

CHAPTER 1.0

INTRODUCTION

This Environmental Impact Report (EIR) assesses the potentially significant environmental effects of the proposed 2007 Long Range Development Plan (2007 LRDP) for the University of California, Irvine (UCI). The 2007 LRDP identifies general types of campus development and land uses to support projected expansion of existing academic programs and to enable new academic program initiatives at UCI through the plan horizon year of 2025-26. In addition, it provides a foundation for post-2025 development at UCI.

The 2007 LRDP is the fourth comprehensive LRDP for the UCI campus (previous plans were adopted in 1963, 1970, and 1989) and continues the planning framework established in earlier LRDPs while being responsive to changing needs and opportunities. It identifies the physical resources needed to support constantly evolving needs in research and teaching, including additional moderately priced, on-campus housing to enhance the recruitment and retention of faculty, students, and staff. In addition to accommodating projected increases in student enrollment, the 2007 LRDP provides flexibility should UCI need to respond to future growth demands that exceed current projections. The plan balances program needs and environmental conditions, and acknowledges the importance of implementing campus development in concert with the surrounding community.

As required by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), this EIR:

1. Assesses the potentially significant direct and indirect environmental effects of the proposed 2007 LRDP as well as the potentially significant cumulative impacts that could occur from implementation of the 2007 LRDP;
2. Identifies potential feasible means of avoiding or substantially lessening significant adverse impacts; and
3. Evaluates a range of reasonable alternatives to the proposed 2007 LRDP, including the required No Project Alternative.

This EIR was prepared in accordance with Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21080.09, which specifies how CEQA applies to University of California (UC) long range development plans, and other UC planning activities. According to PRC Section 21080.90:

- A “Long Range Development Plan” is defined as a physical development and land use plan to meet the academic and institutional objectives for a particular campus or medical center of public higher education.
- The approval of a long-range development plan is subject to CEQA and requires the preparation of an environmental impact report. Environmental effects relating to changes in enrollment levels shall be considered in the environmental impact report.
- Approval of a project on a campus may be addressed in a tiered environmental analysis based on a long-range development plan environmental impact report.
- Compliance with PRC Section 21080.09 satisfies the obligations of public higher education to consider the environmental impact of academic and enrollment plans as they affect campuses or medical centers, provided that any such plans shall become effective only after the environmental effects of those plans have been analyzed in a long range development plan environmental impact report or tiered analysis.

The University of California is the “lead agency” for the UCI 2007 LRDP EIR. The University of California is governed by the Board of Regents of the University of California (The Regents), which under Article IX, Section 9 of the California Constitution, has "full powers of organization and governance" subject only to very specific areas of legislative control. The Regents has the principal responsibility for approving UCI's 2007 LRDP and other UCI projects. When certified, this EIR will serve as the base, or first-tier, environmental document for the 2007 LRDP.

1.1 BACKGROUND

The purpose of the 2007 LRDP is to guide physical planning and development at UCI so that it can fulfill its teaching, research, and public service missions as a campus of the University of California. The 2007 LRDP is comprised of a physical development program and land use plan designed to meet the academic goals of the campus. In keeping with UCI's deliberate plans to fully utilize the physical resources entrusted to it amidst growing regional demand for admission to the University of California, the 2007 LRDP accommodates a three-term average headcount enrollment of 37,000 students. As a long-range planning document, the 2007 LRDP identifies a horizon year of 2025-26. While current University and State demographic projections suggest that UCI may not reach 37,000 students by 2025-26, the 2007 LRDP identifies the physical development needed if UCI eventually grows to this extent. The 2007 LRDP is neither an enrollment plan nor an implementation plan, and as such makes no assumptions or commitments regarding the phasing of enrollment levels or physical development, nor does it require that all elements of the LRDP be implemented.

The University of California requires that each campus and medical center maintain an LRDP to guide capital project development and approval. The process of periodically updating an LRDP provides the University of California an opportunity to plan for enrollment growth and make certain that physical plans remain solidly based on academic program goals. Therefore, the purpose of UCI's 2007 LRDP is to provide a broad, coherent, and adaptable policy framework to achieve UCI's academic and support program goals and to inform decisions concerning land use.

