

University of California Santa Cruz
**Porter College Phase 2—House A Seismic, Capital Renewal
and Expansion**
Final Tiered Initial Study / Mitigated Negative Declaration

Prepared By:

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- Appendix B. Mitigation Monitoring Plan
- Appendix C. 2005 LRDP EIR Mitigation Measures Included in the Project
- Appendix D. Comments on the Draft Initial Study and Responses to Comments

1 PROJECT INFORMATION

Project title:

Porter College Phase 2—House A Seismic, Capital Renewal and Expansion Project

Project location:

University of California, Santa Cruz
Santa Cruz County, CA

Lead agency's name and address:

Office of Physical Planning & Construction
University of California Santa Cruz
1156 High Street, Barn G
Santa Cruz, CA 95064

Contact person:

Sally Morgan, Senior Environmental Planner (831) 459-2170

Project sponsor's name and address:

See Lead Agency, above.

Location of administrative record:

See Lead Agency, above.

Identification of previous documents relied upon for tiering purposes:

UCSC 2005 Long Range Development Plan Environmental Impact Report. Available on line at:
<http://lrpd.ucsc.edu/final-eir.shtml>

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 INITIAL STUDY

Pursuant to Section 15063 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines (Title 14, California Code of Regulations, Sections 15000 et seq.), an Initial Study is a preliminary environmental analysis that is used by the lead agency as a basis for determining whether an EIR, a Mitigated Negative Declaration, or a Negative Declaration is required for a project. The CEQA Guidelines require that an Initial Study contain a project description; a description of environmental setting; an identification of environmental effects by checklist or other similar form; an explanation of environmental effects; a discussion of mitigation for significant environmental effects; an evaluation of the project's consistency with existing, applicable land use controls; and the names of persons who prepared the study.

The purpose of this Initial Study is to evaluate the potential environmental impacts of the proposed project to determine what level of additional environmental review, if any, is appropriate. As shown in the Determination form in Section 5 of this document and based on the analysis contained in this Initial Study, it has been determined that the proposed project would not result in any potentially significant impacts that either were not previously identified and analyzed in the 2005 LRDP EIR, or that cannot be mitigated to less-than-significant levels through mitigation included in the project.

The analysis contained in this Initial Study concludes that the proposed project would result in the following categories of impacts, depending on the environmental issue involved: no impact; less-than-significant impact; or a less-than-significant impact with the implementation of mitigation measures. Therefore, preparation of a Mitigated Negative Declaration is appropriate. The Mitigated Negative Declaration is presented in Appendix A.

2.2 PUBLIC AND AGENCY REVIEW

The Draft Initial Study for this project was circulated for public review for 30 days, February 18, 2009 through March 19, 2009. During that time four comment letters on the document were received. These letters, and responses to the comment contained therein, are included in this document as Appendix D. Minor changes were made to Section 6.3 (*Air Quality*) of the document in response to comments on the draft Initial Study. These are shown a strikethrough and underlined text in that section. These changes did not affect the conclusions of the analysis. Responses to the other comments did not entail changes in the document, not did they alter any of the conclusions made in the draft Initial Study. Copies of this document are available for review at the following locations:

UCSC Physical Planning and Construction, Barn G, UC Santa Cruz

The UC Santa Cruz Physical Planning and Construction web page, at <http://ppc.ucsc.edu>

2.3 PROJECT APPROVALS

As a public agency principally responsible for approving or carrying out the proposed project, the University of California is the Lead Agency under CEQA and is responsible for certifying the adequacy of the environmental document and approving the proposed project. It is anticipated that the UC decision-maker will consider approval of the proposed project in May 2009.

2.4 ORGANIZATION OF THE INITIAL STUDY

This Initial Study is organized into the following sections:

Section 1 - Project Information: provides summary background information about the proposed project, including project location, lead agency, and contact information.

Section 2 - Introduction: summarizes the scope of the document, the project's review and approval processes, and the document's organization.

Section 3 - Project Description: presents a description of the proposed project, including the need for the project, the project's objectives, and the elements included in the project.

Section 4 - Environmental Factors Potentially Affected: addresses whether this Initial Study identifies any environmental factors that involve a significant or potentially significant impact that cannot be reduced to a less-than-significant level.

Section 5 - Determination: indicates whether impacts associated with the proposed project are significant and what, if any, additional environmental documentation is required.

Section 6 - Evaluation of Environmental Impacts: contains the Environmental Checklist form for each resource area. The checklist is used to assist in evaluating the potential environmental impacts of the proposed project. This section also presents a background summary for each resource area, the standards of significance, and an explanation of all checklist answers.

Section 7 - Fish and Game Determination: indicates whether the project has a potential to impact wildlife or habitat and therefore will require payment of a Fish and Game filing fee.

Section 8 – References

Section 9 - Agencies and Persons Consulted

Section 10 - Report Preparers

Appendix A – Mitigated Negative Declaration

Appendix B - Mitigation Monitoring Plan

Appendix C – 2005 LRDP Mitigation Measures Included in the Project: lists the mitigation measures identified in the 2005 LRDP that have been incorporated in the proposed project to eliminate or reduce project impacts.

Appendix D – Comments on the Draft Initial Study and Responses to Comments

3 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

3.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The University of California Santa Cruz (UC Santa Cruz) is located on the coast of Monterey Bay in Santa Cruz County, approximately 70 miles south of San Francisco, 30 miles southeast of San Jose and 30 miles north of Monterey (Figure 3-1). The approximately 2,020-acre main campus is roughly rectangular in shape, with its narrow side toward the coast. Approximately 53 percent of the main campus, including most of the area that is currently developed, is located within the city limits of Santa Cruz; the remainder is in unincorporated Santa Cruz County. Approximately 250 acres of undeveloped campus land on the western side of the Empire Grade are within the Coastal Zone.

Public open space borders the campus on two sides: Pogonip City Park and Henry Cowell Redwoods State Park on the east and Wilder Ranch State Park on the west. On the south, the campus borders the City's upper west side residential neighborhoods. The rural residential Cave Gulch neighborhood is located adjacent to a portion of the campus's northwestern boundary. To the north, the campus is bounded by private land and small-scale rural development. High Street, Bay Street, Western Drive, and Empire Grade Road are the primary access routes to the main campus.

The project site is Porter College, which is located along the western edge of the central campus in an area developed with college academic, residential, athletic and recreational facilities. The area west of the college is an open meadow. The college is accessed from Heller Drive, the main road from the campus west entrance. Porter College House A, constructed in 1970, is a four-story cast-in-place reinforced concrete building. The building is C-shaped building, with its long axis oriented north-south. The west side of the building frames a portion of the interior courtyard of Porter College and faces Porter House B, which runs along the west edge of the interior courtyard. The south end of the courtyard is framed by the Porter Dining Commons, on the west, and the Porter Academic Buildings (Building D) on the east. The east side of Porter A is flanked by a landscaped area and then the college access road. Paved parking lots for the college are located southeast and south of Porter House A. Storm water improvement proposed as part of the project would be located in open woodlands east of the project site. A sewer line extension would be located in the grassland area that extends from the south edge of Porter College to the north edge of the Family Student Housing development, west of Heller Drive. The Porter House A project site is in the Moore Creek watershed, at an elevation of approximately 720 feet above mean sea level. The project site is relatively level, but slopes gently toward the east and southwest.

3.2 PROJECT OVERVIEW

The Porter College Phase 2—House A Seismic, Capital Renewal and Expansion Project (“the proposed project” or “the proposed Porter Phase 2 project”) consists of major maintenance, renovations and structural improvements to Porter College House A, an undergraduate dormitory; demolition and reconstruction of the existing fourth floor of the building and addition of a fifth and sixth floor; minor remodeling to lower floors; addition of an elevator for ADA accessibility to all six floors; extensive restroom renovation, including replacement of all older fixtures to meet current water efficiency standards; and work around the building exterior, including storm water and sewer infrastructure improvements. The project would add about 30,500 gross square feet (gsf) (18,000 assignable square feet [asf]) to the existing 50,800 gsf (32,000 asf) building and provide 177 additional student bed spaces. The height of Porter House A (to top of roof) would increase from 51 feet to about 72.5 feet.

Exterior work would include replacement of the building's existing "skin" and windows with more energy efficient designs and materials; addition of two new ADA-accessible parking slots; tie-ins to upgraded utility lines installed as part of the previously-approved Porter House B project; installation of new sewer line segments for Porter Building D (Porter Academic complex); and trenching and minor grading for

construction of storm water infiltration, diversion and detention features better to manage existing storm water flows from the east side of Porter House A and from Porter College Parking Lot 124. A portion of existing storm water flows from the existing paved lots and from the east side of the Porter House A roof, which currently flow to an outfall at Moore Creek just downstream of Kresge Fork, would be collected in drainage swales, level spreaders and other detention, dissipation and infiltration features in landscaping or natural vegetated areas at Porter College (see Figure 3.2, Site Plan, at the end of this chapter). This will result in a reduction of storm water flows from the site, relative to existing conditions, a beneficial effect of the project.

The proposed project includes installation of a small amount of new paving for ADA-parking spots, and associated pathways for the external ADA-accessibility improvements. Pervious pavers or pervious asphalt would be used, and the project would not result in any increase in impervious surface area.

The proposed project also would include removal of several existing landscape trees that are growing too close to Porter House A and one older oak that is in poor health. An equal or greater number of young trees of the same or similar species would be planted either around Porter House A or at other suitable locations around Porter College.

Construction would be staged in an existing staging area at the southwest corner of the college (currently in use for the renovation and addition to College House B). Construction would begin in July 2009 and would require about 13 months. Project construction would overlap the construction period for the Dining Commons portion of the previously-approved Porter College Phase 1 seismic retrofit and major maintenance project by six months and for the Porter College House B Addition project by about three months. The Initial Study includes as part of the cumulative analysis the impacts associated with this three month overlap in construction activities.

3.3 PROJECT BACKGROUND, NEED AND OBJECTIVES

The campus has initiated a program to perform repair and major maintenance of the campus' ten residential colleges during the summers, when the residential buildings are unoccupied. The goal of the program is to complete a cycle of major maintenance and repair for each of the campus' ten colleges every ten years, to address life safety issues, energy efficiency, changing codes and ADA compliance. Under this major maintenance program, Porter College's 38-year-old residence halls (Porter Houses A and B and Dining Commons are scheduled for repair and major maintenance, beginning in the summer 2008, as part of this ten-year plan. The proposed seismic retrofits, infrastructure repairs and renovations to Porter House A are part of this program.

As discussed in the Project Planning Guide for the proposed project (UCSC 2008b), the UC Santa Cruz campus has experienced significant enrollment growth in recent years, and the student demand for housing on campus and in the local community has increased. The increased demand stems from both campus enrollment growth and an increased demand for off-campus rental living space over the last two years. The Santa Cruz campus guarantees housing to new freshmen and transfer undergraduates for two years. Regent Scholars, Educational Opportunity Program students and Smith Scholar (emancipated foster youth) students have a four year housing guarantee. Current housing inventory is barely sufficient to meet the housing demand for students with guaranteed housing. The campus has little capacity to meet the needs of students without housing guarantees; as of April 2008, 659 non-guaranteed continuing students had reapplied for housing for the 2008-09 academic year and are currently on a waiting list. Occupancy rates have exceeded 100 percent of built capacity in the past several years. Fall 2006 occupancy figures were 102.2 percent of built capacity, and for fall 2007, that percentage grew to 103.2 percent. As the freshman class size has grown, so has the need for additional on-campus housing for those students who maintain a housing guarantee in their second year. Current housing inventory is available

for more than 50 percent of the undergraduate population, but the demand for additional housing as evident by the number of wait-listed continuing students demonstrates a strong need for expansion. Projected future undergraduate enrollment growth would further exacerbate the problem.

Implementation of the 2005 Long Range Development Plan as provided for in the Comprehensive Settlement Agreement between the University, the City and County of Santa Cruz and local community groups and members resulted in campus commitments to make housing available for 67 percent of all new students above an enrollment base of 15,000. The proposed project would add 177 new beds to the campus' existing housing stock by the start of fall quarter 2010, by adding two new floors to the Porter House A building concurrently with major repairs and maintenance of the existing part of the building. The addition of this housing is consistent with the 2005 LRDP (UCSC 2006a) and with the program of development addressed in the 2005 LRDP EIR (UCSC 2006b).

Adding floors to the existing housing building is an effective means of increasing housing availability, particularly since House A was already scheduled for major capital renewal, including reconstruction of the building's exterior skin. The college and student housing capital renewal program, as originally conceived, consisted only of major repairs and maintenance. However, the work would require that the building be vacated for more than a year. As planning proceeded, it became apparent that this period of vacancy could provide an opportunity to maximize the housing potential of the Porter House A site by adding 177 new student beds to the facility through the addition of floors to the existing building, without lengthening the period of disruption, and would augment the capacity of campus student housing while minimizing the potential for environmental impacts associated with new development. Building up rather than out also preserves valuable campus land and makes it possible to increase development space without increasing impervious surface development and the associated storm water runoff. In addition, the new housing could be ready for occupancy in much less time than would be required for design and construction of an entire new building. The proposed project therefore includes both the major renovations needed to modernize, weatherize and seismically retrofit the existing floors of Porter House A; reconstruction of the existing fourth floor of the building to correct structural deficiencies, address an added weight load and accommodate additional student beds; and construction of new fifth and sixth floors to accommodate new student beds.

3.4 PROJECT DISCRETIONARY APPROVALS

Following the close of the public and agency comment period on this draft Initial Study on March 19, 2009, the University will prepare responses to all written comments that raise CEQA-related environmental issues regarding the project. The responses will be published in the Final Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND). The Final IS/MND will be considered by The Regents in a public meeting and adopted if it is determined to be in compliance with CEQA. Upon adoption of the IS/MND, The Regents will consider approval of design for the Porter Phase 2 Project. The Campus anticipates that the project will be considered for approval in May 2009. Prior to the beginning of construction, the Campus would submit a Notice of Intent to the Central Coast Storm Water Regional Control Board (SWRCB) and obtain coverage under the General Permit for Discharge of Storm Water Associated with Construction Activity for the proposed project.

3.5 CONSISTENCY WITH THE 2005 LRDP

The proposed project is consistent with the scope of development projected in UCSC's 2005-2020 LRDP (UCSC 2006a) and analyzed in the 2005 LRDP EIR (UCSC 2006b). The project consists of infill residential development in an existing college, which is consistent with the Colleges and University Housing land use designation. The project would not result in campus population growth, but would provide housing for an additional 177 enrolled students. Student enrollment, including the students accommodated by the proposed project is projected to be at about 15,825 (three-quarter average

headcount) at the time of Project completion in the Fall of 2010, which is consistent with UCSC's enrollment projections reflected in the Comprehensive Settlement Agreement, and is well within the 19,500 student enrollment projected in the 2005 LRDP. The project would not contribute to community housing demand and only negligibly to off-campus traffic, as discussed in relevant sections below. As infill development, the project is consistent with the policy objectives of the LRDP with respect to compact, sustainable development that is sensitive to the environment. Sustainable design elements included in the project are detailed in Section 3.7, below.

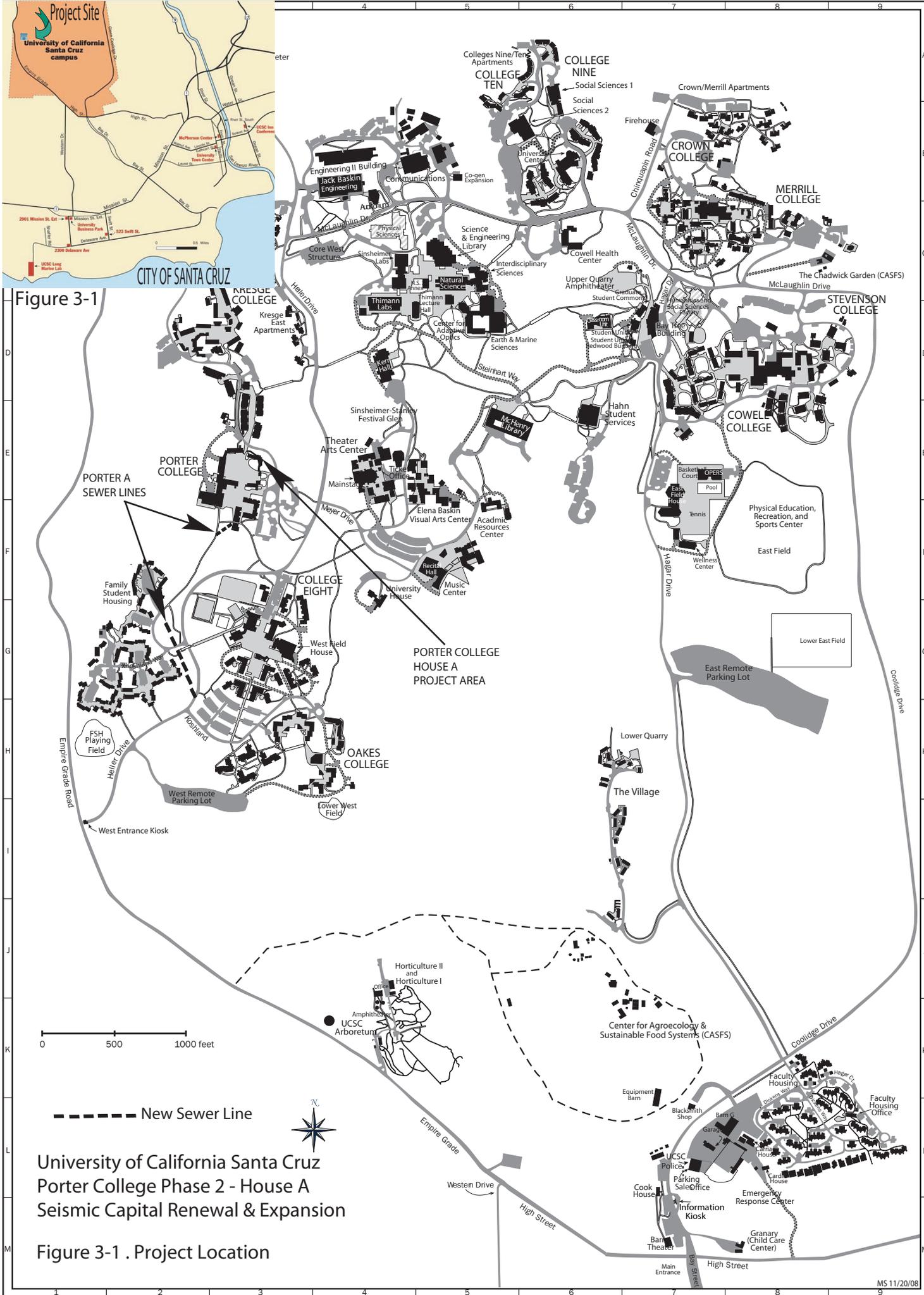
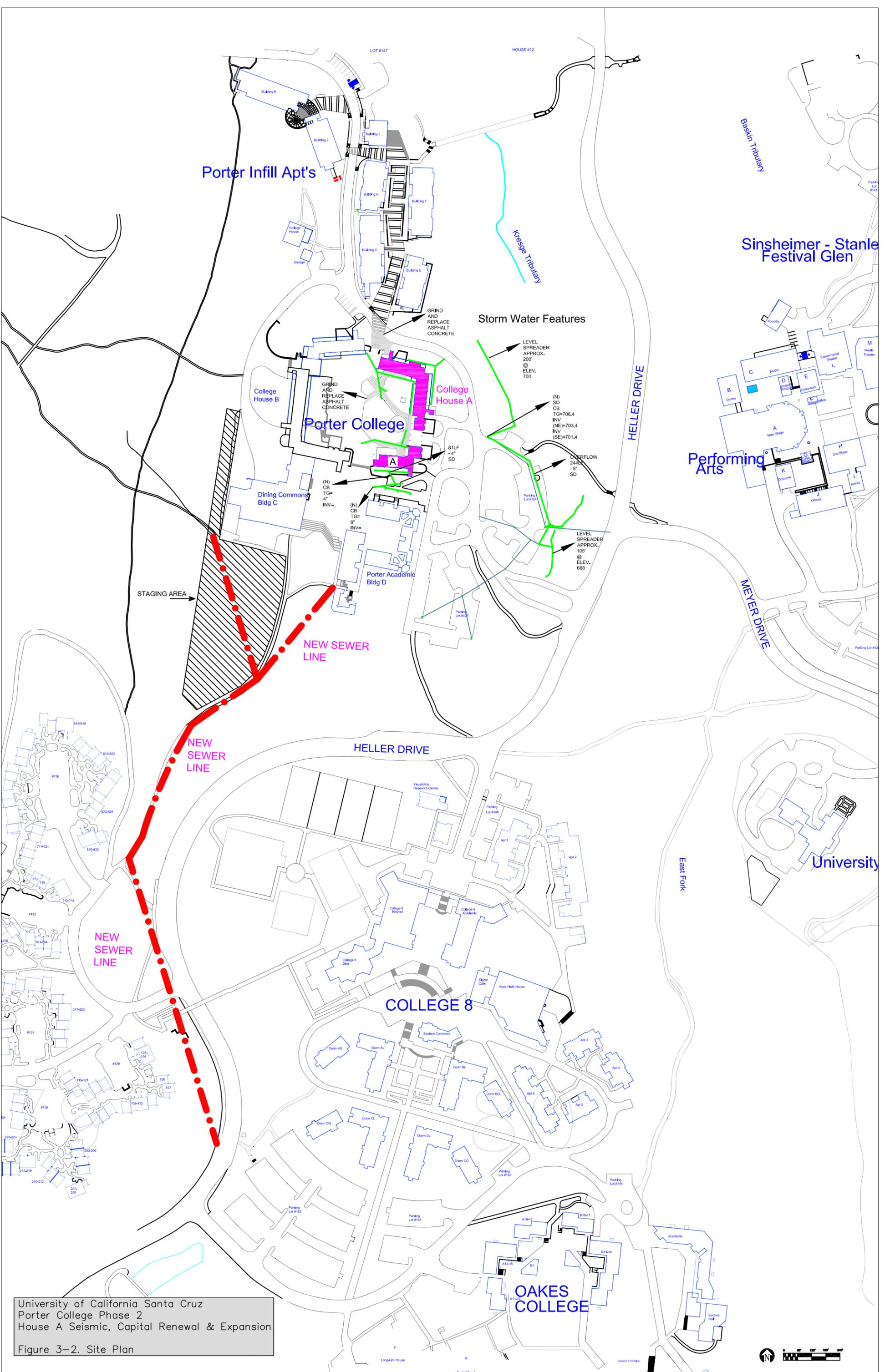


Figure 3-1

University of California Santa Cruz
 Porter College Phase 2 - House A
 Seismic Capital Renewal & Expansion

Figure 3-1 . Project Location



University of California Santa Cruz
 Porter College Phase 2
 House A Seismic, Capital Renewal & Expansion
 Figure 3-2. Site Plan



3.6 DETAILED PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed Porter College Phase 2- College A Seismic, Capital Renewal and Expansion Project would include seismic retrofits, structural strengthening of Porter College House A to support additional weight; repairs, maintenance, renovation, code upgrades and ADA compliance for the existing Porter House A structure; the addition of two new floors; and storm water and sewer infrastructure upgrades (UCSC 2008b).

