

UC Santa Barbara

Reports

Title

UC Santa Barbara's Role in Protecting the Upper Devereux Slough

Permalink

<https://escholarship.org/uc/item/5283m9z8>

Author

Mellichamp, Duncan A.

Publication Date

2023-10-10

North Campus Open Space Restoration: The Outcome of County, City of Goleta, and UCSB Collaborative Planning

Duncan A. Mellichamp¹

I. Some Preliminaries

Twenty-five years ago, as I stepped down from service as head of the University of California Academic Senate in the mid 1990's, I accepted a short-term position with Chancellor Henry Yang as "special assistant for planning issues." We started with a master plan effort for Isla Vista -- a collaboration among the County of SB, Isla Vista Recreation and Parks, and UCSB -- then later to co-plan the whole of the Ellwood-Devereux coastal properties, 652 acres of open space with 2-1/4 miles of undeveloped coastline. This collaborative planning effort, that later included the newly formed City of Goleta, set the stage for the restoration and open space we currently enjoy.

But, for me, it really began 49 years ago, in the summer of 1973, when Suzanne and I returned to Santa Barbara from sabbatical leave in Stuttgart, Germany, having sold our former home just as we left ... and then watching its value rise every day we were abroad. In searching out a new place to live on return, we found a brand-new condominium project that fronted on the Ocean Meadows Golf Course. We bought a choice unit along its ninth fairway for our new home.

We had no idea at the time how the golf course had been developed, only that we loved the views, the sound of all the birds and of the surf in the distance. It was a magical place then, even more so today as a recovered wetland.

Later we discovered the golf course had been created in the mid 1960s from fill dirt pushed off the surrounding hillsides into the upper arms of the Devereux Slough. But for two years we enjoyed the views, the ocean sounds, and the many birds that made this area home.

A few months into our residency, during the usual winter rains that Santa Barbara once enjoyed, we discovered that the golf course really wanted to be a wetland again. The turf saturated with water quickly; at times several inches of water stood in places; and some living units facing the fairway "enjoyed" a lake intruding into the living rooms. We had bought a unit that was set-back from the fairway to avoid golfers' bad hook shots. And then we found that we were doubly lucky by avoiding the flooding.

¹ Founding faculty member of Chemical Engineering, Prof. emeritus since 2003, just prior to that a part-time special assistant to Chancellor Henry T. Yang. This coastal project, one of my first responsibilities while working with the Chancellor, remains a favorite.

The UCSB North Campus Open Space restoration project has mitigated the unfortunate result of trying to bend nature to people's will. And the wetlands that have now been restored provide all the benefits that the golf course provided to make the living units more enjoyable and more valuable, mainly the open views out to the ocean and the offshore islands, but also the presence of unusually large numbers of birds and animals. It is a nature lover's dream location.

And now, just writing this makes me wish we still owned our former home on Mills Way.

Before getting into the details of how the golf course became the North Campus Open Space Restoration Project, I want to outline some of my own background: in particular, where I was coming from when my academic career momentarily, but substantially, turned into quasi-administrative work in the 1990s. At least I can discuss where I thought everything was going as I started a series of radical changes from a normal faculty career.

I was elected to Chair the UC Santa Barbara Academic Senate in 1990. But in the years leading up to that I had served on the Senate's Committee on Educational Policy and Academic planning. It was there, while planning how faculty would recommend the allocation of positions to the campus's many departments that I first thought about what Suzanne, and I would do if we had funds to endow a single faculty position to the campus.

It was beyond my ability to imagine that I would spend the next 15 years in heavy Senate service, first chairing the UCSB Faculty Welfare Committee, and thinking about the crucial topic of faculty housing in Santa Barbara. That seemed important, far beyond the topic that occupied much of my time for the next 3-4 years, of all things, parking on the UCSB campus. There, an idiosyncrasy of California state government, namely the CA Constitution, requires that state employees and students pay any fees associated with travel/transportation to and while on campus (state property) themselves. When the Senate turned out not to be prepared to stand up to what was seen as an unnecessary administrative increase in faculty, staff, and student parking fees I did something I invariably regret, namely I complained about it. That promptly resulted in my being appointed to chair the Committee the next year.

At that same time, I was appointed to serve as the vice Chair of the Systemwide Faculty Welfare Committee. But instead of making my remaining career one of faculty bread-and-butter issues, I was chosen for some reason (probably related to the impending state cuts in the UC budget) to serve as vice-chair of the Systemwide Committee on Planning and Budget, then beginning fall 1994, to serve as chair of this key committee. From that position, and obviously not having blown any big issues, I was nominated to serve as Vice Chair of the UC Academic Council in 1995-96, then acceded to Chair the Council in 1996-97.

When at last I finished up my leadership positions in Oakland at the end of 1997, and returned to the campus for good, I sought and accepted a new 50%-time job as the Chancellor's special

assistant. In early conversations with Chancellor Yang and, looking for tasks where I could use my accumulated skills, I proposed “campus planning.”

Ironically, the ongoing UCSB Senate leadership, quickly convinced the chancellor that they were the logical people to work with the administration on campus planning, particularly academic planning; and from a legal point of view, I could not disagree. So that left me with nothing more than off-campus, i.e., external issues, something I knew about only from a distance.

[The intervening off-campus (Oakland) responsibilities in the Office of the President deserve a discussion of their own. I will provide that slice of interesting UC history elsewhere.]

So, I reported for duty as New Year 1998 began, showed up on the fifth floor of Cheadle Hall, and was given keys to the building and to a broom closet-sized office looking out over the SB airport wetlands. My first idea was to retrieve a statement I had prepared when I first became Chair of the UCSB Senate. At that time in 1995, I identified and described in a letter to faculty what I felt were the key characteristics of the campus that called for attention; my idea was not to appear to be a one-trick pony (i.e., parking).

After much reflection on my own personal experiences, I had listed and discussed briefly in that essay, four topics that I thought needed attention but never seemed to receive it:

- 1) The unusual physical location of campus directly on the Pacific coast, in the middle of a unique assemblage of natural wetlands,
- 2) The need to deal with Isla Vista, the campus’ adjacent student community which had grown topsy-turvy during its entire existence alongside the campus and was full of problems for our students.
- 3) The lack of a common space or even just a building where commercial enterprises could work on joint industry/UCSB research projects,
- 4) A common facility located off Hollister Ave. near Goleta Valley (now Cottage) Hospital for joint medical research and clinical collaboration.

Whereas the issue of #3) describes a general feature that all major universities seemed eager to enjoy, particularly the revenues and exchange of ideas that normally accrue through joint industry/university research, #4) was seen to be a key step to deal with a true campus deficit, namely the lack of health-related professional schools at UCSB and therefor the lack of suitable medical contacts and campus lab space to interface with and conduct clinical research.

Starting out in my new position with this set of ideas, I first met and talked with virtually every high-level administrator in Cheadle Hall in a forthright effort to understand what they were doing. After that, I asked Dean Yonie Harris in the UCSB Office of the Dean of Students to join me in meeting with representatives of Isla Vista Recreation and Parks agency (IVRP). At that time, IVPR had purchased numerous vacant lots in IV, particularly on the ocean bluffs, and were in the financial position where they badly needed to pull together a plan for IV parks.

Next, I asked for a group of volunteers from the UCSB vice chancellors, the Head of Campus Physical Planning, the Head of Government Relations, plus Dean Harris and others, to meet first among our group to discuss who else would be interested in a joint planning program for Isla Vista. Once we identified about 10 takers, with an eager buy-in all around (subject to obtaining the Chancellor's informal OK, and with my agreement to be responsible for the UCSB effort, one potentially loaded with "land mines") we asked for a formal meeting with representatives of the County, including eventually Third District Supervisor Gail Marshall and the, then, Director of the County Planning Office John Patton to discuss the idea more formally.

