MINUTE ITEM
This Calendar Item No. C18 was approved as Minute Item No. 18 by the California State Lands Commission by a vote of 3 to 0 at its 2/27/98 meeting.

CALENDAR ITEM
C18

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PRC8011

02/27/98
W 25374
B. Dugal

GENERAL LEASE - PUBLIC AGENCY USE

LESSEE:

University of California, Santa Barbara (UCSB)
Office of Budget and Planning
Santa Barbara, California 93106-2030

AREA, LAND TYPE, AND LOCATION:

2.25 acres, more or less, of sovereign lands in the Pacific Ocean, near Goleta Point, city of Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara County.

AUTHORIZED USE:

Continued use and maintenance of existing rock revetment and the placement of new rock revetment and the continued use and maintenance of two 12" x 1,500' existing saltwater intake pipelines and the construction of two 16" x 2,500' saltwater intake pipelines.

LEASE TERM:

20 years, beginning March 1, 1998.

CONSIDERATION:

The public use and benefit; with the State reserving the right at anytime to set a monetary rent if the Commission finds such action to be in the State's best interest.

OTHER PERTINENT INFORMATION:

1. Applicant owns the uplands adjoining the lease premises.

2. UCSB's existing seawater system was designed and constructed in the 1970's. The existing system consists of both onshore and offshore components that includes two 12" x 1,500' saltwater intake pipelines.

   UCSB is proposing to construct improvements to the existing seawater intake system to provide a more reliable source of seawater to 25 instructional and research labs located at the campus. As with the

existing system, the new system will also consist of both onshore and offshore components. The offshore components consist of two new intake structures that will be anchored by pilings and placed approximately 2,500 feet offshore in approximately 60 feet of water. Two parallel 16-inch polyethylene pipelines will be anchored to the sea floor by a series of precast concrete blocks and will siphon seawater from the intake structures to the beach pumphouse wet well. The existing intake structures will be retained as a backup system.

UCSB also proposes to install approximately 400-linear feet of rock revetment to protect the existing and new seawater system components and the Campus Lagoon from coastal erosion. The revetment design links the new revetment with the existing rock revetment that is located on either side of the project site.

3. An EIR was prepared and certified for this project by the University of California, Santa Barbara. The California State Lands Commission staff has reviewed such document and Mitigation Monitoring Program (Exhibit E attached) adopted by the lead agency.

4. Findings made in conformance with the State CEQA Guidelines (Title 14, California Code of Regulations, sections 15091 and 15096) are contained in Exhibit D attached hereto.

5. A Statement of Overriding Considerations made in conformance with the State CEQA Guidelines (Title 14, California Code of Regulations, section 15093) is contained in Exhibit D attached hereto.

6. This activity involves lands identified as possessing significant environmental values pursuant to Public Resources Code sections 6370, et seq. Based upon the staff's consultation with the persons nominating such lands and through the CEQA review process, it is the staff's opinion that the project, as proposed, is consistent with its use classification.

APPROVALS OBTAINED:

California Department of Fish and Game

FURTHER APPROVALS REQUIRED:

U. S. Army Corps of Engineers and California Coastal Commission.

EXHIBITS:

A. Location Map
B-1. Pipeline Site Map
B-2. Revetment Site Map
C. Land Description
D. Findings and Statement of Overriding Considerations
E. Mitigation Monitoring Measures

PERMIT STREAMLINING ACT DEADLINE:

March 4, 1998.

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE COMMISSION:

CEQA FINDING:

FIND THAT AN EIR WAS PREPARED AND CERTIFIED FOR THIS PROJECT BY THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA, AND THAT THE COMMISSION HAS REVIEWED AND CONSIDERED THE INFORMATION CONTAINED THEREIN.

ADOPT THE FINDINGS MADE IN CONFORMANCE WITH TITLE 14, CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS, SECTIONS 15091 AND 15096 (h), AS CONTAINED IN EXHIBIT D, ATTACHED HERETO.

ADOPT THE MITIGATION MONITORING PROGRAM, AS CONTAINED IN EXHIBIT E, ATTACHED HERETO.

ADOPT THE STATEMENT OF OVERRIDING CONSIDERATIONS MADE IN CONFORMANCE WITH TITLE 14, CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS, SECTION 15093, AS CONTAINED IN EXHIBIT D, ATTACHED HERETO.

SIGNIFICANT LANDS INVENTORY FINDING:

FIND THAT THIS ACTIVITY IS CONSISTENT WITH THE USE CLASSIFICATION DESIGNATED BY THE COMMISSION FOR THE LAND PURSUANT TO PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE SECTIONS 6370, ET SEQ.

AUTHORIZATION:

AUTHORIZE ISSUANCE TO THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SANTA BARBARA, OF A GENERAL LEASE - PUBLIC AGENCY USE, BEGINNING MARCH 1, 1998, FOR A TERM OF 20 YEARS, FOR THE CONTINUED USE AND MAINTENANCE AND PLACEMENT OF ROCK REVETMENT AND CONTINUED USE AND MAINTENANCE OF TWO EXISTING 12" SALTWATER INTAKE PIPELINES AND THE CONSTRUCTION OF TWO 16" SALTWATER INTAKE PIPELINES AND NECESSARY APPURTENANT FACILITIES ON THE LAND DESCRIBED IN EXHIBIT C ATTACHED AND BY THIS REFERENCE MADE A PART HEREOF; CONSIDERATION BEING THE PUBLIC USE AND BENEFIT WITH THE STATE RESERVING THE RIGHT AT ANYTIME TO SET A MONETARY RENT IF THE COMMISSION FINDS SUCH ACTION TO BE IN THE STATE'S BEST INTEREST.

