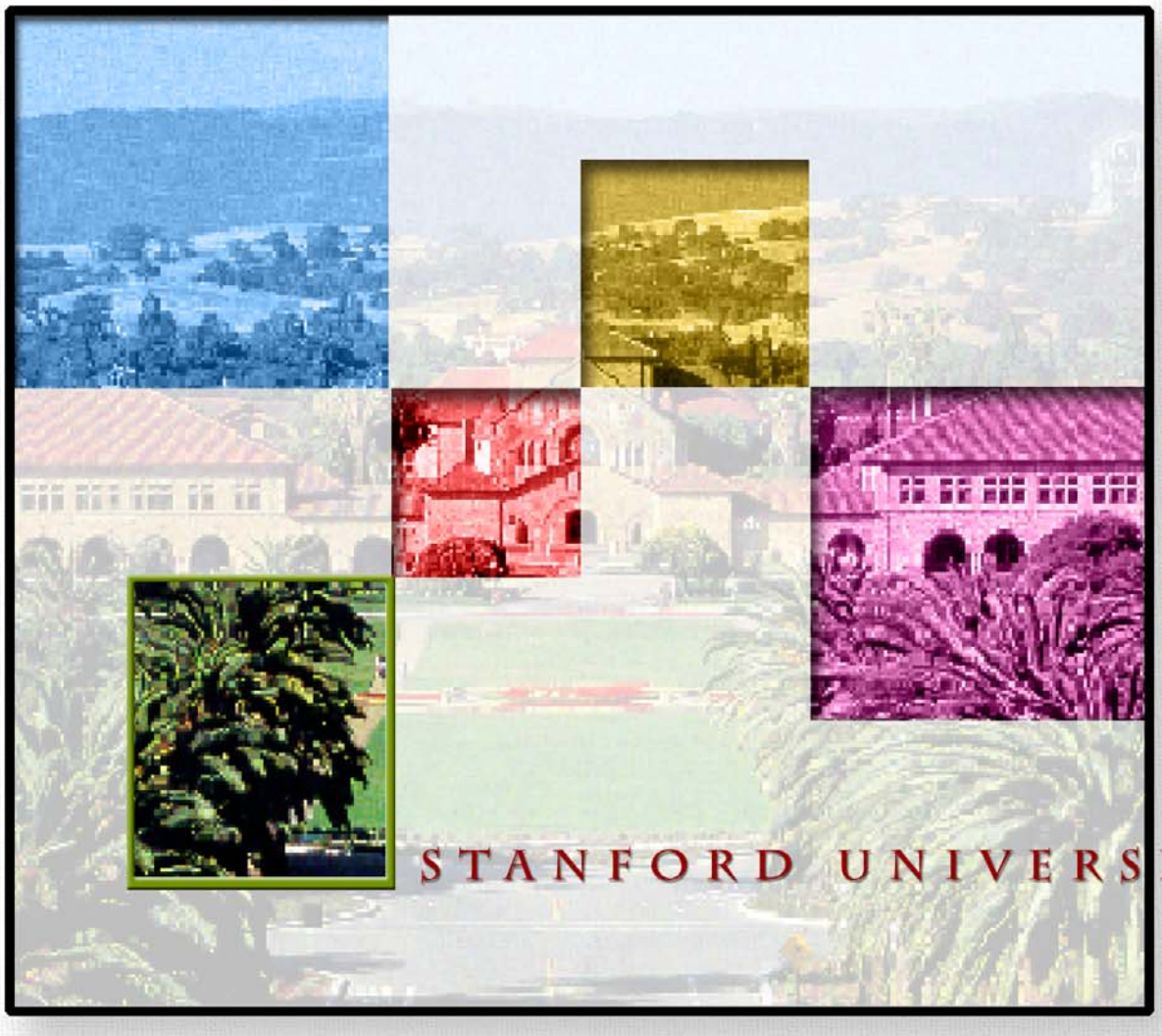
GENERAL USE PERMIT 2000

ANNUAL REPORT NO. 11



COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA
PLANNING OFFICE

July 2012

Contents

Prologue P-1

Section I Introduction 1
Glossary of Terms 4

Section II Development Overview 5
GUP Building Area Cap 5
Other Space Caps 8
Housing 9
Parking 12

Section III Overview of Monitoring During Eleventh Year 15
GUP Condition A: Building Area 15
GUP Condition B: Framework 15
GUP Condition C: Monitoring, Reporting, and Implementation 15
GUP Condition D: Permitting and Environmental Review 16
GUP Condition E: Academic Building Area Review 16
GUP Condition F: Housing 16
GUP Condition G: Transportation 17
GUP Condition H: Parking 18
GUP Condition I: Parks and Recreation Facilities 18
GUP Condition J: California Tiger Salamander 19
GUP Condition K: Biological Resources 19
GUP Condition L: Visual Resources 20
GUP Condition M: Hazardous Materials 20
GUP Condition N: Geology and Hydrology 20
GUP Condition O: Cultural Resources 20
GUP Condition P: Utilities and Public Services 20
GUP Condition Q: Air Quality 20
GUP Condition R: Noise 20
GUP Condition S: Additional GUP Conditions 21

Section IV Project Summaries 24
File No. 9697, Bio Engineering/Chemical Engineering 26
File No. 10177, West Campus Recreation Center 27

Section V Anticipated Future Development 28

Section VI Other Significant Information 28
Alternate Means Program, County Green Building Ordinance 32

Section VII Other Information

References 32
County of Santa Clara Report Project Team 32
Stanford University Data Providers 32

Tables

Table 1 Annual Report 11 Distribution of GUP-Allowed Academic and Academic Support Devt. 6
Table 2 Annual Report 11 Other Space Caps - Project Summary 9
Table 3 Annual Report 11 Distribution of Residential Development 11
Table 4 Annual Report 11 Distribution of Parking 13
Table 5 Annual Report 11 Development Projects Receiving ASA or Other Approval 24
Table 6 Anticipated Projects for Annual Report 12 30

Figures

Figure 1 Regional Location 1
Figure 2 Cumulative Development Activity 12/12/00-8/31/11 7
Figure 3 Distribution of Academic Development 8
Figure 4 Distribution of Residential Units 10
Figure 5 Distribution of Parking Spaces 12
Figure 6 Location of AR 11 Projects 23
Figure 7 Location of Anticipated Projects 33

Appendices

Appendix A General Orientation Maps of Stanford Lands and Campus
Appendix B GUP Conditions and Compliance Activities
Appendix C Cumulative Projects
Appendix D Summary Report of Traffic Monitoring
Appendix E Santa Clara County Board Summary: Sustainable Development Study and Sustainability at Stanford Annual Report
Appendix F Summary of Alternate Means Program, Santa Clara County Green Building Ordinance

The purpose of Eleventh Annual Report (AR 11) is to provide public documentation that summarizes Stanford University development and required environmental mitigation activity within the jurisdiction of unincorporated Santa Clara County, for the Annual Reporting Period from September 1, 2010, through August 31, 2011. This report documents both new projects approved during the reporting period and the status of ongoing projects. Section I provides an introduction and context to the AR 11. Information on project status and a summary of development through the AR 11 reporting period is provided in Section II. Section III provides a summary of GUP compliance. Details and illustrations of projects that received ASA approval during this reporting period are provided in Section IV. Section V describes anticipated development, Section VI provides information on other significant information in the reporting period, and Section VII provides information on references and the project team.

Appendices A, B, C, D and E contain information on campus maps, GUP conditions and additional compliance details, summaries of cumulative development on campus, traffic monitoring results, and summary of sustainable activities initiated and ongoing by Stanford University. Appendix F is a new addition to the Annual Report, and provides a summary of Stanford's approved Alternate Means Program to the County Green Building Ordinance.

The production team for this annual report endeavored to make this report user friendly. If you have comments or questions about the format, you may forward your comments to the Santa Clara County Planning Office. For the eleventh annual reporting period, Kavitha Kumar, Associate Planner, was the Project Manager for the Santa Clara County Planning Office for the Stanford University environmental mitigation monitoring and reporting program. Specific questions regarding this report or the Stanford Community Plan, General Use Permit or the Environmental Impact Report may be directed to Kavitha Kumar, Associate Planner. Contact information is included at the end of this report.

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Stanford University owns 8,180 acres of land, including 4,017 acres within unincorporated Santa Clara County that are subject to the land use jurisdiction and regulatory authority of the County. Please see Map 1 in Appendix A, which shows governmental jurisdiction on Stanford lands. Stanford University is a private institution and is subject to local zoning controls and project approval procedures. Stanford University land in Santa Clara County includes the academic campus, residential areas, and most of the foothills east of Alpine Road.

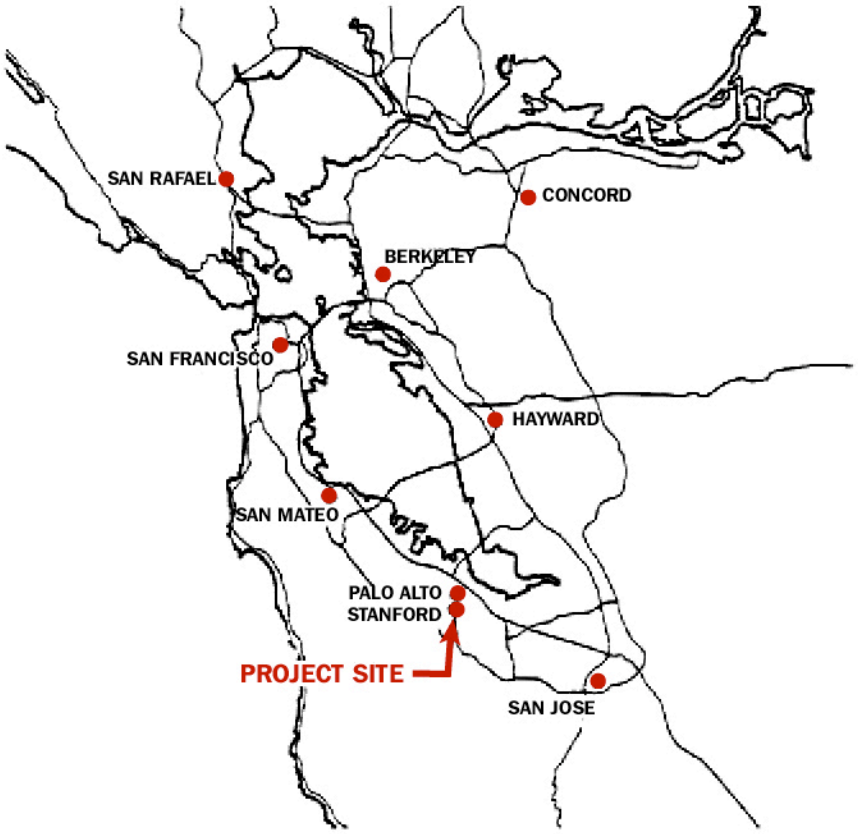


Figure 1 Regional Location

Santa Clara County guides future use of these lands through (1) the General Plan, (2) the Stanford Community Plan (CP), (3) County Zoning Ordinance, (4) other County ordinances and policies, and (5) the 2000 General Use Permit (GUP).

In November 1999, Stanford University submitted a Draft CP/GUP Application to Santa Clara County. As a result of an extensive public review process, significant changes were made in the proposed CP/GUP. Santa Clara County, the lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), prepared a Program Environmental Impact Report (EIR) to disclose the

significant environmental effects of development pursuant to the CP/GUP. In December 2000, the County Board of Supervisors certified the EIR and approved the Final CP/GUP (2000 GUP).

The 2000 GUP replaced the 1989 GUP. It is the permit under which Stanford continues its academic and support uses, and authorizes the University to develop the following facilities:

- Academic and academic support facilities (an additional 2,035,000 net square feet (sq. ft.) plus the square footage remaining under the 1989 GUP)
- Childcare or community centers (an additional 40,000 sq. ft.)
- Temporary trailers and surge space (up to 50,000 sq. ft.)
- Parking structures and lots (2,300 net new parking spaces)
- Housing (3,018 housing units)

The Board approval of the 2000 GUP and the EIR resulted in mitigation measures. The EIR identified mitigation measures, which were formally adopted in the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP).

GUP Condition D.2 requires Stanford to implement the identified MMRP mitigation requirements as follows:

> "If at any time the County Planning Commission determines that Stanford is not in compliance with one or more conditions of the General Use Permit, it may take corrective action as provided in the County Ordinance Code including, but not limited to, suspension of any future development approvals until such time as the conditions are met. Failure of Stanford to comply with aspects of the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program adopted for the GUP or any specific projects approved under the GUP for which Stanford is responsible shall also constitute a violation of these GUP conditions for which corrective action may be taken as described above."

This Eleventh Annual Report ("AR 11") documents Stanford's development activity and compliance with both the conditions of the 2000 GUP and any specific conditions associated with proposed building projects. It covers the period from September 1, 2010, to August 31, 2011. Activities or projects that occurred after August 31, 2011, are beyond the scope of this Annual Report, but will be presented in the next Annual Report that will cover activities between September 1, 2011, and August 31, 2012.

I. Introduction

This report is organized into seven primary sections and six appendices:

I. Introduction - presents the background and overall requirements of the 2000 GUP, the reporting period and organization of the Annual Report, and provides a glossary of terms used in this report.

II. Development Overview - presents major statistics on certain 2000 GUP provisions, including the academic building area cap, the distribution of development, development projects that do not count toward the building area cap, housing, and parking.

III. Overview of Monitoring During Eleventh Year - summarizes Stanford's activities and status of compliance with 2000 GUP conditions.

IV. Project Summaries - provides summaries of major Stanford projects that received Architectural and Site Approval (ASA) within this Annual Report's reporting period.

V. Anticipated Future Development - lists projects anticipated for submittal/approval during the next Annual Report period. Includes a map showing proposed locations.

VI. Other Significant Activities – summarizes activities that occurred during the report period that are not GUP-related, but are otherwise relevant to development at Stanford.

VII. Other Information - presents references for the information used in this Annual Report and the persons involved in its preparation.

Appendix A - provides maps to illustrate the general orientation of Stanford University lands and campus.

Appendix B - presents the complete list of 2000 GUP conditions and associated activities in the reporting period.

Appendix C - provides cumulative tables and location maps for building projects, housing projects, parking projects, and grading projects.

Appendix D - provides a summary of the result of traffic monitoring at the Stanford University campus between 2001 and 2011.

Appendix E – presents the Stanford Sustainability Annual Report.

Appendix F – provides a summary of Stanford's approved Alternate Means Program for the Santa Clara County Green Building Ordinance.

Glossary of Terms

The following terms and acronyms are used in this Annual Report:

AR	**Annual Report:** "AR 11" refers to Stanford's eleventh annual report on development and compliance with GUP conditions.
ASA	**Architectural and Site Approval:** A procedure established by the County of Santa Clara Zoning Ordinance to review the quality of site and architectural design associated with a proposed project. ASA may establish conditions of approval that change and improve development design.
ASX	**Small Project Exemption from ASA:** Projects that are below a certain threshold due to their minimal impact are exempt from the full ASA process and public hearing. ASX is a discretionary staff approval process. ASX may establish conditions of approval that change and improve development design.
CEQA	**California Environmental Quality Act:** The overarching California law under which environmental reviews are conducted.
CP	**Stanford Community Plan:** Plan that refines the policies of the Santa Clara County's 1995 General Plan as they apply to Stanford lands under County jurisdiction.
EIR	**Environmental Impact Report:** Documents the result of environmental analyses conducted under CEQA.
GUP	**2000 General Use Permit:** Permit issued to Stanford by the County of Santa Clara, which describes the allowable distribution of additional building area, and establishes procedures under which construction may occur and associated measures that must be accomplished before, during and after construction as conditions of approval for development.
NPS	**Non-point source:** Refers to pollution of runoff by diffuse sources, such as vehicle traffic on parking lots or streets.
NSF	**Net square feet:** Total "net" or overall change in square footage. This category designates a total amount of positive or negative square footage for a project, based on square footage of total construction ("gross square footage") less any credits for demolition.
SDS	**Sustainable Development Study:** A Study required under GUP Condition E.5 that was submitted by Stanford and approved by the Board of Supervisors in 2009.

GUP Building Area Cap

The 2000 GUP (GUP Condition A.1.b) establishes a 2,035,000-net-square-foot building area cap for new academic and academic support uses. The limit applies to most nonresidential development that Stanford proposes to build during the time that this GUP is in effect. Because the exact amount of square footage may change due to design refinements that occur between initial ASA application and subsequent issuance of a building permit, the County requires that the actual square footage deducted from the building area cap be documented at the time a building permit is issued. The cumulative total building area authorized during the reporting period is provided in this annual report for those projects that received building permits between September 1, 2010 and August 31, 2011.

The GUP generally distributes the 2,035,000 sq. ft. of additional academic and academic support facilities among 11 development districts on the Stanford Campus. Map 2 in Appendix A shows the development districts. The majority of 2000 GUP academic building area is allocated to the Campus Center. The allocation of square footage between the development districts can deviate from the GUP's general allocation as long as the GUP procedures are followed (see GUP Condition E.2). For example, during the AR 8 reporting period, the allocation for Campus Center was revised down from 1,600,268 gsf to 1,480,268 gsf to allow for the allocation of 120,000 gsf to the DAPER and Administrative district to accommodate the Knight Management Center and future anticipated projects, which is consistent with the 2000 GUP.

Table 1 lists the development districts, the 2000 GUP allocation of building area for each district, and the amount of academic/academic support square footage that received ASA or building permit approval in each district during this reporting period. The academic/academic support projects that do not affect the GUP building area cap are not shown in Table 1. See Section IV, Project Summaries, for additional information on projects that received ASA approval during the AR 11 reporting period.

TABLE 1
ANNUAL REPORT 11
DISTRIBUTION OF GUP-ALLOWED ACADEMIC AND ACADEMIC SUPPORT DEVELOPMENT[1]

Development District	2000 GUP Building Area Distribution[2] (gsf)	ASA Approved Space (sq. ft.)	Building Permit Approved Space[1] (sq. ft.)	Previous ARs Cumulative Building Permit Approvals (sq. ft.)	Cumulative Total Building Permits Approved[3] (sq. ft.)	GUP Balance Remaining (sq. ft.)
Campus Center	1,404,337	371,038	174,723	545,624	720,347	683,990
DAPER & Administrative	370,000	0	0	312,142	312,142	57,858
East Campus	110,000	0	0	(29,712)	(29,712)	139,712
Quarry	50,000	0	0	0	0	50,000
Lathrop	20,000	0	0	0	0	20,000
West Campus	931	0	0	931	931	0
Foothills	4,732	0	0	3,192	3,192	1,540
Lagunita	75,000	75,000	0	(5,733)	(5,733)	80,733
Arboretum	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Juan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**2,035,000**	**446,038**	**174,723**	**826,444**	**1,001,167**	**1,033,833**

1. Square footage is counted against the GUP building area cap in the reporting year in which the building permits are approved.
2. 2000 GUP Conditions E.2, 3, and 4 allow for deviations from the building area cap for each district. Any proposed increase in development in a district will be accompanied by an identified corresponding proposed decrease equivalent in building area in one or more of the other districts so that the overall campus-wide GUP building area cap is not exceeded. A cumulative maximum of 15,000 square feet of building area may be located in the Foothills District in a manner consistent with the General Plan and zoning. This amount may not be increased. Redistribution occurred in AR 8 and AR 9. During the AR 11 reporting period, 75,000 gsf was redistributed from Campus Center to Lagunita to support the Arrillaga Outdoor Education and Recreation Center project.
3. Cumulative totals include adjusted results from the current and previous annual reports. Also see Appendix C and/or previous annual reports for more detailed background on these cumulative totals.

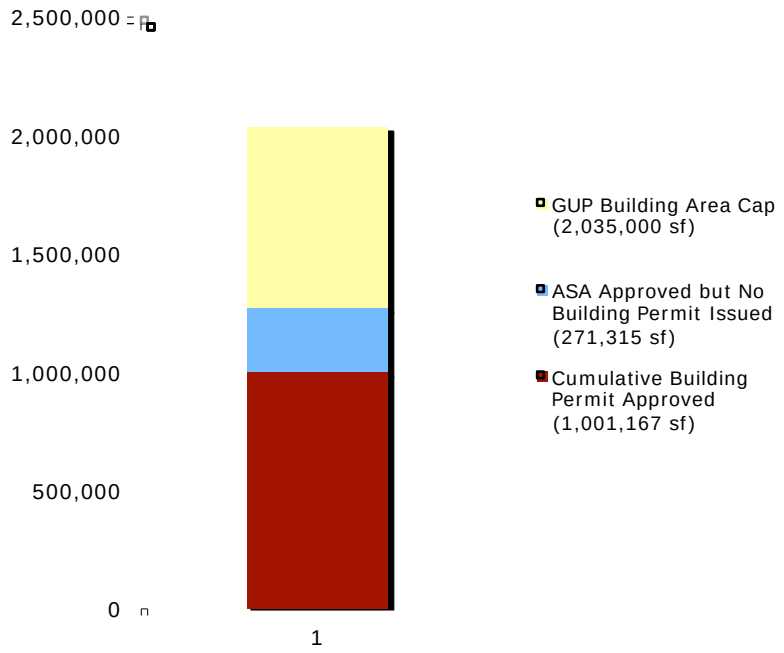
During the AR 11 reporting period, 8 projects received ASA and 11 projects received ASX approvals.

Figure 2 illustrates the cumulative status of building-permit-approved square footage for academic/academic support facilities, including the ASA approved square footage counted during the reporting period, as also shown in Table 1. In addition, it illustrates the remaining allowable square footage for development under the 2000 GUP.

In June 2008, Stanford University Land Use and Environmental Planning Office began work in concert with the Santa Clara County Planning Office on the Stanford University Sustainable Development Study (SDS), pursuant to the requirements contained in Condition E.5.

Figure 2 illustrates the cumulative status of development that counts toward the GUP building area cap. The square footage of building permit approvals is cumulative. In contrast, ASA approved square footage is only shown for projects that received ASA and ASX (small project) approval during the current reporting period.

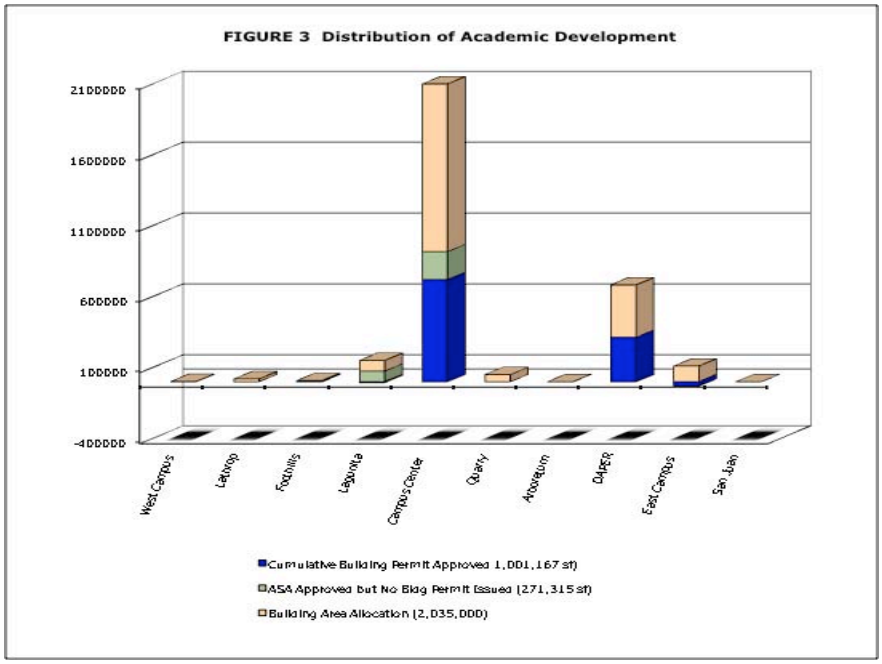
Figure 2 Cumulative Development Activity
12/12/00 - 8/31/11



The Stanford Community Plan and Condition E.5 required that the SDS be completed and approved prior to acceptance of applications for the second 50% of the academic development allowed under the 2000 GUP. The SDS was presented to the Stanford Community Resource Group (CRG) on November 13, 2008 and to the Planning Commission on November 20, 2008, and was approved by the Board of Supervisors on April 7, 2009. See Appendix E for a Summary of Stanford's Sustainability Activities during this reporting period.

Figure 3, below, based on data in Table 1, illustrates the 2000 GUP distribution of academic/academic support square footage throughout the 10 development districts, and the academic/ academic support square footage authorized by building permits or received approval by the ASA committee during the current reporting period. Anticipated projects or projects in the approval process for Annual Report 11 reporting period are noted in Section V, Table 6.

A map of Stanford University's Development District is provided in Map 2 in Appendix A. The distribution of GUP-allowed academic and academic support development is detailed in Table 1.



Other Space Caps

Remaining 1989 GUP Approved Square Footage

In addition to providing a 2,035,000 sq. ft. academic/academic support building area, the 2000 GUP preserved the remaining 92,229 gsf authorized but undeveloped under the 1989 GUP. The remaining 1989 GUP approved square footage was consumed during the Annual Report 5 reporting period.

Temporary Surge Space

The 2000 GUP (Condition A.2.c) allows Stanford University to install up to 50,000 sq. ft. as surge space during construction. Surge space is typically provided by installing modular buildings for a limited time. There was a net increase of 190 gsf of temporary trailers during this reporting period as the Welch Road modulars were converted to temporary use and the GSB modulars were removed.

Childcare and Community Centers

The 2000 GUP (Condition A.2.c) allows up to 40,000 sq. ft. of building area for the purpose of new childcare or community centers, in addition to the academic/academic support building area. The Madera Grove Children's Center, Mulberry House added 8,218 gsf of childcare centers during this reporting period. As indicated in Table 2, a total of 3,638 gsf remains available.

TABLE 2
ANNUAL REPORT 11
OTHER SPACE CAPS - PROJECT SUMMARY

Non-Building Cap Category	Maximum Allowable Square Footage	ASA Approved (sq. ft.)	Building Permit (sq. ft.)	Cumulative Building Permits Approved (sq. ft.) in Previous ARs	Cumulative Total Building Permits Approved (sq. ft.)	Balance Remaining (sq. ft.)
Remaining 1989 GUP Square Footage	92,229	0	0	92,229	92,229	0
Temporary Surge Space	50,000	0	190	28,385	28,575	21,425
Childcare/ Community Center	40,000	0	8,218	28,144	36,362	3,638

Housing

The 2000 GUP allows for the construction of 3,018 net new housing units on campus, with allocations for faculty and staff, graduate and undergraduate students, and postdoctoral and medical students as shown in Table 3. The GUP identified potential housing sites for students, staff and faculty (Map 3, Appendix A). As with academic/academic support building space, the housing units must be distributed among the 10 development districts (see Table 3).

Housing may also be developed on sites other than those shown on Map 3. The estimated distribution of the type and location of housing among development districts may deviate from the locations described in the 2000 GUP pursuant to Conditions F.2, F.3, and F.4. As explained under Condition A (A.1.c, A.1.d, and A.3.b), the square footage of housing units constructed is tracked but does not count toward the 2000 GUP building area cap (see Table C-2, Appendix C).

During the AR 11 reporting period, one housing project (Quillen Dorm Phase 2 project) was approved and constructed. For purposes of the housing linkage requirement, as provided in GUP Condition F.8, the housing requirement is counted at the time of the framing inspection.

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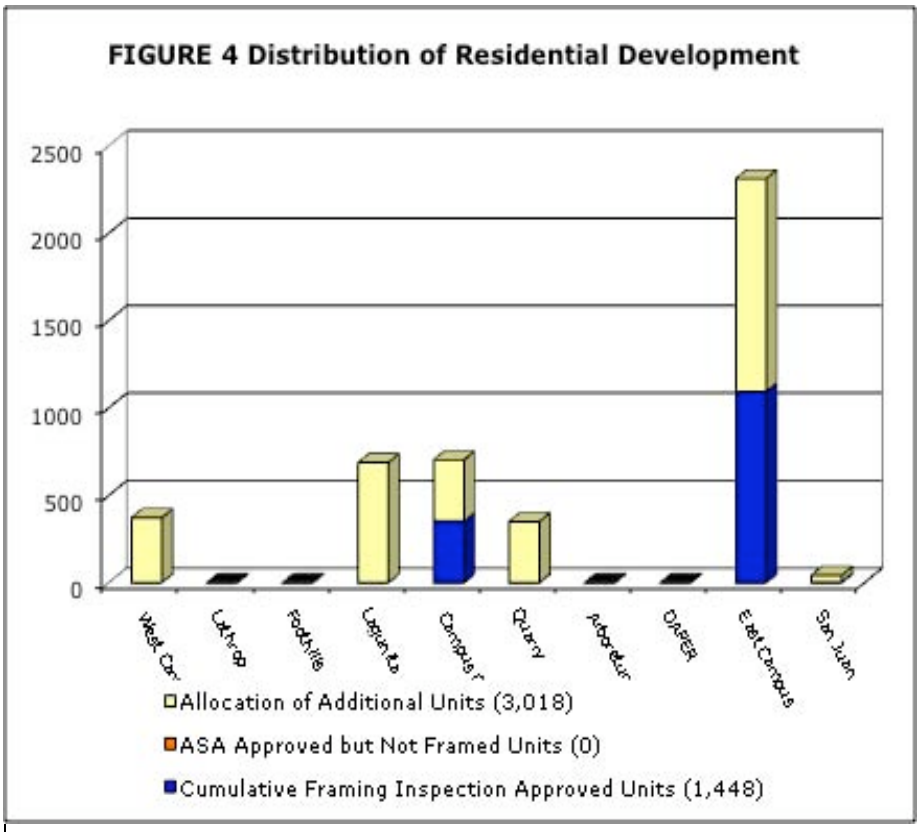

As illustrated in Figure 4, the cumulative total number of approved units under the 2000 GUP allocation is 1,448 units. A total of 1,570 housing units remain available.

