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This Environmental Impact Report (EIR) assesses the potentially significant environmental effects of the proposed University of California Santa Cruz 2005 Long Range Development Plan (hereinafter 2005 LRDP). The 2005 LRDP has been prepared to accommodate an increase in enrollment and increased academic and research activities at the University of California, Santa Cruz (UC Santa Cruz) to meet the projected educational and research demand through academic year 2020-21. The 2005 LRDP plans for development sufficient to accommodate a three-quarter average enrollment of 21,000 full-time equivalent (FTE)¹ students, 6,950 additional students over 2003-04 enrollment levels. Concurrent with the enrollment increase, faculty and staff would increase to approximately 5,594 by 2020-21, an increase of 1,520 employees over 2003-04 levels. In addition to analyzing the potential impacts of campus growth under the 2005 LRDP at a program level, this EIR addresses the project-specific environmental effects associated with three projects: the Infrastructure Improvements Project, the Family Student Housing Redevelopment Project, and the 2300 Delaware Avenue Project.

As required by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), this Draft EIR: (1) assesses the potentially significant environmental effects of the proposed project as well as the potentially significant cumulative impacts of the physical development and land use plan of the University of California (University); (2) identifies feasible means of avoiding or substantially lessening significant adverse impacts; and (3) evaluates a range of reasonable alternatives to the proposed project, including the required No Project Alternative. The University is the “lead agency” for the 2005 LRDP and for the projects evaluated in this Draft EIR. The Board of Regents of the University of California (The Regents) has the principal responsibility for approving these projects. When certified, this EIR will serve as the base environmental document for the 2005 LRDP. The 2005 LRDP and LRDP EIR will replace the 1988 LRDP and LRDP EIR as a basis for decisions on campus growth and development.

1.1 PURPOSE OF THE EIR

The University has commissioned this EIR on the 2005 LRDP for the following purposes:

- To inform the general public; the local community; and responsible, trustee, and federal public agencies of the nature of the 2005 LRDP, its potentially significant environmental effects, feasible measures to mitigate those effects, and its reasonable and feasible alternatives

¹ For quarter system campuses, including UC Santa Cruz, a full-time equivalent (FTE) student is defined as (1) an undergraduate student who enrolls for 45 credit hours per academic year; or (2) a graduate student (master’s level or doctoral student not yet advanced to candidacy) enrolled in 36 credit hours per year; or (3) a graduate doctoral student who has been advanced to candidacy. Since not all students take full course loads, the number of FTE students is generally somewhat lower than the actual total number of students enrolled. However, for UC Santa Cruz, the number of FTE students is very close to the headcount, which is the actual total number of students enrolled. Because 21,000 FTE is roughly equal to 21,000 headcount during the three primary academic quarters, hereinafter, all references to students refer to on-campus three-quarter-average headcount unless otherwise noted.

- To enable the University to consider the environmental consequences of approving the 2005 LRDP and the three specific projects
- To provide a basis for preparation of any future environmental documents
- For consideration by responsible agencies in issuing permits and approvals for the proposed project
- To satisfy CEQA requirements

As described in CEQA and the CEQA Guidelines, public agencies are charged with the duty to avoid or substantially lessen significant environmental effects, where feasible. In discharging this duty, a public agency has an obligation to balance the project's significant effects on the environment with its benefits, including economic, social, technological, legal, and other benefits. This EIR is an informational document, the purpose of which is to identify the potentially significant effects of the proposed project on the environment and to indicate the manner in which those significant effects can be avoided or significantly lessened; to identify any significant and unavoidable adverse impacts that cannot be mitigated; and to identify reasonable and feasible alternatives to the proposed project that would eliminate any significant adverse environmental effects or reduce the impacts to a less-than-significant level.

The lead agency is required to consider the information in the EIR, along with any other relevant information, in making its decisions on the 2005 LRDP and the three specific projects. Although the EIR does not determine the ultimate decision that will be made regarding implementation of the project, CEQA requires the University to consider the information in the EIR and make findings regarding each significant effect identified in the EIR.

The Regents will certify the Final EIR prior to approving the 2005 LRDP or any of the three proposed projects. Other agencies may also use this EIR in their review and approval processes.