The idea to propose such a radical leap forward was based on my perception of how the campus seemingly had been managed over time, viz. each vice chancellor had to closely identify with their assigned duties (e.g., research or student affairs) ... these invariably represented more than a full-time job for each person. So, essentially, there was no one in the UCSB administration with time to worry about Isla Vista planning, though that clearly was a long-overlooked and needed function that likely never would have an opportunity to be considered on a long-term basis. It certainly had not been in my 30 years as a faculty member.

II. Isla Vista and Coastal Planning (including Faculty Housing)

The idea received the quick blessings of the County. And the County Planning Department administration promptly formed what became the formal basis of the Isla Vista Redevelopment Agency (VRDA). A formal task force (the RDA) was set up consisting of SB County, UCSB, and IVP&R representatives that held generally weekly meetings under the leadership of a county planning officer.² As one of the first tasks of the committee, it reviewed the *bona fides* of commercial planning agencies and selected *Opticos Design* of Berkeley CA to lead the project of developing a master plan for IV.

We met among ourselves approximately weekly to consider all aspects of what an "improved" Isla Vista would include. And the group met about as often with all the resident groups — renters/students, permanent residents, property owners, university officials, etc. — to get everyone's take on the future of our campus's important residential enclave, one with only a remote government agency, the SB County Board of Supervisors, to be concerned with its welfare. Meanwhile, we continued to work with our official planning team at Berkeley and sponsored many meetings between their planners, our planners, and the various campus residential and commercial communities to help identify and hone everyone's ideas.

Finally, the time came when the assemblage of all ideas would see the light of day, the first charrette (the architectural term used for a display of plans, drawings, models, etc.) for interested parties to see and inspect the draft plan. That first review meeting occurred on

² I know that one of the early members of that group was County Planner, Lisa Plowman, now Director of the Santa Barbara County Planning Department. The IVP&R representatives included Derek Johnson, a UCSB graduate who has gone on to head up County planning offices for several nearby counties. (John Patton was Director of Planning for the County of SB at the earlier time of this narrative.)

February 23, 2001, at an Isla Vista church. I remember it well because of all the emergency vehicle sirens we listened to much of the evening. Later we found out that a UCSB student was responsible.³ He had gone berserk, run over and killed several IV residents who were walking in the street.

Maybe this tragedy was an omen of bad things to come, ergo, the demise of the entire Master Plan exercise, the RDA itself was killed by Governor Jerry Brown in 2012. Long before that happened the RDA at least had the important planning elements for IV identified and in place, including the makings of a relatively complete coastal development plan.⁴

One of the key events coming out of that IV design charette was that Dan Gira, a county planner who had worked extensively on coastal developments, came over to me during an opportunity to talk. He wanted to know if I would be interested in helping to involve the University in an ongoing attempt to mitigate the construction of private housing already approved to be located on the Ellwood Mesa as part of a general plan to move new housing off the entire stretch of coastal property from Isla Vista to Sandpiper Golf course.⁵

Soon after I became involved in the outcome of this Ellwood/Devereux planning effort, a project to move the already-approved specific plan for housing development from the Ellwood Mesa to a location adjacent to Hollister Ave at the County park site near Sandpiper Golf Course.

³ Wikipedia entry: On February 23, 2001, a vehicular homicide and assault occurred in the student community of Isla Vista, California, near the University of California, Santa Barbara (UCSB) campus. Four people were killed and a fifth, who suffered critical injuries, died in October 2016. The driver was later ruled legally insane.

⁴ The Redevelopment plan was amended by the Board of Supervisors on December 7, 1999. A formal publication of what became the Isla Vista Development Plan can be obtained from <https://www.countyofsb.org/927/Isla-Vista>.

⁵ UCSB's Isla Vista Master Planning Exercise is a long, separate story. I started the process as one of the first tasks I set myself as the chancellor's special assistant, along with Yonie Harris at that time the UCSB Dean of Students. The two of us first met with representatives of the Isla Vista Park and Recreation District. They were then the only governmental elected officials working under the County Supervisors and turned out to be very enthusiastic about a formal planning program for IV, primarily based on their park acquisitions. Next came a meeting of key University administrators, those with planning portfolios with their counterparts in the Santa Barbara County Planning and Development department. After we first worked out a verbal agreement and then signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), came years of work for a succession of individuals and committees. The one giant plus for the UCSB campus, beyond the many positive changes proposed for Isla Vista was that the final recommendations were approved all around, then sent to the California Coastal Commission for their approvals. The basic recommendations included a feature I had worked hard to secure, namely a first-class treatment of the IV/UCSB interface along Ocean Road. Among the features I championed was the Pardall Road/Ocean Road undercrossing and a replan of the Ocean Road boundary with IV. There, I argued for the need for a more formal interface, with university properties that consisted of mixed-use housing with some commercial elements at the street level. To provide the maximum amount of housing that the University could eventually require—faculty, student, and staff—the westernmost two lanes of Ocean Road would be abandoned, at least those parts closest to the ocean, to increase the land mass on the University side that could be dedicated to housing. The first units of that build-out were approved and planned in detail and at the time of writing 12/2022 are to be constructed beginning in summer 2023.

Known as the “land swap,” such a move was intended to keep the Ellwood-Devereux bluffs and mesa open and make their ultimate protection possible.

In 2000-2004, Carla Frisk and Debra Geiler (both working for The Trust for Public Land (TPL)) helped the fundraising effort from individuals and agencies to protect Ellwood Mesa (the “Bluffs”) and to move proposed development over to the Hollister/Sandpiper corner of the property. This land swap which involved the transfer of entitlements was crucial to the effort to protect “the bluffs.”

But simply jumping to the land swap as a natural outcome of that first joint coastal planning effort would miss the multiple efforts aimed at getting approval for UCSB faculty housing on campus lands adjacent to the Ellwood/Devereux coastal planning areas, north and south of the existing Ocean Meadows Golf course. The goal of those efforts was to locate them adjacent to other housing and avoid using open space as much as possible. The first effort to develop additional faculty housing was made while I served on the UCSB Faculty Welfare Committee in the late 1980s and had been aimed at filling in the bluffs area between the first faculty housing project west of IV (West Campus Faculty Housing) and the ocean front. But that idea was fiercely resisted by the existing faculty residents and community members ... a NIMBY attitude that set the tone for much of what was to happen.

In the late 1990s, while I was serving as the Special Assistant, and following his usual practice of consultation, the Chancellor appointed a special committee of faculty, administrators, and community representatives to evaluate and recommend where new faculty housing should be located. It was co-chaired by Scott Cooper⁶ and me. It focused on the recently purchased land surrounding the Ocean Meadows Golf Course and operated in parallel to the broader Ellwood-Devereux joint planning effort to preserve the coastal mesa of Ellwood. The outcome of this effort and of the Ellwood-Devereux Joint Management effort was the Ellwood Devereux Joint Proposal which ultimately resulted in the permanent conservation of bluff lands stretching from Sandpiper golf course, across Ellwood Mesa, included South Parcel (68 acres), COPR and West Campus Bluffs. Campus faculty, staff and student housing was slated for the north and east sides of the Ocean Meadows Golf Course adjacent to housing proposed by the Golf Course owner on the east side of the Golf course. The plan resulted in multiple commitments to collaborate on management of this larger open space for the benefit of the community.

Later, 2008, a more formal group was appointed by the Chancellor to address campus management of South Parcel by the Cheadle Center that included some important new faces. That group, which included Lisa Stratton, director of Restoration at the Cheadle Center, and was co-chaired by Carla D’Antonio (EEMB & ES Ecology professor) and me. It turned out to be instrumental in making the North Campus Open Space Restoration Project happen. Along the

⁶ Professor of Ecology, Evolution, and Marine Biology (EEMB); Director, UCSB Natural Reserve System (NRS, 1995 - 2000); Chair COPR Advisory Committee (2001 - 2003 ; Member UCSB Committee on Ellwood-Devereaux Plan (2001 – 2003). Scott had much responsibility and effect on the development and restoration of the West Campus; be sure to access his personal story.

way, we spent much time working on developing an interpretive public meeting facility for the UCSB West Campus natural land group such as the NCOS and the Natural Reserve System at Coal Oil Point by rebuilding, in place, one of the original Devereux School buildings. That started as a joint project involving the Cheadle Center and the NRS, but it had to be turned over to 100% ownership of the NRS for purposes of obtaining external funding. It is now dedicated specifically to NRS programs and NCOS has the reconstructed “Roost” occupying the footprint that was formerly the site of the Ocean Meadows Golf Course’s “10th Hole.”

