Initial Study/Negative Declaration
for

Determination and Disposition of State Water Project Allotment Surplus

September 2009

Prepared in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act

by

Carpinteria Valley Water District
1301 Santa Ynez Avenue
Carpinteria, CA 93013

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Lead Agency Determination

1. Project title: Determination and Disposition of State Water Project Allotment Surplus

2. Lead agency name and address: Carpinteria Valley Water District
1301 Santa Ynez Avenue
Carpinteria, CA 93013

3. Contact person and phone number: Charles B. Hamilton, General Manager
(805) 684-2816

4. Project location:

The project is located within the Carpinteria Valley Water District's service area in the Carpinteria Valley, which comprises approximately 11,380 acres along the south coast of the County of Santa Barbara easterly from the Toro Canyon area to the Ventura County line. Figure 1 shows the regional location of the Project.

5. Project sponsor's name and address: Carpinteria Valley Water District (see above)

6. General plan designation:

City of Carpinteria: All Land Use Categories, including Rural Residential (RR); Low-Density Residential (LDR); Medium-Density Residential (MDR); Planned Unit Development (PUD); General Commercial (GC); General Industrial (GI); Coastal Dependent Industrial (CDI); Research & Development Industrial (RDI); Public Facility (PF); Open Space/Recreation (OSR); Agriculture (A); Transportation Corridor (TC); and Visitor-serving Commercial (VC).

County of Santa Barbara: Residential; Agriculture; Public Utility; and Commercial.

7. Zoning:

City of Carpinteria: All Zoning Districts, including Industrial (M, M-CD, M-RP); Commercial (CPD, CB, CPD/R, RES); Residential (4-R-1, 6-R-1, 8-R-1, 20-R-1, PRD 4, PRD 10, PRD 13, PRD 15, PRD 18, PRD 20, PUD, PUD 4.6, PUD 5, MHP); and Other (A-5, A-10, REC, CF, UT).

County of Santa Barbara: Residential (1-E-1, 3-E-1, 5-E-1); Agriculture (AG-I-10, AG-I-5, AG-I-20, AG-I-40); Open Lands (RES-100); Commercial (C-1); Transportation Corridor (TC); and Recreation (REC).

8. Description of project:

See Section 2 for project-specific information.

9. Surrounding land uses and setting:

See Section 2.3 for a discussion of the surrounding land uses and environmental setting.

10. Other public agencies whose approval is required:

See Section 1.3 for a discussion of other public agencies whose approval is required.

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED:

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially significantly affected by this Project as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

☐ Aesthetics	☐ Agricultural Resources	☐ Air Quality
☐ Biological Resources	☐ Cultural Resources	☐ Geology/Soils
☐ Hazards & Hazardous Materials	☐ Hydrology/Water Quality	☐ Land Use/Planning
☐ Mineral Resources	☐ Noise	☐ Population/Housing
☐ Public Services	☐ Recreation	☐ Transportation/Traffic
☐ Utilities/Service Systems	☐ Mandatory Findings of Significance	

DETERMINATION:

On the basis of this initial study:

☒ 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

September 17, 2009
Date

Charles B. Hamilton, General Manager
Printed Name

Carpinteria Valley Water District
For

Section 1: Project Background and Regulatory Process

1.1 Project Overview

The Carpinteria Valley Water District ("CVWD" or the "District") is a county water district created pursuant to California Water Code section 30000 *et seq.* The District is responsible for providing potable water to all residential, commercial, industrial, manufacturing, and agricultural customers within its service area in the Carpinteria Valley.

Under a 1991 Water Supply Agreement with the Central Coast Water Authority (CCWA), the District makes annual payments to receive a water supply allotment from the State Water Project (SWP) equal to 2,000 acre-feet (AF) per year (the SWP Allotment), and a proportionate right to participate in additional water to the extent available to the District through its share in CCWA's Reliability Enhancement Programs and carryover programs that improve the reliability of SWP deliveries to Program participants, such as water banking, drought buffer, and other similar programs, as well as the pipeline capacity required to deliver such water to the District. The District makes these payments regardless of whether the water is delivered or used.

The District completed extensive water supply and demand studies that indicate its SWP Allotment exceeds both its short-term and long-term needs for SWP supply by 1,000 AF per year (AFY). In 2006, the District entered into an Option Agreement with Plains Exploration & Production Company (PXP) for the sale of 400 AF of its SWP Allotment. However, with the recent termination of the PXP Option Agreement, the District continues to maintain 1,000 AF in excess of its short-term and long-term needs. As a result, the District has determined that 1,000 AFY (cumulatively) of its SWP Allotment is surplus and will seek new, prospective qualified entities for the disposition of its surplus amount in accordance with Section 18 of the 1991 Water Supply Agreement with the CCWA.

The proposed project is the determination by the District Board of Directors that 1,000 AF (cumulatively) of its SWP Allotment is surplus to its water supply and demand needs and projections, and the decision to dispose of up to 1,000 AF (cumulatively) of this surplus amount. To implement this determination and maintain its fiduciary responsibility to its customers through the disposition of surplus water, the project also includes authorization for the District's General Manager to identify and negotiate with prospective, qualified entities within Santa Barbara County for the sale, transfer, or other allowable disposition of up to 1,000 AF (cumulatively) of its SWP Allotment in accordance with Section 18 of the 1991 Water Supply Agreement with CCWA. This action also includes a proportionate right to participate in additional water to the extent available to the District through its share in CCWA's Reliability Enhancement Programs and carryover programs that improve the reliability of SWP deliveries to Program participants, such as water banking, drought buffer, and other similar programs, in proportion to the SWP Allotment. The CCWA's Reliability Enhancement Programs, including the drought buffer program, are not considered an entitlement or contractual right for service, and are made available to Program participants at the sole discretion of CCWA on a pro-rata basis when significant drought conditions occur and/or SWP delivery of full Table A amounts are reduced by the Department of Water Resources (DWR). Accordingly, if CCWA is unable to deliver the District's full SWP Allotment in any given year (2,000 AFY), their proportionate right to participate in the drought

buffer program may be exercised to enhance the reliability of supply being delivered by CCWA to Program participants.

1.2 CEQA Lead Agency and Land Use Approval

The District has authority to determine and manage its available supplies of water to meet the needs and demands within the District. The District also has authority to dispose of a portion of its SWP Allotment determined to be surplus, and under Public Resources Code Section 21083 and 14 CCR Section 15050, the District is the lead agency for the project, and responsible for preparing this Initial Study. The purpose of the Initial Study is to determine whether the project may have significant effects on the environment. Among other things, it provides the lead agency with information to use as the basis for deciding whether to prepare an EIR or negative declaration and provides documentation of the factual basis for the finding in a negative declaration that a project will not have a significant effect on the environment.

The scope of the District's CEQA analysis is limited to the determination that 1,000 AF (cumulatively) of its SWP Allotment is surplus to its water supply and demand needs and projections, and the decision to dispose of up to 1,000 AF (cumulatively) of this surplus amount to prospective, qualified entities within Santa Barbara County, and the potential impacts of selling up to 1,000 AF of the District's SWP Allotment, and a proportionate right to participate in additional water to the extent available to the District through its share in CCWA's Reliability Enhancement Programs and carryover programs that improve the reliability of SWP deliveries to Program participants, such as water banking, drought buffer, and other similar programs, in proportion to the SWP Allotment.

