

University of California Santa Cruz
Marine Science Campus
Specific Resource Plan Phase 1A
Addendum #2 to the Coastal Long Range Development Plan
Environmental Impact Report

Prepared By:

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**Addendum #2 and Supporting Environmental Assessment to the Coastal Long-Range
Development Plan EIR**

**Specific Resource Plan, Phase 1A (Vegetation Management for Habitat Enhancement and
Restoration), Younger Lagoon Reserve Terrace Lands**

I. PROJECT INFORMATION

1. Project title:

Specific Resource Plan, Phase 1A (Vegetation Management for Habitat Enhancement and Restoration), Younger Lagoon Reserve Terrace Lands, UCSC Marine Science Campus

2. Lead agency name and address:

The Regents of the University of California
1111 Franklin Street
Oakland, CA

3. Contact person and phone number:

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4. Project location:

UC Santa Cruz Marine Science Campus, Santa Cruz, California

5. Project sponsor's name and address:

(See #3)

6. Custodian of the administrative record for this project (if different from response to item 3 above.):

UC Santa Cruz Physical Planning and Construction

7. Identification of previous EIRs relied upon for tiering purposes (including all applicable LRDP and project EIRs) and address where a copy is available for inspection.)

1) UCSC Marine Science Campus CLRDP EIR, September 2004, SCH #2001112014.

2) Addendum # 1 to the CLRDP EIR, November 2006.

Both documents are available at the office of UC Santa Cruz Physical Planning and Construction, Barn G, UC Santa Cruz main campus, 1156 High Street, Santa Cruz, CA 95064

II. PURPOSE OF THIS ADDENDUM

The 2004 Coastal Long Range Development Plan (CLRDP) for the University of California, Santa Cruz's (UCSC's) Marine Sciences Campus includes a Resource Management Plan (RMP) that sets goals and objectives for habitat restoration and enhancement in the areas of the Marine Science Campus that are protected from development. The RMP—which was approved previously as part of the CLRDP by both the UC Regents and by the California Coastal Commissions—prescribes

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the types and locations of habitat restoration and enhancement activities that will be carried out on these lands. The RMP also calls for preparation of a series of Specific Resource Plans, to further describe the timing and conduct of specific activities through which RMP goals and objectives will be met, in successive phases, during the term of the CLRDP. The RMP was described and analyzed in the 2004 CLRDP EIR, a 2006 Addendum #1 to that EIR, and in the Coastal Commission's November 2007 and March 2008 staff reports and findings (hereinafter, referred to collectively, as "the CLRDP EIR").

The SRP, Phase 1, dated June 1, 2010, defines the implementation activities through which the previously-approved RMP will be carried out, for initial restoration and enhancement of habitats over about one-third of campus natural areas (i.e. areas outside of defined development zones on the Marine Science Campus) during the first seven years of the CLRDP program. SRP Phase 1 expands upon the adopted Resource Management Plan previously analyzed in the CLRDP, in that it defines the locations at which restoration and habitat enhancement work would be carried out and the specific methods that would be used to remove weeds and establish new plantings. However, SRP Phase 1 does not include any elements that were not contemplated in the RMP as previously analyzed.

Phase 1 is divided into two sub-phases for purposes of environmental analysis. Phase 1A would consist of removal of invasive non-native plants and hand planting to improve the habitat mosaic over an area of about 16 acres of the campus natural areas. Phase 1B would propose minor hydrologic modifications to improve wetland functioning and enhance plant and wildlife habitat in wetlands W1 and W2. Phase 1A is proposed for immediate implementation. Phase 1B wetland work would be subject to Clean Water Act and other permitting, and related agency consultation regarding potential effects to California red-legged frogs. The extent of Phase 1B wetland work and exactly how it would be carried out cannot be determined prior to this consultation. For this reason, SRP Phase 1B will be considered in a separate CEQA document, which will be prepared during the course of and with input from agency consultation.

This Addendum #2 to the CLRDP FEIR describes and analyzes the potential environmental effects of the specific activities that would implement Phase 1A of the SRP, involving habitat restoration under and consistent with the RMP. Analysis provided in this addendum augments the analysis of the RMP that was included in the CLRDP EIR, CLRDP EIR Addendum #1, and the November 2007 and March 2008 Coastal Commission staff reports and findings made as part of the Commission's CEQA certified regulatory program, all of which were previously approved and accepted by The Regents or, through delegated authority, by the Executive Vice President of the Board of Regents.

This addendum was prepared in accordance with CEQA to inform the University's consideration and action on Phase 1A of the proposed Specific Resource Plan. The purpose of this addendum is to provide additional detail on RMP implementation, and to evaluate whether the presence of changed circumstances or new information since The Board of Regents of the University of California (The Regents) adopted the 2004 CLRDP and certified the 2004 CLRDP FEIR in September 2004, triggers the need for the preparation of a subsequent EIR as described under "Project Approvals and Permits", below.

CLRDP RMP Implementation Measure 3.2.10 specifies that the University must file a Notice of Impending Development (NOID) with the California Coastal Commission for SRP Phase 1 habitat restoration and enhancement work within one year of CLRDP certification, which occurred in

January 2009. This addendum provides CEQA compliance for Phase 1A of the SRP and the anticipated filing of the required NOID. It is anticipated that a separate NOID will be filed for Phase 1B when project plans for this phase of work are finalized through regulatory agency consultation and following the preparation of additional CEQA documentation.

III. PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

Project Location

The location of the proposed SRP Phase 1A project is UCSC's Marine Science Campus, specifically, 16 acres of the Terrace Lands within the Younger Lagoon Reserve (Figure 1, below). The relationship between the campus development areas, the Younger Lagoon Reserve and the Terrace Lands is detailed below.

Background: Relationship between the CLRDP RMP and SRP Phase 1

The proposed project is the implementation of Phase 1A of a Specific Resource Plan (SRP) for the restoration of natural habitat within Younger Lagoon Reserve (YLR) on the UCSC Marine Sciences Campus (MSC). YLR was established in 1987, as one of the 36 reserves that make up the University of California Natural Reserve System of protected natural lands available for university-level instruction, research, and public outreach. The proposed restoration is the first phase of implementation of a Resource Management Plan, one element of UCSC's Coastal Long Range Development Plan (CLRDP) for the MSC. Under the CLRDP, all "natural areas" outside of the Campus Development Zone on the MSC are to be incorporated into YLR, restored, and preserved in perpetuity. The approximately 47 acres of natural areas outside of the development zone on the Marine Science Campus were incorporated into YLR in July 2008, bringing the size of the reserve to approximately 72 acres. These natural areas added to YLR are collectively referred to as the Terrace Lands. The CLRDP Resource Management Plan (RMP) outlines parameters for the restoration, enhancement, and management of biological and open space resources on the Terrace Lands. Conceptually, the RMP provides the initial framework for planned habitat improvements. The RMP will be implemented through development and execution of a series of Specific Resource Plans, developed under the guidance of a Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC). The RMP organizes restoration and enhancement efforts into two seven-year phases and one six-year phase. Each phase encompasses restoration and enhancement of the natural habitat on approximately one-third of campus natural areas on the Terrace Lands. The SRPs through which habitat restoration and enhancement are to be carried out are to be designed to meet the goals and performance standards set forth in the RMP; however, each SRPs may adapt these goals and performance standards to address the physical and ecological conditions existing at the time the program is implemented, and as appropriate to the then-current understandings of biological and ecological processes, and approaches to habitat re-vegetation, restoration, and enhancement. With approximately 47 acres outside of the development zone to be restored over the next 20 years, approximately 16 acres—or about one-third of the area overall—will be restored during each of the three SRP phases. SRP Phase 1 (June 1, 2010) addresses the first seven-year phase of RMP implementation. In the concluding year of the first 7-year phase of restoration, a second SRP will



Figure 1. Campus Development Zones and YLR Terrace Lands.

be written to direct Phase 2 of the restoration effort (years 7-14) and, during year 14, the final SRP will be written for restoration Phase 3 (years 14-21).

The project description below outlines all the envisioned elements of SRP Phase 1, and provides detailed description of SRP Phase 1A, which is the subject of this addendum. SRP Phase 1A activities would be carried out independent of the approval of SRP Phase 1B. SRP Phase 1B, which proposes hydrologic modifications to wetlands W1 and W2, will be further defined through agency consultations and will be subject of further CEQA analysis and subsequent approval, when the potential impacts of wetlands alterations can be analyzed at an appropriate level of specificity. This Addendum #2 addresses the potential environmental effects of vegetation management for habitat restoration and enhancement under both phases of the SRP. Phase 1A is analyzed in detail herein; Phase 1B is analyzed to the extent known at this time.

Project Objectives

The goal of restoration efforts on the Terrace Lands is to create and enhance a mosaic of coastal habitats. Such a mosaic provides substantial ecosystem services, including the preservation of biodiversity, provision of habitat for special status species, and buffering of stormwater runoff. These habitats include coastal bluff, coastal prairie, seasonal wetlands, forested wetlands and grasslands. Additionally, because the project site is a UC Natural Reserve, restoration efforts focused on native flora and fauna will provide research opportunities to guide future restoration in similar habitats and offer unique opportunities for researchers, students, and the public to participate in and observe restoration, and to use the reserve as an outdoor classroom and living laboratory. The overarching objective of the proposed SRP Phase 1 is to meet the CLRDP RMP habitat restoration and enhancement success criteria for one-third of the Terrace Lands. The SRP also includes the following specific objectives:

- 1) In coyote brush scrub-grassland areas, increase native plant species richness and percent cover and decrease non-native plant cover.
- 2) In non-native grassland areas, increase native grass species and decrease non-native plant cover.
- 3) In coastal bluff habitat, increase native plant species richness and percent cover and decrease non-native plant cover.
- 4) Within the central areas of wetlands W4 and W5 (delineated in the CLRDP RMP), increase native plant species richness and percent cover and decrease non-native plant cover.
- 5) In wetland buffers, increase native plant species richness and percent cover and decrease non-native plant cover.
- 6) Manage the hydrology of wetlands W1 and W2 to increase the cover of native wetland plant species, potentially enhance breeding habitat for amphibians, maintain raptor foraging habitat, improve the quality of water flowing to YLR, and create a continuous north-south area for wildlife movement to YLR.
- 7) Control priority-one weeds (non-native invasives) throughout the Terrace Lands.

Phase 1A of the SRP focuses on those goals related to removal of non-native plants and plantings to improve native habitats, but would not include topographic or hydrological modifications to improve wetland functioning. These aspects of the Phase 1 plan would be addressed by implementation of Phase 1B, which would be subject to subsequent approvals.

Project Description

SRP Phase 1A would focus on enhancement of six habitat areas within the Terrace Lands: coyote-brush scrub-grassland, grassland, and coastal bluff scrub expansion (Figure 2). Phase 1A also would include hand planting in central wetland habitat in wetlands W4 and W5 (Figure 3), consistent and implementing the goals set forth in the previously-approved RMP. Phase 1A also addresses control and removal of Priority 1 weeds throughout the Terrace Lands. About 16 acres of the Terrace Lands would be subject to restoration during Phase 1; enhancement and protection of vegetation in other natural areas of the Terrace Lands will also take place as opportunities arise. The following sections describe the proposed activities within each area that would take place during SRP Phase 1A and the envisioned SRP Phase 1B.

SRP Phase 1A

Coyote Brush Scrub-Grassland Areas

During Phase 1A coyote brush scrub-grassland will be protected and enhanced, over the approximately 11 acres where coyote brush is already patchily distributed (Figure 2). Vegetation in these areas currently is dominated by non-native grasses and coyote brush. The enhancement efforts will focus on filling in grassy interstitial spaces between existing coyote brush plants and patches in the middle and lower terrace with coyote brush and other shrub species. Native grasses will also be planted to create patches of native grassland within the Coyote Brush Scrub-Grassland areas. The SRP does not propose any changes in the topography and/or hydrology of these areas.

Grasslands

Phase 1A would include restoration of native grassland throughout the Terrace Lands, but would focus primarily on restoration of native grasslands in wetland buffer areas. Native grasses would be planted in relatively dense patches throughout approximately 2 acres of wetland buffers around wetlands W4 and W5. The intent is to increase coverage of native grass species and decrease non-native plant cover. It is anticipated that native shrubs also will scatter throughout these areas through natural recruitment. SRP Phase 1 does not propose any changes in topography and/or hydrology in these areas.

Coastal Bluff Expansion

Vegetation within the coastal bluff area currently is dominated by ice plant and non-native grasses. The coastal bluff scrub area currently covers approximately 1.5 acre. SRP Phase 1A restoration within coastal bluff habitat would focus on increasing native plant species richness and percent cover and decreasing non-native plant cover within the coastal bluff scrub, and increasing the width of this area, from bluff edge, to 100 feet. SRP Phase 1A would not alter topography and/or hydrology in these areas. It is anticipated that improvements to an existing overlook on the coastal bluff--a separate project that would implement a CLRDP requirement—would be constructed early in SRP Phase 1.

Wetland Willow

The proposed wetland willow restoration area is an approximately 1-acre area at the top of the eastern arm of Younger Lagoon (Figures 2 and 3) that encompasses Wetland W6 and its buffer. This area is currently dominated by non-native grasses and willow. Under the proposed SRP Phase 1A, native willow, grasses, and shrubs would be hand planted in these areas, above the ordinary

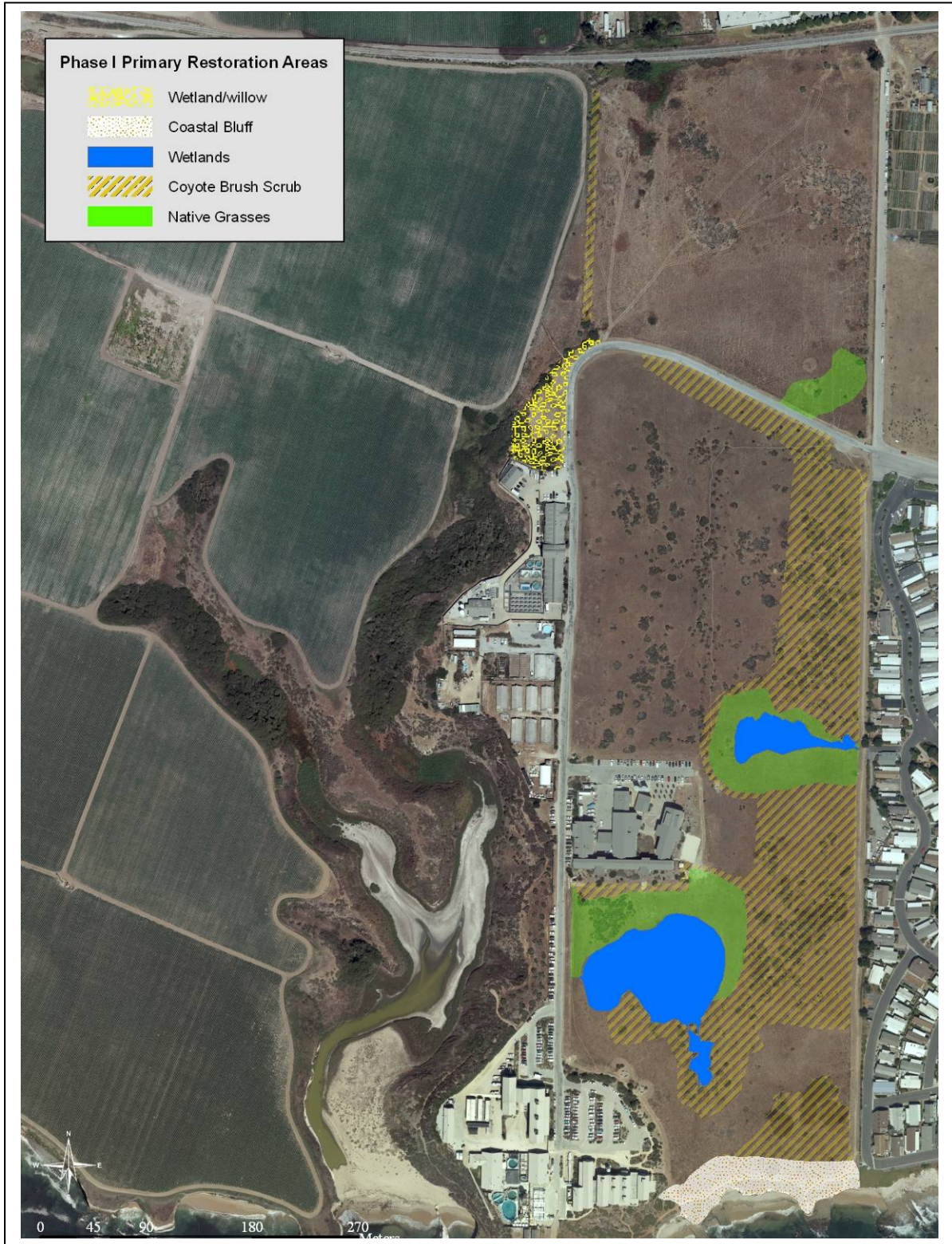


Figure 2. Phase 1A Primary Restoration Areas



Figure 3. Younger Lagoon Reserve Wetlands and Wetland Buffers

high water mark of the drainage channel (which has been determined to be Waters of the United States).

Wetland Buffers

Wetland buffers (Figure 3) represent prescribed distances from wetland edges (100 ft for all wetlands with the exception of W5, which has a 150 ft buffer), within which development activity would not occur. During SRP Phase 1A, primary restoration efforts in wetland buffers would focus on approximately 1 acre of buffer area- in buffers W4 and W5; however, other buffer areas also would be planted. The wetland buffer areas are currently vegetated primarily in non-native grasses, coyote brush, Douglas' baccharis, and willow. Soil conditions within and among wetland buffer areas differ greatly and thus significantly influence the potential plant species mix, which would vary from wetland to wetland. Restoration efforts in wetland buffers would focus on increasing native plant species richness and percent cover and decreasing non-native plant cover, adhering to interim and long-term goals of the RMP for restoration of ruderal, coyote brush scrub-grassland, and native grassland. In order to achieve the goal of "insulating" wetland habitat from physical and visual noise and intrusion by people, shrubs would be planted near the outer edge of the wetland buffer areas. No changes in topography and/or hydrology in the wetland buffers are proposed.

"Living Fence" Buffer along Younger Ranch Boundary

Presently, the agricultural land to the west of Wetland W1 is not being farmed and thus serves to augment the defined buffer for Wetland W1. It is possible that the unfarmed lands on the adjacent parcel may be put back into production in the future, which effectively would diminish the extent of the undeveloped buffer to the west of W1. SRP Phase 1A would include replanting of the narrow area between the western margin of W1 and the eastern margin of the adjacent Younger Ranch with native shrubs. This would provide a "living fence" between the wetland area and the agricultural land to the west, which would maintain an effective buffer for this wetland even in the event of agricultural development to the west. This SRP Phase 1 element is in addition to the low fence that would be constructed on the property line in conjunction with the first development project under the CLRDP, to implement CLRDP General Mitigation Measure 4.2-1.