1.2 OVERVIEW OF THE UC SANTA CRUZ 2005 LRDP

The purpose of the proposed LRDP is to establish general types of campus development and land uses to support projected growth of on-campus population and research at UC Santa Cruz, and to facilitate expanded and new program initiatives through academic year 2020-21.

The proposed 2005 LRDP (January 2005) is described in Chapter 3, *Project Description*, and is available for review at the offices of UC Santa Cruz Physical Planning and Construction and on-line at <http://lrpd.ucsc.edu/>. Most of the UC Santa Cruz main campus is located within the City of Santa Cruz but the northern third of the main campus extends to the north of the city limits into unincorporated Santa Cruz County (Figures 1-1, *Regional Location Map*, and 1-2, *UC Santa Cruz Campus and Vicinity*).

The 2005 LRDP provides a comprehensive framework for the physical development of the UC Santa Cruz campus over the next 15 years. To accommodate the projected growth in enrollment and research activities, the 2005 LRDP accommodates a building program that envisions the development of an additional 2.6 million gross square feet (gsf²) of academic and support space on the campus, and the

² Gross square feet is the sum of all areas, finished and unfinished, on all floors of an enclosed structure. It includes the assignable square feet, circulation and mechanical areas, custodial services and public toilet areas, structural elements and one-half of covered unenclosed areas.

development of 1.5 million gsf of housing, which would provide an additional 3,390 student bed spaces and 125 units of employee housing on campus.

The 2005 LRDP includes a land use map that designates major land use areas to guide the siting of future campus facilities. The land use map proposes to maintain the current general configuration of the campus, which consists of a concentrated campus core surrounded by residential colleges, other housing, and recreation and support facilities. It also provides for a portion of the growth in facilities to be achieved through carefully sited infill projects within the already developed portions of the campus, and proposes to locate the remaining growth primarily in undeveloped areas north of the currently developed campus. Compared to the 1988 LRDP, this plan designates additional areas as natural and open space and increases the number of acres of land on campus that would have development restrictions. It also provides for on-campus housing for students, faculty, and staff, with some of the new student housing to be achieved by redeveloping existing housing at higher densities.

The 2005 LRDP also designates land uses for 2300 Delaware Avenue, a property owned by the University of California in the city of Santa Cruz. In addition to this University-owned property, the Campus currently leases building space in the downtown and west side of Santa Cruz. Campus employees working in leased building space in the city of Santa Cruz are included in the 2005 LRDP faculty/staff population assumptions, but employees at UC Santa Cruz' Marine Science Campus in the west side are not.

Due to the concurrent timing of the proposed LRDP EIR with several specific projects that would be tiered from it, the EIR also evaluates the following projects, which will be considered for approval by the University concurrently with or soon after LRDP approval:

- **Infrastructure Improvements Project:** UC Santa Cruz proposes to implement a series of improvements to the utilities and infrastructure on campus, primarily to address problems and deficiencies in the existing systems, but also to provide additional capacity to accommodate planned or envisioned growth. The systems that will be improved include the stormwater drainage system, the domestic/fire protection water system, the campus core cooling/heating water systems, the electrical system, and the natural gas system.
- **Family Student Housing Redevelopment Project:** UC Santa Cruz proposes to demolish the existing 199-unit family student housing complex on Heller Drive on the main campus, and to redevelop the site with 400 apartment units. Other amenities that would be constructed as part of the project include a 178-space childcare center (to replace existing childcare facilities with 78 spaces), a community center, administrative offices, resident lounges, laundry areas, parking, bicycle storage, playgrounds, roads, paths, lighting, and landscaping.
- **2300 Delaware Avenue Project:** Under the proposed project, the Campus would remodel the interior of Building C at 2300 Delaware Avenue for use as office and research space for faculty, staff, some graduate students and, potentially, campus affiliates. The Campus would also make minor alterations in Buildings A and B (which will be initially occupied in late 2005 by 246 employees under a previously approved project), to accommodate 54 additional employees for a total of 300 employees on the site. The proposed project would accommodate up to 482 additional employees in Building C for a total population on the site of 782.