Because the entities to whom the water would be disposed, if any, are unknown, it is too speculative at this time to discuss potential impacts associated with the future use of the water, including construction of any new physical infrastructure or improvements to existing facilities that may be required for delivery of water. No new construction is associated with the proposed project. Prior to any actual water delivery occurring, the new recipient site(s) or use(s) to be served would be expressly required to undergo full review pursuant to CEQA by an appropriate land use approval authority serving as the CEQA lead agency in whose jurisdiction such facilities and uses are proposed. Further, any future water use would be conditioned on full CEQA review of any physical improvements or construction necessary to provide delivery from CCWA's system to the satisfaction and in conformance with the requirements of CCWA.

1.3 Other Public Agencies Whose Review and/or Approval May Be Required

This Initial Study is also intended to be used by responsible and trustee agencies with permit or approval authority over the project. No responsible or trustee agencies have been identified by the District.

1.4 Public Review Process

In accordance with CEQA, the District has provided a Notice of Intent to Adopt a Negative Declaration to the public, responsible agencies, trustee agencies, and the Santa Barbara

County Clerk's Office. Comments can be submitted on the IS/ND in writing before the end of the comment period or at the District Board meeting on its potential adoption and project approval.

In reviewing the IS/ND, affected agencies and interested public should focus on the adequacy of the information provided in identifying environmental impacts of the project.

A 20-day review and comment period will be established, in accordance with Section 15105(b) of the CEQA Guidelines. Following the close of the public comment period, the District will consider this IS/ND, as well as comments provided by agencies and interested parties in determining whether to approve the project. Written comments should be mailed to the following contact:

Charles B. Hamilton, General Manager
Carpinteria Valley Water District
1301 Santa Ynez Avenue
Carpinteria, CA 93013

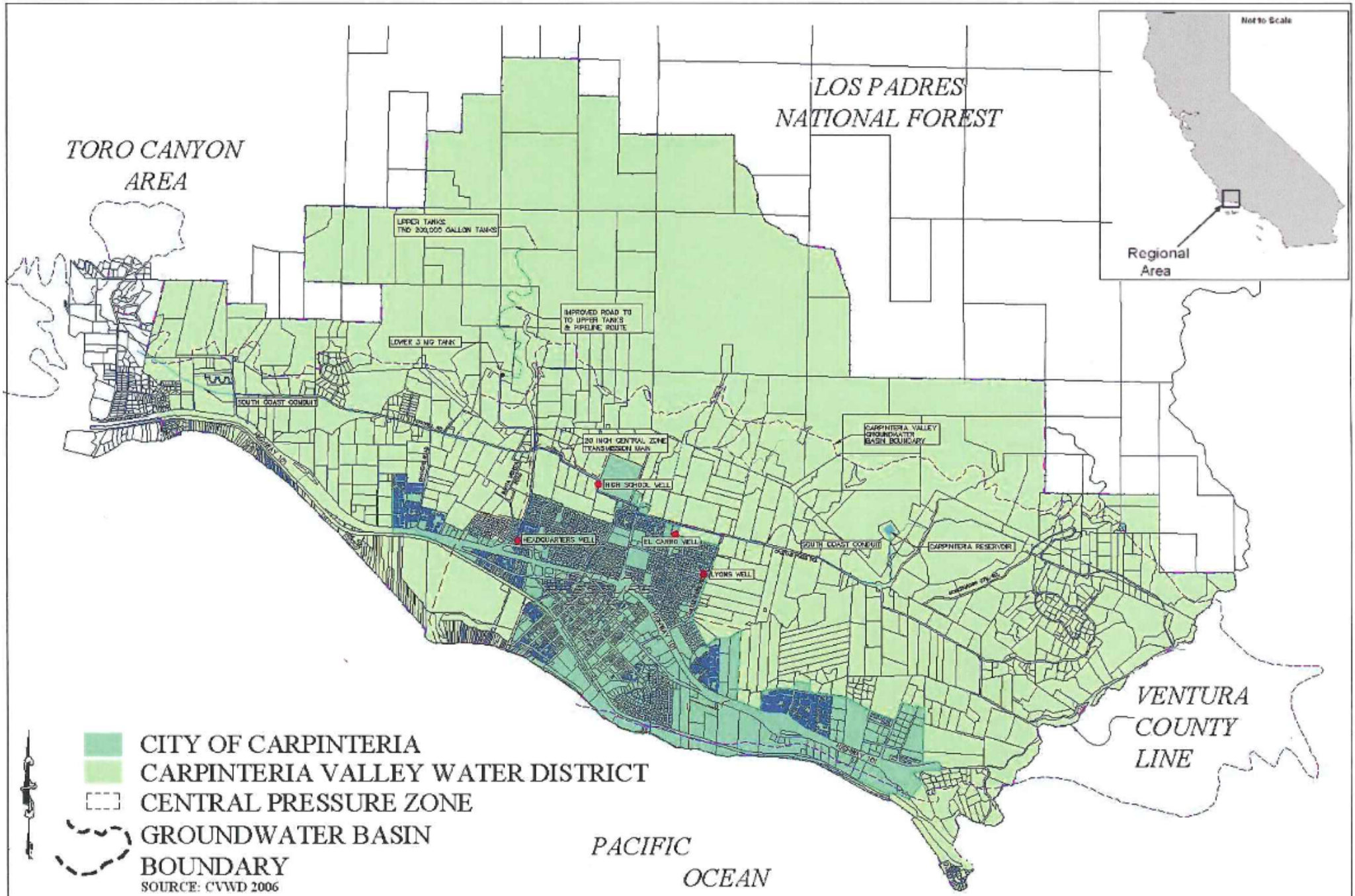

FIGURE 1. LOCATION MAP

Section 2: Project Description

2.1 Description of Proposed Project

The proposed project is the determination by the District Board of Directors that 1,000 AF (cumulatively) of its SWP Allotment is surplus to its water supply and demand needs and projections, and the decision to dispose of up to 1,000 AF (cumulatively) of this surplus amount. To implement this determination and maintain its fiduciary responsibility to its customers through the disposition of surplus water, the project also includes authorization for the District's General Manager to identify and negotiate with prospective, qualified entities within Santa Barbara County for the sale, transfer, or other allowable disposition of up to 1,000 AF (cumulatively) of its SWP Allotment in accordance with Section 18 of the 1991 Water Supply Agreement with CCWA. This action also includes a proportionate right to participate in additional water to the extent available to the District through its share in CCWA's Reliability Enhancement Programs and carryover programs that improve the reliability of SWP deliveries to Program participants, such as water banking, drought buffer, and other similar programs, in proportion to the SWP Allotment. The CCWA's Reliability Enhancement Programs, including the drought buffer program, are not considered an entitlement or contractual right for service, and are made available to Program participants at the sole discretion of CCWA on a pro-rata basis when significant drought conditions occur and/or SWP delivery of full Table A amounts are reduced by the Department of Water Resources (DWR). Accordingly, if the CCWA is unable to deliver the District's full SWP Allotment in any given year (2,000 AFY), the District's proportionate right to participate in the drought buffer program may be exercised to enhance the reliability of supply being delivered by CCWA to Program participants.