Priority One Weed Removal

During SRP Phase 1A, all Priority 1 weeds (Table 1) would be controlled as they are detected, throughout the Terrace Lands. The proposed SRP Phase 1 assigns Priority 1 weed status to exotic (non-native) plants that are large in stature, slow-spreading, and capable of invading and out-competing native plants in established plant communities. On the MSC these include Jubata grass, Monterey cypress, cape ivy, panic veldgrass, fennel, French broom, Harding grass, Monterey pine, and Himalayan blackberry. Discrete patches and scattered individuals of Priority 1 weeds are located throughout YLR Terrace Lands and MSC. Medium- and low-priority weeds will not be controlled until active restoration projects are taking place at a specific site.

Removal techniques for Priority 1 weeds may include hand pulling/ mechanical control, winching, clipping / weed whacking, flaming, solarization by laying down black agricultural plastic, burning, grazing, and herbicide application. Mature Monterey cypress and Monterey pine would be controlled by cutting the above-ground material from the root. Seedlings would be controlled by hand pulling and/or digging. When hand removal is employed, soil may be raked after removal of above-ground material to expose and remove any remaining roots or stolons. All herbicide application would follow California Department of Pesticide Regulation (CaDPR) regulations and

would be done by a CaDPR qualified applicator. Herbicides would be chosen based on the target weed and surrounding habitat (e.g. species-specific targeted applications). Only registered aquatic herbicides would be used in wetland areas. All applications would be done by hand. Due to their potential to re-invade, all Priority 1 weeds with viable propagules would either be solarized and composted on site or bagged after removal and disposed of offsite. Some Priority 1 weed control activities would be ongoing throughout the year. Other activities would be restricted to the winter and spring months. Exact timing would be dependent on soil moisture conditions and seed-set.

Table 1. Known Non-Native Weeds on YLR Terrace Lands and Adjacent Lands

<i>Common Name</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>Priority Rating* for Removal</i>
Blackwood acacia	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	W
Everblooming acacia	<i>Acacia retinodes</i>	W
Crofton weed	<i>Ageratina adenophora</i>	W
European beachgrass	<i>Ammophila arenaria</i>	W
Giant reed	<i>Arundo donax</i>	W
Mediterranean Linseed	<i>Bellardia trixago</i>	W
Portuguese Broom	<i>Cytisus multiflorus</i>	W
Scotch broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	W
Purple awned wallaby grass	<i>Danthonia pilosa</i>	W
Pepperweed	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	W
Yellow parentucellia	<i>Parentucellia viscosa</i>	W
Fountain grass	<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>	W
Spanish broom	<i>Spartium junceum</i>	W
Ice plant	<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	1
Jubata grass	<i>Cortaderia jubata</i>	1
Monterey cypress	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	1
Cape ivy	<i>Delairea odorata</i>	1
Panic veldgrass	<i>Ehrharta erecta</i>	1
Fennel	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	1
French broom	<i>Genista monspessulana</i>	1
Harding grass	<i>Phalaris aquatica</i>	1
Monterey pine	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	1
Himalayan blackberry	<i>Rubus discolor</i>	1
Wild oat	<i>Avena barbata</i>	2
Oat	<i>Avena fatua</i>	2
Common mustard	<i>Brassica rapa</i>	2
Rescue grass	<i>Bromus catharticus</i>	2

Table 1. Known Non-Native Weeds on YLR Terrace Lands and Adjacent Lands

<i>Common Name</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>Priority Rating* for Removal</i>
Ripgut brome	<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	2
Soft chess	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	2
Italian thistle	<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>	2
Bull thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	2
Bermuda grass	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	2
Poison hemlock	<i>Conium maculatum</i>	2
Black mustard	<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i>	2
Velvet grass	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	2
Farmer's foxtail	<i>Hordeum murinum</i> ssp. <i>leporinum</i>	2
Prickly lettuce	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	2
Wild lettuce	<i>Lactuca virosa</i>	2
Italian ryegrass	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>	2
Perennial ryegrass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	2
Mallow	<i>Malva parviflora</i>	2
Sourgrass	<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	2
Bristly ox-tongue	<i>Picris echioides</i>	2
Rabbitsfoot grass	<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i>	2
Wild radish	<i>Raphanus sativus</i>	2
Curly dock	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	2
Prickly sow thistle	<i>Sonchus asper</i>	2
Sow thistle	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	2
Scarlet pimpernel	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	3
Pineapple weed	<i>Chamomilla suaveolens</i>	3
Lambs quarters	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	3
Nettle-leaved goosefoot	<i>Chenopodium murale</i>	3
Brass buttons	<i>Cotula coronopifolia</i>	3
Filaree	<i>Erodium moschatum</i>	3
Cut-leaved geranium	<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	3
Rough cat's ear	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	3
Loosestrife	<i>Lythrum hyssopifolium</i>	3
Bur clover	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	3
Cut-leaved plantain	<i>Plantago coronopus</i>	3
English plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	3

Table 1. Known Non-Native Weeds on YLR Terrace Lands and Adjacent Lands

<i>Common Name</i>	<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>Priority Rating* for Removal</i>
Annual bluegrass	<i>Poa annua</i>	3
Common knotweed	<i>Polygonum arenastrum</i>	3
Sheep sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	3
Common groundsel	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	3
Chickweed	<i>Stellaria media</i>	3
Rattail fescue	<i>Vulpia myuros</i>	3

Notes: *Priority rating:

- W. Watch List. These weeds are currently undetected at YLR Terrace Lands but are known to exist on nearby lands. Reserve staff will actively patrol for these weeds and eliminate them as soon as they are detected as part of YLR's Early Detection Rapid Response (EDRR) program (outlined in SRP 3).
1. High priority. These weeds are capable of invading and out-competing native plants in established plant communities. They are typically large stature, slow spreading perennial or biennials. Effective removal techniques for these weeds are generally well documented, and reserve staff will actively work to eliminate these weeds from YLR Terrace Lands. Once eliminated, on-going monitoring for reemergence of these weeds will take place in conjunction with patrols for Watch List weeds.
 2. Medium priority. These weeds are mostly biennial or annual and are ubiquitous on YLR Terrace Lands. They are typically smaller in stature than Priority 1 weeds and more difficult to control. Weed control efforts for Priority 2 weeds will take place in conjunction with active restoration projects (e.g. planting), but P2 weeds are not expected to be eliminated from YLR Terrace Lands.
 3. Low priority. These weeds are mostly annuals and are ubiquitous on YLR Terrace Lands. They are typically smaller in stature than Priority 1 weeds and more difficult to control. While many can effectively compete with native plants once they are established, they typically do not aggressively push out native plants. Most are commonly associated with native and non-native grasses and forbs in grasslands. Incidental weed control efforts for Priority 3 weeds may take place in conjunction with active restoration projects (e.g. planting), but P3 weeds are not expected to be eliminated from YLR Terrace Lands.

Source: Modified from John Gilcrest and Associates and Environmental Hydrology 1998.

Planting

Native plantings would be used throughout the SRP Phase 1 area, during Phase 1A, to replace non-natives that are removed, improve plant cover as appropriate, and enhance native habitats. The proposed planting palette is made up exclusively of native taxa that are appropriate to the habitat and region. Seed and/or vegetative propagules would be obtained from local natural habitats so as to protect the genetic makeup of natural populations. Horticultural varieties would not be used.

Planting density would be approximately 12 to 36 inches (30 to 90 cm) on center, depending on species. Smaller stature plants would be grouped and spaced closer together, while larger stature plants would be spaced further apart. In general, plants would be placed in non-linear arrangements to mimic plant distribution patterns observed in nature. All planting would be done by hand and ground disturbance would be limited to individual holes for the plants. Supplies would be brought to each area using a pickup truck or gas powered mule. Motor vehicle use would be limited primarily on the existing perimeter trail and to days when the soil is dry. Planting would begin after the first winter rains.

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Seeds would be collected from local sources and grown by UCSC staff and students at the UCSC Arboretum, UCSC Teaching Greenhouses, and YLR, or by local restoration contractors.

Erosion control

The proposed removal of ice plant, a Priority 1 plant, along the bluff edge would expose bare soil areas temporarily, while new plantings are established. Biodegradable silt fencing would be installed along the bluff edge after ice plant removal, and the new plants would be mulched to control erosion while vegetation is re-established. Because the Terrace Lands are essentially flat and the restoration efforts would entail minimal ground disturbance, erosion is not likely to be a concern elsewhere in the area. However, Reserve staff would visually inspect all areas for bare ground following planting or weeding efforts and after storm events, and would install erosion control materials such as wood-chip mulch, jute netting, or other similar materials, as needed to prevent erosion.

Irrigation

Ideally, plant installation would commence after the first winter rain and end well before the rains stop, ensuring that plants are naturally watered in and established before the summer dry period. However, if observations indicate that supplemental irrigation is needed, plants would be watered using one or all of the following methods: application using a water truck, drip hose, and/or overhead sprinkling. Water would be obtained from existing MSC infrastructure. Supplemental irrigation is likely to be needed only in the summer and fall months in the first year after planting. Because the soil generally is dry during those months, the potential for disturbance, damage, and erosion as the result of water vehicle traffic is low. If vehicle (water truck) application is used, vehicles would be restricted to the perimeter of the terrace, along the paved road and a fire break maintained by the campus. If needed, temporary drip hoses and sprinklers would be installed above ground by hand and run off of existing water lines. All irrigation materials would be removed as soon as the vegetation is established.

Interpretive and Protective Signage

Signage would be placed throughout the Terrace Lands during Phase 1, to interpret restoration projects and research to the public. Signs or minimal low fencing also could be installed along active restoration areas adjacent to public trails to protect new plantings. All signage and fencing would be designed to comply with CLRDP design standards (CLRDP, Chapter 6) to avoid visual impacts while also providing the maximal public access consistent with restoration.

Research Activities

SRP Phase 1 also may include manipulative experiments focused on evaluating various restoration strategies and techniques (as described in SRP Phase 1, p 8). The objective of these experiments will be to identify the most effective strategies for habitat restoration that meets the goals of the RMP.

Remediation (Plant Maintenance and Replacement)

It is anticipated that initial plant mortality would likely be in the 10% to 40% range due to wildlife browsing, desiccation, and/or accidental trampling (by volunteers during planting and monitoring). Plants would be installed at relatively high densities to provide an allowance for plant mortality. If mortality is lower than anticipated, plants would be thinned as necessary to ensure successful growth and reproduction and future planting densities would be adjusted. If a particular planting

effort fails, plants would be replanted that season, or the following year if failure occurs after the planting season.

Monitoring Program

The proposed SRP Phase 1 includes a monitoring program to evaluate whether success criteria for native plant cover and richness are being met. Hydrological monitoring would include monitoring of water levels in each major wetland, mapping the area with water at the ground surface, collecting soil samples from the wetlands, and collecting rainfall data. In addition, spring season vegetation monitoring would be conducted in coyote brush shrub-grassland, grassland, coastal bluff, willow riparian and ruderal areas in years 1, 4 and 7; and ten permanent photo points around the project area would be photomonitored annually. Results from the monitoring efforts will be included in reports that will be submitted by December 31st of each year to UC Santa Cruz, the California Coastal Commission, and the SAC. A final monitoring report will be submitted to the California Coastal Commission at the end of the final monitoring period of Phase 1. If the final report indicates that the project has been unsuccessful in achieving habitat restoration and enhancement in the subject area, in part or in whole, based on the approved success criteria, then the final report shall identify remediation measures to be implemented to compensate for those portions of the original plan that did not meet the approved success criteria.

SRP Phase 1B

As noted above, Phase 1B of the SRP is described here to the extent it has been developed to date. Implementation details will be subject to agency consultation and permitting and likely will vary, at least in some details, from the conceptual outline provided here. The implementation of SRP Phase 1B would be independent of the implementation of Phase 1A, although results of both would be monitored and reported at the end of SRP Phase 1. Due to the uncertainty related to the Phase 1B elements and implementation criteria it would be too speculative to evaluate the environmental effects of Phase 1B implementation at this time.

Topographic Modification to Reconnect Wetlands 1 and 2

Wetland W1 is essentially a drainage ditch, which was excavated sometime during the agricultural use of the plot to diminish the extent of natural seasonal inundation of active agricultural fields. The ditch is fed by a culvert under the railroad that defines the northern end of the MSC at the upstream end of the ditch, and terminates at a culvert structure just north of the MSC entry road. Wetland W2, adjacent to the east of W1 (see Figure 3, above) and separated from W1 for most of its length by a raised berm, also is supplied by water entering the site through the railroad culvert, but is much more extensive than W1 and is not defined by artificial berms.

The primary focus of SRP Phase 1B would be work in the wetlands W1 and W2 areas to connect the wetlands hydrologically, for hydrologic and habitat improvements as required by the RMP. The intent of the proposed alterations is to remediate historical modifications to site hydrologic function that served to drain wetlands on the site (e.g. the existing W1 drainage ditch), but leave intact and improve past modifications that may have increased the historical extent and duration of wetland inundation (e.g. the entry roadway berm at the south end of W1). It is envisioned that the initial modifications to wetlands W1 and W2 would consist of installation of a temporary, removable water control structure in the culvert at the south (downstream) end of W1 and, potentially, installation of an earthen berm near the upstream end of W1 to increase flows from W1 into W2.

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It is anticipated that management of site hydrology would increase the cover of native wetland plant species, maintain raptor foraging habitat, improve water quality of inputs to YLR, create a continuous north-south corridor across the north end of the MSC for wildlife movement to YLR, and promote infiltration and subsurface storage of winter runoff. An increase in water pooled in W1 and W2 may also provide amphibian breeding habitat by creating small open water pools. Reserve staff would implement the diversions incrementally and monitor the effects of the modifications on hydrology and habitat, during SRP Phase 1B, before designing and installing any permanent diversion structures. If the measures described do not provide the anticipated benefits during Phase 1B, additional design and planning for enhancement of these wetlands will occur during SRP Phase 2.

Central Areas of Wetlands 4 and 5

Restoration within the central areas of wetlands 4 and 5 (Figure 3), with a total of 3 acres, would focus on increasing native plant species richness and percent cover and decreasing non-native plant cover. Activities in these areas would include weed control, enhancement of existing native vegetation with small-scale plantings, and collection of seeds and cuttings for propagation. No alternations to topography and/or hydrology in these wetlands are proposed.

Project Population

One new half-time staff person would be hired to work primarily on the proposed restoration and habitat enhancement work proposed in the SRP. Between two and 18 student assistants and interns would work on the project for up to 15 hours each. One graduate student researcher would work on the project part-time for 10-20 weeks a year, with time divided between the main campus and the Marine Science Campus. Finally, a short-term, seasonal crew of up to 20 non-students would be hired periodically to work full time planting or weeding, for one to two weeks at a time.

IV. PROJECT APPROVALS AND PERMITS

As discussed above, the proposed SRP Phase 1 project consists of activities consistent with the RMP previously approved by the Regents as an element of the CLRDP. The project would implement the habitat restoration program described in the RMP, for the first third of Terrace Lands, during the first seven years of CLRDP implementation. The proposed SRP Phase 1A is subject to approval by the Chancellor of UCSC. In addition, the University must file a Notice of Impending Development (NOID) for the project with the California Coastal Commission, which will determine whether the proposed project is consistent with the previously-approved CLRDP.

Based on the analyses provided below, implementation of SRP Phase 1A, which incorporates as part of the project description relevant CLRDP EIR mitigation and implementation measures (listed in each resource section below), would not result in any new significant environmental impacts, increase the severity of any impacts previously identified in the CLRDP EIR, or cause any environmental effects not previously examined in the CLRDP EIR. Since no effects to any wetlands or special status species are anticipated from the proposed vegetation management work, it also is not anticipated that permits from other public agencies will be required.

Consistency with the CLRDP

The proposed SRP Phase 1A Project responds to the requirement of Implementation Measure 3.2.10, as set forth in the previously-approved CLRDP, to implement the CLRDP Resource Management Plan, and therefore appears to be consistent with the applicable policy objectives and goals of the CLRDP. The project would not result in an increase in campus or community population levels. The project consists of habitat restoration in all areas on the Marine Science

Campus that are outside of the CLRDP-designated development sub areas shown on final CLRDP Figure 5.4 (as approved by the President of the Board of Regents in December 2008 and by the California Coastal Commission in January 2009). As required by the previously-approved CLRDP, these areas have been incorporated into the Younger Lagoon Reserve (YLR). The proposed SRP Phase 1A activities are consistent with the CLRDP land use designations for these areas.

Environmental Analysis of the CLRDP EIR.

The proposed project implements a portion of the Resource Management Plan, which was described and analyzed in the CLRDP EIR as a component of the CLRDP. The Resource Management Plan is incorporated into the Draft CLRDP EIR (January 2004) by reference (page 4.4-53). CLRDP Implementation Measure 3.2.10 requires that the RMP be implemented through a series of Specific Resource Plans, which set forth the timing, specific locations and activities through which the habitat restoration plan set forth in the previously-approved RMP will be implemented. The proposed project, Specific Resource Plan Phase 1A, does not change the previously-approved Resource Management Plan as analyzed in the EIR, but specifies how the vegetation management aspects of the first phase of that plan would be implemented, the areas that would be restored during Phase 1, and the specific techniques that would be used for planting and weed removal,

As described in the CLRDP EIR, implementation of the Resource Management Plan would include the following measures to protect and restore habitat areas on the Marine Science Campus:

- Consolidation, expansion, and enhancement of wetlands in the northern part of the site;
- Protection and enhancement of seasonal wetlands;
- Establishment of a corridor for unimpaired movement of wildlife along the northern boundary of the site;
- Protection of special status species through protection and enhancement of wetland habitats and grassland/scrub-grassland habitats outside of development areas and through other management measures contained in the CLRDP;
- Management of natural areas;
- Development of long-term maintenance and monitoring programs for terrace habitats

Table 4.4-7, on pages 4.4-54 through 4.4.59 of the CLRDP EIR, summarizes applicable CLRDP policies and implementation measures relevant to biological resources, and the performance standards specified in the Resource Management Plan. These policies and implementation measures include those that would be carried out as part of the SRP Phase 1: developing long-term maintenance and monitoring programs for the terrace habitats, and other habitat enhancement measures in accordance with the management measures contained in the CLRDP (Implementation Measure 3.2.8); controlling weeds; promoting the abundance and diversity of native plant species through small-scale plantings (Implementation Measure 3.2.2); protection and enhancement of the non-native grassland, ruderal, coyote brush scrub-grassland, and coastal bluff areas through eliminating highly invasive weeds; controlling lower priority weeds, and promoting the abundance and diversity of native plant species through small-scale plantings (Implementation Measure 3.2.6). Phase 1B of the SRP would focus on integrating the hydrology of Wetlands W1 and W2 (Implementation Measure 3.2.1), and protection and enhancement of the seasonal wetlands by improving surface water flow; and also would include plantings in wetlands W4 and W5. Again, as

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detailed in the project description above, Phase 1A, which is the subject of the current analysis, focuses on vegetation management and would not include any topographic or hydrological modifications or work within wetlands.

