MESA COURT COMMUNITY CENTER EXPANSION

Addendum to the Mesa Court Residence Hall Expansion Subsequent Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration

State Clearinghouse No. 2023010535

Campus Planning and Sustainability
University of California, Irvine
120 Theory, Suite 100
Irvine, CA 92617

May 2024

1.0 PROJECT INFORMATION

1.1 Project Title

Mesa Court Residence Hall Expansion/Mesa Court Community Center Expansion

1.2 Lead Agency Name and Address

University of California, Irvine
Office of Campus Planning and Sustainability
120 Theory, Suite 100, Irvine, CA 92617

1.3 Contact Person and Phone Number

Lindsey Hashimoto, Principal Environmental Planner
(949) 824-8692

1.4 Project Location

The University of California, Irvine (UCI) is located in the city of Irvine, Orange County, California approximately four miles inland from the Pacific Ocean. The project sites are located in UCI's Academic Core at the southern corner of the intersection of University Drive and Campus Drive.

1.5 Custodian of the Administrative Record

University of California, Irvine
Office of Campus Planning and Sustainability
120 Theory, Suite 100, Irvine, CA 92617

1.6 Previously Adopted IS/MND

This Addendum was prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Statutes and Guidelines. This document has been prepared to serve as an Addendum to the previously adopted Mesa Court Residence Hall Expansion Subsequent Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND). This Addendum documents that none of the conditions described in Section 15162 of the CEQA Guidelines have occurred and that the Mesa Court Community Center Expansion would not have significant additional effects that were not previously analyzed within the IS/MND.

2.0 Introduction

2.1 Purpose of this Addendum

After adoption of the Mesa Court Residence Hall Expansion IS/MND by the Regents on March 16, 2023, the University is proposing an expansion of the existing Mesa Court Community Center. This Addendum describes the Mesa Court Residence Hall Expansion (MCRHE) and the Mesa Court Community Center Expansion (MCCCE), and it evaluates how the proposed MCCCE is covered by the IS/MND. No subsequent CEQA document is required.

2.2 State CEQA Guidelines Regarding an Addendum

If, after certification of an EIR or adoption of a negative declaration, minor technical changes or additions are necessary or none of the conditions described in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 calling for the preparation of a subsequent EIR or negative declaration have occurred, an Addendum may be prepared.

Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21166 and Sections 15162 through 15163 of the State CEQA Guidelines describe the conditions under which a subsequent environmental document would be prepared. Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15162, a subsequent EIR or negative declaration shall be prepared if any of the following criteria are met:

a) When an EIR has been certified or a negative declaration adopted for a project, no subsequent document shall be prepared for that project unless the lead agency determines, on the basis of substantial evidence in light of the whole record, one or more of the following:

    1) Substantial changes are proposed in the Project that will require major revisions of the previous EIR or MND due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects;

    2) Substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the Project is undertaken that will require major revisions of the previous EIR or negative declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects; or

    3) New information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR or MND was certified as complete was adopted, shows any of the following:

        A) The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR or negative declaration;

        B) Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR;

        C) Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative; or

        D) Mitigation measures or alternatives that are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative.

The MCCCE does not entail significant changes that would require additional environmental review beyond the IS/MND. As discussed in Section 3.0, Project Description, MCCCE is a small additional expansion, and as discussed in Section 4.0, Analysis of Project Modifications, no revisions to the conclusions in the IS/MND would occur.

Section 15164 of the CEQA Guidelines provides that a lead agency may prepare an Addendum to a previously adopted EIR or negative declaration if some changes or additions are necessary, but none of the conditions described above for Section 15162 calling for preparation of a subsequent document have occurred. CEQA allows lead agencies to restrict review of modifications to a previously approved project to the incremental effects associated with the proposed modifications, compared against the anticipated effects of the previously approved project.

Changes to the approved Mesa Court Residence Hall Expansion project and any altered conditions since adoption of the IS/MND in March 2023 would:

- not result in any new significant environmental effects, and
- not substantially increase the severity of previously identified significant effects.

In addition, no new information of substantial importance has arisen that shows that:

- the Mesa Court Residence Hall Expansion project would have new significant effects,
- the Mesa Court Residence Hall Expansion project would have substantially more severe effects,
- mitigation measures or alternatives previously found to be infeasible would in fact be feasible, or
- mitigation measures or alternatives that are considerably different from those analyzed in the IS/MND would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment.

As described in Section 3, Project Description, and Section 4, Analysis of Project Modifications, none of the conditions described above from Section 15162 calling for preparation of a subsequent document have occurred. Therefore, the differences between the approved Mesa Court Residence Hall Expansion project, as described in the adopted IS/MND, and the MCCCE project modifications now being considered constitute changes that are consistent with and authorized within CEQA Guidelines Section 15164 and that may be addressed in an Addendum to the IS/MND. The proposed project is within the scope of the project analyzed in the IS/MND.

