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July 11, 2019

The Honorable Holly J. Mitchell
Chair, Joint Legislative Budget Committee
1020 N Street, Room 553
Sacramento, California 95814

Dear Senator Mitchell:

Pursuant to Section 67504 of the Education Code, enclosed are summaries of the *UC San Diego (Hillcrest Campus) 2019 Draft Long Range Development Plan (LRDP) and Draft LRDP Environmental Impact Report (EIR)* for review by the Joint Legislative Budget Committee. Complete versions of these documents are available at the following websites:

UCSD 2019 LRDP: <http://lrddp.ucsd.edu/hillcrest/plan/index.html>

UCSD 2019 LRDP EIR: <http://lrddp.ucsd.edu/hillcrest/review/draft.html>

If you have any questions regarding this report, Associate Vice President David Alcocer would be pleased to speak with you. He can be reached by telephone at (510) 987-9113, or by email at David.Alcocer@ucop.edu.

Yours very truly,


Janet Napolitano
President

Enclosure

cc: Senate Budget and Fiscal Review
The Honorable Richard D. Roth, Chair
Senate Budget and Fiscal Review Subcommittee #1
(Attn: Ms. Anita Lee)
(Attn: Ms. Jean-Marie McKinney)
The Honorable Kevin McCarty, Chair
Assembly Budget Subcommittee #2
(Attn: Mr. Mark Martin)
(Attn: Ms. Carolyn Nealon)

The Honorable Holly J. Mitchell

July 11, 2019

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Ms. Jennifer Troia, Joint Legislative Budget Committee
Ms. Tina McGee, Legislative Analyst's Office
Ms. Erika Contreras, Secretary of the Senate
Ms. Amy Leach, Office of the Chief Clerk of the Assembly
Mr. E. Dotson Wilson, Chief Clerk of the Assembly
Ms. Maria Liranzo, Chief Clerk of the Assembly
Mr. Jeff Bell, Department of Finance
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Mr. Gabriel Petek, Legislative Analyst's Office
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University of California San Diego

2019 Long Range Development Plan

Executive Summary

Hillcrest Campus

June 2019



INTRODUCTION

Since its founding in 1960, the University of California San Diego (UC San Diego) has established a rich legacy as one of the world's leading research universities and institutional drivers of education innovation. The university's diverse collection of science, technology, engineering, arts, and math (STEAM) programs consistently rank among the best in the world in terms of educational quality, research output, diversity of students, and overall scientific impact.

In addition to its major presence in the STEAM fields, UC San Diego has also built a reputation as a force for positive social impact, both within the lives of its students and the lives of the communities served by its research. Much of this research and social impact legacy is manifested within the mission of UC San Diego Health, the university's world-renowned academic medical center.

UC San Diego Health delivers high-quality, patient-centered primary and specialty care that brings unparalleled expertise and innovation to its patients and students across its clinical, research, and teaching environments. Its operations are sustained by

two medical neighborhoods at two San Diego campuses, one in La Jolla where the main UC San Diego campus is located, and another in the Hillcrest neighborhood, as well as several ambulatory hubs throughout the region.

While both medical complexes support acute inpatient care, emergency care, and a range of specialty medical labs and clinics, UC San Diego Hillcrest serves as the focal point for community service programs and several specialty care centers that allow the urban campus to serve as a major tertiary and quaternary referral center for San Diego County and its surroundings.

This document is the third comprehensive Long Range Development Plan (LRDP) for the UC San Diego Hillcrest campus. The prior campus LRDP was adopted by the UC Board of Regents in 1995. Since that time, despite UC San Diego's tremendous region-wide growth across its academic, healthcare, and research, the Hillcrest campus has remained relatively unchanged with only modest infill and adaptation.

Given UC San Diego Hillcrest's largely organic development history since its origins in 1966, the purpose of this LRDP is to provide **a cohesive and holistic future development framework for the campus.**

This new framework will help UC San Diego achieve a complete redevelopment of its Hillcrest Campus that will further its commitment to a **robust academic medical ecosystem** where teaching, research, and patient care interact to create a **nurturing and innovative environment**, while also creating a **healthy, sustainable campus environment that effectively integrates with the community.**

PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The LRDP is a State-mandated planning implementation tool to guide the campus' overall physical development (buildings, open spaces, circulation networks, and other land uses), and identify any new physical development necessary for achieving the campus' academic and public service goals (University of California Office of President, Construction Services, n.d.).

LRDPs generally anticipate change within a 15 to 20 year planning horizon, and synthesize physical development and program considerations to create an outer envelope of future campus growth that could reasonably be accommodated. All LRDPs are approved by the UC Board of Regents, along with an accompanying Environmental Impact Report (EIR). Ultimately, the LRDP functions as a development guide for the campus, meaning that none of its recommendations commit the campus to any individual projects or funding priorities.

NOTE: The Hillcrest 2019 LRDP may be amended at any time, and would be in effect until a new one is prepared that replaces it.

Key Planning Considerations

The impetus for the UC San Diego Hillcrest LRDP is a combination of the following key planning considerations:

Alignment with UC San Diego's Living Learning Vision

Prior to drafting this LRDP, UC San Diego embarked on a strategic planning process to create a forum for its leadership team to synthesize a future vision for the Hillcrest campus. Referred to as the Strategic Validation Phase, it yielded a vision for the campus focused on healthy living and wellness, sustainability, and enhancing the patient experience, while preserving the core community serving functions of the Hillcrest Campus. This vision aligns with the UC San Diego Strategic Plan that was developed in 2014.

This Hillcrest-specific vision was informed by extensive outreach with campus stakeholders and members of the general public, as well as existing vision statements for UC San Diego and UC San Diego Health that place emphasis on the integral roles of education, research, and the greater public.

Aging Facility Upgrades

In 1994, the State of California passed Senate Bill 1953, requiring all hospitals built on or after March 7, 1973 to evaluate and rate the overall seismic resistance of their general and acute care buildings. The bill was initiated to ensure that in the event of a major seismic event, essential facilities like hospitals could continue to operate. The campus' main hospital building was constructed in 1963, and nearly half of the campus' entire building stock was constructed prior to 1970. Through subsequent studies it was determined that the existing hospital facilities require replacement.

Given the limited buildable space on the mesa and the fact that the existing hospital must continue to operate throughout any construction, a new replacement hospital will require a complete redevelopment of the campus with a detailed phasing plan.

As such, creating a new hospital in compliance with Senate Bill 1953 within the space-constrained mesa portion of the campus will require the replacement of a significant portion of the existing campus facilities.

This LRDP presents a reset opportunity for UC San Diego Hillcrest to design and build modern and functional medical facilities that will leave the campus better prepared for future seismic events. that will lead the campus towards a resilient future.

Commitment to the Community

At its core, UC San Diego Hillcrest is a community-focused healthcare campus that draws expertise and innovation from a wide range of UC San Diego Health faculty, researchers, students, and other staff and infuses their energy directly into the Uptown, Mission Valley, and Downtown community areas.

While deeply integrated with the more regionally focused goals of UC San Diego Health, the Hillcrest Medical Center's central location within the City of San Diego offers unique opportunities for the campus to serve additional roles as an everyday community health and wellness provider and as a space for community gathering and enterprise. This LRDP proposes new community amenities and housing on site that will allow the campus to play a more holistic role in the long-term economic and social health of the greater San Diego community.

Sustainability

Sustainability is a critical component of all UC San Diego planning and development efforts as put forth by the University's Climate Action Plan. A complete campus redevelopment provides opportunities to align the physical campus with UC San Diego's broader sustainability goals. This LRDP will integrate relevant goals from the

UC System-wide Sustainable Practices Policy that cover the following key topics: green building, clean energy, transportation, climate protection, sustainable operations, zero-waste, sustainable procurement, sustainable food service, and sustainable water systems.

Financial Stability

The longterm success of UC San Diego Hillcrest as a community-oriented healthcare and medical research institution is in part related to its ability to maintain its existing amenities, attract top talent, and invest in new technologies. As such, this LRDP proposes new retail amenities and a housing strategy to help meet the up-front cost of investment in new infrastructure, and to finance improvements and long-term maintenance for the campus' administrative, support and parking facilities.

The housing strategy also benefits the region in the midst of rising housing demands and costs, and it provides an opportunity for UC San Diego to participate in a live-learn-work environment.

ORGANIZATION OF THE DOCUMENT

This LRDP is organized into three primary sections:

Chapter 2 describes UC San Diego's vision and goals for the future, as well as more granular details on the various facilities and services that exist across several San Diego campuses. The chapter also articulates the mission and values of UC San Diego Health's 2013 Clinical Strategic Plan and UC San Diego's 2014 Strategic Plan.