3.6.1 Seismic Corrections

The seismic corrections for Porter College House A would include the introduction of new shear walls, located at critical points within the north, south and central wings of the building. Existing restrooms, which would be affected by the seismic corrections, will undergo major renovation as described below. New concrete shear walls and new steel collectors at existing shear walls are proposed to address the issues of high shear wall stresses, lack of connection between existing walls and diaphragms, and excessive building movement. The seismic strengthening has been designed to accommodate the two additional floors that would be added to the building as part of the proposed project (cf. Forell/Elsesser et al. 2007).

3.6.2 Capital Renewal

Renovations. The capital renewal component in the Porter House A project would involve extensive restroom renovations that would include replacement of plumbing fixtures to reduce water demand, replacement of counter tops, mirrors and other restroom accessories, correction of code and accessibility inadequacies, and abatement of asbestos- and lead-containing materials. Mechanical equipment would be replaced entirely with new more efficient fans and equipment to provide improved air circulation to the corridor and restroom spaces, as well as new efficient wall-mounted heating convectors in all bedrooms and occupied spaces. Porter College buildings A, B and the Porter Dining Commons, Building C, are all fed by a central plant in the basement of Building C. Under the previously-approved Porter College Phase 1 project, the existing boilers and electrical systems associated with the Building C central plant are being replaced with new more efficient systems, which have sufficient capacity to support all of these buildings, including the previously-approved addition to Building B and the currently proposed addition to Porter House A, if this project is approved. Under the proposed project, deficiencies in the electrical and other utilities within or directly serving Porter House A would be addressed and remedied with repair or replacement, as needed. Additional project scope includes upgrade of hallway and resident room lighting, exterior and interior painting, and replacement of carpet throughout the building.

Because aging and deterioration of existing exterior walls and windows have allowed water to penetrate, the metal stud framing supporting the exterior stucco has rusted and deteriorated. The project would include replacement of the exterior skin of the building with a new cement plaster façade. Existing windows also would be replaced to eliminate water penetration, increase energy efficiency, and allow emergency egress as required by current life-safety codes.

The site work scope for the proposed project will include tying into the storm, sewer and heating hot water upgrades completed as part of the previously approved Phase 1 site work (UCSC 2008a), as well as rerouting of the segment of sewer line that serves Porter College Building D.

Accessibility Improvements. The project also would include installation of two new accessible parking slots and associated ADA-accessible pathways for House A. These would be constructed of pervious asphalt or other pervious material, such that their construction would not result in an increase in impervious surface area. The existing elevator, which is not ADA-accessible, would be closed in and

utilized for much needed storage/utility/IT rooms on each floor, and a new, centrally-located elevator shaft would be built to house an ADA-accessible elevator to serve the existing and the two new floors.

Storm Drainage Improvements. The project would include limited new landscape and irrigation upgrades, and improvements to storm drain infrastructure associated with runoff from the roof of Porter House A and from the Porter access road and the adjacent Porter Parking Lot 124, as illustrated in Figure 3-2. The objective of storm water infrastructure improvements is to increase the infiltration of storm water on and near the site and diminish both the volume and the peak velocity of runoff flows relative to existing volumes and rates. Runoff from downspouts from the west side of the Porter House A roof currently is collected, together with storm water from the east side of Porter House B, in storm water drainage pipelines in the interior courtyard of the college, and then is conveyed by pipeline under the Porter access road to an outfall on the redwood-forested north-facing slope of the Kresge Tributary of the East Fork of Moore Creek, north of Porter College and west of Heller Drive. Storm drainage improvements associated with the previously-approved Porter Phase 1 Capital Improvements project will divert collected storm water from the interior courtyard and pipe it to the west side of Porter College, to existing outfalls at the edge of Porter Meadow. Existing erosion at these outfalls is being remediated, as part of the Porter Phase 1 project, with the installation of level spreaders and step pools in and adjacent to the outfall channels. Under the proposed project, water from the west side of the Porter House A roof also would be diverted via the renovated courtyard drainage system to the improved outfalls in Porter Meadow and the Kresge Tributary outfall would be abandoned. The volume of runoff to the Kresge Tributary therefore would be reduced relative to existing conditions.

Part of the runoff from the east face of the Porter House A roof and the north and northeast ends of the building presently discharges to landscaping adjacent to the building. The remainder, collected in pipelines, discharges to the Porter access road and runs south along the road, as sheet flow, to a collection basin on the road near the south end of Porter House A. From this point it is conducted by pipeline to the East Fork of Moore Creek at a point just down stream of the Kresge Fork. Under the proposed project, sheet flows from small storms and a portion of the flows from larger storms would be diverted from the access road catch basin to a level spreader that would extend along the contour of the forested slope a short distance east of the Porter access road. The remainder of the flow would continue via pipeline from the access road catch basin to another catch basin just east of Parking Lot 124. From that point, water would be piped to several level spreaders along the forested slope east of Porter A and Parking Lot 124. The remainder would continue to flow via pipeline to the existing East Fork discharge.

Water from downspouts at the southern end and southeastern side of Porter House A currently flows either to landscaping or to catch basins in the southern courtyard of Porter College, then drains via pipelines to the catch basins at the eastern edge of Parking Lot 124. Water from the parking lot also drains to these catch basins. The water captured by these catch basins currently is conveyed by pipe under the Porter access road to the East Fork discharge described above. Under the proposed project, a portion of this water would be diverted via pipeline to the new level spreaders described above. The remainder would continue to discharge at the existing outfall on the East Fork. With the addition of these dissipation and infiltration features, the project would diminish both peak flow rates and volumes of storm water flows to the East Fork of Moore Creek relative to existing conditions.

Sewer Improvements. The project also includes rerouting of existing sewer lines associated with the Porter D academic buildings to improve access for maintenance and gravity feeds, and partial replacement of a deteriorated existing line that extends from Porter College toward the Family Study Housing Complex and then connects with a main line at Heller Drive. Total length of trenching would be about 1,400 linear feet. The proposed alignment is shown on Figure 3-2. For much of its length, the alignment would be constructed under existing footpaths, which would be repaved at the conclusion of

construction. This route minimizes potential disturbances to adjacent grasslands, which include coastal prairie species.

3.6.3 Porter House A Addition

Concurrently with the capital renewal work, the existing concrete and clay tile roof structure would be removed from House A and the existing fourth floor walls would be demolished. The fourth floor would then be reconstructed and a fifth and sixth floor added to the building, using light steel framing to replace the heavier concrete currently in place. The tiles from the existing roof would be reused on the new roof.

As part of the addition portion of the project, the area presently encompassed by the under-utilized balconies on the fourth floor would be incorporated into the building envelope to increase room size and bed capacity. To maximize design-time efficiencies, the layout of the planned renovation for the fourth floor would essentially be repeated on the fifth and sixth floors. The new fifth and sixth floors each would accommodate 75 student beds and several new restrooms. The reconstruction of the fourth floor would modify the floor plan, adding an additional nine bed spaces on that floor. Interior remodeling on other floors would provide eighteen additional bed spaces. The addition of the new floors would add about 21 feet to the height of the building, bringing the total height to approximately 72.5 feet. The new floors would provide approximately 18,000 assignable square feet (asf) of building space. With the utility renovations being carried out as part of the previously approved House A projects, the existing utilities serving College House A have adequate capacity to serve the new floors. The proposed project would not increase impervious surfaces and therefore would not result in any increase in storm water flows from the site. However, as described above, the project would include improvements to the storm water drainage infrastructure at the east side of House A and the Porter parking lots to reduce the volume of existing storm water runoff to the Moore Creek watershed.

3.7 SUSTAINABLE DESIGN ELEMENTS

Sustainability refers to principles of physical development, institutional operation, and organizational efficiency that meet the needs of present users without compromising the ability of future users to meet their needs—particularly with regard to the use of natural resources. Accordingly, the University of California has adopted the UC Policy on Sustainable Practices (formerly the Policy on Green Building, Clean Energy, and Sustainable Transportation).

The UC Policy on Sustainable Practices (adopted by The Regents on January 17, 2006, revised March 22, 2007: <http://www.ucop.edu/ucophome/coordrev/policy/> [See 3/22/07]) recommend that university operations incorporate the principles of energy efficiency and sustainability in capital projects; minimize the use of non-renewable energy; incorporate alternative means of transportation to and from and within the campus; and continue to provide affordable on-campus housing to reduce commute volumes.

The proposed project is consistent with this policy. The sustainable design features of the project include the following:

- Provides on-campus housing, which reduces commute traffic;
- Served by public transportation and primarily by existing utilities;
- Porter A Addition provides new bed spaces without increasing the facility footprint or impervious surface area, such that potential environmental impacts of new construction are minimized;

- Improves energy efficiency of building through replacement of older lights with new energy-efficient lighting equipped with occupant sensors and timers; replacement of uninsulated walls and roofs with designs that provide higher thermal capacity and that include insulation; replacement of single-glazed with double-glazed windows; and use of recently-replaced electrical heater fans and gas-fired hot water boilers (which were installed in Porter Building C as part of the Porter Phase 1 project, and will serve both the existing and the new floors of Porter Houses A and B).
- Reduce per capita water demand from the building through replacement of bathroom fixtures with lower demand fixtures;
- Includes separate, non-potable water piping to the toilets to allow for future use of grey water, rainwater or recycled water for toilet flushing;
- Replaces appliances in two Campus Residential Education (CRE)/staff residence kitchens with Energy Star models, and discontinues facility use of existing boilers (which are being replaced with new, higher efficiency models as a part of the Porter Phase 1 project).
- Diverts existing storm water flows to on-site detention and infiltration devices, to reduce the rate and volume of existing storm water flows from the site.

The energy conservation and efficiency components included in the project, in conjunction with the use of new high-efficiency gas-fired boiler and heater fans (installed as part of the Porter Phase 1 project) will substantially reduce per capita electrical and gas demand from the facility. The project would strive for further sustainable solutions wherever possible; specifically in building materials, paint, carpet, lighting, equipment, and furniture purchases. This project would target the Green Building Council's LEED-NC silver certification.

3.8 POPULATION

The proposed project, like other student housing projects, would not cause or stimulate an increase in enrollment. Porter House A currently provides 232 student beds, and has a staff of eight student resident assistants. The project would provide an additional 177 on-campus student beds, which would help to meet the demand for on-campus housing. New staff would not be required to maintain or service the new housing; the only staff associated with the proposed project would be four additional student resident assistants who would live on the new fifth and sixth floors. These employees would be students already enrolled on the campus.

3.9 CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE AND STAGING

If approved, construction of the proposed Porter College Phase 2—House A Seismic, Capital Renewal and Expansion Project would begin in July 2009 and be complete by the end of August, 2010, in time to provide housing for the 2010-11 school year. Construction staging and contractor parking would be provided in a grassland area south of the Porter Academic Building, which currently is in use for Porter Phase 1 and Porter B Addition construction project staging. As shown in Figure 3-3 (below), the construction period for the proposed project would be partially concurrent with the construction of the previously approved Porter College Phase 1 seismic, renovation project at Porter College House B and the Porter College Dining Commons, and with the Porter College House B Addition Project. The projects would share the same staging area for various periods of time. The area would be covered with fabric and gravel for the duration of construction; the fabric and gravel would be removed after construction and the area would be reseeded in native grasses. The combined average number of construction workers on site

for the two previously-approved projects would be approximately 50. Approximately 30 additional workers would be associated with the construction of the proposed project. An average of about 80 workers would be present during the period in which construction of all the projects would be concurrent.

During College House A construction, College House A would not be occupied; College House B also would be vacant for approximately the initial three months of the proposed College House A construction. New student residents would be accommodated in Porter College House B, the addition to which will be complete prior to the beginning of the 2009-10 school year. Overflow from Porter College would be accommodated, as needed, throughout the campus, with a somewhat smaller freshman enrollment scheduled for Porter College during the 2009-10 academic year to compensate for the difference in the beds included in the Porter College House B addition and the beds taken out of service by the Porter College House A Project. Additional temporary bed spaces will be incorporated into the other nine colleges, as needed, to enable the campus to accommodate guaranteed student housing demand during the construction period.

3.10 RELATED PROJECTS

The University approved the Porter Seismic and Capital Renewal, Phase 1, Project (“the Porter Phase 1 project”) in May 2008 to perform necessary repairs to Porter College House B and the Porter College Dining Commons, and associated infrastructure, as the first phase of the campus’ capital renewal program for Porter College. The Porter Phase 1 project, which focuses on Porter House B, the dining commons and related infrastructure, includes seismic work to correct structural deficiencies; interior renovations for code upgrade; interior and exterior accessibility improvements; replacement of the exterior skin and windows of Porter B to eliminate water penetration and improve energy efficiency; renovation or replacement of heating, domestic hot water and steam generation systems; asphalt and concrete repair; and replacement of existing sewer lines and of the storm water systems in the interior courtyard and at the west side of the college. As replacement and reconstruction of existing facilities, that project was determined to be categorically exempt from CEQA. The proposed project that is assessed in this document is, in part, a second phase of the Porter College major capital renewal program.

Subsequent to the approval of the Porter Phase 1 project, the University determined that reconstructing the fifth floor and adding a sixth floor to the existing Porter House B building concurrently with the construction of the Porter Phase 1 project would be a cost and schedule-effective means of providing additional much-needed bed space at Porter College. The University therefore proposed the Porter House B Addition Project (“the House B addition project”), which was approved under a CEQA Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (UCSC 2008a) in July 2008. The Porter Phase 1 project and the House B addition project (collectively, “the Porter Phase 1 projects”) currently are under construction, with most of the infrastructure work and all work at Porter B scheduled for completion by September 2009. The Porter Phase 1 work at the Porter College Dining Commons Building will begin in March 2009 and will be completed by January 2010.

Construction of the proposed project thus would be concurrent with construction of the Porter Phase 1 and the House B addition projects during the summer of 2009 (see Figure 3-3, below). During the summer months, both College House A and College House B would be vacant. It is anticipated that all of the work on College House B will be complete by September 2009, such that ~~the housing~~ College House B can be reoccupied at the beginning of the school year. The Phase 1 capital renewal work on the Dining Commons will continue for an additional four to five months, with anticipated completion in January 2010. Work on the proposed Phase 2 (College House A) project would continue during this time, but would not be completed until September 2010. The analysis of the construction-phase and environmental impacts of the proposed project, below, takes into account the cumulative impacts of the concurrent construction of all of these Porter College projects.

Figure 3-3. Construction Schedule Overlap of Related Projects at Porter College

	2009							2010								
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Porter Phase 2 House A		Porter House A vacant														
Porter Phase 1 House B	Porter House B vacant		x	Reoccupied in September 2009												
Porter Phase 1 Dining Commons	Dining commons not in use															

4 ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project, involving at least one impact that is a “Potentially Significant Impact” as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

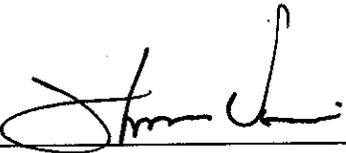
- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aesthetics | <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Air Quality |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Biological Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Geology, Soils & Seismicity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hazards & Hazardous Materials | <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrology & Water Quality | <input type="checkbox"/> Land Use & Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mineral Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> Noise | <input type="checkbox"/> Population & Housing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Public Services | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation, Circulation & Parking |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Utilities/Service Systems | <input type="checkbox"/> Mandatory Findings of Significance | |

Based on the analysis presented in this Initial Study, it has been determined that for all resource areas, the proposed project would not result in any significant impacts that cannot be mitigated to a less-than-significant level. Please see the analyses below and refer to the Mitigated Negative Declaration (Appendix A to the Initial Study).

5 DETERMINATION

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

<input type="checkbox"/>	I find that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, the project impacts were adequately addressed in an earlier document or there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made that will avoid or reduce any potential significant effects to a less than significant level. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
<input type="checkbox"/>	I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.



2-17-09

Thomas Vani
Vice Chancellor - Business and Administrative Services

Date

6 EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Introduction

The following Environmental Checklist form is based on Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines. The Environmental Checklist identifies potential project effects as corresponding to the following categories of impacts:

Potentially Significant Impact: There is substantial evidence that the effect may be significant. If there are one or more “Potentially Significant Impact” entries when the determination is made, an EIR is required.

Project Impact Adequately Addressed in LRDP EIR: The potential impacts of the proposed project were adequately addressed in the LRDP EIR and mitigation measures identified in the LRDP EIR will mitigate any impacts of the proposed project to the extent feasible. All applicable LRDP EIR mitigation measures are incorporated into the project as proposed. The impact analysis in this document summarizes and cross references the relevant analysis in the LRDP EIR.

Less than Significant with Project-Level Mitigation Incorporated: The incorporation of project-specific mitigation measures has reduced an effect from “Potentially Significant Impact” to a “Less Than Significant Impact.” All project-level mitigation measures must be described, including a brief explanation of how the measures reduce the effect to a less than significant level.

Less-than-Significant Impact: An effect for which no significant impacts, only less than significant impacts, would result. The effects may or may not have been discussed in the LRDP Program EIR. The project impact is less than significant without the incorporation of LRDP or Project-level mitigation.

No Impact: The project would not create an impact in the category or the category does not apply. “No Impact” answers need to be adequately supported by the information sources cited, which show that the impact does not apply to projects like the one involved (*e.g.*, the project falls outside a fault rupture zone). A “No Impact” answer should be explained where it is based on project-specific factors as well as general standards (*e.g.*, the project will not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants, based on a project specific screening analysis).

6.1 AESTHETICS

AESTHETICS	Potentially Significant Impact	Project Impact Adequately Addressed in LRDP EIR	Less than Significant with Project Level Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project...					
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Aesthetics issues and programmatic mitigation measures applicable to LRDP development are described in Volume I, Section 4.1, of the 2005 LRDP EIR (UCSC 2006).

a) Important vantage points from the lower campus looking across open space areas towards the central campus include points along Empire Grade Road, Glenn Coolidge Drive, and Hagar Drive. The campus is regarded by local residents as an important visual resource for the city because it provides an open backdrop for developed areas of western Santa Cruz. The lower campus grasslands and forest canopy of the upper campus are visible from various points throughout the city of Santa Cruz, including the wharf, the Boardwalk and Highway 1. Because it is screened by trees and topography, Porter College House A is not visible from these on- or off-campus vantage points. The proposed project would increase the building height from 51 feet to 72.5 feet. Consistent with LRDP Mitigation AES-5B, the proposed addition to Porter College House A was assessed relative to the height of the trees around the site, and it was concluded that, with the addition, the building would remain lower than the trees surrounding Porter College and would be screened from view from important on- or off-campus vantage points.

The knoll south of the Porter College Academic Building (Porter College Building D) is one of several prominent vantage points on campus that offer long-range views of Santa Cruz, Monterey Bay, and adjacent hillsides. College House A is not within the view from this vantage point. A portion of the knoll would be used for construction staging for the proposed project; however, the view from the Porter College Academic Building and from the knoll itself toward Monterey Bay would not be obstructed. Further, the use would be temporary and the grassland and topography will be restored at the conclusion of construction.

b) The project site is not within the view from any scenic highways. The scenic view from Porter College is considered a valued element of the campus landscape, but the project would not affect these views. No special landmarks or landforms (including rock outcroppings or historic buildings) are present on the site and the project site is not located near or within view of the historic buildings or features on the lower campus. The proposed project would not affect any of the other scenic resources identified in the 2005 LRDP. Thus, no impact would occur.

c) The exterior finish of the remodeled Porter A building would be cement plaster. This cement plaster would be similar in appearance to the stucco on the surrounding buildings at Porter College and its use

would not substantially change the appearance of the existing building. The clay tile from the existing roof would be re-used for the new roof. The removal of some of the existing landscape trees from around the building, necessary because they have grown too close to the building, would alter the appearance of the building in the near term. However, the project would include planting of new trees in the college courtyard and in the landscaping west of the building. Consistent with LRDP Mitigation AES-5A, which is included in this project, the project design was reviewed by the UCSC Design Advisory Board for consistency with the valued elements of the visual landscape identified in the 2005 LRDP and it was concluded that the adverse visual effect of tree removal would be temporary and that the project design would not result in a significant impact to the visual character of the site. Consistent with LRDP Mitigation AES-5F, the trees around the building that would be removed were evaluated for their aesthetic value. It was concluded that, although the existing trees do contribute to the landscape screen around the building, since the project includes replacement of similar trees at slightly greater distance from the building such that the landscape screen over time would be restored, the impact would be less than significant.

d) The project would include new interior light sources, and a small number of new light fixtures exterior to the building to light the new ADA parking slots and paths. Consistent with LRDP Mitigation AES-6B and -6E the project lighting has been designed to be directional and shielded and the project includes only the minimal amount of new exterior lighting needed for safety. The building façade does not include large expanses of glass. Although the building finish would be white, like the existing buildings and others in the surrounding area, most of the existing large trees between College House A and other buildings in the area will be maintained, and this would reduce the potential for glare from the building face. Consistent with LRDP Mitigation AES-6C, potential light and glare from the project were considered during Design Advisory Board review. With the inclusion of the design features described above, the project would not result in significant new light or glare.

