

Notice of Impending Development 10-1

A Notice of Impending Development (NOID) provides notice to the public and the California Coastal Commission of UC Santa Cruz' intention to undertake a development project at its Marine Science Campus. In order for a project to be implemented, it must be contemplated by and within the parameters of the Marine Science Campus Coastal Long Range Development Plan (CLRDP). The CLRDP is available at UCSC's McHenry Library, the Santa Cruz Public Library and at: <http://ppc.ucsc.edu/cp/projects/11407>

The California Coastal Commission will review the project that is the subject of this NOID and determine if it is consistent with the CLRDP. The California Coastal Commission will provide advanced public notice of the date of the hearing.

Project Summary for NOID 10-1

Public Access to and within Younger Lagoon Natural Reserve

This project addresses beach and lagoon viewing opportunities in Younger lagoon Natural Reserve (YLR) and outlines monitoring of flora and fauna in YLR.

Beginning winter 2010 docent led tours to the beach and lagoon overlooks will be initiated. Tours will be led by Seymour Marine Discovery Center staff two times per month on a reservation basis and will use existing trails and viewing opportunities. Track stations, pitfall traps, seines, and observational survey methods will be used to quantify vertebrate and invertebrate use of YLR beach. Vegetation surveys starting from the lowest occurring terrestrial plant to 10 meters inland will be surveyed using complete counts of all plants within the survey area; seed production will be assessed. Flora and fauna surveys will be initiated in the winter or spring of 2010 and will be conducted over a five year time period.

Supporting Information, which includes more details about this project is available at: <http://ppc.ucsc.edu/cp/planning/docs> A hard copy is available for review at UC Santa Cruz Office of Physical Planning and Construction, 1156 High Street, Barn G, Santa Cruz, CA 95064.

University Approval

see CLRDP 8.1.4 (5)

Date January 12, 2010

NOID Posting

see CLRDP 8.2.4

Date January 25, 2010

Environmental Compliance (CEQA/NEPA)

see CLRDP 8.1.4 (5)

Date October 20, 2009

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| <u> X </u> | CEQA | Categorical Exemption CEQA document |
| ___ | NEPA | _____ |

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Notice of Impending Development 10-1

Public Access to and within Younger Lagoon Natural Reserve

Supporting Information

see CLRDP 8.2.5

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(this section used if environmental documentation is extensive)

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(this section used if Technical Reports are extensive)

1. Project Report

1a. NOID 10-1 Project Description

PUBLIC ACCESS TO AND WITHIN YOUNGER LAGOON NATURAL RESERVE (IMPLEMENTATION MEASURE 3.6.3)

Overview

Implementation Measure 3.6.3 of the University of California CLRDP (CLRDP 2009) requires that (through controlled visits) the public have access to Younger Lagoon Reserve beach and that a monitoring program be created and implemented to document the condition of native flora and fauna within Younger Lagoon and its adjacent beach. The monitoring plan is then to be implemented over a 5-year time period. At the end of the 5-year period (Winter 2015) results are to be compiled and included in a report that summarizes and assesses the effect of controlled beach access on flora and fauna. The report will be submitted to the California Coastal Commission.

Nearly 45 years ago, the University of California Natural Reserve System (UCNRS) began to assemble, for scientific study, a system of protected sites that would broadly represent California's rich ecological diversity. Today the UC Natural Reserve System is composed of 36 reserves that encompass approximately 135,000 acres of protected natural land available for university-level instruction, research, and outreach. The University of California Natural Reserve System supports research and education through its mission of contributing *"to the understanding and wise management of the Earth and its natural systems by supporting university-level teaching, research, and public service at protected natural areas throughout California."* By creating this system of outdoor classrooms and laboratories and making it available specifically for long-term study and education, the NRS supports a variety of disciplines that require field work in wildland ecosystems. UC Santa Cruz administers 4 Reserves: Younger Lagoon, Año Nuevo Island Reserve, Landels-Hill Big Creek Reserve, and Fort Ord Natural Reserve.

Because of the importance of maintaining a natural and pristine environment and protecting scientific studies and equipment, uncontrolled access to Younger Lagoon Natural Reserve (YLR) is not allowed. Uncontrolled use of YLR is likely to have a negative impact on native coastal flora and fauna that inhabit the Reserve, hamper research endeavors, and impact the area for future scientific and educational endeavors. Currently, rather than an open public access policy, users are required to fill out applications, or contact NRS staff, for specific research, education, or outreach efforts.

The text below serves as the project description for the Notice of Impending Development for Implementation Measure 3.6.3 of the CLRDP, which would allow controlled public access to the areas of the non-terrace area of the Reserve.

History of Public Access to Younger Lagoon Beach

Here we provide an abbreviated history of the closure of Younger Lagoon Beach. The goal of this summary is to provide a coarse overview of the major events centered on beach access at Younger Lagoon. Prior to 1972, Younger Beach was privately owned and closed to the public. The owners (Donald and Marion Younger) actively patrolled for and removed trespassers from their property, including the beach. In 1972, the Younger Family donated approximately 40 acres to the University of California for the study and protection of the marine environment. These lands included Younger Lagoon and Beach (approximately 25 acres), and an adjoining parcel of land (approximately 15 acres) which became the site of the original Long Marine Laboratory (LML). At the time of their donation, Donald and Marion Younger intended that the lagoon, beach and surrounding slopes be protected in perpetuity by the University as a bird sanctuary.

In the years between the donation of the property by the Younger Family to the University and the start of LML construction (1976), the University leased the future LML site back to farmers who had been farming the property for the Younger Family prior to the donation. During those years, the same no trespassing rules for the beach were enforced as they had when the property was owned by the Younger Family.

Once construction of the Long Marine Lab began in 1976, the land was no longer under the watch of the farmers, and public pressure on the beach began to increase. Although the beach was only open to uncontrolled public access for a short period of time, many Santa Cruz locals remember the next several years at Younger Beach fondly as it became a popular nude beach. The increased public access had a noticeable impact on the flora and fauna of the beach, and was not in accordance with the intention of the original donation by the Younger family. By 1978 discussions had begun between the University and the California Coastal Commission regarding the impact of uncontrolled public access to the beach. In 1981, Younger Beach was closed to uncontrolled public access under coastal permit P-1859. The closure was reviewed and re-approved by the Commission in 2001 under

coastal permit 3-83-76 A13, and again in 2009 when the Commission certified UCSC's Marine Science Campus Coastal Long Range Development Plan (CLRDP).

Management Plan

Public Beach Access within YLR

Beach access tours (Figure 1) will be provided two times per month (one tour on a weekday and one on a weekend). The extent of the beach access area will vary from year to year dependent upon the location of plants (i.e. foot traffic will be seaward of the dune vegetation). Thus, the exact access area will be determined by vegetation and may vary slightly from the areas depicted in Figure 1 below (figure was created using a 2007 aerial image) and Figure 3.11 of the CLRDP. The trail will provide an interpretive experience for visitors that begins with an overview of the lagoon, a walk through a restored coastal scrub habitat with viewing opportunities of the rear dune, and ends up on the beach. Tours will be structured similarly to the Marine Mammal Research tours currently offered by the Seymour Marine Discovery Center (SMDC). SMDC docents will be trained in the natural history and ecology of YLR and will provide detailed information about the flora and fauna of YLR. Tour curriculum will focus on the unique ecology of the YLR beach, and will be developed in coordination with SMDC staff during the fall of 2009. Curriculum will be presented to SMDC docents during regular docent training events in winter of 2010. YLR Beach tours will begin in the spring of 2010. Beach tours will be advertised via the SMDC website:

<http://www2.ucsc.edu/seymourcenter/calendar.html> and filled via phone reservation: (831) 459-3800.