III. North Campus Open Space and Wetland Planning

It just so happened that a major UCSB campus planning exercise got under way in 2000, soon after my stint as Special Assistant to the Chancellor began. As a member of that academic group, I pushed as hard as I had in 1995 when I stepped into the UCSB Senate Chair position, to make the unusual wetland and open space surrounding the campus an identified component of what made UCSB unique and therefore what should be considered one of the foundation elements of any campus academic plan. In the later effort I was helped significantly by Wayne Ferren⁷ who educated me, perhaps he didn’t realize how much, on the unique nature of the coastal area north of Santa Barbara in forming the interface between Northern and Southern California and the importance of the SB coastal bluffs to what clearly differentiates the two, namely the north and south coastal currents.

Even so, I still felt an implied responsibility to help get UCSB faculty housing approved for the campus land areas north or south of the existing golf course, attempting to locate them adjacent to other housing and to avoid using open space as much as possible. The eventual outcome of the campus and joint planning efforts between with the County, and eventually the City of Goleta, was to focus campus faculty housing north of the Ocean Meadows Golf course and student housing to the east, preserving the 68 acres known then as “South Parcel” as part of the contiguous coastal bluffs protected open space.

After the ground-breaking for the faculty housing on the property north of the golf course (2008), which was part of the larger Ellwood-Devereux planning effort and a story all to itself, I encouraged the campus to follow through on the commitments that had been made regarding restoration of the property to the south, the South Parcel. This included putting a conservation easement on South Parcel to permanently protect it, now held by the Land Trust for Santa Barbara County and funded, in slight part, by yours truly. Another component was the establishment of a faculty/staff committee that included Carla D’Antonio (EEMB faculty), the Dean of L&S, Development staff and Lisa Stratton from the Cheadle Center for Biodiversity and Ecological Restoration, which was to be the long-term steward of the property. Another outcome of the planning effort for that property was that in 2008 the committee concluded that one of the highest and best uses of the South Parcel would be to undo the impacts from

⁷ Director, Carpinteria Salt Marsh Reserve (1987-2001), Associate Director, UCSB Natural Reserve System (1997-2001),

Executive Director, UCSB Museum of Systematics and Ecology (MSE, 1995-2004) MSE became the Cheadle Center for Biodiversity and Ecological Restoration (Cheadle Center) in 2005.

the 1960s golf course creation which had involved the filling of the wetland. Realizing this vision would require that the golf course be purchased.

Fortunately, in 2009, The Trust for Public Land began its efforts to help purchase the golf course.

And Carla Frisk, still working part-time for TPL, along with Alex Size, project manager, raised the \$7MM needed to purchase the 63 acre Ocean Meadows property. The landowner retained the right to construct 32 units of housing on the south side of the property.

With the biological expertise of Lisa Stratton⁸ and a planning document inspired by Wayne Ferren (footnote 6) and created by a Bren School master's project group in 2000, grant funds were raised by late 2012 from multiple public agencies with a planned step to donate the golf course to the campus for future restoration.

Later, I continued working to help key campus leaders understand the advantages of restoring and holding the golf course property as open space in this form of public trust. This entire period was one of drastically reduced state support for higher education, and UCSB was having to cut its programs to the bone. No surprise then, that not many people argued for a public service project involving restoration of a golf course. Eventually, with a bit of personal intervention, UCSB stepped up to sponsor an endorsement changing ownership of the land to UCSB; and the Cheadle Center (CCBER) was entrusted to find ways to restore the historic wetlands.

This time from about 2010 – 2013 was potentially fraught with complications, and failure of any of several grant applications, efforts to convince available and generally motivated parties to play their needed roles in the efforts, or a failure to pull off any of the required approvals by the interested parties, could have scuttled the entire enterprise. The wonder is that it all came together: key University faculty and committees gave it their blessing, the Chancellor signed off on agreements that needed approval up to the UC systemwide (Office of the President) level, the golf course owner agreed to sell the property.

I have attached a 2013-14 informational memo as Appendix F, sent to me (and surely to others), with proposed grant writing strategy by Lisa Stratton. It gives a good idea of what some of the efforts/events were like that had to take place during this period. Don't forget that the actual sums of money that were being pursued, were much more important than now: Inflation has caused these numbers to understate just how critical every bit of funding was during this period. Also, left out are several of my "threatening" letters and reports of my personal visits to campus faculty committees and administrators who represented the interests of various campus constituent groups. I tried to be sure that anyone who might still be motivated would act.

⁸ Lisa Stratton, Ph.D., Director of Ecosystem Management at the Cheadle Center since 2005.

OK, so I really made a pest of myself during this time frame, and I have regretted my pushiness, but not the outcome, ever since. Fortunately, with the good intentions of everyone, including those working in the background, the entire complicated set of events succeeded.

This short history can only hint at the complexity and the good intentions of people to make it all happen.

IV. As for the Ocean Meadows Golf Course

Escrow on the property closed March 2013 and the property was transferred to UCSB in May 2013. Immediately following, Lisa Stratton and the Cheadle Center led the efforts to provide what was felt by many knowledgeable UCSB faculty to represent an immense campus restoration project requiring much money and biological expertise, resources not easily available to the campus. Basic restoration here meant, fundamentally, pushing all the dirt required to form the golf course (earlier pulled down off the adjacent hills into the north fork of the Devereux Slough) back onto those adjacent hills; growing and planting nearly 100 acres of habitat, putting in boardwalks, trails, and bridges; and building a visitor plaza, classroom, property overlooks, and a maintenance building.

As it turned out, concerned faculty were not wrong in their cost estimates, but Lisa was not only a good biologist, but a great land developer, maybe even a better grant writer. The funding she attracted, nearly \$18MM, primarily from public agencies, for reconstruction and restoration removes any doubts as to whether UCSB is a successful steward of this open space.

And now look at what the final efforts are coming to yield: A well-appreciated restored open space that is contiguous with the adjacent preserved Ellwood Mesa (Sperling Preserve) and Devereux Slough, which provides public trails, diverse opportunities for learning by university students, in restoration and ecological research, and K-12 students. Ecologically, the project represents the return of a complex of habitats which reduce local flooding, are adaptive to sea level rise and which support multiple special status plants and animals. And, as it all now turns out, the new faculty housing that is located north of the old golf course is primely sited. The North Campus project is clearly a winner, and it has cost the University only the commitment to accept the donated land.

Many people also have come forward to name features on the landscape and help support the endowment which will fund the long-term management of the area.

I call special attention to the seven Overlooks on the property. The closest one carries our Mellichamp family name. Its active QR code can be used to call up historical and locational info, such as this material, from an available Cheadle Center database, already in preparation.

And, of course, the Carlton-Duncan Visitor Plaza, named for Suzanne and her Carlton-Duncan family members⁹.

The Visitor Plaza has its own distinctive bird-like style. The beautiful mosaics denoting the entrance are the work of well-known area artist Patti Jacquemain. She and husband David Gledhill, our friends, were at the NCOS ribbon-cutting on May 12, 2022. These are the folks who developed the domed presence in Mission Canyon near the Botanic Garden called “Creek Spirit,” which is filled with her mosaic work.

All the above enhancements, plus a nearly half-collected \$6.4 MM endowment that will provide a naming opportunity for the entire campus and pay for maintenance and hands-on student field research opportunities forever makes this more than just a special place. I keep saying that Central Park in New York City is the closest thing to the NCOS in size (about 140 acres), but unlike Central Park, this precious area adjacent to UCSB, Isla Vista, and Goleta has been returned to its natural state to remind us “city dwellers” of the advantages of living with nature and how to re-learn the ways to do that. Plus, it provides the enjoyment that can come only from that restoration to nature.