Summary

2005 LRDP EIR mitigations AES-5A, -5B, -5F, -6B, -6C and -6E were incorporated into the project design in order to avoid project-level impacts. The project would not result in any significant aesthetic impacts. No project-level mitigation is required.

6.2 AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

Would the project...	Potentially Significant Impact	Project Impact Adequately Addressed in the LRDP EIR	Less than Significant with Project-Level Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Agricultural Resources materials background relevant to LRDP development is presented in Volume I, Section 4.2, of the 2005 LRDP EIR (UCSC 2006).

a) As State lands, campus lands are not eligible for Williamson Act agreements, nor are they subject to local zoning controls. Therefore, projects on campus lands have no potential conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract. Based on the Important Farmland map produced by the California Department of Conservation, Division of Land Resource Protection under the FMMP, the proposed project site is not designated as Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland or Farmland of Statewide Importance. Furthermore, the project would not alter the use of any land. Therefore, the project would not convert farmland to a nonagricultural use.

b) There are no lands within 1-mile radius of the campus that are designated Important Farmland; most of the land adjoining the campus is within state or city parks and unlikely to be developed for other uses, and there are no ongoing agricultural operations on any of the lands that adjoin the campus. The project would not result in an increase in population that could contribute to the demand for housing and associated development in the region. Therefore, the project would not result in the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses.

Summary

The project would not result in any impacts on agricultural resources. No mitigation is required.

6.3 AIR QUALITY

AIR QUALITY	Potentially Significant Impact	Project Impact Adequately Addressed in the LRDP EIR	Less than Significant with Project-Level Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Air quality issues and programmatic mitigation measures applicable to LRDP development are described in Volume I, Section 4.3, of the 2005 LRDP EIR (UCSC 2006).

a-c) The proposed project would not add any new stationary sources of air pollutant emissions. The project would tie into the heating hot water and electrical air fan upgrades installed as part of the previously-approved Porter Phase 1 Project and would not require any other generator or boiler. Consistent with LRDP Mitigation AIR-2A, the project includes design and construction features, including wall and attic insulation and double-paned windows, to conserve natural gas and minimize pollutant emissions associated with power generation.

Project construction would result in temporary emissions of criteria pollutants (PM₁₀, ozone precursors), and toxic air contaminants (TAC), as discussed below.

Air Quality Management Plan Consistency

According to the Monterey Bay Unified Air Pollution Control District (MBUAPCD) CEQA Air Quality Guidelines (MBUAPCD 2008), a project that is consistent with the Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) is considered to be accommodated in the AQMP and therefore would not have a significant cumulative adverse impact on regional air quality. The AQMP for the MPUAPCD (the air district in which UCSC is located) is based on population forecasts prepared by the Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments (AMBAG). AMBAG has determined that the proposed project is consistent with regional planning (AMBAG 2009); the emissions associated with the project therefore have been taken into account in the AQMP.

Enrollment growth at the campus is not dependent on the construction of campus housing and new campus housing does not trigger enrollment growth. The project increases the number of beds available to lower division undergraduates on campus by about 172 beds. With few exceptions (primarily for ADA or

medical disability access), these students are not permitted to park cars on campus. In addition to the lower division students, about five resident assistants, older students who would be eligible for campus parking permits and potentially could drive to campus, would reside in the facility. Based on this population, the project would generate only a negligible number of new trips and would not result in a noticeable increase in commute traffic or in significant associated air emissions. The project would provide housing for students who are enrolled at the campus, but would not itself create population growth. ~~The project therefore would be consistent with the AQMP. The project's indirect air pollutant emissions would be minimal as, unlike typical housing projects in the region, the project would generate a negligible number of new vehicle trips. As explained above, the project also would not add new stationary sources of air emissions, as explained above. Therefore, the project's indirect emissions of air pollutants would also be minimal. The project has been determined to be consistent with the AQMP and therefore would not result in an impact with respect to air quality management planning.~~

Construction Emissions

Construction of the proposed project would involve use of equipment and materials that would temporarily generate dust (including PM₁₀) and emit ozone precursor emissions (i.e., ROG and NO_x). The proposed project would include some ground disturbance for construction of two new ADA-accessible parking slots and associated pathways; trenching for relocation of a segment of the existing Porter sewer line south of the Porter academic complex; and minor grading storm water handling improvements. Dust generation and air emissions also would result from the demolition of the top floor of House A and off haul of debris. The project's construction schedule would be partially concurrent with other Porter Phase 1 projects, as discussed above. The previously-approved seismic repairs and renovations to College House B include trenching for the replacement of the existing sewer and storm drainage systems on the site; the Porter House B Addition project includes demolition of the top floor of the existing building; and the Porter Dining Commons Project includes minor grading and trenching. Dust associated with the proposed project could cumulate with fugitive dust from the other projects during the periods of concurrent construction. The proposed project also would generate other criteria pollutants from the operation of heavy equipment construction machinery (primarily diesel-fueled) and construction worker automobile trips (primarily gasoline-fueled). Construction-related dust emissions would vary from day to day and would depend on the level and type of activity, silt content of the soil, and the weather. Construction activities could result in temporary local increases in dust and PM₁₀ concentrations, and as a result local visibility could be adversely affected on a temporary basis during the construction period. In addition, larger dust particles could settle out of the atmosphere close to the construction site resulting in a potential soiling nuisance for adjacent uses.

The MBUAPCD does not require specific consideration and estimation of emissions from construction activities using typical construction equipment, except for PM₁₀. Construction related VOC and NO_x emissions are accommodated in the emissions inventories of State- and federally-required air quality plans and therefore are not considered significant. The MBUAPCD's CEQA Guidelines establish a threshold of significance for PM₁₀ related construction emissions of 82 pounds per day. The construction activities that would generate the largest volumes of PM₁₀ during construction of the Porter projects would be trenching for replacement of the utility lines, under the Porter College Phase 1 project, and demolition of the fourth floor of College House A and fifth floor of College House B. The College House B fifth floor demolition (which is part of the Porter College Phase 1 project) will be complete well before the proposed start of College A construction; however, construction of the proposed project may overlap during some utility trenching for the Porter College Phase 1 project, and some minor grading for Phase 1 work at the Porter Dining Commons. PM₁₀ emissions for earth moving associated with the proposed project were calculated using the MBUAPCD's guidelines (38 lbs/acre/day for earthmoving such as grading or excavation and 10 lbs/acre/day for construction with minimal earthmoving). The total area disturbed by trenching associated with the proposed project also would be about 1.2 acres,, which would

generate a maximum of 46 lbs/day of PM₁₀ (using the extremely conservative assumption that the entire area would be subject to major grading in a single day), significantly less than the 82 lb/day threshold of significance. The total area disturbed for the approved Phase 1 utility work would be less than 0.5 acre, and would generate a maximum of 20 lbs/day of PM₁₀ using the same criteria. Even if all earth moving for the approved and proposed Porter College projects were to be carried out on a single day (which would not occur), a maximum of 66 lbs/day of PM₁₀ would be generated – which is well below the MBUAPCD’s significance threshold. PM₁₀ emissions associated with construction of the proposed project, including demolition of the roof and fourth floor of the existing building were estimated, using URBEMIS 2002, to be a maximum of 4.6 lbs/day (conservatively assuming all demolition is accomplished in one month). Without mitigation, the total PM₁₀ emissions for the concurrent projects therefore would be a maximum of 71 lbs/day, which would not exceed the MBUAPCD threshold. Furthermore, consistent with LRDP Mitigation AIR-1, all campus grading projects include specific contract requirements designed to minimize construction emissions. These require that the contractor implement dust control measures recommended by the MBUAPCD to reduce PM₁₀ generated by utility trenching or by demolition. Consistent with LRDP Mitigation AIR-6, all construction contracts on campus projects include requirements for the implementation of vehicular and operation controls to minimize construction TAC emissions. These LRDP mitigations further reduce the less than significant impact of the project with respect to construction-period air quality.

Long term exposure to TACs from construction equipment diesel emissions potentially could result in a health risk. MBUAPCD generally assumes that the diesel health risks are potentially significant if project construction extends for more than 12 months (Getchell 2009). Although the proposed Porter Phase 2 Project would require 13 months of construction, this would include three months during the summer when neither of the Porter residence halls would be occupied. In addition, the overlap between the Porter Phase 2 Project and the exterior construction on Porter College House B would be limited to these summer months. Finally, most of the exterior construction work on the Porter College Dining Hall project (i.e., the work requiring continuous use of diesel equipment) would also be completed during the summer (when students would not be residing at Porter College, since both residence halls would be out of service), although construction on the patio and loading dock on the south and west sides of the dining hall building would continue for approximately six weeks into the fall, during which time Porter College House B would be occupied. The potential for a health risk from diesel exposure related to project construction therefore is less than significant and a health risk assessment is not necessary for the Porter A project.

Potential hazards associated with asbestos abatement for the project are discussed in Section 6.8 (*Hazards and Hazardous Materials*), below.

Operational Emissions

The proposed project would not add any new stationary sources of air emissions and would generate a negligible number of vehicle trips. The addition of two new floors and 177 new residents to the existing building would increase electrical demand, but the natural building’s natural gas consumption is expected to decrease due to the energy-saving features included in the project. The remodeled and expanded facility will use the new highly-efficient boilers and heater fans installed in the college as part of the Porter College Phase 1 Project, and also incorporates energy- and water-efficient utilities, including low-flow faucets and shower heads that would reduce per capita hot water use. In addition, the project would include installation of 4-inch thick insulation and double-paned windows both on the two new floors of House A, and on the existing four floors, replacing the existing 2-inch insulation and single-paned windows. The retrofits on existing floors would reduce heat loss through walls and windows by between 29 and 36 percent. Boiler air emissions would be reduced by about 17 percent by the related boiler replacements (Rabiah 2008). Even with the addition of two new floors, these improvements would result

in a net decrease in natural gas consumption for the building. Therefore, project operations would not result in the violation of any air quality standard.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

At this time, no federal or state standards for greenhouse gases (GHG) have been established for ambient air quality emissions. Policies and guidance are being developed by the various levels of governments to help assess the issue and set voluntary standards for early action. The California Air Resources Board (CARB) has identified a list of 44 early action strategies to reduce GHG emissions; however, most of these focus on the industrial and agricultural sectors and are not applicable to the proposed project. The California Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR) released draft proposed CEQA guidelines for assessment of greenhouse gas emissions in January 2009. These emphasize consistency of the proposed project with the emissions reduction goals established by California Assembly Bill 32 (AB 32), to reduce GHG emissions to 1990 levels by 2020. The draft guidelines have not yet been adopted. The University of California Policy on Sustainable practices includes a section on climate protection practices, with an overall goal of maintaining enrollment accessibility goals for the system while also reducing GHG emissions. The University also is pursuing a clean energy standard with the goal of reducing GHG emissions to 2000 levels by 2014, and each campus is working on a climate action plan for reducing campus emissions.

As discussed above, the proposed Porter A project would increase the electrical demand of the building due to the increased number of students housed, but would result in a net reduction of natural gas consumption because of the highly energy-efficient features of the project and because the boilers that serve the facility are being replaced with models that are much more efficient. Further, the project would reduce per capita energy demand from the facility, which is consistent with campus sustainability and greenhouse gas-reduction policies and goals. Therefore, although the proposed project would contribute to greenhouse gas emissions, the contribution to global climate change would be less than significant.

d) The project would not result in any significant pollutant concentrations at sensitive receptors. No impact would occur.

e) The project would not generate any objectionable odors and no impact would occur.

Summary

The proposed project would not result in any significant or potentially significant air quality impacts. The project includes 2005 LRDP EIR Mitigations LRDP AIR-1 and -6, which further reduce the less-than-significant construction air quality impacts of the project and LRDP Mitigation AIR-2A, which further reduces the project's potential contribution to a less-than-significant impact with respect to operational emissions.

6.4 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES	Potentially Significant Impact	Project Impact Adequately Addressed in the LRDP EIR	Less than Significant with Project-Level Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project...					
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or US Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Biological resources issues and programmatic mitigation measures applicable to LRDP development are described in Volume I, Section 4.4, of the 2005 LRDP EIR (UCSC 2006).

a-b) Construction of a new sewer line segment to replace an existing line that serves Porter Building D; removal of trees that are too close to the building; and storm water infiltration improvements for the project would result in ground disturbance in the project area. Most of this disturbance would occur in existing landscaped areas or immediately adjacent to the building. The sewer line would extend through meadow area, primarily along an existing asphalt pedestrian path. The staging area that would be used for the project is already in use for another project, and the proposed project would not require any changes in this area.

A biological review of the project's proposed sewer alignment route south of Porter Building D (Biotic Resources Group 2008) included inspection for potential burrowing owl burrows (consistent with LRDP Mitigation BIO-12A) and other special status species, and for sensitive natural communities. The

biological survey did not identify any special status species, or riparian habitat in the project area, but did identify an area of coastal prairie, a sensitive natural community, in the grasslands south of the college, along the segment of sewer alignment between Porter Building D and the point where the alignment intersects the paved path to Family Student Housing. This area was characterized by good cover by oat grass and other native species. Oat grass and purple needle grass, species associated with former coastal prairie areas, also were noted in sparse distribution along the west side of the paved pathway that comprises about half of the sewer route. Consistent with LRDP Mitigation BIO-2A, project engineers attempted to redesign the proposed realignment to avoid impacts to the sensitive natural community—the coastal prairie along the northern part of the sewer line. However, the local gradient did not permit avoidance of the sensitive area.

Trenching, use of heavy equipment and placement of excavation spoils along the excavation trench would temporarily disturb coastal prairie in a swath about 30 feet wide by 300 feet long. While this damage is not expected to result in loss of the community at this location, this area of coastal prairie would be temporarily degraded by project activity. In addition, trenching along the Family Student Housing pathway could further reduce the population of native coastal prairie grasses in this area. Project-specific measures recommended by the project botanist (Biotic Resources Group 2008b) are identified below to mitigate this temporary impact.

Porter A Impact BIO-1: Trenching for the Porter College Phase 2 sanitary sewer line would temporarily damage and degrade about 9,000 sf of coastal prairie, a sensitive natural community, and could temporarily reduce the ground cover of native grass species in other disturbed grassland areas.

Impact Significance: Potentially significant

Porter A Mitigation BIO-1A: For the segment of the sewer line between its north end at Building D and the paved Family Student Housing path, the contractor will stake construction limits in the field at least two days prior to the start of construction and install protective plastic mesh fencing along the perimeter of the construction work area to restrict construction activity to the work corridor. All sewer work (e.g., trenching, equipment access, spoils and materials stockpiling, equipment etc.) will be confined to the designated area. A biologist will document the percent cover of native grass species and native herb species within the designated construction area prior to the beginning of construction using line transects or randomly placed quadrats.

Porter A Mitigation BIO-1B: Prior to beginning excavation in the designated area, the contractor shall cut the prairie sod over the trench alignment to an average depth of 0.5 foot and remove the sod in blocks that are suitable for salvage and transplanting. The sod may be hand watered prior to excavation for ease of excavation work and to maintain cohesiveness of the salvaged blocks. The salvaged prairie blocks, shall be placed on permeable landscape fabric adjacent to the excavation area. Spoils shall not be sidecast onto adjacent prairie, but also will be placed on landscape cloth adjacent to the trench, taking care not to bury the salvaged sod. Salvaged prairie blocks shall be kept moist during the construction operation. Construction work shall be implemented as expeditiously as possible to minimize the mortality of the salvaged prairie materials.

Following sewer construction, the trench will be backfilled to within 9 inches of the ground surface. The remaining excavated hole will be partially backfilled with native soil, tamped slightly, and the prairie blocks re-installed at a finish grade that matches the surrounding grade. Native soil from the excavated trench will be used to fill areas between the blocks to create a

uniform surface. The site will be thoroughly hand watered following the completion of all transplanting work. The biologist shall conduct a final inspection of the site and approve the condition of the prairie transplant work prior to the contractor's release from the work site, and will prepare a letter documenting the adequacy of the salvage and transplanting operation.

Porter A Mitigation BIO-1C: The biologist will monitor the transplant/salvage area during the spring/summer season following salvage/transplant work. The percentage of native grass and herb species cover shall be recorded and compared to pre-construction data. If cover of native grasses at that time is not within 60 percent of the baseline cover, the campus will ensure that areas with substandard plant cover receive supplemental seeding of native grasses.

Porter A Mitigation BIO-1D: For the segment of new sewer line that runs along the Family Student Housing path, excavated soil shall be stockpiled along the east side of the path. Disturbance west of the path, including use of the area for heavy equipment travel or stockpiling of spoils, shall be avoided. When sewer construction has been completed, any areas within the construction zone along the path that have been disturbed by trenching, spoils storage or construction traffic, and that are not paved, will be reseeded in native grass seed mixture, which shall include purple needle grass seed.

Impact Significance with Mitigation: Less than significant

Consistent with LRDP Mitigation BIO-6, measures to avoid or minimize the potential to introduce or spread noxious weeds or plant diseases are included in all campus construction contracts that include tree removal, erosion control and reseeded. The potential for the project to result in these adverse effects to native plant communities therefore would be less than significant.

c) The biological survey of the project site (Biotic Resources Group 2008) included wetland reconnaissance, consistent with LRDP Mitigation BIO-3A. No wetlands were identified on or in the vicinity of the site. The project would not result in any impacts to wetlands.

d) The project is limited primarily to the addition of new floors to an existing building and would not include the construction of any potential obstacles to wildlife movement, and therefore does not have the potential to interfere with wildlife movement.

The project would include removal of trees around the existing building, which could be bird nesting sites or maternity roosts for special status bats. The project therefore has the potential to interfere with nesting success and result in disturbances to migratory birds and special status bats. The following project-specific measures, which are consistent with and implement LRDP Mitigations BIO-13A and -13B (measures to identify and protect roosting or nesting bats) and LRDP Mitigation BIO-11 (measures to protect nesting raptors and migratory birds), are included in this project:

Porter A Impact BIO-2: Removal of landscape trees around Porter House A could impede the nesting success of special status raptors or migratory birds, or of the maternity roosts of special status bats.

Impact Significance: Potentially significant

Porter A Mitigation BIO-2: If construction is to commence during the nesting/breeding season (typically February 1 through August 31 for birds and April 1 through August 1 for bats), a qualified biologist shall be retained to conduct bird and bat surveys as described in LRDP Mitigations BIO-11 and BIO-13A and -13B surveys within 14 days

prior to construction or site preparation activities. The survey shall include all trees that are adjacent to (within 50 feet of) Porter College House A. If active nests or roosts are located, avoidance measures shall be implemented as set forth in the referenced LRDP mitigation measures.

If implementation of these measures would place infeasible restrictions on construction, trees shall be removed outside of the nesting season; that is, before February 1 or after August 31.

Impact Significance with Mitigation: Less than significant

- e) The proposed project is consistent with the policies of the 2005 LRDP with respect to biological resources. No other biological resources policies or ordinances are applicable. No impact would occur.
- f) The proposed project site is not within an area covered by any adopted Habitat Conservation Plan or other approved habitat conservation plan. No impact would occur.

Summary

The project could result in potentially significant impacts with respect to coastal prairie, a sensitive natural community; and to the breeding success of nesting raptors, migratory birds and special status bats. Consistent with LRDP Mitigations BIO-6, which is included in all campus construction contracts that involve ground disturbance, the project would implement measures during construction to avoid the spread of noxious weeds and has implemented BIO-12A, to avoid potential impacts to burrowing owls and BIO-2A and -3A to identify potential for and avoid impacts to coastal prairie and to wetlands. With the inclusion in the project of LRDP Mitigations BIO-11 (to identify and avoid nesting birds) and BIO-13A and -13B (to identify and avoid nesting bats), and the implementation of project-specific Mitigations Porter A BIO-1A through -1C (to restore coastal prairie) and Porter A BIO-2 (to avoid impacts to birds and bats from site tree removal), all biological impacts of the project would be reduced to a less-than-significant level.

6.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES

Would the project...	Potentially Significant Impact	Project Impact Adequately Addressed in LRDP EIR	Less than Significant with Project-Level Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Cultural resources issues and programmatic mitigation measures applicable to LRDP development are described in Volume I, Section 4.5, of the 2005 LRDP EIR (UCSC 2006).

a,b,d) Consistent with LRDP mitigation CULT-1A and -2B, areas of potential effects for archaeological resources and for historic buildings and structures were defined for the project area to include (respectively) all areas where native soils potentially could be disturbed, and all buildings and structures that would directly or indirectly affected by the project. Cultural resources literature review indicated that there are no previously recorded archaeological or historical resources within the areas that would be subject to ground disturbance for the project, including storm water infiltration areas, the Building D sewer alignment, and the areas that would be affected by tree removal around the building. Neither Porter College House A nor any of the other Porter College buildings is 50 years of age, nor do any of the buildings possess extraordinary historic significance that would qualify it for the California Register of Historical Resources. Thus, the project would not result in any impacts to significant historic structures or buildings.

Archaeological survey of the project's area of potential effects (Morgan 2008) (consistent with LRDP Mitigation CULT-1C) revealed no archaeological materials, deposits or features, nor were any such materials uncovered during the extensive prior development of the site. Since the presence on the project site of undiscovered archaeological features or deposits, or of human remains, is considered unlikely, the project is not expected to result in any impacts to archaeological resources or human remains.