The CLRDP EIR was certified by The Regents in September 2004. Subsequently, the University revised the CLRDP in response to direction from the staff of the California Coastal Commission and prepared Addendum #1 to the CLRDP EIR for Regental approval of these changes. Addendum #1 determined that the CLRDP modification since certification of the EIR would not result in new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects. The University approved these revisions in November 2006.

The Coastal Commission subsequently requested a peer review of CLRDP wetland delineations and, based on this review, requested additional changes to wetland boundaries and buffers proposed in the CLRDP. Pursuant to Section 21080.5 of CEQA, the Secretary of Resources has certified the Coastal Commission's review and approval process as the functional equivalent of the environmental review under CEQA. Accordingly, the impacts of these suggested wetland and wetland buffer modifications to the CLRDP were analyzed in the Commission's November 21, 2007 staff report, which concluded that the suggested modifications to the CLRDP would not result in any significant impacts not previously identified in the CLRDP EIR or UCSC's CLRDP Addendum #1, or increase the severity of any previously identified impact. At a subsequent hearing in April 2008, the Commission adopted revised findings and suggested additional CLRDP modifications related to public access and to permanent protection of resource lands, which had been analyzed in a staff report in March 2008. With the inclusion of these suggested November 2007 and March 2008 modifications, the Commission determined in April 2008 that the CLRDP is consistent with the policies of the California Coastal Act and approved the CLRDP, conditional upon UCSC's acceptance of the revised conditions. The campus revised the CLRDP to reflect the Commission's requested November 2007 and March 2008 changes and published the revised CLRDP in December 2008. On December 29, 2008, having reviewed and considered the Commission's November 2007 and March 2008 staff report and April 2008 findings and approval, the Executive Vice President of the Board of Regents, through delegated authority, affirmed the Commission's 2008 findings and accepted the suggested modifications of the CLRDP as a condition of approval of the CLRDP. The California Coastal Commission then certified the December 2008 CLRDP in January 2009.

As discussed above, among the changes included in the approved December 2008 CLRDP, relative to the project analysis in the 2004 EIR and 2006 Addendum #1, were minor adjustments to the boundaries of wetlands and their associated buffers, and to CLRDP development area boundaries. These adjustments slightly altered the area and location of land that would be affected by implementation of the RMP that had been approved as an element of the earlier (2004) version of the CLRDP, but did not affect the overall location, implementation schedule or range of activities previously approved for the RMP. Another change in the certified (2008) CLRDP was inclusion of Implementation Measure (3.14.1), which required the University to diligently pursue the incorporation of open space and natural lands into the UC Natural Reserve System as a permanent addition to the Younger Lagoon UC Natural Reserve. This measure was implemented in July 2008 through incorporation of the 47 acres of lands identified in the CLRDP as "natural lands", located on an area referred to as the Terrace Lands of the Marine Science Campus into the YLR. The incorporation of the 47 acres into the YLR was required by the Commission to ensure the

protection of the lands in perpetuity and does not materially affect the land uses envisioned in the approved CLRDP, or any aspect of implementation of the RMP as previously approved.

V. ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATION

The purpose of the following Environmental Assessment is to determine the appropriate form of environmental review for the proposed SRP Phase 1A Project implementing the RMP approved by the Commission as part of the January 2008 certification of the CLRDP, and to document that determination.

Projects subsequently proposed following certification of the CLRDP must be examined for consistency with the program as described in the CLRDP and with the environmental impact analysis contained in the CLRDP EIR, Addendum #1 and Commission Findings (December 2007 and April 2008). If it is determined that project implementation would result in new significant impacts or a significant increase in previously identified significant impacts, or if new information changes prior significance conclusion or new mitigation measures would be required, a subsequent environmental document is required. As Section 15168(c) of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines (Title 14, California Code of Regulations) states in relevant part:

Subsequent activities in the program must be examined in the light of the program EIR to determine whether an additional environmental document must be prepared....(2) If the agency finds that pursuant to Section 15162, no new effects could occur or no new mitigation measures would be required, the agency can approve the activity as being within the scope of the project covered by the program EIR, and no new environmental document would be required....(4) Where the subsequent activities involve site specific operations, the agency should use a written checklist or similar device to document the evaluation of the site and the activity to determine whether the environmental effects of the operation were covered in the program EIR.

When an EIR has been certified for a project, no additional environmental review is required except as provided for in Section 15162 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines (Title 14, California Code of Regulations, Sections 15000 *et seq*), which sets forth the circumstances under which a project may warrant a Subsequent EIR or Negative Declaration:

- (1) Substantial changes are proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or negative declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects;*
- (2) Substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects; or*
- (3) New information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete or the Negative Declaration was adopted, shows any of the following:*

(A) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR or negative declaration;

(B) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR;

(C) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative; or

(D) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative.

Under Section 15163, a supplement to a certified EIR may be prepared when any of the conditions requiring preparation of a subsequent EIR are met, but only minor additions or changes would be necessary to make the previous EIR adequately apply to the project in the changed situation. Under Section 15164, in cases where only minor technical changes or additions are necessary to make the previous EIR adequately apply to the project and none of the conditions calling for a subsequent or supplemental EIR has occurred, an EIR addendum may be prepared. If none of the above conditions is present, no further environmental review is required.

This Addendum and the following assessment of Environmental Factors Potentially Affected find the Project to be consistent with the CLRDP, certified by the Coastal Commission in January 2009. The assessment below considers changes to the CEQA checklist since certification of the CLRDP EIR and also project refinements, and concludes that the Project would not cause any new significant environmental effects that was not considered in the CLRDP, Addendum #1 and December 2007 and April 2008 Commission findings, nor increase the severity of any impact previously found significant therein, and that no new information of substantial importance, which was not known at the time the CLRDP was certified, has become available. Accordingly, the University has determined that an Addendum to the CLRDP is the appropriate level of environmental review for the Project, and specifically describes the scope of the Project and its impacts in relation to the CLRDP, and provides an analysis under CEQA Guidelines 15162 in the following assessment of Environmental Factors Potentially Affected.

VI. ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project, involving at least one impact that is a "Potentially Significant Impact" as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aesthetics | <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Air Quality |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Biological Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Geology/Soils |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Greenhouse Gas Emissions | <input type="checkbox"/> Hazards & Hazardous Materials | <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrology/Water Quality |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Land Use/Planning | <input type="checkbox"/> Mineral Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Noise |

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Population/Housing

Transportation/Traffic

Public Services

Utilities/Service
Systems

Recreation

Mandatory Findings of
Significance

VII. DETERMINATION: (To be completed by lead agency)

On the basis of the initial evaluation that follows:

- I find that the proposed project could have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" impact on the environment, and that these effects have not been adequately analyzed by an earlier EIR. A TIERED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT will be prepared.

- I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because (1) all potentially significant effects have been addressed adequately in an earlier environmental document pursuant to applicable standards; and (2) all potentially significant effects have been avoided or mitigated to the extent feasible pursuant to that earlier environmental document, including mitigation measures that are incorporated into the proposed project; and (3) the project does not involve new information of substantial importance; and (4) no new mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those adopted as part of the CLRDP or which were previously considered infeasible, are now feasible that would reduce a new or previously identified significant impact. An ADDENDUM and/or FINDINGS will be prepared.

Signature

Date

Printed Name

For

VIII. EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

The University has defined the column headings in the Initial Study checklist as follows:

“**Additional Project-level Impact Analysis Required**” applies where the project may result in an environmental impact that was not considered in an earlier document, or not considered in sufficient detail, and/or substantial project changes, changed circumstances, or new information of substantial importance triggering CEQA Section 15162 has occurred since certification of the earlier document.

“**Project Impact Adequately Addressed in Earlier Environmental Document**” applies where the potential impacts of the proposed project were adequately addressed in an earlier environmental document and either no changes or no substantial changes to the project are proposed, and no new information of substantial importance has been identified.

Impact Questions and Responses

Issues	Additional Project-level Impact Analysis Required	Project Impact Adequately Addressed in Earlier Environmental Document
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1. AESTHETICS – Would the project:

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Relevant Features of the Project

The proposed Phase 1A SRP Project consists of habitat restoration on approximately 16 acres of natural lands on the UC Santa Cruz Marine Science Campus. The restoration work would consist of the planting of native plants in coyote-brush scrub-grassland, grassland, coastal bluff scrub, central wetland, and wetland buffer habitat; and removal of non-native invasive weeds throughout the terrace lands. Interpretive signage consistent with CLRDP design standards would be scattered in publicly-accessible areas to explain the restoration work and related research. Additional signage or low fencing also could be installed, as needed to protect new plantings.

No CLRDP EIR mitigations or CLRDP implementation measures related to aesthetics were adopted as part of the Mitigation Monitoring Program for the CLRDP or are applicable to the proposed Phase 1A SRP Project.

Previous Analysis

a-d) The CLRDP EIR (Section 4.1) analyzes potential impacts of building development on scenic vistas, scenic resources, and the visual character and quality of the site and its surroundings. The CLRDP EIR does not identify any environmental impacts related to aesthetics that would result from Resource Management Plan restoration activities. No aesthetic impacts were identified.

Effect of Changes to the Project on the Previous Environmental Analysis

a-d) The proposed SRP would alter the composition of the vegetation on approximately 16 acres of the natural lands on the MSC but this would not alter the appearance of these lands in a manner that could affect scenic vistas, scenic resources, or the visual character and quality of the site and its surroundings. Although vegetal cover would be altered, the replacement of non- natives with a better-quality mosaic of native vegetation is consistent with the natural appearance of the site. The resulting subtle alterations in visual character would be aesthetically beneficial to the overall natural visual character of the site. Because any signage would be low and small in scale and would be consistent with approved CLRDP design standards for signage, signage would be visible only at close range and would not be visually intrusive. No adverse aesthetic impacts are anticipated.

As discussed above, the implementation of the RMP as proposed in SRP Phase 1A would not adversely affect the appearance or visibility of the natural lands on the Marine Science Campus and is consistent with the certified CLRDP, the CLRDP EIR, Addendum #1 and the California Coastal Commission’s December 2007 and April 2008 Findings, and would not introduce any new potential aesthetic impacts, and no changed circumstance or new information is present that would alter the conclusions contained therein. No Project revisions or additional mitigation measures are required and the prior environmental analysis is sufficient and comprehensive to address aesthetic impacts of the Project.

Issues	Additional Project-level Impact Analysis Required	Project Impact Adequately Addressed in Earlier Environmental Document
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1. AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST

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. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the CA Dept. of Forestry and Fire

Issues	Additional Project-level Impact Analysis Required	Project Impact Adequately Addressed in Earlier Environmental Document
<p><u>Protection regarding the state’s inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment Project; and the forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board.</u> Would the project:</p>		
<p>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?</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>c) <u>Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g), timberland (as defined in Public Resources Code 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?</u></p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>d) <u>Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?</u></p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>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?</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Relevant Features of the Project

The proposed SRP Phase 1A Project consists of habitat restoration on approximately 16 acres of natural lands on the UC Santa Cruz Marine Science Campus. The restoration work would consist of the planting of native plants in coyote-brush scrub-grassland, grassland, coastal bluff scrub, central wetland, and wetland buffer habitat; removal of non-native invasive weeds throughout the terrace lands, and planting of a screen of shrubs to define a spatial buffer and “living fence” between project site wetlands and adjacent agricultural land.

CLRDP EIR General Mitigation Measure 4.2-1 requires that a fence and screen of shrubs or trees be constructed along the boundary between the campus and the adjacent Younger Ranch agricultural fields in conjunction with the first development project on the campus, to ensure that

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campus development does not result in incursions by members of the public onto adjacent farm lands. This measure is not triggered by the proposed SRP Phase 1, which is not a development project. However, SRP Phase 1A includes planting of a vegetation screen along the Wetland W1 buffer adjacent to Younger Ranch, which is one element of this mitigation measure. This screen will augment the wetland buffer between the campus and potential agricultural activities at Younger Ranch.

Previous Analysis

Items related to forest land and forest conversion were added to the CEQA checklist subsequent to the publication of the CLRDP EIR. These new items and item revisions are addressed in the section that follows.

a) Twenty-six acres of Elkhorn sandy loam #132 on the middle and upper terrace are considered prime soils if they are irrigated. Soils on the lower terrace are of lesser quality. Based on an analysis of the Marine Science Campus following the California Department of Conservation Land Evaluation and Site Assessment (LESA) Model, the CLRDP EIR determined that the agriculture on the Marine Science Campus would not be economically viable due to the high costs of providing water to the site for irrigation. Therefore, the CLRDP EIR concluded that development under the CLRDP, including the proposed SRP Phase 1, would not result in significant impacts on Farmland (CLRDP EIR: 4.2-12 and -13).

b) The Marine Science Campus and the adjacent Younger Ranch are not under Williamson Act contract; therefore, the CLRDP EIR concluded that development under the CLRDP, including implementation of the RMP, would have no impacts on Williamson Act lands (p 4.2-13).

c, d) The project site is not forest land and was not forest land historically. No impact would occur

e) The CLRDP EIR analyzed the potential that development under the CLRDP, including implementation of the RMP, could constrain use of certain pesticides on adjacent agricultural lands and generate complaints of nuisance, vandalism/theft, pilferage, and trespass/liability at the Younger Ranch, and that these pressures could increase costs of agricultural operations, impair productivity, and diminish the feasibility of continued agricultural production, possibly resulting in the eventual removal of adjacent land from agricultural use. The potential for this impact to occur was considered less than significant (p 4.2-14 to -15). Implementation of the Resource Management Plan would not contribute to these potential impacts.

Effect of Changes to the Project on the Previous Environmental Analysis

a-c) The SRP Phase 1A project, which implements the RMP-required vegetation management measures, is not a development project. Nonetheless, the project includes construction of a shrub screen between the project site and Younger Ranch, which would partially implement CLRDP General Mitigation Measure 4.2-1.

None of the implementation or mitigation measures described above are relevant to the SRP Phase 1A. The finding that SRP Phase 1A would not impact agricultural resources is consistent with the certified CLRDP, the CLRDP EIR, Addendum #1 and the Commission's December 2007 and April 2008 Findings, and would not introduce any new potential agricultural impacts, and no changed circumstance or new information is present that would alter the conclusions contained therein. No Project revisions or additional mitigation measures are required and the prior environmental analysis is sufficient and comprehensive to address agricultural impacts of the Project.

Issues	Additional Project-level Impact Analysis Required	Project Impact Adequately Addressed in Earlier Environmental Document
<p>2. 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:</p>		
<p>a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>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)?</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Relevant Features of the Project

The proposed SRP Phase 1A Project consists of habitat restoration on approximately 16 acres of natural lands on the UC Santa Cruz Marine Science Campus. The restoration work would consist of the planting of native plants in coyote-brush scrub-grassland, grassland, coastal bluff scrub, central wetland, and wetland buffer habitat; removal of non-native invasive weeds throughout the terrace lands; and installation of interpretive signage and possibly signage and low fencing to protect new plantings.

The use of motor vehicles to convey materials for restoration work would generate small amounts of air pollutant emissions. The project would not develop any new stationary sources of air pollutant emissions or toxic air contaminants.

None of the mitigation measures or implementation measures identified in the CLRDP EIR is applicable to the proposed SRP Phase 1A project.

Previous Analysis

a-d) The CLRDP EIR analyzed the following air quality issues: potential construction emissions of respirable particulate matter (PM₁₀), ozone precursors, and toxic air contaminants (TACs); operational emissions of criteria pollutants, carbon monoxide (CO), and TACs; objectionable odors; cumulative emissions of CO and TACs; and consistency with Air Quality Management Plan. Implementation of the RMP would make a minor contribution to the construction emissions of PM₁₀ and TACs associated with development under the CLRDP but would not contribute to the identified operational emissions of CLRDP development.

The Association for Monterey Bay Area Governments (AMBAG) found that the CLRDP was consistent with the 2000 Air Quality Management Plan for the Monterey Bay Area.¹ Therefore, emissions of VOCs, NOX, and SO₂ resulting from implementation of the CLRDP, including the RMP project, are considered to have a less-than-significant cumulative impact on regional air quality (CLRDP EIR 4.3-26).

Construction PM₁₀ Emissions. Based on the size of the area that would be graded for construction of each project under the CLRDP, the EIR concluded that PM₁₀ emissions from construction of multiple projects at the same time could exceed the significance threshold established by the Monterey Bay Unified Air Pollution Control District. Implementation of CLRDP EIR Mitigation Measure 4.3-1 (which is not applicable to the SRP because of the nature and scale of the project) would reduce temporary and localized air quality impacts from construction activities under the CLRDP to a less than significant level (CLRDP EIR p 4.3-16).

Construction TAC Emissions. The CLRDP EIR included a health risk assessment that analyzed the potential acute exposure and long-term carcinogenic risks from construction emissions of TACs in diesel particulates and in the form of soil contaminants carried in fugitive dust. The estimated maximum acute exposure levels of TACs from fugitive dust during construction activities under the CLRDP, including the RMP, are below the acceptable threshold levels for both acute exposure and carcinogenic risk. Therefore, implementation of the CLRDP, including the RMP would not cause or substantially contribute to significant (adverse) health impacts (carcinogenic and non-carcinogenic) from the emissions of TACs (CLRDP EIR p 4.3-18).

e) The CLRDP EIR determined that implementation of the CLRDP, including implementation of the RMP, would not result in objectionable odors (CLRDP EIR p 4.3-24).

Effect of Changes to the Project on the Previous Environmental Analysis

a-e) The SRP Phase 1A Project would not include grading, would not involve more than incidental use of motorized vehicles, and would not create any new sources of air pollutant emissions. The project would not contribute to the PM₁₀ or TAC emissions impacts identified in the CLRDP EIR.

The SRP Phase 1A would not result in a significant air quality impact as described in (a)-(e), is consistent with the certified CLRDP, the CLRDP EIR, Addendum #1 and the Commission's December 2007 and April 2008 Findings, and would not introduce any new potential air quality impacts, and no changed circumstance or new information is present that would alter the conclusions contained therein. No Project revisions or additional mitigation measures are required and the prior environmental analysis is sufficient and comprehensive to address air quality impacts of the Project.