TABLE 3
ANNUAL REPORT 11
DISTRIBUTION OF RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

Development District[1]	Allowable 2000 GUP Net Additional Units	ASA Approved Units but Not Yet Framed	Past Cumulative[2]	Final Framing Inspection Approved Units	Cumulative
West Campus **Stable Site**	372 Faculty/Staff	0	0	0	0
Lathrop	0	0	0	0	0
Foothills	0	0	0	0	0
Lagunita **Driving Range** **Searsville Block** **Mayfield/Row**	195 Faculty/Staff 367 Graduate 125 Undergrad/ Grad	0	0	0	0
Campus Center	352 Graduate	0	351	0	**351**
Quarry **Quarry/Arboretum** **Quarry/El Camino**	 200 Postdoc 150 Postdoc	0	0	0	0
Arboretum	0	0	0	0	0
DAPER & Administrative	0	0	0	0	0
East Campus - **Manzanita** - **Escondido Village** - **Quillen** -	 100 Undergrad/ Graduate 1,043 Graduate 75 Faculty/Staff		1,003	 90	1,003 90
East Campus Subtotal		**0**	**1,003**	**90**	**1,093**
San Juan **Lower Frenchman's** **Gerona** **Mayfield** **717 Dolores**	 18 Faculty/Staff 12 Faculty/Staff 9 Faculty/Staff	0	4	0	4
San Juan Subtotal		0	4	0	4
Total	**3,018 Allowed[2]**	**0**	**1,358**	**90**	**1,448**

1. Housing may be developed on other sites and development may vary from the estimated distribution with regard to either the type (student, postdoctoral, or faculty/staff) or amount of housing on the site (2000 GUP Conditions F.2, F.3, and F.4). Redistribution was reported in AR 6.
2. Cumulative totals include results from previous annual reports. See Appendix C and/or previous annual reports for more detailed background on these cumulative totals.

Parking

The 2000 GUP allows for 2,300 net new parking spaces above the campus base of 19,351 spaces. As explained in Condition A.3.c, the building area of parking structures does not count towards the GUP academic/academic support building area cap. As with academic/academic support building area square footage and housing, the allowed parking spaces have been distributed among the development districts (Table 4 and Figure 5).

Figure 5 Distribution of Parking Spaces

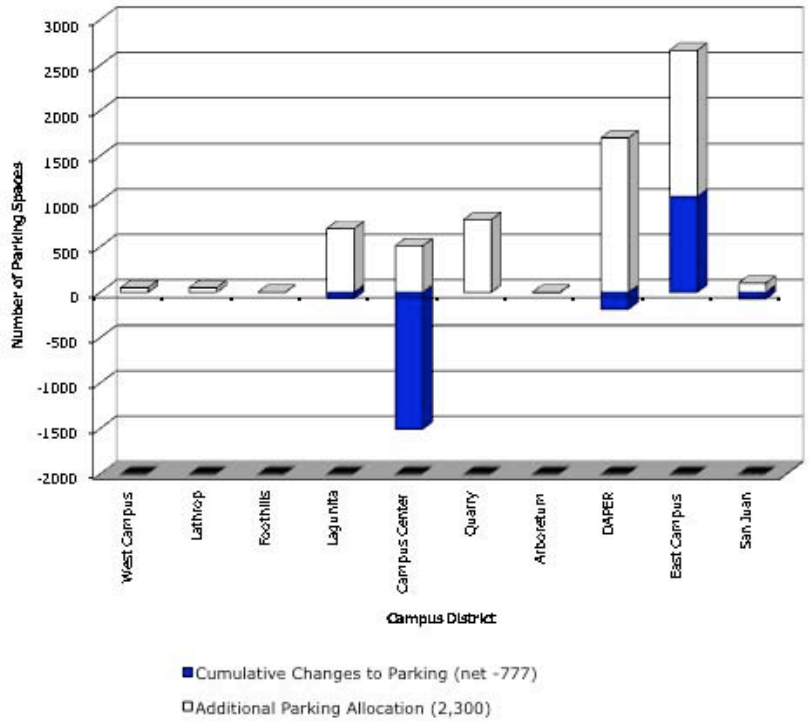

Table 4 presents the changes in parking spaces during the current reporting period, and cumulative increases and decreases in parking spaces on the campus during the AR 1 through AR 11 reporting periods.

As shown in Table 4, the largest project was the opening of Parking Structure 7 at the Knight Management Center in the DAPER & Administrative development district. During the AR 11 reporting period, there was a net construction of 810 parking spaces on campus. The cumulative change in the parking inventory is a net decrease of 777 parking spaces under the 2000 GUP.

TABLE 4
ANNUAL REPORT 11
DISTRIBUTION OF PARKING

Development District	Base Parking GUP EIR	2000 GUP Allowed Change in Parking Spaces	Changes to Parking Inventory				Unused 2000 GUP Allocation
			AR 11 Contribution	Previous AR 1-10 Contribution	Cumulative (AR 1 Through Current AR 11)	EIR Base and Cumulative (Current Parking Capacity)	
West Campus	191	50	0	(1)	(1)	190	51
Lathrop	0	50	0	0	0	0	50
Foothills	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lagunita	1,745	700	3	(71)	(68)	1,677	768
Campus Center	8,743	(511)	(101)	(1,404)	(1,505)	7,238	994
Quarry	1,058	800	(2)	2	0	1,058	800
Arboretum	134	0	1	(4)	(3)	131	3
DAPER & Administrative	2,209	1,700	859	(1,043)	(184)	2,025	1,884
East Campus[1]	4,731	1,611	52	1,001	1,053	5,784	558
San Juan	540	100	(2)	(67)	(69)	471	169
Campus Wide Summary	19,351	2,300[2]	810	(1,587)	(777)	18,574	3,077

1. Parking allocation in East Campus increased from 900 to 1,611 spaces and decreased in Campus Center from 200 to negative 511 with the approval of Parking Structure 6 (Munger).

2. According to 2000 GUP Condition H.1, the total net additional parking on campus shall not exceed 2,300 spaces, except for parking provided with any housing that is constructed in excess of 3,018 planned housing units. Also, parking constructed, as part of and for new faculty/staff housing in areas designated Campus Residential-Low Density and Campus Residential-Medium Density will not count toward the limit for each development district. In order to allow flexibility in the distribution of parking, the GUP also sets an upper limit for new parking in each development district. Some districts will ultimately build less than their GUP allocations. Thus, the sum of unused district allocations is more than the remaining 2000 GUP allocation, which is the campus-wide maximum number of parking spaces that will be built under this GUP.

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III. Overview of Monitoring During Eleventh Year

This section provides a summary of activities conducted during the AR 11 reporting period in compliance with 2000 GUP conditions. For a complete discussion of compliance with each 2000 GUP condition, please see Appendix B.

GUP Condition A: Building Area

Section II of this Annual Report provides statistics and distribution of building area by district. It also provides accounting of the 2000 GUP space expenditure for those projects that received building permits during the AR 11 reporting period. Descriptions and illustrations of projects that received ASA and ASX during the AR 11 reporting period are provided in Section IV.

During the AR 11 reporting period, September 1, 2010 through August 31, 2011:

- Stanford did not exceed the GUP building area cap, or the GUP caps for new housing and parking.
- Stanford also remained within the other space caps established under the GUP.

GUP Condition B: Framework

A total of 19 projects received ASA approval or ASA Small Project Exemption (ASX) during the AR 11 reporting period. All were determined to be consistent with General Plan land use designations and zoning. Stanford University paid all costs associated with the work conducted by the County Planning Office in relation to the 2000 GUP (staff time, consultant fees, and the direct costs associated with report production and distribution) in a timely manner.

GUP Condition C: Monitoring, Reporting, and Implementation

The County Planning Office completed the data collection, analysis and publication of AR 11 pursuant to the 2000 GUP. Stanford University provides funding for all aspects of the Annual Report preparation, and necessary information included in the report.

The Draft AR 11 was presented to the Community Resource Group in April 2012 and the final report will be presented to the Planning Commission at the July 2012 public hearing.

GUP Condition D: Permitting and Environmental Review

During the AR 11 reporting period, Stanford received ASA or ASA Small Project Exemption (ASX) for 19 projects. All of these projects were determined to be consistent with the General Plan land use designations and zoning requirements, and found to be adequately analyzed in the CP/GUP EIR. See Section II of this Annual Report for the status of each project.

When violations of codes, ordinances or other requirements occur, they are addressed through appropriate County procedures. It is beyond the scope of this Annual Report to document every minor violation of County ordinances or other requirements that occur on Stanford University land. As of this Annual Report, there has been no action that would require the County Planning Commission to consider or determine Stanford to be in non-compliance with any GUP condition or mitigation requirement. Stanford University remains in compliance with the GUP.

The zoning enforcement office and building inspection office report that Stanford University is in general compliance with other County requirements.

GUP Condition E: Academic Building Area Review

Stanford is in compliance with GUP Condition E.5. See Appendices B and E for more detail.

GUP Condition F: Housing

During this reporting period, Stanford renovated Quillen Dorm adding a total of 90 housing units. The total number of campus housing units constructed under the 2000 GUP is 1,448.

Currently, Stanford's capacity for providing student-housing units remains equivalent to the capacity identified by Stanford University at the time of initial occupancy. Stanford's housing need is subject to fluctuation during any given year. Accordingly, Stanford University may redistribute the student population among existing housing facilities in any given year, based on current population and programmatic needs. The County will, as needed, reassess housing availability status with appropriate Stanford University staff. If Stanford University should ever apply for a development permit that would change the number of beds available to students, that action and the change in beds would be reported in the Annual Report.

The 2000 GUP requires Stanford to build additional housing units commensurate with the development of academic/academic

support facilities. The threshold at 1,000,000 gsf of academic or academic support area requires a minimum of 1,210 housing units. Stanford University has constructed 1,448 units and is therefore, in compliance with this requirement.

Stanford University has complied with County requests for affordable housing in-lieu payments after building permit issuance and before occupancy. As of May 2011, the affordable housing fees are assessed at the rate of $17.97 per square foot of net new academic or academic support space approved under the building permit. Stanford has made affordable housing fee payments as of August 31, 2011 totaling $15,313,731.

GUP Condition G: Transportation

A baseline traffic count to determine the existing level of commute trips entering the campus during the morning peak commute period and leaving the campus during the evening peak commute period was established in 2001. Data collection during the AR 11 monitoring period involved 6 weeks in spring 2011 and 2 weeks in fall 2011 to monitor Stanford's compliance with the "no-net-new commute trip" standard. The Stanford University Traffic Monitoring Report 2011 is available for review at the County and is also available on the County website, (www.sccplanning.org). Results of annual traffic monitoring are summarized in Appendix D of this document.

The Annual Report normally reports on activity between September 1 and August 31. However, the annual Traffic Monitoring Reporting period is the same as the baseline, 6 weeks in the spring and 2 weeks in the fall.

The 2011 Monitoring Report concluded that the adjusted AM inbound count totaled 3,081 vehicles. This represented a decrease of 238 vehicles from the baseline, which falls below the 90% confidence interval by 358 vehicles, and does not represent a significant AM inbound traffic increase. The PM outbound count totaled 3,743 vehicles, which is an increase of 297 vehicles from the baseline. This increase is above the 90% confidence interval by 188 vehicles. This increase is significant since it falls above the 1% increase trigger by 152 vehicles. However, after applying 203 trip credits submitted by Stanford and verified by the County, the PM peak hour outbound traffic is 51 trips below the 1% established trigger. Therefore no additional mitigation is required.

The 2011 traffic monitoring cordon locations used for traffic monitoring are shown on Map A-4, Appendix A. Data and analysis of these counts, reported in December 2011, are provided in Appendix D of this annual report.

GUP Condition H: Parking

During AR 11 reporting period, all parking projects were in compliance with GUP Condition H. Detailed information may be found in Section II, Table 4 and Appendix B, Appendix C (Map C-3) and Figure 5. As indicated in this Annual Report, several parking projects were implemented. The cumulative change in the parking inventory remains significantly under the cap set for the 2000 GUP, which allowed a total increase campus-wide of 2,300 spaces. With cumulative reductions, the remaining parking capacity that could be installed under the 2000 GUP parking cap is 3,077 spaces.

GUP Condition I: Parks and Recreation Facilities

Construction of S1 Trail: Stanford entered into an agreement with the County on January 3, 2006 to construct the S1 trail in Santa Clara County and to make offers to Los Altos Hills for the funding of a trail extension through that town and to the Town of Portola Valley and San Mateo County for improvements to the C1/E12 Alpine Trail. Construction of the off-road portions of the S1 trail was completed in May 2011. Santa Clara County accepted the trail easement and the trail opened in May 20, 2011. Final sign-off and inspection from County Department of Roads and Airport and City of Palo Alto Department of Public Works is scheduled to occur in 2012 and will be discussed in Annual Report #12.

Construction of C1/E12 Trail: Stanford's proposal for the design and funding of the C1/E12 Alpine Trial (segment in Portola Valley) improvements was accepted by the Town of Portola Valley in 2009. Construction of the Portola Valley segment of the C1 Trail commenced in June 2011. Final inspection and opening of the trail is scheduled to occur in the next reporting period.

In April 2011, the Town Council directed staff to work with Stanford to develop design recommendations for the C-2 trail. Final Council approval of trail plans and a mitigated negative declaration is anticipated in late winter 2012.

Stanford personnel continued to work with San Mateo County staff to restate the offer to construct the C1/E12 Alpine Trail. Stanford is required to continue to make an offer until December 2011, per the terms of the 2006 Trails Agreement. In December 2011 The San Mateo County Board of Supervisors issued a final rejection of Stanford's offer to fund trail improvements. Under the 2006 Trails Agreement, Stanford will provide Santa Clara County with the estimated money to construct the C1 Trail to complete compliance with Condition I.2.a.

III. Overview of Monitoring During Eleventh Year

GUP Condition J: California Tiger Salamander

One project, SAE Drainage Improvements (File 8686), was constructed during the current reporting period that required monitoring and protection of CTS habitat. The conditions of approval were implemented appropriately and project was constructed without impacting the CTS habitat.

In April 2010, the draft Stanford University Habitat Conservation Plan and Draft Environmental Impact Statement were released for public review by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and NOAA Fisheries. Santa Clara County submitted a comment letter on August 30, 2010 requesting certain changes to the HCP, and indicating that "[t]he County believes incorporating the changes listed would improve the HCP and would assure the HCP satisfies the GUP condition #J.9." The requested changes will be incorporated into the Final HCP. It is anticipated that the Final HCP will be published and Condition J.9 will be fulfilled in the next reporting period.

GUP Condition K: Biological Resources

Two projects that began construction during the current reporting period required pre-construction surveys for breeding raptors and migratory birds. Bird nests were observed at the Hoover Utility Relocation (File 10182). Construction was suspended until the birds fledged. For more information, see Appendix B, Condition K.2. No rare plant assessments were conducted on campus during this reporting period.

One project, Golf Course Hole 15/16 fill Site (File 10209) approved during this period will affect trees protected by the Stanford Community Plan policies and project-specific conditions of approval. Affected trees have been or will be relocated or replaced in accordance with the Stanford Community Plan Policy SCP-RC (i)7 and other County requirements. Details are provided in Appendix B, Condition K.4.

An arborist conducts annual inspections of the oak trees located at the Stanford Stadium, monitoring the effect of irrigation of the redwood trees planted at the top of the berm. This inspection is conducted in accordance with the ASA conditions of approval for the stadium. The inspection shows that the irrigation is being managed well to keep moisture away from the protected oak trees. Stanford is in compliance with this condition. This inspection will continue until 2012.

GUP Condition L: Visual Resources

One project, Arrillaga Outdoor Education and Recreation Center (File 10177) approved during the reporting period had exterior lighting that would impact the visual resource conditions. The ASA conditions of approval require the lighting be mitigated and limited to the site.

GUP Condition M: Hazardous Materials

During the AR 11 reporting period, no new buildings will include hazardous materials that are regulated by the California Accidental Release Prevention Law.

GUP Condition N: Geology and Hydrology

During the AR 11 reporting period, all projects were in compliance with GUP Condition N. See Appendix B, Condition N for more details.

GUP Condition O: Cultural Resources

During the AR 11 reporting period, all projects were in compliance with GUP Condition O. See Appendix B, Condition O for more details.

GUP Condition P: Utilities and Public Services

During the AR 11 reporting period, all projects were in compliance with GUP Condition P. See Appendix B, Condition P for more detail.

GUP Condition Q: Air Quality

All approved projects were required to comply with BAAQMD's permitting, control measures and recommendations as appropriate. See Appendix B, Condition Q for more detail.

GUP Condition R: Noise

Stanford complied with the requirements of the County Noise Ordinance on individual construction projects. Two fireworks events occurred during the reporting period. Two events per year are allowed by the GUP. Stanford maintained the noise hotline (650) 723-2281. The University reports that two complaints were received. See Appendix B, Condition R for more detail.

GUP Condition S: Additional GUP Conditions

This condition was fulfilled in Annual Report 1.

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VI. Project Summaries

This section presents brief project summaries of all major projects that received ASA approval or exemption and/or a building permit or demolition permit during the reporting period. A list of other minor projects that received approval is presented at the end of this section. Figure 6 shows the locations of the major projects.

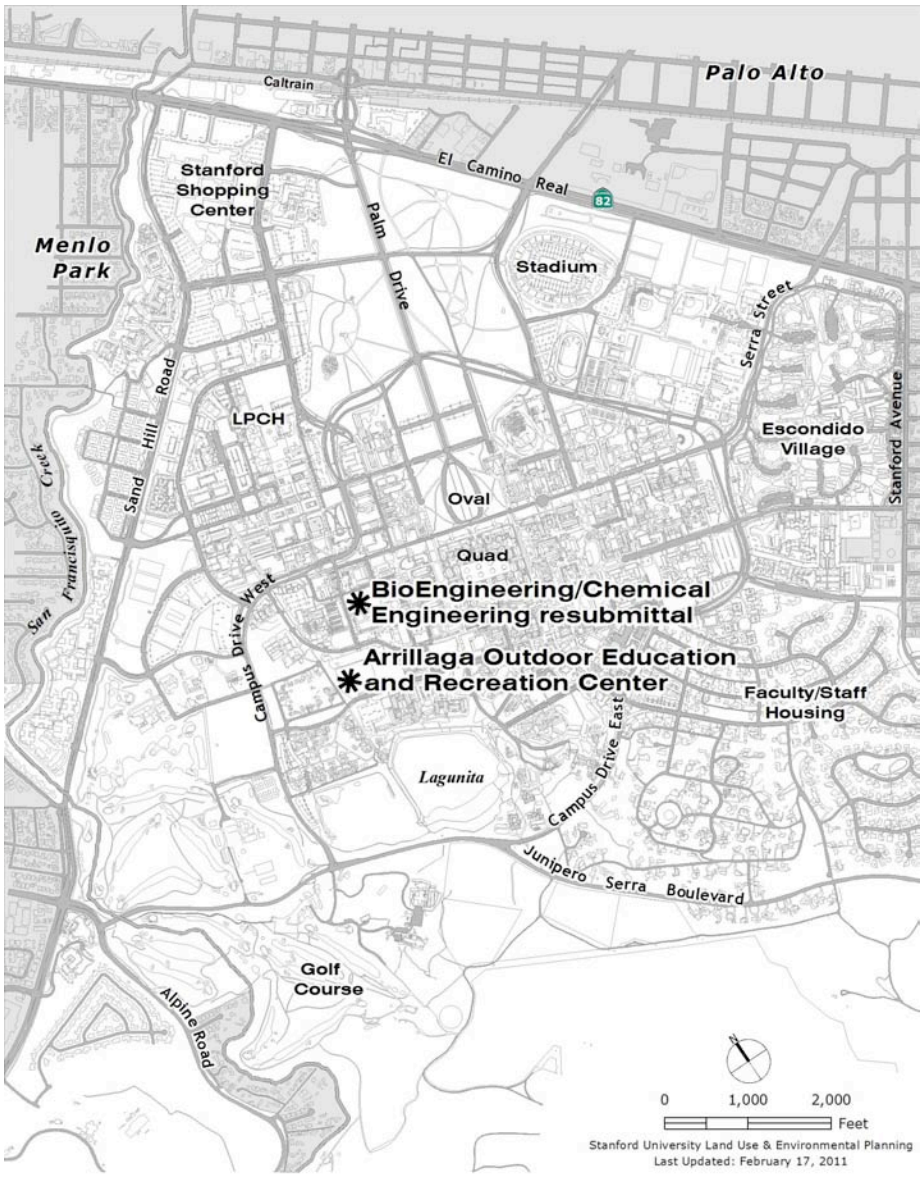

FIGURE 6. Location of Major AR11 Projects

TABLE 5
ANNUAL REPORT 11
DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS RECEIVING ASA OR OTHER APPROVAL

PC/ File #	Project Name	Development District	ASA gross sq. ft.	Demolition sq. ft.	Bldg. Permit sq. ft.	Development Status
Projects that affect GUP gsf						
9849	Mechanical Engineering Building	Campus Center	19,200		Not yet	On Hold
9757	Ginzton	Campus Center		(69,714)	(69,714)	Demolished
	Terman Engineering	Campus Center		(148,818)	(148,818)	Awaiting demolition permit
9773	Knight Management Center (formerly GSB)	DAPER & Administrative	360,000		331,093	Completed
	Serra Complex	DAPER & Administrative		(84,000)		Completed
	GSB South	Campus Center		(167,371)		Retained
	Kresge Auditorium	Campus Center		(13,042)		Completed
9996	Neukom Building	Campus Center	59,372		61,014	Completed
9963	Bing Concert Hall	Campus Center	89,000		78,350 + 7,185 =85,535	Under construction
9697	BioEngineering/ Chemical Engineering	Campus Center	153,159		Not yet	Awaiting permit
10177	Arrillaga Outdoor Education and Recreation Center	Lagunita	75,000		Not yet	Awaiting permit
Projects that affect Other gsf						
9658	Madera Grove Children's Center: Mulberry House	East Campus	7,895		8,218	Completed
5243	Welch Road Modulars surge	Campus Center	4,030		4,030	Completed
47440	GSB Modular removal	Campus Center		(3,840)	(3,840)	Completed
10028	Temporary Child Care relocation	Campus Center	Not yet			Awaiting approval
Housing						
9923	Olmsted Rd. Staff Rental Housing	East Campus	53,831		53,831	Completed
9792	Olmsted Terrace Faculty Homes	East Campus	103,127		103,127	Completed
10085	Arrillaga Family Dining Commons	East Campus	28,260		28,260	Under construction
10156	Bob Housing	Lagunita	N/A	N/A	N/A	Completed
10155	Casa Italia	Lagunita	N/A	N/A	N/A	Completed

TABLE 5
ANNUAL REPORT 11
DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS RECEIVING ASA OR OTHER APPROVAL

PC/ File #	Project Name	Development District	ASA gross sq. ft.	Demolition sq. ft.	Bldg. Permit sq. ft.	Development Status
1326	Storey House	Lagunita	N/A	N/A	N/A	Completed
Site Projects						
7352	Practice Golf Water Tank	Foothills	N/A	N/A	N/A	Completed
10023	Jordan Hall Cryovent	Campus Center	N/A	N/A	N/A	Completed
6939	Soccer Bleachers	DAPER & Administration	N/A	N/A	N/A	Under construction
1541	Bonair Siding Fuel Storage	DAPER & Administration	N/A	N/A	N/A	Awaiting permit
10182	Hoover Pavilion 60kV site work	Quarry	N/A	N/A	N/A	Under construction
6231	Terman Engineering Landscape	Campus Center	N/A	N/A	N/A	Awaiting permit
10209	Golf Course 15/16 fill site	Foothills	N/A	N/A	N/A	On hold
9771	Forsythe Hall Data Center Phase 3	Campus Center	N/A	N/A	N/A	Awaiting permit
8409	Cowell Cluster landscaping	East Campus	N/A	N/A	N/A	Awaiting approval
10194	RFID Traffic Transponders (31 Locations)	Various	N/A	N/A	N/A	Approved
9861	Thornton Annex	Campus Center	N/A	N/A	N/A	Completed
9024	Temporary COW for Medical Center	Quarry	N/A	N/A	N/A	Awaiting approval
8686	SAE Drainage improvements	Lagunita	N/A	N/A	N/A	Under construction

File No. 9697, Bio Engineering/Chemical Engineering

ASA Application Submitted:	03/03/11
ASA Approved:	05/12/11
Status as of 08/31/11:	Awaiting Building Permit
Project Description:	The project involves the construction of a 196,315 square foot Bio Engineering/Chemical Engineering Building, a three story building with two basements below grade. Estimated grading quantities are 68,000 cubic yards of cut and 690 cubic yards of fill. Interior spaces include the faculty, staff and administrative offices, conference rooms, classrooms and laboratory facilities. The Ginzton Laboratory building occupied the site of the proposed Bio Engineering/Chemical Engineering Building. This project is academic space; therefore the building space included in the project counts against the 2000 GUP building area cap.
Development District:	Campus Center
Type of Project:	Academic
	
Applicable GUP Conditions:	Stanford is currently in compliance with Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program requirements and GUP Conditions for this project. Detailed summaries of project-related conditions are maintained in County project files.

File No. 10177, Arrillaga Outdoor Education and Recreation Center

ASA Application Submitted:	02/26/10
ASA Approved:	05/13/10
Status as of 08/31/11:	Awaiting Building Permit
Project Description:	The project is the construction of a two-story, 75,000 gross square foot recreation center for basketball, weight training and fitness, rock climbing, and other recreational and wellness sports programs. The project is located East of Governor's Avenue on at the west end of Roble Field. The project includes a 50-meter swimming pool. The project will have a total excavation of approximately 33,845 cubic yards and fill of approximately 1,700 cubic yards, for a net export of 32,145 cubic yards. This project is academic space; therefore the building space included in the project counts against the 2000 GUP building area cap.
Development District:	Lagunita
Type of Project:	Academic

Applicable GUP Conditions:	Stanford is in compliance with Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program requirements and GUP Conditions for this project. Detailed summaries of project-related conditions are maintained in County project files.