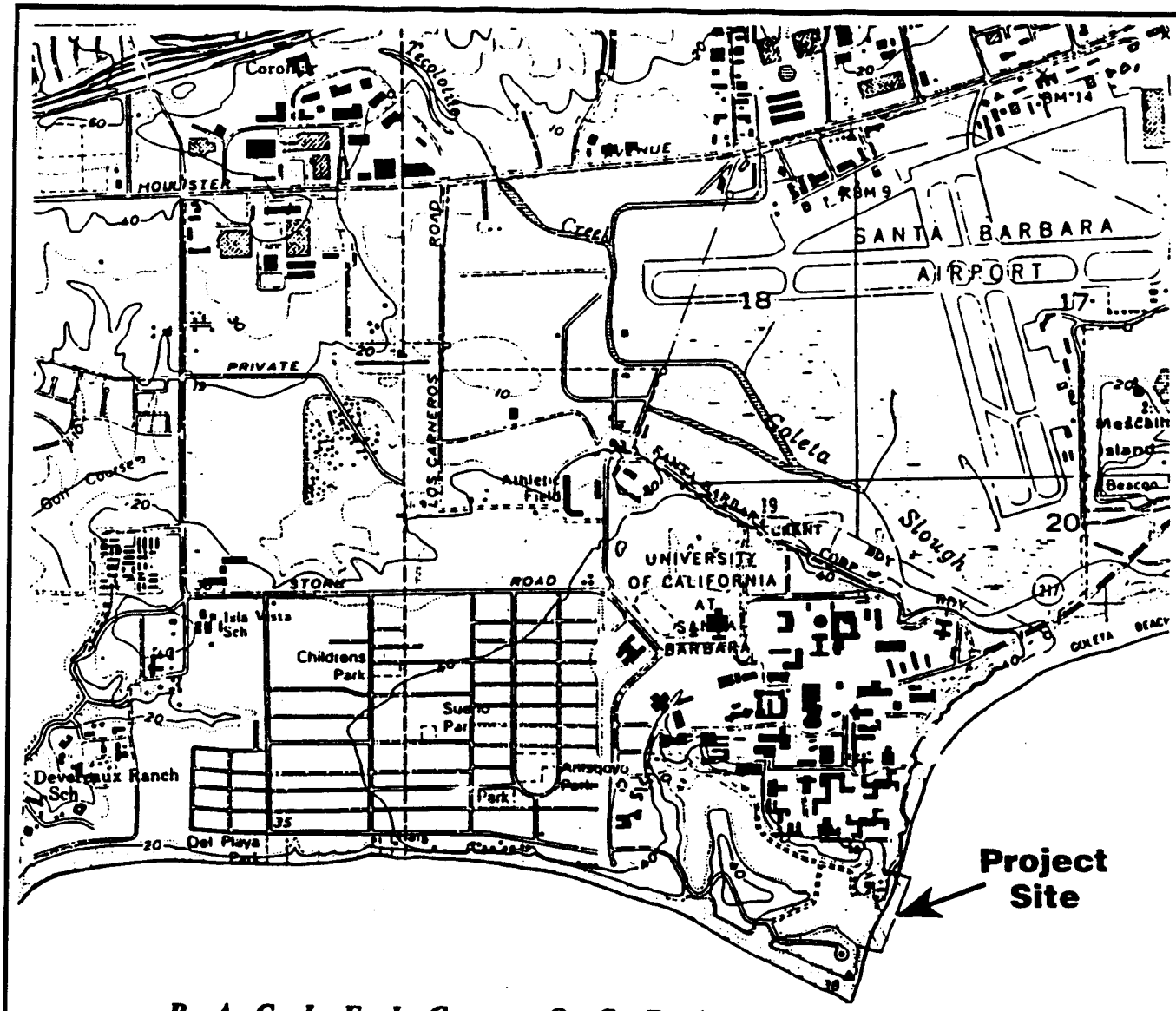

EXHIBIT A
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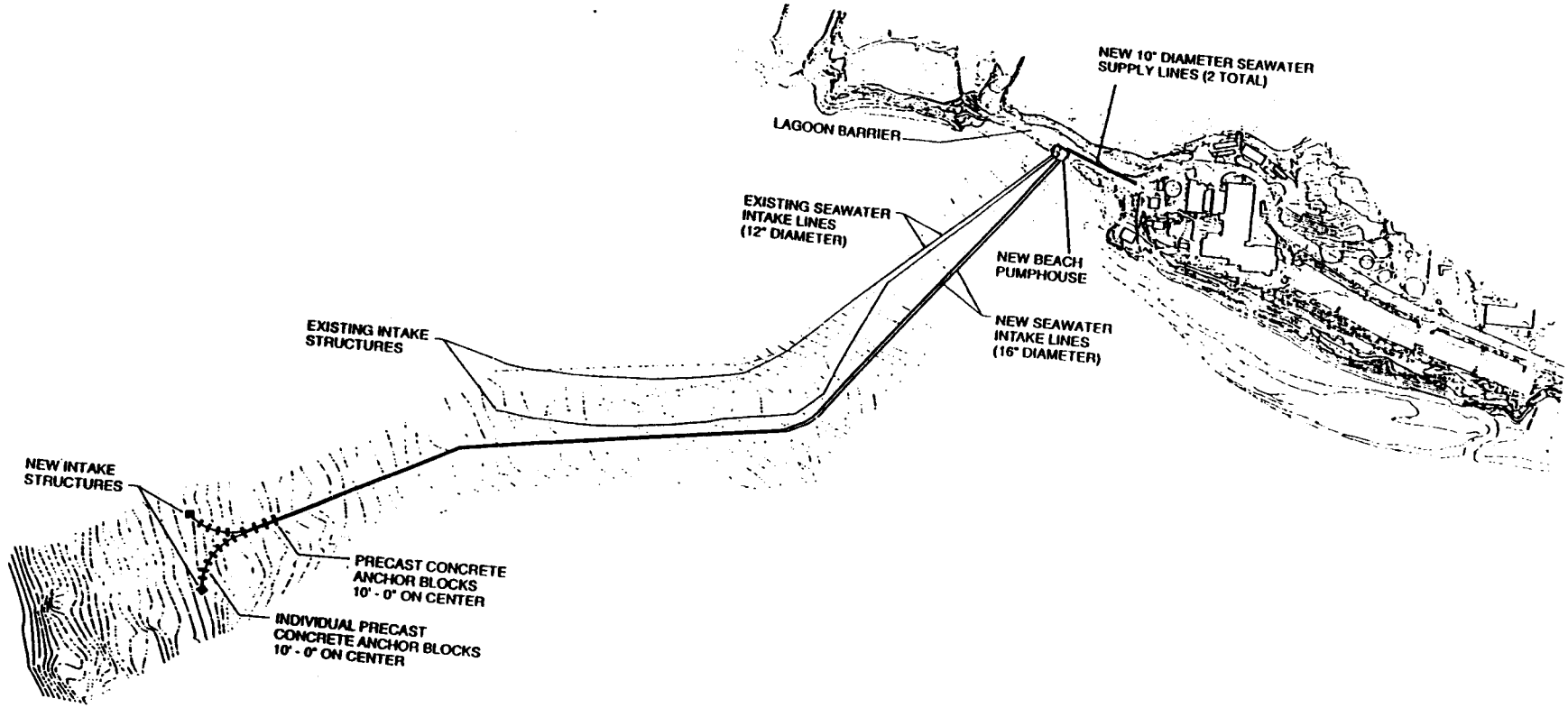

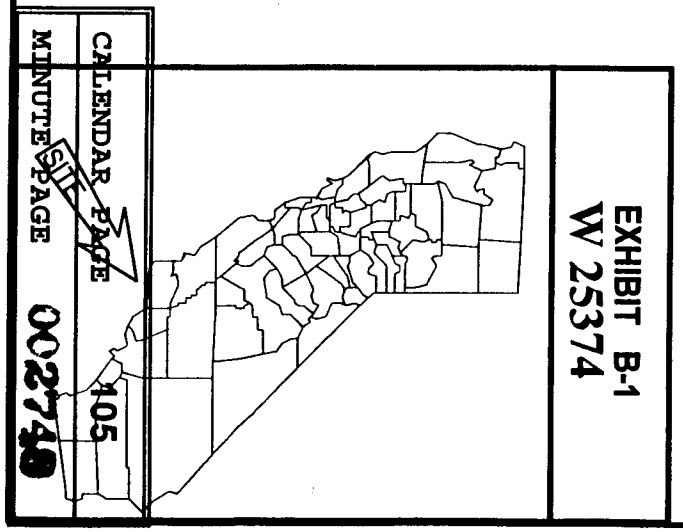

EXHIBIT B-1
W 25374

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EXHIBIT B-2
W 25374

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EXHIBIT C

Four Parcels of Tide and Submerged Land in the Pacific Ocean, Santa Barbara Channel, situated in the County of Santa Barbara, State of California, and depicted on the attached Exhibits B-1 and B-2, more particularly described as follows:

PARCEL 1

A strip of land 20.00 feet in width, lying 10.00 feet on each side of the following described centerline:

BEGINNING at a point that bears N 65° 11' 07" E, 219.80 feet from U.S.C.&G.S. triangulation station "PELICAN, 1862" as said station is shown on those maps of the Mean High Tide Line along the shore of Santa Barbara Channel, filed for record in Book 41 of Maps at page 69, Santa Barbara County Records; thence S 51°37'54" E, a distance of 119.28 feet; thence S 51°37'54" E, a distance of 675.35 feet to the point of curvature of a tangent curve, concave to the southwest, having a radius of 252.61 feet and a central angle of 43°58'34"; thence southeasterly along said curve, a distance of 193.88 feet; thence S 7°39'20" E, a distance of 740.37 feet; thence S 26°11'12" E, a distance of 539.06 feet to the herein designated Point "A"; thence S 63°48'48" W, a distance of 1.25 feet to the point of curvature of a non-tangent curve, concave to the west, having a radius of 130.47 feet a central angle of 71°05'05", and a chord of 151.69 feet bearing S 9°21'21" W; thence southeasterly along said curve, a distance of 161.87 feet to the end of the herein described line.

PARCEL 2

A strip of land 20.00 feet in width, lying 10.00 feet on each side of the following described centerline:

BEGINNING at a point that bears N 63° 48' 48" E, 1.25 feet from the herein-above designated Point "A"; thence S 26°11'12" E, 37.57 feet to the point of curvature of a tangent curve, concave to the northeast, having a radius of 130.47 feet, a central angle of 71°05'05"; thence southeasterly along said curve, a distance of 161.87 feet to the end of the herein described line.

PARCEL 3

All those Tide and Submerged Lands lying beneath the two existing seawater intake lines and extending 10.00 feet on each side thereof, said lines are located within a strip of land 250.00 feet in width which is located westerly of and immediately adjacent to the herein above described PARCEL 1.

PARCEL 4

All of those Tide and Submerged Lands lying immediately beneath the existing and proposed Rock Revetment located on the beach at the northwesterly terminus of the herein described PARCEL 1 and as depicted on the attached Exhibit B-2.