¹ AMBAG, 2003

Issues	Additional Project-level Impact Analysis Required	Project Impact Adequately Addressed in Earlier Environmental Document
3. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES -- Would the project:		
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Conflict with any applicable policies protecting biological resources?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other applicable habitat conservation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Relevant Features of the Project

The proposed SRP Phase 1A Project consists of habitat restoration on approximately 16 acres of natural lands on the UC Santa Cruz Marine Science Campus. The restoration work would consist of the planting of native plants in coyote-brush scrub-grassland, grassland, coastal bluff scrub, central wetland, and wetland buffer habitat; removal of non-native invasive weeds throughout the terrace lands; and installation of interpretive signage and signage and low fencing as needed to protect new plantings.

The following adopted CLRDP EIR mitigations and CLRDP implementation measures included in the Mitigation Monitoring Program for the CLRDP are applicable to and included as part of the proposed Phase 1A SRP Project:

CLRDP Policy 3.2 - Protection and Restoration of Habitat Areas: The biological productivity and the quality of coastal waters, streams, and wetlands, appropriate to maintain the optimum populations of marine organisms and for the protection of human health shall be maintained and, where feasible, restored through among other means minimizing adverse effects of wastewater discharges, controlling runoff, preventing depletion of ground water supplies and substantial interference with surface water flow, encouraging wastewater reclamation, maintaining natural vegetation buffer areas that protect riparian habitats, and minimizing alteration of natural watercourses. Campus natural areas (i.e., areas outside of defined development zones) shall be protected, restored, enhanced, and managed as high-quality open space and natural habitat areas.

CLRDP EIR Project Specific Mitigation Measure 4.4-1 -- For all projects proposed in the upper terrace under the CLRDP, the University will implement the following:

A preconstruction survey for CRLF will be conducted of all areas proposed for grading and construction by a qualified biologist, approved by the USFWS. If CRLF are observed, grading activities shall be postponed and USFWS shall be consulted to determine appropriate actions to avoid impact. Consultation with the USFWS will result in either a determination of the need to obtain a permit or in the identification of measures to avoid take of the individual(s).

The biological monitor shall also conduct meetings with the contractor(s) and other key construction personnel to describe the importance of the species, the need to restrict work to designated areas, and to discuss procedures for avoiding harm or harassment of wildlife encountered during construction.

CLRDP EIR Project Specific Mitigation Measure 4.4-2: UCSC shall ensure that construction activities avoid disturbing nests of raptors (and other special-status birds). If ground-disturbing activities are scheduled to occur during the breeding season (February 1 through August 31), the following measures are required to avoid potential adverse effects on nesting special-status raptors and other birds:

A qualified wildlife biologist will conduct preconstruction surveys of all potential nesting habitat. For burrowing owls, such surveys will follow the most recent CDFG Burrowing Owl Survey Protocol and Mitigation Guidelines.²

If active raptor nests are found during preconstruction surveys, a no-disturbance buffer acceptable in size to CDFG will be created around active raptor nests and nests of any other special-status birds during the breeding season, and maintained until it is determined that all young have fledged. Raptor or other bird nests initiated during construction are presumed to be unaffected, and no buffer is necessary. However, the “take” of any individuals will be prohibited.

If preconstruction surveys indicate that nests are inactive or potential habitat is unoccupied during the construction/restoration period, no further mitigation is required. Trees and shrubs that have been determined to be unoccupied by special-status birds or that are located outside the no-disturbance buffer for active nests may be removed.

² California Department of Fish and Game, *Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation*, The Resources Agency, October 17, 1995.

Previous Analysis

a-c) The CLRDP EIR determined that no state or federal special-status plant species or other special-status plant species occur on the Marine Science Campus, and no such species are presumed to be present due to the lack of suitable habitat. Therefore, the implementation of the proposed CLRDP, including the proposed SRP Phase 1A, would not have the potential to result in significant adverse impacts on any special-status plant species under CEQA (CLRDP EIR p 4.4-60).

The EIR determined that development under the CLRDP, including the proposed habitat restoration activities, would have a less-than-significant impact on California red-legged frog (CRLF), which is a federally listed threatened species (CLRDP EIR p 4.4-62). Juveniles and sub-adults of this species have been observed immediately adjacent to the site in a ditch along the railroad tracks to the north of the Marine Science Campus but there presently is no suitable breeding habitat for the species on the campus. Although the wetland areas on the upper terrace do have the potential to provide temporary hydration and foraging areas for CRLF during winter movements, the CLRDP EIR determined that the potential for dispersing individuals to be present in this area was low because of the distance from breeding sites and because the aquatic habitat on the site is ephemeral. However, because of the potential that CRLF may occur on the campus, CLRDP EIR Mitigation 4.4-1 was adopted to further reduce the potential of CLRDP activity to adversely affect the species.

The CLRDP delineates sensitive habitats and wetlands and permanently protects them from development, and therefore would not cause significant adverse effects on these habitats (CLRDP EIR p 4.4-68).

d) The EIR evaluated the potential that development on, and restoration of, annual grassland and coastal scrub on the middle and upper terrace development zones, could disturb nesting raptors through the direct effects of ground disturbance and the indirect effects of increased human activity and noise. The EIR determined that the probability of this impact is low and the degree of impact is considered less than significant because raptor nesting records are limited for the site, and there is abundant alternate and protected habitat in the region (CLRDP EIR p 4.4-64). The EIR identified CLRDP EIR Project Specific Mitigation Measure 4.4-2, applicable to all projects in the middle and upper terrace areas, to further reduce the less-than-significant impact. This previously adopted mitigation is applicable to the restoration activities that would be carried out under the proposed SRP Phase 1A, and is included as part of the project.

The EIR determined that development under the CLRDP would not result in significant impacts to wildlife corridors because these habitats are outside the proposed development zones and are protected by buffers and the Stormwater Concept Plan (CLRDP EIR p 4.4-69). The restoration activities proposed under SRP Phase 1A, which implement the approved RMP, fall within the implementation of CLRDP Policy 3.2, and would also enhance and protect sensitive plant communities on the Terrace Lands.

e) The EIR determined that development under the CLRDP would not interfere with the Younger Lagoon Reserve Management Plan, which is the only plan for conservation of biological resources that applies to the Marine Science Campus. The CLRDP was developed in consultation with the YLR manager and is consistent with the goals of the YLR Management Plan. SRP Phase 1A would initiate implementation of the CLRDP Resource Management Plan.

Effect of Changes to the Project on the Previous Environmental Analysis

Since the CLRDP EIR was certified, the natural areas of the terrace lands of the Marine Science Campus have been incorporated into the YLR, by agreement between the UC Santa Cruz Campus administration and the UC Santa Cruz Natural Reserve System (UCNRS), as an integral part of the YLR. This agreement specifies that the UCNRS will undertake protection, restoration and management of these natural lands in accordance with the CLRDP RMP. The agreement does not alter the nature or scope of the restoration activities as described in the EIR or anticipated during SRP Phase 1A.

Although SRP Phase 1A would not involve construction or grading, planting would require some ground disturbance, and contractors would be involved in portions of the work. CRLF surveys of the upper terrace were carried out in spring and summer 2009 and frogs were found in one area of Wetland W2. No planting work or other activity is proposed for this area in SRP Phase 1A, and consultation with USFWS therefore does not appear to be warranted. However, consistent with the CLRDP, CLRDP EIR Project Specific Mitigation Measure 4.4-1, which requires that contractors and other key personnel be informed of procedures to ensure that any frogs that might be encountered are identified and avoided, is included in the project. The project also includes CLRDP EIR Project Specific Mitigation Measure 4.4-2, to ensure that the project would not result in incidental disturbance of nesting raptors.

Because the project incorporates all applicable CLRDP mitigation measures, SRP Phase 1A would not increase the extent to which RMP restoration activities could result in disturbance to sensitive habitat, sensitive natural communities or wildlife corridors, is consistent with the certified CLRDP, the CLRDP EIR, Addendum #1 and the Commission’s December 2007 and April 2008 Findings, and would not introduce any new potential biological resources impacts, and no changed circumstance or new information is present that would alter the conclusions contained therein. No Project revisions or additional mitigation measures are required and the prior environmental analysis is sufficient and comprehensive to address biological resource impacts of the Project.

Issues	Additional Project-level Impact Analysis Required	Project Impact Adequately Addressed in Earlier Environmental Document
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4. CULTURAL RESOURCES -Would the project:

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|--|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

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feature?

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

Relevant Features of the Project

The proposed SRP Phase 1A Project consists of habitat restoration on approximately 16 acres of natural lands on the UC Santa Cruz Marine Science Campus, primarily the planting of native plants in coyote-brush scrub-grassland, grassland, coastal bluff scrub, central wetland, and wetland buffer habitat; removal of non-native invasive weeds throughout the terrace lands; and placement of interpretive signage, and of low fencing and signage to protect new plantings in the vicinity of public access trails. Plantings would involve hand excavation of a discrete hole for each small plant, and would not involve grading, soil disturbance at depth, or mechanical excavation.

The following CLRDP EIR mitigations and CLRDP implementation measures included in the Mitigation Monitoring Program for the CLRDP are applicable to and are part of the proposed SRP Phase 1A Project:

CLRDP EIR Mitigation 4.5-1: If human remains are discovered during the construction of a development project under the CLRDP, the University and/or its employees shall notify the Santa Cruz County Coroner's Office immediately. Upon determination by the County Coroner that the remains are Native American, the Coroner shall contact the California Native American Heritage Commission, pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, and the County Coordinator of Indian Affairs and appropriate Native American consultation shall be conducted, as outlined by PRC 5097.98. Implementation Measure 3.9.1, Construction Monitoring, as identified in the CLRDP, shall also apply. UCSC will be responsible for implementing this mitigation measure.

Implementation Measure 3.9.1 -- Construction Monitoring. Should archaeological and/or paleontological resources be encountered during any construction on the Marine Science Campus, all activity that could damage or destroy these resources shall be temporarily suspended until qualified archaeologist/paleontologists and Native American representatives have examined the site and mitigation measures have been developed that address and proportionately offset the impacts of the project on archaeological and/or paleontological resources. Development shall incorporate measures to address issues and impacts identified through any archaeologist/paleontologist and/ or Native American consultation.

Previous Analysis

a-d) The CLRDP EIR determined that there are no known historic or archaeological resources on the Marine Sciences Campus and that the potential for encountering paleontological resources during construction is low. Notwithstanding, the CLRDP EIR Project Specific Mitigation Measure 4.5-1 and CLRDP Implementation Measure 3.9.1 were adopted as part of the CLRDP in connection with any ground-disturbing activities. These measures specify the steps to be taken in the event of unexpected discovery of archeological or paleontological resources or human remains. The CLRDP EIR concluded that the inclusion of these measures would reduce potentially significant impacts to undiscovered archaeological and paleontological resources and human remains to a less-than-significant level (CLRDP EIR p 4.5-8).

Effect of Changes to the Project on the Previous Environmental Analysis

a-d) The SRP Phase 1A could result in disturbance to previously undiscovered cultural resources. Although, due to the small scale of proposed planting excavation, the potential to encounter subsurface cultural resources is slight, the CLRDP EIR Project Specific Mitigation Measure 4.5-1 and CLRDP Implementation Measure 3.9.1 would be implemented in connection with any ground-disturbing activities associated with habitat restoration. These measures specify the steps to be taken in the event of unexpected discovery of archeological or paleontological resources or human remains. With implementation of these measures, which are included as part of the project, all cultural resources impacts of the proposed project would be less than significant.

Because the project incorporates all applicable CLRDP mitigation measures, described above, the SRP Phase 1A would not increase the extent to which the restoration activities could result in disturbance to cultural resources, is consistent with the certified CLRDP, the CLRDP EIR, Addendum #1 and the Commission’s December 2007 and April 2008 Findings, and would not introduce any new potential cultural resources impacts, and no changed circumstance or new information is present that would alter the conclusions contained therein. No Project revisions or additional mitigation measures are required and the prior environmental analysis is sufficient and comprehensive to address cultural resource impacts of the Project.

Issues	Additional Project-level Impact Analysis Required	Project Impact Adequately Addressed in Earlier Environmental Document
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5. GEOLOGY AND SOILS -- Would the project:

a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:

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

Issues	Additional Project-level Impact Analysis Required	Project Impact Adequately Addressed in Earlier Environmental Document
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?		
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Relevant Features of the Project

The proposed SRP Phase 1A Project consists of habitat restoration on approximately 16 acres of natural lands on the UC Santa Cruz Marine Science Campus. The restoration work would consist of the planting of native plants in coyote-brush scrub-grassland, grassland, coastal bluff scrub, central wetland, and wetland buffer habitat; removal of non-native invasive weeds throughout the terrace lands; and installation of interpretive signage and low fencing and signage to protect new plantings, as needed. No topographic or hydrologic modifications are proposed, and vegetation removal and planting would not involve grading.

Previous Analysis

a-e) The CLRDP EIR concluded that no significant impacts related to geology and soils would result from implementation of the CLRDP program, including the RMP. RMP implementation would not involve construction of any structures and thus has not potential for impacts related to seismic shaking and other geologic hazards. The CLRDP EIR determined that standard construction and engineering practices, which require winterizing construction sites and protecting exposed soil during heavy rainfall, would ensure that the implementation of the CLRDP, including the RMP, would not result in significant erosion impacts (CLRDP EIR p 4.6-23).

Effect of Changes to the Project on the Previous Environmental Analysis

a-e) The SRP Phase 1A Project includes the methods that would be used to remove weeds and to plant, in implementing the approved RMP. All weed removal and planting would be done by hand, and the use of motor vehicles would be limited to light trucks driven primarily on the existing perimeter trail and only when the soil is dry. These activities have minimal potential for ground disturbance that could result in erosion. Restoration work along the coastal bluff edge after the removal of ice plant (a Priority 1 weed that would be systematically removed) would include installation of biodegradable silt fencing. New plantings would be installed as soon as possible after ice plant removal and would be mulched to control erosion while vegetation is re-established. In flat areas of the terrace, materials such as wood-chip mulch or jute netting would be used as needed to prevent erosion of soils exposed by weeding or planting.

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The project does not have the potential to result in new significant effects related to geology or soils, is consistent with the certified CLRDP, the CLRDP EIR, Addendum #1 and the Commission’s December 2007 and April 2008 Findings, and would not introduce any new potential impacts with respect to geology or soils, and no changed circumstance or new information is present that would alter the conclusions contained therein. No Project revisions or additional mitigation measures are required and the prior environmental analysis is sufficient and comprehensive to address geology and soils impacts of the Project.

<u>Issues</u>	<u>Additional Project-level Impact Analysis Required</u>	<u>Project Impact Adequately Addressed in Earlier Environmental Document</u>
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6. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS -- Would the project:

- a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant effect on the environment?
- b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing emissions of greenhouse gases?

Relevant Features of the Project

The proposed SRP Phase 1A Project consists of habitat restoration on approximately 16 acres of natural lands on the UC Santa Cruz Marine Science Campus. The restoration work will include removal of non-native invasive weeds throughout the terrace lands, and may include the selective use of pickup trucks or a gas-powered mule to transport materials to selected sites, and occasional use of hand-held gas-powered mechanical equipment (such as a chain saw). The proposed project does not include any development or population increase with a potential to result in future operational air emissions.

a, b) The CLRDP EIR was certified before the passage of Assembly Bill 32 (Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006) and therefore did not analyze greenhouse gas emissions or climate change.

It is generally the case that an individual project of any size is of insufficient magnitude by itself to influence climate change or result in a substantial contribution to the global GHG inventory. Thus, GHG impacts are recognized as exclusively cumulative impacts: there are no non-cumulative GHG emission impacts from a climate change perspective. Accordingly, discussion of the GHG emissions that would result from the proposed project and their impact on global climate are addressed in terms of the project’s contribution to a cumulative impact on global climate.

The greenhouse gas emissions of the proposed SRP Project would be limited to those resulting from the temporary, periodic use of vehicles by the staff carrying out the project to commute to and from the project site and to carry equipment to specific work sites. The small number of such trips that would be generated by the project were taken into account in the trip generation estimate for the CLRDP overall and are within the number of trips analyzed in the EIR in relation to

CLRDP implementation. The proposed project would not create any new permanent sources of greenhouse gases and therefore would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to global climate change.

GHG emissions from the proposed activities would be minimal compared with those from any type of construction. The project would not add any new stationary sources of air emissions or other operation air emissions. The project site is served by public transportation and the Campus provides low-cost bus passes to employees. The project is consistent with the UC Policy on Sustainable Practices, and would not conflict with any applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing emissions of greenhouse gases.

Conclusions

Because the project consists of replanting of existing vegetated areas, primarily by hand, as described above, it would not result in a significant greenhouse gas impact for the reasons given above. No Project revisions or additional mitigation measures are required.

Issues	Additional Project-level Impact Analysis Required	Project Impact Adequately Addressed in Earlier Environmental Document
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7. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS –

Would the project:

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|--|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 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? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 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? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 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 | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Issues	Additional Project-level Impact Analysis Required	Project Impact Adequately Addressed in Earlier Environmental Document
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Relevant Features of the Project

The proposed SRP Phase 1A Project consists of habitat restoration on approximately 16 acres of natural lands on the UC Santa Cruz Marine Science Campus. The restoration work will include removal of non-native invasive weeds throughout the terrace lands, and may include the selective use of herbicides. Pickup trucks or a gas-powered mule could be used to transport materials to selected sites, but would be restricted to existing roads and trails and used only when the soil is dry.

The following CLRDP implementation measures included in the Mitigation Monitoring Program for the CLRDP are applicable to and included in the proposed SRP Phase 1A Project:

Implementation Measure 3.10.1 – Use, Containment and Cleanup of Hazardous Materials.

The University, through the Office of Environmental Health and Safety, will manage the use, and in the event of spillage, the containment and cleanup of, hazardous materials and petroleum on the UCSC Marine Science Campus in compliance with federal and state regulations related to the storage, disposal, and transportation of hazardous substances.

Previous Analysis

a-c) The CLRDP EIR concluded that, with the implementation measures above included in the project, the increase in hazardous materials use by UC entities under the CLRDP would not result in significant risks because UC Santa Cruz would continue to comply with all federal and state laws regulating the use, storage and disposal of petroleum products and other hazardous materials, such as pesticides (CLRDP EIR p 4.7-17). The CLRDP also determined that the project site is not within ¼ mile of a public or private elementary, middle, or high school and therefore, that there would be no impacts associated with hazardous emissions or the handling of hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or wastes within ¼ mile of a school as a result of the project (CLRDP EIR p 4.7-19).

d) Because the Marine Science Campus is not listed as a contaminated site, with the inclusion of the implementation measures listed above, no significant hazard to the public or the environment

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would result from construction activities under the CLRDP, including the proposed project (CLRDP EIR p 4.7-19).

e-f) The Marine Science Campus is not located within 2 miles of public airport or private airstrip. No impact with respect to risk from or to air overflight would occur (CLRDP EIR p 4.7-19) .

g-h) The CLRDP EIR also determined that development under the CLRDP would not interfere with the City of Santa Cruz Emergency Response Plan or any federal or state emergency response plans, and that the risk of wildland fire at the Marine Science Campus is low because of the nature of the development on the site and its coastal location. The impact would be less than significant and no mitigation is required (CLRDP EIR p 4.7-20).