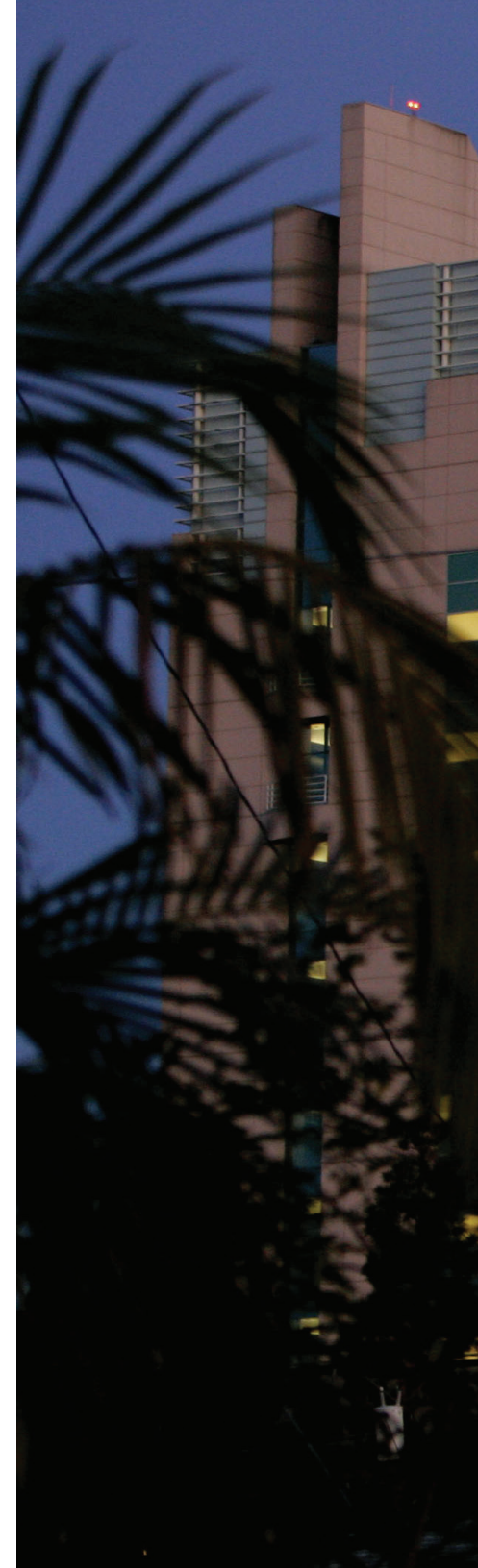
Chapter 3 provides the context for the project, including descriptive analysis of the campus' development history, previous Hillcrest LRDPs, City of San Diego community planning efforts that encompass the campus, and wide-ranging existing environmental and social conditions both in and around the campus today.

Chapter 4 articulates the vision of UC San Diego Hillcrest Campus as an industry-leading academic medical campus delivering outstanding patient care, and introduces a framework for how this vision should be realized in a physical development context which serves the campus' four main disciplines: health services, medical research, academic programs, and community wellness.

The vision for the campus is followed by an overview of future Hillcrest Campus program and population projections. The second half of the chapter is dedicated to the following specific elements of the LRDP, along with their respective context summaries and policy recommendations:

- Land Use
- Circulation
- Campus Open Space
- Utilities and Infrastructure

The LRDP chapter concludes with a future conceptual phasing strategy for redeveloping the entire campus without interrupting any of the campus' existing healthcare services.



LONG RANGE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

PLAN OVERVIEW

This LRDP proposes a **complete redevelopment** of the campus that will redefine the role of a **community-oriented** academic medical center for the **21st Century**.

The 2019 LRDP is the third such plan for the UC San Diego Hillcrest campus and seeks to align the campus with more modern buildings and infrastructure.

Given the Hillcrest campus' abundance of aging buildings and infrastructure and the need for seismic upgrades mandated by SB1953, this LRDP proposes a complete redevelopment of the campus that will redefine the role of a community-oriented academic medical center in the 21st Century.

The following chapter provides a framework for UC San Diego to achieve its academic, clinical research, and community health goals for UC San Diego Hillcrest, and ultimately guide the physical transformation of the campus towards a more efficient, cohesive, environmentally sensitive, and socially minded outcome. As such, this chapter includes the following sections:

Campus Vision

High-level vision statements providing a descriptive narrative of the future campus land use character.

Plan Objectives

A series of development and program objectives that knit together the broader campus vision statements with more implementable actions.

Space Program and Population

A description of planned program and population growth for the campus through 2035 or until the next campus LRDP update.

Plan Elements

A detailed discussion of the LRDP's four elements, each with a set of overarching goals and guiding principles.

Phasing Strategies

A potential phasing sequence for the redevelopment of the campus.

PLAN OBJECTIVES

The following plan objectives serve to shape the physical and programmatic qualities of future campus development while also allowing for some flexibility to ensure the campus remains adaptable and responsive to future trends. These objectives form the basis of the guiding principles in the *Plan Elements* section of this chapter.

Redevelop the UC San Diego Hillcrest campus to create a modern, mixed-use health campus environment.

In order for the campus to continue to serve as a key component of UC San Diego Health's innovative and world-class health mission and meet the seismic requirements of SB 1953, existing obsolete facilities on the Hillcrest campus will be replaced with new energy-efficient and functionally optimized health-care facilities.

The redeveloped campus will feature a compact, urban footprint to synthesize strategic adjacencies between the campus' different medical programs and improve the patient experience at UC San Diego Hillcrest. New multi-family residential development will be integrated within the campus form to create a vibrant, urban environment that draws cues from the surrounding Hillcrest neighborhood.

The new campus will meet the University of California Sustainable Practices Policy and any additional UC San Diego specific policy with innovative design methods that minimize environmental impacts and promote campus-wide resiliency.

Create a campus that promotes community wellness and health care in both its facilities and its site development.

Since its inception, UC San Diego Hillcrest has served an important community healthcare role for nearby San Diego County populations, particularly those with limited-access to high-quality medical care. As a true integrated health-care campus, the future UC San Diego Hillcrest will leverage its central San Diego location to provide accessible health and wellness programming for the diverse communities which surround it and its caregivers.

While promoting everyday wellness, the campus will also continue to provide the world-class critical care services and health research that attract patients and medical professionals from around the world.

Implement a mix of land uses that support the financial feasibility of the health-care campus' development and operations into the future.

Providing new housing and community-oriented uses on campus can help integrate the campus with the urban fabric of its surroundings, reduce vehicle dependency for trips to and from campus, and help to ensure long-term financial sustainability.

The future campus would include new active ground-floor and community-oriented uses that both provide daily amenities for the many people who work and live on the campus, as well as those who live and work in the surrounding neighborhood.

New community uses such as a wellness center and central open space will serve as amenities for a broader swath of the local population, and cement UC San Diego Hillcrest's role as a true community resource.

New development will be phased over time in a manner that reduces construction impacts to the surrounding community while also ensuring that the existing critical campus functions remain operational.

Improve access to and within the campus while minimizing traffic impacts on adjoining neighborhoods.

Convenient access to and within the campus is crucial to the ongoing success of UC San Diego Hillcrest as a patient-oriented health-care destination. New multi-modal circulation improvements for the campus will help protect neighborhood streets from adverse vehicle traffic impacts while efficiently guiding users to and from the campus and promoting a walkable environment.

A well-defined hierarchy of functionally landscaped streets with amenities that cater to all modes will help increase the vibrancy of the Hillcrest campus' public realm and soften the transition from the surrounding neighborhood. New and improved access from the northern canyon side will also improve campus access and circulation.

Enhance the campus open space context as a resource for campus patients, visitors, residents, and employees, as well as the surrounding community.

New developed open spaces on campus that improve the campus' landscape character, celebrate the surrounding natural canyon context, and provide more opportunities for community gathering and site sustainability will serve as an invaluable amenity to campus users and the local neighborhoods.

Further, more visible open spaces located throughout the campus will provide a more public and people-oriented counterpart to the campus' many health care and research activities occurring away from public view.

Future development will respect and be sensitive to the existing natural canyon landscape that serves as both a habitat for native species and as a visual amenity for the greater San Diego community.