EXCEPTING THEREFROM any portion of the above described PARCELS 1 through 4, lying landward of the Ordinary High Water Mark of the Pacific Ocean.

Bearings and distances used in the above descriptions are based on the California Coordinate System, Zone 5 (NAD 27).

END OF DESCRIPTION

Prepared February 2, 1998

EXHIBIT D

CERTIFICATION OF THE FINAL EIR, FINDINGS,
AND APPROVALS FOR THE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION
OF THE SEAWATER SYSTEM RENEWAL PROJECT

I. CERTIFICATION OF THE FINAL EIR.

Pursuant to Title 14 California Code of Regulations section 15090, and authority delegated to me by the Board of Regents of the University of California ("The Regents") I hereby certify that the Final Environmental Impact Report ("Final EIR") for the Seawater System Renewal Project ("the Project") for the University of California, Santa Barbara campus ("the campus" or "UCSB"), has been completed in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act, Public Resources Code sections 21000, et seq. ("CEQA"). I have reviewed and considered the information contained in the Final EIR prior to approving the Project, as set forth below in section III. As part of this certification, I hereby find that the Final EIR reflects the independent judgment of the University.

II. FINDINGS.

I hereby adopt the following Findings as required by Public Resources Code sections 21081, 21081.5, 21081.6, and Title 14 California Code of Regulations sections 15091 through 15093, in conjunction with the approval of the Project which is set forth in section III below.

A. Environmental Review Process.

In accordance with CEQA and the University of California Procedures for the Implementation of CEQA, the UCSB 1990 Long Range Development Plan ("the LRDP") was approved and the accompanying LRDP EIR ("LRDP EIR," SCH#87022516) was certified by

The Regents in June 1990. The Project is included in, and is generally consistent with, the 1990 LRDP. Nonetheless, UCSB has proposed to amend the text of the 1990 LRDP in response to a California Coastal Commission request to include a more precise description of the rock revetment proposed as part of this project. The language contained in the amendment removes reference to the conceptual cobblestone revetment described in the LRDP and incorporates the proposed rock revetment structure included in the Seawater System Renewal Project. The LRDP Amendment amends the Coastal Act Element, Part 2, Chapter VI. Marine Resources; Section D. Revetments, Breakwaters, Etc. (Public Resources Code 30230). The potential environmental impacts of the Project have been analyzed in relation to the 1990 LRDP EIR in a tiered analysis contained in the Final EIR. The tiering of the environmental analysis for the Project allowed the Final EIR to rely on the LRDP EIR for: (1) a discussion of general background and setting information for environmental topic areas; (2) overall growth-related issues; (3) issues that were evaluated in sufficient detail in the LRDP EIR and for which there is no significant new information or changed circumstances that would require further analysis; and (4) cumulative impacts.

The Draft EIR for the Project was completed in February 1997 and was circulated for review and comment by the public and other interested parties, agencies, and organizations for a 45-day period that concluded on March 31, 1997. In addition, a public hearing on the Draft EIR to accept public testimony was held on March 18, 1997, on the campus. Two letters concerning potentially significant environmental effects were received by the campus. No comments were received at the public hearing. The campus' responses to the public comments are contained in the Final EIR.

B. Project Impacts and Disposition of Related Mitigation Measures Identified in the EIR.

The analysis in the Project Final EIR is focused to address those impacts of the Project not adequately identified or mitigated by the LRDP EIR. The Project EIR also identifies LRDP EIR mitigation measures relevant to the Project that must be implemented as part of the Project. All relevant LRDP EIR mitigation measures have been incorporated into the Project as Project elements. In addition, all Project-specific mitigation measures identified in the Project EIR are included in the Approval and are made conditions of the Project. The following discussion elaborates on potentially significant new environmental impacts identified in the Project EIR and new mitigation measures proposed in the Project EIR.

1. Land Use/Coastal Access.

The revetment would result in a significant incompatibility with certain recreation activities conducted on the sandy beach area. The revetment is proposed to protect the Lagoon Barrier from being breached, and damaging the seawater system, in storm and high tide conditions. The protection afforded the Lagoon Barrier would also protect pathways leading from Main Campus across to Lagoon Island. However, the revetment would affect recreation on the barrier beach. The existing beach area between the Lagoon Barrier and ocean fluctuates on a daily basis due to tides, seasons, and wave conditions. Similar to other California coastlines, the amount of sand available for recreation is greatest during low tides and least during high tides in the winter. Due to the dynamic nature of the coastal environment, it is difficult to measure the existing or future width of the beach on site. In general, the concave shape of the barrier beach makes the northern and southern

edges more prone to inundation by waves than the central portion. The 28- to 38-foot wide revetment would cover portions of the existing barrier beach. Sand would bury the eastern half of the new revetment under normal conditions. Based on winter tidal extremes observed on site, the highest tides would likely wash waves up against the northern and southern ends of the proposed revetment, leaving dry sand along the central segment of the beach Storm surges during high tides could bring waves up further to the central portion of the revetment, temporarily eliminating dry sand area on site. Low winter tides would maximize the beach area. With the revetment installed, the barrier beach would resemble the existing beach seaward of the existing northerly and southerly revetments. The revetment would, therefore, remove a portion of the dry sand area presently used for coastal access and recreation. The rock can not be utilized by beach goers for sunbathing and certain sand-dependent recreation. Therefore, the permanent change from sandy beach to rock represents a reduction in recreation opportunities during winter tides and a significant impact on existing land use. No feasible mitigation measures are available and as a result, this impact is considered a significant unavoidable impact. (See pp. 4.1-22 - 4.1-24 of the Draft EIR as amended by the Final EIR.)

2. Marine Biology

Construction activities would impact the marine biota and water quality in the vicinity of the project site in several ways. Direct impacts, such as destruction and burial of organisms, would result from inshore burial of the pipelines and offshore anchoring of the pipelines above the seafloor. Construction activities would also affect the marine biota and local water quality due to resuspension of bottom sediments and temporary increased turbidity During construction of the pipeline portion of the seawater system project, surf grass may be smothered or destroyed during the

actual burial of the pipeline. The surf grass is considered a sensitive habitat and therefore construction impacts are considered potentially significant. Mitigation Measure 1 requiring that construction equipment and excavated sediment will be placed outside the low intertidal zone to avoid damaging or burying surf grass will reduce this impact to less than significance. (See pg.4.4-10 of the Draft EIR as amended by the Final EIR.)

Construction activities on the beach during grunion spawning events or "runs" could prevent the grunion from spawning on the beach. Because the project could interfere with the movements of resident fish (grunions' accessibility to the beach would be affected if pipeline burial occurs during a spawning event), impacts would be potentially significant. Mitigation Measure 2 requiring that construction involving pipeline burial will be scheduled outside of the seasonally predicted run period and egg incubation period for the California grunion will reduce this impact to less than significance.(See pg.4.4-10 of the Draft EIR as amended by the Final EIR.)

During construction of the pipeline, there would be increased turbidity and sedimentation of intertidal and subtidal habitats in the vicinity of the project site. If final engineering determines a need to expand the trench distance to subtidal zones, offshore resources would be impacted by turbidity and sedimentation. The subtidal reef west of the existing pipelines could be buried to a point that would substantially diminish this sensitive habitat. Impacts to sensitive reef habitat would be potentially significant. Mitigation Measure 3 requiring that if trenching occurs beyond the low tide surf zone, construction activities will reduce the amount of sediment entering the surrounding waters by containing resuspended sediments within the pipeline corridor and minimizing sedimentation to sensitive areas through the use of physical barriers will reduce this impact to less than

significance.(See pg. 4.4-11 of the Draft EIR as amended by the Final EIR.)

3. Terrestrial Biology.

The project will directly impact approximately 0.023 acre of wetland habitats. The project includes the construction of an overflow structure at the east edge of the Campus Lagoon. This would require the installation of a concrete structure impacting salt marsh and lagoon open waters. The grading associated with the proposed project, in particular the emergency access road, would result in the filling of wetlands. Additional coastal saltmarsh vegetation may be adversely affected by activities associated with rolling the assembled offshore intake pipeline into the lagoon prior to dragging it offshore for final placement. Damage could occur by abrasion as the pipe moves across the vegetation. Because damage to saltmarsh vegetation in the project area represents an adverse effect on sensitive wetland habitat, it is a potentially significant impact. Implementation of the proposed project would result in the filling or dredging of wetlands resulting in the loss of important habitat functions. The value of these continued functions, coupled with historic losses of wetlands, have made remaining wetlands significant resources and therefore this impact is considered potentially significant. Mitigation Measure 4. requiring that impacted wetlands (totaling approximately 0.023 acre) will be replaced at a ratio of 1:1 preceding the impact or at a ratio of 2:1 concurrent with the impact will reduce this impact to less than significance. (See pp. 4.5-24 - 4.5-25 of the Draft EIR as amended by the Final EIR.)