Effect of Changes to the Project on the Previous Environmental Analysis

a-g) The SRP Phase 1 Project describes the specific techniques that could be used to remove Priority 1 weeds under the previously-approved RMP. These techniques could include application of herbicides. All herbicide application would follow California Department of Pesticide Regulation (CaDPR) regulations and would be done by a CaDPR qualified applicator. Herbicides would be chosen based on the target weed and surrounding habitat (e.g. species-specific targeted applications). Only registered aquatic herbicides would be used in wetland areas. Any herbicide application would be done by hand. The project would also implement CLRDP Implementation Measures 3.10.1 in the event of an accidental release of any hazardous material, including herbicide. These measures would ensure that the use of herbicides in restoration activities related to SRP Phase 1A would not create a significant risk to the public or the environment.

The project includes applicable Implementation Measures, described above, is consistent with the certified CLRDP, the CLRDP EIR, Addendum #1 and the Commission’s December 2007 and April 2008 Findings, and would not introduce any new potential impacts with respect to hazards and hazardous materials, and no changed circumstance or new information is present that would alter the conclusions contained therein. No Project revisions or additional mitigation measures are required and the prior environmental analysis is sufficient and comprehensive to address hazards associated with the Project.

Issues	Additional Project-level Impact Analysis Required	Project Impact Adequately Addressed in Earlier Environmental Document
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8. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY -- Would the project:

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|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 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)? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Issues	Additional Project-level Impact Analysis Required	Project Impact Adequately Addressed in Earlier Environmental Document
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
j) Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Relevant Features of the Project

The proposed SRP Phase 1A Project consists of habitat restoration including the planting of native plants; removal of non-native invasive weeds throughout the terrace lands, including on the ocean bluff edge, by hand and with local applications of herbicides. The proposed Phase 1A does not include any topographic or hydrological modifications, but would include minor excavation by hand and temporary exposure of previously vegetated soils.

The following CLRDP EIR mitigations and CLRDP implementation measures included in the Mitigation Monitoring Program for the CLRDP are applicable to and included in the proposed SRP Phase 1A Project:

CLRDP Policy 7.1 -- Productivity and Quality of Coastal Waters. The Marine Science Campus shall be developed and used in a manner that shall sustain and, where feasible, enhance and restore, the biological productivity and quality of coastal waters on and adjacent to the Campus through controlling, filtering, and treating runoff and other non-point sources of pollution, preventing depletion of groundwater supplies and substantial interference with surface water flow, encouraging wastewater reclamation, and maintaining natural vegetation buffer areas that protect riparian habitats.

IM 7.1.8 – Irrigation and Use of Chemicals for Landscaping. Any water used for landscape irrigation on the Marine Science Campus shall not be applied in a manner that would cause significant erosion. Any use of chemicals for fertilizer and/or weed and pest control shall be minimized to the degree feasible, including as required by the Drainage Concept Plan, and any chemicals unavoidably used shall not enter habitat areas or the ocean in concentrations sufficient to harm wildlife and/or to degrade habitat.

Previous Analysis

a-j) The CLRDP EIR analyzed the potential impacts on hydrology and water quality that could result from development under the CLRDP, including changes to runoff quantities and patterns and new impervious surfaces such as rooftops and parking lots that accumulate sediments and other contaminants. The CLRDP EIR concluded that implementation of the CLRDP, including the RMP, would not result in adverse effects to water quality, due to the protections provided by the water quality policies and implementation measures included in the CLRDP (CLRDP EIR p 4.8-25). The project would not rely on groundwater supplies. The increase in impervious surfaces associated with implementation of the CLRDP would not substantially reduce groundwater recharge because, under CLRDP policies and implementation measures included in the project, the development of new impervious surfaces in any one area is limited and most runoff from development will be infiltrated in local catchments. The CLRDP therefore would not adversely affect groundwater at the site (CLRDP EIR p 4.8-27). The stormwater management and water quality measures provided in the CLRDP would reduce the potential for erosion, siltation and flooding to ensure that impacts related to additional stormwater flows are less than significant (CLRDP EIR p 4.8-30, -32). The stormwater concept plan included in the CLRDP requires calculation of the potential for increased peak flows during the 25-year storm event and of detention volume required to maintain discharge flows to existing rates and volumes, and mandates that stormwater facilities be designed to capture such flows. For these reasons, impacts associated with increased runoff would be less than significant (CLRDP EIR p 4.8-34). The project site is not in a 100-year flood zone. Development at the site would not place people or structures at risk for flooding. Due to the 40-foot elevation of the campus above ocean level, the risk of flooding by ocean tides or tsunami is negligible. The site is flat and would not be subject to mudflow (CLRDP EIR p 4.8-36, -37).

Effect of Changes to the Project on the Previous Environmental Analysis

a-j) The SRP Phase 1A Project would involve restoration activities the use of herbicides as one of the methods that may be used to remove weeds. The use of herbicides was not directly discussed in the CLRDP EIR. However, Implementation Measure 7.1.8, which is part of the project the project, requires that the use of chemicals for weed or pest control be minimized to the degree feasible and that any such chemicals be used in a manner that prevents the chemical from entering habitat areas or the ocean in concentrations sufficient to harm wildlife and/or to degrade habitat or water quality. Any herbicide application would follow California Department of Pesticide Regulation

(CaDPR) regulations and would be done by a CaDPR qualified applicator. Herbicides would be chosen based on the target weed and surrounding habitat (e.g. species-specific targeted applications). Only registered aquatic herbicides would be used in wetland areas. All applications would be done by hand. These measures would ensure that the use of herbicides does not result in significant adverse effects on habitat or wildlife.

Removal of non-native plants would be carried out primarily by hand and would not entail grading or mechanical scraping. Plantings also would be carried out by hand, thus minimizing soil disturbance. Where weeds are removed or soil is disturbed by plantings, the project includes erosion-control measures, including installation of silt fencing along the coastal bluff after ice plant removal, and the use of other soil covers as needed while new plantings are being established. These project elements would ensure that the project would not result in erosion or siltation that could have adverse effects upon water quality.

Therefore, the project does not have the potential to result in new significant impacts related to hydrology or water quality, is consistent with the certified CLRDP, the CLRDP EIR, Addendum #1 and the Commission’s December 2007 and April 2008 Findings, and would not introduce any new potential hydrology or water quality impacts, and no changed circumstance or new information is present that would alter the conclusions contained therein. No Project revisions or additional mitigation measures are required and the prior environmental analysis is sufficient and comprehensive to address aesthetic impacts of the Project.

Issues	Additional Project-level Impact Analysis Required	Project Impact Adequately Addressed in Earlier Environmental Document
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9. LAND USE AND PLANNING -- Would the project:

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) Physically divide an established community? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 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 LRDP, general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d) Create other land use impacts? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Relevant Features of the Project

The proposed SRP Phase 1A Project consists of habitat restoration entirely within the natural lands on the UC Santa Cruz Marine Science Campus, consistent with the requirements of the CLRDP. Some of the proposed work would be located near the border of the MSC with the adjacent

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Younger Ranch. The project would include planting of shrubs to create a “living fence” along the western margin of the campus in the area of the Wetland W1 buffer, which would serve both to further buffer the wetland from intrusion and would provide additional separation between the wetland and potential agricultural land uses on the adjacent Younger Ranch.

No relevant mitigation or implementation measures were identified in the CLRDP EIR or the CLRDP.

Previous Analysis

a-c) The University is exempt from local land use regulation; however, the CLRDP EIR includes a discussion of the consistency of the CLRDP with the City of Santa Cruz General Plan/Local Coastal Program (LCP). In addition, the CLRDP EIR analyzed potential conflicts with a Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) or Natural Community Conservation Plan (NCCP), compatibility with neighboring land uses, and consistency with the California Coastal Act.

The CLRDP EIR concludes that the CLRDP, including the RMP, would be consistent with the City of Santa Cruz General Plan/LCP and the California Coastal Act, and that there is no HCP or NCCP that applies to the Marine Science Campus or vicinity. The agricultural buffers and limits on the sizing and placement of utility lines in the CLRDP would ensure that development under the CLRDP would be compatible with neighboring agricultural uses and would be consistent with City and County General Plan/LCP policies. Therefore, the CLRDP EIR determined that development under the CLRDP would not result in any significant project or cumulative impacts with respect to land use (CLRDP EIR p 4.9-10 through -14).

Effect of Changes to the Project on the Previous Environmental Analysis

a-c) SRP Phase 1 identifies the locations of restoration activities to be carried out under the RMP, and the development of specific methods that would be used for weed removal and planting. The activities covered in the SRP Phase 1A implement the first phase of the CLRDP RMP, a required element of the CLRDP. Proposed work areas are consistent with the applicable CLRDP land use designations, and would not change or result in changes to any existing land use. SRP Phase 1A would include installation of a vegetation screen between Wetland W1 and adjacent farm land, and thus would enhance the effectiveness of the existing spatial buffer between wetland habitat and potential agricultural land uses.

Therefore the project does not have the potential to result in new significant land use impacts, is consistent with the certified CLRDP, the CLRDP EIR, Addendum #1 and the Commission’s December 2007 and April 2008 Findings, and would not introduce any new potential land use impacts, and no changed circumstance or new information is present that would alter the conclusions contained therein. No Project revisions or additional mitigation measures are required and the prior environmental analysis is sufficient and comprehensive to address land use impacts of the Project.

Issues	Additional Project-level Impact Analysis Required	Project Impact Adequately Addressed in Earlier Environmental Document
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10. NOISE -- Would the project result in:

- a) Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in

Issues	Additional Project-level Impact Analysis Required	Project Impact Adequately Addressed in Earlier Environmental Document
excess of standards established in any applicable 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project (including construction)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Relevant Features of the Project

The proposed SRP Phase 1A Project consists of habitat restoration on natural lands on the UC Santa Cruz Marine Science Campus that would consist of the hand planting of native plants in coyote-brush scrub-grassland, grassland, coastal bluff scrub, central wetland, and wetland buffer habitat; and removal of non-native invasive weeds throughout the terrace lands, also primarily by hand.

Previous Analysis

a-f) The CLRDP EIR analyzed whether operation of the Marine Science Campus under the CLRDP has the potential to result in excessive noise or expose persons to excessive noise from trains, traffic, and operation of campus facilities; the potential that implementation of the CLRDP could generate or expose persons to substantial ground-borne vibration from construction activity and from train activity; whether construction activities associated with the development of new buildings and facilities on the Marine Science Campus under the CLRDP would generate noise that could expose nearby receptors to elevated noise levels; and whether implementation of the project would expose people to airport noise. The EIR determined that all of these impacts either would be less than significant, or would be reduced to less-than-significant levels with mitigation that is included in the project (CLRDP EIR 4.11-27).

Effect of Changes to the Project on the Previous Environmental Analysis

a-f) The SRP Phase 1A Project would not affect the potential for the restoration activities described in the CLRDP RMP and analyzed in the CLRDP EIR to result in significant noise impacts. The restoration activities under the SRP Phase 1A would be carried out by small crews using hand-operated equipment, and light trucks, wheelbarrows or gas-powered mules to move equipment to each work area. This work would be sporadic and of small scale. Therefore, the SRP Phase 1A Project would not contribute to the noise impacts analyzed in the EIR.

Therefore the project is consistent with the certified CLRDP, the CLRDP EIR, Addendum #1 and the Commission’s December 2007 and April 2008 Findings, and would not introduce any new potential noise impacts, and no changed circumstance or new information is present that would alter the conclusions contained therein. No Project revisions or additional mitigation measures are required and the prior environmental analysis is sufficient and comprehensive to address noise impacts of the Project.

Issues	Additional Project-level Impact Analysis Required	Project Impact Adequately Addressed in Earlier Environmental Document
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11. POPULATION AND HOUSING -- Would the project:

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Relevant Features of the Project

The proposed SRP Phase 1A Project consists of habitat restoration on designated natural lands on the UC Santa Cruz Marine Science Campus. The restoration work would address only natural areas and would not entail removal or construction of any structures or infrastructure. One new half-time employee would be hired to oversee this work, but the work would be carried out primarily by UCSC students and current employees, augmented periodically by teams of up to 20 short-term laborers hired for periods of one to two weeks at a time.

Previous Analysis

The CLRDP EIR analyzed the potential that development under the CLRDP could directly or indirectly induce substantial population growth, result in a concentration of population, or displace housing or substantial numbers of people. The EIR concluded that the project would not result in any significant impacts with respect to population or housing, and no mitigation was required (C:RDP EIR 4.12-22, -24).

Effect of Changes to the Project on the Previous Environmental Analysis

The SRP Phase 1A Project consists of the identification of the locations where restoration activities required by the RMP would be carried out, and the specific methods that would be used for weed removal and planting. The work would be carried out by persons already taken into account in the CLRDP EIR population analysis. The proposed project would be carried out by existing UC employees and UCSC students and would not result directly or indirectly in any increase in campus population. It is assumed that temporary short term laborers likely would be available in the local work force. The sporadic and short term nature of the work would not be likely to draw permanent workers to the area who would contribute to the demand for housing. Therefore, the project would not displace any housing or people, contribute to demand for new housing, or result in any significant population increase.

Therefore, consistent with the certified CLRDP, the CLRDP EIR, Addendum #1 and the Commission’s December 2007 and April 2008 Findings, and would not introduce any new potential population impacts, and no changed circumstance or new information is present that would alter the conclusions contained therein. The prior environmental analysis is sufficient and comprehensive to address the potential population and housing impacts of the Project. No Project revisions or additional mitigation measures are required.

Issues	Additional Project- level Impact Analysis Required	Project Impact Adequately Addressed in Earlier Environmental Document
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12. PUBLIC SERVICES

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:

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) Fire protection? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Police protection? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| c) Schools? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| d) Parks? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| e) Other public facilities? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| f) Create other public service impacts? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Relevant Features of the Project

The proposed SRP Phase 1A Project consists of habitat restoration on natural lands on the UC Santa Cruz Marine Science Campus. One new half-time employee would be hired to oversee this work, but the work would be carried out primarily by UCSC students and current employees, augmented periodically by teams of up to 20 short-term laborers hired for periods of one to two weeks at a time. The project would not result in any measurable population increase, and therefore would not contribute to demand for public facilities; nor would it include the installation of any facilities that would require police or fire protection.

Previous Analysis

a-f) The CLRDP EIR analyzed whether development under the CLRDP EIR would generate demand for fire protection or police service or schools that would require the construction of facilities whose construction could have significant adverse environmental effects. The EIR determined that, the project would not result in any significant project-level or cumulative impacts in these areas (CLRDP EIR 4.13-7 and -9).

Effect of Changes to the Project on the Previous Environmental Analysis

The SRP Phase 1A Project would not result an increase in population greater than that analyzed in the EIR or the construction of new structures requiring fire protection and police services. Therefore, the Project does not have the potential to result in new significant impacts related to public services, is consistent with the certified CLRDP, the CLRDP EIR, Addendum #1 and the Commission’s December 2007 and April 2008 Findings, and would not introduce any new potential public service impacts, and no changed circumstance or new information is present that would alter the conclusions contained therein. No Project revisions or additional mitigation measures are required and the prior environmental analysis is sufficient and comprehensive to address public services impacts of the Project.

Issues	Additional Project-level Impact Analysis Required	Project Impact Adequately Addressed in Earlier Environmental Document
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13. RECREATION --

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 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? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Relevant Features of the Project

The proposed SRP Phase 1A Project consists of habitat restoration on natural lands on the UC Santa Cruz Marine Science Campus and installation of interpretive signage and of signs and low fences to protect new plantings as needed. The project would increase campus staffing by up to one half-time employee. Most of the remainder of the work would be carried out by students

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already enrolled at UCSC and existing staff. This labor force would be augmented occasionally by work crews of up to 20 persons working occasionally for a week or two at a time.

Previous Analysis

a-b) The CLRDP EIR analyzed the potential for construction of recreational facilities on the Marine Science Campus to result in environmental impacts, and the potential that development under the CLRDP would increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational resources such that substantial physical deterioration of those facilities would occur or be accelerated. The EIR determined that policies and implementation measures included in the CLRDP would ensure that all of these impacts would be less than significant. CLRDP Policy 6.1 states that the University will provide maximum public access to the coastal resources of the Marine Science Campus, to the extent consistent with public safety, fragile coastal resources, implementation of the education and research missions of the campus, and security of sensitive facilities and research activities on the site. Implementation Measure (IM) 6.1.1 addresses how coastal access visitors will be accommodated at the site; IM 6.1.3 provides for development of and improvements to coastal overlooks; and IM 6.1.4 and IM 6.1.5 provide for docent-led tours of the site for members of the public and school children. CLRDP also includes Policy 6.2 states that all public access to the site will be managed to ensure the security of research facilities on the site, protect wildlife populations and other natural resources and provide for public safety. IM 6.2.1 described how access to resource protection areas will be managed; IM 6.2.6 controls the use of bicycles on the site; IM 6.2.7 prohibits domestic pets on the site; and IM 6.2.8 provides for public access interpretive and safety signage.

Effect of Changes to the Project on the Previous Environmental Analysis

a-b) The SRP Phase 1 Project would not result an increase in population greater than that analyzed in the EIR, or in the associated demand for recreational facilities. Furthermore, the project includes interpretive signage that would enhance the experience of recreational users of campus trails. Low fencing and signage installed to protect restoration plantings would not prevent recreational use of any existing trails and would in any case be temporary. Therefore, the implementation of the RMP through SRP Phase 1 does not have the potential to result in new significant impacts related to recreation or contribute to any previously-identified impacts. Accordingly, the project is consistent with the certified CLRDP, the CLRDP EIR, Addendum #1 and the Commission’s December 2007 and April 2008 Findings, and would not introduce any new potential recreational impacts, and no changed circumstance or new information is present that would alter the conclusions contained therein. No Project revisions or additional mitigation measures are required and the prior environmental analysis is sufficient and comprehensive to address the impacts of the Project on recreation.

Issues	Additional Project-level Impact Analysis Required	Project Impact Adequately Addressed in Earlier Environmental Document
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14. TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC -- Would the project:

- a) Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the

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circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycles paths, and mass transit?

b) Conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including, but not limited to level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards 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) Conflict with applicable policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities?

Relevant Features of the Project

The proposed SRP Phase 1A Project consists of vegetation management for habitat restoration on approximately 16 acres of natural lands on the UC Santa Cruz Marine Science Campus. One new half-time staff person would be added to the campus staff in support of this project. Most of the work would be performed by existing UCSC students and staff, augmented with contract work crews of up to 20 persons who would be hired periodically to assist with intensive planting or weeding efforts for periods of one to two weeks.