And now, a final story:

Around 2001, the Chancellor convened a group on the parcel just south of the golf course to walk the property. The question was “should crucially needed campus housing be sited here?” Members of the North Campus Advisory Group were there, plus representatives of the SB Environmental Defense Center (Linda Krop and Brian Trautwein). Audubon leadership was along for the walk, (Darlene Chirman) as well as the Chancellor, and wife Dilling, as I recall.

About halfway across the open space on the South Parcel, a giant commotion occurred. Someone had spotted an emerging burrowing owl and began a loud cry for “no housing.” I took it personally as an omen and switched my mental vote to “Plan B: Housing must be sited north of the golf course.” Now we can see what that choice of action looks like with the golf course replaced by a wetland.¹⁰

Suzanne and I had a mosaic depiction of the local burrowing owl, a personal keepsake, created by our friend Patti Jacquemain and we presented it at the ribbon cutting ceremony to remind Henry and Dilling Yang of the days when the North Campus Open Space and UCSB’s new faculty and student housing were much in doubt, and when his steady support for a broad planning process and a successful outcome was crucial.

⁹ Bill and Peggy Carlton Duncan (Studio City CA), John and Muriel Carlton (Tuscon, AZ), Duncan and Suzanne Carlton Mellichamp (SB).

¹⁰ Scott Cooper tells the same story as does Darlene Chirman (Audubon) so my recollection must be true. Scott’s case

V. Dénouement

Much has happened in the time since I served on the advisory committees (Campus and TPL). One development clearly has been the almost complete restoration of the former golf course. By way of contrast is the minimal restoration and trail work done on the Ellwood parcel. At the time we went through the Ellwood-Devereux Joint Proposal effort; first with the County and IVRP rep's; and then immediately following the election that secured Goleta cityhood, the new city representatives insisted that they have a place at the table to make possible revisions to the joint Coastal Plan.

A succession of three representatives (City Council members) from the new City of Goleta participated in the subsequent new coastal planning process: Cynthia Brock, Margaret Connell, and Jonny D. Wallis. In the first few City council elections these were all "low-growth candidates"; ones who had fought to keep Goleta from being swamped with new housing by working within the limits of water availability. Eventually, that position lost out politically when state water was approved. Before that happened, they (as representatives on the newly constituted Ellwood/Devereux coastal planning committee) sought to see the approved Ellwood/Devereux plan reduced in scope. Thus, any lighting or improved trails proposed for the bluffs was removed in the second review. And, we went back through all the arguments once again, more than one year of conscientious niggling, and then approved a somewhat reduced "final" Ellwood-Devereux Coastal plan¹⁰.

Note that the large amount of housing that borders the northern and eastern edges of the former golf course with all the many new inhabitants, essentially dictates that the land's primary purpose be one of recreational access—so all the hikers, bikers, lookers, gawkers, people walking from point A to point B, etc. In designing the amenities on the former golf course, Lisa Stratton has tried to keep something of the philosophy of the Trust for Public Land regarding accessibility to public space while also restoring some portions of the site without trails to provide wildlife habitat that is observable for all to enjoy and be educated.

It turns out that a second important function of the area is to provide a buffer for those more natural lands that need to remain less accessible to people. Those include the south portion of the Devereux slough (Coal Oil Point Reserve). The "City of Goleta" is still, as of 2022, working out, through public processes, the extent of trail and public access amenities that will be associated with Ellwood Mesa which is under their management.

¹⁰ But the "final Coastal Plan" was never officially approved. Now if Goleta supervisors intended not to improve their part of the property, I wish they had just voted to do nothing with the original coastal plan and saved us all a year of meetings.

The idea that these coastal properties are like those stewarded by The Nature Conservancy, another of Suzanne and my long-time objects of modest financial support, is a bit of a stretch. The north-south windrows of eucalyptus, a non-native tree, which do, however, now serve as a nesting site for raptors, and the Eucalyptus along Devereux Creek which serve as a famous overwintering host for the thousands of monarch butterflies that have chosen Ellwood as a temporary home, belie the true situation -- that these properties have been farmed for decades.¹¹ Nevertheless, one hopes that blufftop properties can be protected in their present state, to the maximum extent possible, perhaps even restored to their original state.

The NCOS is designed to help do that. And the Ellwood Marine Terminal -- once those jarring commercial oil tanks have been removed, the area cleaned, and the last vestiges of oil production eliminated -- will provide a beautiful area to show off the nature of CA coastal wetlands and to protect the relatively intact south part of UCSB's portion of the Ellwood-Devereux bluffs.

And so, with the ocean always in view, grey whales migrating one-way up or down the coast every year, and with its teaching and research opportunities already well on display and in use, we foresee what the future results will be of our united efforts to save this special place.

Duncan Mellichamp First draft: 10/29/2019
Lisa C. Stratton last revision: 4/17/2023
DAM last revision: 4/15/23

¹¹ A quick look south onto the Ellwood property just adjacent and west of the oil tanks clearly shows the detritus of agricultural activity, namely a macadam surface, fences for cattle, a truck loading ramp, etc.



Figure 1. Mosaic of North Campus Open Space's Resident Burrowing Owl.
Artist: Patti Jacquemaine. Courtesy of Dilling and Chancellor Henry Yang

Welcome | Bienvenidos

UC SANTA BARBARA

ENGLISH UCSB's Cheadle Center for Biodiversity and Ecological Restoration (CCBER) is leading the restoration of North Campus Open Space (NCOS) to restore 45 acres of wetlands and 80 acres of grasslands, woodlands and native shrub communities through excavation of the former estuary and planting of locally-sourced native plants. Project construction was funded by state and federal grants. Private funding is being sought to build an endowment to support the long-term management of NCOS.

ESPAÑOL El Centro Cheadle para la Biodiversidad y la Restauración Ecológica (CCBER) de UCSB dirige la restauración del North Campus Open Space (NCOS) para recuperar 45 acres de humedales y 80 acres de praderas, bosques y comunidades de arbustos nativos a través de la excavación del antiguo estuario y la siembra de plantas nativas de origen local. Este proyecto se ha construido con financiamiento estatal y federal. Se busca apoyo financiero privado para crear un fondo que apoye la gestión a largo plazo del NCOS.



Providing safe habitat for wildlife is a priority for NCOS. Please help by keeping your pets on leash and staying on the trails so that wildlife viewing opportunities can be fully enjoyed by all.

Proporcionar un hábitat seguro para la fauna es una prioridad del NCOS. Por favor, ayudenos llevando a sus mascotas con correa y permaneciendo en los senderos para que podamos disfrutar de la vida silvestre.

NCOS serves students of all ages by providing opportunities to learn about our natural history through hands-on learning. Programs supporting this include: Intern and volunteer opportunities, class field trips (University and K-12 through Kids in Nature), and independent research, monitoring, and fieldwork positions available through the Cheadle Center. Contact us: ncos@ccber.ucsb.edu.

El NCOS permite que estudiantes de todas las edades aprendan de forma práctica sobre nuestra historia natural. Los programas que apoyan esto incluyen: oportunidades de pasantía y voluntariado, excursiones de campo para clases (universitarias y K-12 mediante Kids in Nature), y puestos de investigación independiente, monitoreo y trabajo de campo disponibles a través del Centro Cheadle. Contáctenos: ncos@ccber.ucsb.edu.

CCBER.UCSB.EDU

Figure 2. Details of the NCOS Restoration Project.