1.3 PROJECT BACKGROUND

The Regents adopted the 1988 UC Santa Cruz LRDP in May 1989 to serve as a guide for the physical development of the campus and campus population growth projected through 2005-06. The 1988 LRDP projected that the on-campus student population would increase to 15,000 students, and the faculty and staff population would increase to 4,613 by 2005-06. To support this population growth, the 1988 LRDP anticipated that the Campus would require an additional 3.4 million assignable square feet (asf)³ (4.5 million gsf) in developed campus space through 2005-06, in addition to the 2 million asf (2.9 million gsf) developed or approved before 1988, for total development on campus of 5.4 million asf (7.4 million gsf) under the 1988 LRDP.

As of academic year 2003-04, the total main campus enrollment at UC Santa Cruz was about 14,050. About 350 additional students were enrolled in off-campus programs and at the Marine Science Campus. The total number of faculty and staff associated with the main campus was about 4,077, with about 153 additional faculty and staff at the Marine Science Campus. Approximately 1.2 million asf (1.8 million gsf) has been developed or approved for development under the 1988 LRDP, bringing the total area of developed building space on campus to 3.2 million asf (4.7 million gsf), which is substantially less than the total development projected under the 1988 LRDP. Other elements envisioned by the 1988 LRDP were not realized, including a new northern loop road, and increases in parking and housing.

The University of California projects that, systemwide, enrollment will increase by approximately 63,000 FTE from 1998 through 2010. This growth in enrollment is related to projected demographic changes that are expected to increase the demand for college education in California. These growth projections are based on factors analyzed by the California Department of Finance's Demographic Research Unit, including projections of the size and composition of the high school graduate population, the number of high school graduates who will choose to attend UC Santa Cruz, the number of transfer students, and the number of enrolled students who will remain enrolled and will progress (The Regents 2000).

In January 2000, the University of California's Office of the President asked each UC campus to consider the feasibility of implementing campus-specific enrollment increases through 2010. In part in response to this request and as part of its on-going planning process, UC Santa Cruz has identified an on-campus three-quarter average student FTE (student enrollment averaged over the primary fall, winter, and spring quarters) enrollment level of 21,000 in 2020-21. This growth, which would increase the number of students on campus by 6,950 students over the enrollment level in 2003-04, is comparable to the level of growth planned for other general University of California campuses. In response to this projected higher student enrollment, and due to anticipated increases in research activity, the 2005 LRDP would also allow for the faculty and staff population to increase by about 1,517 from 4,077 in 2003-04 to approximately 5,594 by 2020-21. Table 1-1 provides a summary comparison of the key attributes of the 2005 LRDP with those of the 1988 LRDP.

³ Assignable square feet is the total floor or surface area of a building assigned to or available for assignment to an occupant or a specific use, and excludes common areas such as hallways, mechanical space, and restrooms.

**Table 1-1
Summary Comparison of 1988 LRDP and 2005 LRDP**

Attribute	1988 LRDP	2005 LRDP
Student Enrollment	15,000	21,000
Faculty and Staff	4,613	5,594
Building Space at Full Development (asf)	5.4 million	5.9 million
Building Space at Full Development (gsf)	7.4 million	9.2 million

In fall 2003, UC Santa Cruz began a multi-year LRDP planning process to help identify strategies for accommodating anticipated growth. In its first seven months, the Campus focused on determining campus growth needs and establishing parameters to meet those needs. Between fall 2003 and January 2005, the Campus focused on developing a land use plan to accommodate the projected growth. This current year, 2005, is devoted to reviewing the environmental effects of the growth plan, and refining the growth plan.

1.4 PROGRAM AND PROJECT EIR

The 2005 LRDP is a land use plan to guide the physical development of the campus. It is not an implementation plan; that is, its adoption does not constitute a commitment to any specific project, construction schedule, or funding priority. Rather, the proposed 2005 LRDP describes a program of potential development for the entire main campus and the 2300 Delaware Avenue property through 2020-21. Each development proposal undertaken during the planning horizon of the 2005 LRDP, subsequent to the LRDP approval will be subject to individual approval by the University, in compliance with CEQA. Therefore, this 2005 LRDP EIR is a Program EIR that evaluates at a program level the effects of the maximum growth that could occur on the campus under the proposed LRDP. A Program EIR is the appropriate environmental document for a series of actions that can be characterized as a single project. A Program EIR generally establishes a foundation for “tiered” project-level environmental documents that may be prepared subsequently in accordance with the overall program. Environmental analysis of the proposed LRDP is provided in Volumes I and II of this Draft EIR.