Previous Analysis

The CLRDP EIR analyzed the potential impacts of vehicle trips generated by development under the CLRDP on intersection operations and on the environment on nearby residential street segments, parking demand, traffic hazards, emergency access, and alternative transportation. The analysis concluded that cumulative development of the then-envisioned near term projects, as well as cumulative development of the CLRDP program over the long term, would contribute to significant cumulative impacts at several intersections in the City of Santa Cruz (CLRDP EIR p 4.15-33 , -44, -67 and -75), and would increase the potential for pedestrian conflicts with vehicles and bicycles along the north side of Delaware Avenue where there is no sidewalk, a less-than-significant impact, even prior to mitigation (CLRDP EIR p 4.15-37). Through Mitigation Measures 4.15-1, 4.15-3, 4.15-4, 4.15-5 and 4.15-6, the University committed to contribute its fair share of

the cost of intersection improvements, which would reduce traffic delays and improve intersection levels of service. Under Mitigation Measures 4.15-2, UCSC committed to pay a fair share of the cost of construction of a pedestrian path along a section of Delaware Avenue near the campus entrance. Even with the implementation of mitigation measures, however, it was concluded that intersection impacts would remain significant and unavoidable because additional approval outside of the jurisdiction of the University would be needed for the improvements, and some identified improvements might not be feasible.

Effect of Changes to the Project on the Previous Environmental Analysis

The SRP Phase 1 Project would not result an increase in population or related traffic greater than that analyzed in the EIR. The small number of daily trips generated by the single new half-time staff person would be well within the range of current daily variability, and would not result in a detectable change in levels-of-service at any intersection, conflict with any other established measures of effectiveness for circulation system performance, or make a cumulatively considerable contribution to any of the traffic impacts previously identified, nor would they conflict with any established congestion management plan. Traffic associated with existing students and staff is fully taken into account in the prior analysis. Traffic generated periodically by contract work crews of up to 20 persons hired to carry out elements of the project would result in sporadic increases in average daily trips to campus, but these increases would be temporary and would last for only short periods of time, and therefore would not result in a significant impact. Furthermore, because development at the campus has proceeded at a slower rate than anticipated, growth in traffic anticipated by 2010 in the CLRDP EIR has not occurred; thus the near-term traffic impacts identified in the CLRDP EIR have not occurred as of 2010 and likely will be delayed for several years at least. The SRP project in can case would make only a small and temporary contribution to cumulative traffic conditions. In response to the amendments to the CEQA Guidelines adopted the Natural Resources Agency in December 2009, the University no longer includes the question of adequate parking capacity in its CEQA checklist.

Therefore, the SRP Phase 1 Project does not have the potential to result in new significant impacts related to transportation, nor would it make a cumulatively considerable contribution to any significant cumulative impact. The project is therefore consistent with the certified CLRDP, the CLRDP EIR, Addendum #1 and the Commission’s December 2007 and April 2008 Findings, and would not introduce any new potential traffic impacts, and no changed circumstance or new information is present that would alter the conclusions contained therein. No Project revisions or additional mitigation measures are required and the prior environmental analysis is sufficient and comprehensive to address traffic impacts of the Project.

Issues	Additional Project-level Impact Analysis Required	Project Impact Adequately Addressed in Earlier Environmental Document
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15. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS –

Would the project:

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Issues	Additional Project-level Impact Analysis Required	Project Impact Adequately Addressed in Earlier Environmental Document
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider, which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g) Comply with applicable federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h) Create other utility and service system impacts?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Relevant Features of the Project

The proposed SRP Phase 1A Project consists of weed removal and new plantings for habitat restoration on approximately 16 acres of natural lands on the UC Santa Cruz Marine Science Campus. The proposed project may utilize water for temporary irrigation, if necessary to establish plantings in the restored areas. Project operations would not utilize electricity or natural gas or generate any wastewater or significant volumes of solid waste.

Previous Analysis

The CLRDP EIR estimated that water demand for the CLRDP would represent 0.45 percent of system demand for the SCWD service area at the time the EIR was prepared. This new demand would not require new or expanded water entitlements or construction of new or expanded water supply facilities. However, full development of the CLRDP in conjunction with other development within the service area would result in increased cumulative demand for water in a system that does not have adequate supplies. The City has inadequate supply of water during low rainfall years, and the studies conducted by the City indicate that existing water supply would fall short of

existing and projected demands during critical and/or long-term drought conditions. At the time the CLRDP EIR was prepared the City was considering the development of a desalination facility and/or wastewater reclamation system to address the deficit but had not prepared an EIR to assess the environmental impacts of the construction and operation of a new water supply facility. The CLRDP EIR concluded that the development of a new source of water could potentially result in one or more significant environmental impacts. Therefore the cumulative impact associated with water supply would be significant and the CLRDP would make a cumulatively considerable contribution to this cumulative impact. Mitigation Measure 4.16-1a through -1d, adopted for the project, require the use of low-flow water fixtures; provide for water use curtailment in the event of drought restrictions; require that non-UC entities operating on campus minimize water usage; and identify that the City of Santa Cruz can and should identify and develop new water supplies to serve anticipated cumulative growth. These measures would reduce the cumulative impact and UCSC's contribution to it. However, because it is not known whether the entire water supply deficit will be adequately addressed, and whether all environmental impacts associated with the City's water supply projects could be reduced to a less than significant level, the CLRDP EIR concludes that the impact would be significant and unavoidable (CLRDP EIR p 4.16-18).

Effect of Changes to the Project on the Previous Environmental Analysis

The SRP Phase 1 Project would not result an increase in water demand associated with population growth that would exceed that analyzed in the EIR. The use of water for temporary irrigation of restoration plantings was not taken into account in the CLRDP water demand analyzed in the EIR. This temporary use, however, is offset by the fact that development at the site has not occurred at the rate anticipated; further, any new development will include water use efficiencies that would offset the anticipated irrigation use. The Project would use irrigation, only if necessary. Such irrigation would likely be limited to the summer and fall in the first year after planting, and any irrigation lines would be removed once the vegetation is established.

Since the EIR was certified, the City of Santa Cruz has determined that its existing water supplies are adequate to meet projected demand in normal water years at least through the year 2025³ However, under drought conditions these existing supplies are inadequate to meet existing demand. A settlement agreement reached in August 2008 between the University and the City of Santa Cruz, the County of Santa Cruz, two community associations, and 11 individuals to resolve litigation with respect to The Regents' approval of the 2005 LRDP established a process by which the University and the City would agree on the University's water allocations in the event of a system-wide water use drought curtailment. Following this process, representatives of the University and the City met to agree upon the method for the University's water allocations under the City's Water Shortage Contingency Plan, which the City adopted in March 2009. To implement the University's commitment under this agreement, the Campus could temporarily reduce or suspend any irrigation of restoration plantings that otherwise would have been undertaken as part of the implementation of SRP Phase 1A. Failure to irrigate or suspension of irrigation could result in the loss of some new plantings but these would be replaced as described in the proposed SRP. The project's minimal use of water for irrigation would not have the potential to result in a significant effect related to water supply.

³ Erler and Kalinowski, Inc., 2009. City of Santa Cruz Water Supply Assessment, Sphere of Influence Amendment. September 15.

The project would not utilize any other utilities or result in the extension of any existing utility lines, with the potential exception of temporary irrigation lines that might be extended from the existing water system as needed and removed once vegetation was established.

The Project does not have the potential to result in new significant impacts related to utilities, and is consistent with the certified CLRDP, the CLRDP EIR, Addendum #1 and the Commission’s December 2007 and April 2008 Findings, and would not introduce any new potential utility impacts, and no changed circumstance or new information is present that would alter the conclusions contained therein. No Project revisions or additional mitigation measures are required and the prior environmental analysis is sufficient and comprehensive to address utility impacts of the Project.

Issues	Additional Project-level Impact Analysis Required	Project Impact Adequately Addressed in Earlier Environmental Document
16. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE		
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Does the project have the potential to achieve short-term environmental goals to the disadvantage of long-term environmental goals?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? (“Cumulatively considerable” means that the incremental effects of a project are significant when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of past, present and probable future projects)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Relevant Features of the Project

The proposed SRP Phase 1A Project consists of habitat restoration on approximately 16 acres of natural lands on the UC Santa Cruz Marine Science Campus that would consist of the planting of

native plants in coyote-brush scrub-grassland, grassland, coastal bluff scrub, central wetland, and wetland buffer habitat, and removal of non-native invasive weeds throughout the terrace lands. The work would be carried out by hand and would not require the use of any utilities, but could result in water consumption for temporary irrigation for new native plantings. No hydrological or topographic modifications are proposed. Work would be carried out primarily by current campus employees and by students, but would entail hiring of one new half-time employee, and occasional employment of contract work crews of up to 20 persons for one to two week periods.

Previous Analysis

a) As discussed in the sections on *Biological Resources* and *Cultural Resources*, above, the CLRDP EIR determined that implementation of the CLRDP, including the restoration activities under the RMP, would not result in any significant adverse effects on sensitive plant or wildlife species, sensitive habitat, or prehistoric resources (CLRDP EIR Section 4.4 and 4.5).

b-d) The CLRDP EIR identified the following significant and unavoidable impacts of the CLRDP (CLRDP EIR Section 4.15 and 4.16):

Number	Impact
4.15-1	Impact associated with increased short-term traffic at Mission and Bay.
4.15-3	Impact associated with increased short and long-term traffic at Mission and Bay.
4.15-4	Impact associated with increased short and long-term traffic at Mission and Chestnut.
4.15-5	Impact associated with increase in total traffic at Mission and Bay.
4.15-6	Cumulative impact associated with decreased levels of service at six study intersections.
4.16-1	Cumulative impact associated with demand for a new water supply source.

The CLRDP EIR determined that all other environmental impacts of the CLRDP would be less than significant with mitigation (CLRDP EIR, Table 2-1).

Effect of Changes to the Project on the Previous Environmental Analysis

The SRP Phase 1A Project identifies locations where RMP restoration activities would be carried out, and the specific methods that would be used for weed removal and restoration planting.

a) As discussed in the sections on *Biological Resources* and *Cultural Resources*, above, the project refinements would not result in new significant impacts on special-status plants or wildlife, sensitive habitat, or prehistoric resources, or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects on these resources (CLRDP EIR Sections 4.4 and 4.5).

b-d) The implementation of the RMP through SRP Phase 1 project would not result in an increase in vehicle trips or water demand greater than that analyzed in the CLRDP EIR. Furthermore, the Campus anticipates that only one of the five near-term projects analyzed at the project level in the CLRDP EIR (the Center for Ocean Health Phase II, now renamed the Center for Ocean Health Expansion) will be constructed or under construction by 2010 as anticipated in the EIR. As a result, the near-term contribution of CLRDP development to the significant impact of cumulative near-term CLRDP development (by 2010) upon traffic congestion and intersection LOS identified in the EIR would not be significant.

In addition, as described in *Utilities* (Section 14, above), the City of Santa Cruz currently projects that, in normal water years, the existing water supply will be adequate to serve existing and

July 2010

projected demand through at least 2025.⁴ The City's water supplies are not adequate to serve existing demand in drought years. The University has committed that, in the event that the City declares a water shortage, the Campus will reduce its water demand in accordance with the City's Water Shortage Contingency Plan. The project would comply with any demand reduction program implemented by the University to satisfy this commitment by reducing or suspending irrigation of new plantings. Therefore, the SRP project would not contribute to the project or cumulative water supply impacts of the CLRDP.

⁴ Erler and Kalinowski, Inc., 2009. *City of Santa Cruz Water Supply Assessment, Sphere of Influence Amendment*. September 15.

VIX. SUPPORTING INFORMATION SOURCES

California Coastal Commission Findings on UCSC's CLRDP. December 2007

California Coastal Commission Findings on UCSC's CLRDP. April 2008.

California Coastal Commission Staff Report on UCSC's CLRDP. November 2007.

California Coastal Commission Staff Report on UCSC's CLRDP. March 2008.

Specific Resource Plan, Enhancement and Protection of Terrace Lands at Younger Lagoon Reserve. UCSC Staff and the Younger Lagoon Reserve Scientific Advisory Committee. June 1, 2010.

University of California Santa Cruz (UCSC) Final Coastal Long Range Development Plan (CLRDP), December 2008

UCSC Marine Science Campus CLRDP Draft Environmental Impact Report, January 2004

UCSC Marine Science Campus CLRDP Environmental Impact Report Addendum #1: Proposed Revisions to the CLRDP. November 2006

X. INITIAL STUDY PREPARERS

Alisa Klaus, UCSC Environmental Planning

Sally Morgan, UCSC Environmental Planning

XI. Mitigation and Monitoring Program				
Measure #	Measure Text	Monitoring and Reporting Procedure	Monitoring and Reporting Responsibility	Timing
CLRDP Policy 3.2	Protection and Restoration of Habitat Areas: The biological productivity and the quality of coastal waters, streams, and wetlands, appropriate to maintain the optimum populations of marine organisms and for the protection of human health shall be maintained and, where feasible, restored through among other means minimizing adverse effects of wastewater discharges, controlling runoff, preventing depletion of ground water supplies and substantial interference with surface water flow, encouraging wastewater reclamation, maintaining natural vegetation buffer areas that protect riparian habitats, and minimizing alteration of natural watercourses. Campus natural areas (i.e., areas outside of defined development zones) shall be protected, restored, enhanced, and managed as high-quality open space and natural habitat areas.	Implemented through development of this SRP and, for SRP, through implementation of MM 4.4-1, 4.4-2 and 4.5-1, below; reporting as described in specific mitigation measures, below.	PP&C	Prior to and during construction
CLRDP MM 4.4-1	CA Red-legged Frog: For all projects proposed in the upper terrace under the CLRDP, the University will implement the following: A preconstruction survey for CRLF will be conducted of all areas proposed for grading and construction by a qualified biologist, approved by the USFWS. If CRLF are observed, grading activities shall be postponed and USFWS shall be consulted to determine appropriate actions to avoid impact. Consultation with the USFWS will result in either a determination of the need to obtain a permit or in the identification of measures to avoid take of the individual(s). The biological monitor shall also conduct meetings with the contractor(s) and other key construction personnel to describe the importance of the species, the need to restrict work to designated areas, and to discuss procedures for avoiding harm or harassment of wildlife encountered during construction.	Conduct survey. Document results. If CRLF are observed, consult with USFWS. Conduct meetings with contractor(s) and construction personnel. Include mitigation specifications in construction contract.	Prior to construction, of projects in upper terrace Prior to construction, if CRLF are observed Before beginning construction	PP&C
CLRDP MM 4.4-2	Nesting Birds: UCSC shall ensure that construction activities avoid disturbing nests of raptors (and other special-status birds). If ground-disturbing activities are scheduled to occur during the breeding season (February 1 through August 31), the following measures are required to avoid potential adverse effects on nesting special-status raptors and other birds:	Conduct survey. Document results. Create no-disturbance buffer in consultation with qualified biologist.	Before beginning construction on each project Before beginning construction, if	PP&C

⁵ California Department of Fish and Game, *Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation*, The Resources Agency, October 17, 1995.

XI. Mitigation and Monitoring Program				
Measure #	Measure Text	Monitoring and Reporting Procedure	Monitoring and Reporting Responsibility	Timing
	<p>A qualified wildlife biologist will conduct preconstruction surveys of all potential nesting habitat. For burrowing owls, such surveys will follow the most recent CDFG Burrowing Owl Survey Protocol and Mitigation Guidelines.5</p> <p>If active raptor nests are found during preconstruction surveys, a no-disturbance buffer acceptable in size to CDFG will be created around active raptor nests and nests of any other special-status birds during the breeding season, and maintained until it is determined that all young have fledged. Raptor or other bird nests initiated during construction are presumed to be unaffected, and no buffer is necessary. However, the “take” of any individuals will be prohibited.</p> <p>If preconstruction surveys indicate that nests are inactive or potential habitat is unoccupied during the construction/restoration period, no further mitigation is required. Trees and shrubs that have been determined to be unoccupied by special-status birds or that are located outside the no-disturbance buffer for active nests may be removed.</p>	<p>Include mitigation specifications in construction contract.</p>	<p>active raptor nests are found</p>	
CLRDP MM 4.5-1	<p>Human Remains: If human remains are discovered during the construction of a development project under the CLRDP, the University and/or its employees shall notify the Santa Cruz County Coroner’s Office immediately. Upon determination by the County Coroner that the remains are Native American, the Coroner shall contact the California Native American Heritage Commission, pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, and the County Coordinator of Indian Affairs and appropriate Native American consultation shall be conducted, as outlined by PRC 5097.98. Implementation Measure 3.9.1, Construction Monitoring, as identified in the CLRDP, shall also apply. UCSC will be responsible for implementing this mitigation measure.</p>	<p>Include in construction contract the requirement that the University be notified if suspected human bone is discovered.</p> <p>Contact archaeologist and County Coroner in the event of discovery of suspected human bone. Contact California Native American Heritage Commission and conduct Native American consultation if Coroner determines the remains are Native American.</p>	<p>Before beginning construction</p> <p>During construction</p>	<p>PP&C</p>

XI. Mitigation and Monitoring Program				
Measure #	Measure Text	Monitoring and Reporting Procedure	Monitoring and Reporting Responsibility	Timing
CLRDP IM 3.9.1	Cultural Resources Construction Monitoring: Should archaeological and/or paleontological resources be encountered during any construction on the Marine Science Campus, all activity that could damage or destroy these resources shall be temporarily suspended until qualified archaeologist/paleontologists and Native American representatives have examined the site and mitigation measures have been developed that address and proportionately offset the impacts of the project on archaeological and/or paleontological resources. Development shall incorporate measures to address issues and impacts identified through any archaeologist/ paleontologist and/ or Native American consultation.	Include in construction contract the requirement that work be suspended if archaeological resources are disclosed. Contract with qualified archaeologist to develop appropriate mitigation measures.	Before beginning construction If archaeological resources are disclosed	PP&C
CLRDP IM 3.10.1	Use, Containment and Cleanup of Hazardous Materials. The University, through the Office of Environmental Health and Safety, will manage the use, and in the event of spillage, the containment and cleanup of, hazardous materials and petroleum on the UCSC Marine Science Campus in compliance with federal and state regulations related to the storage, disposal, and transportation of hazardous substances.	For UC entities, continue to implement UCSC Environmental Health and Safety programs involving oversight of individual units' compliance efforts and advising on improvements in procedures related to storage, disposal, and transportation of hazardous substances.; document activity of relevant EH&S programs	Ongoing, frequency varies with the type and quantity of hazardous materials; document annually	UCSC EH&S
CLRDP Policy 7.1	Productivity and Quality of Coastal Waters. The Marine Science Campus shall be developed and used in a manner that shall sustain and, where feasible, enhance and restore, the biological productivity and quality of coastal waters on and adjacent to the Campus through controlling, filtering, and treating runoff and other non-point sources of pollution, preventing depletion of groundwater supplies and substantial interference with surface water flow, encouraging wastewater reclamation, and maintaining natural vegetation buffer areas that protect riparian habitats.	Implement Resource Management Plan as described in this SRP Construction practices consistent with Stormwater Concept Plan	Throughout construction	PP&C
CLRDP IM 7.1.8	Irrigation and Use of Chemicals for Landscaping. Any water used for landscape irrigation on the Marine Science Campus shall not be applied in a manner that would cause significant erosion. Any use of chemicals for fertilizer and/or weed and pest control shall be minimized to the degree feasible, including as required by the	Establish polices for irrigation and use of chemicals in landscaping to minimize erosion potential and runoff into habitat areas or the ocean.	Before occupancy of first project developed under the CLRDP	Physical PLant

XI. Mitigation and Monitoring Program				
Measure #	Measure Text	Monitoring and Reporting Procedure	Monitoring and Reporting Responsibility	Timing
	Drainage Concept Plan, and any chemicals unavoidably used shall not enter habitat areas or the ocean in concentrations sufficient to harm wildlife and/or to degrade habitat.			

**CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT FINDINGS
IN CONNECTION WITH THE APPROVAL OF
PHASE 1A OF THE SPECIFIC RESOURCE PLAN
IN COMPLIANCE WITH
THE COASTAL LONG RANGE DEVELOPMENT PLAN,
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN,
SANTA CRUZ MARINE SCIENCE CAMPUS**

I. CONSIDERATION OF 2004 CLRDP FEIR AND ADDENDUM #2

In September 2004, the Board of Regents of the University of California ("The Regents"), as Lead Agency, certified the Final Environmental Impact Report ("Final EIR") for the University of California, Santa Cruz ("UC Santa Cruz") Marine Science Campus ("the campus") Coastal Long Range Development Plan ("Coastal LRDP" or "CLRDP"). The EIR (Exhibit #1 of these Findings) was assigned State Clearinghouse No. 2001112014. The September 2004 Final EIR is a program EIR that assesses the environmental effects of implementation of the CLRDP, including the CLRDP Resource Management Plan ("RMP"), at a program level; identifies means to eliminate or reduce potential adverse impacts, and evaluates a reasonable range of alternatives to the CLRDP as proposed. The Final EIR includes comments on the January 2004 Draft EIR submitted by interested public agencies, organizations and members of the public, and provides written responses to the environmental issues raised in those comments.

Subsequent to certification of the CLRDP Final EIR, the University prepared Addendum #1 to the Final EIR, "Project Refinements and Additions" ("Addendum #1"), which described certain proposed changes to the CLRDP. Addendum #1 determined that the proposed changes would not result in new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects, and that no new information or changed circumstances associated with CLRDP implementation would result in new significant impacts. Following consideration of the Final EIR and Addendum #1, the proposed revisions to the CLRDP were approved by the University on November 29, 2006. The Final EIR and Addendum #1 are hereby incorporated in these findings by reference.

The California Coastal Commission ("the Commission") subsequently requested a peer review of CLRDP wetland delineations and, based on this review, requested additional changes to CLRDP wetland boundaries and buffers. Pursuant to Section 21080.5 of CEQA, the Secretary of Resources has certified the Commission's review and approval process as being the functional equivalent of the environmental review by CEQA. Accordingly, the impacts of these suggested modifications to the CLRDP were analyzed in the Commission's November 21, 2007 staff report, which concluded that the suggested modifications to the CLRDP would not result in any significant impacts not previously identified in the Final EIR or Addendum #1, or increase the severity of any previously identified impact.

At a subsequent hearing in April 2008, the Commission adopted revised findings and suggested additional CLRDP modifications related to public access and to permanent

protection of resource lands, which had been analyzed in a staff report in March 2008. With the inclusion of the suggested November 2007 and April 2008 modifications, the Commission determined in April 2008 that the CLRDP is consistent with the policies of the California Coastal Act and approved the CLRDP, conditional upon UCSC's acceptance of the suggested modifications.

On December 29, 2008, having reviewed and considered the Commission's November 2007 staff report and April 2008 findings and approval, the Executive Vice President of the Board of Regents, through delegated authority, affirmed the Commission's 2008 findings and accepted the suggested modifications of the CLRDP as a condition of approval of the CLRDP. The Commission then certified the December 2008 CLRDP in January 2009.

Among the changes included in the certified December 2008 CLRDP, relative to the CLRDP as analyzed in the 2004 CLRDP Final EIR and 2006 Addendum #1, were minor adjustments to the boundaries of wetlands and their associated buffers and to CLRDP development area boundaries. These adjustments reduced the total area of the development zones by 1.1 acre and slightly altered the area and location of land that would be affected by implementation of the CLRDP RMP that had been approved as an element of the earlier (2004) version of the CLRDP. The adjustments did not affect the overall location, implementation schedule or range of activities for the RMP. Another change was inclusion of Implementation Measure (3.14.1), which required the University to diligently pursue the incorporation of open space and natural lands into the UC Natural Reserve System as a permanent addition to the Younger Lagoon UC Natural Reserve ("YLR"). This measure was implemented in July 2008 through incorporation of the 47 acres of natural lands on the Terrace Lands of the Marine Science Campus into the YLR. This change is ministerial and does not materially affect the land uses envisioned in the approved CLRDP, or any aspect of implementation of the RMP as previously approved.

The University has now prepared Addendum #2 to the Final EIR (Exhibit #2 to these Findings) to describe the proposed SRP Phase 1A Project, which would implement the first phase of the previously-approved RMP, and evaluate whether its implementation would result in any significant new or more severe environmental impacts than analyzed in the Final EIR, Addendum #1, or November 2007 or March 2008 Commission staff reports. The SRP Phase 1A Project specifies the mechanisms through which the RMP goals would be implemented over the first one-third of the Terrace Lands and during the first seven years of CLRDP implementation.

The Chancellor certifies that he has reviewed and considered the information contained in the Final EIR, Addendum #1, California Coastal Commission November 2007 and March 2008 staff reports, and Addendum #2 prior to adopting the following findings and approving the Specific Resource Plan, Phase 1A ("the Project")(described in detail in Exhibit #3 to these Findings).

II. FINDINGS

The following Findings are hereby adopted by the University as required by Public Resources Code Sections 21081, 21081.5 and 21081.6, and CEQA Guidelines

Sections 15080, 15091, 15092, 15164, and 15168, in conjunction with the approval of the Project, which is set forth in Section III, below.

Having received, reviewed and considered the Final EIR, Addenda #1 and #2, thereto, and other information in the record of proceedings, including the California Coastal Commission's April 2008 hearing, the University hereby adopts these findings pertaining to the approval of the Specific Resource Plan, Phase 1A, in compliance with CEQA, the CEQA Guidelines, and the University's procedures for implementing CEQA.

The University certifies that these findings are based on full appraisal of all viewpoints, including all comments received up to the date of adoption of these findings, concerning the environmental issues related to the project. The University has exercised its independent judgment, considered the Final EIR, Addendum #1 and Addendum #2 (collectively referred to below as the CLRDP EIR), and adopts these findings for the approvals set forth in Part III, below.

A. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW PROCESS

1. Relationship between the CLRDP, the Resource Management Plan and the Proposed Specific Resource Plan Phase 1A Project

UCSC's Coastal Long Range Development Plan (CLRDP) includes an RMP that sets goals and objectives for habitat restoration and enhancement in the areas of the Marine Science Campus that are preserved from development; specifically, the Terrace Lands of the Younger Lagoon Natural Reserve. The RMP—which was approved previously as part of the CLRDP by both the Regents of UC and by the California Coastal Commission—prescribes the types and locations of habitat restoration and enhancement activities that will be carried out on these lands. CLRDP Implementation Measure 3.2.10 requires Campus Natural Reserve Staff, in collaboration with a Scientific Advisory Committee, to prepare a series of Specific Resource Plans to further describe the timing and conduct of specific activities through which RMP goals and objectives will be met, in successive phases, during the term of the CLRDP. The RMP was described and analyzed in the CLRDP EIR, and in (CEQA-equivalent) November 2007 and March 2008 California Coastal Commission staff reports.

Specific Resource Plan ("SRP") Phase 1, the final draft of which was completed in June 2010, in compliance with the CLRDP Implementation Measure, describes the activities through which the previously-approved RMP would be carried out to implement the first phase of the RMP-prescribed habitat and restoration and enhancement over about one-third of the Terrace Lands (16 acres) during the first seven years of the CLRDP program. SRP Phase 1 has been divided into two sub-phases for purposes of environmental analysis. Phase 1A would consist of removal of invasive non-native plants and hand planting to improve the habitat mosaic in the campus natural areas. Phase 1B will propose minor hydrologic and topographic modifications designed to improve wetland functioning and enhance plant and wildlife habitat in wetlands W1 and W2 on the Terrace Lands. Because the Phase 1B wetland work is likely subject to Clean Water Act and other permitting and related agency consultation regarding potential effects to

California red-legged frogs, the ultimate extent of wetland work and exactly how it would be carried out cannot be determined at present. For this reason, SRP Phase 1B will be considered in a separate CEQA document, which will be prepared during the course of and with input from agency consultation. Addendum #2 to the Final EIR describes Phase 1A of the SRP and augments the analysis of the RMP that was included in the Final EIR, Addendum #1, and the CEQA-equivalent November 2007 and March 2008 Coastal Commission staff reports.

CLRDP Implementation Measure 3.2.10 specifies that the University must file a Notice of Impending Development (NOID) with the California Coastal Commission for SRP Phase 1 habitat restoration and enhancement work within one year of CLRDP certification. Addendum #2 to the CLRDP EIR provides environmental assessment of Phase 1A of the SRP, in support of CEQA approval and the anticipated filing of the required NOID.

2: No Subsequent or Supplemental EIR Required

Pursuant to CEQA section 21166 and CEQA Guideline section 15162, no additional environmental review shall be prepared for a project unless the public agency with the next discretionary approval determines, on the basis of substantial evidence in the light of the whole record, one or more of the following:

(1) Substantial changes are proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or negative declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects;

(2) Substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects; or

(3) New information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete or the Negative Declaration was adopted, shows any of the following:

(A) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR or negative declaration;

(B) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR;

(C) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative; or

(D) Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative.

If a subsequent EIR is not required pursuant to the foregoing analysis, "the lead agency shall determine whether to prepare a subsequent negative declaration, an addendum, or no further documentation." If none of the conditions described in Section 15162, above, require the preparation of a subsequent EIR, the University may prepare an Addendum if only minor technical changes or additions to the 2020 CLRDP FEIR are necessary.

Addendum #2 was prepared in compliance with CEQA Section 21166 and Section 15162 of the CEQA Guidelines to examine the potential environmental impacts of approving the Project. Addendum #2 includes a detailed description of the Project and analyzes the impacts of implementation of the Project. Readers should review this document in conjunction with the 2004 CLRDP EIR, Addendum #1, and the California Coastal Commission's April 2008 Findings, which contains a full analysis of all of the potential environmental impacts of implementing the December 2008 CLRDP.

The legal criteria for preparation of an addendum to the CLRDP EIR are met here. None of the conditions or circumstances that would require preparation of subsequent or supplemental environmental review pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21166 and CEQA Guidelines section 15162 exists in connection with the Project. No substantial changes have been proposed to the project described in the CLRDP EIR that requires major revisions. There have not been any substantial changes with respect to the circumstances under which implementation of the certified December 2008 CLRDP would be undertaken that would require major revisions to the CLRDP EIR. In addition, there is no new information of substantial importance which was not known and could not have been known at the time that the CLRDP EIR was certified, showing that new or more severe environmental impacts not addressed in the CLRDP EIR would occur, that mitigation measures or alternatives found infeasible in the CLRDP EIR would in fact be feasible, or that different mitigation measures or alternatives from those analyzed in the CLRDP EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant impacts.

Addendum #2 analyzes and summarizes the potential impacts of the Project in relation to the environmental analysis in the CLRDP EIR with regard to the following environmental topic areas: aesthetics, agricultural resources, air quality and climate change, biological resources, cultural resources, geology/soils, hazards and hazardous materials, hydrology/water quality, land use/planning, mineral resources, noise,

population/housing, public services, recreation, transportation/traffic, and utilities/services systems. It also identifies mitigation measures and/or CLRDP Implementation Measures adopted as part of the CLRDP, including updates documented in Addendum #1 relevant to the Project that have been incorporated into and will be implemented as part of the Project. All mitigation measures and/or CLRDP Implementation Measures relevant to the Project, as well as all components of the Project described in Addendum #2, are included as part of the Project. The Project will not result in any new impacts or increase the severity of any significant impact identified in the CLRDP EIR. No Project revisions or specific mitigation measures were identified in Addendum #2 that would further reduce the impacts of CLRDP implementation.

B. IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

As stated in Part I, above, the CLRDP EIR analyzed the impacts of the RMP. The Final EIR considered the RMP as part of the overall CLRDP program of development, and did not explicitly identify any project-specific mitigation measures for the project. Addendum #2 analyzed the specific methods through which Phase 1A of the RMP would be implemented and identified the CLRDP EIR mitigation measures that would be applicable to RMP implementation. The following section summarizes the CLRDP environmental impacts to which implementation of SRP Phase 1A would contribute, and contains the findings of the University as to those impacts, as required by CEQA and the CEQA Guidelines. The findings provide the written analysis and conclusions of the University regarding the significant environmental impacts of SRP Phase 1A, alternatives to the project, and the mitigation measures proposed in the CLRDP EIR relevant to the SRP Phase 1A and included in the Project description.

1. Aesthetics

The CLRDP EIR (pages 4.4-31 to 4.4-47) does not identify any environmental impacts related to aesthetics that would result from RMP restoration activities. The proposed SRP would alter the composition of the vegetation on approximately 16 acres of the natural lands on the Marine Science Campus but this would not alter the appearance of these lands in a manner that could affect scenic vistas, scenic resources, or the visual character and quality of the site and its surroundings (Addendum #2, page 23).

FINDING: For the reasons stated in the CLRDP EIR, the University finds that the Project would not result in a significant impact in the area of aesthetics.

2. Agricultural Resources

The CLRDP EIR (pages 4.2-12 to 4.2-18) does not identify any significant impacts on agricultural resources from implementation of the CLRDP, including the RMP. The CLRDP determined that development under the CLRDP could result indirectly in the eventual removal of adjacent land from agricultural use, but that this would be a less-than-significant impact (p 4.2-14 to -15). The CLRDP identified CLRDP Mitigation Measure 4.2-1 to further reduce this less-than-significant impact. The SRP

Phase 1A project is not a development project and therefore would not contribute to this less-than-significant impact, but includes construction of a shrub screen between the project site and Younger Ranch, which would partially implement CLRDP Mitigation Measure 4.2-1 (Addendum #2, page 25).

FINDING: For the reasons stated in the CLRDP EIR, the University finds that the Project would not result in a significant impact on agricultural resources.

3. Air Quality

The project would not develop any new stationary sources of air pollutant emissions or toxic air contaminants and would involve only incidental use of motorized vehicles. None of the air quality mitigation measures or implementation measures identified in the CLRDP EIR (pages 4.3-15 to 4.3-27) is applicable to the proposed SRP Phase 1A project and the project would not contribute to the air quality impacts identified in the CLRDP EIR.

FINDING: For the reasons stated in the CLRDP EIR, the University finds that the Project would not result in a significant impact on air quality.

4. Biological Resources

The CLRDP EIR determined that no state or federal special-status plant species or other special-status plant species occur on the Marine Science Campus, and no such species are presumed to be present due to the lack of suitable habitat. Therefore, the implementation of the proposed CLRDP, including the proposed SRP Phase 1A, would not have the potential to result in significant adverse impacts on any special-status plant species under CEQA (CLRDP EIR p 4.4-60).

FINDING: For the reasons stated in the CLRDP EIR, the University finds that the Project would not result in a significant impact on special-status plant species.

The EIR determined that development under the CLRDP, including the proposed habitat restoration activities, would have a less-than-significant impact on California red-legged frog (CRLF), which is a federally listed threatened species (CLRDP EIR p 4.4-62). However, because of the potential that CRLF may occur on the campus, CLRDP EIR Mitigation 4.4-1 was adopted to further reduce the potential of CLRDP activity to adversely affect the species.

- a. **CLRDP Project-Specific Impact 4.4-1: California red-legged frogs.**
Implementation of the CLRDP would not affect CRLF breeding habitat and would avoid impacts on dispersing CRLF by setting development back from off-site areas where the species has previously been observed. The impact on the species would be considered less than significant.

Because of the potential that CRLF may occur on the campus, the CLRDP EIR identified the following mitigation measure to further reduce the significance of this less than significant impact:

CLRDP Mitigation Measure 4.4-1: For all projects proposed in the upper terrace under the CLRDP, the University will implement the following:

A preconstruction survey for CRLF will be conducted of all areas proposed for grading and construction by a qualified biologist, approved by the USFWS. If CRLF are observed, grading activities shall be postponed and USFWS shall be consulted to determine appropriate actions to avoid impact. Consultation with the USFWS will result in either a determination of the need to obtain a permit or in the identification of measures to avoid take of the individual(s).

The biological monitor shall also conduct meetings with the contractor(s) and other key construction personnel to describe the importance of the species, the need to restrict work to designated areas, and to discuss procedures for avoiding harm or harassment of wildlife encountered during construction.

FINDING: For the reasons stated in the CLRDP EIR, the University finds that implementation of CLRDP Mitigation Measure 4.4-1, which is relevant to and is included in the Project will ensure that the Project will result in a less-than-significant impact to California red-legged frog.

The Final EIR determined that, because the CLRDP delineates sensitive habitats and wetlands and permanently protects them from development, the CLRDP would not cause significant adverse effects on these habitats (CLRDP EIR p 4.4-68). SRP Phase 1A would not increase the extent to which RMP restoration activities could result in disturbance to sensitive habitat (Addendum #2, page 31).

FINDING: For the reasons stated in the CLRDP EIR, the University finds that Project would not result in a significant impact to sensitive habitats and wetlands.

The EIR determined that ground disturbance and increased human activity and noise resulting from development on, and restoration of, annual grassland and coastal scrub on the middle and upper terrace development zones, could disturb nesting raptors; but that this would be a less-than-significant because raptor nesting records are limited for the site, and there is abundant alternate and protected habitat in the region (CLRDP EIR p 4.4-64).