Nonetheless, there is a slight chance that undiscovered subsurface archaeological resources or human remains could be present on the site. Consistent with LRDP Mitigation CULT-1B, contractors involved in the project will be required to attend an informal training session prior to the start of earth moving regarding how to recognize archaeological sites and artifacts that might be turned up in excavations. Further, consistent with LRDP Mitigation CULT-1G, the construction contract will include the specification that if an archaeological resource is discovered during construction, all soil disturbing work within 100 feet of the find shall cease and the campus will provide for a qualified archaeologist to plan and carry out appropriate investigations to assess the significance of the resource, provide avoidance measures, and/or implement data recovery to mitigate any significant impacts. Consistent with LRDP Mitigation CULT-4C, construction contract specification also would include provisions for work

stoppage in the event of discovery of human remains, and subsequent protection and treatment that is compliance with state Public Resources Code. With the inclusion of these LRDP mitigation measures, the potential for impacts to undiscovered archaeological materials and human remains is less than significant.

c) Consistent with LRDP Mitigation CULT-5A, the campus consulted the most recent campus soils and geology map and determined that the project is sited on terrace deposits and schist formations, which have low paleontological sensitivity. There are no known unique paleontological resources or geologic features on the project site. Consistent with LRDP Mitigation CULT-5C, construction contract specifications will include the requirement that in the event of a discovery of a paleontological resource on the project site, work within 50 feet of the find shall halt until a qualified paleontologist has examined and assessed the find and, if the resource is determined to be a unique paleontological resource, the resource is recovered. The Campus shall ensure that all finds are adequately documented, analyzed, and curated at an appropriate institution. The project therefore would not result in a significant impact to paleontological resources.

Summary

The project incorporates 2005 LRDP EIR Mitigations CULT-1A, -1B, -1C, -1G; -2B, -4C, -5A and -5C. With the inclusion of these measures, the project is not anticipated to result in any significant cultural resources impacts.

6.6 GEOLOGY, SOILS, & SEISMICITY

GEOLOGY, SOILS, & SEISMICITY	Potentially Significant Impact	Project Impact Adequately Addressed in LRDP EIR	Less than Significant with Project- Level Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project...					
a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:					
i. Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ii. Strong seismic ground shaking?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iii. Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
iv. Landslides?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Geology, soils and seismicity background and issues, and programmatic mitigation measures applicable to LRDP development, are described in Volume I, Section 4.6, of the 2005 LRDP EIR (UCSC 2006).

a,i) The UC Santa Cruz campus and the surrounding area are not located within an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone and no active faults are mapped on the campus (Nolan Zinn 2005). No impact would occur.

a,ii-v) The proposed project site, like much of California, could experience significant seismic shaking. The proposed project includes structural modifications to Porter House A to improve the seismic safety of the existing building to conform to the California Building Code (CBC). These modifications would improve the seismic strength of the building and also would provide adequate strength to support the

proposed additional floors (Forell/Elsesser et al. 2007). Consistent with the University of California Seismic Safety Policy, nonstructural building elements such as furnishings, fixtures, material storage facilities, and utilities that could create a hazard if dislodged during an earthquake would be anchored for seismic resistance.

Based on the nature of the subsurface soils, the estimated ground acceleration for the campus, and the depth to groundwater, the potential for liquefaction and liquefaction-induced lateral spreading on campus are very low. Potential hazards from landslides on campus are limited to areas where steep slopes are overlain by substantial thicknesses of colluvium and soil, generally only along the larger stream drainages and in the old marble quarries (Nolan Zinn 2005). The proposed project does not involve construction on steep slopes. The project would not result in significant impacts related to seismic shaking or landslides and is designed to improve existing conditions.

b) The potential for erosion related to construction activities is addressed in Section 6.8, below. The project would not result in an increase in impervious surface area. Although the proposed project includes two new paved ADA-parking spaces and associated pathways, pervious paving would be used in these areas to avoid any potential increase in runoff. Handling of storm water flows from the west side of Porter College House A is being improved through infiltration and erosion control improvements being carried out as part of the previously-approved Porter House B projects, which will result in increased infiltration and reduced erosion at Porter Meadow storm water outfalls relative to existing conditions. The use of an existing outfall near the Kresge Fork of the East Fork of Moore Creek also would be eliminated, which would reduce runoff concentrations and therefore reduce erosion potential. In addition, the proposed project includes storm water infrastructure improvements that would improve the dissipation and infiltration of existing storm water flows from the east side of the building and from Porter College Parking Lot 121 relative to existing conditions. These improvements would reduce storm water flows to the East Fork of Moore Creek relative to existing conditions. The proposed project therefore would not result in increased runoff and, in fact, would diminish the potential for erosion related to storm water flows from the project site.

c) Liquefaction, lateral spreading and landslides are discussed under item (a,ii-iv) above. Based on investigations of the project site prior to construction of Porter College (Woodward-Clyde and Associates 1968), the project site is underlain by terrace deposits and schist, which have a low potential for hazards associated with construction on karst. No impact is anticipated.

d) The proposed project does not include construction of new structures that could be affected by hazards related to expansive soils.

e) Porter College buildings are connected to the sanitary sewer and would not use septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems. No impact would occur.

Summary

All impacts of the proposed project related to geology and soils would be less than significant. No mitigation is required.

6.7 HAZARDS & HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

HAZARDS & HAZARDOUS MATERIALS	Potentially Significant Impact	Project Impact Adequately Addressed in LRDP EIR	Less than Significant with Project-Level Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project...					
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Hazards and hazardous materials issues and programmatic mitigation measures applicable to LRDP development are described in Volume I, Section 4.7, of the 2005 LRDP EIR (UCSC 2006).

a) Like any other construction activities, the proposed project could involve use of hazardous chemicals, such as petroleum products and solvents associated with the use of heavy construction equipment. Any such materials would be handled and disposed of in compliance with state and federal laws regulating hazardous waste. Campus Standards provide specific requirements for hazardous materials spill prevention, reporting and response. These requirements would minimize the potential for hazards to the public or to the environment as a result of a release of hazardous materials.

Consistent with LRDP Mitigation HAZ-7, Porter House A has been surveyed for the presence of potential hazardous materials, as part of project design. Asbestos and lead-based paint were detected in building materials in College House A. The project would include removal or adequate sealing of any asbestos flooring and lead-based painted surfaces in the building, consistent with State regulation. State law requires that contractors and workers be notified of the presence of lead-based paint and asbestos in buildings constructed before 1979. The California Department of Health Services requires the certification of employees and supervisors performing lead-related construction activities in residential and public buildings. Standard specifications included in all campus construction contracts specify that contractors who disturb or potentially disturb asbestos or lead must comply with all federal, state, and local rules and regulations regarding hazardous materials, and to obtain all applicable air district permits. Contractors are also required to stop work and inform the campus if they encounter materials believed to be asbestos, lead, PCBs, or other hazardous materials. Compliance with federal and state regulations, campus policies, and current procedures of UC Santa Cruz Environmental Health and Safety minimizes the potential for exposure of workers to contaminated building materials or other contamination inside structures. Therefore, the project's potential to expose people or the environment to hazardous materials would be less than significant.

b,c) With the exception of household hazardous materials used in cleaning and maintenance, hazardous materials are not used in the Porter College House A. No operational impact would occur.

d) There are no sites on campus that are listed as hazardous-materials sites pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5. Past uses of the campus, including the proposed project site, are well known, and are not likely to have resulted in soil or groundwater contamination. Therefore, no impact would occur.

e,f) There are no public airports or private airstrips in the vicinity of the UC Santa Cruz campus. No impact would occur with respect to air traffic hazards.

g) Construction of the proposed project could necessitate temporary lane closures on Porter College internal roadways, and the proposed project would therefore be required to comply with Campus Standards, consistent with LRDP Mitigation HAZ-9A, as follows: (1) Construction must be conducted in a manner that minimizes the obstruction to traffic; (2) Contractors are required to provide advance notification of proposed road closures to the campus community and to emergency services providers; (3) Alternate access routes must be clearly designated; (4) Adequate access to fire hydrants and for the passage of emergency vehicles must be maintained, and campus police and fire departments and dispatchers must be notified of proposed road closures and alternative travel routes for emergency vehicles; (5) Handicapped-accessible and emergency exit routes from occupied buildings must be maintained at all times. The proposed project will comply with these and all other relevant Campus Standards. The project's potential to interfere with to Emergency Operations therefore would be less than significant.

h) Although there is some risk of wildfire in undeveloped areas within the central campus, including the Porter College vicinity, Campus fire management procedures have been successful in preventing and controlling fires on campus in the past decade. The proposed project would not increase development footprint at Porter College, nor would it interfere with Campus fire management or otherwise exacerbate the existing hazard in any way. Furthermore, as required by LRDP Mitigation HAZ-10A, UC Santa Cruz Fire Department conducts annual inspections of all residential buildings, including Porter House A. Therefore, the project's potential to result in increased risk of wildfire would be less than significant.

Summary

LRDP EIR mitigation HAZ-7 was implemented during project design and LRDP Mitigation HAZ-9A and HAZ-10A would be implemented during construction and occupation of the project, respectively. With

the inclusion of these measures, all impacts of the proposed project related to hazards and hazardous materials would be less than significant.

6.8 HYDROLOGY & WATER QUALITY

HYDROLOGY & WATER QUALITY	Potentially Significant Impact	Project Impact Adequately Addressed in LRDP EIR	Less than Significant with Project-Level Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project...					
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g) Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
i) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
j) Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Hydrology and water quality background for the campus, and issues and programmatic mitigation measures applicable to LRDP development, are described in Volume II, Section 4.8, of the 2005 LRDP EIR (UCSC 2006).

a-f) The following discussion includes analysis of short-term construction water quality, long-term operational water quality, groundwater quality and recharge, and surface runoff.

Short-Term Construction Water Quality

Ground disturbance and grading has the potential to result in water quality impacts during construction. The proposed project would entail minor excavation for connections to existing utilities adjacent to the Porter A building and for tree removal and subsequent re-landscaping; minor grading for construction of accessible parking slots and pathways and for reconfiguration of storm water improvements; and about 1,400 linear feet of trenching through grasslands south of Porter College for sewer line relocation. The staging area for the proposed project could be accommodated within the existing staging and contractor parking area that currently is in use for the previously-approved Porter Phase 1 projects. No new ground disturbance would be required for staging and contractor parking for the Porter A project. Overall, the project could result in about 1.2 acres of ground disturbance. As required for all construction contracts that would disturb more than 1 acre of soil, project construction contract specifications would require the project contractor to prepare and implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to comply with the State Water Resources Control Board general permit for construction activities. The SWPPP identifies potential sources of pollution and describes runoff controls that will be implemented both during construction and after the building is complete to avoid impacts to water quality. Because the project would be subject to these requirements, the potential short-term construction water quality impacts of the project would be less than significant.

Long-Term Operational Water Quality, Groundwater Recharge and Flooding

The proposed project would result in an increase in indoor water use at the site and therefore the volume of wastewater discharged from the site would increase. The project would not change the types of activities and uses of the site. Therefore, there is no reason to expect the quality of the wastewater discharged to the sewer system to change.

The proposed addition to College House A is within the existing footprint of the building and would not increase the facility's impervious surface. Storm water improvements included in the previously-approved Porter B projects (currently under construction), with connections from the west side of Porter House A as part of the proposed project, will diminish runoff and reduce any erosion associated with existing storm water flows from the west side of the Porter A. The proposed project includes two new accessible parking slots at the east side of Porter A, and associated accessible pathways. Because pervious paving would be used for these surfaces, this development element would not result any increase in storm water runoff. The project therefore would not result in an increase in impervious surface area.

Consistent with LRDP Mitigation HYD-3D, the project includes design measures to maximize infiltration and dissipation of runoff near its source. To this end, the proposed project includes new storm water infrastructure features to improve the detention, infiltration and dissipation of storm water flows from the east and south sides of the roof of Porter House A, as detailed in Section 3.5 (Project Description), above. Further, although the proposed project would not alter the Porter College parking lots, the project would divert some of the existing runoff from the Porter College Parking Lot 124 for infiltration at new level spreaders east of the parking lot (Figure 3-2, above). A portion of the sheet flow from the Porter access road also would be diverted to level spreaders in a forested area. The proposed project therefore would not cause an increase in runoff rates or volumes, a change in groundwater recharge or increased potential for flooding and, in fact, would improve upon existing conditions by decreasing the volume and rate of existing runoff from the site to the East Fork of Moore Creek. Thus, as discussed in the LRDP EIR, implementation of Mitigation HYD-3D will ensure a less-than-significant impact to storm water drainage systems.

g-j) The proposed project has no potential to result in impacts with respect to 100-year flood hazard areas, dam or levee failure, or inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow. The project site is not within a 100-year flood hazard area and is outside the inundation hazard area that could be affected by a failure of levees or dams, including Newell Creek Dam. The main campus is not in an area subject to inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow. The project would not result in impacts related to any of these hazards.

Summary

Consistent with LRDP EIR mitigation HYD-3D the project includes measures to reduce the volume and velocity of storm water flows from the site and would not introduce new impervious surfaces. The project also includes a requirement for design and implementation of a SWPPP during construction. With the inclusion of these elements, the project would not result in significant impacts related to hydrology and water quality.

6.9 LAND USE & PLANNING

LAND USE & PLANNING	Potentially Significant Impact	Project Impact Adequately Analyzed in LRDP EIR	Less than Significant with Project- Level Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project...					
a) Physically divide an established community?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Result in development of land uses that are substantially incompatible with existing adjacent land uses or with planned uses?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Land use background and issues relevant to LRDP development are described in Volume II, Section 4.9, of the 2005 LRDP EIR (UCSC 2006).

a,b,d) The applicable land use plan for the campus is UCSC's 2005 Long Range Development Plan (2005 LRDP). The project site is located in the central UC Santa Cruz campus. Land use designation for the project site is Colleges and Student Housing. The existing use of the site is consistent with this land use designations.

The 2005 LRDP allows for new construction of up to 1.2 million assignable square feet (asf) of residential facilities for undergraduates and resident staff members. One campus housing project, the Porter B Addition, has been approved since certification of the 2005 LRDP. That project will add 11,000 asf of new undergraduate student housing to the campus. The proposed project would construct an additional 18,000 asf of student housing space. The housing space added by the proposed project, even cumulatively with previously-approved development, thus is well within the development envisioned in the 2005 LRDP.

c) The project site is not within the purview of any habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan, nor would the proposed activity or development affect any area so designated, directly or indirectly. Therefore, no project impacts would occur.

Summary

The proposed project would not result in any significant impacts related to land use.

6.10 MINERAL RESOURCES

MINERAL RESOURCES	Potentially Significant Impact	Project Impact Adequately Analyzed in LRDP EIR	Less than Significant with Project-Level Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project...					
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

a,b) The campus is within a Zone 3 Mineral Resource Zone, according to California Geologic Survey (CGS) maps. The CGS does not consider development in a Zone 3 area as a significant impact to mineral resources under CEQA (Hill 1997). The project site is not within an area designated as a mineral resource on city or county planning maps. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in any mineral resources impacts.

6.11 NOISE

NOISE	Potentially Significant Impact	Project Impact Adequately Analyzed in LRDP EIR	Less than Significant with Project-Level Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project result in...					
a) Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Noise issues and programmatic mitigation measures applicable to LRDP development are described in Volume II, Section 4.10, of the 2005 LRDP EIR (UCSC 2006).

a,c) **Operational Noise.** The proposed project does not include any new stationary noise sources. As discussed in Section 6.14, below, the proposed project operations would generate no more than ten new vehicle trips per day to campus and this would not result in a noticeable increase in traffic noise. The project would not result in any long term or permanent generation of noise in excess of campus thresholds, or any permanent increase in local noise. Further, the installation of double-paned windows and increased insulation will result in reductions in noise from exterior sources for building occupants. No impact would occur.

b,d) **Construction Noise.** Project construction would not include pile driving, blasting or other construction activity that would generate substantial vibration or groundborne noise. No impact would occur with respect to groundborne noise or vibration.

Assessment of whether the project would result in a substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient-noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project is based on the following thresholds for maximum acceptable noise levels:

- 80 dBA Leq (8h)¹ daytime
- 80 dBA Leq (8h) evening
- 70 dBA Leq (8h) nighttime

Potential noise effects from construction activities for the proposed project were assessed using a standard reference for construction noise (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency [EPA] 1971). The EPA has

¹ L_{eq(8h)} is an average measurement over an eight-hour period.

compiled data related to the noise-generating characteristics of specific types of construction equipment, and noise levels that can be achieved with implementation of feasible control measures, as measured in decibels (dBA), on a frequency-dependent rating scale that relates to the noise frequency sensitivity of the human ear. EPA noise generation data for the types of equipment that might be used for construction of the proposed project are presented in Table 1.

**Table 1
Noise Levels and Abatement Potential of Construction Equipment Noise at 50 and 100 Feet**

Equipment	Noise Level at 50 Feet		Noise Level at 100 Feet	
	Without Controls	With Controls ^a	Without Controls	With Controls ^a
Earthmoving				
	dBA			
Front Loaders	79	75	73	69
Backhoes	85	75	79	69
Dozers	80	75	74	69
Tractors	80	75	74	69
Graders	85	75	79	69
Pavers	89	80	83	74
Trucks	82	75	76	69
Materials Handling				
Concrete Mixers	85	75	79	69
Concrete Pump	82	75	76	69
Crane	83	75	77	69
Concrete Crushers	85	75	79	69
Stationary				
Pumps	76	75	70	69
Generator	78	75	72	69
Compressors	81	75	75	69
Impact				
Jack Hammers	88	75	82	69
Pneumatic Tools	86	80	80	74
Other				
Saws	78	75	72	69
Vibrators	76	75	70	69

Source: U.S. EPA 1971.

Note: (a) Noise levels that can be achieved with implementation of feasible noise controls. Feasible noise controls include selecting quieter procedures or machines and implementing noise-control features requiring no major redesign or extreme cost (e.g., improved mufflers, equipment redesign, use of silencers, shields, shrouds, ducts, and engine enclosures).

As shown on Table 1, without implementation of noise reduction measures the various types of heavy construction equipment that might be used in construction of the proposed project can generate noise levels ranging from approximately 76 dBA to 85 dBA when measured at 50 feet from the source, and 70 dBA to 80 dBA when measured at 100 feet from the source. The noisiest pieces of equipment that may be used during construction would be pneumatic tools, jackhammers and pavers. As with all noise, construction noise levels diminish rapidly with distance from the construction site, with a decrease of approximately 6 dBA per doubling of distance.

Housing, childcare and medical facilities, parks and academic buildings are considered to be noise-sensitive receptors. The proposed project, as infill residential construction in an existing residential college, necessarily includes construction in close proximity to sensitive receptors. At Porter College, these include all housing facilities and all classroom facilities. The dining commons and the college office building in the Porter Building D (academic building) complex are not considered sensitive receptors. The closest noise-sensitive receptors to the proposed Porter A construction are Porter College House B (partially within 50 feet of College House A) and the Porter College classrooms, with the closest

classrooms approximately 75 feet from College House A. The proposed sewer relocation alignment would extend from a point immediately adjacent to the Porter College Building D academic complex and would run as close as 110 feet to some of the housing units in the Family Student Housing complex, south of Porter College. Much of the construction for the proposed project construction at Porter House A would take place during the school year, when both Porter House B residences and the Porter academic buildings will be in use. Trenching for the proposed sewer line relocation also could take place during the school year, when there is the most intensive use of academic buildings and student housing.

The proposed project construction at Porter College House A would entail the use of a wide range of construction equipment, including saws and jackhammers to remove the existing concrete roof, and potentially a crane for construction of the new fifth and sixth floors. If noise controls were not applied to construction equipment, the threshold of 80 dBA could be reached or exceeded, at times, for some residents of College House B, and also at the Porter Building D academic complex, particularly during periods when there is concurrent construction activity on multiple project elements and/or on the Dining Commons and any of the elements of the proposed project. However, construction noise from the proposed sewer trenching would not exceed noise thresholds at the nearest residence at Family Student Housing, even without noise controls, because the distance between construction and the closest sensitive receptor at the Family Student Housing complex would be more than 100 feet.

Noise from Porter House A construction at the Porter D academic buildings would be attenuated by the intervening Building D academic office building, and would be reduced with distance for the classrooms further south in the complex, such that the noise from the proposed project work at Building A would not be expected to exceed significance thresholds at the academic building except occasionally or intermittently.

Noise from the proposed project's sewer line construction could exceed significance thresholds at the academic building for a short period of time (no more than one or two days) while the segment of line closest to the college is constructed, if the work closest to the building takes place during class times.

Noise from the proposed construction work at Porter A likely would exceed noise significance thresholds at Porter House B for some parts of the building, during some elements of construction. This is a potentially significant impact.

In addition to these project level impacts, because the construction period for the proposed project would be partially concurrent with construction of the previously-approved Porter Phase 1 projects, cumulative noise impacts also could occur. The Porter House B Addition and related Porter Phase 1 infrastructure work will be completed during the summer of 2009, before students arrive for the 2009-2010 school year. Therefore, noise from construction of the House B addition and Phase 1 infrastructure work would not cumulate with construction noise from the proposed project. However, the construction of the proposed project would be partially concurrent with construction associated with the Dining Commons element of the Porter Phase 1 project. Although much of the previously-approved Porter Phase 1 Dining Commons work will be internal to the building, the project also will entail the use of some heavy equipment for trenching for utility line replacement and associated repaving. The construction area for the previously-approved Porter Phase 1 work at the Dining Commons extends to within about 60 feet of College House B and within about 110 feet of the closest classroom. Depending on scheduling, noise from heavy equipment work associated with the demolition of and reconstruction of Porter House A and with trenching for the proposed sewer line could cumulate with noise from external Porter Phase 1 work at the dining commons and cumulatively could exceed noise thresholds, a potentially significant impact.