The Regents approved the first LRDP in 1963. This plan established a flexible plan for the campus that provided the framework to develop a comprehensive public research campus of approximately 27,500 students. A revised LRDP was adopted by the Regents in 1970. Similar to the 1963 LRDP, the goal of this plan was to accommodate 27,500 undergraduate, graduate, and health sciences students.

1.1.1 EXISTING 1989 LRDP

The current LRDP was adopted by The Regents in September 1989. The 1989 LRDP, as amended, includes a development program consisting of population and space projections and a land use map (Figure 3-5). In general conformance with the first LRDP, adopted in 1963, the 1989 LRDP identified a land use concept that included a central academic core area containing the primary teaching and research uses, and outer campus areas (i.e., East, South, West and North campus areas) containing housing and other uses that would support the central core.

The 1989 LRDP identified a circulation system composed of two loops (Peltason Drive and California Avenue) serving the central and outer campus areas, respectively. Five radial roadways (Palo Verde Road, Southern Radial, Bison Avenue, Mesa Road, and Academy Way) would connect to the off-campus roadway system and the central core and loop roads. Central core parking structures and surface lots would be located at the perimeter of the central core near primary vehicle entrances in order to limit pedestrian/vehicle conflicts. Outer campus uses would include on-site parking in surface lots or structured parking.

The 1989 LRDP also identified an open space system that included habitat areas, greenbelts, edge buffers, park areas, and recreation uses. The 1989 LRDP has been amended eight times since its adoption and accommodates a projected enrollment of 26,050 students through 2005-06. (Actual 2005-06 average enrollment was 24,434 students.) The proposed 2007 LRDP would accommodate an increase in enrollment to 37,000 students through 2025-26.

1.1.2 ACTIONS TAKEN SINCE ADOPTION OF 1989 LRDP

Since its adoption in 1989, the LRDP has been amended eight times. These amendments include the following actions:

- **September 1990** – Reconfiguration of undergraduate housing and remote surface parking lots in the East Campus area in conjunction with approval of the Arroyo Vista student housing project (Small Group Housing).
- **March 1991** – Provision of mixed uses in campus parking structures in conjunction with approval of Parking Structure 2.
- **July 1994** – Relocation of the proposed Environmental Health and Safety Services Facility to the West Campus area following a detailed site selection process.
- **January 1996** – Reconfiguration of LRDP circulation and open space elements to reflect changes in regional circulation plans and to address campus and regional habitat and open space planning goals (LRDP Circulation and Open Space Amendment).
- **September 1997** – Reconfiguration of student housing and recreation/open space in conjunction with approval of the East Campus Student Recreation Center project (Anteater Recreation Center).
- **September 1998** – Minor reconfiguration of undergraduate housing and parking in conjunction with approval of the Middle Earth Expansion project.
- **March 2002** – Minor amendment to reflect changes in the alignment of Palo Verde Road and land use designations for student housing in conjunction with approval of the East Campus Student Apartments project.

- **November 2002** – Relocation of proposed elementary school site and revision designating schools as a permitted use within the Faculty/Staff Housing land use category, in conjunction with approval of the Faculty Housing Area 8 Expansion project.

These amendments are reflected in the current 1989 LRDP land use plan (see Figure 3-3). The 1989 LRDP, as amended, provides the relevant planning context for the proposed 2007 LRDP.

1.1.3 DEVELOPMENT OF 2007 LRDP

This update to the UCI LRDP responds to evolving academic objectives and demographic changes. Like the 1989 LRDP, the 2007 LRDP describes a physical vision for the long-term development of the UCI campus. To ensure a framework for cohesive growth that addresses both functional and aesthetic objectives, the 2007 LRDP provides revised population, square footage, parking, and transportation parameters, and sets forth a framework of land use designations based on recommendations resulting from a strategic planning initiative launched by the campus in 2004.