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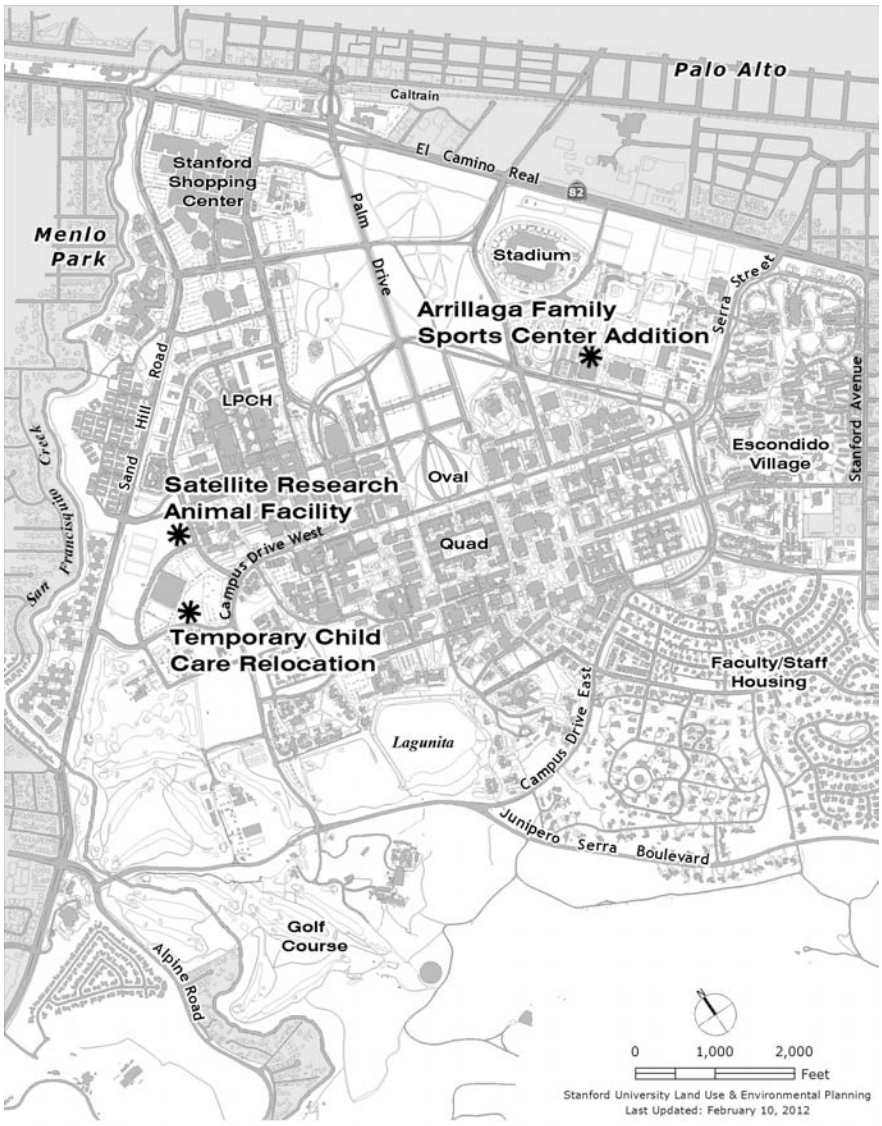


FIGURE 7. Location of Anticipated Projects

TABLE 6
ANTICIPATED PROJECTS FOR ANNUAL REPORT 11

Development District	Project	County File #	ASA Application Submitted	Anticipated ASA Square Footage	Anticipated Housing	Anticipated Parking
ASA Applications Submitted During AR 11, No Approval as of August 31, 2011						
Campus Center	Temporary Child Care relocation	10028	8/5/11	10,560	-	-
East Campus	Cowell Cluster landscaping	8409	8/25/11	-	-	-
ASA Applications Anticipated During AR 11 Reporting Period						
Campus Center	Satellite Research Animal Facility			21,180		
DAPER & Administration	Soccer/LAX practice field lighting			0		
DAPER & Administration	Arrillaga Family Sports Center Addition			28,500		
Campus Center	Anatomy demolition			(66,579)		
DAPER & Administration	Cagan soccer locker rooms			3,345		

Alternate Means Program, County Green Building Ordinance

Santa Clara County adopted a new Green Building Ordinance that became effective January 1, 2011. This ordinance requires new non-residential construction that is greater than 5,000 gsf to meet a LEED certified or equivalent rating, new construction that is greater than 25,000 gsf to meet a LEED Silver or equivalent rating, and water savings of 25% for new construction.

Stanford submitted an alternate means application requesting the following:

- Review and approval of equivalency to LEED requirements by County staff in lieu of the US Green Building Council.
- Pre-approval of credits that could be achieved on a campus-wide basis.
- The establishment of a "water bank", allowing water savings beyond 25% to be "banked" in lieu of individual building credits. This bank is then available for use on buildings that are not able to meet the 25% threshold.

The alternate means request was approved by Santa Clara County on October 13, 2011, which is beyond the reporting period. This approval will also be reported in Annual Report #12.

As a condition of the alternate means request, Santa Clara County has asked that Stanford provide an annual update on several of the campus-wide credits. This annual update will be provided in Appendix F of the GUP Annual Reports, beginning in this reporting period and continuing into the future.

Section VII. Other Information

References

- Santa Clara County 2000 Stanford Community Plan/General Use Permit Environmental Impact Report. Prepared by Parsons.
- Stanford University Community Plan. Adopted by Santa Clara County Board of Supervisors December 12, 2000.
- Stanford University General Use Permit. Approved December 12, 2000.

County of Santa Clara Report Project Team

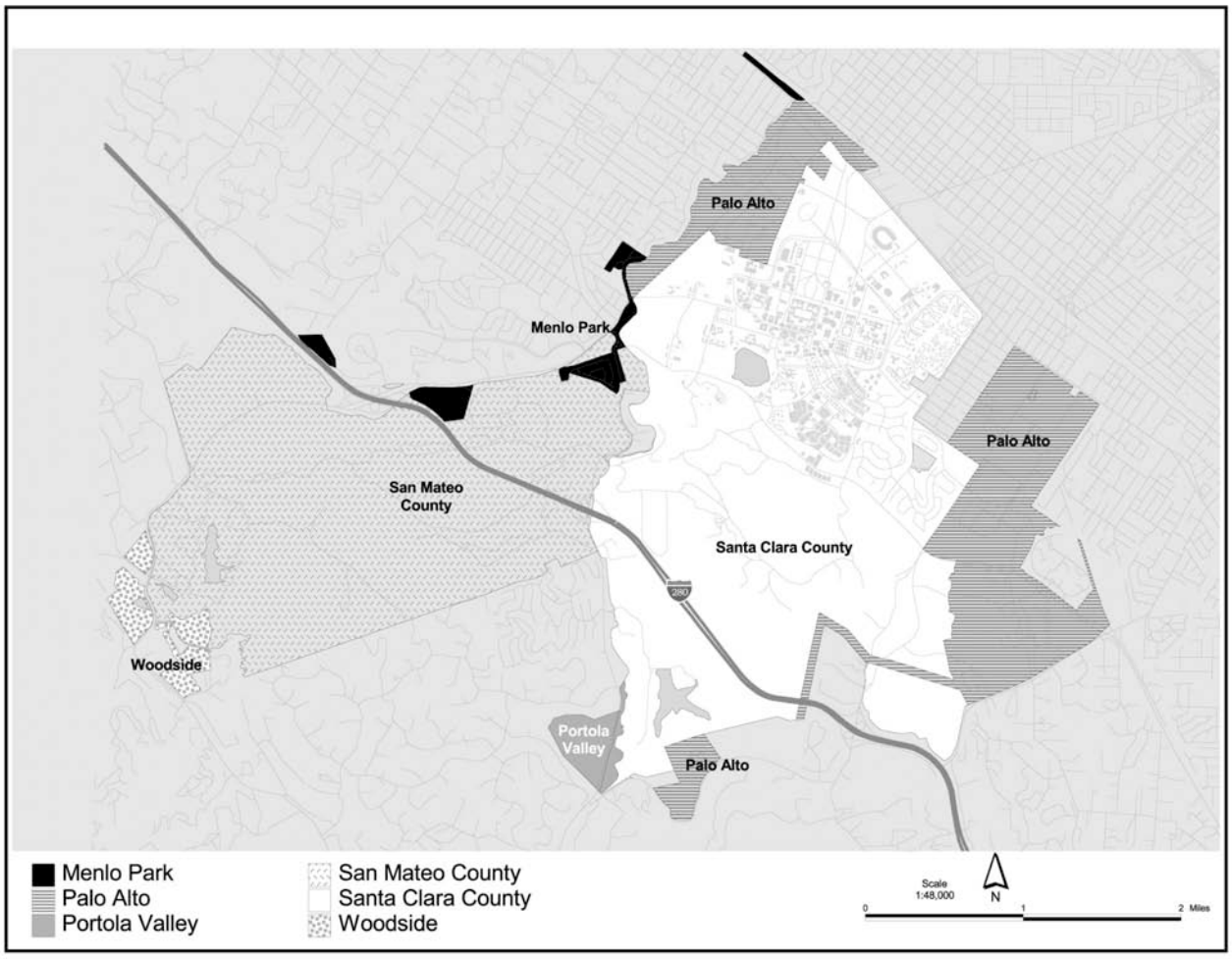
- Kavitha Kumar, Associate Planner (Project Manager: Stanford Environmental Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program), Planning Office
  (408) 299-5783/kavitha.kumar@pln.sccgov.org
- Gary Rudholm, Senior Planner, Planning Office
  (408) 299-5747/gary.rudholm@pln.sccgov.org

Stanford University Data Providers

- Charles Carter, Director, Land Use and Environmental Planning
- Catherine Palter, Associate Director, Land Use and Environmental Planning
- Maria Cacho, Senior Environmental Planner/Analyst
- Joe Ryan, GIS Specialist
- Karin Saray Moriarty, Media Specialist

Appendix A
Reference Maps

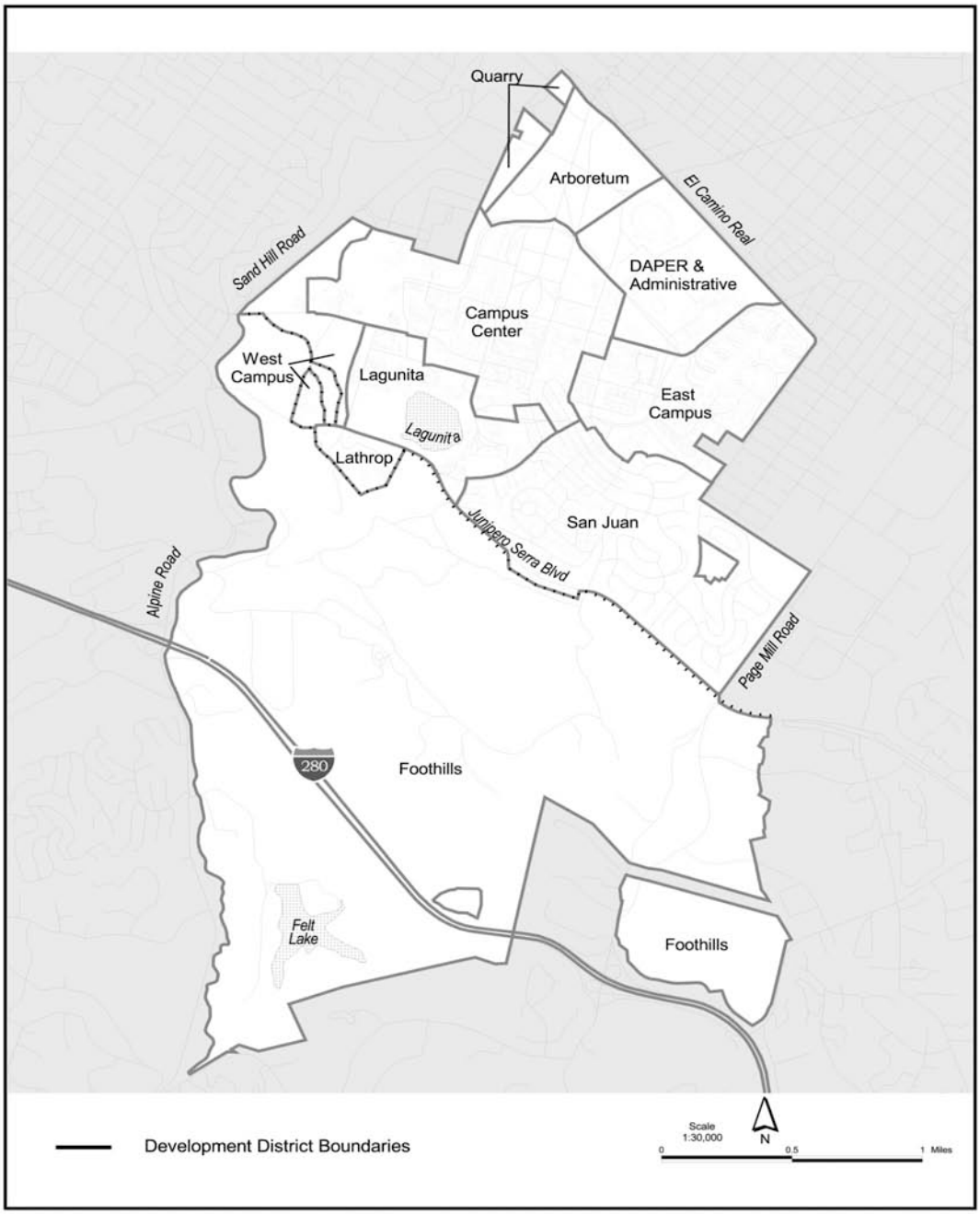
Appendix A
Reference Maps



Source: Stanford University General Use Permit, December 2000

MAP A-1
GOVERNMENTAL JURISDICTIONS ON STANFORD LANDS

Appendix A
Reference Maps

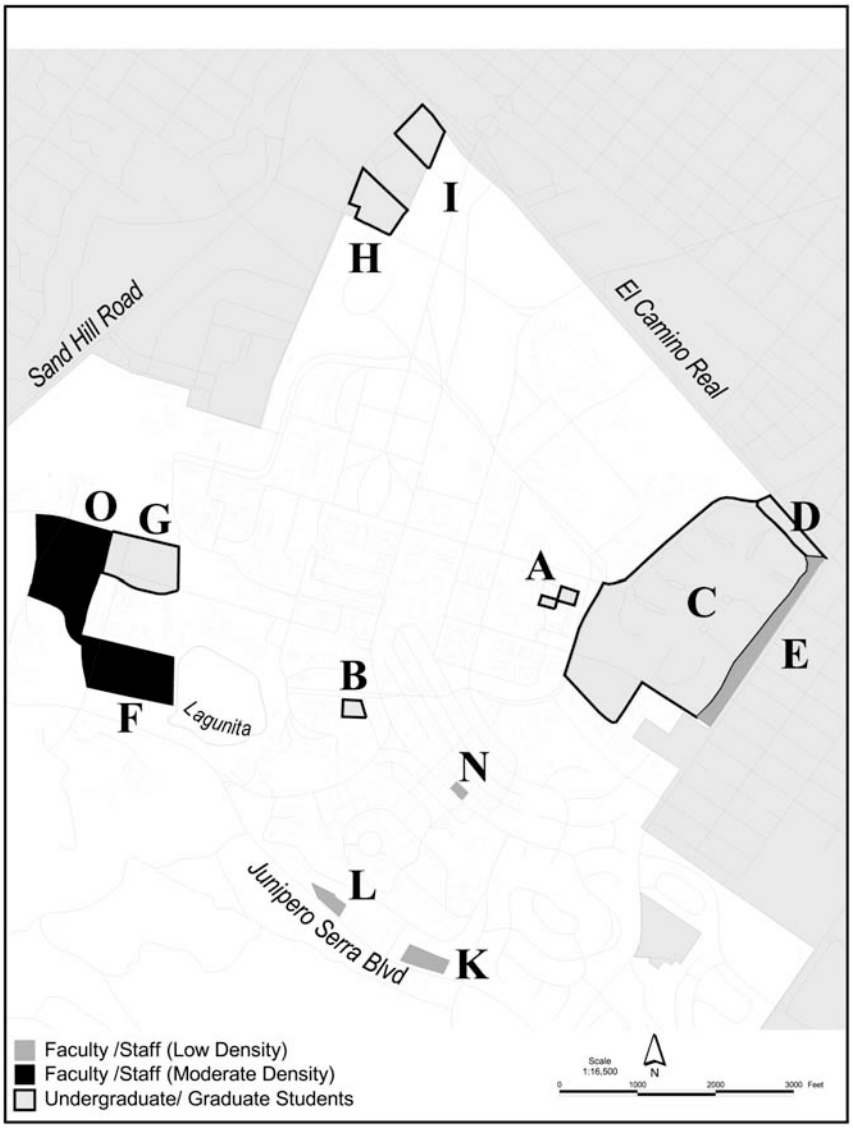


Source: Stanford University General Use Permit, December 2000

MAP A-2
STANFORD UNIVERSITY DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS

Appendix A
Reference Maps

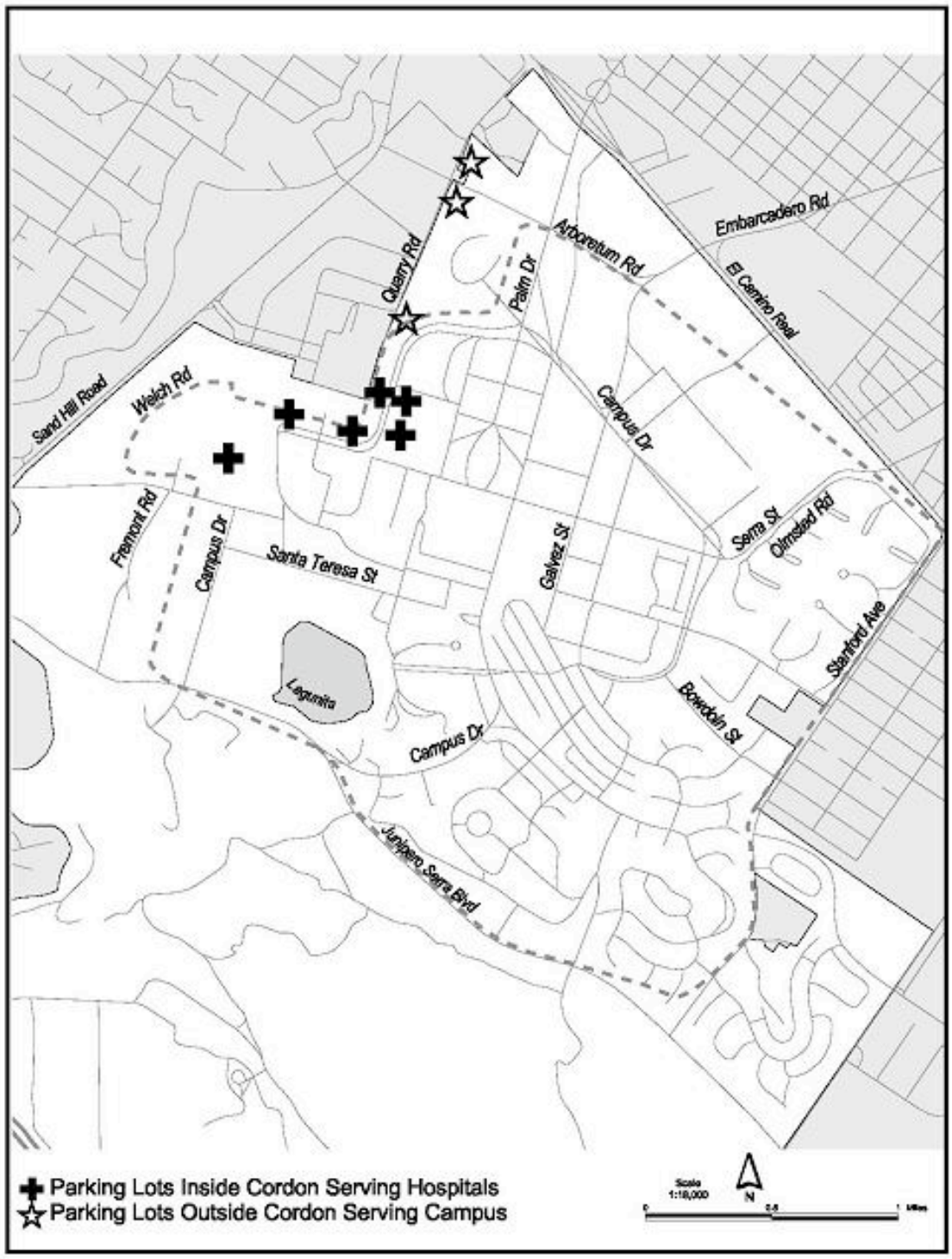
- ***A*** *Manzanita*
- ***B*** *Mayfield/Row*
- ***C*** *Escondido Village*
- ***D*** *Escondido Village*
- ***E*** *Escondido Village*
- ***F*** *Driving Range*
- ***G*** *Searsville Block*
- ***H*** *Quarry/Arboretum*
- ***I*** *Quarry/El Camino*
- ***K*** *Lower Frenchman's*
- ***L*** *Gerona*
- ***N*** *Mayfield*
- ***O*** *Stable Sites*



Source: Stanford University General Use Permit, December 2000

MAP A-3
POTENTIAL HOUSING SITES

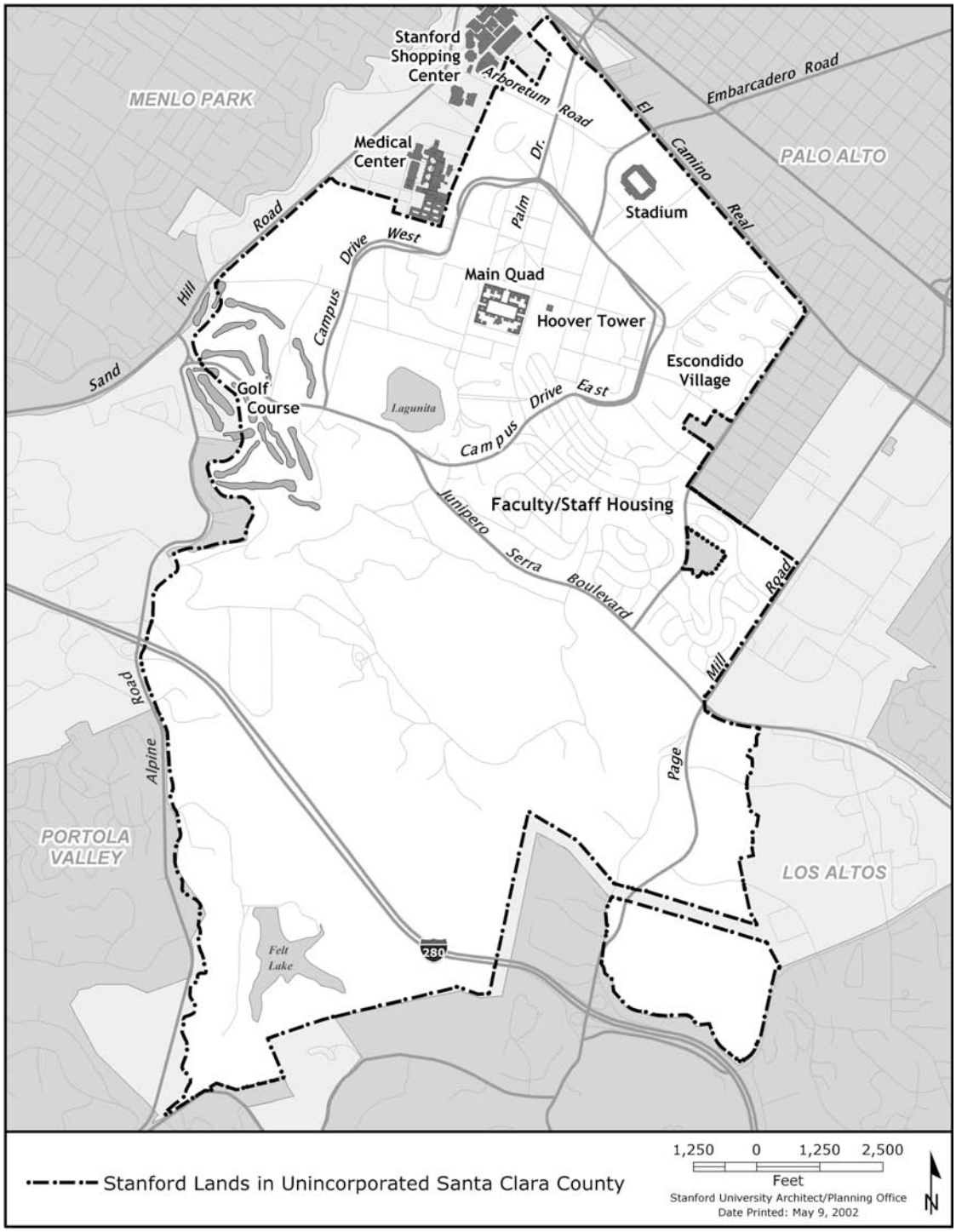
Appendix A
Reference Maps



Source: Stanford University General Use Permit, December 2000

MAP A-4
TRAFFIC MONITORING CORDON BOUNDARIES

Appendix A
Reference Maps



MAP A-5
GENERAL ORIENTATION MAP OF STANFORD UNIVERSITY
(UNINCORPORATED SANTA CLARA COUNTY)

Appendix B
GUP Conditions and Compliance Activities

Appendix B
GUP Conditions and Compliance Activities

GUP Condition		Stanford Compliance
A.	**Building Area**	
A.1.	GUP allowed construction on unincorporated Santa Clara County lands.	Illustrations and details are provided in Section IV of this report of all major projects that received ASA during the current reporting year. Projects are described in detail in the annual report for the period in which ASA was granted; however, academic and support building area is counted against the building area cap in the period during which the project received a building or grading permit. Table 1 in Section II of this annual report shows building area accounting during this reporting period relative to the "GUP building area cap." During this reporting period, 90 housing units received final framing inspection. As of August 31, 2011, the cumulative housing units are 1,448, as shown in Section II (Table 3). During the AR 11 reporting period, there was a net increase of 810 parking spaces. Changes that resulted from these projects are enumerated in Section II (Table 4).
A.2.	Building area allowed in addition to the GUP building area cap.	The remaining 1989 GUP approved square footage was consumed during the Annual Report 5 reporting period, per Condition A.2.a. The 2000 GUP (Condition A.2.c) allows Stanford University to install up to 50,000 sq. ft. as surge space during construction activities in the form of temporary trailers, which shall not be counted towards the GUP building area cap. During AR 11 a slight change to surge space occurred, as shown in Section II (Table 2).
A.3.	Construction that does not count toward the GUP building area cap.	The 2000 GUP (Condition A.3.a) allows up to 40,000 sq. ft. of additional building area for the purpose of new childcare or community centers. During AR 11, the Madera Grove Childcare Center – Mulberry Building was constructed, as shown in Section II (Table 2).
B.	**Framework**	
B.1.	Development under the GUP must be consistent with the Community Plan and General Plan.	Nineteen ASA/ASX projects were approved consistent with the policies in the Community Plan and the General Plan.
B.2.	Definition of a proposed building project.	No action required.
B.3.	Minimum time duration of GUP (modification possible, subject to County Ordinance).	No action required.
B.4.	Funding of work associated with conditions of GUP.	Stanford paid all costs associated with work conducted by the County Planning Office in relation

Appendix B
GUP Conditions and Compliance Activities

GUP Condition		Stanford Compliance
		to the GUP (staff time, consultant fees, and direct costs associated with report production and distribution) in a timely manner.
C.	**Monitoring, Reporting, and Implementation**	
C.1.	Preparation of an Annual Report that summarizes Stanford's development over the preceding year, upcoming development, and compliance with GUP conditions.	This Annual Report fulfills Condition C.1. for the reporting period of September 1, 2010 to August 31, 2011.
C.2.a.	County of Santa Clara Planning Office has the responsibility of preparing the Annual Report.	The County Planning Office staff prepared and distributed this eleventh Annual Report pursuant to the 2000 GUP.
C.2.b.	Funding for Annual Report by Stanford.	Stanford provided funding to the Santa Clara County Planning Office for all aspects of this Annual Report in a timely manner.
C.2.c	Stanford to submit information related to Annual Report.	Stanford provided required information for this Annual Report in a timely manner.
C.2.d.	Annual Report presentation to the Community Resource Group (CRG).	The Draft Annual Report 11 was presented to the CRG on April 19, 2012.
C.2.e.	Presentation of the Annual Report to the Planning Commission in June of each year.	This Annual Report 11 is scheduled for presentation to the Planning Commission at the July 12, 2012 public hearing.
C.2.f.	Time period and content of the Annual Report.	This Annual Report documents Stanford's development activity and compliance with 2000 GUP conditions, and any specific conditions, associated with building projects proposed between September 1, 2010 and August 31, 2011.
C.3.	Funding of work associated with implementing tasks identified in the CP and GUP.	Stanford paid all costs associated with work conducted by the County Planning Office in relation to the CP and GUP during this reporting period (including staff time and consultant fees) in a timely manner.
D.	**Permitting and Environmental Review**	
D.1.	Review of proposed building projects and issuance of all necessary permits and approvals in accordance with County requirements.	Nineteen projects received ASA/ASX during the reporting period, as described in Section II and detailed in Section IV of this Annual Report. No projects required design review, one project received subdivision approval.
D.2.	Compliance with adopted GUP conditions and adopted mitigation measures within the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP).	During this reporting period, Stanford submitted 19 ASA/ASX applications for projects proposed under the 2000 GUP. All approved projects were in compliance with GUP conditions. For additional details, see Section II of this annual report. The Special Conservation Area Plan (Condition K.7) was submitted by Stanford in 2001, but has not been accepted by the County. The County is waiting for the Stanford HCP to be approved and adopted before

GUP Condition		Stanford Compliance
		directing Stanford with specific requirements for modification and re-submittal.
D.3.	Compliance with CEQA requirements.	All projects that received ASA/ASX approval also received adequate CEQA review and clearance during the reporting period as specified in this GUP condition. (See also GUP Conditions D.4 and I.2).
D.4.	Determination of appropriate level of environmental assessment.	Relevant measures identified in the EIR, and incorporated into the GUP, have been incorporated into the conditions of approval for each project. Additional project conditions of approval were included where necessary.
D.5.	Project specific environmental assessment.	No environmental assessments were required for any other projects in the reporting period.
D.6.	Impact areas to be considered in environmental assessment.	Not applicable.
E.	**Academic Building Area**	
E.1.	Distribution of 2,035,000 square feet of academic and academic support facilities distributed among ten development districts.	During the reporting period, academic/academic support facilities were approved for the Campus Center District. (see Section IV Project Summaries for details).
E.2.	Deviation from the proposed distribution of academic development.	During the reporting period, there was a 75,000 gsf redistribution from Campus Center to Lagunita to allow the Arrillaga Outdoor Education and Recreation Center to proceed.
E.3.	Maximum allowable development in the Lathrop District shall be 20,000 square feet.	No development was proposed for the Lathrop District during the reporting period.
E.4.	No academic development allowed in the Arboretum District.	No academic development was proposed for the Arboretum District.
E.5.	Complete and submit a Sustainable Development Study (prior to cumulative development total of more than 1,000,000 net square feet).	The Sustainable Development Study (SDS) was approved by the Board of Supervisors on April 7, 2009. More detail on the SDS process was provided in AR 9. Appendix E provides an Annual Report of Stanford's sustainable activities. Stanford is in compliance with GUP Condition E.5.
F.	**Housing**	
F.1.	Type and distribution of the 3,018 housing units allowed under the GUP.	The Quillen Dorm Phase 2 remodeling project adding 90 student units was completed. To date, 1,448 housing units have been built or framed.
F.2.	Other allowed housing sites.	During AR 11 reporting period, no housing projects were proposed on sites other than those designated on Map 3, Appendix A.
F.3.	Allowable variation of housing development.	See compliance with GUP Condition F.2 above, and F.4 below.