3.0 Project Description

3.1 Project Location and Setting

The Mesa Court Residence Hall Expansion project site is located in the northern portion of the UCI campus south of the intersection of Campus Drive and University Drive. The site occupies

the northwest corner of the existing surface Mesa Court Residence Hall Parking Lot 5 (Lot 5). The existing Mesa Court Community Center is located approximately 300 feet southwest of the Mesa Court Residence Hall Expansion project site, and both sites are located within the existing Mesa Court student housing community. Regional access is provided via Interstate 405 (I-405) and State Route 73 (SR-73), and local access is provided via Pereira Drive/West Peltason Drive and Mesa Road/Alumni Court.

3.2 Proposed Modifications

UCI prepared the Mesa Court Residence Hall Expansion IS/MND, which was adopted by the Regents on March 16, 2023 along with the design of the project. The IS/MND analyzed the partial demolition of the existing Lot 5 to construct a student housing tower located within the existing Mesa Court student housing community. The tower would consist of a multi-story building up to six stories in height (75 feet in height) and would house approximately 450 beds within quadruple occupancy rooms. The development would also include common areas throughout the building, including study areas, collective hubs with kitchens, and laundry facilities. Site work and development would include clearing of the existing parking lot; site grading; connection to campus utility and drainage systems; construction of the tower, pathways, ramps, sidewalks, and outdoor gathering spaces with wireless connectivity; and installation of site lighting and landscape improvements.

UCI is also proposing to remodel and expand the existing 7,442 gross-square-foot (GSF) Mesa Court Community Center. The Mesa Court Community Center Expansion would renovate the existing community center and construct an additional approximately 9,000 assignable square feet (ASF) and approximately 13,000 GSF of expansion space for a total building size of approximately 20,442 GSF. Uses would include a dining hall; group study, office, and building support space; a multipurpose room; and restrooms in support of the existing students living in the Mesa Court student housing community. Both project sites are located approximately 300 feet from each other within the existing Mesa Court student housing community, which provides first-year housing for the campus community.

4.0 Analysis of Project Modifications

Aesthetics. The MCCCE would be consistent with the UCI Physical Design Framework and the surrounding Mesa Court community. Additionally, the proposed project would maintain the two-story building height of the existing community center. The project site is located internal to the Mesa Cout community, and no additional impacts to scenic vistas, the visual character, nor scenic resources within a State Scenic Highway would occur. The project would also comply with LRDP EIR mitigation measures Aes-2A and Aes-2B to minimize potential light and glare impacts. Therefore, the MCCCE would not impact the conclusions in the IS/MND related to aesthetics.

Agriculture and Forestry Resources. The MCCCE is not located on farmland or within a forest use and instead is located at a previously developed site. Therefore, the MCCCE would not change the conclusions in the IS/MND related to loss of agricultural land or forest uses.

Air Quality. The MCCCE includes a renovation of 7,442 GSF and an expansion of approximately 13,000 GSF to an existing building that is consistent with the surrounding residential uses and serves the existing student population. Due to the small size of the MCCCE, it would not significantly increase construction or operational air emissions above the original MCRHE project. As discussed in the IS/MND, the modeled maximum daily construction and operation emissions for MCRHE, a 450-bed tower project, were considerably below the South Coast Air Quality Management Districts (SCAQMD) thresholds; therefore, the addition of a 13,000 GSF expansion would not result in the exceedance of the emissions thresholds. Thus, the MCCCE would not impact the conclusions in the IS/MND related to conflicting and/or obstructing with an air quality plan, exposure of sensitive receptors, or emission of odors.

Biological Resources. The MCCCE is located approximately 300 feet southwest of the MCRHE project within the same student housing community, and both sites have been previously developed. No biological resources exist on-site. In addition, MCCCE would also comply with LRDP EIR mitigation measure Bio-2B requiring nesting bird surveys if earthwork is initiated during the nesting season. As there are no biological resources located on site, the MCCCE would not change the conclusions within the IS/MND regarding biological resources.

Cultural Resources. The MCCCE is located approximately 300 feet southwest of the MCRHE project. As discussed in the IS/MND and the Cultural Resources and Paleontological Resources Identification Report, no known cultural resources are located on site. However, there are resources located within the area; therefore, the MCCCE would comply with LRDP EIR mitigation measure Cul-1C, which requires archaeological monitoring and procedures to follow in the event of a discovery and would reduce impacts to archaeological resources to a less than significant level. Therefore, the MCCCE would not result in additional impacts to cultural resources than previously analyzed in the IS/MND.