In spring 2004, six planning committees each comprised of 12 to 15 faculty, staff, and administrators were convened under the auspices of the Chancellor's Advisory Council (CAC) to define specific campuswide goals associated with key areas of campus planning: (1) academic breadth; (2) research and graduate programs; (3) campus life; (4) physical facilities; (5) UCI's public role; and (6) resources. The Physical Resources Subcommittee, for example, focused on identifying the type, scale, and quality of physical facilities needed to meet UCI's strategic goals, and recommended a physical planning framework to meet these goals.

Each planning committee reported its conclusions to CAC at the end of summer 2004. The deans of all the academic units were then invited to evaluate the reports, resulting in a draft document that served as a platform for discussion by the collective campus community in 2004-05. In response to suggestions received, the plan was revised and provided to the deans, CAC, the Executive Vice Chancellor, and the Chancellor for review in September 2005. A final plan entitled *A Focus on Excellence: A Strategy for Academic Development at the University of California, Irvine, 2005-2015*, was published in late 2006.

The goals outlined in the strategic plan served as the basis for preparation of the 2007 LRDP. Academic objectives guided the formulation of the program assumptions for 2025-26 used in the 2007 LRDP, including the population and physical development to be accommodated by the LRDP. The LRDP planning process included technical analyses (including analyses to address transportation and infrastructure needs) and an evaluation of the environmental effects of the development plan.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

While planning decisions by the University are governed by State law and generally are not subject to local land use authority, UCI regularly consults with local agencies and actively seeks to coordinate its development plans with local community plans. Preparation of the 2007 LRDP and the planning vision that it promotes involved consultation with local authorities, community leaders, and the general public. During the development of the 2007 LRDP, UCI consulted regularly with local elected officials and planning staff. Two public workshops on the 2007 LRDP and a public hearing on its accompanying Environmental Impact Report will be moderated by UCI in the summer of 2007.

1.2 PURPOSE OF THE EIR

UCI and the University of California have prepared this EIR for the following purposes:

- To satisfy the requirements of CEQA, pursuant to PRC Section 21080.09;
- To inform the general public, the local community, responsible, trustee, and federal public agencies, and others of the nature of the proposed 2007 LRDP, its potential significant environmental effects, potentially feasible measures to mitigate those effects, and reasonable potentially feasible alternatives to the proposed 2007 LRDP;
- To enable the University of California to consider the environmental consequences of approving the proposed 2007 LRDP;
- To provide a basis for tiering subsequent environmental documents pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Sections 15152 and 15168(c);
- To provide project level review for individual projects where sufficient detail exists; and
- For consideration by responsible agencies in issuing permits and approvals for the development that occurs from the implementation of the proposed 2007 LRDP.

As described in CEQA and the CEQA Guidelines, public agencies are charged with the duty to avoid or substantially lessen significant environmental effects, with consideration of other conditions, 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 to below a less than significant level; and to identify reasonable and feasible alternatives to the proposed project that would avoid or substantially lessen any significant adverse environmental effects associated with the proposed 2007 LRDP.

The lead agency is required to consider the information in the EIR, along with any other relevant information, in making its decisions on the proposed 2007 LRDP. Although the EIR does not determine the ultimate decision that will be made regarding implementation of the project, CEQA requires the University of California to consider the information in the EIR prior to project approval and make findings regarding each significant effect identified in the EIR.

For the 2007 LRDP, CEQA requires the University of California to prepare an EIR reflecting the independent judgment of the UC regarding the impacts, mitigation measures, and alternatives proposed to reduce impacts and the level of significance of the impacts both before and after mitigation. The EIR is circulated to responsible agencies and trustee agencies with resources affected by the project, state agencies with jurisdiction by law, federal agencies, and interested parties and individuals. The purpose of public and agency review of the EIR includes sharing expertise, disclosing agency analysis, checking for accuracy, detecting omissions, discovering public concerns, and soliciting comments. In reviewing the EIR, reviewers should focus on the sufficiency of the document in identifying and analyzing potentially significant effects on the environment and avoiding or mitigating the significant effects of the proposed project.