Appendix B
GUP Conditions and Compliance Activities

GUP Condition		Stanford Compliance
F.4.	Deviation from estimated housing distribution.	No projects proposed during the reporting period deviated from the GUP distribution of housing.
F.5.	No housing may be constructed in the Foothills, Lathrop, or Arboretum districts.	No housing projects were proposed for any of these districts during the reporting period.
F.6.	Compliance with affordable housing requirement.	Stanford has complied with the affordable housing requirement. Stanford pays the in-lieu fee for applicable projects prior to occupancy. Stanford University has complied with County requests for in-lieu. As of May 2011, the affordable housing fees are assessed at the rate of $17.97 per square foot of net new academic or academic support space approved under the building permit. Stanford has made affordable housing fee payments to date (as of August 31, 2011) totaling $15,313,731.
F.7.	Allowance for additional housing beyond 3,018 units.	No additional housing was proposed.
F.8.	Housing linkage requirements.	The GUP requires 1,210 housing units to be provided as part of a housing "linkage" to Stanford development of 1,000,000 cumulative sq. ft. of academic square footage. Stanford has constructed a total of 1,448 housing units, which complies with the housing linkage requirement.
F.9.	For purposes of the linkage requirement, the County will consider Stanford to have met housing compliance at the time of framing inspection.	The County has and continues to use the framing inspection for determination of the housing linkage requirement.
F.10.	Petition for modification of the housing linkage requirements.	Stanford made no petition for modification of the housing linkage requirement.
F.11.	Adoption of new zoning designations for Campus Residential – Low Density and Campus Residential – Medium Density.	Completed during Annual Report 1 reporting period.
F.12.	Allowed suspension of the housing linkage requirement.	There was no suspension of the housing linkage requirement.
G.	**Transportation**	
G.1.	Intersection modifications.	Completed during Annual Report 1 reporting period.
G.2.	Continued compliance with 1989 GUP transportation requirements.	Stanford continues to offer and further expand the following programs that were in effect during the 1989 GUP: Marguerite shuttle system, carpool incentives, vanpool services, bicycle and pedestrian services, alternative transportation promotional activities, and staff support of alternative transportation programs. Several program changes were made in previous years, which have helped encourage the use of alternative transportation as a means of arriving and departing the campus, and are described fully in

GUP Condition	Stanford Compliance
	AR 9. In 2010-11, the Zipcar program expanded to 39 cars. Self-serve bike repair stands were installed at two additional locations on campus. New bike lockers and bike rack spaces were added around campus. A new indoor bike storage cage was placed into service with the opening of Parking Structure 7. The P&TS website was expanded to include new information related to bike commuting, bike safety, and alternative transportation options. The Marguerite shuttle system was redesigned, improving service during peak commute times. Shuttle map tubes were installed at all 170+ shuttle stops in the Marguerite system, with the incorporation of Near Field Communication and QR features to provide customer access to real time information via a smart phone. Sprinter vans were incorporated into Marguerite routes with smaller ridership to improve fuel economy. The three campus electric vehicle charging stations were upgraded to meet the charging requirements of the new generation of EVs. Stanford received the only Platinum level recognition of a university from the League of American Bicyclists for the outstanding bicycle friendly environment it has created.
G.3. Mitigation of transportation impacts from additional development and population growth.	The County hired an independent consultant, AECOM Engineering, to complete traffic studies. See Appendix D of this document for a summary of results.
G.4. No net new commute trips.	Year 10 cordon counts were conducted in Spring 2011 and completed in Fall 2011. The average AM trip count was 3,081 and the average PM trip count was 3,743. These peak hour counts were less than the trip limits established by the 2001 baseline counts with a 90% confidence level and 1% trigger once the trop credits were considered. Therefore, Stanford complied with GUP Condition G.6.
G.5. Traffic counts cost.	Stanford submitted all requested funds in a timely manner.
G.6. Baseline count established prior to construction of first new non-residential structure or by an alternative methodology determined to be more accurate.	Baseline cordon counts were completed during AR 1 and 2 reporting periods.
G.7. Traffic counts and determination of traffic volume.	The traffic counts were conducted in Spring 2011 and completed in Fall 2011 by the County's traffic consultant, AECOM Engineering. As described in Appendix D of this report, the results of the 2011 counts were analyzed against the baseline counts previously collected, and were determined not to

GUP Condition		Stanford Compliance
		exceed the traffic limits threshold for the AM and PM peak hour traffic.
G.8.	Off-campus trip reduction.	During AR 11, Stanford received 203 trip credits for off-campus trip reduction.
G.9.	Monitor cordon count volumes.	A summary report of traffic monitoring is provided as Appendix D to this annual report.
G.10.	Neighborhood traffic studies.	No additional neighborhood traffic study requests have been received by the County Planning Office.
G.11.	Project-specific traffic studies.	No project-specific traffic studies were prepared during the reporting period.
G.12.	Construction traffic management plan.	Stanford informed both its Public Safety Office and the University Fire Marshall's Office about site work and schedules for all construction projects that could affect emergency access. The University Fire Marshall's Office has regular coordination meetings with the Palo Alto Fire Department, where they update the Department on any emergency route changes. In addition, Stanford requires, through contract with the general contractors, that emergency vehicle access is always kept available through work areas. The Stanford Contracts office provides a general "Stanford Area truck routes map" to all general contractors and all the associated sub-contractors for the project at the time of contract release. The map also includes pedestrian zones, weight limits, service vehicle parking areas, and loading areas. In addition, Stanford provides copies of the map to contractors that come into the Parking and Transportation office to purchase Service Vehicle permits. This map and others are available on the web at http://transportation.stanford.edu/. The County and Stanford continue to work towards consistent inclusion of a traffic management plan as part of the construction plan set available on site.
G.13.	Special event traffic management plan.	Compliance with this requirement was achieved during the AR 3 reporting period.
G.14.	Junipero Serra Boulevard/ Stanford Avenue traffic group.	The full JSB/Stanford Avenue Multi-Jurisdictional Group did not meet during the reporting period; however, an ad hoc working group including Stanford, the SCRL and County Roads and Airports (CR&A) met on several occasions regarding the JSB traffic calming project. In June 2010, County Supervisor Liz Kniss announced that the County Board of Supervisors had approved $1.5M in funding to complete the project. CR&A awarded a design contract in March 2011. Construction documents (30% stage) were issued in August 2011. A draft

GUP Condition		Stanford Compliance
		Initial Study was issued for administrative review in November 2011. A final CEQA document is expected in March 2012. CR&A anticipates completing a construction contract in spring of 2012.
H.	**Parking**	
H.1.	Net additional parking spaces shall not exceed 2,300 spaces, with the exception of parking provided for any housing in excess of 3,018 units.	During the reporting period, changes in parking resulted in a net increase of 801 parking spaces on the campus for a total cumulative decrease since September 1, 2000 of 777 spaces. Changes in parking occurred in the Lagunita, Campus Center, Arboretum, DAPER & Administrative, East Campus, Quarry, and San Juan Development Districts. See Section II, Table 4, and Appendix C-3 for details.
H.2.	Residential Parking Permit Program.	Stanford paid the City of Palo Alto $100,000 towards the development of a Residential Parking Permit Program. Stanford is in compliance with Condition H.2. The City of Palo Alto conducted a College Terrace Parking Permit Program experiment in 2008 and 2009 and subsequently adopted a permanent program in late 2009. The program includes continued monitoring of the parking patterns in the neighborhood.
I.	**Parks and Recreation Facilities**	
I.1.	Improve parks in the San Juan faculty/staff residential area.	On April 8, 2004 ASA meeting, the ASA Committee accepted the *Stanford University Program for the Replacement of Recreational Facilities in the San Juan District*. Stanford has complied with the requirement to submit the plan, and future compliance will be required through implementation of the plan, if triggered by infill development.

GUP Condition	Stanford Compliance
I.2.a. In consultation with the County Parks and Recreation Department, identify and complete Trail Easements within one year of GUP approval.	Stanford entered into an agreement with the County on January 3, 2006, to construct the S1 trail in Santa Clara County and to make offers to Los Altos Hills for the funding of a trail extension through that town and to the Town of Portola Valley and San Mateo County for improvements to the C1/E12 Alpine Trail. Stanford submitted plans for a construction permit for the S1 trail in compliance with the term of the agreement reached with the County. On June 9, 2006, Committee for Green Foothills filed a lawsuit. Stanford began construction of the S1 trail on June 21, 2006 and halted on July 7, 2006. Stanford did not proceed with the construction of the S1 trail while the lawsuit was pending. The lawsuit was settled in December 2009 with a decision in favor of the County and Stanford. Construction on the off-road portions of the S1, Matadero Trail for SCC Parks resumed in May 2010 and was completed in May 2011. Santa Clara County accepted the trail easement and the trail opened on May 20, 2011. Permits were issued for construction and striping of the Deer Creek bike lanes in Sept 2011. Construction was completed by October 15, 2011. Final sign-off and inspection from County Roads and Airport and City of Palo Alto Public works will occur in 2012 and will be reported in AR 12. Stanford worked with the Town of Los Altos Hills to fund improvement to the existing C2 trail and provide linkage from the terminus of the Matadero trail to the Palo Alto Arastradero Preserve. In April 2011, the Town Council directed staff to work with Stanford to develop design recommendations for the C-2 trail. Through the spring and summer, Stanford's design team worked with staff to develop and refine plans. In July 2011, staff forwarded a design recommendation to the Council which directed staff to review the recommendations with the pathways committee. Through the fall and winter 2011-12, plans were further refined through interaction with Town staff and Pathways Committee. Final Council approval of trail plans and a mitigated negative declaration is anticipated in late winter 2012. Stanford's proposal for the design and funding of the C1/E12 Alpine Trial improvements was accepted by the Town of Portola Valley in 2009. Environmental review, selection of contractor and securing of permits has been completed. Construction of the Portola Valley segment of C1 commenced in June 2011. Final inspection and opening of the trail occurred in November 2011. Some Town-sponsored landscape restoration will occur through winter 2011-12 and a "grand opening" is scheduled for spring

GUP Condition		Stanford Compliance
		2012. San Mateo County twice rejected an offer to improve the C1/E12 Alpine Trail. In July 2011, County Planning staff forwarded a recommendation to the Board of Supervisors to authorize staff to begin planning and negotiation with Stanford. The Board directed staff to conduct an outreach program to gain community input on the matter. Outreach occurred in September and October 2011. On November 1, 2011, staff recommended to the Board that the feasibility of trail options be studied. On December 13, 2011, the Board rejected staff recommendations and issued a final rejection of Stanford's offer to fund trail improvements. Under the 2006 Trails Agreement, Stanford will provide the estimated money to construct the remainder of the C1 Trail to Santa Clara County to complete compliance with Condition I.2, which will be reported in AR 12.
I.2.b.	Work with County Parks and Recreation Department to identify responsibilities for trail construction, management and maintenance.	Identification of trail construction, management, and maintenance responsibilities had begun previously, based on Stanford's 2001 proposal (see Condition I.2.a above and "Overview of Monitoring Activities"). A trail management plan for S1 was accepted by Santa Clara County, along with the easement, in May 2011.
J.	**California Tiger Salamander (CTS)**	
J.1.	Habitat protection easements for protection of the CTS.	No habitat protection easements were established.
J.2.	Specifics of habitat protection easements.	No habitat protection easements were established.
J.3.	Creation of breeding ponds for CTS prior to issuance of a building permit for a proposed building project on occupied CTS habitat.	No development was proposed within 500 meters of Lake Lagunita that would remove occupied habitat.
J.4.	CTS monitoring.	The County contracts with an independent consulting firm, Environmental Science Associates, to perform CTS monitoring as needed.
J.5.	Project specific measures in CTS Management Zone.	None of the projects approved during the reporting period affected CTS habitat.
J.6.	Operational measures required within the CTS Management Zone.	Stanford implemented the required operational measures within the CTS Management Zone.
J.7.	Continued compliance with 1998 CTS Management Agreement.	Stanford continued to comply with the 1998 CTS Management Agreement.
J.8.	CTS passage ways across Junipero Serra Boulevard.	Construction of three CTS tunnels across Junipero Serra Boulevard was completed in November 2003, prior to the GUP deadline of December 11, 2003.

GUP Condition		Stanford Compliance
J.9.	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service permit prior to construction on occupied CTS habitat if CTS is listed as threatened or endangered.	On August 4, 2004, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service listed the CTS as threatened in its entire range. Therefore, compliance with the Endangered Species Act is required. Stanford initiated preparation of a Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) and scoping for the HCP Environment Impact Statement was conducted in Fall 2006. Stanford submitted applications to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and NOAA Fisheries for Incidental Take Permits, supported by the Draft HCP, in April 2008. In April 2010, the draft Stanford University Habitat Conservation Plan and Draft Environmental Impact Statement were released for public review by the federal agencies. Santa Clara County submitted a comment letter on August 30, 2010 requesting certain changes to the HCP, and indicating that "[t]he County believes incorporating the changes listed in Attachment A would improve the HCP and would assure the HCP satisfies the GUP condition #J.9." The requested changes will be incorporated into the Final HCP, which is expected to be completed in Spring 2012.
K.	**Biological Resources**	
K.1.	Special-status plant surveys.	The County hired Environmental Science Associates to complete a special status plant survey for one project site located within modified oak woodland habitat during the reporting period. The results showed negative findings for rare plants on the site. This project complied with the special-status plant survey condition.
K.2.	Preconstruction surveys for breeding raptors and migratory birds.	The County hired Environmental Science Associates to complete two surveys for breeding raptors and migratory birds potentially affected by Stanford projects.
K.3.	Oak woodland habitat – create or restore at a 1.5:1 ratio for proposed building projects located in oak woodland area.	No projects were proposed within oak woodland habitat, as mapped in the 2000 EIR, during this reporting period.
K.4.	Tree preservation for proposed building projects affected by protected trees.	One project, Golf Course Hole15/16 approved during this period will affect trees protected by the Stanford Community Plan policies and project specific Conditions of approval. Affected trees have been or will be relocated or replaced in accordance with the Stanford Community Plan Policy SCP-RC (i)7 and other County requirements. Stanford proposed appropriate mitigation for the loss of oak trees greater than 12 inches diameter at breast height (dbh) in the ASA applications for this project.

GUP Condition		Stanford Compliance
K.5.	Stanford to hire biological consultant to prepare wetlands description.	Compliance with this requirement was achieved during the AR 3 reporting period. Future wetland delineations may be required in compliance with Army Corps of Engineers guidelines.
K.6.	Updates to CA Natural Diversity Database.	Stanford submitted CNDDB sheets to the County for California tiger salamander (three seasons of data) and California red-legged frog (four years of data) in May 2003. No additional findings have been submitted.
K.7.	Special conservation area plan.	Stanford submitted a "Conservation Program and Management Guidelines for the Special Conservation Areas" to the County on December 11, 2001. The County Planning Office staff is waiting for the adoption of the Stanford HCP to direct Stanford with specific requirements for modification and re-submittal.
L.	**Visual Resources**	
L.1.	Streetscape design for El Camino Real prior to or in connection with submitting an application for development along El Camino Real.	During AR 8, Stanford completed and submitted a draft *Plan For The El Camino Real Frontage,* which was approved by the County of Santa Clara Architectural and Site Approval Committee on April 10, 2008. Stanford is in compliance with Condition L.1.
L.2.	Minimum 25-foot building setback from Stanford Avenue.	No building projects were proposed on Stanford Avenue during the reporting period.
L.3.	Lighting plan for development projects that include exterior light sources.	Project-specific lighting plans were submitted with ASA applications during the reporting period.
L.4.	Development locations in the Lathrop Development District.	No development was proposed in the Lathrop District.
M.	**Hazardous Materials**	
M.1.	Hazardous materials information/Risk Management Plan for each proposed building project.	Hazardous materials information was provided in the ASA applications for all projects proposed or approved during the reporting period. No projects were proposed or approved during the reporting period that triggers the California Accidental Release Prevention (CAL-ARP) law.
M.2.	Maintenance of programs for storage, handling, and disposal of hazardous materials.	University Dept. of Environmental, Health and Safety (EH&S) continues to provide key resources in the planning, development, and implementation of effective environmental and health and safety training programs. Where appropriate and possible, EH&S provides in-house training programs that enable University managers and supervisors to deliver health and safety training directly to their staff. Schools, Departments and Principal Investigators provide other levels of training throughout the University. During this reporting period, EH&S maintained a

GUP Condition	Stanford Compliance
	training catalog that included 61 course offerings. Stanford staff, faculty, and students through both on-line and classroom sessions completed a total of 22,811 trainings. Stanford also extends its training efforts by providing training and information resources on the World Wide Web at http://ehs.stanford.edu. Surveys of campus and medical center labs, shops and studios are conducted on a routine basis to provide compliance assistance regarding hazardous materials, hazardous waste, fire safety, biological safety and chemical safety requirements. Personnel conducting the surveys often work one-on-one with personnel in labs, shops and studios to help them understand pertinent compliance requirements. Hazardous Materials Management Plans for existing buildings storing hazardous materials were updated and submitted to the Santa Clara County Environmental Health Hazardous Materials Compliance Division. To facilitate hazardous materials tracking and reporting, Stanford has implemented an on-line chemical inventory database system whereby authenticated chemical users may maintain their hazardous materials inventories, supporting timely and accurate submission of required regulatory reports. The University Committee on Health and Safety met regularly during the reporting period, including holding one public meeting. The committee membership includes a member from the public as well as faculty, staff and students. Issues considered by the committee included environmental, health and safety activities, and initiatives conducted at the SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory. The EH&S Department reviews each set of plans for new structures and those for renovation and/or remodeling of existing structures to help ensure that the risks associated with activities conducted in Stanford's buildings are addressed, and that all facilities projects are undertaken in compliance with applicable environmental and health and safety laws, codes, and regulations. EH&S also conducts Environmental and/or Human Health Risk Assessments for new projects as required by the Bay Area Air Quality Management District and as appropriate as part of the building planning process. EH&S personnel specifically responsible for handling hazardous wastes and for emergency response are trained by certified independent professionals and by professional EH&S staff in

GUP Condition		Stanford Compliance
		accordance with all applicable regulations. The operational waste personnel are augmented and assisted by professional environmental engineers, chemists, and environmental managers. As a part of waste minimization activities, EH&S operates a Surplus Chemical redistribution program. In FY 2010, EH&S redistributed 64 unneeded chemical containers from laboratory inventories to other campus users.
N.	**Geology and Hydrology**	
N.1.	Compliance with all requirements of the Uniform Building Code, County Geologist, County Building Inspection Office, Stock Farm Monocline Agreement, and others defined under the GUP in regard to reduction of seismic risk.	Stanford is in compliance with Condition N.1 requirements. These are reviewed through the ASA applications submitted and building and grading permits issued during the reporting period. See Section II of this report for project details.
N.2.	Hydrology and drainage study.	The Storm Water Detention Master Plan for the Matadero Creek watershed was submitted by Stanford and accepted by the County. Stanford is responsible for implementing phased measures consistent with the plan prior to development of new impervious cover within the watershed. Regarding storm drainage and flood control, Stanford and the County reached agreement on the approach and engineering design criteria for detention provisions to avoid increases in peak runoff flow rate from the campus in the San Francisquito Creek watershed. Stanford continued with implementation of its storm drainage master plan for both detention and protection of campus facilities, engineering the remaining barriers to divert overland flows away from structures to streets and malls, and Phase 1 of the West Campus detention basins. With these improvements and the detention basins constructed previously in the Matadero watershed, Stanford has mitigated anticipated runoff from a substantial portion of its future development under the 2000 GUP in compliance with Conditions N.2 and N.3.

GUP Condition		Stanford Compliance
N.3.	Storm water management facilities designed to only store storm water runoff temporarily and not create extended ponding.	The Serra/El Camino Real (ECR) and the West Campus Storm Water Detention Facilities projects are designed to accommodate increases in the 10-year and 100-year storm runoff associated with 2000 GUP development in the Matadero and San Francisquito Creek watersheds respectively. These projects are designed to drain within a couple of days, thereby avoiding extended ponding. An initial phase of this plan was implemented when the Stock Farm/Sand Hill Road Detention Basins were completed during the AR 4 reporting period.
N.4.	Groundwater recharge study in conjunction with projects located in unconfined zone.	Stanford has prepared and submitted a draft campus-wide groundwater recharge plan that describes the groundwater recharge mitigation approach approved by the Santa Clara Valley Water District and the County. This plan accounts for water from Stanford's Lake Water system that is directed to Lagunita (where it percolates) in an amount that exceeds the cumulative groundwater recharge lost from projects built in the unconfined zone.
N.5.	Review and approval for storm water/ groundwater recharge facilities.	The ASA and grading or building permit-approved projects during the 11th annual reporting period are anticipated to result in new impervious surface area in the Matadero Creek and San Francisquito Creek watersheds. The cumulative increase of impervious surfaces on campus has been mitigated by the Serra/ECR detention basins and West Campus detention basins Phase I, to avoid impacts with respect to reduced groundwater recharge. Stanford and the County will track whether the cumulative increase in impervious surface is less than the amount that can be mitigated by the constructed basins.
N.6.	Notice of Intent to State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) prepared each year for anticipated projects.	Stanford submitted a Notice of Intent (NOI) to join the State of California General Storm Water Construction Permit on June 29, 2001. Stanford received acceptance on July 10, 2001. An updated NOI was submitted to the State Water Resource Control Board as well as to the San Francisco Regional Water Quality Control Board in accordance with the NPDES General Permit on July 16, 2009. On September 2, 2009 the State Water Resources Control Board adopted a new construction permit for all construction projects over 1 acre. Due to reporting and sampling requirements listed in the new State permit, Stanford has been applying for permit coverage on a project-by-project basis for all new construction over 1 acre. All projects listed below were either terminated or started from the period September 2, 2010 through August 31, 2011 and can be viewed via the State Board's SMART system

GUP Condition		Stanford Compliance
		located at http://smarts.waterboards.ca.gov/smarts/faces/SwSmartsLogin.jsp. Projects terminated from September 1, 2010 – August 31, 2011 • Neukom Building, WDID# 2 41C355607 • Knight/Olmsted Terrace, WDID #2 43C316041 Projects started/continuing from September 1, 2010 – August 31, 2011 • Bing Concert Hall, WDID # 2 41C357599 • Arrillaga Family Dining Commons, WDID # 2 41C358332 • Arrillaga Outdoor Education and Recreation Center, WDID # 2 41C361684 • Bio E/Chem E, WDID #2 41C360696 • Terman Demolition, WDID #2 43C361889 •
N.7.	Monitor effectiveness of storm water pollution prevention best management practices; monitor at construction sites before and during storm events occurring during construction period.	Each construction site under the 2000 GUP is permitted through the General Permit for Discharges of Storm Water Runoff Associated with Construction Activity. The information submitted as part of the permit will be updated yearly to reflect the current construction projects. In accordance with that permit, the sites are required to have a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). Each SWPPP outlines the Best Management Practices for preventing storm water pollution on that specific site. To ensure that the BMPs are working and in place, each construction project is required to monitor the construction site and BMPs before, during, and after rain events or weekly, whichever is more frequent. The project is required to maintain inspection logs on site, documenting the monitoring program. Stanford storm water staff visits the sites at least once per month to ensure compliance with BMPs and monitoring. In addition, Stanford is required to send an Annual Compliance Status Report to the State Water Resources Control Board, certifying compliance with the provisions of the General Permit for Discharges of Storm Water Runoff Associated with Construction Activity, including BMPs and monitoring.
N.8.	Surveys to determine presence and location of wells prior to issuance of any building permit or grading permit.	Stanford performed surveys to identify existing wells on building sites with ASA applications as required.
N.9.	Permit from Santa Clara Valley Water District for any proposed construction,	In 2007, SCVWD adopted an approach to defer to local permitting agencies for work conducted in

GUP Condition		Stanford Compliance
	demolition, grading, landscaping within 50-feet of the top of the bank.	creeks, and no longer require SCVWD permits.
N.10	No new land use or practices within the unconfined zone that could pose a threat to the groundwater quality or supply.	In 2009, Stanford mailed an informative pamphlet to all residential leaseholders whose property is located within the unconfined zone. This pamphlet contains valuable information regarding the sensitive nature of these properties with respect to the potential for downward migration of contaminants to groundwater. The pamphlet also provides "Best Management Practices" regarding proper application of landscape chemicals, notifying Stanford of abandoned wells and fuel tanks, and safe management of household chemicals and hazardous waste. Stanford also mailed this pamphlet to all other residential leaseholders that are not located within the unconfined zone as a part of continuing outreach.
O.	**Cultural Resources**	
O.1.	Assessment of structure with potential historic significance for building projects that involve the demolition of a structure 50 years or older.	No projects were approved that would involve the demolition of a structure 50 years or older.
O.2.	Requirements for remodeling, alteration, or physical effect on structures that are 50 years old or more.	No projects were proposed to remodel or alter structures that are more than 50 years old.
O.3.	Archaeological resources map.	The Stanford archaeologist provided draft maps to the County Planning Office in March 2001. These maps show the locations of all known prehistoric and historic archaeological resources in the unincorporated Santa Clara County portion of Stanford land. County and Stanford staffs will continue to work on revision and updates to these maps so they can be utilized by County staff to identify all known cultural resource site boundaries on Stanford land within the County's jurisdiction. All maps and updates will be maintained as confidential records.
O.4.	Required actions if fossilized shell or bone is uncovered during earth-disturbing activities.	No fossilized shell or bone was uncovered during 2000 GUP construction activities.

Appendix B
GUP Conditions and Compliance Activities

GUP Condition		Stanford Compliance
P.	**Public Services and Utilities**	
P.1.	Law Enforcement Agreement.	"Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Police Services Between Santa Clara County and Stanford University" was signed February 6, 2001. Per the GUP Condition, Stanford is providing funding for the Stanford Police Department to maintain 32 full-time sworn police officers (one officer per 1,000 daytime population). There was no decrease in the level of police services during the reporting period.
P.2.	Funding of Fire Protection Services.	The City of Palo Alto assesses the city's fire protection needs on an annual basis and adopts a yearly budget for fire protection services. As part of this process, the City identifies Stanford's share of this budget, and Stanford pays its annual allotment.
P.3.	Fire protection response times.	The City of Palo Alto did not notify Stanford of lengthened response times or the need to provide new routes.
P.4.	Water conservation and recycling master plan.	Stanford has performed effective conservation outreach and education, as evidenced by County staff discussions with campus facility managers. Stanford also has undertaken numerous water conservation projects, including installation of water misers, toilet retrofits, low flow jet spray nozzles, and Maxicom controls. The County continues to monitor Stanford implementation of the approved master plan as a measure of compliance with this condition. The County consults with the SCVWD to determine compliance. The SCVWD assessment is that Stanford appears to be implementing aggressive water conservation measures. The University has completed the plan and it was approved.
P.5.	Annual daily average water use.	The allowed average daily water allocation from the San Francisco Water Department is 3.033 million gallons per day (mgd). Stanford's average campus domestic water use for the 2010-11 year was 2.12 mgd.
P.6.	Information on wastewater capacity and generation.	Stanford submitted project-specific wastewater capacity information as necessary with ASA application materials.
P.7.	Palo Alto Unified School District school impact fees.	Stanford paid school impact fees for all applicable building permits.
P.8.	Community Services Study.	No study was required during this reporting year.
Q.	**Air Quality**	
Q.1.	Compliance with Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) measures	Grading activities associated with 2000 GUP projects that commenced during the reporting period complied

GUP Condition		Stanford Compliance
	for construction activities.	with the BAAQMD control measures incorporated into the ASA conditions of approval.
Q.2.	Maintenance of equipment for construction activities.	Stanford requires all construction contractors to properly maintain equipment.
Q.3.	Conduct a risk screening analysis and obtain BAAQMD permit for building projects containing more than 25,000 square feet of laboratory space and 50 fume hoods.[1]	All approved projects were required to comply with BAAQMD's permitting, control measures, and recommendations, as appropriate. No projects crossed the 25,000 square feet of laboratory space and 50 fume hoods threshold.
R.	**Noise**	
R.1.a-e	Compliance with County Noise Ordinance during construction activities of each building project.	Construction activities associated with 2000 GUP projects complied with the County Noise Ordinance and incorporated noise reduction measures as required by ASA conditions of approval.
R.2.	Limits on construction hours.	Construction activities associated with 2000 GUP projects were limited to construction hours as specified by the County Noise Ordinance.
R.3.	Operational noise reduction measures.	ASA-approved building projects incorporated all county-specified noise reduction measures (listed in Section D of the MMRP) and complied with the County Noise Ordinance.
R.4.	Limits on fireworks displays.	The two fireworks events that are permitted under the GUP occurred during the reporting period.
R.5.	Maintenance of hotline for noise complaints.	A noise hotline is maintained (650) 724-4900. Two noise complaints were received during the AR 11 reporting period from College Terrace residents. Stanford and the County continue to work with and respond to neighborhood residents and their questions regarding the noise hotline.
S.	**Additional Conditions**	
S.1.	Acceptance of Conditions of Approval.	See Annual Report 1.