Energy. The MCCCE is an expansion of approximately 13,000 GSF to an existing building and would continue to be utilized by the existing student population living within the Mesa Court community. Due to the small size of the expansion, energy usage would not significantly increase above the usage assumed in the IS/MND, which concluded that the MCRHE would not result in a project that was inefficient, wasteful, or unnecessary. In addition, MCCCE would comply with the UC Sustainable Practices Policy, which includes goals to reduce campus energy consumption. Therefore, the MCCCE would not impact the conclusions in the IS/MND related to energy.

Geology and Soils. The MCCCE would not result in additional impacts than previously analyzed within the IS/MND. The project would comply with the California Building Code (CBC) and the UC Seismic Safety Policy and implement recommendations from project-specific geotechnical studies to ensure impacts to geology and soils would be less than significant. In addition, LRDP EIR mitigation measures Cul-4A, Cul-4B, and Cul-4C, which requires paleontological monitoring and procedures to implement in the event of a discovery, would reduce potential impacts to paleontological resources to a less than significant level. Therefore, the MCCCE would not impact the conclusions in the IS/MND related to geology and soils.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions. The MCCCE is an expansion of approximately 13,000 GSF to an existing building and would continue to be utilized by the existing student population living within the Mesa Court community. The GHG emissions modeling for the MCRHE, a 450-bed student housing tower, resulted in 297.73 MTCO2e per year, which is well below the 3,000 MTCO2e per year SCAQMD threshold. The additional expansion of 13,000 GSF would not result in the exceedance of the SCAQMD threshold. In addition, the MCCCE would comply with the UC Sustainable Practices Policy, which includes emission reduction strategies. Therefore, the MCCCE would not impact the conclusions in the IS/MND related to greenhouse gas emissions.

Hazards and Hazardous Materials. The MCCCE includes a dining hall; group study, office, and building support space; a multipurpose room; and restrooms to be utilized by the existing student population living in the Mesa Court community, which are uses consistent with MCRHE and the surrounding residential uses. Dining halls and community centers are typically not a use associated with acutely hazardous materials, and instead would mostly use cleaning products and chemicals associated with landscape maintenance in compliance with manufacturer requirements. Additionally, the MCCCE is an approximately 13,000 GSF expansion and, due to its size, would not result in a significant increase of hazardous materials usage. Therefore, the MCCCE would not impact the conclusions in the IS/MND related to hazards and hazardous materials.

Hydrology and Water Quality. The MCCCE is an approximately 13,000 GSF expansion of an existing building located within a previously developed area. No new impervious surfaces would result due to the project. Additionally, the MCCCE would comply with LRDP EIR mitigation measures Hyd-1A (preparation of a drainage study), Hyd-2A (erosion control plan), and Hyd-2B (operational design features) to reduce impacts to hydrology and water quality to a less than significant level. Therefore, the modified project would not impact the conclusions in the IS/MND related to hydrology and water quality.

Land Use and Planning. The existing Mesa Court Community Center currently serves the existing student population within the Mesa Court student housing community. MCCCE is an expansion of the existing community center and would include a dining hall; group study, office, and building support space; a multipurpose room; and restrooms. These uses are consistent with the surrounding residential community in addition to the LRDP land use designation of Student Housing, and thus, the MCCCE would not divide the community with incompatible uses. Therefore, the MCCCE would not impact the conclusions in the IS/MND related to land use and planning.

Mineral Resources. As discussed in the 2007 LRDP EIR, no mineral resources occur at UCI. In addition, as discussed in the IS/MND, the Mesa Court community has been previously developed as residential and support uses and is not used for mining. Therefore, the MCCCE would not impact the conclusions in the IS/MND related to mineral resources.

Noise. As discussed in the IS/MND, the short-term noise measurements for the MCRHE did not exceed the City of Irvine Noise Standards which was used even for CEQA purposes even though UCI is not subject to local regulations due to its constitutional autonomy. MCCCE, which is

located 300 feet southwest of MCRHE and internally located to the campus away from arterials, is a 13,000 GSF expansion of an existing building that would include a dining hall; group study, office, and building support space; a multipurpose room; and restrooms to be utilized by the existing student population living in the Mesa Court community. A significant increase in noise would not occur as these are not high noise generating uses, it would be serving an existing population, and is located away from arterial streets. In addition, MCCCE would comply with LRDP EIR mitigation measures Noi-2A for construction noise and Noi-4A for vibration levels. No impacts due to an airstrip or plan would occur. Therefore, the MCCCE would not impact the conclusions in the IS/MND related to noise.

Population and Housing. The MCCCE is a 13,000 GSF expansion of an existing building that currently serves the Mesa Court student housing community, and as such, it would not result in student population growth. Additionally, as the MCCCE would expand an existing building and would not demolish existing uses, it would not displace existing housing. Approximately 29 new FTE employees would be hired, which would not result in exceedance of the campus population capacity analyzed in the 2007 LRDP and its associated EIR, and approximately 19 student workers from the existing student population would be hired. Therefore, the MCCCE would not impact the conclusions in the IS/MND related to population and housing.

