste, resulting in no impacts.

Resources

- Los Angeles County Integrated Waste Management Plan and required Waste Management act elements:

http://dpw.lacounty.gov/epd/swims/swims-more-links.aspx?id=4

EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

All public wastewater disposal (sewer) systems are required to obtain and operate under the terms of an NPDES (National Pollution Discharge Elimination System) permit, which is issued by the local Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). The NPDES is a permitting program that established a framework for regulating municipal, industrial, and construction stormwater discharges into surface water bodies and stormwater channels.

The Los Angeles and Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Boards are responsible for implementing the federally-mandated NPDES program in the County through the adoption of an Order, which is effectively the NPDES Permit for that region. The Los Angeles Regional Board's Permit designates 84 cities within the Board's region as permittees, and the County as the principal permittee of the NPDES Permit. The NPDES Permit defines the responsibilities of each permittee to control pollutants, including the adoption and enforcement of local ordinances and monitoring programs. The principal permittee is responsible for coordinating activities to comply with the requirements set forth in the NPDES Permit, but is not responsible for ensuring the compliance of any other permittee. The County's Stormwater Ordinance requires that the discharge, deposit, or disposal of any stormwater and/or runoff to storm drains must be covered by a NPDES permit.

For the unincorporated areas, in accordance with the NPDES Permit, the County implements a Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan (SUSMP) at the project site level to address pollutants generated by specific activities and types of development. The main purpose of this planning program is to identify new construction and redevelopment projects that could contribute to stormwater pollution, and to mitigate run-off from those projects by requiring that certain Best Management Practices be implemented during and after construction. Moreover, the SUSMP prevents erosion by controlling runoff rates, protecting natural slopes and channels, and conserving natural areas.

The Los Angeles County Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP), which is compiled by the interagency Integrated Waste Management Task Force and updated annually, has identified landfills with sufficient disposal capacity for the next 15 years, assuming current growth and development patterns remain the same. In addition to the projections of the IWMP (see above), all projects must comply with other documents required by the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939).

The County's Green Building Program's three ordinances were adopted in 2008 and were created to implement new green-building practices for projects in the County with the goals to conserve water, conserve energy, conserve natural resources, divert waste from landfills, minimize impacts to existing infrastructure, and promote a healthier environment. The Green Building Program consists of the Green Building Ordinance, the Low Impact Development Ordinance, and the Drought Tolerant Landscaping Ordinance

The project proposes the construction of five small structures over a five year period, to be completed in off-season months. The project is subject to all local, state, and federal regulations. The project will be replacing existing structures on site and will not result in a significant increase in site usage, as a result there would be a less than significant impact in regards to waste, stormwater runoff, and energy/resource needs as a result of the project.

19. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

	Potentially Significant Impact	*Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated*	*Less Than Significant Impact*	*No Impact*
a) Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially 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?	☐	☒	☐	☐

The project is to be constructed on a previously developed campground, proposing the addition of five small structures to existing facilities. The proposed project is consistent with the existing use of the site and the structures have been sited to minimize impacts. The project is located in a SEA and has been found consistent with the SEA program by the SEATAC. Due to the scale, location of the project, project design considerations, and proposed mitigation measures implementation of the proposed project would not degrade the quality of the environment; substantially reduce the habitat of fish or wildlife species; cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels; threaten to eliminate a plant or animal; or eliminate important examples of major periods of California history or prehistory as the project is required to comply with all applicable regulations and has been designed to minimize potential impacts with the incorporation of mitigation measures.

b) Does the project have the potential to achieve short-term environmental goals to the disadvantage of long-term environmental goals?	☐	☐	☒	☐

The construction and operation of the proposed project does not have the potential to achieve short-term environmental goals to the disadvantage of long-term environmental goals. The project makes improvements to an existing campground facility and will comply with all applicable BMP and environmental regulations. The project has been designed to minimize impacts in consideration of potential short-term and long-term environmental goals for the area. The project proposes no significant increase in site usage, resource usage, and has scheduled and programmed the construction work to minimize impacts.

c) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?	☐	☐	☒	☐

The proposed project would not result in significant impacts. Potential impacts are minimized to a level

that is less than significant through project design and compliance with regulatory requirements. The analysis in the Initial Study has determined that the project would not have any individually limited but cumulatively considerable impacts. In addition, due to the small scale and siting of the project in a previously developed and continuously operated campground facility, the project is not anticipated to result in cumulative impacts.

d) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	☐	☐	☒	☐

The construction and operation of the proposed project would not cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly. The impacts that the project could have on human beings have been minimized to less than significant through project design and required implementation of applicable regulations. The project proposes additions and improvements to an ongoing and fully functional campground facility. The additions would not result in a significant increase in the use of the site, would not alter emergency access to the site, and no hazardous materials, other than those associated with vehicular and boat trips to the site and short-term construction, will be used or can be found on-site. Given the limited project scale, the careful design and siting of the structures, the preparation of the limited construction process, and the compliance with required applicable regulations, the project will have a less than significant impact.