4. Noise.

Project construction activities would produce noise levels that would impact classrooms and residence halls near the site. Project construction would occur in phases over a 15-month period between

the daytime hours of 7:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Construction noise levels would vary depending on the construction phase, equipment type, duration of use, distance between noise source and receptor, and the presence or absence of barriers between noise source and receptor. Intermittent short-term construction activity would generate noise levels that would exceed local standards for nearby classrooms and residence halls. As these are considered noise sensitive uses this would be a significant short term impact. Mitigation Measure 5 requires that construction within 800 feet of the dormitories shall be limited to weekdays between the hours of 7 a.m. and 5 p.m. only, unless contractors first notify the campus housing office of changes in scheduled construction activities which do not conform to this standard. A 24-hour notice shall be given to the housing office when this deviation will occur. Mitigation Measure 6 requires that prior to completion of the preliminary design, a list of alternative noise reduction techniques to minimize construction noise will be prepared. Noise reduction measures will be incorporated into the contract documents for implementation during project construction. These project specific mitigation measures short-term noise impacts but will not reduce them to below a level of significance. This impact is potentially unavoidable. (See pp. 4.7-5 - 4.7-9 of the Draft EIR as amended by the Final EIR.)

C. Cumulative Impacts.

The Final EIR identified no new cumulative impacts other than those identified in the LRDP EIR. The LRDP EIR fully analyzed the environmental impacts from cumulative development of proposed LRDP projects and other related past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects in the surrounding community, and that discussion is incorporated into these Findings to the extent pertinent. The Project would incrementally contribute to, but would not exceed, the cumulative impacts previously identified in

the LRDP EIR. Cumulative campus development impacts have been fully addressed by the Findings and Overriding Considerations adopted by The Regents in connection with its approval of the LRDP.

D. Mitigation Monitoring Program.

When making findings, a lead agency must adopt a reporting or monitoring program for the changes to the project which it has adopted or made a condition of project approval in order to mitigate or avoid significant effects on the environment. The monitoring program accompanying the Final EIR is designed to serve this purpose for the Project-specific mitigation measures identified in the Final EIR. I hereby adopt that program and make its implementation a condition of the Approval.

E. Additional Findings.

I hereby find that, upon consideration of the record as a whole, there is no evidence that the Project has potential growth inducing impacts, even though approval of this project would require an amendment to the LRDP to incorporate the precise design of the proposed rock revetment. The project is consistent with, and in support of, academic uses on campus. The proposed project would not be considered a precedent-setting project since the need to protect the Lagoon Barrier and seawater system infrastructure is discussed in the 1990 LRDP. The LRDP Amendment is a minor modification to the text of the 1990 LRDP, which implements the campus policies for protecting coastal-dependent uses including the seawater system and Campus Lagoon, and does not change the planned use of the site. Therefore, the project would not be considered growth-inducing.

F. Alternatives.

The Final EIR evaluated five alternatives to the Project, as described below. The feasibility of each of the alternatives in light of the Project objectives is addressed in the Findings below.

1. Project Objectives.

The following Project objectives are described in full in Section 3.0, page 3-25, of the Draft EIR. These objectives were considered when alternatives were identified which could feasibly attain these objectives. Each of the alternatives identified in the Final EIR has been evaluated herein in relation to the Project objectives as described below:

The basic objectives of the proposed project are to build a seawater system and associated structures that would:

- Supply a continuous and uninterrupted flow of filtered and unfiltered seawater to research and instruction facilities;

- Increase the reliability of the seawater system by constructing flow capacity and back-up capacity to meet research and instruction demands on campus;

- Protect project improvements (i.e., wet well, beach pumphouse, pipelines, and electrical connections) from erosion damage by coastal processes (wave action);

- Protect the existing ecological functions of the Campus Lagoon;

- Maintain and improve fire safety and service vehicle access to beach pumphouse;

- Improve disabled persons' access to beach and restrooms;

- Maintain pedestrian and recreational access to the eastern beach and Lagoon Island;

- Decrease maintenance costs through new and improved materials and construction techniques; and

- Adhere to all relevant goals, objectives, and policies in the 1990 LRDP.

2. Evaluation of Alternatives.

The No-Project Alternative (fully discussed at pages 5-4 through 5-5 of the Draft EIR) would result in the Project not being constructed. The No Project Alternative would involve maintaining the existing seawater system as a source of seawater for research and conducting emergency shoreline protection activities, such as sand bagging, on a seasonal and as-needed basis. Any structural damage or functional failures of the existing seawater system would be repaired on a case-by-case basis. No upgrades in the system reliability or shoreline protection methods would be implemented. The No Project Alternative would result in significant erosion impacts to, and possible destruction of, the Lagoon Barrier and seawater system improvements due to continued storm damage associated with a retreating coastal environment. Project impacts to land use, terrestrial biology, marine biology, visual quality, and noise would be avoided by not constructing the proposed project. Potential breach of the Lagoon Barrier would adversely impact species that are currently dependent on the open water habitat of the lagoon. Potential impacts on visual character

would be expected if the Campus Lagoon water drains and eliminates the highly scenic water feature. Although many of the significant project impacts would be reduced or eliminated, the No Project Alternative does not meet any of the basic project objectives and could jeopardize valuable research projects should the seawater system fail. For these reasons, the No Project Alternative is infeasible.

Under the No Shoreline Protection Alternative (fully discussed at pages 5-5 through 5-12 of the Draft EIR) the Seawater System Renewal Project would be constructed; however, the rock revetment would not be installed. The No Shoreline Protection Alternative would temporarily increase the reliability of the seawater system on campus by constructing new and upgraded facilities. However, without shoreline protection incorporated into the project design, the Lagoon Barrier would not be stabilized and all seaward improvements would eventually be exposed to erosion caused by wave action and storm surges. Damage to the beach pumphouse, wet well and underground utilities could jeopardize the seawater system and research projects that depend on fresh seawater. In the event of system failure caused by erosion damage, none of the marine research and instruction involving seawater could be accomplished. Access to the east beach and Lagoon Island would be eliminated, significantly impacting passive/active recreation opportunities in the area. This alternative would also be inconsistent with LRDP policies pertaining to coastal access and recreation. The alternative would conflict with the Lagoon Management Plan which identifies the need to protect the Lagoon Barrier from breaching and maintain open water in the lagoon. Effects on biological resources (terrestrial and marine) and water quality would not be considered significant. However, the species composition of the UCEN Restoration Area could change. This alternative is infeasible because it would not attain the basic project objectives, including protection of the seawater system and existing

ecological functions, recreational uses, and aesthetic values of the Campus Lagoon.

The Cobblestone Revetment Alternative (fully discussed at pages 5-13 through 5-16 of the Draft EIR) would involve construction of the revetment design conceptually proposed in the 1990 LRDP. Cobblestone fills would be placed on the seaward side of Lagoon Barrier. The fills would cover 400 linear feet of beach for an approximate width of 50 feet. Installation of the Cobblestone Revetment Alternative would be a temporary solution that would require periodic reconstruction and replenishment to maintain. The beach ramp or staircases could not be constructed across the unconsolidated cobblestones. The Cobblestone Revetment Alternative would generally have similar impacts as the proposed project. However, the larger footprint and unconsolidated nature of the structure would increase the magnitude of the impacts to land use/coastal access, geology/soils, and terrestrial biology. The Cobblestone Revetment Alternative is infeasible, because of the temporary nature of the solution and the initial and long-term maintenance costs.