Public Services and Recreation. The MCCCE is a 13,000 GSF expansion of an existing building that currently serves the Mesa Court community. It would not result in population growth and due to its small increase in size would not require expansion of public services or recreation, such as fire services, polices services, schools, parks, libraries, or other recreational uses, as analyzed in the IS/MND. Therefore, the MCCCE would not impact the conclusions in the IS/MND related to public services or recreation.

Transportation. The MCCCE is a 13,000 GSF expansion of an existing building that currently serves the Mesa Court community. The IS/MND indicated that the MCRHE would result in 113 average daily trips, which is below the City of Irvine's 250-trip screening threshold to require a vehicle miles traveled (VMT) analysis consistent with the analysis in the IS/MND. The MCCCE's 13,000 GSF expansion would not result in an additional 137 average daily trips to exceed the City of Irvine's threshold. In addition, the MCCCE is located 300 feet southwest of the MCRHE project site, and as discussed in the IS/MND, the site also meets the Proximity to High Quality Transit criteria for screening out projects to require a VMT analysis. The MCCCE is an expansion of an existing building and would not conflict with the existing circulation system, result in inadequate emergency access, or result in dangerous intersection or incompatible uses. No changes to the conclusions in the IS/MND would occur.

Tribal Cultural Resources. The MCCCE site is located approximately 300 feet southwest of the MCRHE site, and as discussed in the Cultural Resources section, no known cultural resources occur onsite. Additionally, project-specific mitigation measure TCR-1 (procedures in the event cultural or tribal cultural resources are discovered during ground disturbance) would reduce potential impacts to less than significant. Therefore, the MCCCE would not impact the conclusions in the IS/MND related to tribal cultural resources.

Utilities and Service Systems. The MCCCE is a 13,000 GSF expansion of an existing building that currently serves the Mesa Court community. Due to the project size, it would not significantly increase utility usage that would require new or expanded water, wastewater treatment, or stormwater drainage, electric power, or telecommunication facilities. As it is serving an existing population, no significant increase in water needs would occur nor would it lead to excessive solid waste generation. Therefore, the modified project would not impact the conclusions in the IS/MND related to utilities and service systems.

Wildfire. The MCCCE site is located approximately 300 feet southwest of the MCRHE site within the same Mesa Court student housing community and is not located within an area of high wildfire risk. The MCCCE would not result in changes to the conclusions regarding impairment of an emergency plan, expose users to wildfire, or exacerbate fire risk in the IS/MND. Therefore, the modified project would not impact the conclusions in the IS/MND related to wildfire.

5.0 Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

The University adopted a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) in connection with the adoption of the IS/MND. The MMRP includes mitigation measures applicable to the MCCCE project and designates responsibility and anticipated timing to ensure the implementation of adopted mitigation measures.

The following mitigation measures were identified in the MMRP and are hereby incorporated into the MCCCE project:

Environmental Issue Area	Mitigation Measure
Aesthetics	LRDP EIR Aes-2A: Prior to project design approval for future projects that implement the 2007 LRDP, UCI shall ensure that the projects include design features to minimize glare impacts. These design features shall include use of non-reflective exterior surfaces and low-reflectance glass (e.g., double or triple glazing glass, high technology glass, low-E glass, or equivalent materials with low reflectivity) on all project surfaces that could produce glare. LRDP EIR Aes-2B: Prior to approval of construction documents for future projects that implement the 2007 LRDP, UCI shall approve an exterior lighting plan for each project. In accordance with UCI's Campus Standards and Design Criteria for outdoor lighting, the plan shall include, but not be limited to, the following design features: Full-cutoff lighting fixtures to direct lighting to the specific location intended for illumination (e.g., roads, walkways, or recreation fields) and to minimize stray light spillover into adjacent residential areas, sensitive biological habitat, and other light-sensitive receptors; appropriate intensity of lighting to provide campus safety and security while minimizing light pollution and energy consumption; and shielding direct lighting within parking areas, parking