The disposition of the District's surplus water would be subject to all conditions of the District's 1991 Water Service Agreement with CCWA. This Agreement generally provides that a qualified entity may enter into a new Water Supply Agreement with CCWA to establish its rights, interests and obligations associated with its SWP Allotment purchased or, in the alternative, may remain a subcontractor to the District with an exclusive right to take delivery of its purchased SWP Allotment, including a proportionate right to participate in additional water to the extent available to the District through its share in CCWA's Reliability Enhancement Programs and carryover programs. These programs improve the reliability of SWP deliveries to Program participants, such as water banking, drought buffer, and other similar programs in proportion to that Allotment. The Agreement generally also allows for assignment of rights to a purveyor or non-purveyor third party, subject to written consent of the District and others whose consent is required pursuant to existing agreements for the SWP Allotment.

The scope of the District's CEQA analysis is limited to the determination that 1,000 AF (cumulatively) of its SWP Allotment is surplus, and the decision to dispose of up to 1,000 AF (cumulatively) of this surplus amount to prospective, qualified entities within Santa Barbara County, and the potential impacts of selling up to 1,000 AF of the District's SWP Allotment.

Potential entities for the disposition of the District's surplus SWP Allotment would be limited to entities within the CCWA's SWP authorized "place of use," defined as Santa Barbara County, as the District does not have the authority to sell SWP to any entity outside of CCWA's authorized

"place of use." In addition, ensuring the District's SWP Allotment is maintained within CCWA's authorized "place of use" would ensure no impacts to Lake Cachuma, where SWP is stored prior to conveyance to CCWA's member agencies.

No new construction is proposed or associated with the proposed project, and no known future development is associated with use of up to 1,000 AF of the District's surplus SWP Allotment. Because it is not known whether and to whom the water will be sold, it is too speculative at this time to discuss potential impacts associated with the future use of the water by another entity, including future construction of any new physical infrastructure or improvements to existing facilities that may be required for delivery of water. Prior to any actual water delivery occurring, the new recipient site(s) or use(s) to be served would be expressly required to undergo full review pursuant to CEQA by an appropriate land use approval authority serving as the CEQA lead agency in whose jurisdiction such facilities and uses are proposed. Further, any future water use would be conditioned on full CEQA review of any physical improvements or construction necessary to provide delivery from CCWA's system to the satisfaction and in conformance with the requirements of CCWA.

2.2 Project Location

The proposed Project is located entirely within the District's service area in the south coast of the County of Santa Barbara, and within the City of Carpinteria. The District's service area comprises approximately 11,380 acres extending east from the Toro Canyon area to the Ventura County line, and is bound on the south by the Pacific Ocean and on the north by the foothills of the Santa Ynez Mountains, as shown on Figure 1, Location Map.

The District currently uses 75 miles of pipeline to provide domestic water service to a population of approximately 19,000 persons, and over 400 agricultural accounts, through a total of nearly 4,300 service connections.

2.3 Surrounding Land Uses and Environmental Setting

Land use within the District is regulated by the City of Carpinteria (City) within its boundaries, and by the County of Santa Barbara (County) for the unincorporated area of the District. Much of the land within the City's limits is in residential or commercial use, with some industrial and manufacturing. Almost all of the agricultural land lies outside the City limits.

The climate in the District's service area is Mediterranean-like in character, with summers that are usually dry with mild temperatures, and winters that are cool and have light to moderate precipitation (predominantly in the form of rainfall). Average annual rainfall is approximately 18 inches.

2.4 District Use of SWP Water Supply

The District relies on three main sources of water supply to meet water demand in its service area: local groundwater from the Carpinteria Groundwater Basin; surface water from Lake Cachuma in the Santa Ynez River watershed (Cachuma supply); and water from the SWP

delivered to Lake Cachuma. From time to time the District also may purchase water from neighboring water purveyors or exchange water with them.

The District overlays the Carpinteria Groundwater Basin (DWR Basin No. 3-18), which is a relatively large groundwater aquifer that extends from beyond the Ventura County line on the east to Toro Canyon on the west. The District under the authority of State Assembly Bill 3030 adopted a Groundwater Management Plan on August 14, 1996, in order to establish its role as groundwater manager for the basin. Total pumping within the basin by the District and private owners has averaged nearly 3,700 AFY since 1984, which has been maintained well below the estimated perennial yield of the basin of 4,500 to 5,500 AFY.

Water from the Cachuma Project, stored in Lake Cachuma, is a major source of surface water for the District, making up as much as 64 percent of the District's overall supply. This water is collected from the Santa Ynez Mountain watershed, which is subject to its own local climatic variations.

The District, under a Water Supply Agreement with CCWA dated August 1, 1991, is authorized to receive a SWP Allotment of 2,000 AFY and an associated 200 AF of drought buffer as part of the CCWA's Reliability Enhancement Programs. In addition, connecting to the State aqueduct delivery system would allow for acquisition and/or purchase of additional supplies if needed.

The District has never taken delivery of its full SWP Allotment. Recent studies on SWP reliability conducted by the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) indicate that current and future deliveries of the District's SWP Allotment will be significantly affected by many factors, including substantial changes resulting from Delta pumping restrictions and climate change. The estimates for current deliveries show that, when compared to estimates in the *2005 State Water Project Delivery Reliability Report*, total annual SWP deliveries will decrease in 93 percent of the years based on historical data (DWR 2008). Projected SWP deliveries to CVWD are expected to vary between 6 percent and 63 percent of the District's total 2,000 AF SWP Allotment (DWR 2008), with up to 200 AF of additional drought buffer provided by CCWA on a pro-rata basis. The lowest minimum delivery (6 percent) is based on the driest year (1977), assuming no carryover of water.

The following tables provide current District water supply and demand projections through 2030, incorporating DWR SWP delivery reliability estimates, as well as drought planning scenarios. These tables are based on templates recommended by DWR to indicate the projected supplies, demands, and reliability of supplies over a 20 year period. These tables attempt to balance available supplies and anticipated demands (rather than defining maximum allocations) for a variety of planning scenarios. The difference or contingency within each table represents the sum of supplies minus demands. The CVWD desires to indicate a positive supply or contingency of a minimum of 200 AFY in each table in order to account for unforeseen changes in supplies or demands. Table 1 presents the baseline scenario for the District, without disposition of any surplus SWP Allotment. Table 2 identifies the baseline scenario and the effect of selling 1,000 AF of SWP Allotment on District supply and demand projections. Table 3 presents the DWR-defined Single Dry Year planning scenario, or the worst-case single year drought, as seen in 1977 for both Delta and local conditions, and incorporates the sale of 1,000 AF of the District's SWP Allotment. As a result of the extensive curtailment in delivery of SWP Allotment, Table 3 also assumes that groundwater pumping within the basin would be increased to offset demands up to the short-term, perennial yield amount for District pumping only. Table 4

presents the DWR-defined Multiple Dry Year planning scenario, or the worst 4 years of drought conditions on record as seen in 1931 to 1934 for Delta conditions or 1987 to 1990 for local conditions, and incorporates the sale of 1,000 AF of the District's SWP Allotment.