[1] Note: Q.3 has been confirmed to match BAAQMD regulations, which requires both triggers in order to do risk screening.

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Appendix C
Cumulative Project

Appendix C
Cumulative Projects

Completed building projects under the GUP cap, housing projects, parking, non-GUP building projects and grading projects are tracked in Appendix C. A map and table are provided for each category to illustrate the project, its location, its square footage/housing units/parking spaces counted toward the GUP cap, and in which annual report period the project was completed. Each table provides a cumulative total of square footage, housing, or parking to date. A table also provides a cumulative total of non-GUP building projects. Additional backup data is kept on file by Stanford and the County.

Section II of this annual report provides brief descriptions of each project on which there was activity during the current reporting year. Projects listed in Appendix C that were completed in prior years are not reported in the body of the Annual Report. Detailed information on these projects may be found in previous Annual Reports.

Appendix C
Cumulative Projects

KEY TO MAP C-1
ANNUAL REPORT 1 THROUGH ANNUAL REPORT 11
CUMULATIVE BUILDING PROJECTS THAT AFFECT GUP BUILDING AREA CAP

Fiscal Year	Map No.*	Project	Built Area (sq. ft.)	Net Addition to GUP Building Cap
Annual Report 1 (2000-01)	N/A	None	N/A	0
Annual Report 2 (2001-02)	1	Student Services	20,000	22,790
		Demo Bridge Building	(-2,752)	
		Band Trailer	4,320	
		Demo existing Band Trailer	(-2,160)	
		Rugby Pavilion	3,382	
Annual Report 3 (2002-03)	2	Carnegie Global Ecology Center	18,164	32,023
		Demolish Carnegie Greenhouses	(-6,161)	
	3	Lucas Center Expansion	20,600	
		Electronics Communications Hub-West	1,500	
		Demolition of Ortho Modular	(-2,080)	
		SoM Trailer Replacement	0	
		Galvez Modular Re-Permit	0	
Annual Report 4 (2003-2004)	4	Maples Pavilion Addition	18,298	92,915
		Demolish Maples Ticket Booth	(-179)	
	5	Arrillaga Family Recreation Center	74,796	
Annual Report 5 (2004-2005)	6	Varian 2	63,869	39,763
		Building 500	3,254	
		Wilbur Modular Ext.	(-27,360)	
Annual Report 6 (2005-2006)	7	Environment and Energy Building	164,087	116,237
		GP-B Modular Demolition	(-8,640)	
		Varian 2 (gsf adjustment from AR 5)	8,305	
	8	HEPL Demolition	(-71,425)	
		Engineering Shed	(-929)	
		Galvez Too	(-4,320)	
	9	Football Stadium Renovations	33,050	
		Munger House Relocations	906	
		Avery Aquatic	1,445	
		Band Trailer	(-4,320)	
		Guard Shelter	42	
		579 Alvarado (Humanities Annex)	(-3,258)	
		Barnum Family Center	2,337	
		Brick Barn	4,690	
		Knoll Trailer A	(-2,912)	
		Knoll Trailer B	(-2,821)	
Annual Report 7 (2006-2007)		None	N/A	0
Annual Report 8 (2007-2008)	10	Lorry I. Lokey Stem Cell Research Building (SIM 1)	198,734	323,264
	11	Li Ka Shing Center for Learning and Knowledge (LKSC)	104,000	
		Demolish Fairchild Auditorium	(14,600)	
		Demolish Welch Road Modulars	(4,030)	
	12	Center for Nanoscale Science and Technology	99,297	

Appendix C
Cumulative Projects

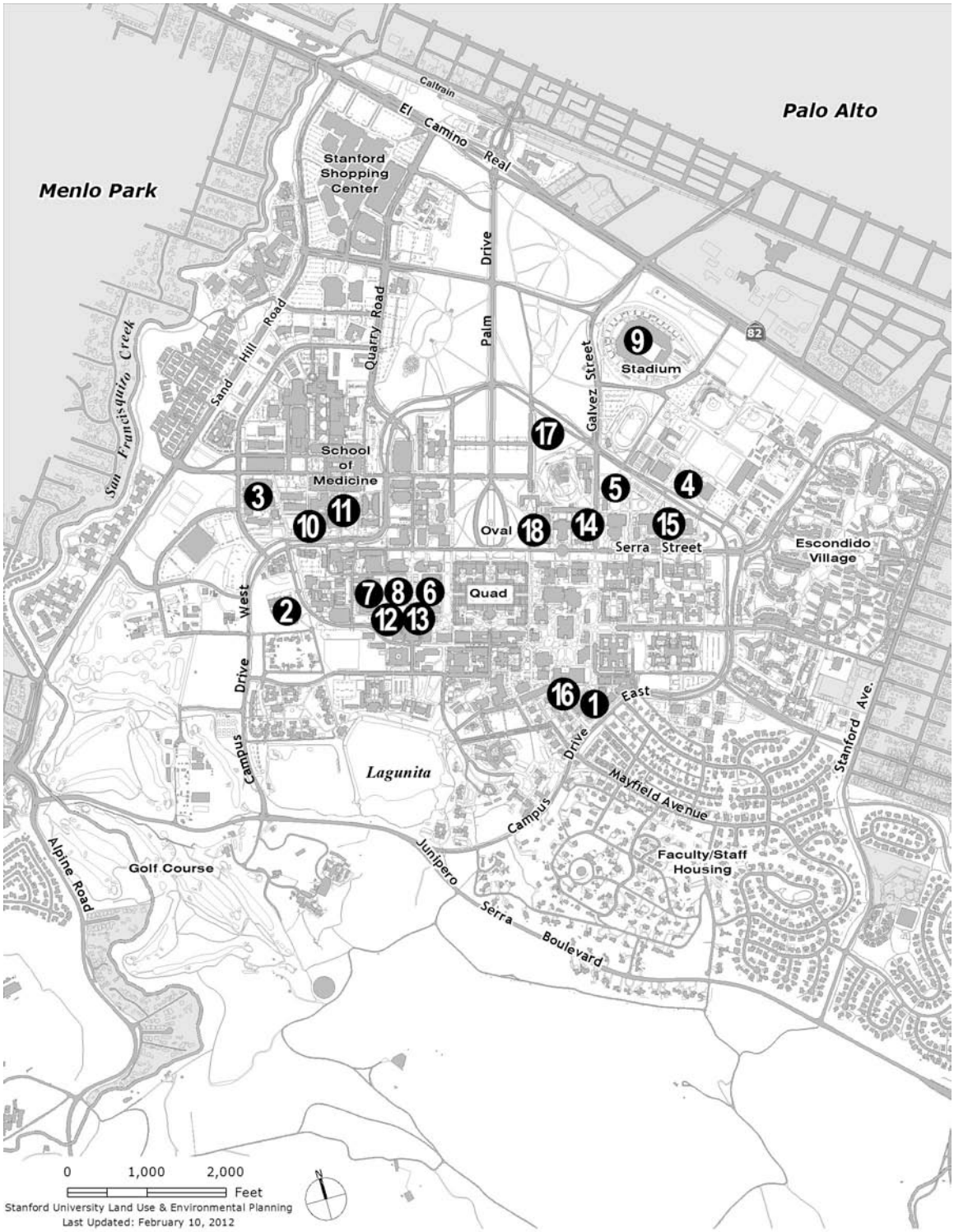
KEY TO MAP C-1
ANNUAL REPORT 1 THROUGH ANNUAL REPORT 11
CUMULATIVE BUILDING PROJECTS THAT AFFECT GUP BUILDING AREA CAP

Fiscal Year	Map No.*	Project	Built Area (sq. ft.)	Net Addition to GUP Building Cap
		Demolish Ginzton	(69,714)	
	13	Jen-Hsun Huang School of Engineering Center	125,639	
		Demolish Terman Engineering	(148,818)	
		Lorry I. Lokey (Stanford Daily) Building	4,783	
		Demolish Storke Building	(9,040)	
		Li Ka Shing Center for Learning and Knowledge - Connective Elements	5,890	
		Peterson Building Renovation	(661)	
	14	John A. and Cynthia Fry Gunn SIEPR Building	31,784	
Annual Report 9 (2008-2009)	15	Knight Management Center Demolish GSB South Demolish Serra Complex Demolish Kresge Auditorium	331,093 (167,371) (84,000) (13,042)	72,776
		Cobb Track Bleacher addition	3,950	
		Arrillaga Gymnasium and Weight Room	19,951	
		Site 515 Demolition	(1,540)	
		Volkswagen Automotive Innovation Lab	8,000	
		Oak Road Restrooms	499	
		Golf Practice Storage Trailer	432	
		Cubberley Seismic Project	(3,654)	
		Press Building Demolition	(14,303)	
		Recalculation of gsf with Annual Reports 1 through 8	(7,239)	
Annual Report 10 (2009-2010)	16	Neukom Building	61,014	126,676
	17	Bing Concert Hall	78,350	
		DAPER Corps Yard Demolition	(12,688)	
Annual Report 11 (2010-2011)		Braun Music Center	167	174,723
		Bing Concert Hall adjustment	7,185	
	18	Retention of GSB South	167,371	
Cumulative Net Contribution toward 2000 GUP Building Cap:				**1,001,167**

1. Projects included at the time of building permit issuance.

2. Cumulative total includes the adjusted results from the recalculations for buildings and demolitions from previous annual reports under the 2000 GUP. Specific adjustments are not reflected in this table at this time.

*Map C-1 illustrates the locations of building projects 10,000 sq. ft. or greater. Projects smaller than 10,000 sq. ft. are not shown on Map C-1.



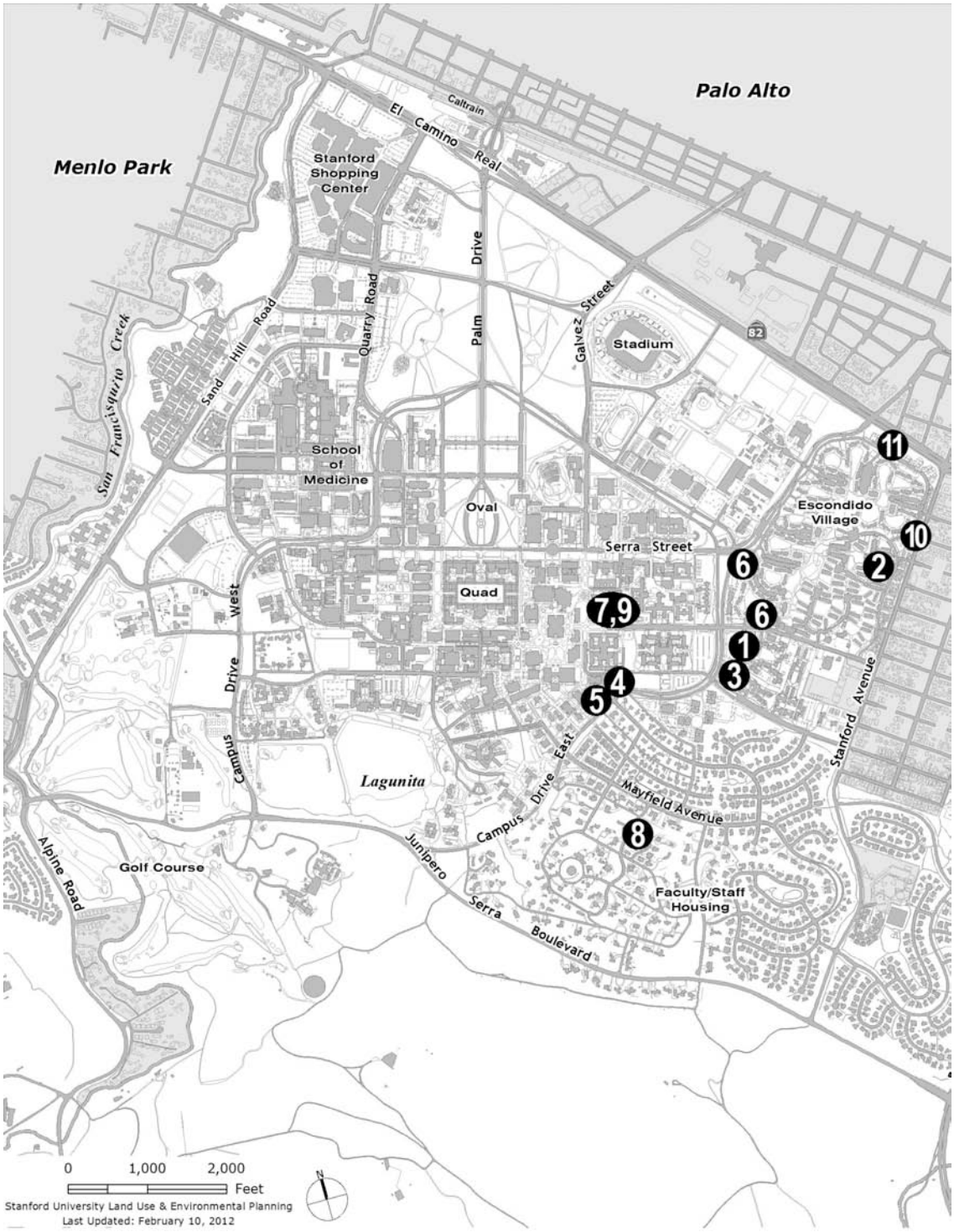
MAP C-1
CUMULATIVE BUILDING PROJECTS THAT AFFECT BUILDING AREA CAP
(GREATER THAN 10,000GSF)

Appendix C
Cumulative Projects

KEY TO MAP C-2 ANNUAL REPORT 1 THROUGH ANNUAL REPORT 11 CUMULATIVE HOUSING PROJECTS					
Fiscal Year	**Map No.***	**Project**	**Housing Units**	**Square Footage**	**Annual Units**
Annual Report 1 (2000-01)	1	Mirrielees – Phase I	102	0	102
Annual Report 2 (2001-02)	2	Escondido Village Studios 5 & 6	281	139,258	331
	3	Mirrielees – Phase II	50	0	
		Branner Student Housing Kitchen	0	1,596	
Annual Report 3 (2002-03)	N/A	None	N/A	N/A	0
Annual Report 4 (2003-04)	N/A	None	N/A	N/A	0
Annual Report 5 (2004-05)	N/A	None	N/A	N/A	0
Annual Report 6 (2005-2006)		Drell House (conversion to academic)	-1	(-906)	(-8)
		579 Alvarado	1	3,258	
	4	Casa Zapata RF Unit Replacement	-8	(-691)	
Annual Report 7 (2006-2007)		None	N/A	N/A	0
Annual Report 8 (2007-2008)	5	Munger Graduate Housing	349	267,683[1]	349
Annual Report 9 (2008-2009)	5	Munger Graduate Housing	251	192,517[1]	514
		Schwab Dining Storage	N/A	464	
	6	Blackwelder/Quillen Dorms	130	N/A	
	7	Crothers Renovation	133	N/A	
Annual Report 10 (2009-20010)	8	717 Dolores	4	0	70
	9	Crothers	2	0	
	10	Olmsted Terrace Faculty Housing	39	103,127	
	11	Olmsted Staff Rental Housing	25	53,831	
		Arrillaga Family Dining Commons	N/A	28,260	
Annual Report 11 (2010-20011)	6	Quillen Dorm Phase 2	90	N/A	90
Cumulative Net Contribution toward 2000 GUP Housing Units			**1,448**	**788,397**	**1,448**

*Map C-2 illustrates the locations of housing projects that add more than one unit. Individual housing projects are not shown on Map C-2.

1. Based on an average of 767 square feet per unit constructed for the Munger Graduate Student Housing project.



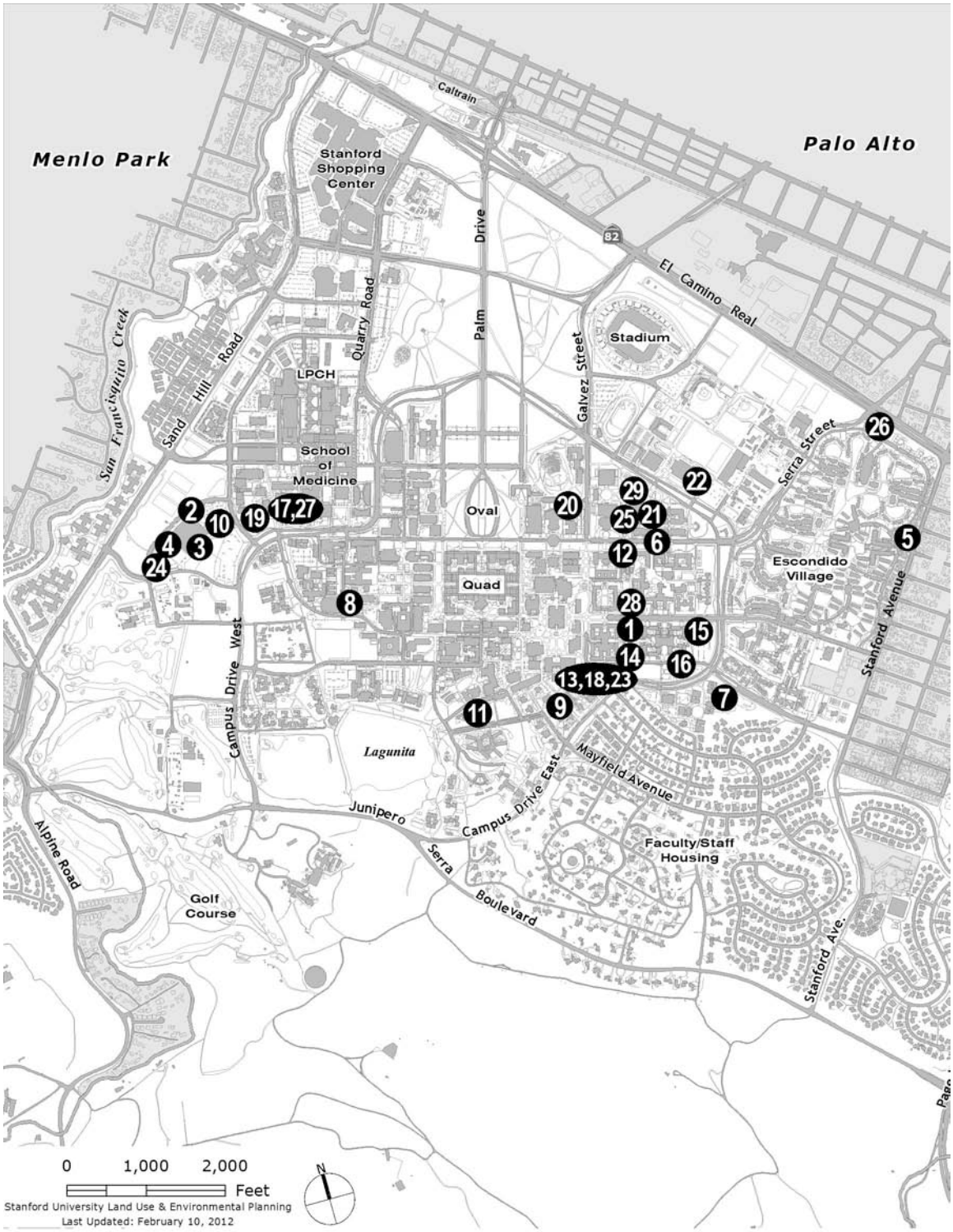
MAP C-2
CUMULATIVE HOUSING PROJECTS

Appendix C
Cumulative Projects

KEY TO MAP C-3 ANNUAL REPORT 1 THROUGH ANNUAL REPORT 11 CUMULATIVE PARKING PROJECTS				
Fiscal Year	**Map No.***	**Project**	**Parking Spaces**	**Spaces Subtotal**
Annual Report 1 (2000-01)	1	Removal of Arguello Lot	(55)	(29)
	2	Oak Road Angle Parking	52	
		Oak Road Parallel Parking	12	
		Student Services Building	(38)	
Annual Report 2 (2001-02)		Band Modular Project	23	31
	3	Parking Structure V	97	
	4	Oak Road (Angle to Parallel)	(66)	
		Closure of Anatomy Lot	(28)	
		Maples Lot	5	
Annual Report 3 (2002-03)		PS-1 Restriping/ADA	(29)	394
		Maples Lot	21	
	5	Escondido Village Expansion	212	
	6	Serra Street Reconstruction	50	
		Arguello Lot	37	
		Mirrielees Lot Reconfiguration	(23)	
	7	Cowell Lot Expansion	154	
		Carnegie Global Center Parking	17	
		Misc. reconstruction/restripe/ADA	(45)	
Annual Report 4 (2003-2004)		Anatomy Lot Reopening	26	(91)
		Encina Gym/ Arrillaga Rec Center Construction	(17)	
		Ventura Lot Closing-CSLI/EPGY Annex Construction	(21)	
		Housing Maintenance Yard Project	(25)	
		Graduate Comm. Center Parking Lot	(35)	
		Misc. reconstruction/restripe/ADA	(19)	
Annual Report 5 (2004-2005)		Stock Farm Bus Reconfiguration	(47)	(159)
		Dudley & Angell Recount	(20)	
		Mayfield 3 Recount	(23)	
		Misc. reconstruction/restripe/ADA	(69)	
Annual Report 6 (2005-2006)	8	Ginzton Lot Closure (for Environment & Energy construction)	(211)	(659)
		Humanities Lot (for Old Union Surge Trailers)	(20)	
		Law School Lot/ House Relocation/ Prep for Munger construction	(26)	
	9	Mariposa Lot/ Munger Law School/ House Relocation/ Columbae Renovation	(115)	
	10	Stock Farm Bus Reconfiguration	(64)	
	11	Tresidder Lot (for House Relocation)	(138)	
		Dudley & Angell/ Olmsted Road	24	
	12	Eating Clubs Lot (for Old Union Surge)	(87)	
	13	Stern Lot	(64)	
	14	Wilbur-Stern Temporary Lot	108	
	15	Wilbur Modulars Removal	131	
	16	Wilbur South Lot (for PS 6)	(128)	
		Misc. reconstruction/restripe/ADA	(69)	

Annual Report 7 (2006-2007)	17	Li Ka Shing Center for Learning and Knowledge displacement	(505)	(798)
		Tresidder – Post House Relocation project	34	
	18	Munger Displacement	(369)	
		Misc. Reconstruction/restripe/ADA	42	
Annual Report 8 (2007-2008)		Dean's Lawn reconfiguraton	(27)	93
	19	Beckman/MSOB Closure for Li Ka Shing Center for Learning and Knowledge construction	(206)	
	20	Memorial Lot closure for John A. and Cynthia Fry Gunn SIEPR Building	(81)	
	21	Serra closure for Knight Management Center	(712)	
	22	Maples closure for Athletics Practice Gym	(75)	
	23	Parking Structure 6	1,185	
		Misc. Reconstruction/restripe/ADA	9	
Annual Report 9 (2008-2009)	24	Oak Road Parking Lot	197	(313)
	25	Arguello and 651 Serra Closure	(267)	
		Track House	(46)	
	26	Barnes & Abrams For Olmsted Road Staff Rental Housing	(96)	
		Dudley & Angell for Stanford Terrace Faculty Homes	(42)	
		Miscellaneous reconstruction/restripe/ADA	(59)	
Annual Report 10 (2009-2010)	27	Beckman Lot reopening	66	(56)
	28	Toyon lot closure for Arrillaga Family Dining Commons	(163)	
		Miscellaneous reconstruction/restripe/ADA	41	
Annual Report 11 (2010-2011)		Cypress lot closure for BioE/ChemE	(44)	810
		Stock Farm West reconfiguration for bus parking	(20)	
		Roth Way reconfiguration for bus loading	(36)	
	29	Parking Structure 7	858	
		Dudley & Angell	49	
		Miscellaneous reconstruction/restripe/ADA	3	
Cumulative Net Contribution toward 2000 GUP Parking Cap:				**(777)**

- Map C-3 illustrates the locations of parking projects that change the parking inventory by more than 50 spaces.

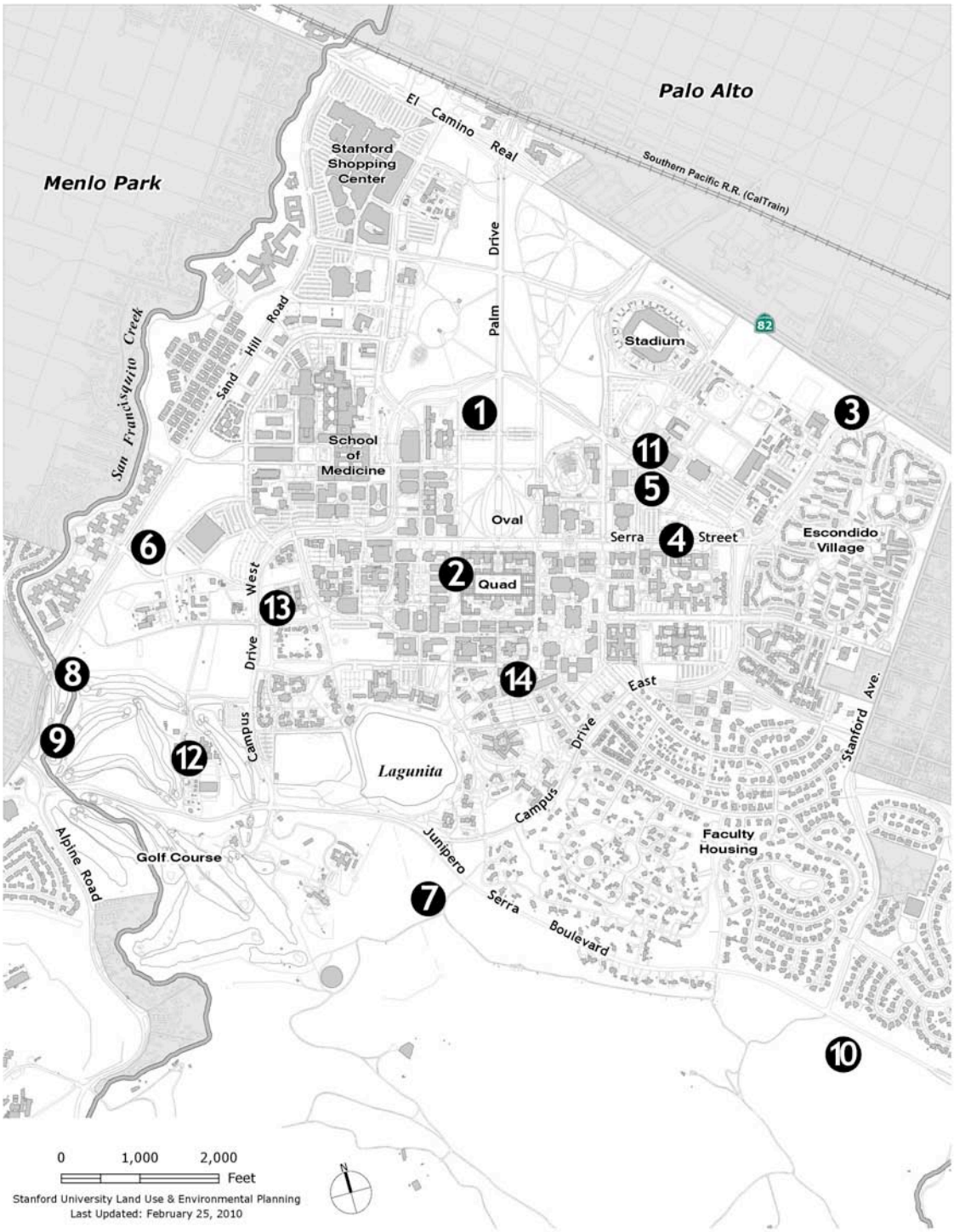


MAP C-3
CUMULATIVE PROJECTS THAT AFFECT PARKING INVENTORY (50 SPACES OR MORE)

Appendix C
Cumulative Projects

KEY TO MAP C-4 ANNUAL REPORT 1 THROUGH ANNUAL REPORT 11 CUMULATIVE GRADING PERMIT PROJECTS		
Fiscal Year	**Map No.**	**Project**
Annual Report 1 (2000-01)	1	Sandstone Sculpture
Annual Report 2 (2001-02)	2	Lomita Mall
	3	Serra/ECR Detention Basin
	4	Serra Street Reconfiguration
	5	Encina Tennis Courts
Annual Report 3 (2002-03)		None
Annual Report 4 (2003-04)	6	West Campus Storm Detention
	7	CTS Breeding Ponds
	8	Hole #3 Golf Cart Bridge Replacement
Annual Report 5 (2004-2005)	9	Hole #4 Golf Cart Bridge Replacement
	10	Temporary Art in Foothills
	11	Taube Tennis Practice Bleachers
Annual Report 6 (2005-2006)	12	Equestrian Center
	13	Carnegie Grading Permit
Annual Report 7 (2006-2007)		None
Annual Report 8 (2007-2008)		None
Annual Report 9 (2008-2009)	14	Dinkelspiel Stage
Annual Report 10 (2009-2010)		None
Annual Report 11 (2010-2011)		None

Note: These are reported at the time of completion.
These are grading projects that were not associated with construction of academic or housing square footage.