	structures, or roadways away from adjacent residential areas, sensitive biological habitat, and other light-sensitive receptors through site configuration, grading, lighting design, or barriers such as earthen berms, walls, or landscaping.
Air Quality	LRDP EIR Air-2B: Prior to initiating on-site construction for future projects that implement the 2007 LRDP, UCI shall ensure that the project construction contract includes a construction emissions mitigation plan, including measures compliant with SCAQMD Rule 403 (Fugitive Dust), to be implemented and supervised by the on-site construction supervisor, which shall include, but not be limited to, the following BMPs: i. During grading and site preparation activities, exposed soil areas shall be stabilized via frequent watering, nontoxic chemical stabilization, or equivalent measures at a rate to be determined by the on-site construction supervisor. ii. During windy days when fugitive dust can be observed leaving the construction site, additional applications of water shall be required at a rate to be determined by the onsite construction supervisor. iii. Disturbed areas designated for landscaping shall be prepared as soon as possible after completion of construction activities. iv. Areas of the construction site that will remain inactive for three months or longer following clearing, grubbing and/or grading shall receive appropriate BMP treatments (e.g., revegetation, mulching, covering with tarps, etc.) to prevent fugitive dust generation. v. All exposed soil or material stockpiles that will not be used within 3 days shall be enclosed, covered, or watered twice daily, or shall be stabilized with approved nontoxic chemical soil binders at a rate to be determined by the on-site construction supervisor. vi. Unpaved access roads shall be stabilized via frequent watering, nontoxic chemical stabilization, temporary paving, or equivalent measures at a rate to be determined by the on-site construction supervisor. vii. Trucks transporting materials to and from the site shall allow for at least two feet of freeboard (i.e., minimum vertical distance between the top of the load and the top of the trailer). Alternatively, trucks transporting materials shall be covered.

	viii. Speed limit signs at 15 mph or less shall be installed on all unpaved roads within construction sites. ix. Where visible soil material is tracked onto adjacent public paved roads, the paved roads shall be swept and debris shall be returned to the construction site or transported off site for disposal. x. Wheel washers, dirt knock-off grates/mats, or equivalent measures shall be installed within the construction site where vehicles exit unpaved roads onto paved roads. xi. Diesel powered construction equipment shall be maintained in accordance with manufacturer's requirements, and shall be retrofitted with diesel particulate filters where available and practicable. xii. Heavy duty diesel trucks and gasoline powered equipment shall be turned off if idling is anticipated to last for more than 5 minutes. xiii. Where feasible, the construction contractor shall use alternatively fueled construction equipment, such as electric or natural gas-powered equipment or biofuel. xiv. Heavy construction equipment shall use low NOx diesel fuel to the extent that it is readily available at the time of construction. xv. To the extent feasible, construction activities shall rely on the campus's existing electricity infrastructure rather than electrical generators powered by internal combustion engines. xvi. The construction contractor shall develop a construction traffic management plan that includes the following: • Scheduling heavy-duty truck deliveries to avoid peak traffic periods • Consolidating truck deliveries xvii. Where possible, the construction contractor shall provide a lunch shuttle or on-site lunch service for construction workers. xviii. The construction contractor shall, to the extent possible, use pre-coated architectural materials that do not require painting. Water-based or low VOC coatings shall be used that are compliant with SCAQMD Rule 1113. Spray equipment with high transfer efficiency, such as the high volume-low pressure spray method, or manual

	coatings application shall be used to reduce VOC emissions to the extent possible. xix. Project constructions plans and specifications will include a requirement to define and implement a work program that would limit the emissions of reactive organic gases (ROG's) during the application of architectural coatings to the extent necessary to keep total daily ROG's for each project to below 75 pounds per day, or the current SCAQMD threshold, throughout that period of construction activity to the extent feasible. The specific program may include any combination of restrictions on the types of paints and coatings, application methods, and the amount of surface area coated as determined by the contractor. xx. The construction contractor shall maintain signage along the construction perimeter with the name and telephone number of the individual in charge of implementing the construction emissions mitigation plan, and with the telephone number of the SCAQMD's complaint line. The contractor's representative shall maintain a log of any public complaints and corrective actions taken to resolve complaints.
Biological Resources	LRDP EIR Bio-2B: Prior to initiating on-site construction for future projects that implement the 2007 LRDP and that involve land clearing, grading, or similar land development activities adjacent to habitat areas identified as suitable for sensitive wildlife species, UCI shall retain a qualified biologist to conduct a sensitive wildlife survey of the respective areas within 150 feet of the approved limits of disturbance. If sensitive wildlife species are detected from the survey, then UCI shall approve contractor specifications that include measures to reduce indirect construction and postconstruction impacts to the identified species, to the maximum extent feasible. These measures shall include, but are not limited to, the following: i. A pre-construction meeting shall be held to ensure that construction crews are informed of the sensitive wildlife and habitats in the vicinity of the construction site. Prior to commencement of clearing or grading activities, a biologist (or other qualified person) shall supervise the installation of temporary construction fencing along the approved limits of disturbance to discourage errant intrusions into the identified sensitive wildlife habitats by construction vehicles or personnel. All construction access and circulation shall be limited to designated construction zones. This fencing shall be removed upon completion of construction activities.