Consistent with LRDP Mitigation NOIS-1, all campus construction projects are required to implement a construction noise mitigation plan. This requires that construction equipment used on campus is equipped

with feasible noise reduction devices; and regulates noticing and scheduling of loud construction activities. Consistent with LRDP Mitigation NOIS-3, both the previously-approved improvements to Porter House B project and the proposed improvements to Porter House A project include insulation and double-paned windows, which serve to attenuate noise. With this noise attenuation, and with the application of feasible noise controls on all construction equipment, construction work associated with the proposed project, even cumulatively with noise from Phase 1 work at the dining commons, would not exceed noise significance thresholds at Porter House B and the Porter D academic buildings except when the noisiest types of equipment (jackhammers and cranes), are used within 50 feet of these facilities at times when the facilities are occupied. Demolition of the upper floor of Porter House A, which is expected to be the noisiest project activity, could exceed 80 dBA, even with noise controls, for residents of Porter House B unless this noisiest work can be accomplished during the summer or other school breaks, when Porter House B will not be occupied.

Measures to minimize the effects of construction noise have been included in the contract documents for the Phase 1 projects which include the work at the Porter Dining Commons project. LRDP Mitigation NOIS-1 also is included in the proposed project to minimize the impacts of construction noise. Porter A Mitigation NOIS-1 also is included in the project specifically to ensure construction activities that would result in noise levels exceeding 80 dBA at College House B and at the Porter academic buildings would be limited to hours during which students are generally out of the building. This mitigation would reduce the impact to a less-than-significant level.

Impact Porter House A NOIS-1: Noise from some elements of project construction could temporarily and intermittently exceed 80 dBA in some portions of Porter College House B and the Porter academic buildings.

Impact Significance: Potentially significant

Porter House A Mitigation NOIS-1: In addition to the noise reduction measures specified in LRDP NOIS-1, the following project-specific measures will be implemented in conjunction with Porter A construction:

- Residents of College House B shall be notified of the anticipated construction noise before they move in for the fall 2009 quarter. Notices of the dates and hours of anticipated construction shall be posted in the Porter Academic Building at the beginning of the fall 2009 quarter.
- Scheduling of loud construction activity shall be coordinated with the University, via the University's Representative and college resident staff to ensure that the noisiest construction activities within 50 feet of Porter B shall be scheduled for times when fewest students would be expected to be resting or studying; and within 50 feet of Porter Academic Building when classes are not in session.
- The University shall identify staff responsible for communicating with residents of College House B regarding noise concerns. Notices providing information about how to contact this staff member(s) shall be posted in College House B.

Significance with Mitigation: Less than significant

Summary

The proposed project and the previously-approved Porter House B project include LRDP EIR mitigations NOIS-1 and NOIS-3 to minimize the effects of construction noise at residential and academic facilities. With the incorporation of Porter House A Mitigation NOIS-1, which specifically implements LRDP Mitigation NOIS-1 for the proposed project, the project-specific and cumulative construction noise impacts of the proposed project would be less than significant. The project would not result in any significant operational noise impacts.

6.12 POPULATION & HOUSING

POPULATION & HOUSING	Potentially Significant Impact	Project Impact Adequately Addressed in LRDP EIR	Less than Significant with Project-Level Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project...					
a) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Create a demand for housing that cannot be accommodated by local jurisdictions?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

More detail on population and housing issues related to development under the campus' 2005 LRDP are described in Volume II, Section 4.11 of the 2005 LRDP EIR (UCSC 2006).

a,d) The proposed project would construct 177 new bed spaces for students enrolled at UC Santa Cruz. Enrollment growth at the campus is not dependent on the construction of campus housing and new campus housing would not trigger enrollment growth. The proposed project includes rerouting of one existing sewer line. The realigned pipeline is adequately sized to accommodate the proposed project. The project would not require or trigger any infrastructure expansion that could indirectly induce population growth. Therefore, the proposed project would not have the potential to cause substantial population growth, nor does it have the potential to create a demand for housing that would not be met by existing housing. No impact would occur.

b,c) During construction of the proposed project, Porter College House A would not be available for occupancy. Students who would have resided in Porter House A would be accommodated in the new beds provided by the previously-approved Porter House B Addition, or through the creation of temporary bed spaces in other University housing. Therefore, no persons would need to be relocated off campus and no replacement dwellings units would need to be constructed elsewhere. The impact of the proposed project with respect to displacement of housing would be short term and temporary, and therefore would be less than significant.

Summary

The proposed project would not result in significant impacts related to population and housing.

6.12.1

PUBLIC SERVICES

Would the project...	Potentially Significant Impact	Project Impact Adequately Addressed in LRDP EIR	Less than Significant with Project-Level Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:					
i) Fire protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ii) Police protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iii) Schools?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
iv) Parks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
v) Other public facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Public services issues relevant to development under the campus' 2005 LRDP, of which the proposed project is an element, are described in Volume II, Section 4.12 of the 2005 LRDP EIR (UCSC 2006).

a) i-ii) The proposed project would construct 18,000 asf of new residential building space on campus that would accommodate 177 additional student beds. The project would not generate significant new demand for City or County fire or police projection, since these services are provide primarily by the campus. The project would slightly increase the building space and resident population served by the UC Santa Cruz police and fire departments, but this would not result in the need for new on or off-campus police or fire protection facilities whose construction could result in significant environmental impacts, and the impact with respect to fire and police services therefore would be less than significant.

iii) The project would house undergraduate students and therefore would not create new demand for City schools. No impact would occur.

iv) Porter College and the campus in general provide recreational facilities and open lands, libraries, and similar public services that serve the residents of Porter College and the University, so the project would not generate substantial increased demand for or use of City parks, libraries or other public services. The impact would be less than significant.

Summary

The proposed project would not create any significant impacts related to public services.

6.13 RECREATION

RECREATION	Potentially Significant Impact	Project Impact Adequately Addressed in LRDP EIR	Less than Significant with Project-Level Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project...					
a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Recreation issues relevant to development under the campus' 2005 LRDP are described in Volume II, Section 4.12, of the 2005 LRDP EIR (UCSC 2006), from which the analysis presented below is tiered.

a) The proposed project would provide housing for additional students but would not result in additional student enrollment or additional population living off-campus in the City of Santa Cruz. While students residing on campus could use off-campus recreational facilities, they are more likely to use the similar facilities available on campus. Therefore the project would not be expected to result in substantial increased use or physical deterioration of off-campus recreational facilities. Campus recreational facilities have adequate capacity to serve the 177 additional student residents associated with the proposed project. The impact would be less than significant.

b) The proposed project does not include construction or expansion of recreational facilities. No impact would occur.

Summary

The proposed project would not create any significant impacts associated with recreational facilities.

6.14 TRAFFIC, CIRCULATION AND PARKING

TRANSPORTATION, CIRCULATION, & PARKING	Potentially Significant Impact	Project Impact Adequately Addressed in LRDP EIR	Less than Significant with Project-Level Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project...					
a) Cause an increase in traffic which is substantial in relation to the existing traffic load and capacity of the street system (i.e., result in a substantial increase in either the number of vehicle trips, the volume to capacity ratio on roads, or congestion at intersections)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Exceed, either individually or cumulatively, a level of service standard established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Result in inadequate emergency access?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) Result in inadequate parking capacity?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g) Conflict with applicable adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation (e.g., bus turnouts, bicycle racks)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Traffic and transportation issues relevant to development under the campus' 2005 LRDP are described in Volume II, Section 4.13, of the 2005 LRDP EIR (UCSC 2006). That section also provides detail on program level mitigation measures.

a,b) The proposed project would create housing in residence halls, which are occupied almost exclusively by first- and second-year undergraduate students. With rare exceptions, first- and second-year students living in campus housing are prohibited from purchasing campus parking permits of any kind and therefore would not be driving to and from the campus. The four to five resident assistants who would reside on the new floors of the facility would not be subject to that prohibition but these would be undergraduate students who likely would not make peak-hour commute trips to and from campus on a regular basis. Therefore, the project would not result in any detectable increase in commute traffic and would result in a negligible number of new daily trips to and from the campus. The impact with respect to increased roadway traffic and congestion would be within the range of existing daily traffic variation and would be less than significant.

Construction of the proposed project would begin in July 2009 and would continue for approximately 13 months. Construction would generally occur Mondays through Fridays between 7:30 am and 7:30 pm. Construction traffic would include construction worker vehicles, dump trucks, concrete trucks, and truck

trips associated with material deliveries and general debris hauling. The average daily number of construction workers on site for Porter College projects during most of the months of construction would be approximately 50; the total number of construction workers of all Porter College projects would average about 80 during the summer months of 2009, since construction on the Porter B Addition, Porter Phase 1 Capital Renewal project and the proposed project would be concurrent at that time. Construction traffic would be unlikely to result in local delays during this period however, since University-related traffic is substantially reduced during the summer months. Further, construction workers typically arrive at the job site before the AM peak hour and leave before the PM peak hour, so worker trips would not significantly affect peak hour intersection operations even during the school year.

Project construction would not involve any soil off-haul. Demolition of the existing floors would take a minimum of one month and would generate approximately 3,420 cubic yards of debris. At 20 cubic yards per truck this would require an average of 5.7 round trips per day for one month, for removal of demolition debris. Following demolition, during the first two to three months of construction of the new fifth and sixth floors, there would be up to approximately eight trucks per day (16 trips) for delivery. During the remaining nine months of construction, the number of daily deliveries would drop to approximately three round trips per day (six trips). Both off-haul and delivery trips would be spread out over the course of the work day and therefore would not result in a significant impact to the peak-hour level of service of any intersection.

- c) The proposed project has no potential to affect air traffic patterns, and the campus is not within an air safety zone that would require restrictions on development.
- d) The proposed project does not include any roadway or intersection modifications that could increase traffic-related hazards. As undergraduate housing, the project would generate little or no new operational vehicle traffic. Project construction traffic could increase the potential for conflicts with vehicular, pedestrian or bicycle traffic. However, consistent with LRDP Mitigation HAZ-9A and Campus Standards, the contractor would be required to clearly designate detours and alternate routes when normal vehicle, pedestrian and bicycle routes are blocked; and to provide fencing, appropriate hazard warning signs, and flag persons as needed. These requirements would ensure that the project's impact with respect to traffic conflicts would be less than significant.
- e) The proposed project does not include any roadway or intersection modifications that could interfere with emergency access. As discussed in Section 6.7, above, and consistent with LRDP Mitigation HAZ-9A, which is included in the proposed project, Campus Standards require that contractors provide notification two weeks in advance of any road closure, clearly designate any alternate routes, and keep fire hydrants accessible at all times. These provisions, which would be a requirement of construction contract specifications, would ensure that construction does not interfere with emergency access. The project impact would be less than significant.
- f) The proposed project would generate little, if any, new operational parking demand, since the expanded facility would house lower division student residents who, with a few exceptions, are not allowed to park on campus. The proposed project includes construction of two new ADA-accessible parking spaces and would not remove any existing parking spaces. Space for construction worker parking would be provided in an existing temporary staging area on site. This staging area is adequate to accommodate the parking needs of contractors for the previously approved Porter College projects now under construction, and also the contractors associated with the proposed project. Existing lots at Porter College have sufficient capacity to accommodate the four additional resident assistants who would staff the new floors of Porter House A, should these students elect to purchase "close-in" parking permits. The project's impact with respect to parking would be less than significant.

g) **Transit Capacity.** The proposed project includes additional bicycle parking to accommodate increased resident demand, and is well served by pedestrian pathways and transit stops. These facilities are consistent with UCSC's adopted policies in support of alternative transportation.

However, the proposed project, cumulatively with the previously-approved Porter House B addition, would increase the resident population of Porter College by almost 300 students by fall 2010 (177 new residents at Porter House A and 120 new residents at Porter House B). These new residents would contribute to the increasing campus-wide demand for campus shuttle and Metro bus capacity. While this increase would be spread out over the day and the week, the project, especially cumulatively with the previously approved Porter B addition and with other campus population growth, would contribute to potential congestion on campus shuttles and buses, specifically in relation to transit demand at the transit stop that serves Porter College. Further, increased congestion and associated increases in the time required for transit loading and unloading, contributes to transit delays, which effectively decrease transit capacity. If transit has insufficient capacity to meet demand or cannot provide timely service, this could result in reduced use of transit on the campus, which would be a potentially significant cumulative impact with respect to the success of alternative modes of transportation. The contribution of the proposed project to this impact, together with the previously approved Porter B Addition, would be cumulatively considerable.

Consistent with LRDP Mitigation TRA-4A, UC Santa Cruz tracks ridership trends and loading data annually to identify peak travel periods and routes for campus transit and Santa Cruz Metropolitan Transit District (SCMTD) transit service and other alternative modes of transportation. The campus also regularly consults with SCMTD planning staff for feedback on travel delays experienced by SCMTD routes passing through the campus, to assess the need for improvements in campus circulation to accommodate changes in campus-related circulation demands. Consistent with LRDP Mitigation TRA-4B, the Campus uses the results of this annual monitoring to improve the operational efficiency and capacity of the campus transit system as needed to maintain transit cycle time. Campus and University Housing Services also pays an annual fee per occupied bedspace to TAPS for the cost of nighttime campus transit service. The campus also will continue to work with SCMTD and other agencies to maintain and improve efficiency and capacity of the public transit system serving University facilities. Porter A Mitigation TRA-1A, -1B and -1C implement LRDP Mitigations TRA-4B at the project level to address the contribution of the proposed project to transit capacity and cycle time impacts.

Porter A Impact TRA-1: The increase in resident population at Porter College, cumulatively with overall population growth on campus, would contribute to increased demand for on-campus transit service. If transit demand exceeds existing transit capacity, this could result in reduced levels of service, which could undermine the effectiveness of alternative transportation modes.

Impact Significance: Potentially significant

Porter A Mitigation TRA-1A: The campus will increase Campus Transit service as needed to maintain adequate capacity to accommodate additional demand from Porter College.

Porter A Mitigation TRA-1B: The campus will provide SCMTD with the results of 2008 pedestrian counts and transit monitoring and consult with SCMTD regarding maintenance of transit capacity and efficiency, and will continue to work with SCMTD to develop and implement strategies to reduce transit delays on campus related to loading and unloading.

Porter A Mitigation TRA-1C: The campus will complete an assessment of transit delays and transit cycle time within six months after re-occupancy of Porter A to determine whether the measures listed above have been effective in maintaining transit cycle time such that transit travel

times between the two most widely-separated colleges does not exceed the time interval between class periods.

Porter A Mitigation TRA-1D: If the study conducted under TRA-1C indicates that measures TRA-1A and -1B have not been effective in maintaining adequate transit capacity, the campus will implement pedestrian improvements on Heller Drive, as described in Porter A Mitigation TRA-2B, below, to diminish the impacts of increased pedestrian traffic at the Porter/College Eight crossing upon transit cycle time.

Significance after Mitigation: Less than significant

Pedestrian Traffic and Transit Delays. In addition to the effects of increased ridership on transit capacity and efficiency, the increased population associated with the approved and proposed Porter residence projects would result in increased pedestrian traffic across Heller Drive between Porter College and College Eight. As documented in the UCSC Pedestrian Data Collection and Analysis Summary Report (Urbitrans 2004), pedestrian traffic at roadway crossings is a major source of transit delay on campus. Delays result, in particular, from uncontrolled pedestrian flows during class change times. The Heller crossing between Porter College and College Eight was one of four on-campus crossings where average transit delays of more than 30 seconds were documented in 2004. During the PM peak hour, transit vehicles were delayed at this crossing for up to two minutes due to uncontrolled pedestrian flows across Heller Drive in and around an existing crosswalk. In particular, because of bus stop configuration and lines of desire, there are a significant number of mid-block crossings, and pedestrians tend to cross over a wide area of Heller in an uncontrolled “swarm” without sufficient breaks in pedestrian traffic to allow free vehicular circulation. The 2004 study documented 2627 daily pedestrian crossings of at the College Eight transit stop, including 499 crossings in the peak hour. A fall 2008 count (TDS 2008) documented 3558 daily pedestrian crossings, with 653 crossings during the peak hour. These data represent a 35 percent increase in daily pedestrian crossings and a 31 percent increase in peak hour crossings between 2004 and 2008—this, despite the fact that Porter House B, which was occupied in 2004 (with 312 bed spaces), presently is vacant due to construction. SCMTD reported in 2008, in consultation with TAPS, that transit runs through the campus during the heaviest class change periods may be delayed by as much as 15 to 20 minutes, in part as the result of increased pedestrian traffic. It is anticipated that these delays will be further exacerbated by the increased pedestrian traffic (and transit loading and unloading) associated with the increased residential population of Porter College associated with both the Porter B and the Porter A additions. As assessed by Urbitrans, delays at pedestrian crossings result in “bus bunching”, poor schedule adherence and generally diminished quality of transit service. The effect of transit delay is reduced transit capacity, as transit vehicles take longer to make a service loop.

Under LRDP Mitigation TRA-4C, the Campus has committed to implement measures, including physical and operational improvements, that will ensure that transit travel times between the two most widely-separated colleges does not exceed the time interval between class periods. Under LRDP Mitigation TRA-4D, the campus has committed to ensure that campus roadway and other traffic infrastructure improvements keep pace with other campus development. Porter A Mitigation TRA-2A and -2B implement LRDP Mitigation TRA-4C and TRA-4D at the project level, to address transit cycle time delays associated with pedestrian traffic generated by the proposed Porter A project and cumulatively with the previously approved Porter B projects and with other campus growth.

Porter A Impact TRA-2: Increased pedestrian traffic at uncontrolled crossings of Heller Drive between Porter College and College Eight as the result of Porter College population increases associated with the Porter A Addition would contribute to transit delays and unacceptable transit cycle travel times through the campus.

Impact Significance: Potentially significant

Porter A Mitigation TRA-2A: Beginning in Fall 2009, the campus will implement an educational program regarding pedestrian safety; will prepare and distribute educational materials regarding the adverse effects of illegal pedestrian road crossings on transit cycle times; and will post signs at campus bus shelters and at the Porter/College Eight crossing regarding road crossing restrictions.

Porter A Mitigation TRA-2B: If transit capacity and cycle time have not been maintained through implementation of measures TRA-1A and -1B and TRA-2A, as demonstrated by monitoring conducted under TRA-1C, above, the campus will implement additional improvements at the pedestrian crossing of Heller between Porter College and College Eight to reduce transit delays associated with pedestrian crossings within one year after re-occupancy of Porter A. These improvements may include but are not limited to one or more of the following:

- Installation of barriers along Heller Drive to control pedestrian flow patterns and to concentrate pedestrian crossings at the crosswalk and discourage pedestrian crossings south of the crosswalk
- Installation of pedestrian crossing or traffic signals
- Employment of a crossing guard to regulate pedestrian traffic across the intersection and enforcement of “jay-walking” violations

Impact Significance after Mitigation: Less than significant

Summary

The campus has implemented LRDP EIR mitigations TRA-4A and -4B to minimize the potential adverse effects of increased demand on transit level of service. In addition, Porter A Mitigations TRA-1A through -1D implement LRDP Mitigation TRA-4B at the project-specific level and Porter A Mitigation TRA-2A and -2B are included in the project to implement the requirements of LRDP EIR mitigations TRA-4C and -4D. With the inclusion of these measures, all transportation and circulation impacts of the proposed project would be less than significant.

6.15 UTILITIES & SERVICE SYSTEMS

UTILITIES & SERVICE SYSTEMS	Potentially Significant Impact	Project Impact Adequately Addressed in LRDP EIR	Less than Significant with Project-Level Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project...					
a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Require or result in the construction of new stormwater drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the providers existing commitments?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h) Require or result in the construction or expansion of electrical, natural gas, chilled water, or steam facilities, which would cause significant environmental impacts?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
i) Require or result in the construction or expansion of telecommunication facilities, which would cause significant environmental impacts?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Utility issues and programmatic mitigation measures relevant to development under the campus' 2005 LRDP are described in Volume II, Section 4.14, of the 2005 LRDP EIR (UCSC 2006).

a) This issue is addressed in Section 6.8, *Hydrology and Water Quality*.

b,d,e) The discussion of these impact areas are addressed in separate sections for domestic water and wastewater.

Domestic Water

The proposed project would provide on-campus housing for 177 students. Water demand for the proposed project was estimated using water demand factors developed for the campus by ARUP (2008) based on historic campus water use and adjusted to take into account the use of low-flow fixtures in new construction and renovations, consistent with LRDP Mitigation UTIL-9A. These per-bed water demand factors take into account the use of water in campus dining halls as well as consumption in residence halls and apartments. The proposed addition of 177 bed spaces to Porter College House A would generate new water demand of approximately 2.25 million gallons per year (mgy). Consistent with LRDP Mitigation UTIL-9A, as part of the proposed project the existing toilets in Porter College House A, which use 3.5 gallons per flush (gpf), also would be replaced with new fixtures that meet the current standard of 1.6 gpf. This would reduce water use on the existing floors of the building by approximately 0.74 mgy. Thus, the net effect of the project would be an increase of 1.51 mgy in water demand.

As discussed above, the campus recently approved an addition to Porter House B that will provide 120 new student bed spaces. The addition of these 120 new bed spaces in expansion of Porter College House B will generate new demand of approximately 1.5 mgy. The previously-approved Porter College Phase 1 Capital Renewal and Seismic Retrofit Project also would include replacement of existing 3.5 gpf toilets in College House B with 1.6 gpf toilets, reducing water demand associated with the existing bed spaces by approximately 1.0 mgy. The net effect of the renovation and expansion of College House B therefore would be to increase the water demand at College House B by approximately 0.5 mgy. The net increase in water demand at Porter College from the previously-approved Porter House B projects, cumulatively with the proposed project, thus would be approximately 2.01 mgy.

The campus is exploring the feasibility of various options for the use of reclaimed water (rain water, grey water or recycled wastewater) on the campus. Both the proposed project and the previously-approved Porter College Phase 1 Seismic and Capital Renewal Project and Porter House B Addition project include the installation of dual piping to toilets in the remodeled and new facilities, to provide for potential future use of grey (non-potable) water for toilet flushing at such time as a cost-effective source of reclaimed water has been identified and developed. If a grey water source becomes available, its use would further reduce the potable water demand of these facilities.