1.3 TYPE OF EIR

The 2007 LRDP is a land use plan that would guide the physical development of the campus. It is not an implementation plan, and its adoption does not constitute a commitment to any specific project, construction schedule, or funding priority. Rather, it describes a potential development capacity for the entire campus through 2025-26. Each development proposal undertaken during the planning horizon of the 2007 LRDP must be approved individually at an appropriate level within the University of California and the approval must comply with CEQA. Therefore, as provided in CEQA Guidelines Section 15168, this EIR is a Program EIR that evaluates the effects of the entire 2007 LRDP at a program level.

A Program EIR is recommended for a series of actions that are related geographically, as logical parts in a chain of contemplated actions, or in connection with the issuance of plans that govern the conduct of a continuing program (CEQA Guidelines Section 15168 [a]). The advantages of a Program EIR include the ability to provide a more exhaustive consideration of alternatives and cumulative effects than might be possible in a single project specific EIR, to avoid duplication of basic policy considerations, and to provide the Lead Agency (University of California) with the ability to consider broad program-wide policies and mitigation measures that would apply to specific projects within the overall program (CEQA Guidelines Section 15168 [b]).

1.4 USES OF THE LRDP EIR

This EIR will be used by The Regents to evaluate the environmental implications of adopting the 2007 LRDP. Once certified, this EIR would also be used to tier subsequent environmental analysis for future UCI development projects. In addition, the EIR would be relied upon by responsible agencies with permitting or approval authority over any project specific action to be advanced in the future.

With respect to future UCI development projects that could be proposed during the 2007 LRDP planning horizon (up to 2025-26), CEQA and CEQA Guidelines state that subsequent projects should be examined in light of the Program EIR to determine whether project specific actions are consistent with the LRDP and additional environmental documentation must be prepared. If no new significant effects would occur, all significant effects have been adequately addressed, and no new mitigation measures would be required, the subsequent projects within the scope of the approved LRDP could rely on the environmental analysis provided in the Program EIR, and no additional environmental analysis would be required; otherwise, subsequent environmental analysis must be prepared. The subsequent analysis may rely on the Program EIR, as appropriate, for general discussions, some analysis, and cumulative impacts, but would be tiered to allow the subsequent analysis to focus on more project- and site-specific impacts not covered in the Program EIR. In either case, appropriate documentation would be prepared pursuant to CEQA and CEQA Guidelines for subsequent projects.

1.5 OTHER AGENCY APPROVALS

Under CEQA, state and local agencies other than the Lead Agency that have discretionary authority over a project, or aspects of a project, are considered responsible agencies. No other public agencies would have discretionary authority over the 2007 LRDP; however, one or more may have discretionary authority over subsequent projects that may be implemented under the 2007 LRDP. The following is a list of some federal, state, and regional agencies that may have discretionary authority over subsequent projects implemented under the LRDP. Federal agencies are not responsible agencies under CEQA.

- California Department of Fish and Game

- California Department of Transportation (Caltrans)
- City of Irvine
- South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD)
- Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board
- Southern California Council of Governments (SCAG)
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- County of Orange
- Nature Reserve of Orange County
- City of Newport Beach
- California Coastal Commission

As individual projects are proposed, permits and approvals may be needed depending on the characteristics of the projects. A list of potential permits and authorizations is presented below.

Section 404 Permit. Implementation of the 2007 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 any activity that discharges fill material or requires excavation in "waters of the United States," including wetlands, must obtain a Section 404 permit.

Section 401 Water Quality Certification. The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and the Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCBs) promulgate and enforce narrative and numeric water quality standards in order to protect water quality and adopt and approve Water Quality Control Plans. The SWRCB 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. If issuance of a Section 404 permit is required, it will be subject to water quality certification by a RWQCB under CWA Section 401.

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, including groundwater.