TABLE ES.1 High Level Existing and Proposed LRDP Campus Program

PROGRAM USE CATEGORY		2017 EXISTING SPACE	2035 SPACE PROJECTIONS	PROJECTED SPACE INCREASE	
HEALTH CARE	Inpatient**	485,000 gsf (370 beds)	740,000 gsf (with up to 300 beds)	235,000 gsf	53%
	Outpatient	215,000 gsf	300,000 gsf	85,000 gsf	40%
	Research and Instruction [#]	190,000 gsf	200,000 gsf	4,000 gsf	5%
	Office and Support	160,000 gsf	200,000 gsf	40,000 gsf	25%
	Central Utility Plant (CUP)	40,000 gsf	73,000 gsf	33,000 gsf	83%
	Health-Care Parking	2,250 spaces	2,400 spaces	150 spaces	10%
	Long-Term Patient and Family Housing	11,000 gsf	11,000 gsf	--	--
RESIDENTIAL/ MIXED-USE	Wellbeing Center	--	40,000 gsf	40,000 gsf	100%
	Residential	21 units	1,000 units	979 units	--
	Residential Parking	--	1,500 spaces	1,500 spaces	100%
TOTAL		1.1 M gsf and 21 units	up to 1.6 M gsf and 1,000 units	up to 488,000 new gsf and 979 new units	

* Existing facilities feature a ratio of 1,300 gsf of inpatient programming per bed. 2035 space projections would result in a new ratio of 2,400 gsf per bed—a 1,100 gsf increase per bed.

[#] Campus-serving retail on campus to total 44,000 gsf, which is accounted for in related program totals.

2017 Existing and Projected 2035 Non-Residential Space

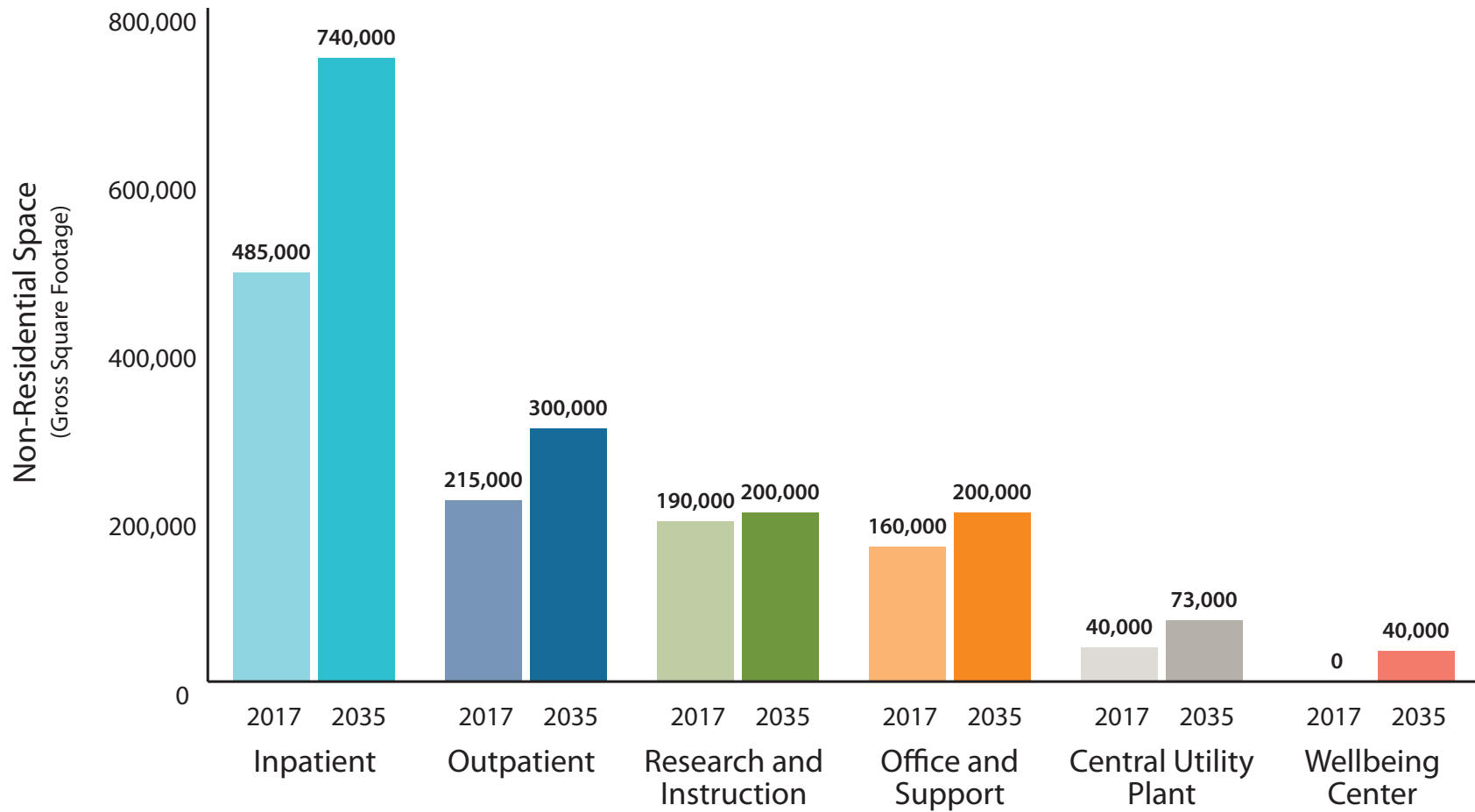


FIGURE ES.1
Existing and Projected Space Comparison

Campus Population Projections

The existing (2017) population for UC San Diego Hillcrest faculty and staff was 4,450 persons. Population was counted as a headcount of all employees affiliated with the campus, and includes physicians, nurses, technicians, medical residents, and other staff related to direct patient care, research, healthcare administration, service and support, and other administrative areas.

Table ES.2 further breaks down the existing campus population into the following categories: medical faculty and staff (72%), administrative and operations staff (22%), and research faculty and staff (6%).

By 2035, assuming the development program detailed in Table 4.1 is realized, the total campus faculty and staff population is projected to grow by 750 people, a 16 percent increase. This moderate increase in population, despite a more significant overall campus program increase, symbolizes broader program changes at UC San Diego Hillcrest towards more outpatient, research and instruction uses, and a reduced emphasis on inpatient uses.

Further, the redistribution of UC San Diego Health administration to La Jolla and other off-campus locations will also play a role in this reduced campus population density.

TABLE ES.2 Existing and Projected Campus Populations

CATEGORY	FACULTY/STAFF POPULATION		
	Existing (2017)	Projected (2035)	Change
Medical Faculty/Staff ¹	3,200	3,550	350
Research Faculty/Staff ²	250	300	50
Administrative/Operations Staff ³	1,000	1,350	350
TOTAL	4,450	5,200	750

¹ Medical Faculty/Staff includes physicians, nurses, technicians, medical residents, and others related to direct patient care.

² Research faculty, staff, and related administration.

³ Administrative/Operations Staff includes other healthcare administration, service staff, support staff, and future residential/mixed use operations staff.

Source: UC San Diego Health Human Resources, July 2018; includes some field verification