MAP C-4
CUMULATIVE COMPLETED GRADING PROJECTS

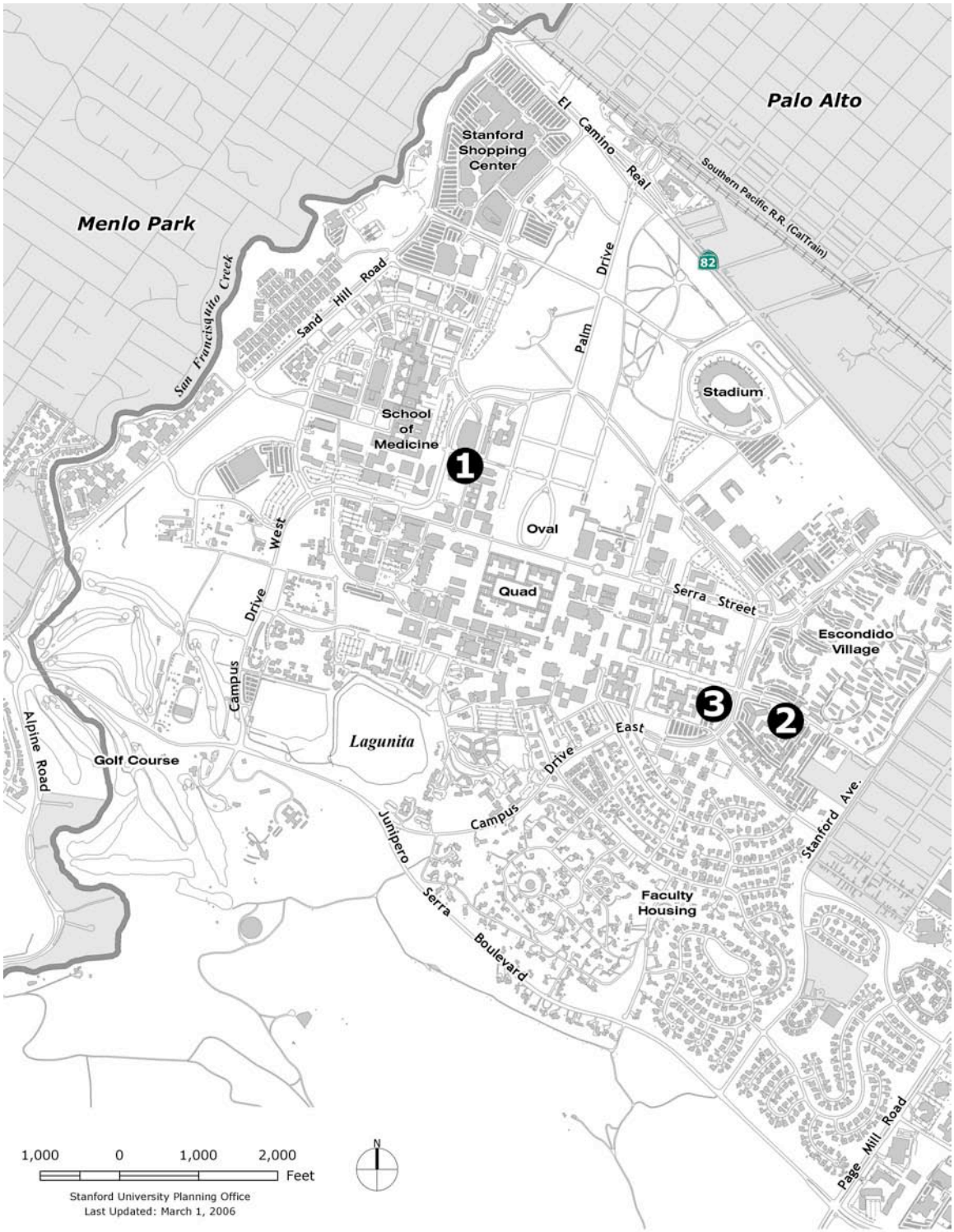
KEY TO MAP C-5
ANNUAL REPORT 1 THROUGH ANNUAL REPORT 11
CUMULATIVE BUILDING PROJECTS THAT DO NOT AFFECT
BUILDING AREA CAP*

				Applicable Category		
Applicable GUP Condition:				**A.2.a**	**A.2.b**	**A.3**
Fiscal year	**Map No.**	**Project**	**Size (sq. ft.)**	**1989 GUP (sq. ft.)**	**Temporary Surge Space (sq. ft.)**	**Community Childcare Center (sq. ft.)**
Annual Report 1 (2000-01)		None				
Annual Report 2 (2001-02)	1	Lokey Lab	85,063	85,063		
		Demolish Chem Storage	(-2,441)	(-2,441)		
		Demolish Shocktube Lab for ME	(-929)	(-929)		
		CCSC Modular Replacement	768			768
Annual Report 3 (2002-03)		None				
Annual Report 4 (2003-2004)		Maples Surge Trailers	2,688		2,688	
	2	Graduate Community Center	12,000			12,000
		CSLI/EPGY	8,270	8,270		
Annual Report 5 (2004-2005)	3	Wilbur Modular Ext.	27,360		27,360	
		Building 500	2,266	2,266		
		Maples Surge	(-2,688)		(-2,688)	
		Varian Surge	3,050		3,050	
		Wilbur Modular Removal	(-27,360)		(-27,360)	
Annual Report 6 (2005-2006)		Old Union – Serra	N/A		21,495	
		Old Union – Lomita	N/A		7,680	

KEY TO MAP C-5
ANNUAL REPORT 1 THROUGH ANNUAL REPORT 11
CUMULATIVE BUILDING PROJECTS THAT DO NOT AFFECT
BUILDING AREA CAP*

				Applicable Category		
Applicable GUP Condition:				**A.2.a**	**A.2.b**	**A.3**
Fiscal year	**Map No.**	**Project**	**Size (sq. ft.)**	**1989 GUP (sq. ft.)**	**Temporary Surge Space (sq. ft.)**	**Community Childcare Center (sq. ft.)**
Annual Report 7 (2006 – 2007)		Old Union – Lomita Removed	(-7,680)		(-7,680)	
		Durand Surge (formally Varian Surge)	3,050			
		Tower House Rehabilitation	3,241			3,241
Annual Report 8 (2007 – 2008)		Black Community Service Center Addition	2,500			2,500
		GSB Modulars	3,840		3,840	
		SCRA Sports Complex	3,701			3,701
		Demolish old SCRA complex	(2,617)			(2,617)
		Madera Grove Childcare Center (Acorn Building)	8,354			8,354
Annual Report 9 (2008-2009)		Recalculation of AR 1 - 8	197			197
Annual Report 10 (2009-2010)		None				
Annual Report 11 (2010-2011)		Welch Road modulars	4,030		4,030	
		GSB Modular demolition	(-3,840)		(-3,840)	
		Madera Gove Childcare Center (Mulberry Building)	8,218			8,218
Cumulative Net Square Feet:			**148,561**	**92,229**	**28,575**	**36,362**

*Only projects greater than 10,000 sq. ft. in size are shown on map



MAP C-5
CUMULATIVE BUILDING PROJECTS THAT DO NOT AFFECT BUILDING AREA CAP
(GREATER THAN 10,000GSF)

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Appendix D
Summary Report of Traffic Monitoring
2001-2011

Appendix D
Summary of Traffic Monitoring

The following tables summarize Stanford Traffic Monitoring to date. The requirements for establishment of the traffic baseline and performing annual comparisons to the baseline are contained within the December 2000 Stanford Community Plan/General Use Permit (GUP)/Environmental Impact Report (EIR) and within the 2000 Stanford General Use Permit.

Condition of Approval G.7 outlines the process for establishing the baseline counts and for continuing monitoring in subsequent years. The process can be summarized as follows:

- Peak hour traffic is counted at least three times per year for a two-week period each time. The three counts shall be averaged to determine the annual traffic level.
- All counts are recorded at the 16 campus entry and exit points, which form a "cordon" around the campus.
- During the count, license plate numbers are recorded for each entering and exiting vehicle to determine the amount of non-campus traffic.
- Cordon volumes are adjusted for parking lots within the cordon used by the hospital (these volumes are subtracted from the cordon line counts) and parking lots outside the cordon used by the university (these volumes are added to the cordon line counts).
- A peak hour is then established for the campus based on the counts, adjusted for cut-through and parking lot location.

Condition of Approval G.4 defines the "no net new commute trips" standard as no increase in automobile trips during peak commute times in the peak commute direction, as counted at a defined cordon location around the central campus.

Condition of Approval G.6 defines the peak commute directions as entering the campus in the morning peak commute period and leaving the campus in the evening commute period. The peak commute period is defined as the one-hour period of time between 7 AM and 9 AM and again between 4 PM and 6 PM with the highest volume of traffic, as defined by the counts. Therefore, the two peak hours are considered to be independent events.

Condition of Approval G.9 states that the Planning Office shall monitor the cordon count volumes using the procedures described above. If the cordon counts, as modified by trip reduction credits, exceed the baseline volumes as calculated by the procedures outlined above by 1 percent or more for any two out of three consecutive years, mitigation of impacts to intersections identified in the December 2000 Stanford Community Plan/GUP EIR will be required. Since an increase in traffic during the AM peak hour is independent from an increase in traffic during the PM peak hour, an increase in traffic for two out of three years in one peak hour would trigger the additional elements of the monitoring program without a change, or even with a decrease in the other peak hour. Also a significant increase during one year in the AM and a sufficient increase in the PM for the following year would not trigger additional mitigation.

Monitoring Results

The Stanford Traffic Monitoring began in the Spring 2001. Monitoring counts are done each calendar year. The 2001 counts serve as the Baseline to which future years are compared.

Two adjustments were made to the 2002 counts that are summarized in this report. On the basis of results of the 2002 counts, following the adjustments, it was concluded that the counts were

below the threshold that would indicate an increase in traffic volumes. Stanford thus was found to be in compliance with the "no net new commute trips" GUP requirement for 2002.

An update to the original 2002 Monitoring Report was issued on October 15, 2003. Following the publication of the July 2003 report, Stanford and the County separately analyzed traffic data for the Stanford Homecoming week. Based on consultation with Stanford and independent analysis of County consultant traffic data, the County determined that data collected for the week of Homecoming should not be included in the comparison data set. The rationale for this decision was that Homecoming had been ongoing for years, was not included in the Baseline counts, and would continue to be an annual event. The County communicated to Stanford that other future "large events" would not be excluded from future counts. The revised analysis substituted the week of October 28, 2002, for the previously counted week of October 14, 2002. The results of this change are noted in the table below as the first revision.

Subsequent to the first adjustment to the 2002 Monitoring Report discussed above, Stanford informed the County that additional Marguerite Shuttle runs had been introduced to campus since the completion of the Baseline counts, and thus counted in the Year 1 (2002) comparison counts. This resulted in an increase of 12 vehicles in each peak hour. County staff determined that these new bus lines should be subtracted from the comparison count. The resultant counts are noted in the table below as the second revision.

The results of the 2003 counts were also below the threshold that would indicate an increase in traffic volumes. Stanford thus was also found to be in compliance with the "no net new commute trips" requirement for 2003.

The results of the 2004 counts were below the threshold that would indicate an increase in traffic volumes for the inbound AM peak hour traffic. However, the 2004 count for the outbound PM peak hour traffic exceeded the threshold by 51 vehicles. On March 2, 2005 Stanford submitted a 2004 Trip Credit Report that was reviewed by Korve Engineering. This report documented a credit of 66 for the increase in the number of bus trips across the cordon points and the number of transit passengers served outside the cordon area in the PM peak hour between the 2001 baseline and 2004. Most of the trip credits claimed are for passengers (primarily Stanford Hospital employees) getting on the shuttle outside the cordon area and traveling to the Palo Alto Caltrain station. Factoring in the trip credit of 66 trips Stanford did not exceed the no net new commute trip standard based on the 2004 Monitoring Program.

The results of the 2005 Monitoring Report concluded that the adjusted AM inbound count totaled 3,383 vehicles. This represented an increase of 64 vehicles, which fell within the 90% confidence interval and did not represent a significant AM inbound traffic increase. The PM outbound count totaled 3,735 vehicles which was an increase of 422 vehicles from the baseline, which is above the 90% confidence interval by 289 vehicles and above the 1% increase trigger by 144 vehicles. Stanford applied for 182 trip credits for the 2005 monitoring period, consistent with the Cordon Count Credit Guidelines.

The 2006 Monitoring Report concluded that the adjusted AM inbound count totaled 3,048 vehicles. This represented a decrease of 271 vehicles from the baseline and does not represent a significant AM inbound traffic increase. The PM outbound count totaled 3,427 vehicles, which was a decrease of 19 vehicles from the baseline, which is 128 vehicles below the 90 percent confidence interval and 164 vehicles below the 1 percent established trigger. Stanford submitted

a 2006 Trip Credit Report showing 223.36 trip credits – this report has been received and confirmed by the County's traffic consultant.

The 2007 Monitoring Report concluded that the adjusted AM inbound count totaled 3,058 vehicles, which was a decrease of 261 vehicles from the baseline, this decrease falls below the 90 percent confidence interval by 141 vehicles and did not represent a significant AM inbound traffic increase. The PM outbound count totaled 3,494 vehicles, which was an increase of 48 vehicles from the baseline counts. This increase falls below the 90 percent confidence interval by 61 vehicles and 97 vehicles below the 1 percent established trigger. Stanford submitted a 2007 Trip Credit Report showing 201 trip credits – this report has been received and confirmed by the County's traffic consultant.

The 2008 Monitoring Report concluded that the adjusted AM inbound count totaled 3,020 vehicles, which was a decrease of 419 vehicles from the baseline and did not represent a significant AM inbound traffic increase. The PM outbound count totaled 3,460 vehicles, which was a decrease of 95 vehicles below the baseline count and did not represent a significant PM outbound traffic increase. Stanford submitted a 2008 Trip Credit Report showing 240 trip credits – this report has been received and confirmed by the County's traffic consultant.

The 2009 Monitoring Report concluded that the adjusted AM inbound count totaled 2,840 vehicles, which was a decrease of 479 vehicles from the baseline and did not represent a significant AM inbound traffic increase. The PM outbound count totaled 3,227 vehicles, which was a decrease of 219 vehicles below the baseline count and did not represent a significant PM outbound traffic increase.

Appendix D
Summary of Traffic Monitoring

2001 Baseline

Original Publication Date: **July 2002**
Updated Publication Date: **October 15, 2003**

Changes between the July 2002 and October 2003 reports were minor editorial corrections.

Inbound AM:	
Adjusted Average 2002 Count	3,319
90% Confidence Interval (2001)	+/- 120
Significant Traffic Increase (2001)	3,439
1% Increase Trigger (2001)	3,474
Outbound PM:	
Adjusted Average 2002 Count	3,446
90% Confidence Interval (2001)	+/- 109
Significant Traffic Increase (2001)	3,555
1% Increase Trigger (2001)	3,591

2002 Monitoring Report

Original Publication Date: **December 2002**
Updated Publication Date: **October 15, 2003**

Inbound AM:	**Original Data**	**First Revision Data**	**Second Revision Data**
Adjusted Average 2002 Count	3,390	3,287	3,275
Baseline-established 90% Confidence Interval (2001)	+/-120	+/-120	+/-120
Baseline-established Significant Traffic Increase (2001)	3,439	3,439	3,439
Baseline-established 1% Increase Trigger (2001)	3,474	3,474	3,474
Result	-84	-187	-199

Outbound PM:	**Original Data**	**First Revision Data**	**Second Revision Data**
Adjusted Average 2002 Count	3,678	3,598	3,586
Baseline-established 90% Confidence Interval (2001)	+/-109	+/-109	+/-109
Baseline-established Significant Traffic Increase (2001)	3,555	3,555	3,555
Baseline-established 1% Increase Trigger (2001)	3,591	3,591	3,591
Result	+87	+7	-5

Appendix D
Summary of Traffic Monitoring

2003 Monitoring Report

Original Publication Date: **January 29, 2004**

The following table summarizes the results of traffic monitoring for 2003.

Inbound AM:	
Adjusted Average 2003 Count	3,413
Baseline-established 90% Confidence Interval (2001)	+/- 120
Baseline-established Significant Traffic Increase (2001)	3,439
Baseline-established 1% Increase Trigger (2001)	3,474
Result	-61
Outbound PM:	
Adjusted Average 2003 Count	3,476
Baseline-established 90% Confidence Interval (2001)	+/- 109
Baseline-established Significant Traffic Increase (2001)	3,555
Baseline-established 1% Increase Trigger (2001)	3,591
Result	-115

2004 Monitoring Report

Original Publication Date: **January 18, 2005**

The following table summarizes the results of traffic monitoring for 2004.

Inbound AM:	
Adjusted Average 2004 Count	3,413
Baseline-established 90% Confidence Interval (2001)	+/- 120
Baseline-established Significant Traffic Increase (2001)	3,439
Baseline-established 1% Increase Trigger (2001)	3,474
Result	-298
Outbound PM:	
Adjusted Average 2004 Count	3,642
Baseline-established 90% Confidence Interval (2001)	+/- 109
Baseline-established Significant Traffic Increase (2001)	3,555
Baseline-established 1% Increase Trigger (2001)	3,591
Result (Falls above the 90% Confidence Interval by 87 vehicles)	+87
Result (Falls above the 1% Trigger by 51 vehicles)	+51
2004 Trip Credit	-66
Result With Trip Credit (Falls below the 1% Trigger by 15 vehicles)	-15

Appendix D
Summary of Traffic Monitoring

2005 Monitoring Report

Original Publication Date: **December 21, 2005**

The following table summarizes the results of traffic monitoring for 2005.

Inbound AM:

Adjusted Average 2005 Count	3,383
Baseline-established 90% Confidence Interval (2001)	+/- 120
Baseline-established Significant Traffic Increase (2001)	3,439
Baseline-established 1% Increase Trigger (2001)	3,474
Result (Falls below the 90% Confidence Interval by 56 vehicles)	-56
Result (Falls below the 1% Trigger by 91 vehicles)	-91

Outbound PM:

Adjusted Average 2005 Count	3,735
Baseline-established 90% Confidence Interval (2001)	+/- 109
Baseline-established Significant Traffic Increase (2001)	3,555
Baseline-established 1% Increase Trigger (2001)	3,591
Result (Falls above the 90% Confidence Interval by 313 vehicles)	+180
Result (Falls above the 1% Trigger by 277 vehicles)	+144

2006 Monitoring Report

Original Publication Date: **November 20, 2006**

The following table summarizes the results of traffic monitoring for 2006.

Inbound AM:

Adjusted Average 2006 Count	3,048
Baseline-established 90% Confidence Interval (2001)	+/- 120
Baseline-established Significant Traffic Increase (2001)	3,439
Baseline-established 1% Increase Trigger (2001)	3,474
Result (falls below the 90% confidence interval by 391 vehicles)	-391
Result (falls below the 1% increase trigger by 426 vehicles)	-426

Outbound PM:

Adjusted Average 2006 Count	3,427
Baseline-established 90% Confidence Interval (2001)	+/- 109
Baseline-established Significant Traffic Increase (2001)	3,555
Baseline-established 1% Increase Trigger (2001)	3,591
Result (falls below the 90% confidence interval by 128 vehicles)	-128
Result (falls below the 1% trigger by 164 vehicles)	-164

Appendix D
Summary of Traffic Monitoring

2007 Monitoring Report

Original Publication Date: **November 2007**

The following table summarizes the results of traffic monitoring for 2007.

Inbound AM:

Adjusted Average 2007 Count	3,058
Baseline-established 90% Confidence Interval (2001)	+/- 120
Baseline-established Significant Traffic Increase (2001)	3,439
Baseline-established 1% Increase Trigger (2001)	3,474
Result (falls below the 90% confidence interval by 381 vehicles)	-381
Result (falls below the 1% increase trigger by 416 vehicles)	-416

Outbound PM:

Adjusted Average 2007 Count	3,494
Baseline-established 90% Confidence Interval (2001)	+/- 109
Baseline-established Significant Traffic Increase (2001)	3,555
Baseline-established 1% Increase Trigger (2001)	3,591
Result (falls below the 90% confidence interval by 61 vehicles)	-61
Result (falls below the 1% trigger by 97 vehicles)	-97

2008 Monitoring Report

Original Publication Date: **November 2008**

The following table summarizes the results of traffic monitoring for 2008.

Inbound AM:

Adjusted Average 2008 Count	3,020
Baseline-established 90% Confidence Interval (2001)	+/- 120
Baseline-established Significant Traffic Increase (2001)	3,439
Baseline-established 1% Increase Trigger (2001)	3,474
Result (falls below the 90% confidence interval by 381 vehicles)	-419
Result (falls below the 1% increase trigger by 416 vehicles)	-454

Outbound PM:

Adjusted Average 2008 Count	3,460
Baseline-established 90% Confidence Interval (2001)	+/- 109
Baseline-established Significant Traffic Increase (2001)	3,555
Baseline-established 1% Increase Trigger (2001)	3,591
Result (falls below the 90% confidence interval by 61 vehicles)	-95
Result (falls below the 1% trigger by 97 vehicles)	-131

Appendix D
Summary of Traffic Monitoring

2009 Monitoring Report

Original Publication Date: **November 2009**

The following table summarizes the results of traffic monitoring for 2009.

Inbound AM:

Adjusted Average 2009 Count	2,840
Baseline-established 90% Confidence Interval (2001)	+/- 120
Baseline-established Significant Traffic Increase (2001)	3,439
Baseline-established 1% Increase Trigger (2001)	3,474
Result (falls below the 90% confidence interval by 381 vehicles)	-599
Result (falls below the 1% increase trigger by 416 vehicles)	-634

Outbound PM:

Adjusted Average 2009 Count	3,227
Baseline-established 90% Confidence Interval (2001)	+/- 109
Baseline-established Significant Traffic Increase (2001)	3,555
Baseline-established 1% Increase Trigger (2001)	3,591
Result (falls below the 90% confidence interval by 61 vehicles)	-328
Result (falls below the 1% trigger by 97 vehicles)	-364

2010 Monitoring Report

Original Publication Date: **December 2010**

The following table summarizes the results of traffic monitoring for 2010

Inbound AM:

Adjusted average 2010 count	2,921
Baseline-established 90% confidence interval (2001)	+/- 120
Baseline-established significant traffic increase (2001)	3,439
Baseline-established 1% increase trigger (2001)	3,474
Result (falls below the 90% confidence interval by 518 vehicles)	-518
Result (falls below the 1% increase trigger by 553 vehicles)	-553

Outbound PM:

Adjusted average 2010 count	3,459
Baseline-established 90% confidence interval (2001)	+/- 109
Baseline-established significant traffic increase (2001)	3,555
Baseline-established 1% increase trigger (2001)	3,591
Result (falls below the 90% confidence interval by 96 vehicles)	-96
Result (falls below the 1% increase trigger by 132 vehicles)	-132

Appendix D
Summary of Traffic Monitoring

2011 Monitoring Report

Original Publication Date: **December 2011**

The following table summarizes the results of traffic monitoring for 2011

Inbound AM:	
Adjusted average 2011 count	3,081
Baseline-established 90% confidence interval (2001)	+/- 120
Baseline-established significant traffic increase (2001)	3,439
Baseline-established 1% increase trigger (2001)	3,474
Result (falls below the 90% confidence interval by 518 vehicles)	-358
Result (falls below the 1% increase trigger by 393 vehicles)	-393
Outbound PM:	
Adjusted average 2010 count	3,743
Baseline-established 90% confidence interval (2001)	+/- 109
Baseline-established significant traffic increase (2001)	3,555
Baseline-established 1% increase trigger (2001)	3,591
Result (falls above the 90% confidence interval by 188 vehicles)	+188
Result (falls above the 1% increase trigger by 152 vehicles)	+152
2011 trip Credit	-203
Result with trip credits (falls below the 1% trigger by 51 vehicles)	-51

Appendix D
Summary of Traffic Monitoring

Definitions

The following definitions are provided to assist in understanding for procedures of the Stanford Traffic Monitoring.

Adjusted Traffic – The raw traffic counts defined below are adjusted to add in University traffic that does not cross the cordon, and to subtract hospital traffic that does cross the cordon, and cut-through traffic through the campus that is not university related. The adjusted traffic volumes are used to compare the Baseline traffic volumes to subsequent year volumes to assess potential changes in commute traffic volumes.

AM Peak Hour – The 60-minute time period with the highest volume of traffic within the 2-hour AM Peak Period. During the AM Peak Period, traffic counts are aggregated by 15-minute increments. The AM Peak Hour is the highest four consecutive 15-minute intervals during the Peak Period for all 16 entrance/exit points combined.

AM Peak Period – The 2-hour period beginning at 7:00 AM and ending at 9:00 AM. The AM Peak Hour is calculated for traffic volumes collected during the AM Peak Period.

Average Count – Traffic data are collected for 16 entry and exit points. The entering data are averaged for the AM peak and the existing data are averaged for the PM peak. The average counts are used to compare one year to a subsequent year to determine if a change in traffic volumes has occurred.

Baseline – The Baseline traffic data are the counts from calendar year 2001, the first year of monitoring after approval of the Stanford GUP in 2000. Subsequent year's counts are compared to the Baseline to determine if the GUP condition requiring no net new commute trips is being satisfied.

Cordon Line – A cordon line is an imaginary line that completely encircles an area and crosses all roads leading into and out of the area. By counting traffic volumes on the cordon by direction, the amount of traffic entering the area and exiting the area can be determined. For Stanford traffic monitoring, the cordon line surrounds the campus and crosses all entry and exit roads, such that all vehicles entering and exiting the campus can be counted.

License Plate Survey – the last four digits of the license plates of each vehicle entering and exiting the campus is recorded for one day during each week of traffic counts. The time period during which each identified vehicles enters and exits the campus cordon is also recorded. If an entering vehicle's license plate matches an exiting vehicle's license plate with a 15-minute interval, that vehicle is assumed to represent a cut-through trip (i.e. not campus-related) and is subtracted from the total traffic count for Stanford since it does not represent traffic related to Stanford. In order for a vehicle trip to be identified as "cut-through", it must be identified by license plate match as having entered via one roadway and exited via another. If a car is identified by license plate match as using the same entering and exiting roadway, the trip purpose is assumed to be to drop-off a passenger within the campus, and the trip is assumed to be Stanford related and is not subtracted from the trip count total.

PM Peak Hour – The 60-minute time period during which the highest volume of traffic is counted, within the 2-hour PM Peak Period. During the Peak Period, traffic counts are

aggregated by 15-minute increments. The PM Peak Hour is the highest four consecutive 15-minute interval during the Peak Period for all 16 entrance/exit points combined.

PM Peak Period – The 2-hour period beginning at 4:00 PM and ending at 6:00 PM. The PM Peak Hour is calculated for traffic volumes collected during the PM Peak Period.

Raw Data – The total traffic volumes counted at the cordon line before adjustments are made. Adjustments are made to the raw data to subtract hospital parking within the cordon, and cut-through traffic from the total count, and to add university parking outside the cordon to the total count, in order to accurately account for traffic attributable to Stanford University.

Significant Traffic Increase – In comparing the change in traffic volumes between the Baseline and subsequent years, only statistically significant changes are considered. The following parameters define how a significant traffic increase is calculated:

- Ninety Percent Confidence Interval – A confidence interval is calculated to determine if a subsequent set of data is statistically different from the Baseline data. The County selected a 90 percent confidence interval as the significance threshold. Based on the daily variation in the Baseline counts, the 90 percent confidence interval for the AM peak hour is +/- 120 vehicles. The 90 percent confidence interval for the PM peak hour is +/- 109 vehicles. Therefore, if a subsequent year count exceeds the Baseline count by more than 120 vehicles, there is a 90 percent likelihood that the increase in traffic volumes has increased significantly.
- One Percent Increase Trigger – The 1 percent trigger is a second criterion for identifying significant increases in traffic volume. Condition of Approval G.9 stipulates that if traffic volumes increase above the Baseline volumes by 1 percent or more in two out of three consecutive years, this will "trigger" a requirement for additional mitigation.