The SMDC will allocate tour spaces and keep track of all user data. Tours will be limited to twelve (12) persons and will be best suited for adults and children over 10 years of age. Public members entering YLR will be required to adhere to the UCNRS Reserve Use guidelines. Because beach tours will be limited to groups with trained docents no additional signage or fences will be required. The beach trail consists of a simple dirt/mulch path that is already in place. The trail will be maintained by clipping overgrown vegetation and maintaining the earthen path and timber steps as needed.

Current Species List for YLR

Species lists for birds, mammals, plants, reptiles, amphibians, and fish are included as Appendices I-IV at the end of the Project Description. These lists provide an overview of the flora and fauna that have been recorded at Younger Lagoon over the years. Although there have been numerous surveys of the area, to the best of our knowledge the proposed monitoring project outlined in this NOID will provide the most extensive survey effort for flora and fauna on the Reserve. Historical data, species lists, and anecdotal observations suggest that Younger Lagoon provides important habitat for numerous animals and supports a rich composition of plant species. The lack of disturbance and low human activity are likely the primary factors that maintain the high diversity in the Lagoon. Recent track survey and camera trap work have documented bobcat, coyote, deer, and numerous other mammals on the beach; many of these species are likely residents within the lagoon boundaries. Track survey work also indicates that several of these mammals are residing (at least occasionally) in the Reserve and use the area as hunting grounds (bobcat sign indicates that this species successfully hunts for roosting pelagic birds within the Reserve boundaries). These observations suggest that although Younger Lagoon is a relatively small area, amidst agriculture and development, this relic habitat is still functioning at a level beyond most developed beaches and lagoons in the region.

Beach Monitoring Program

Beach monitoring will be initiated in winter or spring of 2010 and be conducted over 5 years, as required by the CLRDP implementation measure. The goal of the monitoring program will be to document the presence and distribution of flora and fauna within YLR and to evaluate changes in distribution and density over time. Data from the 5-year monitoring program will be compiled and presented to the Coastal Commission at the end of the 5-year period. Results of the monitoring study will be used to evaluate the trade-offs between ecological protection and public access. Variables that will be monitored include: user data, changes as observable in photo documentation, tidewater goby surveys, species composition and seed production of beach dune vegetation, species composition of animals, and abundance of feeding shore birds. Details for each of the aforementioned parameters are described below.

User Data—User data from tours conducted by the SMDC, as well as research and education use, will be recorded and maintained by SMDC and YLR Staff.

Photo Documentation—Photo point locations have been established at four locations within YLR (Figure 2). These locations were chosen to ensure coverage of all major areas of the beach. Photos will be taken two times annually during late spring to early summer (May – July) and in late fall to early winter (November – January). Photos will be taken at these permanent photo points in order to ensure repeatability over time. Monitoring information collected for each photo will include:

- Photo point number
- Date
- Name of photographer
- Bearing
- Camera and lens size
- Coordinates
- Other comments

Tidewater Goby Surveys—Tidewater goby surveys will be conducted within Younger Lagoon by a qualified biologist using approved sampling methods. Surveys will be conducted quarterly (fall, winter, spring, and summer). Each survey bout will be completed when tidewater gobies have been detected or at least 50% of the lagoon as been surveyed. The goals of the surveys are to document presence and evidence of breeding activity. Breeding activity will be determined by the presence of multiple size/age classes.

Species Composition and Coverage of Beach Dune Vegetation—Implementation Measure 3.6.3 requires that dune vegetation “*from the lowest (nearest to the mean high tide line) occurring terrestrial plant to 10 meters inland into the strand vegetation*” be surveyed to document species composition, cover, and seed production. Figure 2 shows a potential survey area for dune vegetation; however, the exact location and extent of survey area will vary annually depending upon the location of the “lowest” plant detected each year. Within the survey area vegetation will be quantified by counting every plant (abundance), noting whether individual plants are seedlings or greater than 1 year old (this will provide information on seedling recruitment), documenting the presence of seeds, and estimating extent of cover.

Non-avian Vertebrate Monitoring—Vertebrate species composition will be monitored quarterly (fall, winter, spring, and summer) by observing tracks in raked sand plots. Eight tracking stations will be placed throughout the beach area (Figure 2) in constriction zones where vegetation is absent. Size of plot will vary from approximately 4 m² to 6 m² depending upon the amount of available open sandy area at each location. Track stations will be raked each evening and checked for tracks in the morning. Stations will remain open for two days during each monitoring bout. Tracks will be

identified to species if possible and species composition will be summarized. Abundance will not be quantified due to the fact that tracks cannot be used to identify individual animals (e.g. a single individual could walk across the plot multiple times).

Invertebrate Monitoring—Terrestrial invertebrates on beach habitat will be monitored by placing four 12 oz plastic containers (pit fall traps) at each tracking station (one at each corner of the plot for a total of 32 traps) during “non-avian vertebrate monitoring” efforts. Traps will be buried to the lip of the container; terrestrial vertebrates will fall into the trap passively. Traps will be checked each morning and all individuals will be identified to species and counted.

Feeding Shorebirds—Counts of feeding shorebirds will be conducted from two survey points along the eastern edge of the cliff (Figure 2). Counts will be conducted at least quarterly to and correspond with non-avian vertebrate monitoring efforts described above. Surveys will be conducted in the dawn or dusk hours within 2 hours of sunrise or sunset and correspond as closely as possible with low tides.



Figure 1. Overview of beach tour route. Visitors on docent led tours will have beach access within the “Beach Access Area.” The extent of the beach access area will vary from year to year dependent upon the location of plants (i.e. foot traffic will be seaward of the dune vegetation). The above depiction represents the approximate location of plants in the spring of 2009.



Figure 2. Locations of monitoring points, plots, and regions for YLR beach. The beach monitoring area will vary between years depending upon the high water mark. Dune plant surveys will occur within 10 m of the high water mark as per the CLRDP guidelines.

Appendix I. Younger Lagoon Bird List

Birds of Younger Lagoon

LOONS

Red-throated Loon
Pacific Loon
Common Loon

GREBES

Pied-billed Grebe
Horned Grebe
Red-necked Grebe
Eared Grebe
Western Grebe
Clark's Grebe

FULMARS and SHEARWATERS

Northern Fulmar
Pink-footed Shearwater
Buller's Shearwater
Sooty Shearwater
Black-vented Shearwater

PELICANS and CORMORANTS

Brown Pelican
Double-crested Cormorant
Brandt's Cormorant
Pelagic Cormorant

FRIGATEBIRDS

Magnificent Frigatebird

HERONS and EGRETS

American Bittern
Great Blue Heron
Great Egret
Snowy Egret
Cattle Egret
Green Heron
Green-backed Heron
Black-crowned Night Heron

WATERFOWL

OWLS

Barn Owl
Great Horned Owl
Burrowing Owl
Short-eared Owl

SWIFTS

Black Swift
Vaux's Swift
White-throated Swift

HUMMINGBIRDS

Anna's Hummingbird

Rufous Hummingbird
Allen's Hummingbird

KINGFISHERS

Belted Kingfisher

WOODPECKERS

Downy Woodpecker
Northern Flicker
(Common Flicker)

FLYCATCHERS and KINGBIRDS

Western Wood Pewee
Willow Flycatcher
Pacific-slope Flycatcher
Black Phoebe
Say's Phoebe
Ash-throated Flycatcher
Tropical Kingbird
Western Kingbird

LARKS

Horned Lark

SWALLOWS

Tree Swallow
Violet-green Swallow

Birds of Younger Lagoon

Tundra Swan Northern
Mute Swan Rough-winged Swallow
Snow Goose Cliff Swallow
Brant Barn Swallow

Canada Goose
Green-winged Teal
Mallard
Northern Pintail
Cinnamon Teal
Northern Shoveler

JAYS and CROWS

Western Scrub
American Crow
Common Raven

Gadwall
Eurasian Wigeon
American Wigeon
Ring-necked Duck
Greater Scaup
Lesser Scaup
Harlequin Duck
Black Scoter
Surf Scoter
White-winged Scotter
Common Goldeneye
Bufflehead
Hooded Merganser
Red-breasted Duck
Ruddy Duck