The Beach Replenishment Alternative (fully discussed at pages 5-16 through 5-19 of the Draft EIR) would involve hauling sand from off site sources. Imported sand would be placed directly on the beach or in the surf zone to be deposited on shore by wave action. Under the Beach Replenishment Alternative, approximately 20 to 40 thousand cubic yards of sand would be placed updrift of the project site at Goleta Point. Nourishment activities would be scheduled to seasonally replace sand lost in storm events. The beach ramp could not be constructed across the sand. In general, adopting the Beach Replenishment Alternative would minimize or eliminate most project impacts associated with constructing and operating a rock revetment. Beach replenishment would not provide a permanent structure and would require long-term maintenance

activities to permanently stabilize the coastline. Replenishment would occur south of the site at Goleta Point and sand would be moved by wave action and currents northward to the site. Sensitive marine habitat near Goleta Point would be significantly impacted by turbidity created by these replenishment activities. This alternative is not feasible because beach replenishment would need to be implemented on a periodic basis along the entire 56-mile coastline between Isla Vista and Point Mugu to achieve the basic project objectives of protecting seawater system improvements.

The Seawall Alternative (fully discussed at pages 5-19 through 5-21 of the Draft EIR) would involve installing a 400-linear-foot seawall to protect the seawater system and control shoreline erosion instead of rock revetment. A concrete, vertical seawall would be placed against the sand escarpment on both sides of the beach pumphouse. Access ramps, staircases, and a wave deflecting cap would be incorporated into the project design. A seawall would reduce the width of the construction zone and the permanent shoreline protection structure. Although the Seawall Alternative would minimize impacts associated with the revetment footprint and generally attain the basic project objectives, increased coastal erosion would conflict with the LRDP policies to minimize coastal processes impacts. Although this alternative would attain most of the basic project objectives, coastal erosion and construction costs would be much greater than the proposed rock revetment. Therefore, this alternative is rejected because it would cause greater beach erosion than the proposed project.

G. <u>Statement of Overriding Considerations</u>.

I have balanced the benefits of the Project against its unavoidable environmental risks in determining whether to approve the Project, and have determined that the benefits outweigh the unavoidable adverse environmental effects. The reasons set forth

below are based on the Final EIR and other information in the record, including but not limited to the LRDP, LRDP EIR, the Project Planning Guide for the Project, and the Final EIR. The reasons for the approval of the Project despite the occurrence of a significant unavoidable adverse impact are as follows:

1. The significant unavoidable impact of the Project identified in the Final EIR is the removal of a portion of the dry sand area presently used for coastal access and recreation. This impact was not specifically identified when the LRDP EIR was prepared as design of the revetment was only conceptual at the time. The LRDP included objectives for the future revetment design of "to protect the Lagoon Barrier and beach pumphouse, avoid alteration of natural shoreline processes, and maintain coastal access along dry sand area." The Lagoon barrier structure conceptually described in the LRDP consisted of a cobblestone revetment project. During environmental analysis it was determined that the proposed revetment would consume 10 to 12 feet less dry sand area than the conceptual cobblestone revetment project, while also protecting the Lagoon Barrier and beach pumphouse and minimizing alteration of natural shoreline processes. Therefore although the proposed project will have an unavoidable land use/coastal access impact minimizes the impacts of implementing a project included within the LRDP.

Other unavoidable impacts are LRDP impacts which were previously identified in the LRDP EIR and addressed in the Findings and Overriding Considerations previously adopted by The Regents in connection with its approval of the LRDP. The Project implements a portion of the LRDP and incrementally contributes to, but does not exceed, these significant and unavoidable impacts. For these reasons, the Statement of Overriding Considerations adopted by The Regents in connection with its approval of the LRDP is equally relevant to, and is adopted as a part of, this Project. Pages 119

through 124 of the Findings adopted by The Regents on September 20, 1990, in connection with its approval of the LRDP, setting forth The Regents Statement of Overriding Considerations, is incorporated into these Findings by this reference in their entirety.

2. The Project will ensure the continued operation of the Seawater System which is a fundamental academic resource. It is an indispensable resource for biology and marine science instruction and research. To sustain the marine organisms used for instruction and research by faculty and students the seawater system must supply a continuous flow of seawater, 24 hours per day - year round. Without a continuous seawater flow to the laboratories, research is threatened, as seawater chemistry, which is fragile, is quick to become septic and toxic to marine organisms.

3. The Project will ensure a reliable flow of filtered and unfiltered seawater to 25 biology and marine science instructional and research laboratories. These laboratories serve nearly 1,200 undergraduate and graduate students, and 50 faculty and researchers. Over the past two decades, Santa Barbara has developed a distinguished reputation in the fields of biology and marine science. The primary role of the seawater system is the advancement of bio-marine knowledge through instruction research. UCSB offers undergraduate degrees in Aquatic Biology, Pharmacology, and an emphasis on genetic engineering in Molecular Biology, each of these fields depends on seawater. Undergraduate demand in these sub-disciplines has increased significantly in recent years; for example, the number of undergraduate majors in Aquatic Biology has increased 32 percent in the last four years. The Project will support the Academic Goal of furthering the recognized distinction of UCSB in research, creative activity and teaching.

4. The seawater labs serve as a valuable instruction resource for K-12 students throughout the region. Each year, over 4,000 students and their teachers receive hands-on instruction involving marine organisms and habitats at the campus' seawater laboratories and aquaria. The Project will ensure the continued availability of this resource and thus will support the Academic Goal of enhancing the quality of life on the campus and in the surrounding communities.

5. The Project responds to the demand for additional teaching laboratories piped for seawater. The Campus keeps seawater instruction laboratories open essentially from dawn to dusk as well on weekends to ensure their availability to students and efficient scheduling has become problematic. These programs rely heavily on the continuous availability of filtered and unfiltered seawater to the laboratories. The Project will meet the demand for seawater laboratories and support the Academic Goal of ensuring excellence in both undergraduate and graduate instruction.

6. The Project will renew the physical plant to support the instruction and research functions of the campus The existing seawater system has reached the end of its useful life. As the bio-marine teaching and research programs have grown, the seawater system's reliability and capacity have become a major concern. The primary threats to system reliability are from failures of old pumps and motors, ruptures in aged pipelines, and damage caused by storms and earthquakes. Insufficient seawater flow capacity limits the amount of instruction and research that may be conducted and system failures have the potential to destroy years of valuable research. The project will replace aged pumps, motors and land-lines to ensure continuous and efficient filtration and distribution of seawater to the labs. The Project will replace antiquated storage tanks with larger reservoirs that provide

emergency seawater reserves; and it would provide an alarm, control and monitoring system for early warning and efficient operation. The Project would minimize the potential for storm related damage by placing offshore intakes and pipelines in deeper less turbulent water. Ocean dependent installations in coastal locations are typically vulnerable to tidal action and storm damage.

7. The rock revetment structure proposed as part of the Project would maintain access across the lagoon barrier for emergency and fire vehicles, maintenance, and coastal access for the disabled. Erosion and wave attack have encroached on the beach, bluffs and the coastal strip that constitutes the existing barrier between the campus lagoon and the ocean and provides access. The rock revetment would protect the seawater system's wet well and beach pumphouse from storm damage and tidal action. The wet well and pumphouse are built on the coastal strip that forms the lagoon barrier are are in danger during storms. A breach of the lagoon barrier caused by erosion from storm wave action would cause the Lagoon to drain into the ocean and undermine the beach pumphouse and wet well, as they sit below the lagoon barrier.

H. Incorporation by Reference.

I hereby incorporate into these Findings in their entirety the text of the Project Final EIR, the 1990 LRDP, the 1990 LRDP EIR, and the Findings and Overriding Considerations adopted by The Regents in connection with its approval of the 1990 LRDP. Without limitation, this incorporation is intended to elaborate on the scope and nature of mitigation measures, the comparative analysis of alternatives, and the reasons for approving the Project in spite of associated significant unavoidable adverse impacts.

I. Record of Proceedings

Various documents and other materials constitute the record of proceedings upon which I base my findings. Because of the complexity of the issues addressed in connection with review of the Seawater System Renewal Project, the documents and materials are located in different offices on campus, including but not limited to the Office of Budget and Planning, Environmental Health and Safety, Facilities Management, Parking Services, Police Department, and Fire Department. The custodian for these documents and materials is the Office of Budget and Planning, Cheadle Hall, University of California, Santa Barbara, California, 93106.

J. Summary.

1. Based on the foregoing Findings and the information contained in the record, I have made one or more of the following findings with respect to each of the significant effects of the Project 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 environmental effect 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 agency.

c. Specific economic, legal, social, technological, or other considerations, make infeasible the mitigation measures or alternatives identified in the Final EIR that would otherwise avoid or substantially lessen identified significant environmental effects of the Project.