The City of Santa Cruz Water Department relies for its water supply entirely on rainfall, surface runoff, and groundwater infiltration occurring within watersheds located in Santa Cruz County. No water is purchased from state or federal sources or imported to the region from outside the Santa Cruz area (EDAW et al. 2005). The existing sources of water provide approximately 4,300 mgy in normal water years. The City's 2003 Integrated Water Plan (IWP)(Gary Fiske and Associates 2003) and 2005 Urban Water Management Plan (2005 UWMP)(Goddard et al. 2006) projected a total system demand of approximately 4,900 mgy by the year 2005. Actual water demand averaged 3,900 mgy in 2002 through 2004. The IWP projected that demand in the service area would increase in 5,094 mgy by 2010 and to 5,157 mgy by 2020. The City estimates that in normal water years the system has a remaining capacity of approximately 300 mgy. At some point between 2015 and 2020, the City projects that water demand will exceed the existing supply in normal water years.

The City's water supply system is adequate to meet 100 percent of existing demand in the service area in about seven out of ten years; in nine out of ten years, the supply is adequate to meet 90 percent of the existing demand. Supply shortages greater than ten percent are expected to occur, on average, approximately one out of every ten years. In a single dry year, the supply deficits are relatively small, but in a two-year drought similar to that experienced in 1976-77 (a worst case scenario), the City would experience a peak-season water supply shortage of 46 percent.

Since 1997, the City of Santa Cruz has been considering strategies and options both to diminish demand and to increase supply, to address the problem of water shortage during drought and to accommodate foreseeable future growth. In November 2005, the City Council adopted the IWP, which includes three components: 1) water conservation programs that will result in long-term system-wide savings of nearly 300 million gallons per year; 2) use curtailments of up to 15 percent in drought years; and 3) a seawater desalination plant to provide a backup source of water for drought. The IWP also considers potential expansion of the desalination plant as a means of avoiding greater use curtailments as demand grows, and acknowledges that the desalination plant could be needed on a regular basis (that is, during non-drought years) in future years. The adopted IWP includes an option under which the desalination plant would be constructed and operated in cooperation with the Soquel Creek Water District (SqCWD) so that SqCWD can use some of the plant's capacity when the City does not need it (City of Santa Cruz 2006). The proposed desalination plant would be built with the capacity to produce 2.5 million gallons of water per day (mgd) initially, with the potential for expansion to 4.5 mgd in the future as needed.

In 2005, the City completed a program EIR (pEIR) for the IWP (EDAW et al. 2005). The pEIR evaluated impacts of the construction of a desalination facility and associated pipelines on a programmatic level. The pEIR concluded that all potentially significant impacts of construction of the plant could be mitigated to a less-than-significant level, with the exception of temporary construction noise. The City has been conducting pilot tests for the desalination at a pilot desalination plant at the University's Marine Science Campus. Construction of a full-scale desalination plant that would provide a supplemental water supply for drought protection is expected pending completion of project-level environmental review and permitting. The plant could also be expanded at a future time to provide additional supply to accommodate planned growth. However, the construction of the permanent plant is uncertain, as it depends on the design of the plant, environmental review at the time a specific project is proposed, and Coastal Commission approval.

The projected new water demand associated with the proposed project is 1.5 mgd. This demand represents approximately 0.5 percent of the City's estimated remaining capacity in normal water years. If the Porter A project is approved, the total net new water demand for Porter College Houses A and B would be approximately 2.01 mgd, or 0.67 percent of the remaining system capacity. The proposed project would be constructed within the next two years, prior to the year 2015 when the City anticipates that the current surplus water supply under normal conditions may not be adequate to accommodate additional demands. Thus, there are sufficient existing water supplies to serve the proposed project, as well as the previously-approved Porter B Addition project.

During periods of drought, the campus would comply with water curtailment imposed on similar uses by the City. The small amount of increased water demand associated with the proposed project and other previously-approved Porter College projects would not be expected to result in any noticeable increase in the curtailment that would be required for all users during drought conditions. The project's impact on water supply therefore would be less than significant. The project's contribution to cumulative water supply impacts is discussed in Section 6.16, below.

Existing off-campus and campus water distribution facilities are adequate to serve the proposed building addition and no upgrades would be required. The project would contribute to the need for future upgrades to the City water pump stations serving the University. The University has committed to pay its share of the cost of these upgrades under an existing memorandum of understanding at such time that these upgrades are proposed.

Wastewater

The proposed project would result in an increase in wastewater discharge of approximately 1.13 mgd. With the previously-approved Porter Phase 1 Seismic and Capital Renewal and Porter House B Addition projects, the net increase in wastewater discharge would be approximately 1.53 mgd. The City's wastewater treatment plant has a design capacity of 17 million gallons per day and was operating at approximately 60 percent of capacity on average days in 2005. The increase in wastewater discharge from the proposed project and the previously-approved Porter B projects would not cause the capacity of the plant to be exceeded and the impact would be less than significant.

The proposed project includes the construction of three new sewer line segments. While the existing sanitary sewer line that served Porter House A and Building D has adequate capacity to serve the existing and proposed uses, the existing lines have deteriorated over time and need to be replaced. It has been determined that a realignment of the existing alignment that extends south from Porter College would provide better flows and connections. As shown in Figure 3-2, the proposed project would include replacement of existing sewer lines from the Porter College Dining Commons and from the Porter Building D area, southward to a connection point at Heller Drive, adjacent to the Family Student Housing complex. As discussed in Section 6.4 (*Biological Resources*), above, the proposed new sewer alignment immediately south of Porter College Building D extends across a grassland area that has been determined to be coastal prairie, a sensitive natural community, and would result in temporary impacts to this area. Porter A Mitigation BIO-1, which consists of measures to protect and restore coastal prairie monitor restoration success, is included in the project to mitigate the impact of the new sewer construction on this sensitive natural community. With the inclusion of this mitigation measure, the impact of realignment of the on-campus sanitary sewer line would be less than significant.

Wastewater from the campus flows into a city sewer that runs down Bay Street for a short distance, runs to the west and then through the Arroyo Seco canyon. The Arroyo Seco sewer line has been considered over capacity since at least 1988; however, the City has not yet designed or completed an upgrade for this sewer line. The City is in the process of updating its Sewer Master Plan. This plan will prioritize citywide sanitary sewer improvement needs, including upgrades to the Arroyo Seco pipeline. The City anticipates that the plan will be completed in February 2009 (Wolfman 2008). The campus' 2005 Long Range Development Plan EIR (UC Santa Cruz 2006a) identified the campus' contribution to the need to upgrade this sewer line as a potentially significant impact. Consistent with Government Code Section 54999 *et seq.*, which authorizes public agencies providing public utility services to charge the University a limited capital facilities fee under certain circumstances, the University would pay its share of the cost of this sewer line upgrade. In 2003, the average daily wastewater flow from the campus to the Arroyo Seco line was 307,372 gallons; wastewater discharge from the proposed project would increase this by approximately 1.4 percent. The impact of the project's contribution to the need for upgrades to the off-campus pipeline would be less than significant.

c) The proposed project would replace some existing asphalt, but would not include the creation of new impervious surface and therefore would not result in increased surface runoff. The proposed project includes storm water infrastructure improvements to improve the handling of storm water from Porter House A, the adjacent courtyard, and the adjacent Porter College Parking Lot 124, as described in Section 3.5 (*Detailed Project Description*) and Section 6.8 (*Hydrology and Water Quality*), above. These improvements would reduce both the volume and the rate of existing runoff from Porter College facility.

f,g) The proposed project would result in a small increase in solid waste generation. The City landfill is projected to have adequate capacity through 2020 and the impact would be less than significant.

h) The proposed project is expected to result in an approximately 50 percent increase in electrical demand from Porter A. However, no new electrical lines or other upgrades to the campus electrical distribution system or to the PG&E service to the campus would be required to serve the proposed building addition. As explained above, under Air Quality, the proposed project would result in a net decrease in the building's natural gas demand. On-and off-campus natural gas distribution systems have adequate capacity to serve the proposed project. The existing heating water system for Porter College has adequate capacity to serve the proposed project. The proposed project would tie in to existing heating hot water upgrades that were installed as part of the previously approved Porter College Phase 1 project (UCSC 2008a) and no additional upgrades are needed for the proposed project. Porter House A is not air conditioned, and air conditioning would not be provided to the building addition. No impact would occur with respect to these utilities.

i) No new telecommunications lines or other upgrades to the campus telecommunications system would be required to serve the proposed project. No impact would occur.

Summary

With the inclusion in the project of LRDP EIR mitigation UTIL-9A and project-level Porter A Mitigation BIO-1, all impacts of the proposed project related to utilities would be less than significant.

6.16 MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project...				
a) Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? (“Cumulatively considerable” means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Does the project have environmental effects that will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

a) The proposed project consists of seismic retrofits and renovations at Porter College, addition of two floors to Porter College House A (an existing student residence hall on the UC Santa Cruz campus), and associated local storm water and waste water improvements. Trenching for the proposed sewer realignment would result in temporary impacts to about 9,000 sf of moderate quality coastal prairie, a sensitive natural community. This impact would be less than significant with the implementation of Porter A Mitigation BIO-1A through -1C, which are included in the project. The project would not affect any other biological resources or any archaeological or historical resources.

b) As discussed in Section 6.14(g), above, the larger number of people housed at Porter College as a result of the proposed project would contribute to a cumulative increase in the use of transit at this location, that could contribute to insufficient transit capacity or transit delays, in particular associated with uncontrolled pedestrian crossings of Heller Drive, which could slow transit progress and result in an increase in the length of transit cycles. This impact would be cumulatively significant. The project incorporates LRDP Mitigation TRA-4A, and project level mitigations Porter A Mitigation TRA-1A through -1D and Porter A Mitigation TRA-2A and -2B. These would reduce the project’s contribution to this impact to a less-than-significant level.

As discussed in Section 6.15(b), above, the proposed project would contribute to cumulative water demand, which is projected to exceed available supplies during normal water years some time after 2015. The project would also contribute to an increase in existing and future shortages during drought periods. Cumulative development would result in additional demand on a system that does not have adequate water supplies during drought conditions and in the future may not have adequate supplies in normal water years. This would be a significant cumulative impact. The project’s contribution, even in conjunction with that of other projects at Porter College, would be minor (less than one percent of remaining capacity) and would occur in the near term, before the date at which City analyses indicate that demand may exceed existing supplies, and the project’s impact would be less than significant. Under

drought conditions, the project, like other City customers, would be required to curtail water use by varying amounts, depending on the severity of the drought. Additionally, the City's adopted Integrated Water Plan (IWP) envisions that a supplemental supply would be provided through City construction of a new desalination plant. The University has entered into a Settlement Agreement with the City whereby the City will collect a fee from the University to cover the University's share of the cost of any needed infrastructure improvements. The project's contribution to the significant cumulative water supply impact therefore would not be cumulatively considerable.

c) As discussed in Section 6.11(b, d), above, construction noise impacts of the project upon Porter College residents and students at the Porter College academic buildings would be potentially significant. The impact would be temporary, and would be less than significant with incorporation of Porter A Mitigation NOIS-1, which is included in the proposed project.

7 FISH & GAME DETERMINATION

Based on the information presented in this Initial Study, the project does have a potential to adversely affect wildlife or the habitat upon which wildlife depend. Therefore, a filing fee will be paid.

Certificate of Fee Exemption

Pay Fee

8 REFERENCES

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9 AGENCIES & PERSONS CONSULTED

University of California Santa Cruz

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Appendix A
Mitigated Negative Declaration

MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

Lead Agency:	University of California
Project Proponent:	University of California Santa Cruz
Project Location:	Porter College, University of California, Santa Cruz. The project site is bounded by the Porter College access road on the north and east, a landscaped quadrangle on the west, and the Porter Academic Buildings (Building D) on the south. The focus of the project is an existing dormitory, Porter House A. Proposed off site storm water improvements are located in a forested area east of the project site, and off-site sewer improvements are in a grassland south of the site, between the site and the Family Student Housing Development, west of Heller Drive.
Project Description:	The proposed project consists of seismic retrofits, renovations, code and accessibility improvements and addition of a fifth and a sixth floor to the existing Porter College House A, an existing 32,000-assignable square feet (asf) student residence hall on the UC Santa Cruz campus. The project would add approximately 18,000 assignable square feet to the existing building and would accommodate 177 new student bed spaces. The project also includes tie-ins to previously approved Porter College utility upgrades, realignment of a sewer line segment, and storm water handling improvements to diminish existing storm water flows off site.
Mitigation Measures:	<p>Porter A Mitigation BIO-1 requires measures to mitigate temporary impacts to coastal prairie, a sensitive natural community.</p> <p>Porter A Mitigation BIO-2 requires measures to avoid potential impacts to nesting migratory birds and special status bats.</p> <p>Porter A Mitigation NOIS-1 requires measures to minimize construction noise.</p> <p>Porter A Mitigation TRA-1 requires monitoring and adjustment of transit capacity to accommodate increased demand.</p> <p>Porter Mitigation TRA-2 requires pedestrian improvements to diminish potential transit delays related to pedestrian crossings.</p>
Determination:	In accordance with CEQA, an Initial Study has been prepared by UC Santa Cruz that evaluates the environmental effects of the proposed project. On the basis of the project's Initial Study the campus has determined that, with implementation of the mitigation measures listed above, the proposed project would not have a potentially significant effect on the environment.

Public Review:

In accordance with Section 15073 of the CEQA Guidelines, the Initial Study for the project was circulated for public and agency review from February 18, 2009 to March 19, 2008. Four comment letters were received. These letters and responses to the comments provided therein are included in the Final Initial Study as Appendix D. These did not result in any changes to the conclusions presented in the draft or any substantive changes to the document.

Appendix B
Mitigation Monitoring Plan

MITIGATION MONITORING PROGRAM

CEQA requires that the Lead Agency establish a program to report on and monitor measures adopted as part of the environmental review process to mitigate or avoid significant effects on the environment. This Mitigation Monitoring Program (MMP) is designed to ensure that the project-specific mitigation measures identified in this Initial Study are implemented.

The MMP for the proposed project, as outlined in the following table, describes monitoring and reporting procedures, monitoring responsibilities, and monitoring schedules for the project-specific mitigation measures identified in the Initial Study. Once completed, all monitoring actions will be reported in writing to or by the UC Santa Cruz Physical Planning and Construction, which will maintain mitigation-monitoring records for the proposed project. The MMP will be considered by the University in conjunction with project review and will be included as a condition of project approval.

The components of the MMP include:

- a) **Mitigation Measure:** The mitigation measures provide mitigation for the proposed project.
- b) **Monitoring and Reporting Procedure:** Identifies the actions that must be completed for the mitigation measures to be implemented.
- c) **Mitigation Timing:** Identifies the timing for implementation of each action associated with the mitigation measures in order to effectively accomplish the intended outcome.
- d) **Monitoring Responsibilities:** Identifies the UC Santa Cruz entity responsible for undertaking the required action and monitoring the mitigation measure.

Mitigation Monitoring Program

Project-Specific Mitigation Measure	Monitoring and Reporting Procedure	Mitigation Timing	Mitigation Responsibility
<p>Porter A Mitigation BIO-1A: For the segment of the sewer line between its north end at Building D and the paved Family Student Housing path, the contractor will stake construction limits in the field at least two days prior to the start of construction and install protective plastic mesh fencing along the perimeter of the construction work area to restrict construction activity to the work corridor. All sewer work (e.g., trenching, equipment access, spoils and materials stockpiling, equipment etc.) will be confined to the designated area. A biologist will document the percent cover of native grass species and native herb species within the designated construction area prior to the beginning of construction using line transects or randomly placed quadrats.</p> <p>Porter A Mitigation BIO-1B: Prior to beginning excavation in the designated area, the contractor shall cut the prairie sod over the trench alignment to an average depth of 0.5 foot and remove the sod in blocks that are suitable for salvage and transplanting. The sod may be hand watered prior to excavation for ease of excavation work and to maintain cohesiveness of the salvaged blocks. The salvaged prairie blocks, shall be placed on permeable landscape fabric adjacent to the excavation area. Spoils shall not be sidecast onto adjacent prairie, but also will be placed on landscape cloth adjacent to the trench, taking care not to bury the salvaged sod. Salvaged prairie blocks shall be kept moist during the construction operation. Construction work shall be implemented as expeditiously as possible to minimize the mortality of the salvaged prairie materials.</p> <p>Following sewer construction, the trench will be backfilled to within 9 inches of the ground surface. The remaining excavated hole will be partially backfilled with native soil, tamped slightly, and the prairie blocks re-installed at a finish grade that matches the surrounding grade. Native soil from the excavated trench will be used to fill areas between the blocks to create a uniform surface. The site will be thoroughly hand watered following the completion of all transplanting work. The biologist shall conduct a final inspection of the site and approve the condition of the prairie transplant work prior to the contractor's release from the work site, and will prepare a letter documenting the adequacy of the salvage and transplanting operation.</p> <p>Porter A Mitigation BIO-1C: The biologist will monitor the transplant/salvage area during the spring/summer season following salvage/transplant work. The percentage of native grass and herb species cover shall be recorded and compared to pre-construction data. If cover of native grasses at that time is not within 60 percent of the baseline cover, the campus will ensure that areas with substandard plant cover receive supplemental</p>	<p>Ensure that prairie protection contractor requirements in measures 1A, 1B, 1C and 1D are included in contract specifications.</p>	<p>Prior to bidding contract</p>	<p>PP&C</p>
	<p>Retain biologist to work with contractor. Ensure that fencing is provided and prairie species inventoried as required.</p>	<p>Prior to beginning construction of sewer line.</p>	<p>PP&C</p>
	<p>Monitor construction to ensure that prairie sod is salvaged and protected as required.</p>	<p>Before and during sewer trenching.</p>	<p>PP&C</p>
	<p>Ensure that biologists monitor adequacy of sod and files report.</p>	<p>During and at completion of initial restoration.</p>	<p>PP&C</p>
	<p>Retain biologist to assess restoration area.</p>	<p>Spring/summer season following completion of initial restoration</p>	<p>PP&C</p>
	<p>Ensure area is reseeded if biologist determines that native</p>	<p>At appropriate season, upon</p>	<p>PP&C</p>

Project-Specific Mitigation Measure	Monitoring and Reporting Procedure	Mitigation Timing	Mitigation Responsibility
<p>seeding of native grasses.</p> <p>Porter A Mitigation BIO-1D: For the segment of new sewer line that runs along the Family Student Housing path, excavated soil shall be stockpiled along the east side of the path. Disturbance west of the path, including use of the area for heavy equipment travel or stockpiling of spoils, shall be avoided. When sewer construction has been completed, any areas within the construction zone along the path that have been disturbed by trenching, spoils storage or construction traffic, and that are not paved, will be reseeded in native grass seed mixture, which shall include purple needle grass seed.</p>	<p>plant cover is substandard.</p> <p>Ensure that area along FSH path is reseeded in appropriate grass mixture at conclusion of construction</p>	<p>assessment by biologist</p> <p>After first rain subsequent to conclusion of construction</p>	<p>PP&C</p>
<p>Porter A Mitigation BIO-2: If construction is to commence during the nesting/breeding season (typically February 1 through August 31 for birds and April 1 through August 1 for bats), the campus will retain a qualified biologist to conduct nesting bird and bat surveys as described in LRDP Mitigations BIO-11 and BIO-13A and -13B surveys within 14 days prior to the beginning of construction or site preparation activities. The survey shall include all trees that are adjacent to (within 50 feet of) Porter College House A. If active nests or roosts are located, avoidance measures shall be implemented as set forth in the referenced LRDP mitigation measures.</p> <p>If implementation of these measures would place infeasible restrictions on construction schedule, trees shall be removed outside of the nesting season; that is, before February 1 or after August 31.</p>	<p>If project schedule permits, remove trees outside of nesting seasons</p> <p>Retain biologist and ensure that surveys are conducted. If birds or bats identified, implement avoidance measures.</p>	<p>During final schedule review</p> <p>2 weeks prior to start of construction if listed seasonal restrictions apply</p>	<p>PP&C</p> <p>PP&C</p>
<p>Porter House A Mitigation NOIS-1: Noise from project construction could temporarily and intermittently exceed 80 dBA in some portions of Porter College House B and the Porter academic buildings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents of College House B shall be notified of the anticipated construction noise before they move in for the fall 2009 quarter. Notices of the dates and hours of anticipated construction shall be posted in the Porter Academic Building at the beginning of the fall 2009 quarter. Scheduling of loud construction activity shall be coordinated with the University, via the University's Representative and college resident staff to ensure that the noisiest construction activities within 50 feet of Porter B shall be scheduled for times when fewest students would be expected to be resting or studying; and within 50 feet of Porter Academic Building when classes are not in session. 	<p>Confirm that construction contract specifications include the noise minimization measures specified in the mitigation</p> <p>Identify appropriate staff contacts at porter College and coordinate with contractor on scheduling of loud construction work as specified.</p> <p>Confirm that notices have been posted and noise complaint mechanism is in place.</p>	<p>During final design review.</p> <p>Prior to the start of construction</p> <p>Throughout construction</p>	<p>PP&C</p> <p>PP&C</p> <p>PP&C</p>