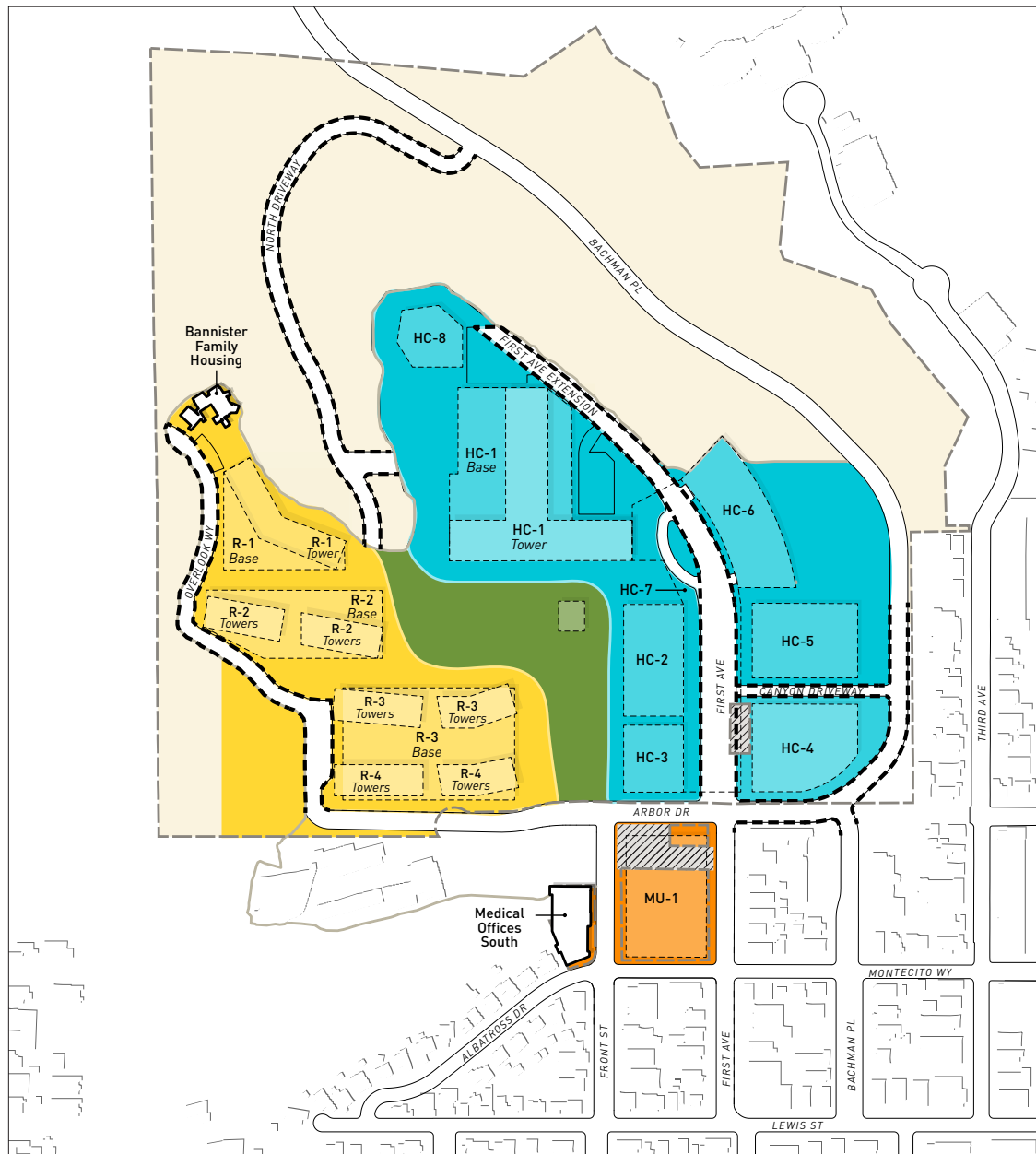


FIGURE ES.2
Future Campus Land Use Districts

TABLE ES.3 Projected Future Development Intensities and Land Uses by District

	Health Care District		Residential District		Mixed-Use District	Open Space District	Canyon District
Parcels	HC-1 HC-2 HC-3 HC-4	HC-5 HC-6 HC-7 HC-8	R-1 R-2 R-3 R-4	BFH	MU-1 MOS	OS	N/A
Total Development	1,440,000 gsf (300 inpatient beds)		1,070,000 gsf [#] (950 [#] Multi-Family Units)		213,000 gsf [#] (50 [#] Multi-Family Units)	4,000 gsf	N/A
Maximum Building Height*	200 Feet		200 Feet		60 Feet	15 Feet	N/A
Land Uses	Patient Health Services Health Research and Instruction Medical Office Campus Retail Campus Support Developed Open Space Circulation		Multi-Family Residential Campus Retail Long-Term Patient and Family Housing Campus Support Developed Open Space Circulation		Wellbeing Center Multi-Family Residential Campus Retail Medical Office Campus Support Developed Open Space Circulation	Developed Open Space Campus Retail Circulation Limited Campus Support	Preserved Open Space Limited Campus Support Limited Circulation
Parking	2,400 structured parking spaces		1,250 structured parking spaces		250 structured parking spaces	No parking spaces provided	N/A

* Includes 10 feet for elements such as elevator overrides and rooftop equipment

[#] Assumes a mix of 2-bedroom, 1-bedroom, studio, and micro-units. Actual built GSF may vary.

PHASING STRATEGIES

Background and Approach

The main hospital building at the Hillcrest Campus opened in 1963, leased from the county in 1966, and purchased by UC San Diego in 1981. Senate Bill 1953 (SB 1953), passed in 1994, mandates that all acute care hospitals in California become compliant with the seismic safety provisions of the

California Building Standards Code (Title 24) by the year 2030. The existing inpatient tower on the Hillcrest Campus cannot be renovated to meet all of these requirements without significant impact to existing operations and will therefore need to be removed from acute care service and replaced by 2030. In addition, due to the age of the existing structure (55 years old) significant annual investment is required to maintain the hospital.

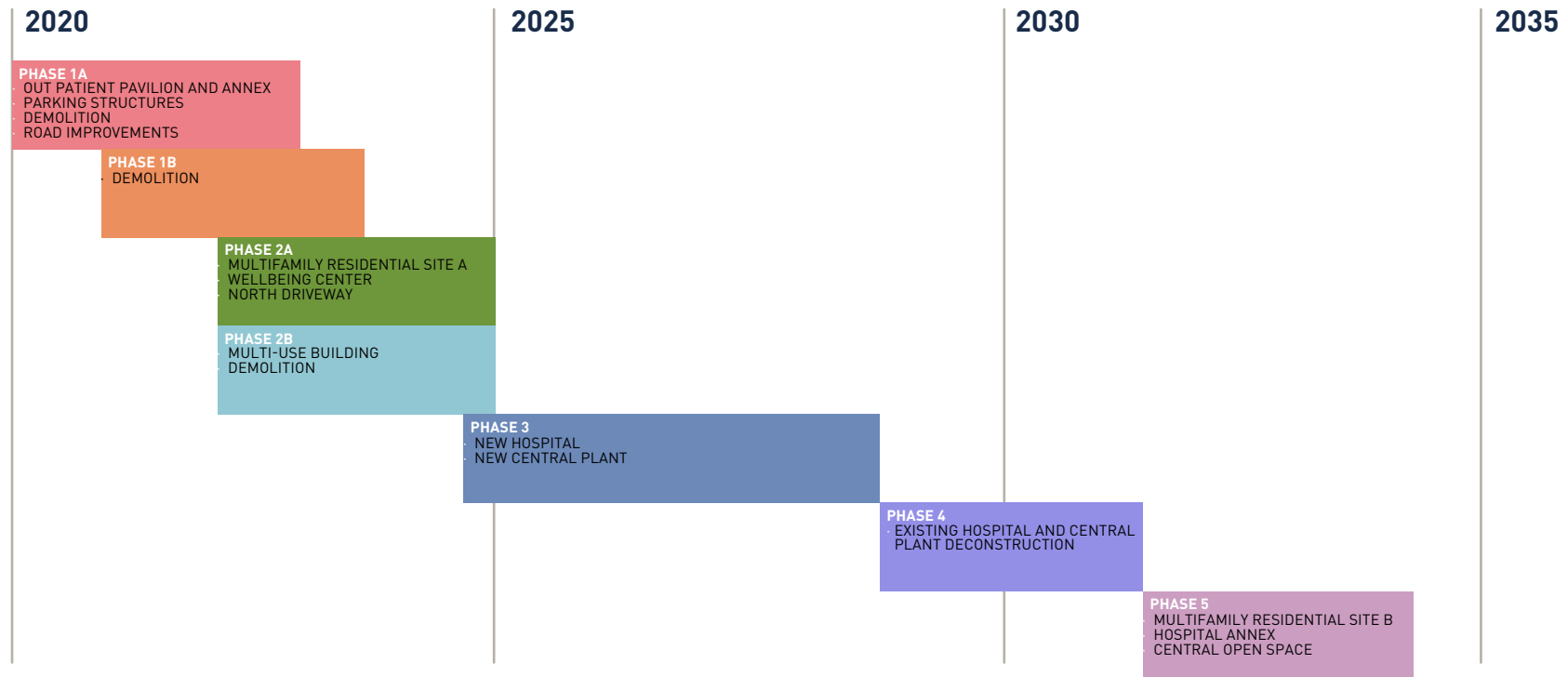


FIGURE ES.3
Phasing Strategy Summary

University of California San Diego

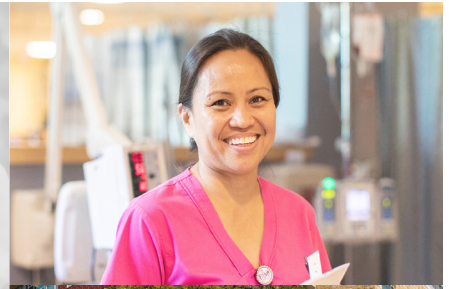
2019 Long Range Development Plan

Hillcrest Campus

Draft Environmental Impact Report

SCH No. 2018031003

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VOLUME I

UC San Diego

PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT

| Environmental Impact Report

University of California San Diego 2019 Long Range Development Plan Hillcrest Campus

Volume I

June 2019

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Executive Summary

This chapter is an executive summary of the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the implementation of the University of California, San Diego (UC San Diego), Hillcrest Campus 2019 Long Range Development Plan (LRDP), prepared in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

This chapter highlights the major areas of importance in the environmental analysis for the proposed 2019 LRDP, as required by CEQA Guidelines Section 15123. It also provides a brief description of the 2019 LRDP, project objectives, alternatives to the 2019 LRDP, and areas of controversy/issues raised by the public known to UC San Diego. In addition, this chapter provides tables summarizing (1) the potential environmental impacts that would occur as the result of implementation of the proposed 2019 LRDP, (2) the level of impact significance before mitigation, (3) the recommended mitigation measures that would avoid or reduce significant environmental impacts, and (4) the level of impact significance after mitigation measures are implemented. A table is also provided that compares the anticipated impacts of the proposed 2019 LRDP with those of each project alternative.