2. Based on the foregoing Findings and the information contained in the record, it is determined that:

a. All significant effects on the environment due to the approval of the Project have been eliminated or substantially lessened where feasible.

b. Any remaining significant effects on the environment found to be unavoidable are acceptable due to the factors described in the Statement of Overriding Considerations in Section G, above.

III. APPROVALS.

I hereby take the following actions:

A. I hereby certify the Final EIR for the Project, as described in Section I, above.

B. I hereby adopt, incorporate into the Project, and make a condition of Project approval, all mitigation measures within the responsibility and jurisdiction of the campus as identified and described in the Final EIR, and as discussed in the Findings, Section II, above.

C. I hereby adopt the Mitigation Monitoring Program accompanying the Final EIR and discussed in the Findings, Section II, above.

D. I hereby adopt the Findings in their entirety, as set forth in Section II, above, including the Statement of Overriding Considerations.

E. Having certified the Final EIR, independently reviewed and analyzed the Final EIR, incorporated mitigation measures into the Project as conditions of Project approval, and adopted the Findings (including the Statement of Overriding Considerations set forth therein), I hereby approve the siting, design, construction, and operation of the Seawater System Renewal Project.

May 28th, 1997

Henry T. Yang

Henry T. Yang, Chancellor
University of California,
Santa Barbara Campus

EXHIBIT E

Seawater System Renewal
List of Mitigation Measures for Implementation

Number	Measure	How Implemented	Implementer	Phase Implemented	Phase Monitored	Who Monitors
1	Construction equipment and excavated sediment will be placed outside the low intertidal zone to avoid damaging or burying surf grass.	Incorporation into Contract Documents	FM Project Manager	Construction Phase	Construction Phase	FM Associate Director
2	Construction involving pipeline burial will be scheduled outside of the seasonally predicted run period and egg incubation period for the California grunion. The season will be identified using information from the Department of Fish and Game.	Incorporation into Contract Documents	FM Project Manager	Construction Phase	Construction Phase	FM Associate Director
	If final construction drawings require trenching beyond the low tide surf zone, construction activities will reduce the amount of sediment entering the surrounding waters by containing resuspended sediments within the pipeline corridor and minimizing sedimentation to sensitive areas through the use of physical barriers.	Incorporation into Contract Documents	FM Project Manager	Construction Phase	Construction Phase	FM Associate Director

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Number	Measure	How Implemented	Implementor	Phase Implemented	Phase Monitored	Who Monitors
4	Impacted wetlands (approximately .023 acre) will be replaced at a ration of 1:1 preceding the impact or at a ratio of 2:1 concurrent with the impact. Wetlands may be created from existing disturbed upland or non-native habitat adjacent to the Campus Lagoon. A wetland mitigation plan, prepared in accordance with USACOE and Coastal Commission requirements, shall be developed and implemented by the University for the replacement wetland area. The plan will include specific measureable performance standards. Implementation of the mitigation program will occur prior to the impact or within one month of the last date of construction. (See EIR pg. 4.5-25 for full text)	Incorporation into Project Design	FM Project Manager	Construction Phase	Construction Phase	FM Associate Director
4.02.05	Where seawalls are required for the protection of existing development or to serve coastal-dependent uses, or to protect public beaches in danger of erosion, and there is no less environmentally damaging alternative, seawall design and construction shall minimize, to the extent feasible, the alteration of natural land forms, adverse impacts on public access, and visual impact through the use of appropriate colors and materials (1980).	Incorporation into Project Design	FM Project Manager	Design Phase	Design Phase	FM Associate Director
4.02.09	No development shall be permitted on the bluff face, except for staircases or access ways to provide public beach access and pipelines for instructional or research-oriented use (1980).	Incorporation into Project Design	FM Project Manager	Design Phase	Design Phase	FM Associate Director
4.02.10	The east-facing bluffs will be protected from erosion only if campus development becomes immediately threatened (1980).	Incorporation into Project Design	FM Project Manager	Design Phase	Design Phase	FM Associate Director

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Number	Measure	How Implemented	Implementor	Phase Implemented	Phase Monitored	Who Monitors
4.02.12	New development shall be constructed at a sufficient distance to maintain the proposed structure for a minimum of 100 years without the construction of shoreline protective devices (1980).	Incorporation into Project Design	FM Project Manager	Design Phase	Design Phase	FM Associate Director
4.02.15	Protective devices which would substantially alter natural land forms along the east-facing ocean bluffs on the Main campus shall be constructed only to assure structural stability and integrity of existing development and shall not contribute significantly to erosion, geological instability, or destruction of the site or surrounding area (1980).	Incorporation into Project Design	FM Project Manager	Design Phase	Design Phase	FM Associate Director
4.02.18	New construction which significantly alters existing shoreline processes shall be permitted only to serve coastal-dependent uses or facilities, to protect existing structures or campus beaches, or to eliminate or mitigate significant adverse impacts on local shoreline sand supply (1990).	Incorporation into Project Design	FM Project Manager	Design Phase	Design Phase	FM Associate Director
4.02.20	The Campus shall cooperate with regional agencies, such as Beach Erosion Authority for Control Operations and Nourishment (BEACONS), in order to promote campus beach replenishment and management programs and to protect areas needed for appropriate water quality levels for the Campus seawater intake system.	Administrative Action	Administrative Services	Administrative Action	Administrative Action	Vice Chancellor Administrative Services

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Number	Measure	How Implemented	Implementor	Phase Implemented	Phase Monitored	Who Monitors
4.03.02	UCSB will evaluate each specific development project to determine if project-generated runoff will exceed the capacity of the existing campus storm drain system. If it is found that the capacity will be exceeded, one or more of the following measures or other equally effective measures will be implemented to minimize the occurrence of localized flooding: a) Expansion or modification of existing storm drain system: Campus runoff flows can be controlled by upgrading the existing stormwater facilities, such as the installation of additional storm drain lines. b) Single project detention basins: Peak surface runoff flows can be limited within a single project in a number of ways, including small on-site detention basins, rooftop ponding, temporary flooding of parking areas, landscaping designed to temporarily retain water, and gravel beds designed to collect and store runoff.	Incorporation into Project Design	FM Project Manager	Design Phase	Design Phase	FM Associate Directo
4.03.04(b)	In order to protect identified campus wetlands and coastal waters from sediment transfer or contamination from urban runoff during construction, the following grading and erosion control practices shall be followed: b) If grading occurs during the rainy season (November through April), sediment traps, barriers, covers or other methods shall be sued to reduce erosion and sedimentation (1980, revised).	Incorporation into Contract Documents	FM Project Manager	Construction Phase	Construction Phase	FM Associate Directo
4.03.04(c)	In order to protect identified campus wetlands and coastal waters from sediment transfer or contamination from urban runoff during construction, the following grading and erosion control practices shall be followed: c) A site-specific erosion control and landscape plan shall be prepared for all new campus construction (1990).	Incorporation into Project Design	FM Project Manager	Design Phase	Design Phase	FM Associate Directo
4.03.04(e)	In order to protect identified campus wetlands and coastal waters from sediment transfer or contamination from urban runoff during construction, the following grading and erosion control practices shall be followed: e) Excavated materials shall not be deposited or stored where the material can be washed away by high water or storm runoff (1980, revised).	Incorporation into Contract Documents	FM Project Manager	Construction Phase	Construction Phase	FM Associate Director

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Number	Measure	How Implemented	Implementor	Phase Implemented	Phase Monitored	Who Monitors
4.03.04(f)	In order to protect identified campus wetlands and coastal waters from sediment transfer or contamination from urban runoff during construction, the following grading and erosion control practices shall be followed: f) Grading operations on campus shall be conducted so as to prevent damaging effects of sediment production and dust on the site and on adjoining properties (1980, revised).	Incorporation into Contract Documents	FM Project Manager	Construction Phase	Construction Phase	FM Associate Director
4.03.04(g)	In order to protect identified campus wetlands and coastal waters from sediment transfer or contamination from urban runoff during construction, the following grading and erosion control practices shall be followed: g) When vegetation must be removed on campus, the method shall be one that will minimize the erosive effects from the removal (1980, revised).	Incorporation into Contract Documents	FM Project Manager	Construction Phase	Construction Phase	FM Associate Director
4.03.04(h)	In order to protect identified campus wetlands and coastal waters from sediment transfer or contamination from urban runoff during construction, the following grading and erosion control practices shall be followed: h) Exposure of soil to erosion by removing vegetation shall be limited to the area required for construction operations. The construction area should be fenced to define the project boundaries (1980, revised).	Incorporation into Contract Documents	FM Project Manager	Construction Phase	Construction Phase	FM Associate Director
4.03.04(i)	In order to protect identified campus wetlands and coastal waters from sediment transfer or contamination from urban runoff during construction, the following grading and erosion control practices shall be followed: i) Removal of existing vegetation on campus is to be minimized, whenever possible (1980, revised).	Incorporation into Project Design	FM Project Manager	Design Phase	Design Phase	FM Associate Director