As described above, three specific development projects are proposed for implementation shortly after the approval of the 2005 LRDP. This EIR is also a Project EIR that provides environmental review of these near-term projects that are included in the LRDP. Accordingly, these three projects are described and evaluated with project-level environmental analyses in Volume III of this Draft EIR.

Other development projects that may be proposed during the 2005 LRDP planning horizon would be tiered from this Program EIR. CEQA and the CEQA Guidelines state that subsequent projects should be examined in light of the Program EIR to determine whether additional environmental documentation must be prepared. If, pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15162, no new significant effects would result from the proposed project, all significant effects have been adequately addressed and no new mitigation measures would be required, then subsequent projects within the scope of the approved 2005 LRDP may rely on the environmental analysis provided in the Program EIR and no additional environmental documentation would be required. Otherwise, subsequent environmental documentation must be prepared.

If a subsequent document is prepared, the environmental analyses would be tiered from this Program EIR by incorporating by reference its general discussions and the analysis of cumulative impacts. Subsequent environmental documents would be focused on project and site-specific impacts. Separate CEQA findings must be made for each subsequent project, unless it is exempt from CEQA review.

1.5 EIR REVIEW PROCESS

1.5.1 Public and Agency Review

On January 27, 2005, a Notice of Preparation (NOP), including an Initial Study, was published for the 2005 LRDP EIR. The 30-day comment period ended on February 28, 2005. A copy of the NOP/Initial Study is included in Appendix A (Volume II). All comments received on the NOP are available on file with UC Santa Cruz Physical Planning and Construction. The 2005 LRDP is available on line at <http://lrdp.ucsc.edu/>. A summary of pertinent comments received on the NOP is included in each resource section in Chapter 4, *Environmental Setting, Impacts, and Mitigation*, and in Chapter 5, *Alternatives* (Volume II).

Three EIR scoping meetings were held to solicit input from interested agencies, individuals, and organizations. The first two meetings were held on February 16, 2005, at the University Inn and Conference Center in downtown Santa Cruz (one in the afternoon and a second in the evening) and the third meeting was held on February 18, 2005, in the Bay Tree conference room on campus.

This Draft EIR, the 2005 LRDP, and other documents that provide information regarding the proposed projects are available for review during normal operating hours at UC Santa Cruz Physical Planning and Construction, Barn G, UC Santa Cruz. Reference material used in the preparation of this EIR is also available for review during normal office hours at Physical Planning and Construction. Copies of the 2005 LRDP and Draft EIR on CD may also be purchased at this location.

Copies of the EIR are also available for review at the McHenry Library and the Science and Engineering Library on the campus and at the Central Branch of the Santa Cruz City/County Library in downtown Santa Cruz. The EIR is also available on the UC Santa Cruz web site, at <http://lrdp.ucsc.edu>. Hard copies of the Draft EIR may be purchased at Kinko's Copies and University Copy Counter in downtown Santa Cruz and Express It Copy Services on the main campus.

1.5.2 Project Approvals

Following the close of the public and agency comment period on this Draft EIR (December 19, 2005), the University will prepare responses to all written comments and to oral comments received at the public hearings that raise CEQA-related environmental issues regarding the project. The responses will be published in the Final EIR. The Final EIR will be considered by The Regents in a public meeting and certified if it is determined to be in compliance with CEQA. Upon certification of the EIR, The Regents will consider the 2005 LRDP for approval in summer or fall 2006. Each of the three specific projects may also be considered for approval by The Regents, by the President of the University, or by the Chancellor, consistent with authority delegated by The Regents.

1.6 USES OF THE LRDP EIR

The Regents will use this EIR to evaluate the environmental implications of adopting the 2005 LRDP. The Regents and/or UC Santa Cruz Chancellor, with authority delegated by The Regents, will use the EIR to evaluate the environmental implications of approving the 2300 Delaware, Family Student Housing Redevelopment, and Infrastructure Improvements projects. If the 2005 LRDP is approved, this Program EIR will be used to tier or focus environmental review of subsequent campus development projects. Lastly, this EIR may be used by responsible agencies with permitting or approval authority over subsequent projects tiered from the LRDP EIR.