TABLE 1
PROJECTED NORMAL WATER YEAR SUPPLY AND DEMAND 2010-2030
(NO SALE OF SWP ALLOTMENT INCLUDED)

	2010-2014	2015-2019	2020-2024	2025-2029	2030
Supply (AFY)					
• Cachuma [1]	2,813	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250
• SWP [2]	1,386	1,386	1,386	1,386	1,386
• Groundwater [3]	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,600	1,800
• Storage Out of District [4]	0	0	0	0	0
Supply Total	**5,699**	**5,136**	**5,136**	**5,236**	**5,436**
Demand (AFY)					
• Projected Demand [5,6]	4,178	4,395	4,612	4,829	5,046
Demand Total	**4,178**	**4,395**	**4,612**	**4,829**	**5,046**
Difference/Contingency (AFY) [7]	**1,521**	**741**	**524**	**407**	**390**

Notes:
(1) Based on maximum allocation of 2,813 AFY in 2010-2014. The 2,250 AFY from 2015-2030 and forward assumes an 80 percent delivery of the 2,813 AFY maximum allocation starting in 2015 (CVWD 2007).
(2) Based on maximum allocation of 2,000 AFY plus a maximum allocation of 200 AFY drought buffer program; assumes 63 percent delivery of 2,200 AFY (DWR Reliability Report 2007, Table 7.1).
(3) Assumes minimum annual CVWD groundwater pumping from the basin equals or exceeds the average pumping of 1,500 AFY; long term average for CVWD pumping is approximately 2,500 to 3,000 AFY, which is consistent with the basin safe yield (CVWD 2007).
(4) CVWD currently owns delivery rights to 1,000 AFY of banked water (CVWD 2006; personal communication 2009); CVWD anticipates increasing this amount between 2010 and 2030.
(5) Source: CVWD 2007.
(6) The CVWD will be implementing additional Demand Management Measures anticipated to reduce annual water demands.
(7) The difference or contingency represents the sum of supplies minus demands. The CVWD desires to indicate a positive supply or contingency of a minimum of 200 AFY in order to account for unforeseen changes in supplies or demands.

TABLE 2
PROJECTED NORMAL WATER YEAR SUPPLY AND DEMAND 2010-2030
(INCLUDES SALE OF 1,000 AFY OF SWP ALLOTMENT)

	2010-2014	2015-2019	2020-2024	2025-2029	2030
Supply (AFY)					
• Cachuma [(1)]	2,813	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250
• SWP [(2)]	693	693	693	693	693
• Groundwater [(3)]	1,500	1,800	2,000	2,200	2,400
• Storage Out of District [(4)]	0	0	0	0	0
Supply Total	**5,006**	**4,743**	**4,943**	**5,143**	**5,343**
Demand (AFY)					
• Projected Demand [(5,6)]	4,178	4,395	4,612	4,829	5,046
Demand Total	**4,178**	**4,395**	**4,612**	**4,829**	**5,046**
Difference/Contingency (AFY) [(7)]	**828**	**348**	**331**	**314**	**297**

Notes:
(1) Based on maximum allocation of 2,813 AFY in 2010-2014. The 2,250 AFY from 2015-2030 and forward assumes an 80 percent delivery of the 2,813 AFY maximum allocation starting in 2015 (CVWD 2007).
(2) Based on maximum allocation of 1,000 AFY plus a maximum allocation of 100 AFY drought buffer program; assumes 63 percent delivery of 1,100 AFY (DWR Reliability Report 2007, Table 7.1).
(3) Assumes minimum annual CVWD groundwater pumping from the basin equals or exceeds the average pumping of 1,500 AFY; long term average for CVWD pumping is approximately 2,500 to 3,000 AFY, which is consistent with the basin safe yield (CVWD 2007).
(4) CVWD currently owns delivery rights to 1,000 AFY of banked water (CVWD 2006; personal communication 2009); CVWD anticipates increasing this amount between 2010 and 2030.
(5) Source: CVWD 2007.
(6) The CVWD will be implementing additional Demand Management Measures anticipated to reduce annual water demands.
(7) The difference or contingency represents the sum of supplies minus demands. The CVWD desires to indicate a positive supply or contingency of a minimum of 200 AFY in order to account for unforeseen changes in supplies or demands.

TABLE 3
PROJECTED SINGLE DRY YEAR SUPPLY AND DEMAND 2010-2030
(INCLUDES SALE OF 1,000 AFY OF SWP ALLOTMENT)

	2010-2014	2015-2019	2020-2024	2025-2029	2030
Supply (AFY)					
• Cachuma [1]	1,547	1,238	1,238	1,238	1,238
• SWP [2]	66	66	66	66	66
• Groundwater [3]	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500
• Storage Out of District [4]	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Supply Total	**6,113**	**5,804**	**5,804**	**5,804**	**5,804**
Demand (AFY)					
• Projected Demand [5,6]	4,178	3,956	4,151	4,326	4,541
Demand Total	**4,178**	**3,956**	**4,151**	**4,346**	**4,541**
Difference/Contingency (AFY) [7]	**1,935**	**1,848**	**1,653**	**1,458**	**1,263**

Notes:

(1) Based on maximum allocation of 2,813 AFY in 2010-2014, and a maximum allocation of 2,250 AFY from 2015-2030. The AFY amounts for all five periods assume a 55 percent delivery of the maximum allocation (CVWD 2007).

(2) Based on maximum allocation of 1,000 AFY plus a maximum allocation of 100 AFY drought buffer program; assumes 6 percent delivery of 1,100 AFY (DWR Reliability Report 2007, Table 7.1).

(3) Assumes maximum annual CVWD groundwater pumping is 3,500 AFY as occurred in 1990; includes physical capacity limitations of CVWD infrastructure (CVWD 2007); CVWD pumping of a maximum of 3,500 AFY, which is consistent with the basin safe yield (CVWD 2007).

(4) CVWD currently owns delivery rights to 1,000 AFY of banked water (CVWD 2006; personal communication 2009); CVWD anticipates increasing this amount between 2010 and 2030. CVWD may use the entire 1,000 AF in one year, then restore the banked water account as soon as possible.

(5) Source: CVWD 2007

(6) Proposed reduction of demand by 10 percent for period 2015-2030 utilizing water conservation Demand Management Measures.

(7) The difference or contingency represents the sum of supplies minus demands. The CVWD desires to indicate a positive supply or contingency of a minimum of 200 AFY in order to account for unforeseen changes in supplies or demands.

TABLE 4
PROJECTED MULTIPLE DRY YEAR SUPPLY AND DEMAND 2010-2030
(INCLUDES SALE OF 1,000 AFY OF SWP ALLOTMENT)

	2010-2014	2015-2019	2020-2024	2025-2029	2030
Supply (AFY)					
• Cachuma [(1)]	2,250	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800
• SWP [(2)]	385	385	385	385	385
• Groundwater [(3)]	1,600	2,100	2,300	2,500	2,700
• Storage Out of District [(4)]	200	200	200	200	200
Supply Total	**4,435**	**4,485**	**4,685**	**4,885**	**5,085**
Demand (AFY)					
• Projected Demand [(5,6)]	4,178	4,175	4,381	4,588	4,794
Demand Total	**4,178**	**4,175**	**4,381**	**4,588**	**4,794**
Difference/Contingency (AFY) [(7)]	**257**	**310**	**304**	**297**	**291**