Number	Measure	How Implemented	Implementor	Phase Implemented	Phase Monitored	Who Monitors
4.03.04(j)	In order to protect identified campus wetlands and coastal waters from sediment transfer or contamination from urban runoff during construction, the following grading and erosion control practices shall be followed: j) Temporary mulching, seeding, or other suitable stabilization shall be used to protect exposed areas during construction or other land disturbance activities on campus (1980, revised).	Incorporation into Contract Documents	FM Project Manager	Construction Phase	Construction Phase	FM Associate Director
4.03.04(k)	In order to protect identified campus wetlands and coastal waters from sediment transfer or contamination from urban runoff during construction, the following grading and erosion control practices shall be followed: k) Topsoil, removed from the surface in preparation for grading and construction activities on campus is to be stored on or near the site and protected from erosion while grading operations are underway, provided that such storage may not be located where it would cause suffocation of root systems of trees intended to be preserved. After completion of such grading, topsoil is to be restored to exposed cut and fill embankments of building pads so as to provide a suitable base of seeding and planting (1980, revised).	Incorporation into Contract Documents	FM Project Manager	Construction Phase	Construction Phase	FM Associate Director
4.03.05(b)	Projects shall be designed to minimize soil erosion and, where possible, to direct surface runoff away from from coastal water, and wetland, according to the following policies: (b) During campus development, sediment shall be retained on the site (1980, revised).	Incorporation into Contract Documents	FM Project Manager	Construction Phase	Construction Phase	FM Associate Director
4.03.05(j)	Projects shall be designed to minimize soil erosion and, where possible, to direct surface runoff away from from coastal water, and wetland, according to the following policies: (j) Minimize siltation of the Campus Lagoon (1980).	Incorporation into Project Design	FM Project Manager	Design Phase	Design Phase	FM Associate Director

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Number	Measure	How Implemented	Implementor	Phase Implemented	Phase Monitored	Who Monitors
4.03.05(k)	Projects shall be designed to minimize soil erosion and, where possible, to direct surface runoff away from from coastal water, and wetland, according to the following policies: (k) Prohibit chemical wastes, sewage effluent, or waste waters from entering the Campus Lagoon (1980).	Incorporation into Project Design	FM Project Manager	Design Phase	Design Phase	FM Associate Director
4.03.06(a)	Drainage and runoff shall not adversely affect campus wetland (1980, revised) (a) The near slopes along the edge of campus wetlands shall remain an undisturbed buffer area (1980).	Incorporation into Project Design	FM Project Manager	Design Phase	Design Phase	FM Associate Director
4.04.05	Trees in the lagoon vicinity shall not be removed or trimmed except for safety, arboricultural or horticultural reasons, or for contiguous additions and improvements to the Marine Laboratory.	Incorporation into Project Design	FM Project Manager	Design Phase	Design Phase	FM Associate Director
4.04.06	Tree trimming or removal near heron nest trees shall be timed to avoid the nesting season (1990).	Incorporation into Project Design	FM Project Manager	Design Phase	Design Phase	FM Associate Director

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Number	Measure	How Implemented	Implementor	Phase Implemented	Phase Monitored	Who Monitors
4.04.07(a)	To protect bluff faces, screen new developments, and reduce water usage associated with irrigation the following practices shall be followed: (a) Within 50 feet of the bluff top, vegetation shall be maintained or replanted with drought resistant species should grading be required to establish poor drainage landward of the bluff face (1980).	Incorporation into Project Design	FM Project Manager	Design Phase	Design Phase	FM Associate Director
4.04.07(b)	To protect bluff faces, screen new developments, and reduce water usage associated with irrigation the following practices shall be followed: (b) New development shall be landscaped with drought tolerant vegetation and shall not be irrigated in such a manner as to accelerate bluff erosion.	Incorporation into Project Design	FM Project Manager	Design Phase	Design Phase	FM Associate Director
4.04.07(c)	To protect bluff faces, screen new developments, and reduce water usage associated with irrigation the following practices shall be followed: (c) All new development shall include landscaping which mitigates the developments adverse visual impacts (1980).	Incorporation into Project Design	FM Project Manager	Design Phase	Design Phase	FM Associate Director
4.04.07(d)	To protect bluff faces, screen new developments, and reduce water usage associated with irrigation the following practices shall be followed: (d) In accordance with a master landscaping program, the Campus shall replace existing water-demanding plant species with native and/or drought tolerant species to the fullest extent feasible.	Incorporation into Project Design	FM Project Manager	Design Phase	Design Phase	FM Associate Directo

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Number	Measure	How Implemented	Implementor	Phase Implemented	Phase Monitored	Who Monitors
4.04.07	Species used for landscaping in parks, open space areas, and for revegetation in natural areas shall be regionally native, and/or native to the Santa Barbara area, emphasizing those of known value to native insects and wildlife. Species used for landscaping associated with facilities development shall be native and/or drought-tolerant plants. In the case of Main Campus, plants may be selected for their research and instructional value.	Incorporation into Project Design	FM Project Manager	Design Phase	Design Phase	FM Associate Director
4.04.08	Construction of the lagoon revetment project should be restricted to July 1 through December 30 to minimize disturbance to breeding wildlife.	Incorporation into Project Design	FM Project Manager	Design Phase	Design Phase	FM Associate Director
4.04.11	Motor vehicles (except for service and emergency vehicles), unleased dogs, and swimming shall be prohibited in the Campus Lagoon and lagoon island environmentally sensitive habitat area (1980, revised). Signs restricting such access shall be posted.	Administrative Action	FM Grounds Maintenance	Administrative Action	Ongoing Monitoring	FM Maintenance Operations
4.04.12(b)	Projects shall be designed to minimize soil erosion and, where possible, to direct surface runoff away from coastal waters and wetlands, according to the following policies (where applicable to Main Campus Lagoon: (b) During Campus development, sediment shall be retained on the site (1980).	Incorporation into Contract Documents	FM Project Manager	Construction Phase	Design Phase	FM Associate Director

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Number	Measure	How Implemented	Implementor	Phase Implemented	Phase Monitored	Who Monitors
4.04.13	Fills shall not encroach on the West Campus March, the Devereux Slough, Storke Campus Wetlands, Campus Lagoon, or any other natural water courses or constructed channels on campus (1980, revised).	Incorporation into Project Design	FM Project Manager	Design Phase	Design Phase	FM Associate Direct
4.04.14(c)	In order to protect identified campus wetlands and coastal waters from sediment transfer or contamination from urban runoff during construction, the following grading and erosion control practices shall be followed (where applicable to Main Campus Lagoon): (c) A site-specific erosion control and landscape plan shall be prepared for all new construction (1990).	Incorporation into Project Design	FM Project Manager	Design Phase	Design Phase	FM Associate Directo
4.04.14(e)	(e) Excavated materials shall not be deposited or stored where the material can be washed away by high water or storm runoff (1980, revised).	Incorporation into Contract Documents	FM Project Manager	Construction Phase	Construction Phase	FM Associate Directo
4.04.14(f)	(f) Grading operations on campus shall be conducted so as to prevent damaging effects of sediment production and dust on the site and on adjoining properties (1980).	Incorporation into Contract Documents	FM Project Manager	Construction Phase	Construction Phase	FM Associate Director

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Number	Measure	How Implemented	Implementor	Phase Implemented	Phase Monitored	Who Monitors
4.04.14(g)	(g) When vegetation must be removed on campus, the method shall be one that will minimize the erosive effects from the removal (1980).	Incorporation into Contract Documents	FM Project Manager	Construction Phase	Construction Phase	FM Associate Director
4.04.14(h)	(h) Exposure of soil to erosion by removing vegetation shall be limited to the area required for construction operations. The construction area should be fenced to define project boundaries (1980, revised).	Incorporation into Contract Documents	FM Project Manager	Construction Phase	Construction Phase	FM Associate Director
4.04.14(j)	(j) Temporary mulching, seeding, or other suitable stabilization measures shall be used to protect exposed areas during construction or other land disturbance activities on campus (1980, revised).	Incorporation into Contract Documents	FM Project Manager	Construction Phase	Construction Phase	FM Associate Director
4.04.14(l)	(l) Slopes, both cut and fill, on campus shall not be steeper than 2:1 unless a geological and engineering analysis indicates that steeper slopes are safe and erosion control measures are specified (1980, revised).	Incorporation into Project Design	FM Project Manager	Design Phase	Design Phase	FM Associate Director