Trip Credits – condition of Approval G.8 specifies that the County will recognize and "credit" Stanford off-campus trip reduction efforts after the approval data of the GUP (December 12, 2000), but not before, within a specified area surrounding the campus. These credits can be used to offset a significant increase in peak hour traffic into and out of the campus. Specific guidelines have been established that define how credits can be applied. An example of a credit would be Stanford providing bus service to someone traveling from the Caltrain Station to the hospital. By reducing overall travel in the area around the campus, Stanford can receive a credit against increases in travel onto the campus.

Appendix E
Sustainability at Stanford Annual Report

Sustainability at Stanford
2010 - 2011

Annual Report to Santa Clara County

November 2011

Introduction

Sustainability is a core value at Stanford – demonstrated in academics, operations, communications, and events. The campus is making significant investment and strides in all aspects of sustainability. In academic year 2010-2011, sustainability initiatives continued in the areas of energy efficiency, water efficiency, waste reduction, high performance building construction, transportation demand management, and sustainable food. Complementary to operational efficiency, distinct and education-oriented programmatic initiatives are underway to make sustainability more actionable and visible in campus life. With a quick overview of the leadership and governance process, this summary report provides key accomplishments in this arena along with relevant metrics in the operational and programmatic areas.

This appendix is a snapshot of various activities and accomplishments by various academic and operational departments for use in the GUP Annual Report. Some of them are big initiatives, others are small. Some programs are for long-term implementation, others completed this year. All activities are strategic, inclusive, and collaborative parts of the integrated and flourishing culture of sustainability at Stanford. A more detailed description of all of Stanford's sustainability programs is provided in ***Sustainable Stanford: A Year in Review 2010-11***, available at the Sustainable Stanford website at http://sustainable.stanford.edu/publications_and_reports.

Leadership Design & Sustainability Planning Process

Central to the academic endeavor is the *Initiative on the Environment and Sustainability*. It supports interdisciplinary research and teaching in all seven of Stanford's schools, as well as in centers, institutes and programs across campus, in recognition of the fact that solutions to complex challenges demand collaboration across multiple fields.

To further strengthen operational sustainability, in late 2007, the Department of Sustainability and Energy Management (SEM) was formed, which brought Utilities, Parking & Transportation, and Sustainability Programs under one administrative roof. SEM leads initiatives in campus infrastructure and programs in energy and climate, water, transportation, green buildings, and sustainable information technology, as well as various special initiatives. The Office of Sustainability connects campus organizations and entities, and works collaboratively with them to steer sustainability initiatives to fulfill President Hennessy's vision that sustainability will become a core value in everything we do. The office works on long-range sustainability analysis and planning, evaluations and reporting, communication and outreach, academic integration, conservation behavior and training, and sustainability governance strategy. Operational units within Land, Buildings and Real Estate (LBRE) providing major assistance in developing and implementing plans and programs include University Architect and Planning Office, Land Use and Environmental Planning, Department of Project Management, Capital Planning and Space Management, and Buildings & Grounds Maintenance.

Sustainable Stanford, coordinated through the Office of Sustainability, is the central and strategic hub for the Sustainability Working Group (SWG) and various sustainability programs that officially began in 2007. Various Sustainability Working Teams (SWTs), which resume operation when relevant projects are in their formulating phases, bring together campus operations leaders, faculty with related subject matter expertise, students, and other interested members of the Stanford community to advance progress in each of the major elements of the Sustainable Stanford program. The SWTs began work in April 2008 with a charter to define sustainability in each of the environmental areas, including: Energy & Atmosphere, Green Buildings operations, Transportation, Water, Zero Waste, Green Procurement and Food Supply, Communications & Campus Community Relations, Evaluation & Reporting, and Green Funding. Stanford's Energy & Climate Plan was is in its final phases of Trustee approval, and draft master plans for Water and Transportation are now going through internal review. Residential & Dining Enterprises (RD&E), which includes Stanford Dining and Student Housing, has consistently taken steps towards sustainability by reducing food waste and encouraging energy and water conservation. Additionally, the Stanford Recycling Center run by Peninsula Sanitary Services Inc (PSSI) is implementing programs to guide the campus towards a zero-waste goal.

Major support for these efforts is provided by Land, Buildings & Real Estate (LBRE), Residential & Dining Enterprises, Stanford Recycling Center (run by Peninsula Sanitary Service, Inc., PSSI), University Communications, Government and Community Relations, Woods Institute for the Environment, Precourt Institute for Energy, School of Medicine, Graduate School of Business, School of Earth Sciences, Alumni Association, and numerous student organizations. From utilities to food systems, hundreds of professionals throughout the Stanford community are involved with sustainability projects in their daily work.

Sustainable Stanford: Metrics & Trends

OPERATIONAL MILESTONES

The *Initiative on the Environment and Sustainability* represents a component of the Stanford Challenge, a university-wide campaign and academic commitment to address the world's most challenging problems through interdisciplinary study, research, and collaboration. All seven schools at Stanford now offer a wide range of environmental and sustainability-related courses and research opportunities, and over 130 faculty members on campus are teaching over 500 courses in this arena, including those affiliated with the Woods Institute for the Environment and the Precourt Institute for Energy.

The Department of Sustainability and Energy Management (SEM) houses the operational counterpart to Stanford's academic endeavor. SEM leads initiatives in campus infrastructure and programs in energy and climate, water, green buildings, and transportation, and it partners with Stanford Dining and Peninsula Sanitary Services, Inc. (PSSI), on food and zero-waste programs. Below is a quick summary of the predominant trends in operational sustainability at Stanford. Detailed discussions and metrics for each area are provided in the pages that follow.

Operational Sustainability Metrics Summary	Trend	Baseline Year
Total Energy Use	↑ 10%	2000
Total Energy Intensity	↓ 7%	2000
GHG Emissions	↑ 5%	2007*
Landfilled Waste	↓ 30%	2000
Drive-Alone Rate	↓ 26%	2002*
Domestic Water Use	↓ 22%	2000
Domestic Water Intensity	↓ 34%	2000

*Years other than 2000 denote formal program start dates.

Climate Action

The university's long-range Energy and Climate Plan, released in October 2009, proposes an adept balance among performance standards for new construction projects, existing building efficiency programs, and a modernized energy supply system to reduce Stanford's carbon footprint 20% below 1990 levels by 2020 and 50% below 1990 levels by 2050. Initial implementation is already under way, as evidenced by the following key actions:

- American and European engineering firms with expertise in heat recovery and conversion of steam systems to hot-water systems were hired, and detailed conceptual design for the new energy supply scheme is now 50% complete.
- Stanford developed an in-house Central Energy Facility energy-modeling program to support design of the new heat recovery plant and model its operation in the most economic and energy-efficient manner, with a goal of significantly minimizing impact to the electrical grid.
- Utilities divisions installed and tested a ground-source heat exchange well and prepared an engineering analysis of its potential for inclusion in the new heat recovery scheme.
- Stanford's first regional heat exchange station went online and now serves about a dozen nearby structures. The station converts steam piped from the cogeneration plant to heating hot water and distributes that directly to buildings. As implementation of the Energy and Climate Plan progresses, a network of these stations will open across campus and building-level conversions will continue, setting the stage for the full transition from a steam to a hot-water system.
- In 2009, for the fourth consecutive year, Stanford completed and certified its public inventory of Scope I and Scope II CO_2 emissions through the California Climate Action Registry (CCAR). Each year the campus also prepares inventories of its Scope III emissions and emissions attributed to steam and chilled-water deliveries to Stanford Hospital and Clinics and LPCH. For the first time in 2009, Stanford reported emissions of the five other greenhouse gases (GHGs) identified in the Kyoto Protocol (methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulphur hexafluoride). Together they comprise one-tenth of one percent of the university's total GHG emissions.
- Stanford transitioned to the Climate Registry (TCR) for its 2010 emissions inventory, and third-party verification under the new protocol is currently in progress.

Energy Efficiency

Organizational changes were made in 2010 to consolidate the energy management programs and staff previously spread among Zone Management, Buildings & Grounds Maintenance, and Utilities into a new, integrated division called Facilities Energy Management (FEM). With a singular focus on skillfully managing building energy demand, FEM ensures operational efficiency in existing facilities and incorporation of best practices into all new buildings. Completion of major capital energy efficiency retrofits to existing buildings, coupled with aggressive energy conservation programs, further increased campus physical plant efficiency and reduced operating costs:

- The Whole Building Retrofit Program continued to address the 24 campus buildings with the largest energy consumption. Eleven projects have been completed, three are in pre-construction, and four are in Phase I or Phase II design. The remaining six will be addressed in 2012.
- The Energy Retrofit Program has delivered an estimated cumulative savings of over 240 million kWh of electricity since it began in 1993, roughly equivalent to 15 months of the university's current use.
- The Sustainable IT program continued to expand and achieve success with data center efficiency programs and end-user computer operation. A desktop power management system, first deployed in 2007 and configured to turn off monitors and put computers to sleep when not in use, is now required for network registration and appears on 10,000 machines, an estimated 65% campus-wide adoption rate.
- Participation in the "Cash for Clunkers" Room Temperature Biological Sample Storage Program exceeded expectations for freezer retirement and led to the coordination of a successful research symposium on the benefits of room-temperature storage.
- The two-week winter break continued to be an opportunity to maximize energy savings and reduce operating expenses. The 2010–2011 curtailment effort allowed Stanford to avoid $202,000 in utility charges. The cumulative net energy cost savings since 2001 total $2.2 million.

Water Conservation

The Energy and Climate Plan's proposed infrastructural changes will reduce the water evaporated via cooling towers by 70%, thereby reducing the university's total domestic water consumption by 18%. In addition, Stanford advanced sustainability in campus water use by improving campus surface water supplies, developing innovative alternative water supplies, and continuing water conservation efforts in campus buildings:

- Stanford reduced domestic water use on campus 22% in FY2011 compared with FY2000, despite adding more than one million gross square feet (GSF) to the building portfolio. The number of water conservation measures has increased from the 14 identified in the 2003 Water Conservation Master Plan to more than 20 being employed today.
- Stanford expanded the service area for its reclaimed-water facility by 870,000 GSF. Cooling tower blowdown at the Central Energy Facility provides water for toilet flushing in the Science and Engineering Quad and GSB complexes, as well as recently opened School of Medicine buildings.

- Water conservation efforts continued through replacement of old bathroom fixtures with modern low-flow units. A new 1/8-liter-per-flush urinal was piloted with great success as an alternative to waterless urinals. Water conservation pilot projects now under way include ultra-low-flow shower heads in athletic facilities, soil moisture sensors at the golf course and in community parks on campus, and ultra-low-flow pre-rinse stations in food service kitchens (all pre-rinse stations already have significantly lower flow rates than the maximum permitted by code).
- Turf reduction programs expanded to include replacement of 100,000 GSF of football practice field with synthetic field turf, elimination of more than 35% of turf in graduate student housing areas, and a rebate program for faculty/staff housing that offered $75–$150 for each 100 square feet of turf eliminated. In addition, more than 80% of the campus landscape now receives irrigation from nonpotable sources.
- The Water Sustainability Working Team is formalizing a long-range sustainability plan that establishes a definition, goals, and strategies for long-term water sustainability at Stanford, setting the course for water resource preservation, water budgeting, water conservation and demand reduction, water supplies and infrastructure master planning, and water management education. These measures are being considered in the broader context of the total sustainability of Stanford's and the region's water and energy resources, and the local hydrologic environment and corresponding ecosystems dependent on those resources.

Green Buildings

Advancements in green building design, construction, and operation continue to assure that Stanford delivers and maintains high-performing new facilities in accordance with its Guidelines for Sustainable Buildings:

- The new GSB Knight Management Center fully opened in April 2011, and a LEED-NC Platinum certification is expected by early next year. The 360,000-square-foot development meets higher energy and water standards than those outlined in Stanford's Guidelines for Sustainable Buildings.
- The second and third buildings in the Science and Engineering Quad complex opened, and both are expected to perform even better than their predecessor, the Jerry Yang and Akiko Yamazaki Environment and Energy Building (Y2E2), which currently uses 42% less energy and consumes 90% less potable water than permitted by code.
- Two recently completed School of Medicine buildings, the Li Ka Shing Center for Learning and Knowledge and the Lorry I. Lokey Stem Cell Research Building, prove that highly technical programmatic requirements can benefit from high-performance design and construction, and serve as national models for successful university laboratories.
- Advanced space utilization programs, including strategic partnerships with vendors of sustainable office equipment, have reclaimed 5% to 10% of previously wasted existing space. Fees are now assessed to departments when space is not wholly utilized per guidelines.
- Design development is nearing completion for the new Stanford Hospital and Lucile Packard Children's Hospital. The projects are expected to achieve LEED-NC Silver

equivalency. Contractors have been selected, initial construction is under way, and integrated project delivery is being employed throughout the remainder of each project.

Transportation

Stanford continued its successful Transportation Demand Management (TDM) program, promoting alternative transportation for those who commute to campus, and gradually transitioning the campus fleet to more sustainable vehicles:

- A draft long-term Sustainable Transportation Master Plan has been prepared and is currently undergoing internal review. The plan expands on the successful TDM program and positions Stanford not only to continue to satisfy the 2000 General Use Permit's trip-limit goals, but also to reduce transportation-related emissions, satisfy impending state and national regulations, and be poised for transportation-related carbon offset programs.
- In 2011, the employee drive-alone rate dropped to 46%, compared to 72% in 2002 at the inception of the formal TDM program. Commute-related emissions are steadily below 1990 levels.
- Marguerite shuttle bus ridership continued to climb. Passenger numbers rose again in 2010, from 1,416,508 to 1,447,616. Major changes to the shuttle routes were implemented to conserve fuel, reduce emissions, and reduce operating costs without sacrificing service.
- Nearly one-third of Stanford's 1,049 fleet vehicles are electric, and the number of hybrid vehicles increases each year. The fleet also includes one experimental solar vehicle. Stanford's Marguerite shuttle fleet includes 2 diesel-electric hybrid buses and 40 biodiesel buses.
- Designated the nation's first and only Platinum-Level Bicycle Friendly University in 2011, Stanford expanded its bike program to accommodate the estimated 13,000 bikes on campus each day. The expansion included the addition of new bicycle safety repair stands that offer free tools to enable bicyclists to make minor repairs and pump up tires, encouraging the campus community to keep bikes in good working condition.

Waste Minimization

Stanford expanded its waste minimization efforts by outfitting additional public trash cans with recycling receptacles, including newly designed multipurpose furnishings and even, in a pilot test, solar-powered recycling compactors. Stanford continued progressing towards the ultimate vision of zero waste:

- All recycling, composting, and trash bins were outfitted with updated instructional signage. Designed with the support of a Green Fund grant, the revamped labels use modern pictures and clear wording to help users identify appropriate content for each receptacle.
- New sustainability guidelines intended to minimize waste at special events such as Commencement and Reunion/Homecoming were developed and disseminated campus-wide. Special efforts to "green" Commencement were made through a collaborative effort by many departments and highlighted on Stanford's main home page.
- In the RecycleMania 2011 contest, Stanford scored in the top 20 in six of the eight categories: per capita (16), total tonnage (2), paper (11), cardboard (12), bottles and cans (16), and food waste (17).

- An expanded composting service now includes all dining halls and half of the campus eateries, as well as many student row houses and offices. Student groups coordinated a zero-waste pilot project at three campus cafés, and new online guides provide step-by-step instructions for any department to establish a voluntary composting program.
- Regular waste audits continued to provide valuable information to the Stanford community. More than 20% of the items Stanford sends to the landfill are recyclable bottles, cans, and paper, a fact that highlights a significant educational opportunity for the campus.

Food & Dining Services

Stanford Dining and Stanford Hospitality & Auxiliaries, divisions of R&DE, serve more than four million meals on campus annually. Through its Sustainable Food Program, R&DE continued to create a positive impact via education, collaboration, and the pursuit of culinary excellence:

- Stanford Dining and Stanford Hospitality & Auxiliaries published Sustainability: A Way of Life, a report highlighting the Sustainable Food Program's objectives, achievements, and best practices.
- The daylong inaugural Food Summit brought together experts from all seven schools and the local community to address global food-related problems that require interdisciplinary solutions.
- Programs to reduce the waste generated by Stanford's food services continued to thrive. These included expanding Stanford Dining's trayless dining initiative to all dining halls, giving reusable water bottles to every incoming freshman, and expanding post-consumer composting to all Stanford Hospitality cafés. Together with the student-run program SPOON, R&DE diverted over 14,000 pounds of usable food from campus dining halls and cafés to a local shelter.
- Major purchasing accomplishments by Stanford Dining include 100% antibiotic- and hormone-free milk from local dairies, 100% locally raised, grass-fed beef patties, 100% certified Fair Trade coffee, 100% cage-free eggs, and 100% USDA-certified organic nonfat milk.
- In collaboration with students, staff, and faculty, the Sustainable Food Program played a significant role in providing education in sustainable food systems through frequent lectures, class projects, and multidisciplinary research projects.

TRENDS

Since 2000, Stanford has maintained detailed performance records in the key operational areas of energy, GHG emissions, transportation, waste, and water. The trends are evaluated and presented on an intensity basis, and they reveal that in all areas the campus has either maintained or lowered consumption per usable square foot (USF), despite general growth and the addition of nearly one million square feet of high performance space. Analyzing performance trends allows facilities managers to quantify the impact of conservation programs and tailor future initiatives to meet specific campus needs. See chart for the performance metrics table covering 2000-2010.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY SUSTAINABILITY METRICS —

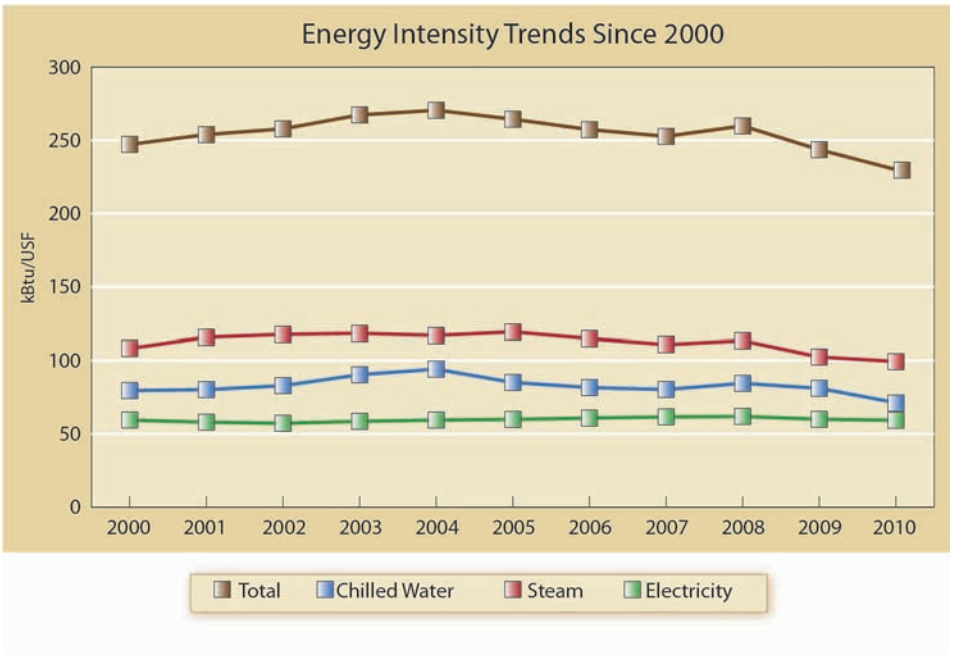
Sustainability Area	Metrics	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Energy												
Electricity	kwh (in millions)	175.4	175.1	176.3	180.8	186.8	190.3	194.5	198.2	198.9	198.9	206.2
	kwh/usf[1]	17.4	17.0	16.8	17.2	17.4	17.6	17.8	18.1	18.1	17.6	17.4
Steam	klbs (in millions)	798.7	847.7	860.5	865.4	878.8	904.4	876.1	858.4	883.5	825.7	848.2
	lbs/usf	90.6	96.9	98.5	99.1	97.9	99.9	96.2	92.8	95.0	85.8	83.3
Chilled Water	ton-hr (in millions)	48.0	48.0	49.8	54.3	59.9	55.4	53.5	56.6	56.3	56.3	52.8
	ton-hr/usf	6.6	6.7	6.9	7.5	7.9	7.1	6.8	6.7	7.0	6.8	5.9
Greenhouse Gas Emissions												
(publicly reported[2])	Metrics tons of CO_2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	168,400	182,900	180,700	182,400	191,300[3]
Waste minimization												
Total Waste Reduction & Recycling	tons	11,276	11,300	11,587	11,047	13,629	12,668	14,732	13,193	14,686	15,251	14,261
Total Landfilled	tons	11,495	10,194	10,429	9,533	9,262	9,094	9,558	8,820	8,180	8,384	8,104
Total Discards	tons	22,771	21,494	22,016	20,580	22,891	21,762	24,290	22,014	22,866	23,635	22,369
Diversion Rate		50%	53%	53%	54%	60%	58%	61%	60%	64%	65%	64%
Transportation												
Commuter Drive-Alone Rate (employees only)		n/a	n/a	72%	65%	63%	58%	54%	52%	51%	48%	48%
Commuter Drive-Alone Rate (all off campus commuters)		n/a	n/a	n/a	60%	59%	54%	50%	46%	46%	43%	42%
		2000/01	**2001/02**	**2002/03**	**2003/04**	**2004/05**	**2005/06**	**2006/07**	**2007/08**	**2008/09**	**2009/10**	**2010/11**
Water												
Domestic	gal (in millions)	997.2	862.8	840.1	921.1	843.1	811.8	832.4	841.8	778.6	780.8	774.7
	gal/usf	96.1	81.5	77.7	85.0	76.6	73.1	74.4	74.8	69.3	67.4	63.8
Lake	gals (in millions)	431.4	406,6	362.7	364.2	332.1	270.5	347.2	446.8	378.8	375.2	391.3

Note:

1. In 2010 Stanford transitioned to usable square footage (USF) in lieu of gross square footage (GSF) since tracked campus GSF data now includes attic areas and other spaces not normally used. Thus, USF is a more accurate

Energy Intensity

- Overall energy intensity (kBtu/USF) is now less than it was in 2000, despite the addition of nearly one million USF of new energy-intensive laboratories. This suggests the suite of energy-saving programs targeting large-scale building retrofits; small-scale retrofits; heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning (HVAC) controls; and new construction standards are reducing the rate of increase in energy intensity. For example, the Whole Building Retrofit Program, which addresses conservation in the 24 most energy-intensive buildings on campus, is expected to save $4.2 million annually and reduce total energy use in these buildings by 28%.
- Electricity consumption per USF has remained relatively constant over time even as energy-intensive research functions and computing needs have grown.
- Steam consumption per USF has remained relatively flat over time, with a notable decrease starting in 2009. The steam system underwent no major upgrades during this time. Typically, increased electricity intensity decreases the need for building heating, and the steam consumption trend can be attributed to that increase and/or weather variations during the last decade.
- Chilled-water consumption per USF increased after 2000 but is now trending downward. Typically, increased electricity intensity adds to building cooling needs and may offset energy retrofit projects, but annual weather variations can significantly affect chilled-water consumption.

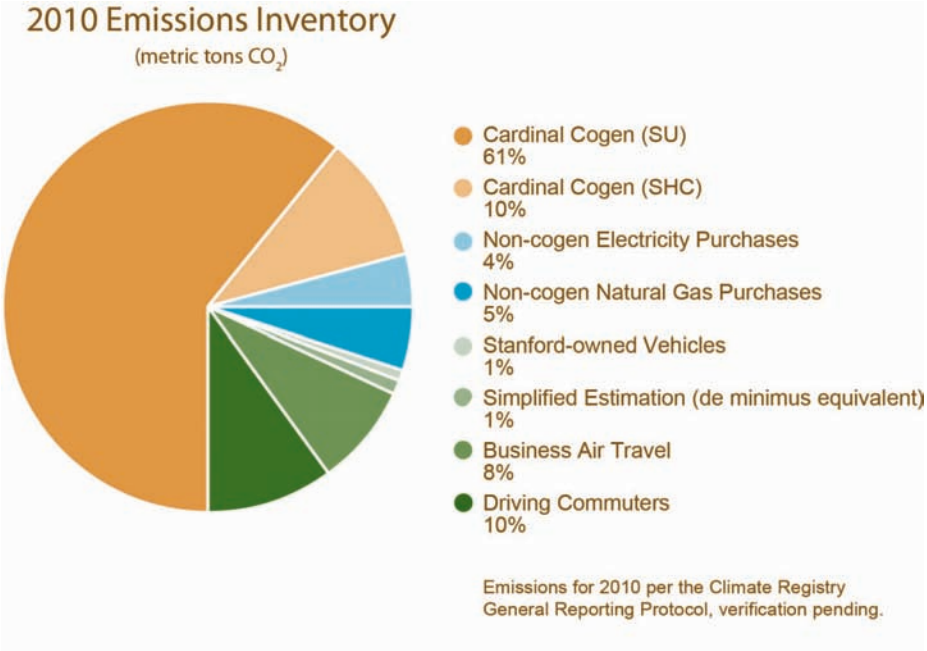


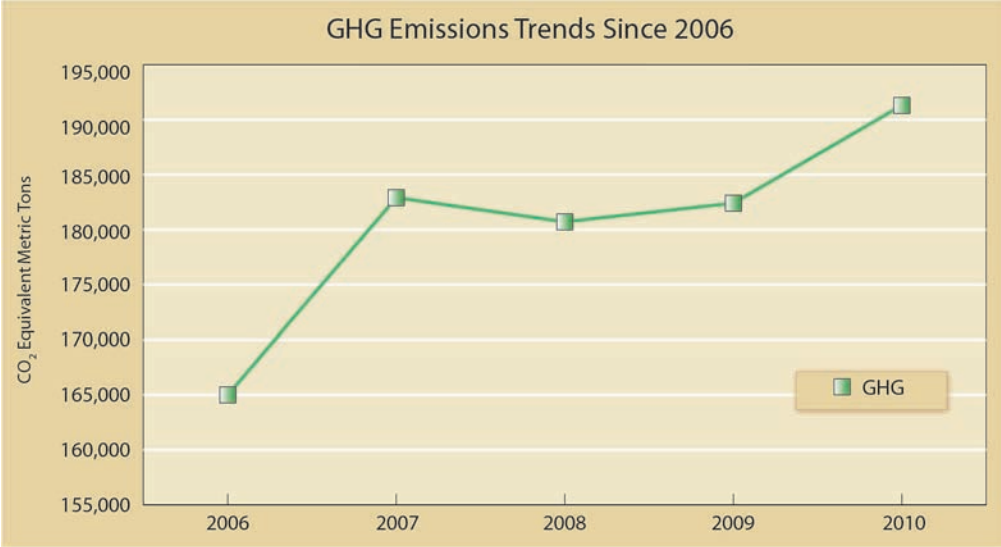
Greenhouse Gas Emissions

The CCAR General Reporting Protocol requires filing Scope I and II emissions with independent third-party verification, and encourages filing Scope III emissions. Stanford joined the CCAR in 2006 and used this protocol to prepare and file its GHG emissions inventories through 2009. In 2010 the university transitioned to the Climate Registry and followed TCR General Reporting Protocols.

Stanford's GHG emissions increased from 2006 to 2007 due to maintenance operations at the Central Energy Facility but dropped slightly in 2008, with emissions within specific categories remaining largely the same. Emissions in 2009 were similar to those in 2007, excluding other Kyoto protocol gases, suggesting that energy conservation programs helped stabilize emissions. In 2010 emissions increased, a reflection of campus growth with increased research building intensity. Differences between CCAR and TCR protocols with respect to emissions from leased spaces also explain part of the increase.

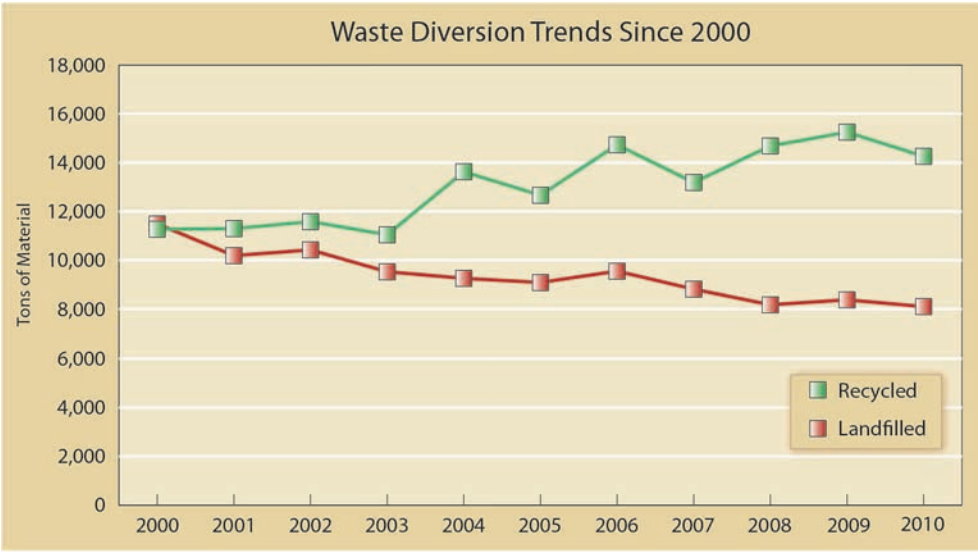
As part of the Energy and Climate Plan, the campus proposes to replace the current cogeneration plant with an innovative heat recovery facility that will capture low-grade waste heat from the building chilled-water loop and convert it to usable heat. Made possible by the existing district heating and cooling system that supports the university's largest buildings, the process will result in greater central plant energy efficiency and corresponding GHG reductions. The proposal dramatically reduces the need for fossil fuel electricity generation, significantly reduces the heat released into the atmosphere, and reduces campus water use. The heat recovery scheme will move Stanford into a new energy era with significantly lower costs, GHG emissions, and water use.