1.7 OTHER AGENCY APPROVALS

No agencies, other than The Regents, are required to approve the proposed 2005 LRDP. However, as individual projects are proposed, other permits and approvals may be needed depending on the characteristics of the projects and current regulations. Federal, state and local regulations that include permitting or agency consultation requirements potentially applicable to projects proposed under the 2005 LRDP are described below. Future projects would also comply with new permitting requirements that may be instituted subsequent to the approval of the 2005 LRDP, as applicable.

- **Clean Water Act (CWA). Section 401 Water Quality Certification.** Under the CWA, the State Water Resources Control Board and the Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCBs) promulgate and enforce narrative and numeric water quality standards to protect water quality and adopt and approve Water Quality Control Plans. The State Board and the RWQCBs also regulate discharges of harmful substances to surface waters, including wetlands, under the federal CWA and the California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Porter-Cologne Act). If, as discussed below, issuance of a Section 404 permit is required for a specific project, the project will also be subject to water quality certification under CWA Section 401.
- **CWA. Section 404 Permit.** Implementation of the 2005 LRDP could result in the filling of wetlands and other waters of the United States. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) regulates the nation's waterways and wetlands, and is responsible for implementing and enforcing Section 404 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA). ACOE regulations require that a Section 404 permit must be obtained for any activity that discharges fill material or requires excavation in "waters of the United States," including wetlands. Waters of the U.S. include intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, wetlands, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds, and wetlands adjacent to any water of the U.S. (CFR 33 Part 328). Certain waters of the U.S. are considered "special aquatic sites" because they are generally recognized as having particular ecological value. Such sites include sanctuaries and refuges, wetlands, vegetated shallows, and riffle and pool complexes. Special aquatic sites are defined by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and may be afforded additional consideration in the permit process for a project.
- **CWA. National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permits.** The CWA requires a permit for any discharge of pollutants from a point source to waters of the United States. This law and its regulations also apply to storm water in certain circumstances. In 1987, Congress amended the CWA to require implementation, in two phases, of a comprehensive national program for addressing

storm water discharges. Phase I requires NPDES permits for storm water discharge from a large number of priority sources, including medium and large municipal separate storm sewer systems,⁴ and several categories of industrial activity, including construction activity that disturbs 5 acres or more of land. Phase II of the storm water program requires permits for storm water discharges from certain small municipal separate storm sewer systems and construction activity generally disturbing between 1 acre and 5 acres. The Campus is subject to Phase II regulations.

- **Porter-Cologne Act. Report of Discharge and Waste Discharge Requirements.** Under the Porter-Cologne Act, the RWQCBs regulate the discharge of “waste” into “waters of the state.” Water Code Section 13260 requires “any person discharging, or proposing to discharge waste, within any region that could affect the waters of the state” to file a report of discharge. A report of waste discharge (RWD) is essentially an application for waste discharge requirements (WDRs). WDRs contain conditions imposed on a given discharge by the appropriate RWQCBs for the purpose of protecting the beneficial uses of the waters of the state. The RWQCB may also issue a WDR for filling of isolated wetlands that are outside of ACOE jurisdiction.
- **Rivers and Harbors Act. Section 10 Permit.** Under the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899, the ACOE requires permits for activities involving the obstruction of the navigable capacity of any waters of the United States or the construction of structures or alteration of capacity in any port, canal, navigable river, or other water of the United States. “Navigable waters” under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act (33 CFR Part 322.2) are defined as “those waters of the United States that are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide shoreward to the mean high water mark and/or are presently used, or have been used in the past, or may be susceptible to use to transport interstate or foreign commerce.”
- **Federal Endangered Species Act. Section 7 Consultation.** The Federal Endangered Species Act requires a federal agency (potentially the ACOE if issuance of a Section 404 permit is required) to seek formal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) for species listed as threatened or endangered, or proposed for listing as threatened or endangered if an action by the agency potentially would affect the species or its habitat. Based on this consultation, the USFWS issues a biological opinion determining whether the project is likely to adversely affect or jeopardize the continued existence of a federally listed species, or result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat proposed to be designated for such species.
- **Federal Endangered Species Act. Section 10 Incidental Take Authorization.** Section 10 of the Federal Endangered Species Act provides a mechanism for a nonfederal applicant to obtain incidental take authorization for federally listed threatened or endangered species that may be affected by the applicant’s action.
- **California Endangered Species Act. Section 2081 Take Permit.** This section permits the “take” (hunt, pursue, catch, or kill) of endangered or threatened species, provided that the take is incidental to an otherwise lawful activity, the impacts of the authorized take are minimized and fully mitigated, the take permit is consistent with the CDFG recovery programs, the applicant ensures adequate

⁴ Separate storm sewer systems refer to storm drain systems that are not combined with the sanitary sewer systems.

funding to implement the mitigation and monitoring program, and the action will not jeopardize the continued existence of the species.