	ii. If suitable habitat for raptors or protected bird species is present and raptors or protected bird species are observed in the vicinity, the preconstruction surveys for active nests shall be performed within 30 calendar days prior to commencement of clearing or grading activities during the breeding season for raptors and protected bird species (generally February 1 through August 31) at locations where suitable nesting habitat exists within 500 feet of the approved limits of disturbance. Construction activities within 500 feet of active raptor nests (300 feet for protected bird species) shall be monitored by the biologist and modified as directed by the biologist until the biologist determines that the nest is no longer active. Construction activity may encroach into the 500-foot buffer area only at the discretion of the biologist. iii. Refer to mitigation measure Noi-2A for noise abatement measures during construction. iv. Storm water treatment and erosion control measures or facilities shall be maintained in a manner that avoids the discharge of polluted runoff and erosion impacts to the identified sensitive plants. v. Refer to mitigation measure Air-2B for dust control measures during construction. vi. Night lighting shall be avoided during construction. Any necessary lighting shall be shielded to minimize temporary lighting of the surrounding habitat. vii. A biological monitor shall be present on-site on at least a weekly basis during rough grading to ensure that the fenced construction limits are not exceeded. viii. Permanent lighting adjacent to natural habitat areas shall be selectively placed, shielded, and directed to minimize impacts to sensitive wildlife.
Cultural Resources	LRDP EIR Cul-1C: Prior to land clearing, grading, or similar land development activities for future projects that implement the 2007 LRDP in areas of identified archaeological sensitivity, UCI shall retain a qualified archaeologist (and, if necessary, a culturally affiliated Native American) to monitor these activities. In the event of an unexpected archaeological discovery during grading, the on-site construction supervisor shall redirect work away from the location of the archaeological find. A qualified archaeologist shall oversee the evaluation and recovery of archaeological

	resources, in accordance with the procedures listed below, after which the on-site construction supervisor shall be notified and shall direct work to continue in the location of the archaeological find. A record of monitoring activity shall be submitted to UCI each month and at the end of monitoring. If an archaeological discovery is determined to be significant, the archaeologist shall prepare and implement a data recovery plan. The plan shall include, but not be limited to, the following measures: Perform appropriate technical analyses; file resulting reports with South Coast Information Center; and provide the recovered materials to an appropriate repository for curation, in consultation with a culturally-affiliated Native American.
Geology and Soils	LRDP EIR Cul-4A: Prior to grading or excavation for future projects that implement the 2007 LRDP and would excavate sedimentary rock material other than topsoil, UCI shall retain a qualified paleontology to monitor these activities. In the event fossils are discovered during grading, the on-site construction supervisor shall be notified and shall redirect work away from the location of the discovery. The recommendations of the paleontologist shall be implemented with respect to the evaluation and recovery of fossils, in accordance with mitigation measures Cul-4B and Cul-4C, after which the on-site construction supervisor shall be notified and shall direct work to continue in the location of the fossil discovery. A record of monitoring activity shall be submitted to UCI each month and ay the end of monitoring. LRDP EIR Cul-4B: If the fossils are determined to be significant, then mitigation measure Cul-4C shall be implemented. LRDP EIR Cul-4C: For significant fossils as determined by mitigation measure Cul-4B, the paleontologist shall prepare and implement a data recovery plan. The plan shall include, but not be limited to, the following measures: The paleontologist shall ensure that all significant fossils collected are cleaned, identified, catalogued, and permanently curated with an appropriate institution with a research interest in the materials (which may include UCI); the paleontologist shall ensure that specialty studies are completed, as appropriate, for any significant fossil collected; and the paleontologist shall ensure that curation of fossils are completed in consultation with UCI. A letter of acceptance from the curation institution shall be submitted to UCI.
Hydrology and Water Quality	LRDP EIR Hyd-1A: As early as possible in the planning process of future projects that implement the 2007 LRDP and would result in land disturbance of 1 acre or greater, and for all development projects occurring on the North Campus in the watershed of the San Joaquin Freshwater Marsh, a qualified engineer shall complete a drainage study. Design features