Project-Specific Mitigation Measure	Monitoring and Reporting Procedure	Mitigation Timing	Mitigation Responsibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The University shall identify staff responsible for communicating with residents of College House B regarding noise concerns. Notices providing information about how to contact this staff member(s) shall be posted in College House B, 			
<p>Porter A Mitigation TRA-1A: The campus will increase Campus Transit service as needed to maintain adequate capacity to accommodate additional demand from Porter College.</p> <p>Porter A Mitigation TRA-1B: The campus will provide SCMTD with the results of 2008 pedestrian counts and transit monitoring and consult with SCMTD regarding maintenance of transit capacity and efficiency, and will continue to work with SCMTD to develop and implement strategies to reduce transit delays on campus related to loading and unloading.</p> <p>Porter A Mitigation TRA-1C: The campus will complete an assessment of transit delays and transit cycle time within six months after re-occupancy of Porter A to determine whether the measures listed above have been effective in maintaining transit cycle time such that transit travel times between the two most widely-separated colleges does not exceed the time interval between class periods.</p> <p>Porter A Mitigation TRA-1D: If the study conducted under TRA-1C indicates that measures TRA-1A and -1B have not been effective in maintaining adequate transit capacity, the campus will implement pedestrian improvements on Heller Drive, as described in Porter A Mitigation TRA-2B, below, to diminish the impacts of increased pedestrian traffic at the Porter/College Eight crossing upon transit cycle time.</p>	<p>Adjust scheduling of campus shuttle service to meet demand based annual monitoring results, to ensure service between two most distant colleges within a class change period.</p> <p>Consult with SSCMTD.</p> <p>Conduct or hire consultant to conduct study that included quantification of transit cycle time, and transit delays at transit stops closest to Porter College and prepare a report that includes recommendations of effective measures to reduce transit delays.</p> <p>If transit delays have increased relative to 2008 levels, implement TRA-2B, see below.</p>	<p>Annually or more frequently</p> <p>Annually or more frequently</p> <p>By March 2010</p> <p>See TRA-2.</p>	<p>TAPS</p> <p>TAPS</p> <p>TAPS/ CUHS</p> <p>TAPS/CUHS</p>
<p>Porter A Mitigation TRA-2A: Beginning in Fall 2009, the campus will implement an educational program regarding pedestrian safety; will prepare and distribute educational materials regarding the adverse effects of illegal pedestrian road crossings on transit cycle times; and will post signs at campus bus shelters and at the Porter/College Eight crossing regarding road crossing restrictions.</p> <p>Porter A Mitigation TRA-2B If transit capacity and cycle time have not been maintained through implementation of measures TRA-1A and -1B and TRA-</p>	<p>Prepare and distribute materials to all Porter College residents. Post signs as specified.</p> <p>Select and implement one or more of the measures identified</p>	<p>Prior to re-occupancy of Porter A</p> <p>Within one year after re-</p>	<p>TAPS/ CUHS</p> <p>TAPS</p>

Project-Specific Mitigation Measure	Monitoring and Reporting Procedure	Mitigation Timing	Mitigation Responsibility
<p>2A, as demonstrated by monitoring conducted under TRA-1C, above, the campus will implement additional improvements at the pedestrian crossing of Heller between Porter College and College Eight to reduce transit delays associated with pedestrian crossings within one year after re-occupancy of Porter A. These improvements may include but are not limited to one or more of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation of barriers along Heller Drive to control pedestrian flow patterns and to concentrate pedestrian crossings at the crosswalk and discourage pedestrian crossings south of the crosswalk • Installation of pedestrian crossing or traffic signals • Employment of a crossing guard to regulate pedestrian traffic across the intersection and enforcement of “jay-walking” violations 	<p>in the report and report implementation in project mitigation monitoring report</p>	<p>occupancy of Porter A</p>	

Appendix C
2005 LRDP Mitigation Measures
Incorporated as Part of the Proposed Project

LRDP Mitigation Measures Included in the Proposed Project

4.1 Aesthetics

AES-5A Prior to design approval of development projects under the 2005 LRDP, the UC Santa Cruz Design Advisory Board shall review project designs for consistency with the valued elements of the visual landscape identified in the 2005 LRDP, and the character of surrounding development so that the visual character and quality of the project area are not substantially degraded.

AES-5B For projects in redwood forest areas that are visible from areas outside the forest, building heights will be designed to be no higher than the height of the surrounding trees. If a building taller than all the surrounding trees is proposed for construction in a redwood forest area, visual simulations shall be prepared. If the proposed design is determined, in consultation between the visual consultant and the campus, to be degrading to the visual character of the campus, the design will be modified to reduce the visual obtrusiveness of the proposed project.

AES-5C Campus development shall be designed and construction activities shall be undertaken in a manner that shall minimize removal of healthy and mature trees around new projects, except where the proximity of adjacent mature trees to new development is expected to result in a safety hazard or the ultimate decline of the trees.

Individual construction projects that result in the removal of large oak trees or other large unique trees considered to be aesthetically valuable components of the landscape shall replace such trees at a 1-to-1 ratio, either on site, or elsewhere on campus via a contribution to the campus's Site Stewardship program for planting replacement trees.

AES-5F Trees identified for removal will be evaluated for their aesthetic value as part of the environmental review process of individual projects. Individual construction projects that result in the removal of large oak trees or other large unique trees considered to be aesthetically valuable components of the landscape shall replace such trees at a 1-to-1 ratio, either on site, or elsewhere on campus via a contribution to the campus's Site Stewardship program for planting replacement trees.

AES-6B Lighting for new development projects shall be designed to include directional lighting methods shielded to minimize light spillage and minimize atmospheric light pollution. This lighting should be compatible with the visual character of the project site and meet the UC Regents' Green Building Policies.

AES-6C As part of the design review process, the UC Santa Cruz Design Advisory Board shall consider project-related light and glare and the Campus shall require the incorporation of measures into the project design to limit both to the extent allowed by code.

AES-6E As part of the design review process, UC Santa Cruz Design Advisory Board shall review outdoor lighting fixtures for roads, pathways, and parking facilities to ensure that the minimum amount of lighting needed to achieve safe routes is used, and to ensure that the proposed illumination limits adverse effect on nighttime views.

4.3 Air Quality

AIR-1 The Campus shall apply standard MBUAPCD-recommended mitigation measures during construction of new facilities under the 2005 LRDP, as appropriate:

- Water all active construction areas at least twice daily.
- Prohibit all grading activities during periods of high wind (over 15 mph).
- Apply chemical soil stabilizers on inactive construction areas (disturbed lands within construction projects that are unused for at least four consecutive days).
- Apply non-toxic binders (e.g., latex acrylic copolymer), as appropriate, to exposed areas after cut and fill operations and hydroseed area.
- Require haul trucks to maintain at least 2 feet of freeboard.
- Cover all trucks hauling dirt, sand, or loose materials.
- Plant vegetative ground cover in disturbed areas as soon as possible.
- Cover inactive storage piles.
- Install wheel washers at the entrances to construction sites for all exiting trucks.
- Pave all roads on construction sites.
- Damp-sweep streets if visible soil material is carried out from the construction site.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post a publicly visible sign that specifies the telephone number and person to contact regarding dust complaints. This person shall respond to complaints and take corrective action within 48 hours. The phone number of the Monterey Bay Unified Air Pollution Control District shall be visible to ensure compliance with Rule 402. • Each project shall limit the area under construction at any one time.
AIR-2A	<p>The Campus shall incorporate in each new project design and construction features that conserve natural gas and/or minimize air pollutant emissions from space and water heating. Specific measures that will be considered for each project include, but are not limited to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orientation of buildings to optimize solar heating and natural cooling; • Use of solar or low-emission water heaters in new buildings; and/or • Installation of best available wall and attic insulation in new buildings
AIR-6	<p>The Campus will minimize construction emissions by implementing measures such as those listed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Require the use of cleaner fuels (e.g., natural gas, ethanol) in construction equipment • Require that construction contractors use electrical equipment where possible • Require construction contractors to minimize the simultaneous operation of multiple pieces equipment at a construction site • Minimize idling time to a maximum of 5 minutes when construction equipment is not in use • Schedule operations of construction equipment to minimize exposure to emissions from construction equipment
4.4 Biological Resources	
BIO-2A	<p>The Campus shall avoid removal of coastal prairie through redesign of proposed development areas and road alignments. The design of all campus facilities shall include a buffer between development and prairie in order to reduce indirect impacts from edge effects such as increases in noxious weed species. The width of each buffer will depend on the site and the nature of adjacent development. The minimum buffer shall be 30 feet from the edge of paved areas or buildings to the edge of coastal prairie. Landscaped areas are acceptable within the habitat buffer, provided that they are planted with species that are not invasive in coastal prairie (i.e., no non-native grasses) and are not fire prone.</p>
BIO-3A	<p>At the time that a specific development project is proposed, the Campus shall conduct a site reconnaissance to determine whether wetlands are present on the site. If no potential wetlands are found, no further mitigation is necessary.</p>
BIO-6	<p>To avoid or minimize the introduction or spread of noxious weeds, sudden oak death or pitch canker into uninfested areas, UC Santa Cruz shall incorporate the following measures into project plans and specifications for work on the north campus to be conducted under the 2005 LRDP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only certified, weed-free materials shall be used for erosion control. • UC Santa Cruz shall identify appropriate best management practices to avoid the dispersal of noxious weeds, sudden oak death and pitch canker. The Campus shall then include appropriate practices in Campus Standards for construction to be implemented during construction in all north campus areas. Typical best management practices include the use of weed-free erosion control materials and revegetation of disturbed areas with seed mixes that include native species and exclude invasive non-natives. Best management practices to avoid the spread of sudden oak death and pitch pine canker will be determined in consultation with the California Department of Forestry. • In uninfested areas, topsoil removed during excavation shall be stockpiled and used to refill the trench on site if it is suitable as backfill
BIO-11	<p>Prior to construction or site preparation activities, a qualified biologist shall be retained to conduct nest surveys at each site that has appropriate nesting habitat. The survey shall be required for only those projects that will be constructed during the nesting/breeding season of sharp-shinned hawk, golden eagle, northern harrier, long-eared owl, or white-tailed kite (typically February 1 through August 31).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The survey area shall include all potential nesting habitat, including mixed evergreen forest, redwood forest, and isolated trees that are within 200 feet of the proposed project grading boundaries. The survey shall be conducted no more than 14 days prior to commencement of construction activities. <p>If active nests of sharp-shinned hawk, Cooper's hawk, golden eagle, northern harrier, Vaux's swift, long-eared owl, and white-tailed kite (or other species protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and the California Fish and Game Code) are present in the construction zone or within 200 feet of the construction zone, a temporary fence shall be erected at a distance of 200 feet around the nest site (or less if determined to be appropriate by the biologist according to the species and site conditions). Clearing and construction within the fenced area shall be postponed until juveniles have fledged and there is no evidence of a second nesting attempt as determined by the biologist.</p>

BIO-12A	<p>Prior to any ground disturbance of grassland habitats on the lower campus, a qualified biologist will conduct a preconstruction survey to identify western burrowing owls and/or potential habitat features (e.g., burrows) and to evaluate use by burrowing owls in accordance with current CDFG survey guidelines (CDFG 1995).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surveys will be conducted within the proposed disturbance footprint and a 500-foot radius of the disturbance boundary of each proposed project. For construction activities occurring within the western burrowing owl habitat (whether during breeding or non-breeding seasons), surveys will be conducted within 30 days prior to construction. The surveys will document whether burrowing owls are nesting on or directly adjacent to disturbance areas. Survey results will be valid only for the season during which the survey is conducted. •
BIO-13A	<p>If tree removal or grading activity commences on a project site in the north campus during the breeding season of native bat species (April 1 through August 31), a field survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist to determine whether active roosts of special-status bats (pallid bat, Pacific Townsend's big-eared bat, western red bat, long-eared myotis, fringed myotis, long-legged myotis, yuma myotis, or greater western mastiff bat) are present on the project site or in areas containing suitable roosting habitat within 50 feet of the project site.</p> <p>Field surveys shall be conducted in late April or early May in the season before construction begins, when bats are establishing maternity roosts but before pregnant females give birth. If no roosting bats are found, no further mitigation would be required.</p>
BIO-13B	<p>If roosting bats are found, disturbance of the maternity roosts shall be avoided by halting construction until either (1) the end of the breeding season or, (2) a qualified biologist removes and relocates the roosting bats in accordance with CDFG requirements.</p>
4.5 Cultural Resources	
CULT-1A	<p>As early as possible in the project planning process, the Campus shall define the project's area of potential effects (APE) for archaeological resources based on the extent of ground disturbance and site modifications anticipated for the proposed project. The Campus shall also review confidential resource records² to determine whether complete intensive archaeological survey has been performed on the site and whether any previously recorded cultural resources are present.</p>
CULT-1B	<p>Where native soils will be disturbed, the Campus shall provide and shall require contractor crews to attend an informal training session prior to the start of earth moving, regarding how to recognize archaeological sites and artifacts. In addition, campus employees whose work routinely involves disturbing the soil shall be informed how to recognize evidence of potential archaeological sites and artifacts. Prior to disturbing the soil, contractors shall be notified that they are required to watch for potential archaeological sites and artifacts and to notify the campus if any are found. In the event of a find, the Campus shall implement LRDP Mitigation CULT-1G, below.</p>
CULT-1C	<p>For project sites that have not been subject to prior complete intensive archaeological survey, the Campus shall ensure that a complete intensive surface survey is conducted by a qualified archaeologist during project planning and design and prior to soil disturbing activities. If an archaeological deposit is discovered, the archaeologist will prepare a site record and file it with the California Historical Resource Information System. In the event of a find within the area of potential effects, the Campus shall consult with a qualified archaeologist to design and conduct an archaeological subsurface investigation and/or a construction monitoring plan of the project site to ascertain the extent of the deposit relative to the project's area of potential effects, to ensure that impacts to potential buried resources are avoided.</p>
CULT-1G	<p>If an archaeological resource is discovered during construction (whether or not an archaeologist is present), all soil disturbing work within 100 feet of the find shall cease. The Campus shall contact a qualified archaeologist to provide and implement a plan for survey, subsurface investigation as needed to define the extent of the deposit, and assessment of the remainder of the site within the project area to determine whether the resource is significant and would be affected by the project. LRDP Mitigation CULT-1F shall also be implemented.</p>
CULT-2B	<p>As early as possible in the project planning process, the Campus shall define the project's area of potential effects (APE) for historic structures. The Campus shall determine the potential for the project to result in impacts to or alteration of historic structures, based on the extent of site and building modifications anticipated for the proposed project.</p>

² Monterey Bay Archaeological Archives, Department of Anthropology, UC Santa Cruz and California Historical Resources Information System. Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.

CULT-4C	In the event of a discovery on campus of human bone, suspected human bone, or a burial, the Campus shall ensure that all excavation in the vicinity halts immediately and the area of the find is protected until a qualified archaeologist determines whether the bone is human. If the qualified archaeologist determines the bone is human, or if a qualified archaeologist is not present, the Campus will notify the Santa Cruz County Coroner of the find and protect the find without further disturbance until the Coroner has made a finding relative to PRC 5097 procedures. If it is determined that the find is of Native American origin, the Campus will comply with the provisions of PRC §5097.98 regarding identification and involvement of the Native American Most Likely Descendant (MLD).
CULT-5A	During project planning, the Project Manager shall consult the most recent Campus Soils and Geology map to determine whether the proposed project is underlain by a formation that is known to be sensitive for paleontological resources.
CULT-5C	In the event of a discovery of a paleontological resource on campus, work within 50 feet of the find shall halt until a qualified paleontologist has examined and assessed the find and, if the resource is determined to be a unique paleontological resource, the resource is recovered. The Campus shall ensure that all finds are adequately documented, analyzed, and curated at an appropriate institution.
4.7 Hazards and Hazardous Materials	
HAZ-7	The Campus shall survey buildings for potential contamination before any demolition or renovation work is performed. If contamination is discovered, appropriate remediation will be completed.
HAZ-9A	The Campus shall continue to include the following requirements in its Campus Standards and implement them under the 2005 LRDP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction work shall be conducted so as to ensure the least possible obstruction to traffic. • Contractors shall notify the University's Representative at least two weeks before any road closure. • When paths, lanes, or roadways are blocked, detour signs must be installed to clearly designate an alternate route. Fire hydrants shall be kept accessible to fire fighting equipment at all times. To ensure adequate access for emergency vehicles when construction projects would result in temporary lane or roadway closures, Physical Plant and Physical Planning and Construction shall continue to require that construction and maintenance project managers notify campus police and fire departments and the campus dispatchers of the closures and alternative travel routes.
HAZ-10A	UC Santa Cruz Fire Department will continue to conduct annual inspections of all residential and laboratory buildings and biennial inspections of all other buildings.
4.8 Hydrology and Water Quality	
HYD-3D	The Campus shall require each new capital project to include design measures to minimize, to the maximum extent practicable, the increase in the volume of storm water runoff discharged from the project site to sinkholes or natural drainages. These design measures shall include features that maximize infiltration and dissipation of runoff, preferably near the area where new runoff is generated, and may include, but will not be limited to: vegetated swales, bioretention areas, infiltration trenches and basins, level spreaders, permeable pavement, minimizing directly connected impervious surfaces, storage and re-use of roof runoff, and green roofs. Within one year following approval of the 2005 LRDP, the Campus shall provide a protocol for design consultants to use in demonstrating that measures to reduce runoff are included in the project design to the maximum extent practicable
4.10 Noise	
NOIS-1	Prior to initiation of construction of a specific development project, the Campus shall approve a construction noise mitigation program that shall be implemented for each construction project. This shall include but not be limited to the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction equipment used on campus is properly maintained and has been outfitted with feasible noise-reduction devices to minimize construction-generated noise. • Laydown and construction vehicle staging areas shall be located at least 100 feet away from noise-sensitive land uses as feasible. • Stationary noise sources such as generators or pumps shall be located at least 100 feet away from noise-sensitive land uses as feasible. • Notices of the dates and hours of anticipated construction shall be posted in academic, administrative, and residential buildings within 100 feet of construction noise sources at least a week before the start of each construction project. • Loud construction activity (i.e., construction activity such as jackhammering, concrete sawing, asphalt removal, and large-scale grading operations) within 100 feet of a residential or academic building shall not be scheduled during finals week. • Loud construction activity as described above within 100 feet of an academic or residential use shall, to the

	<p>extent feasible, be scheduled during holidays, Thanksgiving break, Christmas break, Spring break, or Summer break.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loud construction activity within 100 feet of a residential building shall be restricted to the hours between 7:30 AM and 7:30 PM, Monday through Saturday. • Loud construction activity within 100 feet of an academic building shall be scheduled to the extent feasible on weekends.
NOIS-3	For future noise-sensitive land uses such as Family Student Housing and other housing complexes that would be constructed under the 2005 LRDP, building and area layouts shall incorporate noise control as a design feature, as feasible. Noise control features would include increased setbacks, landscaped berms or vegetation screens, and building placement to shield noise-sensitive exterior areas from direct roadway exposures. The Campus may also use other noise attenuation measures such as double-pane windows and insulation to minimize interior noise levels.
4.14 Traffic, Circulation, and Parking	
TRA-4A	UC Santa Cruz shall monitor campus and Metro transit service and other alternative modes of transportation on an annual basis, to assess the need for improvements in campus circulation to accommodate changes in campus-related circulation demands.
TRA-4B	Based on results of LRDP Mitigation TRA-4A, the Campus shall improve the operational efficiency and capacity of the campus transit system as needed to maintain transit cycle time, and shall work with SCMTD and other agencies to maintain and improve efficiency and capacity of the public transit system serving University facilities.
TRA-4C	Based on the results of LRDP Mitigation TRA-4A, the Campus shall implement measures, including physical and operational improvements, that will ensure that transit travel times between the two most widely-separated colleges does not exceed the time interval between class periods. These measures may include, but are not limited to; channelization of pedestrian crossings, installation of signal-controlled pedestrian crossings, and grade-separated pedestrian crossings where appropriate.
TRA-4D	The Campus shall coordinate implementation of needed campus roadway and circulation improvements identified in the 2005 LRDP with the pace of campus development.
4.14. Utilities	
UTIL-9A	<p>The Campus shall continue to implement and improve all current water conservation strategies to reduce demand for water, including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue the leak detection and repair program. • Install an individual water meter in each new employee housing unit to encourage residential water conservation. • Install waterless urinals in all new buildings. • Require that new contracts for washing machines in student residences be certified by the Consortium on Energy Efficiency 6 to have a water factor of 5.5 or less or meet an equivalent standard. New washing machines purchased for use in athletic facilities shall meet applicable standards for water-efficiency for institutional machines. • Incorporate water-efficient landscaping practices in all new landscape installations. Water-conservative landscaping practices shall include, but will not be limited to the following: use of water-efficient plants, temporary irrigation systems for plant establishment areas where mature plants will be able to survive without regular irrigation, grouping of plants according to their water requirements, design of planting areas to maximize irrigation pattern efficiency, and mulch covering in planting areas. • To facilitate monitoring of water usage in all new development, the Campus shall: (1) install separate meters on water lines for individual buildings and (2) install meters on irrigation lines where one point of connection irrigates 1 acre or more.

Appendix D
Comments on the Draft Initial Study
and Responses to Comments

Comment Letter I-1 (Hal Levin, by e-mail)

From: Hal Levin hal.levin@buildingecology.com

Date: Wednesday, February 18, 2009 2:15 PM

To: Archives <Archives@ucsc.edu>; morgans@ucsc.edu <morgans@ucsc.edu>

Subject: Re: Notice of Availability for Initial Study/Proposed Mitigated Negative

Ms. Morgan:

It is not obvious where on the url you provided, the Initial Study/ Proposed Negative Declaration is posted (on the web at <http://ppc.ucsc.edu>). Are you sure it is posted there? Unless and until it is posted, the 30 day review should not commence. Please provide a more specific description of the link on that web page so that it can be accessed. I did not find it there after clicking on every plausibly relevant link. Perhaps you should re-notice the availability when it is actually available.

I-1-1

How can a 50% addition in area result in a ~70% (177/250) increase in student bed spaces?

I-1-2

How will the additional GHG emissions be mitigated? This relates to the construction itself (materials, transport, etc.) as well as the energy used to house, feed, transport, and otherwise support the on-campus activities of the additional students? Thank you in advance for your responses.