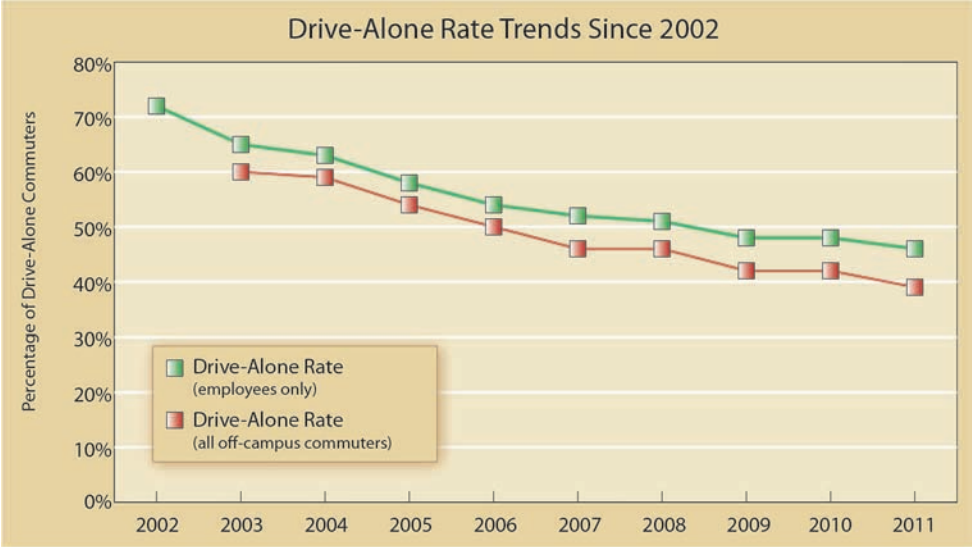
Waste Diversion Rate

The waste reduction and recycling program serves all academic and athletic areas, student housing and dining, faculty and staff housing, the Stanford hospitals, SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory, and construction sites. The program has increased Stanford's diversion rate (waste diverted from the landfill, as a percentage of total waste tonnage) from 30% in 1994 to an all-time high of 65% in 2009. Stanford's immediate aim is to achieve 75% diversion as an interim step towards the ultimate goal of zero waste.



Drive-Alone Rate

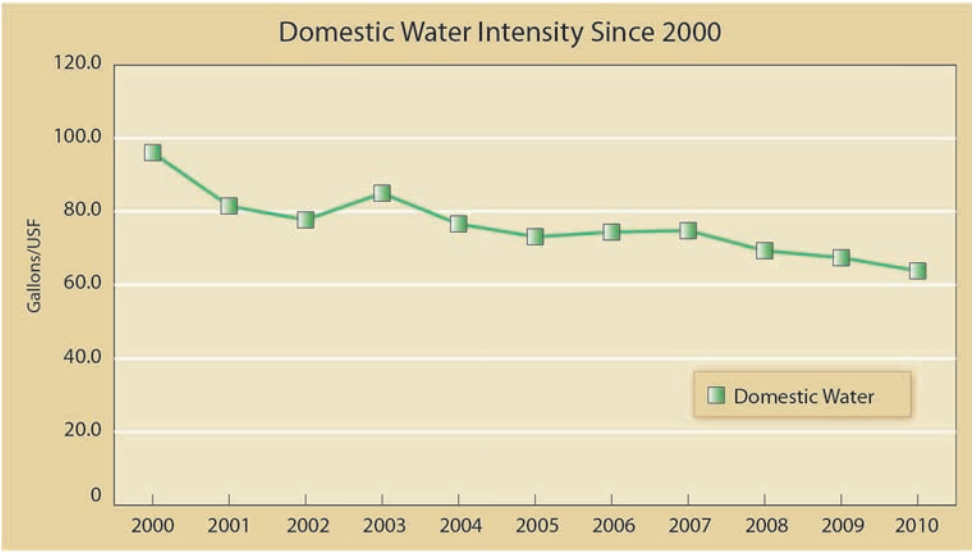
More than 2,000 Stanford commuters switched to alternative transportation between 2002 and 2011. The TDM program has resulted in a drop in Stanford's employee drive-alone rate from 72% in 2002 to 46% today. Emissions from commutes remain below 1990 levels.



Domestic Water Intensity

Stanford's water conservation, reuse, and recycling program has reduced domestic water consumption by 22% since 2000, despite significant growth in the facilities served. Domestic water intensity is now 34% less than it was in 2000. In Stanford dining facilities, replacing standard dishwashers with trough conveyers that constantly recycle water cut water use by 51%, about 142 gallons per hour.

Replacing once-through cooling systems in laboratories with circulation systems that reuse the cold water has saved about 174,000 gallons per day. The university completed 50 water efficiency retrofit projects from 2001 through 2008 and increased the number of water conservation measures from 14 identified in 2003 to more than 20 in standard use today.



PROGRAMMATIC MILESTONES

The Office of Sustainability connects campus organizations and entities, and works collaboratively with them to steer sustainability initiatives and reach milestones. The office works on long-range sustainability analysis and planning, assessment and reporting, sustainability governance strategy, conservation behavior and training, communication and outreach, and academic integration. Complementing operational efficiency measures undertaken by campus facilities managers, distinct and education-oriented programmatic initiatives make sustainability more actionable and visible throughout the campus community.

Assessment and Reporting

Collecting and analyzing data from sustainability initiatives on campus facilitates greater understanding of the breadth and depth of sustainability offerings at Stanford, and also provides a forum for cataloging and disseminating best practices. The study of collected data further informs both future direction and goals for Stanford's programs. Based on the strong tradition of internal reporting and proven program success, national evaluating organizations continue to recognize Stanford as a leader in sustainability programs and a benchmark for other institutions:

- For the third consecutive time, and the fourth time in the last five years, Stanford received an A- grade on the Sustainable Endowments Institute's College Sustainability Report Card. Of 322 schools surveyed, Stanford is one of 52 Overall College Sustainability Leaders. Stanford earned straight A grades in administration, climate change and energy, food and recycling, green building, student involvement, transportation, investment priorities, and shareholder engagement. The A in climate change and energy represents a letter-grade improvement over the B earned in that category last year and recognizes the formalization of the university's Energy and Climate Plan, among other energy conservation programs.
- In August 2011 Sierra magazine rated Stanford fifth for the second consecutive year in the "Cool Schools" Ranking. Stanford improved its scores on Food and Purchasing questions, and maintained last year's perfect or near-perfect scores on Academics, Waste, and Other Programs/Initiatives.

Interdepartmental Collaboration and Governance

Building relationships with other administrative departments, faculty, and students, and engaging in community outreach to advance sustainability in support of the university's mission of education, research, and outreach, are fundamental missions of Stanford's sustainability program. Diverse and interdisciplinary organizations such as the Sustainability Working Group and Sustainability Working Teams (SWTs), as well as projects such as the GHG task force, conference and event participation, and regular sharing of information, allowed Sustainable Stanford to increase collaboration with the larger Stanford community. Initiatives ranged from organization of and participation in lectures, tours, panels, and conferences to direct work on campus sustainability plans through the SWTs. Sustainable Stanford also worked with the President's Office, Event and Labor Services, R&DE, and others to promote green catering and services for Commencement, Homecoming, and other marquee events.

Behavioral-Based Conservation Programs

Acknowledging that individual awareness and actions conserve resources, lower utility bills, and contribute to an environmentally sustainable campus experience, consistent with the university's

commitment to sustainability, Sustainable Stanford offers a range of programs to engage the community:

- Campus-wide Cardinal Green conservation campaigns aim to increase institutional awareness regarding programs to reduce resource consumption. Each of the six annual campaigns focuses on a single topic area and invites active community participation through educational webinars, online pledges, and result-based incentives. The inaugural campaigns offered during the 2010–2011 academic year exceeded performance goals and gained momentum through targeted promotion to the most relevant campus groups for each topic area.
- The Building Level Sustainability Program, an individual-action-based resource conservation program, complements efficiency improvement at the infrastructure level and contributes to carbon footprint reduction goals. The program offers interested schools and departments pilot design, an audit walk-through, a customized "green action menu," and comprehensive building evaluation criteria. It incorporates best practices observed during the 14 pilots conducted since 2009 as well as online resources such as "How To Guides" and rebates for installation of small energy-saving devices like Smart Strips and appliance timers. The pilots resulted in a sustained reduction of up to 20% in office building electricity use with an average payback of just nine months.

Campus Communications

The Sustainable Stanford website continues to serve as a campus and community resource for news on campus sustainability efforts and accomplishments. Cardinal Green, the Sustainable Stanford quarterly newsletter, provides an ongoing forum for sustainability teams and topics, and promotes sustainability activities throughout the community. The department has engaged in on- and off-campus community outreach and participated in university-wide academic and administrative programs and events related to sustainability. For example, it has:

- Hosted student Town Hall meetings to discuss campus-wide sustainability initiatives
- Presented six sustainability topics at the 2010 Association for the Advancement of Sustainability in Higher Education (AASHE) Conference
- Presented six sustainability topics at the 2011 California Higher Education Sustainability Conference (CHESC)
- Presented at numerous faculty- and student-led classes related to the environment and sustainability
- Presented at the Silicon Valley Energy Summit, cosponsored by the Silicon Valley Leadership Group and the Precourt Institute for Energy
- Offered sustainability tours at the annual Walk the Farm, Reunion/Homecoming, and Parent's Weekend events
- Published "Greening Events at Stanford" in partnership with all relevant event-organizing entities on campus
- Presented at the U.S. Energy Association
- Created a climate action video to explain the Energy and Climate Plan

Academic Integration

Formal educational student internships and weekly office hours continued to provide a steady communication platform for various student groups and allowed sustainability staff to offer strategic guidance to Stanford's students:

- Sustainable Stanford updated the "Student's Guide to Sustainable Living at Stanford" and distributed it electronically to the incoming class of 2015.
- The Office of Sustainability collaborated with the Woods Institute for the Environment to offer Civil and Environmental Engineering / Earth Systems 109 again in winter quarter of the 2010–2011 academic year. The first overarching local sustainability course offered by Stanford, CEE/ES 109 aims to engage students in employing sustainability within an institution. It features numerous Stanford faculty and staff lecturing on topics that include energy efficiency, water use, waste management, sustainable food, and transportation systems. The final class project requires students to complete building-level audits and create recommendations for behavior-based program implementation within a strategically selected building. Class participants have the opportunity to capitalize on the final project momentum and join the Office of Sustainability as interns to help transform their proposals into action. CEE/ES 109 is now an annual offering.
- The Stanford Student Green Fund continued to thrive in its third year of operation. The committee, now led by a paid student intern, received 19 applications requesting a total of a little over $100,000. The committee chose projects based on their potential to achieve intended goals as well as enable students to actively contribute to campus sustainability. Grants totaling close to $30,000 were awarded to projects addressing waste management signage, solar hot-water heaters, real-time electricity monitoring in dorms, and rainwater capture for composting support during the dry months. The final reports from each year are available online.

Summary of Stanford Program Awards and Recognition

Stanford's long history of sustainability-focused operations and academic research has been recognized by regional, national, and international organizations. The spectrum of Stanford's awards and commendations highlights the multifaceted nature of sustainability and includes recognition across a wide range of topic areas.

A selection of the most significant campus sustainability initiatives to receive formal recognition is included below.

Third-Party Evaluations for Sustainable Stanford

Newsweek Magazine: 2nd place (composite ranking from SEI and Sierra) (2011).

Sustainable Endowments Institute Overall College Sustainability Leader, top-tier ranking on College Sustainability Report Card (2007, 2009, 2010, and 2011)

Sierra Club "Cool Schools," fifth place (2010 and 2011); A- grade and 26th place (2009)

U.S. Green Building Council and Princeton Review's *Guide to Green Colleges*, 97 out of 100 available points, among the best of more than 700 colleges and universities surveyed (2010 and 2011)

Greenopia Top 10 "Three Leaves" Ranking, out of 100 schools surveyed (2009)

Discovery Communications Honor Roll, top 10 ranking (2009)

Buildings

First Place, ASHRAE Technology Award, for the Environment and Energy Building (Y2E2) in the new institutional building category (2011)

Green Project of the Year, for the Graduate School of Business' Knight Management Center, *Silicon Valley Business Journal* (2010)

Best Green Building in the Bay Area, for Y2E2, *San Francisco Business Times* (2008)

Leadership in Applying Green Building Design, for Stanford Dining, PG&E (2006)

Top Ten Green Projects, for Jasper Ridge Field Station, American Institute of Architects Committee on the Environment (2005)

Energy & Sustainability Award, for Jasper Ridge Field Station, American Institute of Architects, San Francisco Chapter (2005)

Energy

Project Awards

Honorable Mention, ASHRAE Technology Award, for the Stauffer Building I laboratory VAV conversion project in the existing institutional building category (2010)

Honorable Mention, Flex Your Power Awards (2005)

Project Rebates

Cantor Art Center Retrofit, $122,000 rebate from PG&E (2011)

Alumni Center Window Film Installation, $11,000 rebate from PG&E (2011)

Parking Structures 2 and 6 Lighting Retrofit, $13,000 rebate from PG&E (2010)

Y2E2 Photovoltaic Installation, $38,000 rebate from PG&E (2009)

Avery Aquatic Center Pump Retrofit, $110,000 rebate from PG&E (2009)

Business Continuity Data Center, $48,000 rebate from PG&E (2009)

School of Medicine Server Virtualization, $8,988 rebate from PG&E (2009)

Stauffer Building II Laboratory VAV Conversion, $110,000 rebate from PG&E (2008)

Desktop Power Management, $55,000 rebate from PG&E (2008)

Stauffer Building I Laboratory VAV Conversion, $180,000 rebate from PG&E (2007)

Reservoir 2 Photovoltaic Installation, $135,000 rebate from PG&E (2004)

Food

Finalist, Real Food Challenge Administrator or Faculty Member of the Year Award, for Stanford Dining's Sustainable Food Program coordinator (2011)

Sourcing Sustainable Seafood Panelist, National Restaurant Association, for Stanford Dining's executive director (2011)

Judge, Acterra Sustainability Awards, Stanford Dining's Sustainable Food Program coordinator (2011) and Stanford Dining's executive director (2008–2010)

Invited Sustainable Food Showcase, Cooking for Solutions, for Stanford Dining's Sustainable Food Program coordinator and Stanford catering chef, Monterey Bay Aquarium (2011)

Business Environmental Award, for Stanford Dining, Acterra (2007)

Special Congressional Recognition, for Stanford Dining, Congresswoman Anna Eshoo (2007)

Certified as a Green Business, Stanford Dining, one of the first university food service operations in the United States so certified, Santa Clara County (2004)

Land, Landscape, and Grounds

Merit Award, with Boora Architects, for the Science and Engineering Quad, Planning for a District or Campus Component, Society for College and University Planning (2010)

Preservation Design Award, for the Stanford Arizona Garden**,** California Preservation Foundation (2008)

Governor's Historic Preservation Award, for faculty houses project in the historic houses project category, State of California (2007)

Community Partnership Award, for oak tree planting for the second hundred years, California State Senate (2006)

Special Recognition, for oak reforestation project partnership, U.S. Congress (2006)

Seismic Strengthening & Historic Restoration Award, National Trust for Historic Preservation (2001)

Design Award, for the stabilization and preservation of the Frank Lloyd Wright–designed Hanna House, California Preservation Foundation (2001)

Merit Award, for the Department of Athletics, Physical Education, and Recreation Plan**,** American Society of Landscape Architects (1999)

Merit Award, for the Palm Drive restoration, American Society of Landscape Architects (1995)

Research (Woods Institute Faculty Awards)

Jeff Koseff Receives 2011 Eugene L. Grant Award: Professor Jeffrey R. Koseff was recognized for his continued dedication and excellence in teaching as voted by students of the Stanford Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering. (June 2011)

Stephen Palumbi Receives Benchley Award for Ocean Science: Senior Fellow Stephen Palumbi has received the 2011 Peter Benchley Ocean Award for Excellence in Science for his work exposing the sale of contaminated dolphin meat in Japan. (May 2011)

Jennifer Burney Named 2011 National Geographic Emerging Explorer: Jennifer Burney, an affiliate with the Program on Food Security and the Environment, is among "14 visionary, young trailblazers" named to the 2011 class of National Geographic Emerging Explorers. (May 2011)

Woods Researchers Named Google Science Communication Fellows: To foster a more open scientific dialogue, the Google Foundation has named 21 Google Science Communication Fellows, including Noah Diffenbaugh and David Lobell, both Woods fellows, and Susanne Moser, a social science research associate based at the Center for Ocean Solutions. (February 2011)

Jon Krosnick Elected AAAS Fellow: Senior Fellow Jon Krosnick, a professor of political science and of communication, has been named a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Krosnick was recognized for his "outstanding research in political psychology, leadership of the American National Election Studies and innovative contributions to survey methodology, including assessment of alternative modes of survey administration." (January 2011)

Scott Rozelle and Gary Schoolnik Receive Global Underdevelopment Action Grants: Two Woods Institute senior fellows are among nine Stanford scholars awarded Global Underdevelopment Action grants from the Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies. Scott Rozelle will study nutrition and education in rural China, and Gary Schoolnik will conduct research on controlling tuberculosis in North Korea. (December 2010)

Stephen Palumbi, Colleagues Receive Grant to Study Effects of Ocean Acidification: Senior Fellow Stephen Palumbi and colleagues with the Partnership for Interdisciplinary Studies of Coastal Oceans received a three-year, $2 million grant from the National Science Foundation to study the impacts of acidic ocean waters on two ecologically important species—sea urchins and mussels. (November 2010)

Senior Fellow Mark Jacobson Appointed to Federal Energy Advisory Committee: Senior Fellow Mark Jacobson is one of 19 experts named to the Department of Energy's new Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Advisory Committee. Members will advise the secretary of energy on transformative research that expedites green job growth, enhances energy security, and safeguards the environment. (November 2010)

Gretchen Daily and Terry Root Named California Academy of Sciences Fellows: Senior Fellows Gretchen Daily and Terry Root are among 12 researchers selected as 2010 fellows of the California Academy of Sciences. Senior Fellow Stephen Schneider, who died on July 19, 2010, was recognized posthumously at the academy fellows' meeting. (October 2010)

Terry Root Receives Science Conservation Award from Defenders of Wildlife: Senior Fellow Terry Root has been given the Spirit of Defenders Award for Science by Washington, D.C.–based Defenders of Wildlife. Root was recognized for "her illuminating research and innovative work to help wildlife survive climate change, [which] has served as a wake-up call for conservationists and natural resource managers around the world." (September 2010)

Gretchen Daily Receives 2010 Heinz Award: Senior Fellow Gretchen Daily has been named one of 10 recipients of the 2010 Heinz Awards. In announcing the award, the Heinz Family Foundation cited Daily "for her innovative work to place a value on the services provided by natural ecosystems (clean air and water, food etc.), which has resulted in increasing momentum towards the conservation of the environment." (September 2010)

Gretchen Daily Wins Midori Prize for Biodiversity: Senior Fellow Gretchen Daily is one of three winners of the 2010 Midori Prize for biodiversity. The announcement was made on September 21 at a meeting of the UN General Assembly in New York. Daily was recognized

for her work on quantifying the financial value of ecosystem services and encouraging businesses to take sustainability into account when making decisions. The prize is sponsored by the Aeon Environmental Foundation in Japan. (September 2010)

Senior Fellow Harold Mooney Receives Volvo Environment Prize: Senior Fellow Harold A. Mooney has received the Volvo Environment Prize in Sweden. The prize "recognizes and honors the pioneering contributions of this remarkable individual to science and policy that are vital to present and future generations and the ecosystems that support them." (August 2010)

David Lobell Receives Macelwane Medal from American Geophysical Union: Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies and Woods Institute for the Environment Center Fellow David Lobell was awarded the James B. Macelwane Medal from the American Geophysical Union for "significant contributions to the geophysical sciences by an outstanding young scientist (less than 36 years of age)." (August 2010)

Peter Vitousek Accepts Japan Prize for Environmental Research: In April 2010, biology professor and Woods Institute for the Environment Senior Fellow Peter Vitousek accepted the Japan Prize for pioneering work in biogeochemistry and global sustainability. The prize was awarded in Tokyo by the Science and Technology Foundation of Japan. (January 2010)

Stanford Ecologist Paul Ehrlich to Receive Ramon Margalef Prize in Spain: Instead of pouring tax money into automobile industry bailouts, the government should invest in a new infrastructure to deal with changing climate patterns, says Professor of Ecology and Woods Institute for the Environment Senior Fellow Paul Ehrlich. Ehrlich spoke to the *Stanford Report* before leaving for Spain to receive the Ramon Margalef Prize for lifetime achievement in ecology and environmental sciences. (November 2009)

Stanford Research Team Receives Funding to Study Energy Efficiency and Human Behavior: The Department of Energy awarded Stanford researchers a grant to develop an interactive software system that encourages energy efficiency. The faculty research team includes Banny Banerjee (mechanical engineering), Martin Fischer (civil and environmental engineering), Abby King (medicine), Scott Klemmer (computer science), and Sam McClure and Gregory Walton (psychology)—recipients of 2008 planning grants from the Woods Institute and Precourt Energy Efficiency Center to develop behavior and public policy research components for a campus-wide initiative on the sustainable built environment. (November 2009)

Chris Field Receives Heinz Award for Environmental Science and Leadership: Christopher Field, a professor of biology and of environmental Earth system science at Stanford University and a senior fellow at the Woods Institute for the Environment, has been named a 2009 Heinz Award recipient. The Heinz Family Foundation cited Field "for his leadership and innovation in carbon cycle and climate science." (September 2009)

Gretchen Daily Wins $420,000 Award for Finding Ways to Save Biodiversity: Stanford Professor of Biology and Woods Institute for the Environment Senior Fellow Gretchen Daily has won the International Cosmos Prize, awarded by the Expo ’90 Foundation in Japan. Expo ’90 lauded her as “a researcher who has provided us with a comprehensive

picture of the value of biodiversity-based ecosystem services, upon which human society is dependent." The prize includes a commendation, a medallion, and 40 million yen, approximately $420,000. (July 2009)

Transportation

Platinum-Level Bicycle Friendly University, League of American Bicyclists (2011–2015)

Best Workplaces for Commuters, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency/Center for Urban Transportation Research at the University of Florida (2002–2011)

Gold Prize, Race to Excellence, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency/Center for Urban Transportation Research at the University of Florida (2006, 2009, and 2010)

Innovative Transportation Solutions Award, WTS, San Francisco Bay Area Chapter (2009)

Excellence in Motion, Award of Merit, Metropolitan Transportation Commission (2008)

Gold-Level Bicycle Friendly Community, League of American Bicyclists (2008–2012)

Bicycle Friendly Community, League of American Bicyclists (2003–2007)

Green Business Award, for the Stanford Fleet Garage, recognizing commitment to environmentally responsible operations, County of Santa Clara (2004–2007)

Best of Universities and Colleges, Race to Excellence, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency/Center for Urban Transportation Research at the University of Florida (2006)

Leadership Award, for nonelected individual or private organization, Association for Commuter Transportation (2006)

"Top 50" Award, for regional transportation, employer category, Bay Area Council (2004)

Certificate of Special Congressional Recognition, for alternative transportation (1997, 2004)

Commendation, for alternative transportation**,** County of Santa Clara (1997, 2004)

Business Environmental Award, Acterra (2004)

Clean Air Award, Breathe California, formerly American Lung Association of the Bay Area (2003)

Certificate of Appreciation, Bay Area Air Quality Management District (2002)

Founding Member, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency/Department of Transportation Commuter Choice Leadership Initiative (2001)

Waste

RecycleMania Results

In the **RecycleMania 2011** contest, Stanford scored in the top 20 in six of the eight categories: per capita (16); gorilla (2); paper (11); cardboard (12); bottles and cans (16); and food waste (17)

In the **RecycleMania 2010** contest, Stanford scored in the top 25 in six of the eight categories: per capita (21); gorilla (3); paper (11); cardboard (20); bottles and cans (23); and food waste (6)

In the **RecycleMania 2009** contest, Stanford scored in the top 20 in five of the eight categories: per capita (16); gorilla (3); paper (9); cardboard (17); and food waste (6)

In the **RecycleMania 2008** contest, Stanford scored in the top 10 in six of the eight categories: per capita (7); gorilla (1); paper (5); cardboard (8); bottles and cans (10); and food waste (8)

In the **RecycleMania 2007** contest, Stanford scored in the top 20 in six of the eight categories: per capita (14); gorilla (2); paper (3); cardboard (9); bottles and cans (18); and food waste (13)

Program Awards

College/University Recycling Award, American Forest and Paper Association (2009)

Environmental Achievement Award, for the Environmental Health and Safety battery recycling and mercury thermometer replacement program, Environmental Protection Agency (2002)

Outstanding School Program Award, National Recycling Coalition (2002)

Water

Silicon Valley Water Conservation Award, in the large organization category (2009)

Clean Bay Business Award, for the Stanford Golf Course Maintenance Shop and the Fleet Garage and Service Station, Palo Alto Regional Water Quality Control Plant (2001–2011)

Leadership Recognition, for eliminating the use of antibacterial soaps, Palo Alto Regional Water Quality Control Plant (2007)

Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program Award, for the site design for storm water pollution prevention at Stanford Stadium (2007)

Appendix F
STANFORD ALTERNATIVE MEANS

Appendix F
Stanford Alternative Means

Annual Reporting of Select LEED Credits

SSc4.1-4, Alternative Transportation
Reference annual GUP reporting on net trips during peak commuting hours
Stanford's annual reporting on "no net new commute trips" is provided in Appendix B (Condition G.4) and in Appendix D.

Submit an updated Transportation Demand Management Program document or similar narrative that describes alternative transportation services
Stanford's annual reporting on the TDM Program is provided in Appendix B (Condition G.2).

WEc1, Water Efficient Landscaping
Report the annual percentage of lakewater vs. potable water in the lakewater irrigation system
The groundwater percentage in the lakewater system remained under 50 percent.

Lakewater Irrigation System Supply Sources				
	Surface Water		Groundwater	
Year	Quantity (acre-feet)	Percentage	Quantity (acre-feet)	Percentage
2010	882	72%	336	28%
2011	1,054	89%	134	11%

EAp3, Fundamental Refrigerant Management
Report when phase-out of CFC refrigerants in the central plant is complete.
The scheduled phase-out described in EAp3 has not changed. The central energy plant will be free of prohibited CFC refrigerant by 2015.

This will also indicate when EAc4, Enhanced Refrigerant Management, may be submitted for campus-wide pre-approval.
The Central Energy Plant refrigeration calculation described in EAp4 has not changed. Each building will continue to fill out the template to show full compliance with this credit.

MRp1, Storage & Collection of Recyclables; MRc2.1-2.2, Construction Waste Management
Confirm that PSSI is still Stanford University's waste contractor, and that PSSI's waste diversion programs are ongoing
PSSI is Stanford University's waste contractor, and their waste diversion programs are ongoing.

Reference reporting already sent to the County under the Solid Waste Management Act of CA (AB 939)

Appendix F
Stanford Alternative Means

Stanford submitted the County of Santa Clara Countywide AB 939 Quarterly Summary to the Santa Clara County Integrated Waste Management Program on or before March 2, May 30, August 30, and November 30, 2011.

IDc1.3, Green Housekeeping

Confirm that Unicco is Stanford University's cleaning service provider.

Unicco is Stanford University's cleaning service provider.

IDc1.4, Green Campus Operations Education

Provide update on any new green campus operations, education campaigns, newsletters, or other forms of green campus operations education

The description of green campus operations provided in the Green Building Ordinance materials did not change during this year.

ISc1.6, Green Dining

Provide an update on any green dining initiatives or education

The description of green dining initiatives and education provided in the Green Building Ordinance materials did not change during this year.

Water Reduction Credits

Report on 'water bank' balance using water calculation template.

The reporting period for this credit is July 1 to June 30, to coincide with Stanford's annual GUP water consumption reporting period for SFPUC purchases and water conservation projects. The AR #11 reporting period covers the partial year from January 2011 (when the Green Building Ordinance became effective) to June 30, 2011. There were no building projects that affected the water bank balance during this period.

Water Bank Balance			
Year	Projects	Change (mgd)	Cumulative Balance (mgd)
2010	Previous Projects under GUP	0.683880	0.683880
2011	Water conservation projects	0.012446	0.696326