	and other recommendations from the drainage study shall be incorporated into project development plans and construction documents. Design features shall be consistent with UCI's Storm Water Management Program, shall be operational at the time of project occupancy, and shall be maintained by UCI. At a minimum, all drainage studies required by this mitigation measure shall include, but not be limited to, the following design features: Site design that controls runoff discharge volumes and durations shall be utilized, where applicable and feasible, to maintain or reduce the peak runoff for the 10-year, 6-hour storm event in the post-development condition compared to the pre-development condition, or as defined by current water quality regulatory requirements. Measures that control runoff discharge volumes and durations shall be utilized, where applicable and feasible, on manufactured slopes and newly-graded drainage channels, such as energy dissipaters, revegetation (e.g., hydroseeding and/or plantings), and slope/channel stabilizers. LRDP EIR Hyd-2A: Prior to initiating on-site construction for future projects that implement the 2007 LRDP, UCI shall approve an erosion control plan for project construction. The plan shall include, but not be limited to, the following applicable measures to protect downstream areas from sediment and other pollutants during site grading and construction: Proper storage, use, and disposal of construction materials; removal of sediment from surface runoff before it leaves the site through the use of silt fences, gravel bags, fiber rolls or other similar measures around the site perimeter; protection of storm drain inlets on-site or downstream of the construction site through the use of gravel bags, fiber rolls, filtration inserts, or other similar measures; stabilization of cleared or graded slopes through the use of plastic sheeting, geotextile fabric, jute matting, tackifiers, hydro-mulching, revegetation (e.g., hydroseeding and/or plantings), or other similar measures; protection or stabilization of stockpiled soils through the use of tarping, plastic sheeting, tackifiers, or other similar measures; prevention of sediment tracked or otherwise transported onto adjacent roadways through use of gravel strips or wash facilities at exit areas (or equivalent measures); removal of sediment tracked or otherwise transported onto adjacent roadways through periodic street sweeping; and maintenance of the above-listed sediment control, storm drain inlet protection, slope/stockpile stabilization measures. LRDP EIR Hyd-2B: Prior to project design approval for future projects that implement the 2007 LRDP and would result in land disturbance of 1 acre or more, the UCI shall ensure that the projects include the design features listed below, or their equivalent, in addition to those listed in mitigation measure Hyd-1A. Equivalent design features may be applied consistent with

	applicable MS4 permits (UCI's Storm Water Management Plan) at that time. All applicable design features shall be incorporated into project development plans and construction documents; shall be operational at the time of project occupancy; and shall be maintained by UCI: All new storm drain inlets and catch basins within the project site shall be marked with prohibitive language and/or graphical icons to discourage illegal dumping per UCI standards; outdoor areas for storage of materials that may contribute pollutants to the storm water conveyance system shall be covered and protected by secondary containment; permanent trash container areas shall be enclosed to prevent off-site transport of trash, or drainage from open trash container areas shall be directed to the sanitary sewer system, and at least one treatment control is required for new parking areas or structures, or for any other new uses identified by UCI as having the potential to generate substantial pollutants. Treatment controls include, but are not limited to, detention basins, infiltration basins, wet ponds or wetlands, bio-swales, filtration devices/inserts at storm drain inlets, hydrodynamic separator systems, increased use of street sweepers, pervious pavement, native California plants and vegetation to minimize water usage, and climate controlled irrigation systems to minimize overflow. Treatment controls shall incorporate volumetric or flow-based design standards to mitigate (infiltrate, filter, or treat) storm water runoff, as appropriate.
Noise	LRDP EIR Noi-2A: Prior to initiating on-site construction for future projects that implement the 2007 LRDP, UCI shall approve contractor specifications that include measures to reduce construction/demolition noise to the maximum extent feasible. These measures shall include, but are not limited to, the following: i. Noise-generating construction activities occurring Monday through Friday shall be limited to the hours of 7:00 am to 7:00 pm, except during summer, winter, or spring break at which construction may occur at the times approved by UCI. ii. Noise-generating construction activities occurring on weekends in the vicinity of (can be heard from) off-campus land uses shall be limited to the hours of 9:00 am to 6:00 pm on Saturdays, with no construction occurring on Sundays or holidays. iii. Noise-generating construction activities occurring on weekends in the vicinity of (can be heard from) on-campus residential housing shall be limited to the hours of 9:00 am to 6:00 pm on Saturdays, with no construction on Sundays or holidays. However, as determined by UCI, if on-campus residential housing is unoccupied (during summer, winter, or spring

	break, for example), or would otherwise be unaffected by construction noise, construction may occur at any time. iii. Construction equipment shall be properly outfitted and maintained with manufacturer recommended noise reduction devices to minimize construction-generated noise. iv. Stationary construction noise sources such as generators, pumps or compressors shall be located at least 100 feet from noise-sensitive land uses (i.e., campus housing, classrooms, libraries, and clinical facilities), as feasible. v. Laydown and construction vehicle staging areas shall be located at least 100 feet from noise-sensitive land uses (i.e., campus housing, classrooms, libraries, and clinical facilities), as feasible. vi. All neighboring land uses that would be subject to construction noise shall be informed at least two weeks prior to the start of each construction project, except in an emergency situation. vii. Loud construction activity such as jackhammering, concrete sawing, asphalt removal, pile driving, and largescale grading operations occurring within 600 feet of a residence, or an academic building shall not be scheduled during any finals week of classes. A finals schedule shall be provided to the construction contractor. LRDP EIR Noi-4A: Prior to initiating on-site construction for future projects that implement the 2007 LRDP and are located within 100 feet of vibration-sensitive uses (i.e., buildings containing vibration sensitive instruments or operations, or buildings that are considered vibration sensitive due to their age, construction type and/or fragile condition), UCI shall approve a construction vibration mitigation program as part of the contractor specifications that includes measures to reduce vibration resulting from construction activities to the maximum extent practicable. The program shall include measures to establish baseline vibration conditions, vibration monitoring, work methods or equipment necessary to reduce vibration, and a pre-construction notification process for impacted building occupants (six-month and one-month interval prior to construction). If pile driving is proposed, building occupants within 600 feet of the piledriving site shall be notified of construction at six-month and one-month intervals prior to the start of construction.