CHICKADEES and BUSHTITS

Chestnut-backed Chickadee
Chickadee
Bushtit

WRENS

Bewick's Wren
House Wren
Marsh Wren

KINGLETS

Golden-crowned Kinglet
Ruby-crowned Kinglet

THRUSHES

Swainson's Thrush

VULTURES, HAWKS, and EAGLES

Turkey Vulture
Osprey
White-tailed Hawk
(Black
Northern Harrier
Sharp-shinned Hawk
Cooper's Hawk
Red-shouldered Hawk
Red-tailed Hawk
Ferruginous Hawk
Rough
Golden Eagle
American Kestrel
Merlin
Peregrine Falcon

Hermit Thrush
American Robin

WRENTITS

Wrentit

MOCKINGBIRDS and THRASHERS

Northern Mockingbird
Sage Thrasher

WAGTAILS and PIPITS

Yellow Wagtail
American Pipit (Water Pipit)

WAXWINGS and SHRIKES

Cedar Waxwing
Loggerhead Shrike

QUAILS and PHEASANTS

Birds of Younger Lagoon

Ring-necked Pheasant
California Quail

RAILS and COOTS

Virginia Rail
Sora
Common Moorhen
American Coot

SHOREBIRDS

Black-bellied Plover
Snowy Plover
Semipalmated Plover
Killdeer
American Oystercatcher
(American Black
Oystercatcher
Black-necked Stilt
American Avocet
Greater Yellowlegs
Lesser Yellowlegs
Willet
Wandering Tattler
Spotted Sandpiper
Whimbrel
Long-billed Curlew
Marbled Godwit
Ruddy Turnstone
Black Turnstone
Surfbird
Sanderling
Western Sandpiper
Least Sandpiper
Baird's Sandpiper
Pectoral Sandpiper
Dunlin
Short-billed Dowitcher
Long-billed Dowitcher
Wilson's Snipe
Common Snipe

PHALARONES

Red-necked Phalarope
Red Phalarope

STARLINGS

European Starling

VIREOS

Warbling Vireo

WARBLERS

Orange-crowned Warbler
Yellow Warbler
Yellow-rumped Warbler
Townsend's Warbler
Palm Warbler
Northern Waterthrush
MacGillivray's Warbler
Common Yellowthroat
Wilson's Warbler

BUNTINGS and GROSBEAKS

Indigo Bunting
Dickcissel

TOWHEES and SPARROWS

Spotted Towhee
Canyon Towhee
Chipping Sparrow
Clay-colored Sparrow
Vesper Sparrow
Lark Sparrow
Savannah Sparrow
Fox Sparrow
Song Sparrow
Lincoln's Sparrow
Swamp Sparrow
White-throated Sparrow
Golden-crowned Sparrow
White-crowned Sparrow

JUNCOS and LONGSPURS

Dark-eyed Junco
Lapland Longspur

**BLACKBIRDS, MEADOWLARKS,
and ORIOLES**

Bobolink
Red-winged Blackbird

Birds of Younger Lagoon

JAEGERS

Pomarine Jaeger
Parasitic Jaeger

GULLS

Bonaparte's Gull
Heermann's Gull
Mew Gull
Ring-billed Gull
California Gull
Herring Gull
Thayer's Gull
Western Gull
Glaucous-winged Gull
Black-legged Kittiwake
Sabine's Gull

TERNs

Caspian Tern
Elegant Tern
Common Tern
Arctic Tern
Forster's Tern

ALCIDS

Common Murre
Pigeon Guillemot
Marbled Murrelet
Ancient Murrelet
Rhinoceros Auklet

DOVES and PIGEONS

Rock Pigeon
Band-tailed Pigeon
Mourning Dove

Tricolored Blackbird
Western Meadowlark
Rusty Blackbird
Brewer's Blackbird
Brown-headed Cowbird
Hooded Oriole
Scott's Oriole

FINCHES

House Finch
Pine Siskin
Lesser Goldfinch
Lawrence's Goldfinch
American Goldfinch

WEAVER FINCHES

House Sparrow

Appendix II: Younger Lagoon Mammal List

Mammals of Younger Lagoon

DIDELPHIDAE

Virginia Opossum *Didelphis virginiana*

SORICIDAE

Vagrant Shrew *Sorex sp.*

LEPORIDAE

Brush Rabbit *Sylvilagus bachmani*

SCIURIDAE

California Ground Squirrel *Spermophilus beecheyi*

GEOMYIDAE

Botta's Pocket Gopher *Thomomys bottae*

CRICETIDAE

Western Harvest Mouse *Reithrodontomys megalotis*

Deer Mouse *Peromyscus maniculatus*

Pinyon Mouse *Peromyscus truei*

Dusky-footed Woodrat *Neotoma fuscipes*

California Vole *Microtus californicus*

MURIDAE

Norway Rat *Rattus norvegicus*

House Mouse *Mus musculus*

CANIDAE

Coyote *Canis latrans*

Common Gray Fox *Urocyon cinereoargenteus*

PROCYONIDAE

Common Raccoon *Procyon lotor*

MUSTELIDAE

Long-tailed Weasel *Mustela frenata*

Striped Skunk *Mephitis mephitis*

FELIDAE

Bobcat *Felis rufus*

CERVIDAE

Mule Deer *Odocoileus hemionus*

Appendix III: Younger Lagoon Plants

| FAMILY | <i>Scientific name</i> | Common name |
|---|---|----------------------|
| FERNS AND FERN-ALLIES | | |
| DENNSTAEDTIACEAE | | |
| | <i>Dryopteris arguta</i> | Coastal wood fern |
| | <i>Polypodium californicum</i> | California polypody |
| | <i>Polystichum munitum</i> | Sword Fern |
| | <i>Pteridium aquilinum var. pubescens</i> | Bracken fern |
| FLOWERING PLANTS (ANGIOSPERMAE - DICOTYLEDONEAE) | | |
| ANACARDIACEAE | | |
| | <i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i> | Poison oak |
| APIACEAE | | |
| | * <i>Conium maculatum</i> | Poison hemlock |
| | * <i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> | Fennel |
| | <i>Oenanthe sarmentosa</i> | Pacific oenanthe |
| | <i>Sanicula arctopoides</i> | Footsteps of spring |
| | <i>Sanicula crassicaulis</i> | Pacific sanicle |
| ASTERACEAE | | |
| | <i>Achillea millefolium</i> | Yarrow |
| | <i>Artemisia californica</i> | California sagebrush |
| | <i>Ambrosia chamissonis</i> | Beach bur |
| | <i>Artemisia douglasiana</i> | Douglas' mugwort |
| | <i>Artemisia pycnocephala</i> | Beach sagewort |
| | <i>Aster chilensis</i> | California aster |
| | <i>Baccharis douglasii</i> | Douglas' baccharis |
| | <i>Baccharis pilularis</i> | Coyote brush |
| | * <i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i> | Italian thistle |