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES ("AB 52")

Compliance Checklist

(Initial Study Attachment)

Note: Prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report for a project, this checklist must be completed and attached to the Initial Study.

Procedural Compliance

1. **Has a California Native American Tribe (s) requested formal notification of proposed projects in the geographic area that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the tribe?**

   ☐ Yes Tribe(s) to notify: _____

   ☒ No (End of process)

2. **Notification letter (s) informing the California Native American Tribe (s) of the proposed project was mailed on _____, which was within 14 days when project application was determined complete or the County decided to undertake a project.**

3. **Did the County receive a written request for consultation from the California Native American Tribe(s) within 30 days of when formal notification was provided?**

   ☐ Yes Date: _____

   ☐ No (End of process)

4. **Consultation process with the California Native American Tribe(s) consisted of the following:**

5. **Consultation process concluded on _____ by either of the following:**

   ☐ The parties concluded that no mitigation measures are necessary

   ☐ The parties agreed to measures to mitigate or avoid a significant effect on a tribal cultural resource (see attached mitigation measures)

   ☐ The County acted in good faith and after reasonable effort, concluded that mutual agreement cannot be reached.

#	Environmental Factor	Mitigation	Action Required	When Monitoring to Occur	Responsible Agency or Party	Monitoring Agency or Party
4.1	Biological Resources	Proposed project activities (including, but not limited to, staging and disturbances to native and nonnative vegetation, structures, and substrates) should occur outside of the avian breeding season which generally runs from **February 1-August 31** (as early as January 1 for some raptors) to avoid take of birds or their eggs. Take means to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture or kill (Fish and Game Code Section 86), and includes take of eggs or young resulting from disturbances which cause abandonment of active nests. Depending on the avian species present, a qualified biologist may determine that a change in the breeding season dates is warranted.	Avoid project activities during avian breeding season unless a qualified biologist can conduct a survey of the project site and mitigate impacts.	Prior to issuance of a building permit	Applicant and subsequent owner(s)	Regional Planning
4.1 cont.	Biological Resources	If avoidance of the avian breeding season is not feasible, a qualified biologist with experience in conducting breeding bird surveys shall conduct weekly bird surveys beginning thirty days prior to the initiation of project activities, to detect protected native birds occurring in suitable nesting habitat that is to be disturbed and (as access to adjacent areas allows) any other such habitat within 500 feet of the disturbance area. The surveys should continue on a weekly basis with the last survey being conducted no more than 3 days prior to the initiation of project activities. If a protected native bird is found, the project proponent should delay all project activities within 300 feet of on- and off-site suitable nesting habitat (within 500 feet for suitable raptor nesting habitat) until August 31. Alternatively, the qualified biologist could continue the surveys in order to locate any nests. If an active nest is located, project activities within 300 feet of the nest (within 500 feet for raptor nests) or as determined by a qualified biological monitor, must be postponed until the nest is vacated and juveniles have fledged and there is no evidence of a second attempt at nesting. Flagging, stakes, or construction fencing should be used to demarcate the inside boundary of the buffer of 300 feet (or 500 feet) between the project activities and the nest.	Avoid project activities during avian breeding season unless a qualified biologist can conduct a survey of the project site and mitigate impacts.	Prior to issuance of a building permit	Applicant and subsequent owner(s)	Regional Planning