Overview

As required by CEQA, this 2019 LRDP EIR (1) assesses the potentially significant direct, indirect, and cumulative environmental effects of the proposed 2019 LRDP for the UC San Diego Hillcrest Campus; (2) identifies potential feasible means of avoiding or substantially lessening significant adverse impacts; and (3) evaluates a range of reasonable alternatives to the proposed 2019 LRDP, including the required No Project Alternative. The Regents of the University of California (The Regents) is the lead agency for the project evaluated in this 2019 LRDP EIR and, as such, has the principal responsibility for approving the proposed 2019 LRDP.

Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines, this 2019 LRDP EIR is a Program EIR (PEIR) that evaluates the effects of the entire 2019 LRDP at a project level. This 2019 LRDP EIR will be used by the UC Regents to evaluate the environmental implications of adopting the 2019 LRDP. Once certified, this 2019 LRDP EIR would also be used to tier subsequent environmental analyses for future UC San Diego development projects. Once adopted, the 2019 LRDP would guide the redevelopment of the campus anticipated through the planning horizon year 2035. The UC Regents may approve amendments to the 2019 LRDP at any time, and the 2019 LRDP would be in effect until a new LRDP is prepared that replaces it.

Project Description

The University of California (UC) system requires that each UC campus maintain an LRDP to guide capital project development and review processes. The process of periodically updating an LRDP

provides the UC Regents an opportunity to make certain that physical plans remain solidly based on academic, research, and public service program goals. The proposed 2019 LRDP provides a substantial update from the previous LRDP adopted by the UC Board of Regents in 1995, which placed an emphasis on campus expansion and the procurement of new property along its existing borders, the majority of which was not implemented. The proposed 2019 LRDP aims to redevelop approximately 34 acres of the 62-acre property resulting in the removal of all but two existing buildings, including the 11-story hospital.

Located in the Medical Complex neighborhood in the City of San Diego's (City's) Uptown Community, the Hillcrest Campus largely resembles the hilltop campus depicted in the previous LRDP prepared for the campus in 1995. Nearly all current campus buildings existed at the time of the previous plan's adoption, and the current campus circulation system has remained relatively unchanged. This is due to its edge location bounded by steep, sloped canyons and residential neighborhoods, creating limited opportunities for the campus to expand beyond the current developed area. Currently, the campus is composed of steep, sloped canyons surrounding the western, northern, and most of the eastern perimeters of the campus and the Medical Complex neighborhood abutting the southern property line.

The existing Hillcrest Campus provides the following services: Regional Burn Center, Level 1 Trauma Center, Certified Comprehensive Stroke Center, Comprehensive Emergency Department, Epilepsy Center, Inflammatory Bowel Disease Center, International Patient Services, Neurological Institute, and many outpatient specialties, including the region's only dedicated clinic for HIV patients, the Owen Clinic. Hospital inpatient services make up the largest gross square footage of the total campus building area and are located primarily in the center of the campus.

As of 2017, the Hillcrest Campus's existing total development includes approximately 1.1 million gross square feet (gsf) of primarily health care and research uses. Under the 2019 LRDP, the majority of existing buildings would be demolished and replaced with similar uses, plus a more substantial residential component, for a final buildout condition of 2.7 million gsf. The 2019 LRDP proposes to create five new districts, each of which would be defined by a predominant land use and development condition. The residential population on the Hillcrest Campus would increase from 21 existing housing units to up to 1,000 residential units. Medical, research, and administrative faculty and staff would increase from 4,450 persons to approximately 5,200 persons.

As part of the LRDP approval process established by the UC Regents, the campus must analyze the environmental impacts of implementing the 2019 LRDP in compliance with Section 21080.09 of the CEQA. To comply with this requirement, the campus is preparing a PEIR to address the near-term and long-term consequences of implementing the 2019 LRDP through its planning horizon in the year 2035.

Project Objectives

The fundamental purposes of the 2019 LRDP for the Hillcrest Campus are to:

1. Meet the seismic safety requirements of SB 1953 by replacing the existing hospital building by 2030 while maintaining existing community health care operations including but not limited to:
 - a. San Diego's only Regional Burn Center
 - b. Level 1 Trauma Center
 - c. Certified Comprehensive Stroke Center
 - d. Comprehensive Emergency Department
 - e. Epilepsy Center
 - f. Inflammatory Bowel Disease Center
 - g. International Patient Services
 - h. Neurological Institute
 - i. The region's only dedicated clinic for HIV patients, the Owen Clinic
2. Replace aging and obsolete buildings and redevelop the Hillcrest Campus to create a modern, patient-centered environment that leverages UC San Diego Health's capabilities as an academic medical institution while also providing live-work-learn housing for UC San Diego affiliates, wellness-driven programming, and accessible open spaces
3. Organize the campus development by clearly delineating five new land use districts (Health Care, Residential, Open Space, Mixed-Use, and Canyon), each of which would be defined by a predominant land use and development condition that contribute to a cohesive campus that is aligned with UC San Diego's vision
4. Create a campus that promotes community wellness and health care in both its facilities and its site development
5. Implement a mix of land uses including residential, retail, and office space that support the financial feasibility of the campus's development and operations into the future
6. Provide up to 1,000 residential units for UC San Diego affiliates that respond to an existing and increasing demand for housing on campus and region wide, reduce commuter traffic to and from the campus, and integrate a range of resident- and neighborhood-oriented amenities
7. Improve the roadway circulation network adjacent to and within the campus while minimizing traffic impacts to adjoining neighborhoods
8. Improve transportation-related facilities including parking structures, transit stops, and passenger drop-off and pick-up areas in a way that allows for intuitive vehicular, biking, and patient-oriented access and multimodal improvements for wayfinding

9. Enhance the campus open space concept as a resource for campus patients, visitors, and employees, as well as the surrounding community
10. Provide on-site energy infrastructure that is cost effective, redundant, and energy efficient and is in compliance with regulations for acute care hospital and related medical facilities
11. Site the CUP in a location on the campus such that it does not impair construction sequencing, impact existing utilities that serve current facilities that must remain online, or impact the efficient replacement of facilities under the 2019 LRDP
12. Accommodate a robust graduate education program with research labs, instructional areas, and office administrative space

Impact Summary

This 2019 LRDP EIR contains a discussion of the potential environmental effects from implementation of the proposed 2019 LRDP, including information related to existing site conditions, analyses of the type and magnitude of individual and cumulative environmental impacts, and feasible mitigation measures that could reduce or avoid environmental impacts. In accordance with Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, the potential environmental effects of the proposed 2019 LRDP are analyzed for the following environmental issue areas:

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| • Aesthetics | • Hydrology and Water Quality |
| • Air Quality | • Land Use and Planning |
| • Biological Resources | • Noise |
| • Cultural and Tribal Cultural Resources | • Population and Housing |
| • Energy | • Public Services |
| • Geology and Soils | • Recreation |
| • Greenhouse Gas Emissions | • Transportation |
| • Hazards and Hazardous Materials | • Utilities and Service Systems |
| | • Wildfire |

Tables ES-1 and ES-2 are presented at the end of this section and provide a summary of the project-level and cumulative environmental impacts that could result from implementation of the 2019 LRDP and feasible mitigation measures that could reduce or avoid environmental impacts. For each impact, Tables ES-1 and ES-2 identify the significance of the impact before mitigation (including which phase the mitigation is required), applicable mitigation measures, and the level of significance of the impact after the implementation of the mitigation measures.