| | | |
|--------------|--|---------------------|
| | <i>*Centaurea melitensis</i> | Malta star thistle |
| | <i>*Cirsium arvense</i> | Canada thistle |
| | <i>*Cirsium vulgare</i> | Bull thistle |
| | <i>Conyza canadensis</i> | Horseweed |
| | <i>Corethrogyne filaginifolia</i> | Common sandaster |
| | <i>Cotula coronopifolia</i> | Brass buttons |
| | <i>Delairea odorata</i> | Cape ivy |
| | <i>Erigeron glaucus</i> | Seaside daisy |
| | <i>Eriophyllum staechadifolium</i> | Lizard's tail |
| | <i>Gnaphalium californicum</i> | California cudweed |
| | <i>*Gnaphilum luteo-Album</i> | Pearly everlasting |
| | <i>Gnaphalium ramosissimum</i> | Pink everlasting |
| | <i>Gnaphalium canescens ssp. beneolens</i> | Everlasting cudweed |
| | <i>Gnaphalium stramineum</i> | Cotton batting |
| | <i>Grindelia latifolia</i> | Coastal gum plant |
| | <i>*Hypocharis glabra</i> | Smooth cat's ear |
| | <i>*Hypocharis radicata</i> | Rough cat's ear |
| | <i>Jaumea carnosa</i> | Fleshy jaumea |
| | <i>*Lactuca serriola</i> | Prickly lettuce |
| | <i>Madia gracilis</i> | Gumweed |
| | <i>*Picris echioides</i> | Bristly oxtounge |
| | <i>*Senecio cf. elegans</i> | Purple ragwort |
| | <i>*Silybum marianum</i> | Milk thistle |
| | <i>*Sonchus asper</i> | Spiny sowthistle |
| | <i>*Sonchus oleraceus</i> | Common sowthistle |
| BORAGINACEAE | | |
| | <i>Heliotropium curassavicum</i> | Seaside heliotrope |
| BRASSICACEAE | | |
| | <i>Barbarea orthoceras</i> | Winter cress |
| | <i>*Brassica nigra</i> | Black mustard |
| | <i>*Brassica rapa</i> | Field mustard |
| | <i>*Cakile maritima</i> | Beach rocket |
| | <i>*Raphanus sativus</i> | Wild radish |
| | <i>*Sinapis arvensis</i> | Charlock mustard |

| | | |
|-----------------|---|-----------------------|
| CAPRIFOLIACEAE | | |
| | <i>Sambucus racemosa</i> var. <i>racemosa</i> | Red elderberry |
| | <i>Symphoricarpos albus</i> | Common snowberry |
| CARYOPHYLLACEAE | | |
| | <i>Spergularia macrotheca</i> | Sand spurry |
| | * <i>Silene gallica</i> | Common catchfly |
| CHENOPODIACEAE | | |
| | <i>Atriplex patula</i> | Saltbush |
| | <i>Atriplex triangularis</i> | Arrowleaf saltbush |
| | * <i>Chenopodium album</i> | Lamb's quarters |
| | <i>Salicornia virginica</i> | Pickleweed |
| CONVOLVULACEAE | | |
| | <i>Calystegia occidentalis</i> | Western morning glory |
| | <i>Calystegia soldanella</i> | Beach morning glory |
| CRASSULACEAE | | |
| | <i>Dudleya caespitosa</i> | Sea lettuce |
| CUCURBITACEAE | | |
| | <i>Marah fabaceus</i> | Wild cucumber |
| FABACEAE | | |
| | <i>Lotus scoparius</i> var. <i>scoparius</i> | Deer weed |
| | <i>Lupinus albifrons</i> | Silver leaf lupine |
| | <i>Lupinus arboreus</i> | Yellow bush lupine |
| | * <i>Medicago polymorpha</i> | Burr clover |
| | * <i>Melilotus indica</i> | Yellow sweet clover |
| | * <i>Trifolium angustifolium</i> | Narrowleaf clover |
| | * <i>Vicia sativa</i> ssp. <i>sativa</i> | Common vetch |
| FRANKENIACEAE | | |
| | <i>Frankenia salina</i> | Alkali heath |
| GERANIACEAE | | |
| | * <i>Erodium cicutarium</i> | Red stemmed filaree |
| | * <i>Erodium moschatum</i> | White stemmed filaree |

| | | |
|------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| | <i>*Geranium dissectum</i> | Cutleaf geranium |
| HIPPOCASTANACEAE | | |
| | <i>Aesculus californica</i> | California buckeye |
| IRIDACEAE | | |
| | <i>Sisyrinchium bellum</i> | Blue eyed grass |
| LAMIACEAE | | |
| | <i>Stachys bullata</i> | hedge nettle |
| MALVACEAE | | |
| | <i>Sidalcea malviflora</i> | Checkerbloom |
| | <i>*Malva nicaeensis</i> | Bull mallow |
| | <i>*Malva parviflora</i> | Cheeseweed |
| NYCTAGINACEAE | | |
| | <i>Abronia latifolia</i> | Yellow sand verbena |
| | <i>Abronia umbellata ssp. umbellata</i> | Pink sand verbena |
| ONAGRACEAE | | |
| | <i>Camissonia cheiranthifolia ssp. cheiranthifolia</i> | Beach primrose |
| | <i>Camissonia ovata</i> | Sun cup |
| | <i>Epilobium brachycarpum</i> | Fireweed |
| | <i>Epilobium ciliatum ssp. watsonii</i> | Willow herb |
| OXALIDACEAE | | |
| | <i>Oxalis albicans</i> | Hairy wood sorrel |
| | <i>Oxalis pes caprae</i> | Bermuda buttercup |
| PAPAVERACEAE | | |
| | <i>Eschscholzia californica</i> | California poppy |
| PLANTAGINACEAE | | |
| | <i>*Plantago coronopus</i> | Cut leaf plantain |
| | <i>Plantago</i> | California seaside plantain |
| | <i>*Plantago lanceolata</i> | English plantain |
| PLUMBAGINACEAE | | |
| | <i>Armeria maritima</i> | California seapink |
| POLYGONACEAE | | |

| | | |
|------------------|--|-----------------------|
| | <i>Eriogonum latifolium</i> | Coastal buckwheat |
| | * <i>Polygonum arenastrum</i> | Knotweed |
| | <i>Polygonum punctatum</i> | Smartweed |
| | * <i>Rumex acetosella</i> | Sheep sorrel |
| | * <i>Rumex conglomeratus</i> | Green dock |
| | * <i>Rumex crispus</i> | Curly dock |
| | <i>Rumex salicifolius var. crassus</i> | Willow leaved dock |
| PORTULACACEAE | | |
| | <i>Claytonia perfoliata</i> | Miner's lettuce |
| | * <i>Portulaca oleracea</i> | Purslane |
| PRIMULACEAE | | |
| | * <i>Anagallis arvensis</i> | Scarlet pimpernel |
| RHAMNACEAE | | |
| | <i>Ceanothus thyrsiflorus</i> | Blueblossom |
| | <i>Rhamnus californica ssp. californica</i> | Coffee berry |
| ROSACEAE | | |
| | <i>Acaena californica</i> | California acaena |
| | <i>Horkelia californica</i> | Californica horkelia |
| | <i>Potentilla anserina ssp. pacifica</i> | Pacific silverweed |
| | <i>Rosa californica</i> | California wild rose |
| | <i>Rosa gymnocarpa</i> | Wood rose |
| | <i>Rubus ursinus</i> | California blackberry |
| RUBIACEAE | | |
| | ** <i>Galium sp.</i> | **Bedstraw |
| SALICACEAE | | |
| | <i>Salix lasiolepis</i> | Arroyo willow |
| SCROPHULARIACEAE | | |
| | <i>Mimulus aurantiacus</i> | Stickey monkey flower |
| | <i>Scrophularia californica ssp. californica</i> | Bee plant |
| URTICACEAE | | |