4.1 cont.	Biological Resources	Project personnel, including all contractors working on site, should be instructed on the sensitivity of the area. The project proponent should provide the Department of Regional Planning the results of the recommended protective measures described above to document compliance with applicable State and Federal laws pertaining to the protection of native birds.	Avoid project activities outside of avian breeding season unless a qualified biologist can conduct a survey of the project site and mitigate impacts.	Prior to issuance of a building permit	Applicant and subsequent owner(s)	Regional Planning
4.1 cont.	Biological Resources	If the biological monitor determines that a narrower buffer between the project activities and observed active nests is warranted, he/she should submit a written explanation as to why (e.g., species-specific information; ambient conditions and birds' habituation to them; and the terrain, vegetation, and birds' lines of sight between the project activities and the nest and foraging areas) to the Department of Regional Planning and, upon request, the CDFW. Based on the submitted information, the Department of Regional Planning (and the CDFW, if the CDFW requests) will determine whether to allow a narrower buffer.	Avoid project activities outside of avian breeding season unless a qualified biologist can conduct a survey of the project site and mitigate impacts.	Prior to issuance of a building permit	Applicant and subsequent owner(s)	Regional Planning
4.2	Biological Resources	The biological monitor shall be present on site during all grubbing and clearing of vegetation to ensure that these activities remain within the project footprint (*i.e.* , outside the demarcated buffer) and that the flagging/stakes/fencing is being maintained, and to minimize the likelihood that active nests are abandoned or fail due to project activities. The biological monitor shall send weekly monitoring reports to Los Angeles County during the grubbing and clearing of vegetation, and shall notify Los Angeles County immediately if project activities damage active avian nests.	Avoid project activities during avian breeding season unless a qualified biologist can conduct a survey of the project site and mitigate impacts.	Prior to issuance of a building permit and during construction activities.	Applicant and subsequent owner(s)	Regional Planning
4.3	Biological Resources	In order to avoid impacts to the Santa Catalina Island Fox, it is recommended that the use of mechanical equipment be limited to outside of the mating and denning season (this season occurs from **late January** when mating begins **through the end of July** when the pups leave the den). Any pipes, trenches or holes shall be covered when not being actively worked on, or shall be equipped with escape ramps for any animals that could fall into them. The project biological monitor shall be responsible for ensuring these provisions are in place.	Avoid project activities during fox breeding season unless a qualified biologist can conduct a survey of the project site and mitigate impacts. Implement protective measures during construction activities.	Prior to issuance of a building permit and during construction activities.	Applicant and subsequent owner(s)	Regional Planning

4.4	Biological Resources	A copy of the Mitigation Monitoring Reporting Program shall be provided to the contractors. The biological monitor shall ensure that the contractors understand and implement all biological mitigation measures, as needed.	Provide the MMRP to contractors.	Prior to construction or grading	Applicant and subsequent owner(s)	Regional Planning
5.1	Cultural Resources	In the event that archaeological resources are encountered during the construction process, the proposed project would be required to halt all development activities, contact the South Central Coastal Information Center and inform them of the encounter. Subsequently, the applicant should retain the services of a certified archaeological resource specialist. Only the specialist will be able to tell the contractor when development activities can recommence.	Archeological monitoring when there is a find. Maintain log demonstrating compliance. Site inspection as needed.	During earthmoving activities	Applicant	Department of Regional Planning, SCCIC
5.2	Cultural Resources	In the event that paleontological resources are encountered during the construction process, the proposed project would be required to halt all development activities, contact the Los Angeles County Natural History Museum and inform them of the encounter. Subsequently, the applicant should retain the services of a certified paleontological resource specialist. Only the specialist will be able to tell the contractor when development activities can recommence.	Paleontological monitoring when there is a find. Maintain log demonstrating compliance. Site inspection as needed.	During earthmoving activities	Applicant	Department of Regional Planning, NHM
5.3	Cultural Resources	In the event that human remains are encountered on the project site, the proposed project would be required to halt all development activities and contact the Los Angeles County Coroner. If it is determined that the human remains are of Native American descent, the Native American Heritage Commission should be contacted, who will in turn contact the likely descendants. They will be informed of the encounter and in consultation with the property owner, a decision will be made on how to proceed. Only after this decision and all necessary actions occur can development activities recommence.	Archeological monitoring and Native American monitor when there is a find. Maintain log demonstrating compliance. Site inspection as needed.	During earthmoving activities	Applicant	Department of Regional Planning, NAHC
19	Mitigation Compliance	As a means of ensuring compliance of above mitigation measures, the applicant and subsequent owner(s) are responsible for submitting compliance report to the Department of Regional Planning for review, and for replenishing the mitigation monitoring account if necessary until such as all mitigation measures have been implemented and completed.	Submittal and approval of compliance report and replenishing mitigation monitoring account	Yearly and as required until all measures are completed.	Applicant and subsequent owner(s)	DRP