Alternatives to the 2019 LRDP

The following alternatives were analyzed in detail in this 2019 LRDP EIR and compared to the proposed 2019 LRDP. The objective of the alternatives analysis is to consider a reasonable range

of potentially feasible alternatives to foster informed decision-making and public participation. The 2019 LRDP alternatives are as follows:

- **No Project Alternative.** Under the No Project Alternative (1995 LRDP), the proposed 2019 LRDP would not be implemented. The 1995 LRDP would remain as the applicable planning document for the Hillcrest Campus and, therefore, the No Project Alternative (1995 LRDP) assumes that development planned in the 1995 LRDP on the campus would continue to occur.
- **No Residential Alternative.** This alternative would be the same as the proposed 2019 LRDP with the exception that it would not include the residential component. This alternative would not include the construction of up to 1,000 residential units. It would, therefore, reduce total campus development by 1.2 million gsf compared to the 2019 LRDP. This alternative would not fulfill the residential component of the 2019 LRDP to meet housing demands and sustainability objectives, including reduced traffic, and would not meet the 2019 LRDP's goal of implementing a mix of revenue-generating land uses that support the financial feasibility of the health care campus's redevelopment and operations into the future.
- **No Cogeneration Alternative.** This alternative would be the same as the proposed 2019 LRDP with the exception that the CUP would not use cogeneration (also known as combined heat and power). The No Cogeneration Alternative would accomplish most of the 2019 LRDP objectives because it would consist of the same project with the exception that its electrical system would use traditional boilers instead of cogeneration, which would produce fewer greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions but be less efficient. However, it would not provide an energy solution that is cost effective, reliable, or energy efficient to support the critical patient services of an acute care hospital and related medical facilities.
- **No North Access Driveway Alternative.** This alternative would be the same as the proposed 2019 LRDP with the exception that it would not construct the north access driveway. Under the 2019 LRDP, converting this existing dirt and gravel access road in the canyon bottom into a functional two-way road with vehicle, pedestrian, and bicycle amenities would help ease the traffic burden on existing neighborhood streets and offer a new access point to underground parking for the Residential District and service access to the future hospital/Health Care District. Thus, the north access driveway would serve to more evenly distribute traffic throughout the campus. The No North Access Driveway Alternative would not fulfill the objectives aimed at improving the circulation network improving transportation related facilities. Therefore, this alternative would not minimize traffic impacts to adjoining neighborhoods. In addition, without the north access driveway the 2019 LRDP would also not be able to provide

an efficient vehicular patient-oriented access as medical-related and residential traffic would both use the First Avenue/Arbor Drive entrance to the campus.

- **Reduced Scale Alternative.** The Reduced Scale Alternative would contain the same proposed uses as the 2019 LRDP but would reduce the scale of each use by 50 percent. This alternative would still require the demolition of the existing uses at the Hillcrest Campus and would include the construction of the new north access driveway. The Reduced Scale Alternative would replace obsolete and construct new buildings that would meet the seismic safety requirements of SB 1953 but due to the limited size of the proposed buildings and reduction in proposed health care uses, UC San Diego would not have sufficient space be able to provide the needed services to the community. In addition, this alternative would only provide 500 residential units on the mesa as opposed to maximizing the residential potential of the Hillcrest Campus.

Detailed descriptions and an analysis of potential impacts of each alternative are presented in Chapter 5, Alternatives. Table ES-3 presents a comparison of the environmental impacts of these alternatives to the potentially significant impacts that are expected to result from the 2019 LRDP. The environmentally superior alternative would be the Reduced Scale Alternative would be the environmentally superior alternative because it would result in the greatest reduction in environmental impacts as compared to the 2019 LRDP.

Issues Raised by the Public/Known Areas of Controversy

This 2019 LRDP EIR addresses issues associated with the 2019 LRDP that are known to the lead agency or were raised by agencies or interested parties during the NOP public and agency review period and open houses. These issues are potential areas of known controversy and include the following:

Aesthetics

- City expressed concern over potential impacts to the surrounding view corridors within the Uptown Community Plan.
- Concern regarding the feasibility of retrofitting the existing hospital instead of building a replacement.

Biological Resources

- CDFW provided letter encouraging conformance with the City's Multiple Species Conservation Program (MSCP) Subarea Plan and other City regulations governing environmentally sensitive lands.
- City requested the 2019 LRDP EIR to discuss how issues are being addressed in a way that will not adversely affect the Multi-Habitat Planning Area and to include a discussion on how the 2019 LRDP would implement the area-specific management directives (ASMD) of the City's MSCP Subarea Plan.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

- City requested the 2019 LRDP EIR to acknowledge the City's Climate Action Plan (CAP).

Land Use and Planning

- Concern expressed regarding applicability of the City's planning and development regulations to the 2019 LRDP including the Land Use Adjacency Guidelines; the City's MSCP; and the Uptown Community Plan.
- Concern expressed over the location of the future CUP.

Noise

- Concern expressed regarding potential noise impacts during both construction and operation of the 2019 LRDP.

Population/Housing

- Uncertainty expressed regarding whether the future residential tenants would be affiliated with UC San Diego.
- Concern expressed regarding the area being currently overcrowded and additional residential units being growth inducing.

Transportation

- Concern expressed that project traffic would result in significant impacts to off-site area roadways and intersections, most of which experience significance delay in existing conditions.
- Concern expressed over the 2019 LRDP's ability to provide adequate public transportation and multi-modal facilities.

Appendix A of this 2019 LRDP EIR includes comments received on the NOP and at the open houses.

Table ES-1. Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Issue	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation ¹	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
3.1 Aesthetics				
Scenic Vistas	Implementation of the 2019 LRDP would not have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista.	LS	No mitigation is required.	LS
Degradation of Existing Community Character or Conflict with Zoning or Regulations for Scenic Quality	Implementation of the 2019 LRDP could substantially degrade the existing community character of areas adjacent to the southern and eastern Hillcrest Campus Boundaries.	PS (Phases 1A, 2A, 2B, 3, 5)	AES-2A: Design Review. Prior to project design approval, any proposed structure or phase that would have the potential to substantially degrade the community character shall undergo design review by the UC San Diego Design Review Board to ensure that the design is consistent with the visual landscape and/or the character of the surrounding development. The design review process shall evaluate and incorporate, where appropriate, factors including but not necessarily limited to building mass and form, building proportion, roof profile, architectural detail and fenestration, texture, color, type and quality of building materials, and landscaping.	LS
Degradation of Existing Community Character or Conflict with Zoning or Regulations for Scenic Quality	Implementation of the 2019 LRDP could substantially degrade the existing community character of areas adjacent to the southern and eastern Hillcrest Campus Boundaries.	PS (Phases 1A, 2A, 2B, 3, 5)	AES-2B: Building Design. Proposed structures to be located along the southern and eastern Hillcrest Campus Boundaries shall be reviewed by the UC San Diego Design Review Board, Campus Architect, and other relevant campus committees at the conceptual design stage to ensure structures are designed to incorporate as applicable the following pedestrian-scale features along the facades facing the public realm: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pedestrian-oriented architectural details and scale • Proportional building mass, form, and roof profiles • Building setbacks, fenestration, and visual reliefs • Use of high-quality building materials • Welcoming and wayfinding elements • Pedestrian connections and pathways • Pedestrian furniture and signage • Landscape buffers • Limited use of walls or pedestrian barriers 	LS

Table ES-1. Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Issue	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation ¹	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
Lighting and Glare	Implementation of the 2019 LRDP would not have the potential to create new sources of substantial light or glare on campus or in the immediate vicinity, and would not adversely affect daytime and nighttime views in this area.	LS	No mitigation is required.	LS
Scenic Resources	Implementation of the 2019 LRDP would not substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rocks, outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway.	NI	No mitigation is required.	NI
3.2 Air Quality				
Consistency with Applicable Air Quality Plan	Implementation of the 2019 LRDP would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan.	LS	No mitigation is required.	LS
Cumulative Increase in Criteria Pollutant Emissions	Implementation of the 2019 LRDP could result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is in non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard.	PS (Phases 2A and 2B)	AIR-2: Architectural Coatings. Architectural coating activities in Phases 2A and 2B shall not occur simultaneously with any of the following construction activities: demolition, earthwork and grading, or paving. Architectural coating can occur simultaneously with building construction. In the absence of architectural coating, building construction may occur simultaneously with demolition, earthwork and grading, or paving activities. This measure shall be included on the final grading and construction plans for Phase 2A and 2B and shall be implemented by the construction contractor.	LS