| | | |
|---|---|-----------------------|
| | <i>Urtica dioica</i> ssp. <i>gracilis</i> | Stinging nettle |
| | <i>Urtica holosericea</i> | Hoary nettle |
| | | |
| | | |
| FLOWERING PLANTS (ANGIOSPERMAE - MONOCOTYLEDONEAE) | | |
| | | |
| CYPERACEAE | | |
| | <i>Cyperus eragrostis</i> | Tall cyperus |
| | <i>Scirpus acutus</i> var. <i>occidentalis</i> | Hardstem bulrush |
| | <i>Scirpus americanus</i> | 3 Square sedge |
| | <i>Scirpus californicus</i> | California tule |
| | <i>Scirpus ceruus</i> var. <i>californicus</i> | Low club rush |
| | <i>Scirpus maritimus</i> | Praire bulrush |
| | <i>Carex obnupta</i> | Slough sedge |
| | <i>Scirpus robustus</i> | Praire bulrush |
| | | |
| JUNCACEAE | | |
| | <i>Juncus balticus</i> | Baltic rush |
| | <i>Juncus bufonius</i> | Toad rush |
| | <i>Juncus effusus</i> <i>brunneus</i> | Bog rush |
| | <i>Juncus occidentalis</i> | Western rush |
| | <i>Juncus patens</i> | Common rush |
| | | |
| LILIACEAE | | |
| | <i>Brodiaea elegans</i> ssp. <i>elegans</i> | Harvest brodiaea |
| | <i>Chlorogalum pomeridianum</i> | Soap root |
| | <i>Triteleia laxa</i> | Ithuriel's spear |
| | <i>Zygadenus fremontii</i> | Fremont's star lily |
| | | |
| POACEAE | | |
| | <i>Agrostis pallens</i> | Bent grass |
| | * <i>Aira caryophyllea</i> | Shiver grass |
| | * <i>Avena barbata</i> | Slender oat |
| | * <i>Avena fatua</i> | Wild oat |
| | * <i>Briza minor</i> | Liittle quaking grass |
| | <i>Bromus carinatus</i> | California brome |
| | * <i>Bromus catharticus</i> | Rescue grass |
| | * <i>Bromus diandrus</i> | Ripgut brome |
| | * <i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> | Soft chess |
| | * <i>Bromus madritensis</i> ssp. <i>madritensis</i> | Foxtail chess |

| | | |
|---|---|------------------------------------|
| | <i>Bromus marginatus var. maritimus</i> | Seaside large mountain brome grass |
| | * <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> | Bermuda grass |
| | <i>Distichlis spicata</i> | Salt grass |
| | <i>Elymus glaucus</i> | Blue wild rye |
| | <i>Festuca rubra</i> | Creeping red fescue |
| | * <i>Holcus lanatus</i> | Velvet grass |
| | <i>Hordeum brachyantherum</i> | Meadow barley |
| | * <i>Hordeum murinum ssp. leporinum</i> | Farmer's foxtail |
| | <i>Koeleria macrantha</i> | June grass |
| | <i>Leymus triticoides</i> | Creeping wild rye |
| | * <i>Lolium multiflorum</i> | Italian ryegrass |
| | <i>Melica californica</i> | California melicgrass |
| | <i>Melica torreyana</i> | Torrey's melica |
| | <i>Nassella lepida</i> | Foothill needlegrass |
| | <i>Nassella pulchra</i> | Purple needlegrass |
| | * <i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i> | Annual rabbitsfoot grass |
| | * <i>Vulpia bromoides</i> | Six weeks fescue |
| | * <i>Vulpia myuros var. myuros</i> | Rat tail fescue |
| | | |
| TYPHACEAE | | |
| | <i>Sparganium erectum ssp. stoloniferum</i> | Simplestem bur-reed |
| | <i>Typha domingensis</i> | Southern cattail |
| | <i>Typha latifolia</i> | Broadleaf cattail |
| | | |
| *denotes non-native plant | | |
| **denotes species where identification is only to genera. | | |

Appendix IV: Younger Lagoon Fish, Reptiles, and Amphibians

| Fish, Reptiles, and Amphibians of YLR | Notes |
|--|---|
| Tidewater Goby (<i>Eucyclogobius newberryi</i>) | *Federally Endangered |
| Threespine Stickleback (<i>Gasterosteus aculeatus</i>) | |
| Sculpin (unknown) | |
| Reptiles | |
| Southern Alligator Lizard (<i>Gerrhonotus multicarinatus</i>) | |
| Western Terrestrial Garter Snake (<i>Thamnophis elegans</i>) | |
| Amphibians | |
| California Slender Salamander (<i>Batrachoseps attenuatus</i>) | |
| Pacific Treefrog (<i>Pseudacris regilla</i>) | |
| | |
| California Red-legged Frog (<i>Rana draytoni</i>) | *Federally threatened and confirmed in upland Reserve approximately 300 m from lagoon boundary. |

1b. CLRDP Consistency Determination

As stated in Policy 1.1 (Development Consistency), "Development shall be deemed consistent with the CLRDP if it is consistent with the provisions of Chapters 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and Appendices A and B."

The following is a list of all the Policies, Implementation Measures and Figures found in Chapter 5. Those that apply directly to this NOID are highlighted in black and followed with a comment regarding the project's consistency; those that do not are indicated with strikethrough text. In addition, any sections of Chapters 6, 7, 8, 9, and Appendices A and B that apply to this NOID are referenced with comments if relevant or as strikethrough text if they are not pertinent to this project.

CHAPTER 5 Long Range Land Use Development Plan

5.1 Application of the Long Range Land Use Development Plan

Policy 1.1 Development Consistency

The University finds the project contemplated under NOID 10-1 to be consistent with the CLRDP.

IM 1.1.1 Figures of Chapter 5.

This project does not involve physical development, but is "development" as defined in Section 8.1.1 and the Coastal Act as a "...change in ...intensity of use of land..." Only Figure 5.6 applies and the project is consistent with that figure.

~~IM 1.1.2 Lease Agreements.~~

~~IM 1.1.3 Federal In-holding and CLRDP.~~

Policy 1.2 University Commitments

5.2. Land Use

~~Figure 5.1 Building Program~~

~~Figure 5.2 Land Use Diagram~~

~~Figure 5.3 Locational Restrictions for Building Program~~

~~Stable Urban / Rural Boundary~~

Policy 2.1 Maintaining a Stable Urban / Rural Boundary

~~IM 2.1.1 Over sizing of Utility Lines Prohibited.~~

~~IM 2.1.2 Utility Prohibition Zone.~~

Policy 2.2 Strengthening the Urban / Rural Boundary through the Protection of Adjacent Agricultural Resources

IM 2.2.1 Setback of Development and Uses from Adjacent Agricultural Use.

As mentioned in IM 1.1.1, the project does not involve physical development, therefore ag setback does not apply.

Policy 2.3 Designing for the Urban Edge

~~IM 2.3.1 Cluster Development.~~

~~IM 2.3.2 Impervious Coverage.~~

~~IM 2.3.3 Windbreak/Screening Trees~~

~~IM 2.3.4 Buildout Planning.~~

~~IM 2.3.5 Interim Weed Abatement Measures for Undeveloped Land Within Development Zones.~~

Short-term and Caretaker Accommodations

Policy 2.4 Short-term and Caretaker Accommodations

~~IM 2.4.1 Short Term Accommodation Use Restrictions.~~

~~IM 2.4.2 Caretaker Accommodations.~~

~~IM 2.4.3 Use Conversion.~~

Campus Land Uses Limited to Marine / Coastal Research and Education, Resource Protection, and Public Access

Policy 2.5 Ensuring Appropriate Land Uses on the Marine Science Campus

5.3 Natural Resource Protection

Policy 3.1 Protection of the Marine Environment

~~IM 3.1.1 Seawater System.~~

~~IM 3.1.2 Discharge of Drainage/Storm water.~~

Policy 3.2 Protection and Restoration of Habitat Areas

~~IM 3.2.1 Restoration of Wetlands on the Marine Science Campus.~~

~~IM 3.2.2 Management of Terrace Wetlands.~~

~~IM 3.2.3 Protection and Enhancement of Wildlife Movement.~~

~~IM 3.2.4 Management of Special-Status Species Habitat.~~

IM 3.2.5 Protect Habitat Areas From Human Intrusion.

Under the project, the tours will use the existing YLR trails and will be docent-led. Additional wayfinding and interpretive signage not required.