Source: CCBER website <https://www.ccber.ucsb.edu>

Appendices. Files with Primary Source Information

Google and Wikipedia sources of information concerning Goleta and pre-UCSB:

<https://goletahistory.com>

<https://goletahistory.com/coal-oil-point-campbell-ranch-and-devereux-school/>

Appendix A. UCSB Master Planning Documents (LRDPs) Approved since the Late 1960s

1968 Luckman Plan

In his last plan for UC Santa Barbara, Charles Luckman completed his 15 years of master planning and building designs by showing Isla Vista and the campus along broad, ordered malls leading out from the central library quadrangle and linking clusters of buildings with walks and plazas. The bell tower provided a special point of interest at the terminus of a new interior road loop. Storke Campus was retained for recreation fields and future housing, with a science building located along El Colegio Road. The recently acquired West Campus allowed expansion of housing at the entrance, along with new professional schools, oceanography, and other bureaus, institutes, and centers, to be sited between Isla Vista and the West Campus Bluffs housing site along the bluff tops and next to the Devereux Slough “lake” (Figure A.1).



Figure A.1. 1968 Luckman Plan

1975 Liskamm and Dean Plan

The 1975 Liskamm & Dean Long Range Development Plan began the contemporary practice of broad land-use planning by showing large general areas set aside for development and conservation. Special consideration was shown for linkages with Isla Vista along tree-lined streets. Student-serving buildings, such as the Events Center, were located along the Pardall corridor to help enliven the campus core. Botanical gardens were sited north of El Colegio Road, and development was shown on West Campus in smaller areas with larger setbacks from the bluff tops and the new natural reserve at Coal Oil Point (Figure A.2).



Figure A.2. 1975 Liskamm & Dean Plan

1980 Long Range Development Plan

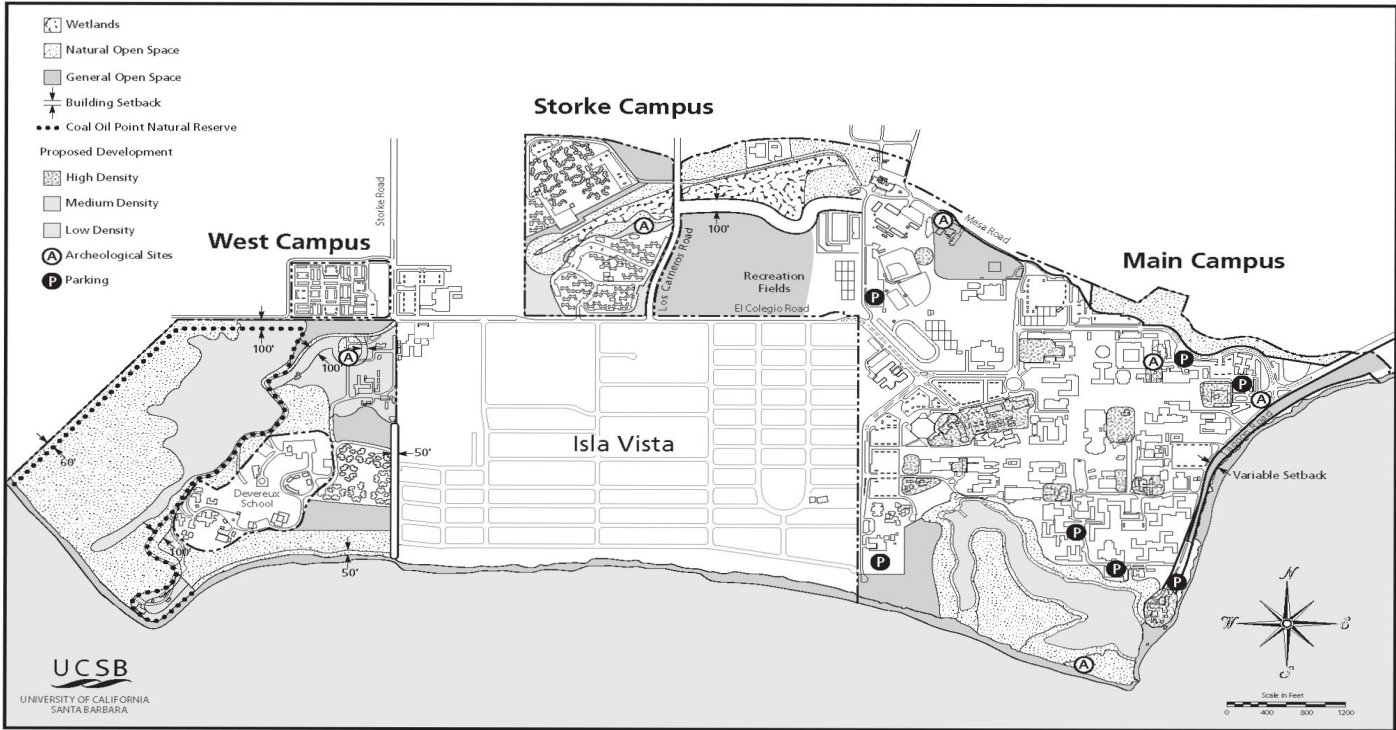


Figure A.3. UCSB 1980 Long Range Development

The 1980 LRDP was an update of the 1975 Plan rather than a new plan. Its emphasis was on demonstrating how development would be consistent with the requirements of the Coastal Act of 1976, and it established specific policies, setbacks, and development standards to protect coastal resources. Instead of the physical plans of the past, this LRDP was a policy plan showing limited areas for building expansion as in-fill within the academic core. Housing was expanded with the Santa Ynez student housing project west of Los Carneros Road, faculty housing was proposed between Devereux School and Isla Vista, and a future student housing project was proposed west of the Campus Lagoon (Figure A.3)

1990 LONG-RANGE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The 1990 Long Range Development Plan and its related amendments significantly expanded the land-use planning and policy approach of the 1980 LRDP. Key elements of the 1990 Plan related to provisions of the Coastal Act, such as expanding public access to the coast and extending protection to wetlands and other environmentally sensitive habitats. A substantial amount of new building space was added on the Main Campus along the rectilinear grid first developed in the 1963 Plan. Many surface parking lots were replaced by buildings, and four parking structures were planned and constructed to serve both academic and housing needs. Housing was expanded in Manzanita Village west of Campus Lagoon, San Clemente Housing north of El Colegio Road, and faculty and student housing on North Campus, which was approved in 2007 (Figure A.4).