Notes:
(1) Based on maximum allocation of 2,813 AFY in 2010-2014, and a maximum allocation of 2,250 AFY from 2015-2030. The AFY amounts for all five periods assume an 80 percent delivery of the maximum allocation (CVWD 2007).
(2) Based on maximum allocation of 1,000 AFY plus a maximum allocation of 100 AFY drought buffer program; assumes 35 percent delivery of 1,100 AFY (DWR Reliability Report 2007, Table 7.1).
(3) Assumes minimum annual CVWD groundwater pumping from the basin equals or exceeds the average pumping of 1,500 AFY; long term average for CVWD pumping is approximately 2,500 to 3,000 AFY, which is consistent with the basin safe yield (CVWD 2007).
(4) CVWD currently owns delivery rights to 1,000 AFY of banked water (CVWD 2006; personal communication 2009); CVWD anticipates increasing this amount between 2010 and 2030. CVWD may use the 1,000 AF over a 5 year period, or approximately 200 AFY, then restore the banked water as soon as possible.
(5) Source: CVWD 2007.
(6) Proposed reduction of demand by 5 percent for period 2015-2030 utilizing water conservation Demand Management Measures.
(7) The difference or contingency represents the sum of supplies minus demands. The CVWD desires to indicate a positive supply or contingency of a minimum of 200 AFY in order to account for unforeseen changes in supplies or demands.

According to the District's normal (average) water year supply and demand estimates (as shown in Table 1), current demand can be met by utilizing available local supplies (Lake Cachuma and groundwater), even with only 63 percent of SWP water delivery anticipated under current conditions. Increases in projected water demand for 2030 (to approximately 5,046 AFY) would not result in water supply deficits during normal water years. Incorporating single year and multiple year drought delivery scenarios from the DWR *State Water Project Delivery Reliability Report 2007*, as well as supply and demand estimates and assumptions from the District's UWMP through year 2030 (as shown in Tables 2 through 4), the District is shown to maintain an excess supply even with the disposition of 1,000 AF of SWP Allotment.

To reduce the potential for future imbalances between supply and demand following the disposition of up to 1,000 AF of its SWP Allotment as a result of yet undetermined climate change affects and/or further restrictions on Delta pumping, and also to conserve supply to achieve efficiencies in cost on behalf of District customers, the District is exploring implementation of a number of coordinated demand reduction measures, as well as storage and purchase supply strategies during wet and normal years. These strategies are described in the District's UWMP 2005 Update (2007) and the Kennedy/Jenks Consultants report entitled "Water

Reliability Strategies for 2030" (February 2006, with updates through 2009), and include conjunctive use, water banking, water purchases, and carryover of excess water.

The District currently participates in two "out of District storage programs". The first program includes a cooperative arrangement for groundwater banking called "Short-Term Water Storage Partnership" (Rosedale-Rio Bravo Water Storage District and Irvine Ranch Water District), which the District has participated in since 2006. The second program involves the District temporarily storing carryover water in San Luis Reservoir. The groundwater banking program and the availability of storage in San Luis Reservoir are two programs made available to increase overall SWP supply reliability. Currently, the District has approximately 1,000 AF of deliverable water stored in these two out of District storage programs. Implementation of a portion of these arrangements, or any future potential water storage or banking arrangements, can reasonably be expected to provide up to 1,000 AF of supply in future years, and CVWD anticipates increasing this out of District storage amount between 2010 and 2030.

The District has only historically pumped an average of 1,500 AFY of groundwater, in accordance with their Groundwater Management Plan, while total known pumping within their service area averaged less than 3,700 AFY from 1984 to 2005. The perennial yield for the basin has been estimated between 4,500 and 5,500 AFY, which includes all basin extractions (CVWD 2007). During dry years, the District may be able to pump up to 3,500 AFY (historical maximum, as occurred in 1990) to meet drought demands, while maintaining the perennial yield of the basin.

With implementation of some or a combination of the water reliability strategies outlined in the reports previously cited, the District can meet future water needs to 2030 even if a drought affects all three primary sources of supply simultaneously.

To account for current trends and anticipated further reductions in SWP reliability, Kennedy/Jenks Consultants recently updated the District's "Water Reliability Strategies for 2030 Report" (August 2009). The Addendum indicates that SWP deliveries are expected to be further reduced by upwards of 50 percent of current published estimates as a result of one or more factors including the following: legal decisions to protect endangered species, short-term and long-term climatic factors, drought contingency, etc. The Addendum assumes more conservative estimates of SWP delivery as a result of the previously-identified factors, and does not account for any future, potential legislative changes to improve the reliability of the SWP supply system. Even with the most conservative estimates further reducing SWP supply, the District can still be shown to maintain a balanced water supply after disposition of 1,000 AF of SWP Allotment (Kennedy/Jenks Consultants 2009).

Based on current supply and demand findings and recommendations, the District has determined that retention of up to 1,000 AF of its SWP Allotment, with the associated right to participate in CCWA's Reliability Enhancement Programs, is not necessary to meet the District's normal or dry year water demands through 2030, even at the anticipated level of build-out within the District's service area. The District has available to it other, more cost-effective sources of water to meet its future needs, even in the event of a long-term local drought that coincides with a long-term northern California drought that dramatically affects SWP sources of water.

Therefore, consistent with the provisions of its Water Supply Agreement with CCWA, the District is exploring opportunities to dispose of a portion of its surplus SWP Allotment, and is now

proposing to identify and negotiate with prospective, qualified entities within Santa Barbara County for the sale, transfer, or other allowable disposition of up to 1,000 AF (cumulatively) of its SWP Allotment in accordance with Section 18 of the 1991 Water Supply Agreement with CCWA. This action also includes a proportionate right to participate in additional water to the extent available to the District through its share in CCWA's Reliability Enhancement Programs and carryover programs that improve the reliability of SWP deliveries to Program participants, such as water banking, drought buffer, and other similar programs, in proportion to the SWP Allotment.

Section 3: Impact Discussion

The District, as the CEQA Lead Agency, has prepared this CEQA Initial Study to identify potentially significant environmental impacts associated with the proposed project. This Initial Study provides a checklist for each resource topic and supporting explanations concerning potential impacts in each resource area.

The resource topics considered in this document include:

- Aesthetics
- Agricultural Resources
- Air Quality
- Biological Resources
- Cultural Resources
- Geology and Soils
- Hazards and Hazardous Materials
- Hydrology and Water Quality
- Mandatory Findings of Significance
- Land Use and Planning
- Mineral Resources
- Noise
- Population and Housing
- Public Services
- Recreation
- Transportation and Traffic
- Utilities and Service Systems

3.1 AESTHETICS

Would the project:	**Potentially Significant Impact**	**Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less Than Significant Impact**	**No Impact**
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare, which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion

a-d) The proposed project involves no new construction or specific, known end use of the water. Therefore, the District's determination of surplus and disposition of up to 1,000 AF of SWP Allotment will have no impact on scenic vistas or scenic resources, will not degrade the existing visual character or quality of the District's service area, and will not create any new sources of light or glare. No direct or cumulative impact on existing aesthetic resources will occur.

Before actual water use may occur at any recipient site, an appropriate land use permitting authority serving as the CEQA lead agency will review aesthetic impacts associated with water delivery, which will include a review of any physical connection or use of CCWA facilities, to the satisfaction and meeting the requirements of CCWA.