Tribal Cultural Resources	Project-specific TCR-1: If subsurface deposits believed to be cultural or human in origin, or tribal cultural resources, are discovered during construction all work shall halt within a 50-foot radius of the discovery, the Construction Manager shall immediately notify UCI Physical and Environmental Planning and Design and Construction Services. The Construction Manager shall also immediately coordinate with the tribal monitor and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology and subject to approval by UCI to evaluate the significance of the find and develop appropriate management recommendations. All management recommendations shall be provided to UCI in writing for UCI's review and approval. If recommended by the qualified professional and consulting tribes, and approved by UCI, this may include modification of the no-work radius. The professional archaeologist must make a determination, based on professional judgement and supported by substantial evidence, within one business day of being notified, as to whether or not the find represents a cultural resource or has the potential to be a tribal cultural resource. The subsequent actions will be determined by the type of discovery, as described below. These include: 1) a work pause that, upon further investigation, is not actually a discovery and the work pause was simply needed in order to allow for closer examination of soil (a "false alarm"); 2) a work pause and subsequent action for discoveries that are clearly not related to tribal cultural resources, such as can and bottle dumps, artifacts of European origin, and remnants of built environment features; and 3) a work pause and subsequent action for discoveries that are likely related to tribal cultural resources, such as midden soil, bedrock mortars, groundstone, or other similar expressions. Whenever there is question as to whether or not the discovery represents a tribal resource, culturally affiliated tribes shall be consulted in making the determination. The following processes shall apply, depending on the nature of the find, subject to the review and approval of UCI: Response to False Alarms: If the professional archaeologist in consultation with the tribal representative determines that the find is negative for any cultural indicators, then work may resume immediately upon notice to proceed from UCI's representative. No further notifications or tribal consultation is necessary, because the discovery is not a cultural resource of any kind. The professional archaeologist shall provide written documentation of this finding to UCI.

	Response to Non-Tribal Discoveries: If at the time of discovery a professional archaeologist and tribal representative determines that the find represents a non-tribal cultural resource from any time period or cultural affiliation, UCI shall be notified immediately, to consult on a finding of eligibility and implementation of appropriate treatment measures. Response to Tribal Discoveries: If the find represents a tribal or potentially tribal cultural resource that does not include human remains, the tribe and UCI shall be notified. UCI will consult with the tribe on a finding of eligibility and implement appropriate treatment measures, if the find is determined to be either a Historical Resource under CEQA, as defined in Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines, or a Tribal Cultural Resource, as defined in Section 21074 of the Public Resources Code. Preservation in place is the preferred treatment, if feasible. Work shall not resume within a 50-foot radius until UCI, through consultation as appropriate, determines that the site either: 1) is not a Historical Resource under CEQA, as defined in Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines; or 2) not a Tribal Cultural Resource, as defined in Section 21074 of the Public Resources Code; or 3) that the treatment measures have been completed to its satisfaction. Response to Human Remains: If the find includes human remains, or remains that are potentially human, the construction supervisor or on-site archaeologist shall ensure reasonable protection measures are taken to protect the discovery from disturbance (AB 2641) and shall notify UCI and the Orange County Coroner (per § 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code). The provisions of § 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, § 5097.98 of the California Public Resources Code, and Assembly Bill 2641 shall be implemented. If the Coroner determines the remains are Native American and not the result of a crime scene, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which then will designate a Native American Most Likely Descendant (MLD) for the Project (§ 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code). The designated MLD will have 48 hours from the time access to the property is granted to make recommendations concerning treatment of the remains. Public Resources Code § 5097.94 provides structure for mediation through the NAHC if necessary. If no agreement is reached, UCI shall rebury the remains in a respectful manner where they will not be further disturbed (§ 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code). This will also include either recording the site with the NAHC or the appropriate Information Center; using an open space or conservation zoning designation or easement; or recording a reinternment document with the Orange County Clerk's Office (AB 2641). Work shall not resume within the no-work radius until UCI, through consultation as

	appropriate, determines that the treatment measures have been completed to its satisfaction.