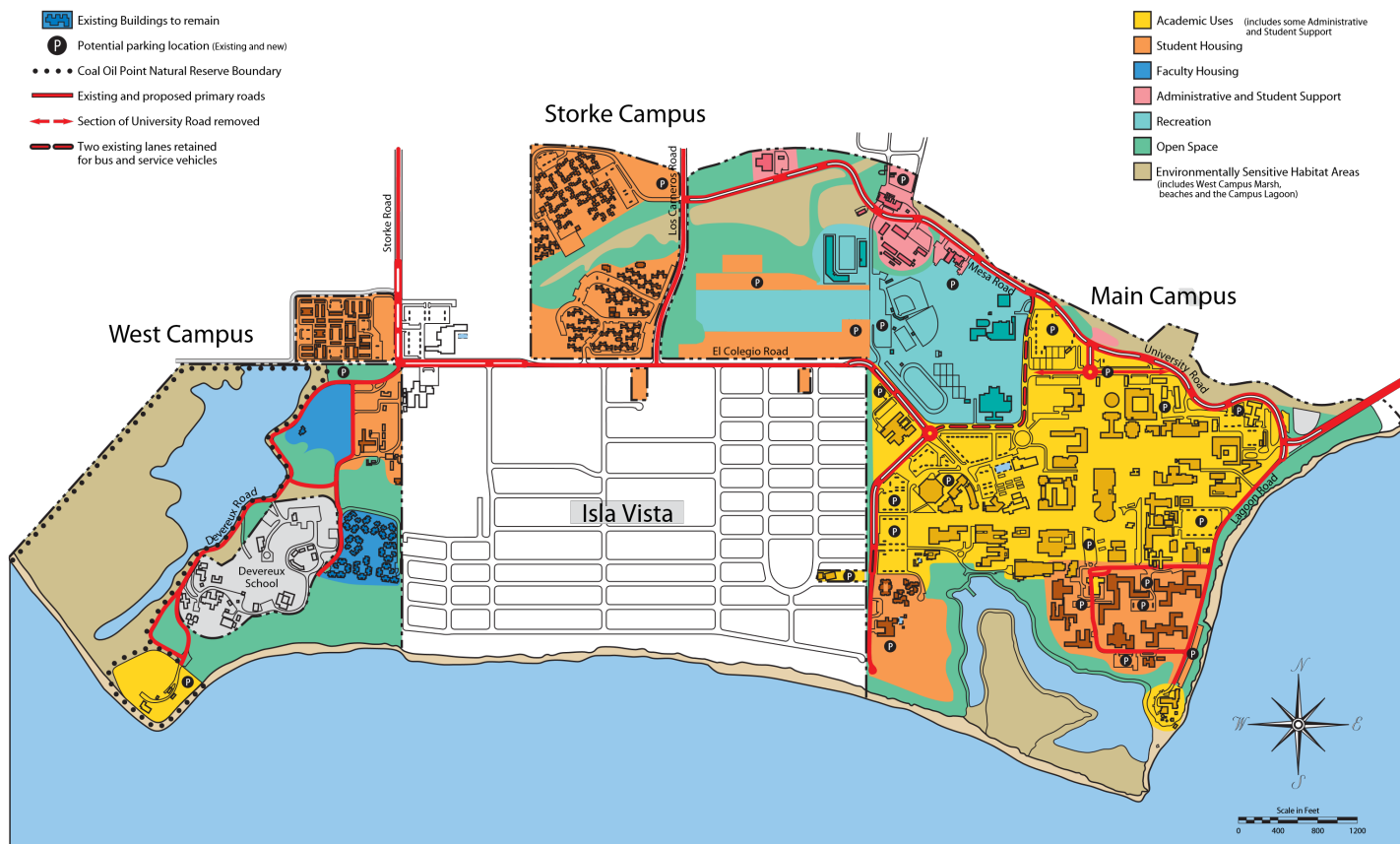


FIGURE A.4. 1990 Amended Land Use and Circulation

Source: UCSB 1990 LRDP,
as amended for the San Clemente Graduate Student Housing Project,
July 2005.

1990 LONG-RANGE DEVELOPMENT PLAN AMENDMENTS

There have been 23 amendments to the 1990 LRDP ranging from amendments for new buildings to amendments that adjust building limit lines or shift permitted development capacity from one location to another. Appended are just the four amendments considered to be the most germane to the North & West UCSB Campuses.

1990 LRDP Amendments (Table B.9 from 1990 LRDP)		Amendment Number	CCC Amendment Approval Date
3	University/Mesa Road Relocation	1-97	May 1997
8	Harder Stadium Offices	1-02	April 2002
15	San Clemente Graduate Student Housing	1-04	July 2005
16	North Campus Graduate Student Housing (North & West Campus Amendment)	1-06	November 2006

Source: UCSB Office of Campus Office of Planning and Design

2010 LONG-RANGE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2010 LONG-RANGE DEVELOPMENT PLAN AMENDMENTS	
(Key Elements of the 2010 UCSB LRDP):	
The LRDP details campus plans to the year 2025.	
1	The LRDP anticipates a growth rate of one percent per year in student enrollment, which mirrors the growth rate of the Santa Barbara region. This projection equals roughly 250 students per year to a maximum enrollment of 25,000 in 2025.
2	The LRDP includes the development of housing needed to accommodate all additional students.
3	The LRDP, when fully implemented, anticipates providing housing for more than 1,600 faculty and staff members. Currently, the University provides about 100 units of faculty housing, and has approval to construct another 120 more.
4	The LRDP addresses resident concerns about increased traffic. The LRDP proposes a fair-share payment by the University for needed traffic improvements. Some past

contributions include \$6.8M for El Colegio Road improvements, \$3.2M for traffic impacts identified in 1991, and \$1.9M for North Campus faculty and staff housing in Goleta.

5 The LRDP reflects our commitment to environmental issues and includes numerous policies regarding green building, sustainability, coastal protection and others.

Source: <https://sam.ucsb.edu/campus-planning-design/2010-long-range-development-plan>

Appendix B.

UCSB's Unique Wetland Resources

(Presented to the Academic Planning and Program Review Board, 3/14/01)

The UCSB campus is situated on a promontory that extends into the Pacific Ocean, about 30 miles southeast of Point Conception and at the base of the Santa Ynez Mountains. Its location constitutes the biogeographic boundary between northern and southern California marine and terrestrial provinces and, thus, one of the most interesting regions of the world in which to study interactions between the biotas of different provinces, as well as their responses to different or changing environmental conditions (e.g., global warming).

An environmental feature of UCSB's location, which can play a defining role in the long-term academic development of this campus, is the wealth of adjacent and nearby wetlands. These streams, estuaries, ponds, and vernal pools occur at the northern range limits for many species characteristic of southern California and contain unique associations of northern and southern species found together nowhere else. Three of the largest, remaining estuaries found in the northern parts of southern California--including Goleta Slough, Carpinteria Salt Marsh, and Devereux Slough--already are owned and/or managed partially or entirely by the UCSB Natural Reserve System (NRS) or other UCSB entities, such as the UCSB Museum of Systematics and Ecology (MSE). The biogeographic position of these important ecosystems, their roles in transporting and processing contaminants, and their proximity to the UCSB campus provide a major opportunity for leadership in coastal wetland research, teaching, and stewardship.

Many departments, programs, and facilities at UCSB already support research, teaching, and outreach initiatives dealing with wetland resources in this area, including pioneering basic and applied work on the conservation, management, and restoration of watersheds and wetlands. This work has encompassed a wide variety of wetland types, such as ponds and vernal pools, dune swales, estuaries, river and stream systems, riparian forests, montane marshes, and desert alkali flats, marshes, and water bodies. Local wetlands are a focus of large, new grants awarded to UCSB, such as a National Science Foundation Long-Term Ecological Research (LTER) grant to study the influences of coastal watersheds on nearshore marine environments and an Environmental Protection Agency grant to study bioindicators in local estuaries.

There is tremendous potential for a multiple-site reserve or reserve system that would include UC-owned properties, such as NRS reserves (e.g., Coal Oil Point Reserve and Carpinteria Salt Marsh Reserve) and MSE reserves (e.g., the Campus Lagoon Area, and North Bluff and Storke Campus Wetlands area). Other sites could be added to this system, including areas where UC has, or could potentially have, a management role (e.g., Goleta Slough State Ecological Reserve; Monarch Point; and several coastal streams and their associated watersheds). These wetlands are a signature geographic feature of this part of the South Coast and a unique resource for teaching, research, and community outreach.

Currently UCSB is the only organization with the capability, experience, personnel, and credibility to manage wetland ecosystems in the Santa Barbara region. UCSB's strong record in wetland research and management has been developed through the activities of the Marine Science Institute, UCSB Natural Reserve System, Museum of Systematics and Ecology, Coastal Toxicology Program, Bren School of Environmental Science and Management, and the National Center for Ecological Analysis and Synthesis, as well as the activities of the academic departments of Geography, Geological Sciences, and Ecology, Evolution, and Marine Biology, and the Environmental Studies Program.

If UCSB is willing to assume a leadership role in designing and implementing a coordinated management approach for the wetlands in the Santa Barbara area, it can develop a unique scientific research and management focus. Such an initiative could eventually lead to expanded programs in freshwater and coastal marine sciences focused on local wetlands and watersheds. Already, the presence of these wetland resources has enabled UCSB scientists to obtain major, new research funding, such as the NSF LTER and EPA grants mentioned above. Such programs would enable UCSB to provide worldwide leadership in the science of these critical coastal resources and in their stewardship.

Appendix C.

**Letter from Chancellor Yang Appointing an
Advisory Committee on Campus Land Use and Acquisition**

November 30, 2010

TO THE CAMPUS COMMUNITY

Dear Colleagues:

I am pleased to announce the formation of an Advisory Committee on Campus Land Use and Acquisition.