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act. 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. Based on this consultation, the USFWS may issue 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.

Section 10 of the Endangered Species Act. Section 10 of the federal Endangered Species Act provides a nonfederal applicant a mechanism to obtain incidental take authorization for federally listed threatened or endangered species.

Section 106 Compliance. For projects with federal funding, the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), as amended by 16 United States Code (USC) Section 470 et seq.; Section 106; 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 800, includes provisions for protection of significant archaeological and historical resources. Procedures for dealing with previously unsuspected cultural resources discovered during construction are identified in 36 CFR 800 (for implementing Section 106 processes). The administering agency is the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and the federal lead agency. Projects without federal funding, comply with CEQA Guidelines, specifically Section 15064.5. This section establishes rules for the analysis of historical resources to determine whether a project may have a substantial adverse effect on the significance of the resource.

Section 1602 Permit. The California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) requires notification for any project or activity that will take place in, or in the vicinity of, a river, stream, lake, or its tributaries. Section 1602 of the Fish and Game Code requires that any entity, including any state or local governmental agency, provide written notification to CDFG before they begin any construction project that will: (1) substantially divert or obstruct the natural flow of, or change the natural flow or the bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake; (2) substantially change or use any material from a streambed, bank, or channel; or (3) deposit or dispose of debris, waste, or other material containing crumbled, flaked, or ground pavement where it can be transported into any river, stream, or lake.

Section 2081 Compliance. Section 2081 of the California Endangered Species Act permits an applicant to “take” (hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill) endangered or threatened species, provided that a permit is issued, 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 funding to implement the mitigation and monitoring program, and the action will not jeopardize the continued existence of the species.

NPDES Permits. The Clean Water Act requires a National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) 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, and several categories of industrial activity, including construction activity that disturbs five or more acres 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 one and five acres. Any future projects may be eligible to participate in one of these permit programs.

Authority to Construct and Permit to Operate. Pursuant to Section 40002 of the California Health and Safety Code, jurisdiction for air quality and regulation of air pollutant emissions from all stationary sources (that is, other than motor vehicles) within Orange County has been delegated to the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD). SCAQMD has adopted rules and regulations to implement this delegated authority and regulate the emission of air pollutants and achieve and maintain good air quality within the county.

Other Permits and Approvals. A variety of other permits and approvals from federal, state, and regional agencies may be needed for future projects, or for implementation of project mitigation. These may include encroachment permits and approvals for infrastructure providers for service and extension of facilities to the campus.

1.6 EIR REVIEW PROCESS

1.6.1 PUBLIC AND AGENCY REVIEW

The University of California prepared an Initial Study for the proposed 2007 LRDP in compliance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15063 and a Notice of Preparation (NOP) in compliance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15082. On July 6, 2006, the NOP and Initial Study were mailed to a distribution list consisting of the State Clearinghouse, responsible, trustee, and other relevant local, state, and federal agencies, and interested individuals. The NOP was also published in the Orange County Register and The Irvine World News newspapers. The 30-day comment period commenced on July 6, 2006. A scoping meeting was held on July 24, 2006 to solicit input from interested agencies, individuals, and organizations. One person attended this meeting. A copy of the transcript of this meeting and comments received during the NOP public review period are available in Appendix A of this EIR.

This Draft EIR was available for a 45-day period for review and comment by the public and public agencies from August 27, 2007 to October 11, 2007. Comments on the Draft EIR were received by 5:00 p.m. on October 11, 2007 and were mailed to:

Richard Demerjian, Director, Campus & Environmental Planning
University of California, Irvine, Campus & Environmental Planning
750 University Tower
Irvine, California 92697-2325

Comments were also sent via email to LRDP.EIR@uci.edu. "LRDP EIR Public Comment" was included in the Subject line.