Mitigation Measures

None required

3.2 AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Dept. of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. Would the project:	**Potentially Significant Impact**	**Less Than Significant 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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	☐	☐	☐	☒

In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Dept. of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. Would the project:	**Potentially Significant Impact**	**Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less Than Significant Impact**	**No Impact**
c) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion

a-c) Land within the District's service area is designated by the Farmland Mapping & Monitoring Program (2004) as either Urban and Built-up Land (within the City of Carpinteria), or a combination of Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (within the County of Santa Barbara). The District currently provides agricultural water supply to over 400 agricultural accounts maintaining thousands of acres of irrigated crops and orchards, which has been in agricultural production for many years, and will remain in agricultural production after the proposed approval of the project. No aspect of the project will involve changes to the existing environment that could result in conversion of farmland to non-agricultural use.

Before actual water use may occur at any recipient site, an appropriate land use permitting authority serving as the CEQA lead agency will review impacts to agricultural resources at the future recipient site, which will include a review of any physical connection or use of CCWA facilities, to the satisfaction and meeting the requirements of CCWA.

Mitigation Measures

None required

3.3 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 with Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less Than Significant Impact**	**No Impact**
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion

a) The District's service area falls within the regulatory authority of the Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District (APCD). The proposed project involves no new construction or specific, known end use of the water. Therefore, approval will have no impact on existing air quality within the project area, or region-wide. No direct or cumulative air quality impact, including new or increased generation of greenhouse gas emissions will occur. The District's determination of surplus and disposition of up to 1,000 AF of SWP Allotment will not conflict with or obstruct implementation of any applicable air quality plans for the Carpinteria Valley, including the Santa Barbara County APCD's Clean Air Plans (2001, 2004, 2007, and 2010 [currently under preparation]). Because the project does not involve any construction, it will not conflict with or obstruct implementation of these attainment plans.

b-c) The project will not generate any new air emissions, and therefore, will not violate an air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation. There will be no impact.

d-e) The project will not affect sensitive receptors or create any objectionable odors.

Before actual water use may occur at any recipient site, an appropriate land use permitting authority serving as the CEQA lead agency will review air quality impacts at the site, which will include a review of any physical connection or use of CCWA facilities, to the satisfaction and meeting the requirements of CCWA.

Mitigation Measures

None required

3.4 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Would the project:	**Potentially Significant Impact**	**Less Than Significant 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 Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or US Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional or state habitat conservation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion

a-f) The proposed project will not require or result in any construction that may affect vegetation, wildlife, or related habitat. The District's determination of surplus and disposition of up to 1,000 AF of it's SWP Allotment, including a proportionate right to participate in additional water to the extent available to the District through its share in CCWA's Reliability Enhancement Programs and carryover programs will not affect how SWP deliveries are determined, will not alter any existing contractual commitment for the delivery of water, and will not alter the existing patterns of delivery from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta to Lake Cachuma. Therefore, the proposed project will not have any direct or cumulative impacts on biological resources associated with future development.

Before actual water use may occur at any recipient site, an appropriate land use permitting authority serving as the CEQA lead agency will review impacts on biological resources at the site, which will include a review of any physical connection or use of CCWA facilities, to the satisfaction and meeting the requirements of CCWA.

Mitigation Measures

None required

3.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant 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 Section 15064.5?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion

a-d) The proposed project involves no new construction or specific, known end use of the water. Therefore, the District's determination of surplus and disposition of up to 1,000 AF of its SWP Allotment will have no impact on cultural resources, including subsurface archaeological or historical resources, paleontological resources, or human remains. No direct or cumulative impact on existing cultural resources within the District's service area will occur.

Before actual water use may occur at any recipient site, an appropriate land use permitting authority serving as the CEQA lead agency will review impacts on cultural resources at the site, which will include a review of any physical connection or use of CCWA facilities, to the satisfaction and meeting the requirements of CCWA.

Mitigation Measures

None required

3.6 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant 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 fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.	☐	☐	☐	☒
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	☐	☐	☐	☒
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	☐	☐	☐	☒
iv) Landslides?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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 offsite landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion

a-e) The proposed project will not expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse affects, including the risk of loss or death, because no new construction or specific, known use of the water will occur as a result of the District's determination of surplus and disposition of up to 1,000 AF of SWP Allotment. The project will have no impact on geology and soils, and therefore, no direct or cumulative impact within the District's service area will occur.

Before actual water use may occur at any recipient site, an appropriate land use permitting authority serving as the CEQA lead agency will review impacts on geology and soils at the site, which will include a review of any physical connection or use of CCWA facilities, to the satisfaction and meeting the requirements of CCWA.

Mitigation Measures

None required

3.7 HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Would the project:	**Potentially Significant Impact**	**Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less Than Significant Impact**	**No Impact**
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous 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 into the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒
h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion

a-d) The proposed project involves no construction or specific, known future use of the surplus SWP water. Accordingly, it will not require the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials, nor will it expose people to hazardous materials. The project will not emit any hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste.

e-h) The project will not create new activities or facilities in the vicinity of an airport, nor will it affect existing emergency response and evacuation plans in the District's service area. Exposure to wildland fires, or the ability to provide adequate water for fire suppression,

similarly will not increase or change from existing conditions. Therefore, no direct or cumulative impact as to hazards or hazardous materials will result from the District's determination of surplus and disposition of a portion of its SWP Allotment.

Before actual water use may occur at any recipient site, an appropriate land use permitting authority serving as the CEQA lead agency will review impacts related to hazards and hazardous materials at the site, which will include a review of any physical connection or use of CCWA facilities, to the satisfaction and meeting the requirements of CCWA.

Mitigation Measures

None required

3.8 HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

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

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
e) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?	☐	☐	☐	☒
g) Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?	☐	☐	☐	☒
h) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?	☐	☐	☐	☒
i) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?	☐	☐	☐	☒
j) Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion

a) The proposed project involves no construction or specific, known use of the surplus SWP water. No waste discharge will occur, and the quality of the SWP water delivered to the District will remain the same as under existing conditions, with no changes proposed in the delivery or use of such water.

b) The Carpinteria Valley is situated over the Carpinteria Groundwater Basin, which extends from beyond the Ventura County line on the east to Toro Canyon on the west. The basin is made up of four water-bearing formations at various depths. On August 14, 1996, the District under authority of State Assembly Bill 3030 (California Water Code Section 10750 et seq.), adopted a Groundwater Management Plan to establish its role as groundwater manager for the Carpinteria Groundwater Basin (DWR Basin No. 3-18). No changes to groundwater supplies or use within the District's service area will occur with the determination of surplus and disposition of up to 1,000 AF of its SWP Allotment. District water demand and supply analyses indicate that continued management and pumping of groundwater supplies at historical safe yield rates, in conjunction with Cachuma Project

water and the balance of its SWP supply entitlement (following disposition of up to 1,000 AF) will be adequate to meet existing and projected demands in normal and dry years through 2030. In addition, during single dry or multiple drought years, demand management measures would be implemented to reduce customer demands in accordance with the District's UWMP, and other available water sources would be utilized, such as the District's banked groundwater within Kern County recharge basins, without the need for increased groundwater pumping above the Carpinteria Groundwater Basin's safe yield. Therefore, no impact will occur.

c-e) The proposed project involves no construction, and therefore, will have no direct or cumulative impact on runoff or discharge. The project will not alter existing drainage patterns or generate any new runoff that could result in flooding or pollution within the District's service area.

f) See discussion under "a" through "e" above. No degradation of water quality will result from the District's determination of surplus and disposition of up to 1,000 AF of its SWP supply.

g-j) No construction will occur as part of the project, and the District proposes no change to the delivery or use of SWP water. Therefore, the project will not result in direct or cumulative impact from flooding, seiche, tsunami, or mudflow.