This is a joint Academic Senate/administrative committee that will advise our campus on future land use and acquisition of new land under the guidelines and principles of the recently adopted Long Range Development Plan. The committee members have wide expertise and experience in matters concerning campus land use, ecological restoration and preservation, sustainability, and open space. Professor Michael Witherell, Vice Chancellor for Research, and Professor Carla D'Antonio, Schuyler Professor of Environmental Studies, have graciously agreed to co-chair this important committee. The members of the committee are listed below.

Determining the impact of future land-use decisions on our ability to maintain and improve the high quality of living and working space for our faculty, staff, students, and community members is a top priority for our campus, and a critical tool in our efforts to enhance our world-class university. I extend my sincere thanks to our colleagues on the committee, and to all those who have contributed their time, energy, and expertise to this important endeavor.

Sincerely,

Henry T. Yang
Chancellor

Chancellor's Advisory Committee on Campus Land Use and Acquisition (cont.)

Carla D'Antonio, Co-Chair, Schuyler Professor, Environmental Studies and Ecology, Evolution, and Marine Biology; Faculty Director, Cheadle Center for Biodiversity and Ecological Restoration

Michael Witherell, Co-Chair, Vice Chancellor, Research; Presidential Professor of Physics

Henning Bohn, Chair, Academic Senate; Professor, Economics

Marc Fisher, Senior Associate Vice Chancellor, Administrative Services/Campus Architect

Chuck Haines, Interim Director, Capital Development

Todd Lee, Assistant Chancellor, Budget and Planning

Karen Rothberg, Director, Real Estate Services

Cristina Sandoval, Director, Coal Oil Point Natural Reserve

Ex-Officio:

Duncan Mellichamp, Professor Emeritus, Chemical Engineering

Robert Silsbee, Planning and Resources Manager, Administrative Services

Appendix D.

**Letter from Chancellor Yang to Trust for Public Land
Proposing UCSB as Recipient of Ocean Meadows Golf Course**

January 25, 2013

Sam Hodder, California State Director
The Trust for Public Land
101 Montgomery Street, Ste 900
San Francisco, CA 94104

Dear Mr. Hodder:

I am pleased to hear that on January 10th, the California Coastal Commission unanimously approved the parcel map necessary for The Trust for Public Land to acquire 64 acres of the Ocean Meadows property. In addition, it is my understanding that The Trust for Public Land has now assembled all of the funds needed to purchase the property.

The University of California, Santa Barbara (UCSB) is honored to be working with The Trust for Public Land on this very worthwhile project and is enthusiastically moving through all of our internal processes towards the goal of accepting the donation of this property. The UCSB campus is proud of its efforts to acquire and set aside large portions of the Devereux and West Campus bluffs area for reserve and open space. Owning and managing the Ocean Meadows property, which is adjacent to these University-owned resources will lead to a more inclusive, coherent and comprehensive management of the entire Devereux Slough.

The undisturbed southern half of the Devereux lagoon has been a critical component of our Coal Oil Point Reserve (COPR) for more than 40 years, and a prominent piece of the University of California Natural Reserve System. In June 2010, UCSB placed a permanent conservation easement on the 68-acre South Parcel, immediately adjacent to the southern boundary of the Ocean Meadows parcel. The University's Cheadle Center for Biodiversity and Ecological Restoration (CCBER) is managing the South Parcel restoration program and will also be instrumental in the restoration of the Ocean Meadows parcel. We agree with the elected officials and numerous organizations in our community that have expressed support for having the Ocean Meadows property set aside, restored and managed so that all of these properties can function as a cohesive natural ecosystem and provide public access compatible with the conservation of these significant coastal resources.

The UCSB Campus is committed to managing and restoring the Devereux and West Campus bluffs area over time to a natural state for the benefit of the public and for use in teaching and research. To that end, we have already completed a series of restoration projects, through CCBER and COPR, which have enhanced the values of the lands managed by the University in this area. We are confident that the campus has the experience and expertise needed to restore the Ocean Meadows land as funds become available.

I look forward to making a recommendation to the Office of the President of the University for approval of the transfer of the Ocean Meadows property from The Trust for Public Land to UCSB as soon as our campus committee completes its work in several weeks, thus ensuring the long-term stewardship of the property as planned. I anticipate that the final approval to accept the donation of this property would be forthcoming within 3-4 weeks following the submittal of my recommendation.

Following the transfer of the property, I look forward to a continued partnership with The Trust for Public Land as we move forward to raise all of the funds needed to complete the restoration phase on this property. This collaboration will be necessary for us to complete the restoration of the property, so I am pleased to know that almost \$600,000 has already been raised to begin the restoration process and that additional grant applications have been and are now being submitted for this funding.

Our continued working partnership will allow us to collectively implement a grander vision for the West Campus/Devereux area for the benefit of generations to come.

Sincerely,

Henry T. Yang
Chancellor

cc: Alex Size, TPL Project Manager

Appendix E.

The Trust for Public Land Announces the Donation of the Devereux Slough Land to UCSB

SANTA BARBARA, Cal. – The Trust for Public Land today gave to the University of California at Santa Barbara a 64-acre former golf course in upper Devereux Slough, which will immediately provide more ways for people to get to an existing network of public trails and parks.

Today's donation came three weeks after The Trust for Public Land bought the land for \$7 million from Mark Green, who had operated the Ocean Meadows Golf Course on it. The land is located just north of UCSB's Coal Oil Point Reserve. Devereux Creek runs across the property, through a slough of the same name and into the Pacific Ocean a half-mile away.

“This is a wonderful gift for the people of the Santa Barbara coast and it is a great example of our mission of protecting land for people,” said Sam Hodder, California Director of The Trust for Public Land. “It will provide new trails which connect to a network of other lands which have already been protected. In addition, the property will also be restored to a healthy wetland open to the public to explore and enjoy.”

“UC Santa Barbara is pleased to partner with The Trust for Public Land on this worthwhile project,” said Chancellor Henry T. Yang. “The UCSB campus is proud of its efforts to acquire and set aside large portions of the Devereux and West Campus bluffs area for reserve and open space. The addition of this land will allow us to collectively implement a more inclusive, coherent and comprehensive management plan for the entire Devereux Slough. We look forward to working together to preserve this beautiful and ecologically important area for education, research, and public enjoyment, now and for generations to come.”

The land is already home to several fish and animals protected under the federal Endangered Species Act, including the tidewater goby, a fish, and the California least tern and the western snowy plover, both of which are birds.

“Saving this extraordinary open space will help educate people about the importance of coastal wetlands, most of which have been lost in California. It is one of The Trust for Public Land's finest acquisitions,” said Duncan Mellichamp of Santa Barbara, a member of The Trust for Public Land's California Advisory Board.

The \$7 million cost came from a variety of public and private funds, including \$2.5 million from the California Coastal Conservancy. Santa Barbara County granted \$750,000, and other money came from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, California Department of Transportation, the Goleta Valley Land Trust, the California Wildlife Conservation Board, and the California Resources Agency.

Restoration of the property will begin with a planning process that will include listening to views from residents and local neighbors.

Protection of the upper Devereux Slough is supported by a number of elected officials, including U.S. Rep. Lois Capps, D-Calif.; California State Sen. Hannah-Beth Jackson; California Assembly Member Das Williams; and Santa Barbara County Supervisor Doreen Farr, whose district includes the property. (Quotes from these officials are attached).

Founded in 1972, The Trust for Public Land is the leading nonprofit working to conserve land for people. Operating from more than 30 offices nationwide, The Trust for Public Land has protected more than three million acres from the inner city to the wilderness and helped generate more than \$34 billion in public funds for conservation. Nearly ten million people live within a ten-minute walk of a Trust for Public Land park, garden, or natural area, and millions more visit these sites every year. Learn more at tpl.org.

###

Appendix F.