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Number	Measure	How Implemented	Implementor	Phase Implemented	Phase Monitored	Who Monitors
4.04.14(m)	(m) Slopes on campus shall not be constructed so as to endanger or disturb adjoining property (1980, revised).	Incorporation into Project Design	FM Project Manager	Design Phase	Design Phase	FM Associate Dire
4.04.14(n)	(n) Sediment basins, sediment traps, or similar sediment control measures shall be installed before extensive clearing and grading operations begin for campus development (1980, revised).	Incorporation into Contract Documents	FM Project Manager	Construction Phase	Construction Phase	FM Associate Direc
4.04.14(o)	(o) Neither wet concrete, nor slurries thereof, shall be permitted to enter any campus wetlands (1990).	Incorporation into Contract Documents	FM Project Manager	Construction Phase	Construction Phase	FM Associate Direct
4.04.15	In cases where urban runoff from new construction of buildings, parking lots, or other impermeable surfaces on campus will enter any campus or off-campus wetlands, passive best management practices (BMPs) for the treatment of urban runoff shall be implemented to reduce peak storm flows and to remove such urban pollutants as heavy metals and petroleum-based pollutants from the campus input in to wetland water supplies. BMPs to be employed could include detention basins, grassed swales, and other similar measures to be constructed outside the protected wetlands. Parking lots shall be swept/vacuumed regularly to remove pollutants that might otherwise be carried into sedimentation basins or the wetlands themselves.	Incorporation into Project Design	FM Project Manager	Design Phase	Design Phase	FM Associate Directo

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Number	Measure	How Implemented	Implementor	Phase Implemented	Phase Monitored	Who Monitors
4.05.06	Should archaeological or paleontological resources be disclosed during any planning, preconstruction, or construction phase of the project, all activity which could damage or destroy these resources shall be temporarily suspended until the site has been evaluated by a non-University archaeologist recognized by the State Office of Historic Preservation. Mitigation Measures shall be developed and implemented to address the impacts of the project on archaeological resources (1980, revised).	Incorporation into Contract Documents	FM Project Manager	Construction Phase	Construction Phase	FM Associate Director
4.06.01	Buildings shall not exceed the height limits established in Figure 15 (Campus Coastal Act Element) measured to the ridge line, except for mechanical and electrical equipment (1990).	Incorporation into Project Design	FM Project Manager	Design Phase	Design Phase	FM Associate Director
4.06.05	New structures on the campus shall be in general conformance with the scale and character of surrounding development. Clustered developments and innovative designs are encouraged (1980, revised).	Incorporation into Project Design	FM Project Manager	Design Phase	Design Phase	FM Associate Director
4.08.04	In accordance with a master landscaping program, the Campus should replace existing water-demanding plant species with native and/or drought tolerant species to the fullest extent feasible.	Incorporation into Project Design	FM Project Manager	Design Phase	Design Phase	FM Associate Director

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Number	Measure	How Implemented	Implementor	Phase Implemented	Phase Monitored	Who Monitors
4.10.01	As a customer of waste hauling and disposal services provided under County contracts, UCSB will comply with all applicable requirements for waste hauling and disposal.	Administrative Action	Administrative Services	Administrative Action	Administrative Action	Vice Chancellor Administrative Serv
4.16.36	The Campus shall conspicuously post coastal access signs which note the direction of the nearest beach access point at the approximate locations shown in Figure IV-A-2 (Coastal Act Element) and in parking lots 1, 5, 6, 10, 23, and 24. Additionally, signs will also be placed near the top of the bluff indicating paths and stairway locations (1980 Plan policy, as adopted).	Administrative Action	FM Grounds Maintenance	Administrative Action	Administrative Action	FM Maintenance Operations
4.16.37	Feasible access for the physically challenged shall be provided where topographical and environmental constraints allow (1980 Plan policy). Coastal access for the physically challenged to blufftop viewing points shall be provided in Lagoon Park and in Coal Oil Point Park.	Incorporation into Project Design	FM Project Manager	Design Phase	Design Phase	FM Associate Direct
4.16.40	Public access policies under this section shall be subject to restriction, as determined by the Campus, only when public access is inconsistent with the following: a. Public health or safety; b. Natural disaster, civil disorders which pose a threat to property, or other such seriously disruptive events; c. Extraordinary measures which are required to immediately avert, alleviate, or repair damage to campus property, or to maintain the orderly operation of the campus; military security needs; d. Protection of fragile coastal resources; and e. Adequate nearby access. (1980 Plan policy).	Administrative Action	Administrative Services	Administrative Action	Administrative Action	Vice Chancellor Administrative Serv

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Number	Measure	How Implemented	Implementor	Phase Implemented	Phase Monitored	Who Monitors
4.17.01	Water or dust palliatives shall be applied to exposed earth surfaces as necessary to control dust emissions.	Incorporation into Contract Documents	FM Project Manager	Construction Phase	Construction Phase	FM Associate Director
4.17.02	Revegetation or stabilization of exposed earth surfaces shall take place as soon as possible.	Incorporation into Contract Documents	FM Project Manager	Construction Phase	Construction Phase	FM Associate Director
4.17.03	Proper maintenance of construction equipment and vehicles shall be required as part of the construction contract.	Incorporation into Contract Documents	FM Project Manager	Construction Phase	Construction Phase	FM Associate Director
4.17.04	The Campus shall ensure that design standard specifications and contract documents for all major campus construction projects implement standard and project-specific mitigation measures for construction-related air pollutants.	Incorporation into Contract Documents	FM Project Manager	Construction Phase	Construction Phase	FM Associate Director

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Number	Measure	How Implemented	Implementor	Phase Implemented	Phase Monitored	Who Monitors
4.18.04	Prohibit construction near noise sensitive land uses between 5:00 PM and 7:00 AM.	Incorporation into Contract Documents	FM Project Manager	Construction Phase	Construction Phase	FM Associate Director
4.18.05	Locate stationary noise sources away from noise sensitive land uses.	Incorporation into Contract Documents	FM Project Manager	Construction Phase	Construction Phase	FM Associate Director
4.18.06	Require construction equipment to meet noise limits shown in Table 4.18-6. If the limits are exceeded, then implement feasible noise control measures.	Incorporation into Contract Documents	FM Project Manager	Construction Phase	Construction Phase	FM Associate Director
4.18.07	Choose truck haul routes which minimize impacts on noise sensitive land uses.	Incorporation into Contract Documents	FM Project Manager	Construction Phase	Construction Phase	FM Associate Director

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Number	Measure	How Implemented	Implementor	Phase Implemented	Phase Monitored	Who Monitors
4.2001	The Campus will continue its compliance with University policy and all applicable hazardous waste laws and regulations and will maintain and strengthen its hazardous waste minimization program (1990).	Administrative Action	Environmental Health and Safety	Administrative Action	Administrative Action	Environmental Health and Safety Director
4.2007	The Campus will require its licensed hazardous waste haulers, pursuant to contract specifications, to comply with all applicable laws and regulations. The Campus will encourage waste haulers to minimize potential risks to public health and safety by adhering to specified routes along major arterial roadways.	Administrative Action	Environmental Health and Safety	Administrative Action	Administrative Action	Environmental Health and Safety Director
5	Construction within 800 feet of the dormitories shall be limited to weekdays between the hours of 7 a.m. and 5 p.m. only, unless contractors first notify the campus housing office of changes in scheduled construction activities which do not conform to this standard. A 24-hour notice shall be given to the housing office when this deviation will occur.	Incorporation into Contract Documents	FM Project Manager	Construction Phase	Construction Phase	FM Associate Director
	Prior to completion of preliminary design, a list of alternative noise reduction techniques to minimize construction noise will be prepared. Noise reduction measures will be incorporated into the contract documents for implementation during project construction.	Incorporation into Contract Documents	FM Project Manager	Construction Phase	Construction Phase	FM Associate Director

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