~~IM 3.2.6 Natural Area Management.~~

- ~~IM 3.2.7 Management of Water Quality and Drainage Features.~~
- ~~IM 3.2.8 Maintenance and Monitoring of Terrace Habitats.~~
- ~~IM 3.2.9 Wetland Buffers.~~
- ~~IM 3.2.10 Natural Areas Habitat Management.~~
- ~~IM 3.2.11 CRLF Protection.~~
- ~~IM 3.2.12 USFWS Consultation Required~~
- ~~IM 3.2.13 Rodenticides.~~
- ~~IM 3.2.14 Non-Invasive Native Plant Species Required.~~

Policy 3.3 Use and Protection of Coastal Waters and Wetlands

- ~~IM 3.3.1 Pre-development Evaluation of Wetland Conditions.~~
- ~~IM 3.3.2 Update CLRDP With Respect to Wetlands.~~

Policy 3.4 Protection of Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESHAs)

- ~~IM 3.4.1 Additional Measures to Protect Habitat Areas.~~
- ~~IM 3.4.2 Noise Intrusion into Terrace ESHA.~~
- ~~IM 3.4.3 Noise Intrusion into YLR.~~
- ~~IM 3.4.4 Pre-development Evaluation of ESHA Conditions.~~
- ~~IM 3.4.5 Update CLRDP With Respect to ESHA.~~

Younger Lagoon Reserve

Policy 3.5 Special Protection for Younger Lagoon Reserve

IM 3.5.1 Protection and Enhancement of YLR Habitats.

This project addresses limited access of humans to Younger Lagoon.

IM 3.5.2 Protection of Special Status Species in YLR.

No special status species are anticipated to be impacted as the docent-led tours are limited in size and frequency and the project includes an annual monitoring program.

IM 3.5.3 Protection of YLR Resources.

Increased visitor use to beach as part of the required actions of IM 3.6.3 has the potential to impact flora and fauna. Only supervised tours will be permitted in order to minimize this potential impact.

IM 3.5.4 Development of Monitoring and Maintenance Program.

Plant, animal, and human activities/presence will be monitored as part of this project.

~~IM 3.5.5 Siting of Windbreak/Screening Trees.~~

IM 3.5.6 YLR Manager Consultation.

The Administrative Director of the UCSC Natural Reserves and the Field Manager of the Younger Lagoon Natural Reserve have reviewed the scope of the Public Access to and Within Younger Lagoon Natural Reserve Project (NOID 10-1) and concur the Project would not result in significant impacts to the Reserve beyond those described above.



 Gage Dayton, Administrative Director, UCSC Natural Reserves

1/13/2010
 Date

IM 3.5.7 Movement Not Visible From YLR. (known post-CLRDP approval as YLNR)

Monitoring efforts and public use of Younger Lagoon will be visible from Younger Lagoon.

~~IM 3.5.8 Protective Measures for YLR in Middle Terrace.~~

Policy 3.6 Public Access to and within YLR

IM 3.6.1 Provision of Controlled Access within YLR.

The project is consistent with public access policies for the beach and lagoon areas of YLR.

IM 3.6.2 Visual Access to YLR.

This project addresses Implementation Measure 3.6.3 and does not include overlooks.

IM 3.6.3 Public Beach Access within YLR.

This project addresses Implementation Measure 3.6.3: "Public Access to and within YLR." The project description provides details pertaining to public access to the beach at Younger Lagoon Natural Reserve. It also addresses monitoring of human, plant, and animal use/presence on the beach at Younger Lagoon Natural Reserve.

Coastal Bluffs and Blufftops

Policy 3.7 Protection of Coastal Bluff and Bluff top Areas

- ~~IM 3.7.1 Bluff Setbacks.~~
- ~~IM 3.7.2 Coastal Bluff and Bluff top Area Protection and Enhancement Measures.~~
- ~~IM 3.7.3 Protecting Existing Development from Coastal Erosion.~~

Agricultural Resources

Policy 3.8 Protection of Adjacent Agricultural Resources

- ~~IM 3.8.1 Cooperation.~~
- ~~IM 3.8.2 Agreement to Indemnify and Hold Harmless.~~

Cultural Resources

Policy 3.9 Conservation of Cultural Resources

- ~~IM 3.9.1 Construction Monitoring.~~

Hazardous Materials Management

Policy 3.10 Hazardous Materials Management

- ~~IM 3.10.1 Hazardous Materials Management.~~

~~IM 3.10.2 Protective Measures for Laydown Yard.~~

~~Air Quality and Energy Consumption~~

~~Policy 3.11 Energy Efficiency in New Construction~~

~~IM 3.11.1 Energy Efficiency in New Construction.~~

~~IM 3.11.2 Energy Efficiency in Use.~~

~~Policy 3.12 Air Quality and Energy Conservation through Land Use and Transportation Controls~~

~~IM 3.12.1 Air Quality and Energy Conservation through On-Campus Short-Term Accommodations.~~

~~IM 3.12.2 Air Quality and Energy Conservation through Controlling Travel Mode Split.~~

~~IM 3.12.3 Air Quality and Energy Conservation through Parking Control.~~

~~IM 3.12.4 Air Quality and Energy Conservation through Alternative Transportation.~~

~~IM 3.12.5 Air Quality and Energy Conservation through Transportation Demand Management.~~

~~Natural Resource Protection Analysis~~

~~Policy 3.13 Natural Resource Protection Analysis Required~~

~~Policy 3.14 Permanent Protection~~

~~IM 3.14.1 Natural Areas Protection.~~

5.4. Scenic and Visual Qualities

~~Figure 5.4 Development Subareas~~

~~Policy 4.1 Protection of Scenic Views~~

~~IM 4.1.1 Location of Development.~~

~~Policy 4.2 Protection of Scenic Quality~~

~~IM 4.2.1 Design Standards and Illustrative Campus Build-out Site Plan.~~

~~IM 4.2.2 Alteration of Natural Landforms.~~

~~IM 4.2.3 Building and Other Structure Heights.~~

~~IM 4.2.4 Laboratory Buildings.~~

~~IM 4.2.5 Maximum Building Gross Square Footage.~~

~~IM 4.2.6 Maximum Additional Gross Square Footage in Lower Terrace.~~

~~IM 4.2.7 Construction Materials.~~

~~IM 4.2.8 Building Setbacks.~~

~~IM 4.2.9 Building Length Limitations.~~

~~IM 4.2.10 Placement of Utility Lines Underground.~~

~~IM 4.2.11 Windbreak/Screening Trees.~~

~~IM 4.2.12 Development in Northernmost Portion of Middle Terrace.~~

~~IM 4.2.13 Development Along Edge of Lower Terrace.~~

~~IM 4.2.14 Building Development West of McAllister Way in Lower Terrace.~~

~~IM 4.2.15 Building Development West of McAllister Way in Middle Terrace.~~

~~IM 4.2.16 Building Development Outside of Subareas Prohibited.~~

~~Policy 4.3 Visual Intrusion and Lighting~~

~~IM 4.3.1 Visual Intrusion into YLR.~~

~~IM 4.3.2 Visual Intrusion into Terrace ESHA and Other Areas Outside of Development Zones.~~

~~IM 4.3.3 All Lighting.~~

~~IM 4.3.4 Building Lighting.~~

~~IM 4.3.5 Street and Trail Lighting.~~

~~IM 4.3.6 Parking Lot and Maintenance Yard Lighting.~~

~~IM 4.3.7 Sign Lighting.~~

~~IM 4.3.8 Lighting Plan Required.~~

5.5. Circulation and Parking

~~Figure 5.6 Circulation and Parking Diagram~~

~~Auto Circulation~~

~~Policy 5.1 Vehicular Access~~

~~IM 5.1.1 New Circulation System.~~

~~IM 5.1.2 Improve Shaffer Road / Delaware Avenue Intersection~~

~~IM 5.1.3 Shaffer Road Improvements.~~

~~IM 5.1.4 Access for Wildlife Across Shaffer Road (Upper Wildlife Corridor).~~

~~IM 5.1.5 Access for Wildlife Across Shaffer Road (Lower Wildlife Corridor).~~

~~IM 5.1.6 Use of Former Access Road.~~

~~IM 5.1.7 Emergency Access.~~

~~Travel Mode Split~~

~~Policy 5.2 Travel Mode Split~~

~~IM 5.2.1 Encourage Alternatives to Single-Occupant Vehicle.~~

~~IM 5.2.2 Alternatives to the Single-Occupant Vehicle.~~

~~Parking~~

~~Policy 5.3 Parking for Campus Use and Public Coastal Access~~

~~IM 5.3.1 All Campus Users Off-Hour Parking.~~

~~IM 5.3.2 Public Coastal Access Parking.~~

~~IM 5.3.3 Campus Entrance Public Coastal Access Parking.~~

- ~~IM 5.3.4 Middle Terrace Public Coastal Access Parking.~~
- ~~IM 5.3.5 Lower Terrace Dual Use Parking (Public Coastal Access Parking and Discovery Center Parking).~~
- ~~IM 5.3.6 Lower Terrace Public Coastal Access Parking.~~
- ~~IM 5.3.7 Parking Demand Satisfied On Campus.~~
- ~~IM 5.3.8 Free and/or Low Cost Public Coastal Access Parking.~~