Examples of the Requirements Placed on NCOS/CCBER: Funding the Golf Course and Restoring It.¹²

Upper Devereux Slough (Ocean Meadows) Restoration Project

Potential Restoration Funds at Stake: How to Schedule the UCSB Review Process to Capture Available Funds

Several individuals/groups have estimated the level of funding necessary to put the former Ocean Meadows Golf Course into credible shape as a wetland with useful open space, flood control capability, habitat, and public access. The figure so far (does not include any endowment to manage the area in perpetuity) is on the order of \$10MM! At present the campus has \$869,000 tentatively available for planning (including surveys/studies) and permitting, interim management, seed collection studies, etc.

- \$769,000 from: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)/National Coastal Wetland Conservation (NCWCG) program funds, and
- \$100,000 in Coastal Conservancy Funds.

Both grants are to be managed by the State Coastal Conservancy.

A number of potential sources of restoration funds do exist; the most important and immediate sources involve proceeds remaining from past successful bond projects. In virtually all cases, these funds will be exhausted at the end of the present round of proposals; several have fairly immediate deadlines; and all require the campus either to be well into the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) approval process or to have completed that process.

Fortunately for the campus, even "successfully completing the CEQA process" does not mean that every detail of a project has been ironed out; the project planning can still be somewhat "broad brush" in many instances. Thus, the campus strategy for maximizing the identifiable restoration funds that can be obtained within this academic year (2013-14) requires that the campus quickly develop a strategy for merging three sets of activities—the proposal writing actions of UCSB, the formal planning/review process of the campus, and the grant submission processes/deadlines for the major funding agencies.

Below are listed five grants on the critical path. Immediate and closely coordinated action will be required if the campus is to have its chance at obtaining them. I suggest that we set up immediately a small coordinating group with several key individuals from UCSB and the Trust

¹² [Unidentified Hand-Out: Unattributed and Undated other than to Year (2013 – 2014).

Probably prepared by Karen Rothberg for a Meeting of the Campus Land-Use Committee chaired by her. Funding Info appears to have been provided by Lisa Stratton.]

to organize. Their primary purpose would be to coordinate the proposal writing/review processes. Details are given immediately below of the amount of potential grants at stake.

- a) Urban Greening. This organization provided \$1M towards the acquisition and likely would be highly favorable to seeing the property restored; thus, an application would be for the full \$1M. TPL has sent in a concept proposal and will hear in August whether a full application can be submitted. If yes, it will be due in 30 to 60 days and will require that the campus be already into the CEQA review process (the exact definition of how far along is somewhat flexible, as discussed above). Note: this is the final grant for these bond funds.
- b) Urban Streams Restoration/Department of Water Resources. "TPL would apply for \$ 1M: SB County Flood Control has agreed to partner (required to have some sort of partner) and contribute \$100,000 towards hydrological studies, permit drawings, etc. Campus (Cheadle Center)/TPL has a draft proposal ready for this application; the RFP is expected to be released this summer.
- c) North American Wetlands Conservation Act (NAWCA): \$1M Proposal likely is due Spring 2014. Funds conservation projects in wetlands with a priority on waterfowl, associated with migratory birds, etc. Applicant may be either TPL or UCSB — not decided yet. Need to begin collecting data immediately and writing grant sections.
- d) Wildlife Conservation Board (WCB). Potentially up to \$3.5MM, representing a very significant portion of the funding required for restoration. Requires that CEQA be complete. They have quarterly board meetings. Cheadle Center has provided the WCB project advocate a tour. They are very interested in supporting the project. Need to send a proposal to them in winter or spring 2014. Their funds are also from bonds and reportedly dwindling.
- e) National Coastal Wetland Conservation Grant Program (NCWCG)/US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) funding. They have already given the project \$2MM of which \$500,000 was used for property acquisition; \$769,000 is allocated for planning (see introduction) and the remaining approx. \$700,000 is available for restoration/implementation, but only after CEQA review is complete. In short, the campus must have spent the planning money before they will consider another grant to this project. Application is due in June 2014; however, USFWS staff will provide a pre-review in April or May. Providing the proposal early is a good idea because, if they like a project, they generally give excellent advice that can be incorporated into the final application.

Proposed next steps:

Appoint a joint UCSB/Trust for Public Land coordinating committee immediately. Suggested composition: Joel Michaelsen, Chuck Haines, Shari Hammond, Lisa Stratton, and Carla Frisk. Duncan Mellichamp and a representative from UCSB Design and Construction Services would serve as advisors.

Immediate objective of the coordinating committee is to provide a work plan to the Coastal Conservancy by Aug. 1 so as to release funding for planning. Minimum required: provide detail sufficient for initial studies, i.e., existing conditions, planning "road map" (e.g. identification of potential impacts and studies needed to address them), interim management plan, initiate seed collection and bio-baseline studies.

Further responsibilities:

1. Develop more detailed scope along with the Chancellor's Committee (faculty scientific group) that will identify alternatives the campus wants to study in more depth. This step will require finalizing the contract with the Coastal Conservancy and setting up the contract account.
2. Write contract with consultant to do existing conditions study based on baseline work. Cheadle Center (Lisa Stratton) has already completed preparatory work including identification of potential impacts that need special attention. Ideally have this step done by mid-August.
3. Plan tentative meeting schedule with faculty committee in September/October. Several sessions likely will be needed to introduce the committee to the topic and to set them on course to determine the key campus scientific and planning issues.
4. After September/October meet monthly to identify opportunities for funding, decide on work schedule and responsibilities, and coordinate efforts of all parties.

Appendix G.

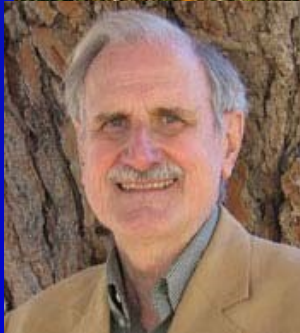
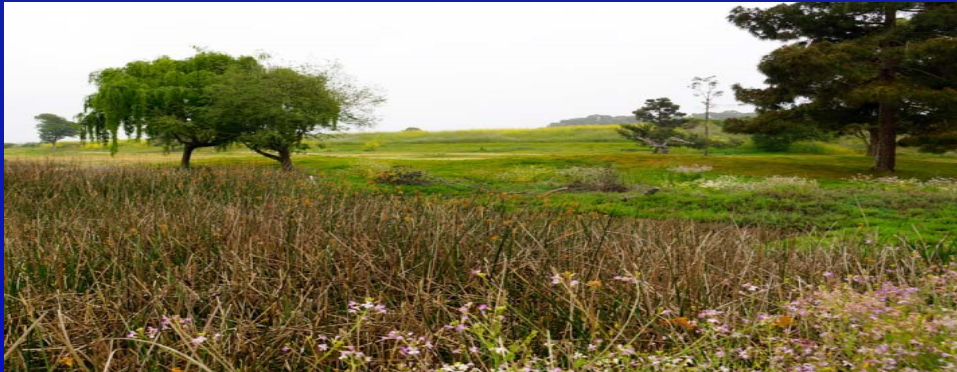
Announcement of the South Parcel Study Committee

Carla D'Antonio, Co-Chair	Environmental Studies
Duncan Mellichamp, Co-Chair	Chemical Engineering (prof. emer.)
Scott Cooper	Life Sciences
Bruce Kendall	Bren School of ESM
Dan Oh	Development
Christina Sandoval	Coal Oil Point Reserve
Robert Silsbee	Admin. & Auxiliary Services
Lisa Stratton	Cheadle Center
Janice Taylor	Development
Jennifer Thorsch	Cheadle Center
Steve Gaines, <i>ex officio</i> Dean, Div. of Math., Life, & Phys. Sciences	

Ocean Meadows

UC Santa Barbara

After a successful fundraising effort to purchase the former Ocean Meadows Golf Course, The Trust for Public Land has gifted this 63-acre property to UC Santa Barbara, and will partner with us to restore the wetlands on the upper Devereux Slough, adjacent to our Coal Oil Point Reserve.



Special thanks to **Trustee Duncan Mellichamp** for his leadership role in helping us preserve what is now 650 acres of open space for education, research, and public enjoyment.