Table ES-1. Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Issue	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation ¹	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
Sensitive Receptors	Construction under the 2019 LRDP could expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations.	PS	AIR-3: Construction Equipment Performance Standards. UC San Diego, through bid and contract specifications, shall require the construction contractor to implement the following performance standards for the use of heavy-duty construction equipment during all construction activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use off-road construction diesel engines that meet, at a minimum, the Tier 4 interim California Emissions Standards, unless such an engine is not available for a particular item of equipment. Tier 3 engines shall be allowed on a project-by-project basis when the contractor has documented that no Tier 4 interim equipment or emissions equivalent retrofit equipment is available or feasible for the project. To the extent feasible and available, use high-performance renewable diesel fuel. 	SU
Odors	Implementation of the 2019 LRDP could result in minor amounts of odorous emissions.	LS	No mitigation is required.	LS
3.3 Biological Resources				
Candidate, Sensitive, or Special-Status Plant Species	Implementation of the 2019 LRDP would have the potential to impact candidate, sensitive, or special-status species.	PS (Phases 2A, 2B, 3)	BIO-1A: Sensitive Plant Surveys. During the project planning process, updated sensitive plant surveys shall be conducted for all project areas that support potential habitat for sensitive plant species and have not been surveyed within the preceding year. Sensitive plant surveys shall be conducted by a qualified Biologist retained by UC San Diego during the appropriate season for detecting the species as part of the project design phase. Surveys shall be floristic in nature and include lists of all plants identified in the survey area. Surveys shall be conducted on foot, employing a level of effort sufficient to provide comprehensive coverage. The locations and prevalence (estimated total numbers/percent cover, as applicable) of sensitive plants shall be recorded. If site-specific surveys are not required because a survey was conducted within the last 12 months, impact assessment and minimization/mitigation requirements shall be based on the most recent available survey, shall include an analysis of the potential for sensitive plant species to occur on the site based on existing site	LS

Table ES-1. Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Issue	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation ¹	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
Cont'd Candidate, Sensitive, or Special-Status Plant Species			conditions, and shall be consistent with the most recent USFWS and CDFW survey protocols (USFWS 2018d; CDFW 2014). If sensitive plant species are observed, they shall be avoided if possible. If species cannot be avoided, impacts to those species must be evaluated and any significant impacts shall be mitigated through plant relocation or conservation of habitat on campus that supports the impacted species in accordance with Mitigation Measures BIO-1B, BIO-1C, and BIO-1D.	
Candidate, Sensitive, or Special-Status Plant Species	Implementation of the 2019 LRDP would have the potential to impact candidate, sensitive, or special-status species.	PS (Phases 2A, 2B, 3)	BIO-1B: San Diego Barrel Cactus. If San Diego barrel cactus is observed during sensitive plant surveys conducted under Mitigation Measure BIO-1A, mitigation for impacts to San Diego barrel cactus shall occur through salvage and translocation of any impacted San Diego barrel cactus within the project area(s) to appropriate open space canyon locations on site where they would not be disturbed.	LS
Candidate, Sensitive, or Special-Status Plant Species	Implementation of the 2019 LRDP would have the potential to impact candidate, sensitive, or special-status species.	PS (Phases 2A, 2B, 3)	BIO-1C: San Diego Goldenstar. If San Diego goldenstar is observed during sensitive plant surveys conducted under Mitigation Measure BIO-1A, mitigation for impacts to San Diego goldenstar shall occur through salvage and translocation of any impacted San Diego goldenstar corms (swollen underground plant stems/storage organs) within the project area(s) to appropriate open space canyon locations on site where they would not be disturbed.	LS
Candidate, Sensitive, or Special-Status Plant Species	Implementation of the 2019 LRDP would have the potential to impact candidate, sensitive, or special-status species.	PS (Phases 2A, 2B, 3)	BIO-1D: Wart-Stemmed Ceanothus. If wart-stemmed ceanothus is observed during sensitive plant surveys conducted under Mitigation Measure BIO-3A, mitigation for impacts to wart-stemmed ceanothus shall occur through inclusion of wart-stemmed ceanothus seeds in native plant landscaping seed mix for application in the Canyon District.	LS
Candidate, Sensitive, or Special-Status Animal Species	Implementation of the 2019 LRDP would have the potential to impact sensitive animal species.	PS (Phases 1A, 2A, 2B, 3, 5)	BIO-2A: Coastal California Gnatcatcher (CAGN) Surveys. Beginning in 2022, when a construction project is proposed that would directly or indirectly impact Diegan coastal sage scrub, six surveys at least 7 days apart shall be conducted during the peak breeding season, March 15 to June 30, or nine surveys from July 1 to March 14 at least 2 weeks apart in accordance with the current USFWS protocol (USFWS 1997). The permittee must submit the 15-day pre-survey notification to the USFWS	LS

Table ES-1. Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Issue	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation ¹	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
Cont'd Candidate, Sensitive, or Special-Status Animal Species			Carlsbad Permits Division, including an explanation that six or nine surveys shall be conducted. Documentation of the survey results shall be provided to USFWS in accordance with current protocol survey guidelines.	
Candidate, Sensitive, or Special-Status Animal Species	Implementation of the 2019 LRDP would have the potential to impact sensitive animal species.	PS (Phases 1A, 2A, 2B, 3, 5)	<p>BIO-2B: USFWS Permitting. If Diegan coastal sage scrub within the open space canyon areas is determined to be occupied by the CAGN based on surveys conducted in accordance with Mitigation Measure BIO-2A, UC San Diego shall contact USFWS to discuss project permitting options that could be accomplished through Section 7 or Section 10(a) of FESA. Impacts to any CAGN and CAGN-occupied habitat shall be avoided/mitigated by the following measures (additional measures could be required as a result of the consultation/permitting process):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Diegan coastal sage scrub occupied by CAGN shall not be removed during the CAGN breeding season (February 15 through August 31). If CAGN are not present, then only mitigation for the habitat loss shall be required as described in Mitigation Measures BIO-3B, and habitat clearing can occur at any time of the year following the survey. 2. If construction activities commence during the CAGN breeding season and CAGN are found within 500 feet of the grading limits based on the surveys required in BIO-2A, a qualified acoustician shall be consulted to identify appropriate measures for reducing construction noise levels to 60 decibel hourly L_{eq} or ambient, whichever is higher, during the part of the breeding season when active nests are most likely. If noise reduction measures are determined necessary, the construction contractor shall implement the measures and the acoustician shall confirm, through field measurements, that noise attenuation measures are effective at maintaining noise at or below the specified threshold. 3. Permanent impacts to Diegan coastal sage scrub (regardless of CAGN occupancy) shall be mitigated at a 2:1 ratio as described in Mitigation Measure BIO-3B. 	LS

Table ES-1. Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Issue	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation¹	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
Candidate, Sensitive, or Special-Status Animal Species	Implementation of the 2019 LRDP would have the potential to impact sensitive animal species.	PS	BIO-2C: Pre-Construction Raptor Nest Surveys. If project construction is scheduled to commence during the raptor nesting season (generally January 15 through August 31), pre-construction surveys for raptor nests shall be performed by a qualified Biologist within 500 feet of project construction activities no more than seven days prior to the initiation of construction. Construction activities within 500 feet of an identified active raptor nest shall not commence during the breeding season until a qualified Biologist determines that the nest is no longer active and any young birds in the area have adequately fledged and are no longer reliant on the nest. Trees with inactive nests can be removed outside the breeding season without causing an impact.	LS
Candidate, Sensitive, or Special-Status Animal Species	Implementation of the 2019 LRDP would have the potential to impact sensitive animal species.	PS	BIO-2D: Pre-Construction Nesting Bird Surveys. No grubbing, trimming, or clearing of vegetation (including fuel management) from project areas shall occur during the general avian breeding season (February 15 through August 31). If grubbing, trimming, or clearing cannot feasibly occur outside of the general avian breeding season, a qualified Biologist shall perform a pre-construction nesting bird survey no more than seven days prior to the commencement of vegetation clearing or grubbing to determine if active bird nests are present in the affected areas. Should an active migratory bird nest be located, the project Biologist shall direct vegetation clearing away from the nest until it has been determined by the project Biologist that the young have fledged, or the nest has failed. If there are no nesting birds (includes nest building or other breeding/nesting behavior) within the survey area, clearing, grubbing, and grading shall be allowed to proceed.	LS
Candidate, Sensitive, or Special-Status Animal Species	Implementation of the 2019 LRDP would have the potential to impact sensitive animal species.	PS	BIO-1A, BIO-1B, BIO-1C (see above).	LS
Riparian Habitat and Other Sensitive Natural Communities	Implementation of the 2019 LRDP would have the potential to impact riparian habitat or	PS	BIO-3A: Vegetation Mapping. In areas proposed for construction that are mapped as supporting a sensitive vegetation community and vegetation community mapping has not been conducted on the site in the preceding 5 years, updated vegetation mapping shall be conducted by a	LS