- **California Fish and Game Code. Section 1602 Stream Bed Alteration Agreement.** Activities that result in the diversion or obstruction of the natural flow of a stream, substantially change its bed, channel or bank, or utilize any materials (including vegetation) from the streambed, require that the project applicant enter into a Streambed Alteration Agreement with the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG). The definition of streams includes “intermittent and ephemeral streams, rivers, creeks, dry washes, sloughs, blue-line streams, and watercourses with subsurface flows.” Canals, aqueducts, irrigation ditches, and other means of water conveyance can also be considered streams if they support aquatic life, riparian vegetation, or stream-dependent terrestrial wildlife.
- **National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Section 106 Consultation.** For projects with federal funding or that are subject to a federal permit, the NHPA of 1966, as amended by 16 United States Code (USC) §470 et seq.; §106; 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 800, includes provisions for identifying, assessing, and mitigating impacts to significant archaeological and historical resources. Procedures for dealing with previously unsuspected cultural resources discovered during construction are identified in 36 CFR 800 (for implementing §106 processes). The administering agencies are the State Historic Preservation Officer and the federal lead agency.
- **Clean Air Act. Authority to Construct and Permit to Operate.** The Monterey Bay Unified Air Pollution Control District (MBUAPCD) regulates the construction, alteration, replacement, and operation of stationary sources of air contaminant emissions through the issuance of air permits (i.e., Authority to Construct [ATC], and Permit to Operate [PTO]). This permitting process allows the MBUAPCD to adequately review new and modified air pollution sources to ensure compliance with all applicable rules and to ensure that emission controls are used. The ATC includes construction standards and emission limits that must be achieved before an issuance of a PTO. Once a project commences operation and demonstrates compliance with the ATC conditions, the MBUAPCD will issue a PTO. The PTO specifies conditions that the air pollution source must meet to continue to comply with other air quality standards.
- **Z’berg-Nejedly Forest Practice Act. California Forest Practice Rules. Section 1103.1 Timberland Conversion Permit and Timber Harvesting Plan.** These regulations requires that an owner of timberland obtain a Timberland Conversion Permit (TCP) from the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDF) before removing trees or other forest products during the conversion of timberlands to land uses other than the growing of timber. In addition, a Timber Harvesting Plan (THP) must be filed and approved by CDF before timber operations may begin. (See Section 4.4.2.6, *Effects of Timberland Conversion*, in Section 4.4, *Biological Resources*).
- **California Coastal Act.** The Coastal Act includes policies for permanent coastal management and requires a Coastal Permit for changes of use or other actions that may result in environmental effects along the coast.
- **Other Permits and Approvals.** A variety of other permits and approvals from federal, state, and local agencies may be needed for future projects, or for implementation of project mitigation. Appropriate permits will be obtained for the individual projects that require them.

Permits needed for the three specific projects analyzed in this EIR are described in Volume III.

1.8 LEVELS OF SIGNIFICANCE

This EIR uses a variety of terms to describe the levels of significance of adverse impacts identified during the course of the environmental analysis. The following are definitions of terms used in this EIR:

- **Significant and Unavoidable Impact.** Impacts that exceed the defined standards of significance and that cannot be eliminated or reduced to a less-than-significant level through the implementation of feasible mitigation measures.
- **Significant Impact.** Impacts that exceed the defined standards of significance and that can be eliminated or reduced to a less-than-significant level through the implementation of feasible mitigation measures.
- **Potentially Significant Impact.** Significant impacts that ultimately may be determined to be less than significant; the level of significance may be reduced through implementation of policies or guidelines (that are not required by statute or ordinance), or through further resolution of the details of the project. Potentially Significant impacts may also be impacts about which there is not enough information to draw a final conclusion; however, for the purpose of this EIR, they are considered significant. Such impacts are equivalent to Significant Impacts and require the identification of feasible mitigation measures.
- **Less-Than-Significant Impact.** Impacts that are adverse but not substantial because they do not exceed the specified standards of significance.