I-1-3

/hal levin/

Interested party

Responses to Comment I-1

RTC I-1-1. UCSC provided the commenter, and all parties copied by the commenter on his email, with an electronic copy of the Porter A Initial Study by return email on February, 18. The Initial Study also was posted on UCSC's Physical Planning and Construction web page at: <http://ppc.ucsc.edu/cp/planning/cp/projects/3048> on February 18. The review period ran through March 19, which afforded a 30-day public review period. All comments received on the document have been taken into account in preparation of the Initial Study. No comments were received after the close of the public review period.

RTC I-1-2. The proposed project would increase the existing 32,000 assignable square foot (asf) area of the Porter A residence hall by about 18,000 asf (an square footage increase of about 56%), and would accommodate about 177 additional students; that is, about 76% more students than are currently housed in the building. As explained in the Initial Study, about 75 beds would be provided on each of the two new floors of the Porter A residence hall. The remaining 27 beds would be accommodated on the existing floors of the building through remodeling for more efficient use of space. For example, the under-utilized balconies on the fourth floor would be incorporated into the building envelope to increase room size and bed capacity. This design footprint would be repeated on the new fifth and sixth floors.

RTC I-1-3. The project would provide group quarters housing for 177 students and is consistent with the campus' commitment under a 2008 Comprehensive Settlement Agreement to provide campus housing for 67 percent of student enrollment over 15,000. Providing student housing on-campus, through projects like the proposed Porter A addition, is an effective means of reducing the carbon footprint associated with enrolled students, as it eliminates the GHG emissions associated with commute trips by students who would otherwise reside off campus and travel to and from the campus to attend classes. Furthermore, because the first and second year undergraduates who would reside in campus residence halls such as Porter A are not allowed to park cars on campus, they are more likely to use alternative travel modes for their trips into town and around the region, such as public transit, bicycles or occasional Carshare hourly rentals. The project would reduce vehicle miles traveled by student residents.

While construction of the addition, like any construction, will result in GHG emissions, interior remodeling and adding floors to an existing building are efficient means of increasing on-campus housing while minimizing construction impacts and construction emissions relative to new construction. With respect to the energy needed to house, feed and otherwise support students residing on campus, it must also be taken into account that these enrolled students would be housed in Santa Cruz or elsewhere in the region, were they not housed on campus. The proposed Porter A remodeling and addition includes design features to maximize energy efficiency and to minimize water demand, and would result in a net decrease in natural gas consumption from the building, even with the addition of two new floors and 177 residents. The project would reduce per capita gas, electrical and water demand from the building, which is consistent with the UC Policy on Sustainable Practices, and with campus sustainability and greenhouse gas reduction policies and goals. As discussed in Section 6.3 of the Initial Study, although the proposed project would contribute to greenhouse gas emissions, the project's contribution to global climate change would be less than significant. Furthermore, the project has been determined to be consistent with regional air quality planning (AMBAG 2009).



MONTEREY BAY

Unified Air Pollution Control District
serving Monterey, San Benito, and Santa Cruz counties

24580 Silver Cloud Court • Monterey, California 93940 • 831/647-9411 • FAX 831/647-8501

Comment RA-1

Interim Air Pollution Control Officer
Ed Kendig

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County

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Monterey County

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San Benito
County

Richard Ortiz
South Monterey
County Cities

March 19, 2009

Sent Electronically To:

EIRcomment@ucsc.edu

Original Sent by First Class Mail.

Ms. Sally Morgan, Senior Environmental Planner
Office of Physical Planning & Construction
University of California Santa Cruz
1156 High Street
Santa Cruz, CA 95064

SUBJECT: UCSC PORTER COLLEGE PHASE 2 – HOUSE A
SEISMIC, CAPITAL RENEWAL AND EXPANSION

Dear Ms. Morgan:

The Air District submits the following comments for your consideration:

Renovation and Demolition of Structures

The project is subject to Air District Rule 424, NESHAPS, and Rule 439, Building Removals. I have attached a copy of the rules for your reference. Please contact Mike Sheehan in the District's Compliance Division to discuss permitting requirements.

RA-1-1

Consistency with the Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP)

Please request a consistency determination from AMBAG for the additional 177 student beds, to ensure that this population was captured in the 2005 Long Range Development Plan and the proposed project would not result in a shift of residential uses and overall population increase.

The text that is provided on page 22 regarding "Air Quality Management Plan Consistency" is inaccurate. The following is an accurate description regarding consistency with the AQMP:

RA-1-2

Consistency with the AQMP is an indication of a project's cumulative adverse impact on regional air quality (ozone levels). It is not an indication of project-specific impacts, which are evaluated according to the Air District's adopted thresholds of significance. Inconsistency with the AQMP is considered a significant cumulative air quality impact.

Commercial, Industrial and Institutional Projects (Population-Serving Projects)

- Consistency of indirect emissions associated with these projects, which are intended to meet the needs of the population forecasted in the AQMP, is determined by comparing the project population at the year of project completion with the population forecast for the appropriate five year increment that is listed in the AQMP. If the population increase resulting from the project would not cause the estimated cumulative population to exceed the relevant forecast, the project would be consistent with the AQMP. The environmental document should include a letter from AMBAG that documents its determination that the project is consistent with the population forecasts used in the AQMP.

- Consistency of direct emissions would be based on elements of the project: stationary sources subject to Air District permit authority would be evaluated to determine compliance with Air District rules and regulations; sources not subject to permit authority would be evaluated to determine if the emissions are forecast in the AQMP emission inventory. The environmental document should include a letter from the Air District that documents its determination that the project is consistent with the AQMP.

RA-1-2
cont.

Thirteen Months of Project Construction with Six Months of Overlap with Other Projects

Pages 4 and 5 specify that the proposed project would require thirteen months of construction and would overlap with the Porter College Dining Commons portion of Phase I by six months and with the Porter College House B Project by three months. Given the 12+ month length of the project, use of diesel construction equipment and the close proximity of student residences, a diesel health risk analysis should have been undertaken. Impacts of diesel construction equipment (toxics) are evaluated according to the provisions of Chapter 9 of the District's CEQA Air Quality Guidelines.

RA-1-3

Thank you for the opportunity to review the document.

Sincerely,

Jean Getchell
Supervising Planner
Planning and Air Monitoring Division

Attachments: Rule 424, NESHAPS
Rule 439, Building Removals

cc: Mike Sheehan, Compliance Division

Response to Comment RA-1.

RTC RA-1-1. Campus procedures are in place to ensure that campus construction projects, including the proposed project, are performed in compliance with Air District rules. The Campus' project managers coordinate with the Campus Environmental Health and Safety office to identify demolition and renovation activities that trigger notification and permitting requirements. This coordination includes identifying project activities that require compliance with Rule 424 (NESHAPS) and Rule 439. For projects that involve these types of activities, notification and permitting requirements are outlined in the project specifications on which contractors and sub-contractors bid. In general, for projects involving asbestos abatement, notifying and obtaining necessary permits with the Air District for these types of projects is contractually the responsibility of a sub-contractor specifically hired to remove asbestos or lead containing materials. Accordingly, the Campus will comply with all permitting requirements.

RTC RA-1-2. The text modifications requested by MBUAPCD regarding air quality management plan consistency have been included in the Final Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration, p. 22.

With respect to the consistency of the project with regional planning, the campus requested a consistency determination from the Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments (AMBAG) on March 31, 2009. AMBAG determined the project to be consistent with regional planning (AMBAG 2009). Emissions associated with the project therefore have been taken into account in the regional Air Quality Management Plan.

RTC RA-1-3. To respond to this comment, the Campus consulted with Ms. Getchell on the appropriate level of analysis of construction-related health risks for the proposed project (Getchell 2009). Ms. Getchell explained that the MBUAPCD generally assumes that the diesel health risks are significant if project construction extends for more than 12 months, and that the Draft Initial Study did not provide enough information about the types of equipment and where the equipment would be located to determine that the impact would be less than significant. Campus staff explained that although the proposed Porter Phase 2 Project would require 13 months of construction, this would include three months during the summer when neither of the Porter residence halls would be occupied. In addition, the overlap between the Porter Phase 2 Project and the construction on Porter College House B would be limited to these summer months. Finally, most of the exterior construction work on the Porter College Dining Hall project (i.e., the work requiring continuous use of diesel equipment) would also be completed during the summer (when students would not be residing at Porter College, since both residence halls would be out of service), although construction on the patio and loading dock on the south and west sides of the dining hall building would continue for approximately six weeks into the fall, during which time Porter College House B would be occupied. Ms. Getchell responded that, based on this additional information, a health risk assessment would not be necessary for the Porter A project.

References:

AMBAG. 2009. Consistency determination for the Porter College Phase II House A Project. Letter to Alisa Klaus, UCSC, from David Roemer, AMBAG. April 13. On file UCSC Physical Planning and Construction.

Getchell, Jean, Supervising Planner, Monterey Bay Unified Air Pollution Control District. 2009. Personal communication with A. Klaus, Associate Environmental Planner, UCSC PP&C. March 31.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

50 HIGUERA STREET
 SAN LUIS OBISPO, CA 93401-5415
 PHONE (805) 549-3101
 FAX (805) 549-3329
 TDD (805) 549-3259
<http://www.dot.ca.gov/dist05/>

Comment Letter SA-1



*Flex your power!
 Be energy efficient!*

March 19, 2009

SCr-1-18.06
 SCH# 2009022062

Ms. Sally Morgan
 Physical Planning & Construction, Barn G
 University of California, Santa Cruz (UCSC)
 1156 High Street
 Santa Cruz, CA 95064

Dear Ms. Morgan:

**COMMENTS ON THE INITIAL STUDY / PROPOSED MITIGATED NEGATIVE
 DECLARATION (MND) FOR THE PORTER COLLEGE, HOUSE A SEISMIC PROJECT**

The California Department of Transportation (Department), District 5, Development Review, has reviewed the above referenced project and has the following comments:

1. The Department supports local development that is consistent with State planning priorities intended to promote equity, strengthen the economy, protect the environment, and promote public health and safety. We accomplish this by working with local jurisdictions to achieve a shared vision of how the transportation system should and can accommodate interregional and local travel and development. SA-1-1

2. We disagree with the conclusion reached in the Initial Study on page 50, which states, *“Therefore, the project would not result in an increase in commute traffic and would result in a negligible number of new daily trips to and from the campus.”* Because we have not been provided adequate documentation for this project, nor UCSC’s 2005 - 2020 Long Range Development Plan, we cannot determine the full impacts of the project at this time. We will be happy to provide additional comments once we receive the necessary documents. Please note that adequate documentation includes a copy of the traffic impact study prepared, signed and stamped by a licensed traffic engineer, and includes all technical appendices that support the study’s conclusions. SA-1-2

3. To ensure that traffic impacts of future developments are properly evaluated, we recommend that traffic studies be prepared in accordance with the Department’s “Guide for the Preparation of Traffic Impact Studies.” Please visit the Department’s Internet site for a copy of these guidelines at:
<http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/traffops/developserv/operationalsystems/reports/tisguide.pdf>. An alternative methodology that produces technically comparable results can also be used. SA-1-3

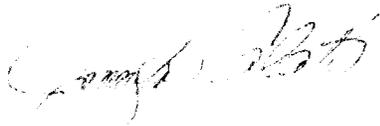
Ms. Sally Morgan
March 19, 2009
Page 2

4. Because the Department is responsible for the safety, operations, and maintenance of the State transportation system, our Level of Service (LOS) standards should be used to determine the significance of the project's impact. We endeavor to maintain a target LOS at the transition between LOS C and LOS D on all State transportation facilities. In cases where a State facility is already operating at an unacceptable LOS, any additional trips added should be considered a significant cumulative traffic impact, and should be mitigated accordingly.

SA-1-4

Thank you for your consideration and action upon these issues. If you have any questions or need additional clarification on any of the items addressed, please contact me at (805) 549-3099 or e-mail: jennifer.calate@dot.ca.gov.

Sincerely,



JENNIFER CALATÉ
Associate Transportation Planner
District 5 Development Review Coordinator

Responses to Comment SA-1.

RTC SA-1-1. Like Caltrans, UCSC works closely with local jurisdictions on transportation issues, in particular with the City of Santa Cruz. UCSC maintains and continues to improve its highly effective transportation demand management system to reduce vehicle trips associated with the campus. This program is consistent with proposed revision of CEQA guidelines for traffic impact assessment that currently are under consideration by the State, which would focus on overall reductions in motor vehicle use. Provision of additional student housing on campus, through projects such as the proposed Porter A Project, is one means through which UCSC effectively reduces commute traffic associated with campus development.

RTC-SA-1-2. As discussed in the Initial Study, the new floors that would be added to the Porter A residence hall by the proposed project would house first and second year undergraduate students. Under campus policy, these students are not allowed to park cars on campus and, like the students already residing in the residence halls, would utilize the campus' effective transportation alternatives, which include City buses and campus shuttles; bicycle facilities including secure bicycle parking and bicycle shuttles; bus/van links to regional transit systems; and the recently-implemented Carshare program, which makes shared cars parked on campus and in town available to students, faculty and staff for hourly rental on demand. Average daily trips generated by the campus have been reduced by almost 2,900 average daily trips since the 2004 baseline of the 2005 LRDP EIR, despite enrollment growth by nearly 1,000 students since 2004 (Pageler 2009). These reasons are the basis for the Initial Study's conclusion that the project would result in only a negligible number of new daily vehicle trips to and from campus, and would not result in an increase in commute traffic. The Initial Study acknowledges that the project would result in increased demand for transit services, and the project incorporates LRDP mitigation measures for continued monitoring of transit demand and adjustment of transit services to ensure that transit capacity is maintained at levels adequate to serve cumulative demand from the campus, including demand from the proposed project.

The campus' 2005-2020 Long Range Development Plan, to which the commenter makes reference, was subject to an EIR, which was published and certified in September 2006. The LRDP EIR and all technical appendices, including traffic data, were provided to Caltrans in 2006. The LRDP EIR and all technical appendices, along with the traffic impact study prepared in support of the 2005 LRDP EIR, is on file at UCSC Physical Planning and Construction and, as noted on page 1 of this IS/MND, is available on-line at: <http://lrdp.ucsc.edu/final-eir.html>. As a tiered CEQA document, the IS/MND incorporates relevant analysis from the LRDP EIR in the project-level environmental analysis.

SA-1-3. The campus retains professional traffic consultants for preparation of traffic impact studies for projects that will generate new traffic. These consultants routinely use the Caltrans guidance cited in the comment letter. No traffic study was conducted for the proposed Porter A project because the project would generate a negligible number of new trips. As explained above, resident freshman and sophomore students are allowed to park cars on campus only by rare exception. In the Porter College parking lots, five of a total of 119 automobile parking spaces are ADA-accessible. The proposed project includes the addition of two ADA-accessible parking spaces close of Porter College House A; thus, it might be assumed that two of the freshman and sophomore students housed by the project potentially could generate vehicle trips to and from the campus. In addition, campus student housing includes housing for student resident assistants ("RAs") at the rate of one RA per 35 student residents, for a total of about five new RAs for the proposed project. These typically are junior or senior undergraduates or graduate students, who are eligible to purchase parking permits to park on campus. Thus, residents housed by the proposed project could include a total of about seven persons who might bring cars to the campus. Even if each of these persons generated six new automobile trips per day (which is conservatively very high), total trip generation from the project would total only 42 trips, of which about 10 percent—or about four

new trips—would be expected to occur during the AM or PM peak hour. This negligible number of trips is well within the range of trips projected for campus development through 2020 in the 2005 LRDP EIR. Through fair share payments that made to the City of Santa Cruz under a Comprehensive Settlement Agreement in 2008, the campus has mitigated for the anticipated impacts on off-campus intersections of development under the 2005 LRDP, including impacts associated with any incremental increase in traffic associated with the proposed project. For the reasons discussed above, no Traffic Impact Study was warranted for the Porter A project.

SA-1-4. As discussed in SA-1-3, above, the project is anticipated to generate no more than about four AM or PM daily peak hour trips. This number of trips is well within the range of daily and hourly traffic fluctuations and would not result in a noticeable change at any intersection. The project's direct impact to any off-campus intersection (including intersections along Mission Street, a state highway) therefore would be less-than-significant, and its contribution to cumulative traffic impacts would not be considered cumulatively considerable.

As stated by the commenter, Caltrans endeavors “to maintain a target LOS at the transition between LOS C and LOS D on all State transportation facilities. In cases where a State facility is already operating at an unacceptable LOS, any additional trips should be considered a significant cumulative traffic impact, and should be mitigated accordingly”. The 2005 LRDP analysis used LOS D as the threshold of significance for most Mission Street intersections and LOS E for the Highway 1/River Street and Mission St./Chestnut St. intersections based on thresholds used for Mission Street in City of Santa Cruz documents. On the basis of the thresholds set forth in the comment letter, four intersections along Mission Street that were analyzed in the 2005 LRDP EIR—Mission/Bay, Mission/Laurel, Mission/King/Union and Highway 1/River Street—operated at LOS D or below during at least one or the peak hours under existing conditions in 2004, the baseline year of the 2005 LRDP EIR, as shown in data tables presented in Volume II, Section 4.14 of the 2005 LRDP EIR: These four intersections, and two additional intersections, Mission/King (west) and Mission/Chestnut, were projected in the 2005 LRDP EIR to operate at LOS D or less during one or more peak hours under 2020 cumulative conditions without the addition of projected 2005 LRDP traffic. Although the 2005 LRDP EIR used LOS D and E as a significance threshold, rather than the C/D cusp indicated in the comment letter, the LRDP EIR analysis nonetheless concluded that development under the 2005 LRDP would contribute to significant LOS impacts at 10 off-campus intersections under 2020 cumulative conditions, including all of the Mission Street (Highway 1) intersections identified above, plus one additional Mission Street intersection, Mission/Almar/Younglove, as well as three non-State highway intersections. Thus, the 2005 LRDP EIR identified significant impacts at all of the analyzed Mission Street (Highway 1) intersections that currently operate at levels below the Caltrans threshold or that would operate below that threshold under 2020 cumulative conditions.

Consistent with the mitigation commitment included in the 2005 LRDP EIR, the campus has provided funding to the City of Santa Cruz to mitigate the campus' contributions to these impacts. Similarly, the Campus committed in the 2005 LRDP EIR to pay its proportional share of improvements to other state facilities to which campus growth contributes traffic that results in LOS impacts, at such time as the responsible agency proposes an improvement to a State facility and institutes a program through which fair share contributions can be assessed on all contributors to State facility traffic impacts. As discussed above, the proposed Porter A project would not generate significant new traffic and therefore would not make a significant contribution to any such impact.

References

Pageler, L., UCSC TAPS. 2009. 2007-08 Main and Westgate Traffic Counts and Modal Mix Data. Personal e-mail communication with Sally Morgan, UCSC Physical Planning and Construction. February 20. On file, UCSC Physical Planning and Construction.



STATE OF CALIFORNIA
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE of PLANNING AND RESEARCH
STATE CLEARINGHOUSE AND PLANNING UNIT



ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER
GOVERNOR

CYNTHIA BRYANT
DIRECTOR

March 20, 2009

Sally Morgan
University of California
1156 High Street
Santa Cruz, CA 95064

Subject: Porter College Phase 2 House A Seismic
SCH#: 2009022062

Dear Sally Morgan:

The State Clearinghouse submitted the above named Mitigated Negative Declaration to selected state agencies for review. The review period closed on March 19, 2009, and no state agencies submitted comments by that date. This letter acknowledges that you have complied with the State Clearinghouse review requirements for draft environmental documents, pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act.

RA-1-1

Please call the State Clearinghouse at (916) 445-0613 if you have any questions regarding the environmental review process. If you have a question about the above-named project, please refer to the ten-digit State Clearinghouse number when contacting this office.

Sincerely,

Terry Roberts
Director, State Clearinghouse

REC'D MAR 30

**Document Details Report
State Clearinghouse Data Base**

SCH# 2009022062
Project Title Porter College Phase 2 House A Seismic
Lead Agency University of California

Type MND Mitigated Negative Declaration
Description The proposed project consists of seismic retrofit and the addition of fifth and sixth floors (30,000 sf) to an existing 50,800-sf student residence hall on the UC Santa Cruz campus. The project would provide 177 new students bed spaces. The building height would increase from about 52 feet to 72 feet. Project construction would take place concurrently with construction to serve the additional building space. The proposed project includes retrofits to improve water and energy efficiency, and storm water handling improvements to diminish runoff.

Lead Agency Contact

Name Sally Morgan
Agency University of California
Phone 831-459-1254 **Fax**
email
Address 1156 High Street
City Santa Cruz **State** CA **Zip** 95064

Project Location

County Santa Cruz
City Santa Cruz
Region
Lat / Long 36° 59' 42" N / 122° 03' 53" W
Cross Streets Heller Drive and Meyer Drive
Parcel No. 01-011-13
Township 11S **Range** 2W **Section** **Base** MDB&M

Proximity to:

Highways 1
Airports No
Railways No
Waterways San Lorenzo River
Schools Westlake ES
Land Use Colleges and Graduate Student Housing (UC Santa Cruz 1988 Long Range Development Plan)

Project Issues Aesthetic/Visual; Air Quality; Archaeologic-Historic; Biological Resources; Cumulative Effects; Geologic/Seismic; Landuse; Noise; Population/Housing Balance; Public Services; Recreation/Parks; Schools/Universities; Sewer Capacity; Soil Erosion/Compaction/Grading; Solid Waste; Traffic/Circulation; Vegetation; Water Quality; Water Supply

Reviewing Agencies Resources Agency; California Coastal Commission; Department of Fish and Game, Region 3; Department of Parks and Recreation; Department of Water Resources; California Highway Patrol; Caltrans, District 5; Regional Water Quality Control Board, Region 3; Native American Heritage Commission

Date Received 02/18/2009 **Start of Review** 02/18/2009 **End of Review** 03/19/2009

REC'D MAR 20 2009

Response to Comment SA-2

SA-2-1. Comment noted.