Parking Supply

Policy 5.4 Parking Supply

- ~~IM 5.4.1 Development of New Parking~~
- ~~IM 5.4.2 Lease Agreements~~
- ~~IM 5.4.3 Distribution and Intensity of Parking~~

Parking Management

Policy 5.5 Parking Management

- ~~IM 5.5.1 Permits Required.~~
- ~~IM 5.5.2 Public Coastal Access Parking.~~
- ~~IM 5.5.3 Carpools and Vanpools.~~
- ~~IM 5.5.4 Parking Management Strategy for Special and/or Temporary Events.~~
- ~~IM 5.5.5 Entrance Kiosk.~~
- ~~IM 5.5.6 Parking Limitation Seaward of Whale Skeleton.~~
- ~~IM 5.5.7 Parking Enforcement.~~

Pedestrian and Bicycle Facilities

Policy 5.6 Promotion of Bicycle Use and Walking

- ~~IM 5.6.1 Sheltered and Secured Bike Parking.~~
- ~~IM 5.6.2 Bike Parking Outside Buildings.~~
- ~~IM 5.6.3 Personal Lockers and Showers.~~
- ~~IM 5.6.4 Coordinated Marketing with City of Santa Cruz.~~
- ~~IM 5.6.5 Crosswalk Design.~~
- ~~IM 5.6.6 Siting Buildings for Ease of Access.~~

Transit

Policy 5.7 Promotion of Transit Use

- ~~IM 5.7.1 Extension of Santa Cruz Municipal Transit District Transit Services.~~
- ~~IM 5.7.2 Expansion of Shuttle Services.~~
- ~~IM 5.7.3 Physical Infrastructure for Transit.~~

Transportation Demand Management (TDM) Coordination

Policy 5.8 TDM Coordination

- ~~IM 5.8.1 Carpool and Vanpool Services.~~
- ~~IM 5.8.2 TDM Coordination.~~
- ~~IM 5.8.3 Transportation Information.~~

Traffic Impacts on City Streets

Policy 5.9 Impacts Offset

Circulation and Parking Plan

Policy 5.10 Circulation and Parking Plan Required

5.6. Public Access and Recreation

Figure 5.6 Coastal Access and Recreation Diagram

Policy 6.1 Public Access to the Marine Science Campus

- ~~IM 6.1.1 Free Public Access for Visitors.~~
- ~~IM 6.1.2 Public Access Parking.~~

IM 6.1.3 Public Access Trails.

The project addresses access to trails to the beach.

- ~~IM 6.1.4 Public Access Overlooks.~~

IM 6.1.5 Docent-Led Tours and Education Programs for the Public.

The project addresses beach access and docent led tours to the YLR beach.

- ~~IM 6.1.6 Educational Programs for Pre-College Students.~~
- ~~IM 6.1.7 Interpretive Information.~~

Policy 6.2 Management of Public Areas

- ~~IM 6.2.1 Public Use Hours for the Marine Science Campus.~~
- ~~IM 6.2.2 Public Trail Continuity.~~

IM 6.2.3 Access to Resource Protection Areas.

This project provides public access to the Younger Lagoon Beach area in conformance with the CLRDP.

- ~~IM 6.2.4 Access to Resource Protection Buffer Areas.~~
- ~~IM 6.2.5 Access to Coastal Bluffs.~~
- ~~IM 6.2.6 Access to Laboratories and Research Areas.~~
- ~~IM 6.2.7 Caretaker Residence and Lab Security.~~
- ~~IM 6.2.8 Bicycles on the Marine Science Campus.~~
- ~~IM 6.2.9 Domestic Pets.~~
- ~~IM 6.2.10 Public Access Signage.~~
- ~~IM 6.2.11 Off Campus Trail Connectivity.~~

~~IM 6.2.12 Maintenance of Existing Public Access.~~

IM 6.2.13 Public Access to Younger Lagoon Beach.

The project addresses public access to Younger Lagoon Beach in conformance with IM 3.6.3.

Policy 6.3 Public Access and Recreation Plan Required

5.7. Hydrology and Water Quality

~~Figure 5.7 Utilities Diagram~~

Policy 7.1 Productivity and Quality of Coastal Waters

~~IM 7.1.1 Management of Storm water and Other Runoff.~~

~~IM 7.1.2 Water Quality Standards.~~

~~IM 7.1.3 Pre and Post Development Flows.~~

~~IM 7.1.4 Pre-Development Drainage Patterns Defined.~~

~~IM 7.1.5 Pre-Development Drainage Peak Flow Rates Defined.~~

~~IM 7.1.6 Groundwater Recharge.~~

~~IM 7.1.7 Seawater System (Seawater Containment)~~

~~IM 7.1.8 Irrigation and Use of Chemicals for Landscaping.~~

~~IM 7.1.9 Wastewater.~~

~~IM 7.1.10 Elements of the Storm water Treatment Train.~~

~~IM 7.1.11 Runoff Containment for Laydown Yard and Food Service Washdown Areas.~~

~~IM 7.1.12 Location of Treatment Train Components.~~

~~IM 7.1.13 Permeable Hardscape.~~

~~IM 7.1.14 Ocean Discharge.~~

~~IM 7.1.15 Drainage System Interpretive Signs.~~

~~IM 7.1.16 Design of Vegetated Storm water Basins.~~

~~IM 7.1.17 Designation of Treatment Train.~~

Policy 7.2 Long-Term Maintenance and Monitoring

~~IM 7.2.1 Drainage System Monitoring and Maintenance.~~

~~IM 7.2.2 Storm water System Natural Features Maintenance.~~

~~IM 7.2.3 Drainage System Sampling.~~

~~IM 7.2.4 Long-Term Maintenance of Storm water r System.~~

Policy 7.3 Drainage Discharge Points

~~IM 7.3.1 Discharge to Younger Lagoon Reserve.~~

~~IM 7.3.2 Discharge Siting and Design.~~

Policy 7.4 Drainage Plan Required

5.8 Utilities

Policy 8.1 Provision of Public Works Facilities

~~IM 8.1.1 Sizing of Utilities.~~

~~IM 8.1.2 Seawater System.~~

Policy 8.2 Protection of Biological Productivity and Quality of Coastal Waters When Providing Public Works Facilities

~~IM 8.2.1 Installation of New Utility Lines and Related Facilities.~~

~~IM 8.2.2 Seawater System.~~

~~IM 8.2.3 Evaluation of Western Utility Corridor.~~

Policy 8.3 Water Conservation Required

Policy 8.4 Impacts to City Water and Sewer Systems Offset

Policy 8.5 Utility Plan Required

CHAPTER 6 Design Guidelines

~~6.1 Building Design~~

~~6.2 Campus Street Design~~

~~6.3 Parking Design~~

~~6.5 Landscape Design~~

~~6.6 Lighting Design~~

~~6.7 Signage Design~~

~~6.8 Fence / Barrier Design~~

CHAPTER 7 Illustrative Campus Buildout Site Plan and Preliminary Designs

Paths used for tours and research are already in place. Beyond normal maintenance, there will be no additional buildout.