Before actual water use may occur at any recipient site, an appropriate land use permitting authority serving as the CEQA lead agency will review impacts related to hydrology and water quality at the site, which will include a review of any physical connection or use of CCWA facilities, to the satisfaction and meeting the requirements of CCWA.

Mitigation Measures

None required

3.9 LAND USE AND PLANNING

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

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion

a) The proposed project involves no construction or specific, known use of the water. Therefore the project will not physically divide any established community.

b) The proposed project will be consistent with the District's Urban Water Management Plan 2005 Update (CVWD 2007), Water Shortage Contingency Plan (CVWD 2004), AB3030 Groundwater Management Plan (CVWD 1996), as well as its Board-accepted water-reliability strategies discussed in the February 2006 Kennedy/Jenks report. (The Water Reliability Strategies for 2030 Final Report is currently being updated for consistency with current DWR delivery reliability estimates, as well as to address supply reliability strategies being implemented or proposed for implementation by the District.) These long-term water planning documents indicate the District has adequate supplies to meet current and projected demands, and supports the determination of surplus and decision to dispose up to 1,000 AF of its SWP Allotment, which is determined to be in excess of the long-term needs of the District's service area. The District has available to it other, more cost-effective sources of water to meet its needs, even in the event of a long-term local drought that coincides with a long-term northern California drought that dramatically affects SWP sources of water.

The proposed project involves no construction or specific, known use of the water, and will not require any changes in land use zoning designations or result in any conflict with an applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over land use within the District's service area, including the City of Carpinteria's General Plan or zoning designations, or the County of Santa Barbara's Comprehensive Plan or zoning designations. Specifically, the Public Services and Facilities Element of the City of Carpinteria General Plan includes four (4) policies (PF-1a through PF-1d) that address domestic water service issues, none of which discuss the disposition of SWP water obtained for Carpinteria that has been determined to be in excess of the long-term needs

of the community; therefore the proposed project is consistent with the City of Carpinteria General Plan. The County of Santa Barbara's Conservation Element includes five (5) general policies that address water resources and distribution; these policies do not address the disposition of a portion of the District's SWP Allotment on water supplies within the County. In addition, the Groundwater Resources Section of the Conservation Element identifies four (4) main goals, as well as multiple policies and action items focusing on the long-term management of groundwater within the County, including the Carpinteria Groundwater Basin. Management of groundwater resources within the basin is under the jurisdiction of the District's Groundwater Management Plan (1996), and as discussed above within Section 3.8(b), *Hydrology and Water Quality*, the project would have no effect on the ongoing management and safe utilization of groundwater resources within the basin. Accordingly, the project would be consistent with the County of Santa Barbara's Comprehensive Plan. Therefore, the project will be consistent with applicable water supply goals and policies and will not result in any direct or cumulative land use impact.

c) The project does not include any construction or specific, known use of the water that could conflict with any applicable habitat conservation or natural community conservation plans within the District's service area. No changes in land use are proposed; therefore, no direct or cumulative impact will occur.

Before actual water use may occur at any recipient site, an appropriate land use permitting authority serving as the CEQA lead agency will review impacts related to land use, including consistency with applicable plans, policies, and regulations at the site, which will include a review of any physical connection or use of CCWA facilities, to the satisfaction and meeting the requirements of CCWA.

Mitigation Measures

None required

3.10 MINERAL RESOURCES

Would the project:	**Potentially Significant Impact**	**Less Than Significant 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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

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

Discussion

a-b) Minerals are defined as any naturally occurring chemical elements or compounds, formed from inorganic processes and organic substances. Mineable minerals are defined as an "ore deposit," meaning a deposit of ore or mineral having a value materially in excess of the cost of developing, mining and processing the mineral and reclaiming the project area. Because no construction or known, specific use of the water is proposed, the project will not result in the loss of availability of a known or locally important mineral resource.

Before actual water use may occur at any recipient site, an appropriate land use permitting authority serving as the CEQA lead agency will review impacts to mineral resources at the site, which will include a review of any physical connection or use of CCWA facilities, to the satisfaction and meeting the requirements of CCWA.

Mitigation Measures

None required

3.11 NOISE

Would the project result in:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant 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 local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Would the project result in:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above level-, existing without the project	☐	☐	☐	☒
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion

a-f) The proposed project involves no construction or specific, known end use of the water. No change in the existing delivery or use of up to 1,000 AF of the District's SWP Allotment will occur with the District's determination of surplus and disposition of this supply, and therefore, no new sources of noise will be introduced or created. There will be no direct or cumulative noise impact within the District's service area.

Before actual water use may occur at any recipient site, an appropriate land use permitting authority serving as the CEQA lead agency will review noise impacts from construction and operation at the site, which will include a review of any physical connection or use of CCWA facilities, to the satisfaction and meeting the requirements of CCWA.

Mitigation Measures

None required

3.12 POPULATION AND HOUSING

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant 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)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion

a) The proposed project does not involve construction of new homes or businesses and does not include construction or extension of any new, potentially growth-inducing infrastructure such as roads or water conveyance facilities. Because it is not known whether and to whom the water will be sold, it is too speculative at this time to discuss potential impacts associated with the future use of the water by another entity, including construction of any new physical infrastructure or improvements to existing facilities that may be required for delivery of water. Accordingly, the project will not induce population growth directly or indirectly within the District's service area.

b-c) The project will not displace housing or people, or require the construction of replacement housing elsewhere.

Before actual water use may occur at any recipient site, an appropriate land use permitting authority serving as the CEQA lead agency will review impacts on population and housing, including any potential growth-inducing impacts at the site, which will include a review of any physical connection or use of CCWA facilities, to the satisfaction and meeting the requirements of CCWA.

Mitigation Measures

None required

3.13 PUBLIC SERVICES

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:				
i. Fire protection?	☐	☐	☐	☒
ii. Police protection?	☐	☐	☐	☒
iii. Schools?	☐	☐	☐	☒
iv. Parks?	☐	☐	☐	☒
v. Other public facilities?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion

a-i, ii, iii, iv, v) The proposed project involves no construction or specific, known end use of the water that could result in any increase in the demand for fire or police protection, emergency medical services, schools, parks, or other public services. No new or physically altered facilities for the continued provision of public services within the District's service area will be required. Therefore, no direct or cumulative impacts will occur.

Before actual water use may occur at any recipient site, an appropriate land use permitting authority serving as the CEQA lead agency will review impacts on public services at the site, which will include a review of any physical connection or use of CCWA facilities, to the satisfaction and meeting the requirements of CCWA.

Mitigation Measures

None required

3.14 RECREATION

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant 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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion

a) The proposed project does not involve construction of housing or other facility that could result in an increase in the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks. Any future end use of the SWP water is speculative. Before the water may be used, any future and yet unknown project would be subject to CEQA. Therefore, the District's determination of surplus and disposition of up to 1,000 AF of its SWP Allotment would have no direct or indirect impacts on recreational facilities.

b) The project will not require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities in the area.