A hardcopy of the Draft EIR was available for review during normal operating hours for the duration of the public review period at the following locations:

- UCI Campus & Environmental Planning Office at 750 University Tower, Irvine, CA 92697
- UCI Langson Library – Library Loan and Reserves Desk (2nd Floor)
- Orange County Public Library, University Park Branch, 4512 Sandburg Way, Irvine, CA 92612

An electronic version of the Draft EIR was available on compact disk (CD) upon request from the UCI Campus & Environmental Planning office. The Draft EIR was also available for review or downloading on the UCI 2007 LRDP EIR website, available at <http://www.ceplanning.uci.edu>, during the public review period.

1.6.2 PROJECT APPROVALS

Following the close of the public comment period, responses to all formally submitted comments that raise environmental issues regarding the project were prepared and are published in the Final EIR. The Final EIR (consisting of the Draft EIR and public comments and responses) will then be considered by The Regents in a public meeting, and certified if it is determined to be in compliance with CEQA. After certification of the EIR, The Regents will consider the 2007 LRDP for approval.

1.6.3 CEQA FINDINGS AND MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

When a public agency approves a project for which an EIR has been certified, which identified one or more significant environmental effects, CEQA requires that the agency make one or more written findings for each of those significant effects accompanied by a brief explanation of the rationale for each finding. Because significant environmental effects have been identified in this EIR, findings will be required for the 2007 LRDP at the time of their approval.

CEQA requires that when a public agency makes findings based on an EIR, the public agency must adopt a reporting or monitoring program for those measures that it has adopted or made a condition of project approval in order to mitigate or avoid significant effects on the environment. The reporting or monitoring program must be designed to ensure compliance during project implementation. A Mitigation Monitoring Program for the 2007 LRDP will be prepared.

1.7 ORGANIZATION OF THE EIR

This EIR is organized into four volumes. Volume I addresses the impacts of the physical development of the 2007 LRDP. Associated technical appendices are contained in Volume II. Volume III contains the project-level CEQA analysis for the University Hills Area 9/2 Housing Project. Volume IV includes comments letters received and responses to those comments.

Volume I of the 2007 LRDP EIR includes the following:

- **Chapter 1, Introduction.** Provides an introduction and overview describing the background of the 2007 LRDP, the purpose and intended use of the EIR, and the review and certification process.
- **Chapter 2, Executive Summary.** Summarizes the 2007 LRDP, environmental impacts that would result from implementation of the 2007 LRDP, proposed mitigation measures that would avoid or reduce impacts, and the level of significance of impacts both before and after mitigation.
- **Chapter 3, Project Description.** Provides a detailed description of the 2007 LRDP, including its location, background information, major objectives, and structural and technical characteristics, and addresses sustainable development.
- **Chapter 4, Environmental Setting, Impacts and Mitigation.** Contains project and cumulative analysis for various issues under several environmental topics. The subsection for each environmental topic contains an introduction and description of the existing setting, issues to be analyzed, standards of significance, methodology used to evaluate impacts, and impacts and appropriate mitigation measures.
- **Chapter 5, Other CEQA Considerations.** Provides discussions required by CEQA regarding unavoidable significant impacts, growth inducing impacts, and environmental effects found not to be significant.
- **Chapter 6, Alternatives.** Describes alternatives to the 2007 LRDP that could avoid or substantially lessen significant effects and evaluates their environmental effects in comparison to the LRDP.
- **Chapter 7, Preparers and Persons Contacted.** Identifies the persons who prepared this EIR and those who were consulted during its preparation.

Volume II of the 2007 LRDP EIR consists of supporting materials and technical appendices and includes the following:

- **Appendix A.** 2007 LRDP Initial Study, Notices of Preparation and Responses, and Scoping Meetings and Comments
- **Appendix B.** Air Quality Technical Report and Health Risk Assessment
- **Appendix C.** Biology Technical Report
- **Appendix D.** Noise Technical Report
- **Appendix E.** Traffic Analysis Report

1.8 REFERENCES

University of California. 2002. "Proposed Revisions to University of California Enrollment Projections." Available at <http://www.ucop.edu/planning/lenroll.html>. October 2002, last accessed August 2006.

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