CHAPTER 8 Development Procedures

This NOID and the public notification process is submitted in conformance with the requirements of the CLRDP.

CHAPTER 9 Capital Improvement Program

The beach monitoring and guided tours to the beach are consistent with Chapter 9 requirements.

APPENDIX A Resource Management Plan

The proposed project is consistent with the RMP and Younger Lagoon Natural Reserve policies.

APPENDIX B Drainage Concept Plan

The proposed project would have no impervious surface and thus would not affect storm water runoff.

1c. Environmental Compliance Documentation

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT CLASSIFICATION

(revised)

Campus or Field Station Santa Cruz

Project Account: _____

Project Title PUBLIC ACCESS TO AND WITHIN YLR (Revised)

For purposes of compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act of 1970 (CEQA), and Amended University of California Procedures for Implementation of CEQA, this project has been reviewed and initially classified as indicated below. Please check (X) as appropriate. Include project description and appropriate local map.

I. EXEMPT FROM THE CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

When it can be seen with certainty that there is no possibility the action will result in physical changes to the environment or the action is specifically exempted by statute, the project is classified as exempt from CEQA.

II. CATEGORICALLY EXEMPT

This project falls under the indicated Class of Exemption and there is no significant effect on the environment.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Class 1: Existing Facilities | _____ Class 17: Open Space Contracts |
| _____ Class 2: Replacement or Reconstruction | _____ Class 18: Designation of Wilderness Areas |
| _____ Class 3: New Construction of Small Structures | _____ Class 19: Annexation of Existing Facilities and Lots |
| _____ Class 4: Minor Alterations to Land | _____ Class 20: Changes in Organization of Local Agencies |
| _____ Class 5: Alterations in Land Use Limitations | _____ Class 21: Regulatory Enforcement Actions |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Class 6: Information Collection | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Class 22: Educational Programs |
| _____ Class 7: Regulatory Protection of Natural Resources | _____ Class 23: Normal Operation |
| _____ Class 8: Regulatory Protection of the Environment | _____ Class 24: Regulations of Working Conditions |
| _____ Class 9: Inspection | _____ Class 25: Transfer of Ownership of Land to Preserve Open Space |
| _____ Class 10: Loans | _____ Class 26: Acquisition Housing for Housing Assistance |
| _____ Class 11: Accessory Structures | _____ Class 27: Leasing New Facilities |
| _____ Class 12: Surplus Government Property Sales | _____ Class 28: Small Hydroelectric Projects |
| _____ Class 13: Acquisition for Conservation | _____ Class 29: Cogeneration Projects |
| _____ Class 14: Minor Additions to Schools | _____ Class 30: Minor Actions to Prevent Hazardous Substance Release |
| _____ Class 15: Minor Land Divisions | _____ Class 31: Historic Resource Restoration/Rehabilitation |
| _____ Class 16: Transfer of Ownership of Land to Create Parks | _____ Class 32: In-fill Development Projects |

III. INITIAL STUDY

This project is not Exempt from CEQA or Categorically Exempt; an Initial Study is to be prepared to determine if the project may have a significant effect on the environment that has not been substantially and adequately analyzed in a certified program EIR.

Checklist _____ Narrative _____

IV. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT (EIR)

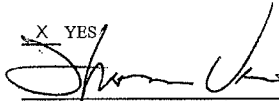
It is known that the project will have a significant effect on the environment and has not been adequately and substantially analyzed in a certified program EIR.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The project would implement CLRDP IM 3.6.3 to provide controlled public access to Younger Lagoon Natural Reserve through docent-guided tours, in conjunction with vegetation and wildlife monitoring. Visitors would use existing trails and timber steps under the supervision of a knowledgeable docent. Effects upon vegetation and wildlife of increased visitation would be monitored over a five-year period through periodic documentation of species composition and seed production of beach dune vegetation, and species composition and abundance of animals present. Data collection methods will include periodic photo documentation, camera traps, track surveys, and population and density counts for various plant and animal species. Although increased visitation has the potential to affect wildlife and vegetation, the project has no potential to result in significant environmental effects because access will be limited and supervised. Concurrent biological data collection will provide input in future decisions regarding on-going public access to the reserve, to avoid significant environmental effects.

V. Does this project conform to the approved CLRDP? YES NOT APPLICABLE

VI. Sally Morgan
Prepared by

10/16/09
Date


Local Approved by: Thomas Vani

10.20.09
Date

VI OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

_____ Concur with Classification
_____ Do not Concur

COMMENTS:

Signed _____

Date _____

1d. Technical Reports

Not required for this NOID

1e. Consultation Documentation with other Agencies

Not required for this NOID

1f. Implementing Mechanisms

There are no mitigations required by CEQA.

1g. Correspondence Received

None

1h. UC Santa Cruz Project Manager

Elizabeth Howard

phone: 831-459-4971

email: eahoward@ucsc.edu

2. University Approval Documentation

January 8, 2010

VICE CHANCELLOR THOMAS VANI

Business and Administrative Services

**Re: NOID 10-1
Public Access to and Within Younger Lagoon Reserve**

Dear Tom:

Notice of Impending Development (NOID) 10-1 Public Access to and Within Younger Lagoon Reserve is an atypical project. As described in IM 3.6.3 in the CLRDP, it would provide for controlled public access to the Younger Lagoon Beach and does not involve physical development. However, this "project" is considered "development" as defined in Section 30106 of the California Coastal Act and Section 8.1.1 of the Coastal Long Range Development Plan because the "project" would result in a "...change in the intensity of use of water, or access thereto...". Applying The Regents' delegated authority for approval of projects, the cost of this project is below the \$750,000 threshold and therefore you have the authority to certify the CEQA action and approve the project.

For your consideration, the University's Environmental Classification Form and the "Project Report" prepared for this NOID 10-1 are attached. The Project Report, which has been prepared in consultation with the Office of the President and Office of General Counsel. The Project Report includes a detailed description of the project.

Physical Planning and Construction recommended approval:



Frank Zwart, AIA Campus Architect
Associate Vice Chancellor Physical Planning and Construction



Date

Reviewed by:



(initials)
John Barnes
Director of Campus Planning

ITEM FOR ACTION

FOR VICE CHANCELLOR, BUSINESS AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES APPROVAL

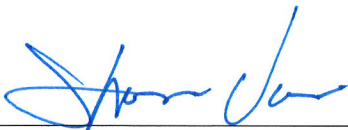
NOID 10-1 PUBLIC ACCESS TO AND WITHIN THE YOUNGER LAGOON NATURAL RESERVE

Associate Vice Chancellor for Physical Planning and Construction recommends that, upon review and consideration of the potential for environmental consequences of the proposed Public Access to and Within the Younger Lagoon Natural Reserve (the Project) as described in the Project Report of Notice of Impending Development 10-1, and in accordance with University Delegation of Authority, the Vice Chancellor of Business and Administrative Services of the Santa Cruz campus:

1. Determine the Public Access to and Within the Younger Lagoon Natural Reserve Project to be Categorical Exempt under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), as described in the Project Report (see Section 1c); the Environmental Compliance Documentation; and
2. Approve the Public Access to and Within the Younger Lagoon Natural Reserve Project

The Project would not result in any significant environmental impacts. The University has determined that the Project is Categorical Exempt from the provisions of CEQA under exemptions: Class 1 (Existing Facilities), Class 6 (Information Collection) and Class 22 (Educational Programs) as shown in the Project's Environmental Impact Classification form (see Section 1c Environmental Compliance Documentation).

APPROVED



Tom Vani
Vice Chancellor, Business and Administrative Services

1.12.2010

Date

3. Environmental Compliance Documentation

Not Used

4. Plans, Specifications, etc.

(this section used if project documentation is large format or extensive)

Not Used

5. Technical Reports

Not Used