Before actual water use may occur at any recipient site, an appropriate land use permitting authority serving as the CEQA lead agency will review impacts on recreation at the site, which will include a review of any physical connection or use of CCWA facilities, to the satisfaction and meeting the requirements of CCWA.

Mitigation Measures

None required

3.15 TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Cause an increase in traffic which is substantial in relation to the existing traffic load and capacity of the street system (i.e., result in a substantial increase in either the number of vehicle trips, the volume to capacity ratio on roads, or congestion at intersections)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Exceed, either individually or cumulatively, a level of service standard established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Result in inadequate emergency access?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Result in inadequate parking capacity?	☐	☐	☐	☒
g) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation (e.g., bus turnouts, bicycle racks)?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion

a-g) The project involves no new construction or specific, known end use of the water. No changes in the existing delivery or use of the District's SWP Allotment within their service

area will occur. The District's determination of surplus and disposition of up to 1,000 AF of its SWP Allotment will not alter existing patterns of traffic, or otherwise conflict with existing roadway networks. Therefore, there will be no direct or cumulative impacts on transportation or traffic.

Before actual water use may occur at any recipient site, an appropriate land use permitting authority serving as the CEQA lead agency will review impacts on transportation and traffic at the site, which will include a review of any physical connection or use of CCWA facilities, to the satisfaction and meeting the requirements of CCWA.

Mitigation Measures

None required

3.16 UTILITIES AND SERVICES SYSTEMS

Would the project:	**Potentially Significant Impact**	**Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less Than Significant Impact**	**No Impact**
a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
e) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the projects projected demand in addition to the providers existing commitments?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the projects solid waste disposal needs?	☐	☐	☐	☒
g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion

a) The project involves no new construction or specific, known end use of the water. The approval of the project will not include or require any new connections to the existing sewer system within the District's service area and will have no impact on existing wastewater treatment systems.

b) The project does not involve construction or expansion of any water or wastewater structure. No changes to the existing delivery and use of the District's SWP Allocation or any other source of water supply within the District service area will occur.

c) The project involves no new construction and, therefore, will not generate additional runoff or require or result in the construction or expansion of existing stormwater drainage facilities.

d) The project is not a development project requiring a water supply. Therefore no impact to the District's water supply sources will occur. The District's determination of surplus and disposition of up to 1,000 AF of SWP Allotment will not affect the District's ability to meet current or future water demands, and would not result in changes to the District's existing use of groundwater or Cachuma Project water supplies. The District has completed water demand and supply analyses that indicate it has other, more cost-effective sources of water (than use of its full SWP supply) to meet its existing and future needs, even in the event of a long-term local drought.

e) See discussion under "a" and "b" above.

f-g) The project will not generate any solid waste because no new construction is proposed, and will require no changes in current operations, including delivery or use of District water supplies identified. No impacts related to solid waste will occur.

Before actual water use may occur at any recipient site, an appropriate land use permitting authority serving as the CEQA lead agency will review impacts on utilities and service systems at the site, which will include a review of any physical connection or use of CCWA facilities, to the satisfaction and meeting the requirements of CCWA.

Mitigation Measures

None required

3.17 MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

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

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion

The analysis in this Initial Study indicates that there will be no physical impacts on the environment of the District's service area as a result of project approval.

Before actual water use may occur at any recipient site, an appropriate land use permitting authority serving as the CEQA lead agency will review all potentially significant environmental impacts at the site, which will include a review of any physical connection or use of CCWA facilities, to the satisfaction and meeting the requirements of CCWA.

a) There will be no significant impact on the quality of the environment, or on biological or cultural resources as a result of project approval.

b) As discussed throughout this Initial Study, the project will have no impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable. The District is currently assessing the feasibility and conceptual planning of potential service area reorganization with Montecito Water District (MWD), which may result in increased District water demands of up to 200 AFY should the reorganization be approved by the District, MWD, the Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO), and affected customers. As shown in Tables 1 through 4 in the Project Description, the District will maintain a water supply surplus greater than 200 AFY through 2030, even with the potential disposition of 1,000 AF (cumulative) of SWP Allotment during single or multiple dry year drought conditions. Further, the "Final Water Reliability Strategies for 2030 Addendum" (Kennedy/Jenks Consultants 2009) indicates that even with more conservative delivery reductions anticipated in SWP supply, the District is able to accommodate the potential increase in service area demands. Potential reorganization is shown to be accommodated within current planning estimates. Accordingly, the cumulative impact of increased service area demands in combination with the disposition of up to 1,000 AF (cumulative) of SWP Allotment on the District's water supply is considered less than significant.

   The relationship of the proposed project to the SWP and other plans, programs, and actions are discussed specifically within section 2.4 and section 3.9, and generally throughout all resource analyses within section 3.

c) The project will have no substantial adverse effects on human beings because the project would have no direct or indirect environmental effects.

Section 4: References, Contacts and Preparers of the Initial Study and Negative Declaration

The following information sources have been referenced in preparation of this IS/ND, and will be made available for review upon request at the District offices located at 1301 Santa Ynez Avenue, in Carpinteria:

California Department of Conservation, Division of Land Resource Protection. Farmland Mapping & Monitoring Program. Santa Barbara County Important Farmland Map 2004. December 2005.

California Department of Water Resources (DWR). *The State Water Project Delivery Reliability Report 2007*. August 2008.

Carpinteria, City of. Municipal Code, Title 14, Zoning. Updated through August 11, 2008.

_____. General Plan/Local Coastal Land Use Plan & Environmental Impact Report. State Clearinghouse No. 1997121111. 2003.

Carpinteria Valley Water District (CVWD). *Urban Water Management Plan 2005 Update*. July 2007.

_____. *Water Supply and Demand Analysis Final Report*. February 2006.

_____. *Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan*. April 28, 2004.

Fugro West, Inc. "Carpinteria Groundwater Basin, Annual Report for 2008." July 20, 2009.

Kennedy/Jenks Consultants. "Final Water Reliability Strategies Report for 2030 Addendum." August 2009.

_____. *Water Reliability Strategies for 2030 Final Report.* February 2006.

Personal communication. 2009. Charles Hamilton, General Manager, CVWD.

Santa Barbara, County of. Municipal Code, Chapter 35, Land Use & Development Code. Published May 2008, updated through August 2008.

_____. Comprehensive General Plan Land Use Element. Adopted 1980, updated through 2006.

_____. Comprehensive General Plan Conservation Element. Adopted 1979, updated through 2003.

_____. Comprehensive General Plan Conservation Element – Groundwater Resources Section. Adopted 1994, updated through 2003.

4.1 Agencies and Persons Consulted

Carpinteria Valley Water District (CVWD)

Charles B. Hamilton, General Manager

Robert McDonald, District Engineer

Alex Keuper, PhD, Administrative Analyst

Myers, Widders, Gibson, Jones & Schneider, LLP

Katherine E. Stone, Esq.

Price, Postel & Parma LLP

C.E. Chip Wulllbrandt, Esq.

Susan M. Basham, Esq.

Brownstein, Hyatt, Farber, Schreck, LLP

Steven A. Amerikaner, Esq., consultant to Central Coast Water Authority (CCWA)

4.2 Preparers of the Initial Study/Negative Determination

Kennedy/Jenks Consultants

Alison Evans, AICP

Meredith Clement

Brad Milner