CLRDP Project-Specific Impact 4.4-2: *Nesting Raptors. Development on, and restoration of, annual grassland and coastal scrub on the middle and upper terrace development zones could cause a loss of nesting raptors that may be present, primarily through the direct effects of ground disturbance and the indirect effects of increased human activity and noise. Because raptor nesting records are limited for the site, and due to abundant alternate and protected habitat in the region, the probability of this impact is low and the degree of impact is considered less than significant.*

The CLRDP EIR identified CLRDP EIR Project Specific Mitigation Measure 4.4-2 to further reduce the less-than-significant impact. This previously adopted mitigation is applicable to the restoration activities that would be carried out under the proposed SRP Phase 1A, and is included as part of the project.

CLRDP Mitigation Measure 4.4-2: UCSC shall ensure that construction activities avoid disturbing nests of raptors (and other special-status birds). If ground-disturbing activities are scheduled to occur during the breeding season (February 1 through August 31), the following measures are required to avoid potential adverse effects on nesting special-status raptors and other birds:

A qualified wildlife biologist will conduct preconstruction surveys of all potential nesting habitat. For burrowing owls, such surveys will follow the most recent CDFG Burrowing Owl Survey Protocol and Mitigation Guidelines.¹

If active raptor nests are found during preconstruction surveys, a no-disturbance buffer acceptable in size to CDFG will be created around active raptor nests and nests of any other special-status birds during the breeding season, and maintained until it is determined that all young have fledged. Raptor or other bird nests initiated during construction are presumed to be unaffected, and no buffer is necessary. However, the "take" of any individuals will be prohibited.

If preconstruction surveys indicate that nests are inactive or potential habitat is unoccupied during the construction/restoration period, no further mitigation is required. Trees and shrubs that have been determined to be unoccupied by special-status birds or that are located outside the no-disturbance buffer for active nests may be removed.

FINDING: For the reasons stated in the CLRDP EIR, the University finds that implementation of CLRDP Mitigation Measure 4.4-2, which is relevant to and is included as part of the Project, will further reduce the significance of this less-than-significant impact.

The EIR determined that development under the CLRDP would not result in significant impacts to wildlife corridors because these habitats are outside the proposed development zones and are protected by buffers and the Stormwater Concept Plan (CLRDP EIR p 4.4-69). The restoration activities proposed under SRP Phase 1A, which implement the approved RMP, fall within the implementation of CLRDP Policy 3.2, and would also enhance and protect sensitive plant communities on the Terrace Lands (Addendum #2, page 30).

FINDING: For the reasons stated in the CLRDP EIR, the University finds that the Project, will not result in a significant impact on wildlife corridors.

The Final EIR (page 4.4-70) determined that development under the CLRDP would not interfere with the Younger Lagoon Reserve Management Plan, which is the only plan for conservation of biological resources that applies to the Marine Science Campus. The CLRDP was developed in consultation with the YLR manager and is consistent with the goals of the Younger Lagoon Reserve Management Plan. Since the Final EIR was certified, the natural areas of the terrace lands of the Marine Science

¹ California Department of Fish and Game, *Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation*, The Resources Agency, October 17, 1995.

Campus have been incorporated into the Younger Lagoon Reserve. SRP Phase 1A would initiate implementation of the CLRDP RMP (Addendum #2, pages 30 to 31).

FINDING: For the reasons stated in the CLRDP EIR, the University finds that the Project will not result in a conflict with an existing plan for conservation of biological resources.

5. Cultural Resources

The CLRDP EIR (page 4.5-7) determined that construction activities associated with development under the CLRDP would not result in significant adverse impacts on archaeological resources because there are no known historic or archaeological resources on the Marine Science Campus and because the CLRDP specifies measures to be taken in the event of an unexpected discovery of archaeological resources. These measures are specified in CLRDP Implementation Measure 3.9.1, which is applicable to and included in the SRP Phase 1A Project (Addendum #2, page 32).

- a. **Implementation Measure 3.9.1 -- Construction Monitoring.** *Should archaeological and/or paleontological resources be encountered during any construction on the Marine Science Campus, all activity that could damage or destroy these resources shall be temporarily suspended until qualified archaeologist/paleontologists and Native American representatives have examined the site and mitigation measures have been developed that address and proportionately offset the impacts of the project on archaeological and/or paleontological resources. Development shall incorporate measures to address issues and impacts identified through any archaeologist/paleontologist and/or Native American consultation.*

FINDING: For the reasons stated in the CLRDP EIR, the University finds that implementation of CLRDP Implementation Measure 3.9.1, which is applicable to and included in the Project, will ensure that potential impacts to significant paleontological and archaeological resources are avoided.

The CLRDP EIR determined that the potential that previously undiscovered human remains could be unearthed during construction activities under the CLRDP would be a potentially significant.

- b. CLRDP Impact 4.5-1: Human remains. *Construction activities associated with development in the upper terrace, middle terrace, and lower terrace development areas could disturb previously undiscovered human burial sites of Native American groups, a potentially significant impact.*

Implementation of CLRDP EIR Mitigation 4.5-1, which is applicable to and included in the SRP Phase 1 Project, would reduce the potentially significant impacts on undiscovered archaeological and paleontological resources and human remains to a less-than-significant level (CLRDP EIR p 4.5-8).

CLRDP EIR Mitigation 4.5-1: If human remains are discovered during the construction of a development project under the CLRDP, the University and/or its employees shall notify the Santa Cruz County Coroner's Office immediately. Upon determination by the County Coroner that the remains are Native American, the Coroner shall contact the California Native American Heritage Commission, pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, and the County Coordinator of Indian Affairs and appropriate Native American consultation shall be conducted, as outlined by PRC 5097.98. Implementation Measure 3.9.1, Construction Monitoring, as identified in the CLRDP, shall also apply. UCSC will be responsible for implementing this mitigation measure.

FINDING: For the reasons stated in the Final EIR, the University finds that implementation of CLRDP Mitigation Measure 4.5-1, which is applicable to and incorporated into the project, will reduce the potentially significant impact on previously undiscovered human burial sites to a less-than-significant level.

6. Geology and Soils

The CLRDP EIR concluded that no significant impacts related to geology and soils would result from implementation of the CLRDP program, including the restoration activities that would be carried out under the RMP. The CLRDP EIR determined that standard construction and engineering practices, which require winterizing construction sites and protecting exposed soil during heavy rainfall, would ensure that the implementation of the CLRDP, including the RMP, would not result in significant erosion impacts (CLRDP EIR p 4.6-23). The SRP Phase 1A Project will have a minimal potential for ground disturbance that could result in erosion, and erosion control measures are included in the Project (Addendum #2, page 34).

FINDING: For the reasons stated in the CLRDP EIR, the University finds that the proposed Project will not have a significant impact with respect to geology and soils.

7. Greenhouse Gas Emissions

The Final EIR was certified before the passage of Assembly Bill 32 (Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006) and therefore did not analyze greenhouse gas emissions or climate change. As analyzed in Addendum #2 (page 27), the proposed project would not create any new permanent sources of greenhouse gases and therefore would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to global climate change.

FINDING: For the reasons stated in the Addendum, the University finds that the proposed Project will not have a significant impact with respect to greenhouse gas emissions.

8. Hazards and Hazardous Materials

The Final EIR determined that implementation of the CLRDP would not result in any significant impacts with respect to hazards and hazardous materials. (CLRDP EIR pages 4.7-17 to 4.4-20). The SRP Phase 1 includes measures to ensure the proper handling of herbicides used to remove weeds. The project would also implement CLRDP Implementation Measure 3.10.1 in the event of an accidental release of any hazardous material, including herbicide. These measures would ensure that the use of herbicides in restoration activities related to SRP Phase 1A would not create a significant risk to the public or the environment.

- a. **Implementation Measure 3.10.1** – Use, Containment and Cleanup of Hazardous Materials. *The University, through the Office of Environmental Health and Safety, will manage the use, and in the event of spillage, the containment and cleanup of, hazardous materials and petroleum on the UCSC Marine Science Campus in compliance with federal and state regulations related to the storage, disposal, and transportation of hazardous substances.*

FINDING: For the reasons stated in the CLRDP EIR, the University finds that implementation of CLRDP Implementation Measure 3.10.1, which is applicable to and included in the project, will ensure that potential impacts with respect to accidental spills of hazardous materials and petroleum are avoided.

9. Hydrology and Water Quality

The CLRDP EIR (pages 4.8-25 to 4.8-37) determined that implementation of the CLRDP, including habitat restoration activities, would not result in any significant impacts in the area of hydrology and water quality. The SRP Phase 1 Project includes erosion control measures to ensure that the project would not result in erosion or siltation that could have adverse effects upon water quality (Addendum #2, page 39). Herbicide application procedures specified in the SRP Phase 1 and CLRDP Implementation Measure 7.1.8, which is applicable to and incorporated into the Project, would ensure that the use of herbicides for weed control would not result in significant adverse effects on habitat or wildlife.

- a. **Implementation Measure 7.1.9** – Irrigation and Use of Chemicals for Landscaping. *Any water used for landscape irrigation on the Marine Science Campus shall not be applied in a manner that would cause significant erosion. Any use of chemicals for fertilizer and/or weed and pest control shall be minimized to the degree feasible, including as required by the Drainage Concept Plan, and any chemicals unavoidably used shall not enter habitat areas or the ocean in concentrations sufficient to harm wildlife and/or to degrade habitat.*

FINDING: For the reasons stated in the CLRDP EIR, the University finds that compliance with CLRDP Implementation Measure 7.1.8, which is relevant to and

included in the Project, will ensure that the Project would not result in a significant adverse impact on water quality or wildlife.

10. Land Use and Planning

The Final EIR (pages 4.9-10 to 4.9-14) determined that development under the CLRDP would not result in any significant project or cumulative impacts with respect to land use. The activities covered in the SRP Phase 1A implement the first phase of the CLRDP RMP, a required element of the CLRDP. Proposed work areas are consistent with the applicable CLRDP land use designations, and would not change or result in changes to any existing land use (Addendum #2).

FINDING: For the reasons stated in the CLRDP EIR, the University finds that the Project would not result in a significant impact with respect to land use and planning.

11. Noise

The Final EIR determined that all noise impacts of the CLRDP either would be less than significant, or would be reduced to less-than-significant levels with mitigation that is included in the project (CLRDP EIR 4.11-27). None of these CLRDP EIR noise mitigation measures are applicable to the SRP Phase 1A Project. The restoration activities under the SRP Phase 1A would be small in scale and would be carried out by small crews using hand-operated equipment, and light trucks, wheelbarrows or gas-powered mules to move equipment to each work area. Therefore, the SRP Phase 1A Project would not contribute to the noise impacts analyzed in the Final EIR or significant noise impacts not analyzed in the Final EIR (Addendum #2, page 42).

FINDING: For the reasons stated in the CLRDP EIR, the University finds that the Project would not result in a significant impact with respect to noise.

12. Population and Housing

The Final EIR determined that implementation of the CLRDP would not result in any significant impacts with respect to population or housing (CLRDP EIR 4.12-22, -24). The proposed SRP Project would be carried out by existing UC employees and UCSC students and would not result directly or indirectly in any increase in campus population. Therefore, the project would not displace any housing or people, contribute to demand for new housing, or result in any significant population increase (Addendum #2, pages 43 to 44).

FINDING: For the reasons stated in the CLRDP EIR, the University finds that the Project would not result in a significant impact with respect to population and housing.

13. Public Services

The Final EIR (pages 4.13-7 to 4.13-9) determined that implementation of the CLRDP would not result in any significant project-level or cumulative impacts in to public services. The SRP Phase 1A Project would not result an increase in population greater than that analyzed in the Final EIR or the construction of new structures requiring fire protection and police services (Addendum #2, page 45).

FINDING: For the reasons stated in the CLRDP EIR, the University finds that the Project would not result in a significant impact with respect to public services.

14. Recreation

The Final EIR (pages 4.14-7 to 4.14-9) determined that implementation of the CLRDP would not result in any significant project-level or cumulative impacts on recreation. The SRP Phase 1 Project would not result an increase in population greater than that analyzed in the EIR, or in the associated demand for recreational facilities. Furthermore, the project includes interpretive signage that would enhance the experience of recreational users of campus trails (Addendum #2, page 46).

FINDING: For the reasons stated in the CLRDP EIR, the University finds that the Project would not result in a significant impact with respect to recreation.

15. Transportation and Circulation

The Final EIR (pages 4.15-38 and 4.15-44) determined that the impacts on intersection operations resulting from vehicle traffic generated by development under the CLRDP would be significant and unavoidable, even with mitigation. The small number of daily trips generated by the SRP Phase 1A would be well within the range of current daily variability, and would not result in a detectable change in levels-of-service at any intersection, or a cumulatively considerable contribution to any of the traffic impacts previously identified. Furthermore, of the near-term projects considered in the Final EIR, only the Center for Ocean Health Addition is likely to be developed in the near term, and the anticipated trip generation of that project would not result in any significant impacts.

FINDING: For the reasons stated in the CLRDP EIR, the University finds that the Project would not result in a significant impact with respect to transportation and traffic.

16. Utilities and Service Systems

The Final EIR (page 4.16-18) determined that full development of the CLRDP in conjunction with other development within the service area would result in increased cumulative demand for water in a system that does not have adequate supplies to meet existing demand under drought conditions. The Project's temporary use of water for irrigation of new plantings was not taken into account in the water demand projections developed for the EIR; however, this temporary use would be offset by the fact that development at the site has not occurred at the rate anticipated, and by the anticipated

water use efficiency of any new development. Furthermore, the Campus could temporarily reduce or suspend irrigation if required under drought conditions. The project's minimal use of water for irrigation would not have the potential to result in a significant effect related to water supply.

FINDING: For the reasons stated in the CLRDP EIR, the University finds that the Project would not result in a significant impact with respect to utilities and service systems..

C. MITIGATION MONITORING PROGRAM

The Mitigation Monitoring Program previously adopted for the CLRDP requires the University to monitor mitigation measures and CLRDP Implementation Measures designed to avoid, reduce or eliminate potentially significant impacts, as well as those mitigation measures designed to further reduce environmental impacts that are less than significant.

The CLRDP Mitigation Monitoring Program designates the responsibility and anticipated timing for the implementation of mitigation for conditions within the responsibility and jurisdiction of the University. Implementation of the mitigation measures specified in the Final EIR, these findings, and the CLRDP Mitigation Monitoring Program will be accomplished through administrative controls over Project planning and implementation. Monitoring and enforcement of these measures will be accomplished through verification in periodic Mitigation Monitoring Reports and periodic inspection by appropriate University personnel. The University has prepared a Mitigation Monitoring Program for the Project (included in Exhibit #2 of these Findings) to track the implementation of the applicable, previously adopted CLRDP mitigation measures and Implementation Measures.

D. ALTERNATIVES

The proposed project would initiate implementation of the CLRDP RMP. The RMP was an integral element of all of the "build" alternatives of the CLRDP and no alternatives to the RMP were considered in the CLRDP EIR. The SRP development process is collaborative, incorporating a range of RMP implementation strategies, and is intended to be iterative, with on-going improvements and adjustments to improve effectiveness and avoid any significant environmental impacts. Therefore, no alternatives to the RMP or SRP Phase 1 were considered in the CLRDP EIR.

The 2004 CLRDP EIR analyzed five alternatives to the proposed CLRDP: the Reduced Program Alternative, the Modified Land Use Diagram Alternative, the Increased Program Alternative, the Project-by-Project Development Alternative, and the No Project Alternative. These alternatives vary in the amount of development and in the land use plan. Each of the alternatives identified in the Final EIR are evaluated in relation to their ability to (a) reduce Project impacts and (b) attain Project objectives. (See Final EIR pages 5-10 through 5-32.) None of the previous analysis with respect to project alternatives is affected in any way by project revisions analyzed in Addendum #2. The

Findings made in September 2004 with respect to alternatives therefore are carried forward here.

E. INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE

These findings incorporate by reference in their entirety the text of the 2008 CLRDP, the 2004 CLRDP Final EIR, Addendum #1, Addendum #2, and the Findings and Statement of Overriding Considerations and Mitigation Monitoring Program adopted by The Regents in connection with its approval of the 2004 CLRDP Final EIR and its final approval of the CLRDP in December 2008. Without limitation, this incorporation is intended to elaborate on the scope and nature of the SRP Phase 1A Project, potential environmental impacts that could result from the SRP Phase 1A Project, related mitigation measures, and the basis for determining the significance of the impacts of the SRP Phase 1A Project.

F. RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS

Various documents and other materials constitute the record of proceedings upon which the University bases its findings and decisions contained herein. Most documents related to this project are located in the office of Environmental Planning, Physical Planning and Construction in Barn G, University of California, 1156 High Street, Santa Cruz, California. The custodian for this record of proceedings is Physical Planning and Construction.

G. SUMMARY

1. Based on the foregoing Findings and the information contained in the record, the University has made one of more of the following Findings with respect to the significant environmental effects identified in the Final EIR:
 - a. Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project, which avoid or substantially lessen the significant effects on the environment.
 - b. Those changes or alterations are within the responsibility and jurisdiction of another public agency and have been, or can and should be, adopted by that other public agency.
2. Based on the foregoing Findings and the information contained in the record, it is hereby determined that all significant effects on the environment due to approval of the project have been eliminated or substantially lessened.

III. APPROVALS

The University hereby takes the following actions.

- A. The University has reviewed and considered the CLRDP EIR as modified by Addendum #1 and the CCC Findings adopted in December 2007 and April 2008 (collectively the CLRDP CEQA documentation), and Addendum #2 for the Project as described in Section II.A., above.
- B. The University reaffirms the Findings and Statement of Overriding Considerations adopted for the CLRDP Final EIR in September 2004 and Addendum #1 Findings adopted in November 2006.
- C. The University hereby adopts these Findings in their entirety as set forth in Section II, above.
- D. Having independently reviewed and considered the CLRDP CEQA documentation, Addendum #2 to the CLRDP EIR, and adopted the above Findings, the University hereby approves the Project which incorporates and includes relevant CLRDP EIR mitigation measures and CLRDP Implementation Measures identified in Addendum #2 and described above.

Attachments: Exhibit #1. (on CD). UC Santa Cruz Marine Science Campus Coastal Long Range Development Plan Environmental Impact Report, SCH No. 2001112014, Prepared for UCSC Environmental Assessment Group by Environmental Science Associates. September 2004.

Exhibit #2: Addendum #2 to the Final CLRDP EIR: Specific Resource Plan, Phase 1A (Vegetation Management for Habitat Enhancement and Restoration), Younger Lagoon Reserve Terrace Lands, UCSC Marine Science Campus and Mitigation Monitoring Plan for the Specific Resource Plan Phase 1A Project

Exhibit #3. Specific Resource Plan, Phase 1, Enhancement and Protection of Terrace Lands at Younger Lagoon Reserve Terrace Lands. UCSC Staff and the Younger Lagoon Reserve Scientific Advisory Committee. June 1, 2010.