1.9 ORGANIZATION OF THE DRAFT EIR

This EIR is organized into three volumes. Volumes I and II address the impacts of the physical development of the proposed LRDP at a program level. This information is presented in two volumes due to the length of the material. Volume III addresses the project-specific impacts of the Infrastructure Improvements Project, the Family Student Housing Redevelopment Project, and the 2300 Delaware Avenue Project.

Volumes I and II are organized into the following chapters:

- **Chapter 1, Introduction.** Provides an introduction and overview describing the intended use of the EIR and the review and certification process.
- **Chapter 2, Summary of Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures.** Summarizes environmental impacts that would result from campus development under the 2005 LRDP, describes proposed mitigation measures, and indicates the level of significance of impacts after mitigation.
- **Chapter 3, Project Description.** Provides a detailed description of the proposed 2005 LRDP, including the land use map and description of designated land categories, background information, and major objectives.

- **Chapter 4, Environmental Setting, Impacts, and Mitigation.** Contains the individual and cumulative analysis of environmental effects of the proposed 2005 LRDP by area. The following resource areas are addressed in this chapter:
 - Aesthetics
 - Agricultural Resources
 - Air Quality
 - Biological Resources
 - Cultural Resources
 - Geology, Soils, and Seismicity
 - Hazards and Hazardous Materials
 - Hydrology and Water Quality
 - Land Use and Planning
 - Noise
 - Population and Housing
 - Public Services
 - Recreation
 - Traffic, Circulation, and Parking
 - Utilities and Service Systems

The subsection for each environmental issue contains an *Introduction* that includes a summary of scoping comments relevant to the environmental issue area; an *Environmental Setting* section that describes baseline environmental information; a *2005 LRDP Impacts and Mitigation Measures* section that describes the project impacts and mitigation measures for the entire LRDP; and a *Cumulative Impacts and Mitigation Measures* section that describes the cumulative impact of development under the 2005 LRDP in conjunction with other regional growth.

- **Chapter 5, Alternatives.** Describes and compares alternatives to the proposed project.
- **Chapter 6, Other CEQA Considerations.** Provides discussions of other topics required by CEQA regarding impacts that would result from the LRDP including a summary of significant unavoidable impacts, significant irreversible changes, and growth-inducing impacts.
- **Chapter 7, Consultation and Coordination.** Provides a list of persons and agencies contacted.
- **Chapter 8, List of Preparers and Contributors.** Identifies the persons who prepared the EIR and those who were consulted during its preparation.

Volume III is organized into the following sections:

- **Chapter 1, Introduction.** Provides an introduction and overview describing the impact analyses for three specific projects and their relationship to the LRDP EIR.
- **Chapter 2, Infrastructure Improvements Project.**
- **Chapter 3, Family Student Housing Redevelopment Project.**
- **Chapter 4, 2300 Delaware Avenue Project.**

Chapters 2 through 4 contain the environmental analyses of three specific projects, as listed above. For each project, the following information is presented in the EIR: project location, a detailed project description, a discussion of impacts adequately analyzed at the LRDP level, an analysis of project-specific impacts and mitigation measures, alternatives, and references.

1.10 REFERENCES

The Regents (The Board of Regents of the University of California). 2000. January 20, 2000 Committee on Educational Policy. Meeting minutes.

<http://www.universityofcalifornia.edu/regents/minutes/2000/jan00.html>



URS Corporation L:\Projects\UC_Santa_Cruz_28649607\MXD\Current Working Documents\100726\Figure_1-1_Regional_Location_Map_thick_highways.mxd Date/Time: 10/7/2005 10:56:50AM Name: dhwright

REGIONAL LOCATION MAP

October 2005
28649607

UC Santa Cruz LRDP EIR
Santa Cruz, California



FIGURE 1-1



URS Corporation L:\Projects\UC_Santa_Cruz_28649607\Current Working Documents\100705\Figure_1-2_UC_Santa_Cruz_Campus.mxd Date/Time: 10/7/2005 11:03:03 AM Name: dhwright0

UC SANTA CRUZ CAMPUS AND VICINITY

October 2005
28649607

UC Santa Cruz LRDP EIR
Santa Cruz, California



FIGURE 1-2

1,000 0 1,000 2,000
Feet