Table ES-1. Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Issue	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation¹	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
Cont'd Riparian Habitat and Other Sensitive Natural Communities	other sensitive natural communities.		qualified biologist as part of the project planning and environmental review process.	
Riparian Habitat and Other Sensitive Natural Communities	Implementation of the 2019 LRDP would have the potential to impact riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities.	PS	BIO-3B: Permanent Impacts to Upland Habitats. Permanent impacts to sensitive upland vegetation communities shall be mitigated through the preservation of habitat, habitat creation, and/or enhancement, or combination thereof on the Hillcrest Campus or off campus through habitat acquisition and preservation or purchase of credits from an approved conservation bank. Mitigation for impacts to upland communities shall be in-kind. Permanent impacts to sensitive Diegan coastal sage scrub shall be mitigated at a ratio of 2:1. Permanent impacts to sensitive non-native grassland shall be mitigated at a ratio of 0.5:1.	LS
Riparian Habitat and Other Sensitive Natural Communities	Implementation of the 2019 LRDP would have the potential to impact riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities.	PS	BIO-3C: Permanent Impacts to Riparian Habitats. Impacts to sensitive riparian vegetation communities shall be mitigated on or off campus through habitat enhancement or preservation or purchase of credits from an approved conservation bank. Permanent impacts to southern willow scrub-disturbed shall be mitigated at a ratio of 3:1. Permanent impacts to non-vegetated channel shall be mitigated at a ratio of 2:1. If the impacted non-vegetated channel and southern willow scrub-disturbed habitat within the Hillcrest Campus is under the jurisdiction of the ACOE, RWQCB, and/or CDFW then the applicable wetland permit conditions shall be implemented.	LS

Table ES-1. Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Issue	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation ¹	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
Riparian Habitat and Other Sensitive Natural Communities	Implementation of the 2019 LRDP would have the potential to impact riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities.	PS	<p>BIO-3D: Temporary Impacts to Sensitive Vegetation Communities. Temporary impacts to sensitive vegetation communities including Diegan coastal sage scrub and non-native grassland shall be restored in place at a 1:1 ratio. Restoration shall be implemented in the final phase of construction or during an earlier phase if no additional impacts from future construction phases would occur.</p> <p>A Revegetation Plan including development of reasonable success criteria and appropriate monitoring protocols and timelines shall be developed for restoration of temporarily impacted areas. UC San Diego Campus Planning shall provide guidance for and oversight of the Restoration Plan and implementation respectively.</p> <p>The process for establishing and sampling a representative Diegan coastal sage scrub and non-native grassland reference site within the Hillcrest Campus shall be described in the Restoration Plan. The Restoration Plan shall include a criterion for removing and minimizing non-native plant species listed as invasive by the California Invasive Plant Council.</p>	LS
Riparian Habitat and Other Sensitive Natural Communities	Implementation of the 2019 LRDP would have the potential to impact riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities.	PS	<p>BIO-3E: Jurisdictional Delineation. During the project planning process, if the area of disturbance is within a storm drain outlet; mapped as a potential drainage or wetland; or the project area contains or is located immediately adjacent to a natural drainage course, a qualified Biologist shall conduct a jurisdictional delineation. The jurisdictional delineation shall use current regulatory guidance from ACOE, RWQCB, and CDFW to identify the presence of potential regulated wetlands, waters, and habitats in the project vicinity.</p> <p>If there is potential for the project to adversely affect wetlands or waters, impacts shall be avoided and minimized during the final design phase, to the extent practicable. Unavoidable impacts shall be mitigated through implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-3C, as applicable, and conformance with applicable wetland permit condition.</p>	LS

Table ES-1. Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Issue	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation ¹	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
Riparian Habitat and Other Sensitive Natural Communities	Implementation of the 2019 LRDP would have the potential to impact riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities.	PS	<p>BIO-3F: Pre-Construction Meeting. Prior to construction, a pre-construction meeting shall be held between the qualified Biologist, UC San Diego Project Manager and Campus Planning staff, and Construction Manager and/or Grading Contractor to ensure the appropriate personnel are informed of the sensitivity of habitats in the open space canyon areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prior to commencement of clearing or grading activities, fencing (e.g., silt fencing, orange construction fencing, and/or chain-link fencing as determined by UC San Diego Campus Planning) shall be installed around the approved limits of disturbance to prevent errant disturbance of sensitive biological resources by construction vehicles or personnel. Installation of fencing to demarcate the approved limits of disturbance shall be verified by a qualified Biologist prior to initiation of clearing or grading activities. All movement of construction vehicles, including ingress and egress of equipment and personnel, shall be limited to designated construction zones. The fencing shall be removed upon completion of all construction activities. 2. No temporary storage or stockpiling of construction materials shall be allowed within the open space canyon areas. This prohibition shall not be applied to facilities that are planned to traverse the open space canyon areas (e.g., driveways, roads, utilities corridors). Staging areas and construction sites in proximity to the open space canyon areas shall be kept free of trash, refuse, and other waste; no waste dirt, rubble, or trash shall be deposited in these areas. 	LS

Table ES-1. Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Issue	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation ¹	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
Riparian Habitat and Other Sensitive Natural Communities	Implementation of the 2019 LRDP would have the potential to impact riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities.	PS	BIO-3G: Errant Construction Activities. If errant construction activities result in inadvertent impacts to biological resources outside of the approved limits of disturbance, such impacted areas shall be evaluated and quantified by a qualified Biologist and revegetation options coordinated with UC San Diego Campus Planning staff. Errant construction impacts to non-sensitive vegetation communities and non-native grassland shall be revegetated with an appropriate native erosion control seed mix. Errant construction impacts to wetland vegetation communities and native upland vegetation communities shall be restored to the pre-impact vegetation community.	LS
Riparian Habitat and Other Sensitive Natural Communities	Implementation of the 2019 LRDP would have the potential to impact riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities.	PS	BIO-3H: Fire Prevention during Construction. Equipment to extinguish small brush fires (e.g., from trucks or other vehicles) shall be present on site during all phases of project construction, along with personnel trained in the use of such equipment. Smoking shall be prohibited in construction areas adjacent to flammable vegetation.	LS
Riparian Habitat and Other Sensitive Natural Communities	Implementation of the 2019 LRDP would have the potential to impact riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities.	PS	BIO-3I: Construction Monitoring. During project construction, a qualified Biologist shall visit the site at the start of each construction project to conduct a pre-construction environmental meeting with the construction contractor's Construction Manager and other appropriate personnel. The monitor shall conduct regular visits during site preparation, vegetation removal, and grading activities within or adjacent to native vegetation and during the raptor and general avian breeding season (refer to BIO-2C and 2D). During site visits, the monitor shall be responsible for ensuring that the construction activities and staging areas are restricted to the approved limits of work, and protective fencing is adequately maintained. The biological monitor shall be responsible for ensuring that the contractor adheres to the other provisions described in Mitigation Measures BIO-3F through BIO-3J. The monitor, in cooperation within the construction project manager, shall have the authority to halt construction activities in the event that these provisions are not met. The biological monitor shall submit regular reports to UC San Diego Campus Planning during construction documenting the implementation of all grading and construction minimization measures.	LS

Table ES-1. Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Issue	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation¹	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
Riparian Habitat and Other Sensitive Natural Communities	Implementation of the 2019 LRDP would have the potential to impact riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities.	PS	BIO-3J: Night Lighting. If temporary night lighting is necessary during construction, lights shall be directed away from sensitive vegetation communities and shielded to minimize temporary lighting of the surrounding habitat.	LS
Riparian Habitat and Other Sensitive Natural Communities	Implementation of the 2019 LRDP would have the potential to impact riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities.	PS (Operation)	BIO-3K: Runoff and Water Quality. Irrigation and pest management for the Hillcrest Campus shall be implemented as described below to minimize runoff and impacts to water quality: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Irrigation for project landscaping shall be minimized and controlled in areas in and adjacent to the steep slope canyon areas through efforts such as designing irrigation systems to match landscaping water needs, using sensor devices to prevent irrigation during and after precipitation, and using automatic flow reducers/shut-off valves that are triggered by a decrease in water pressure from broken sprinkler heads or pipes. Integrated Pest Management principles pursuant to the UC Integrated Pest Management Program shall be implemented to the extent practicable for areas in and adjacent to the steep slope canyon areas for chemical pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers. Examples of such measures may include, but are not limited to, alternative weed/pest control measures (e.g., hand removal) and proper application techniques (e.g., conformance to manufacturer specifications and legal requirements). 	LS
Riparian Habitat and Other Sensitive Natural Communities	Implementation of the 2019 LRDP would have the potential to impact riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities.	PS	BIO-3L: Invasive Plant Species Prevention. During construction and landscaping within the Hillcrest Campus the following measures shall be implemented to minimize the spread of invasive plant species: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction equipment shall be cleaned before coming to the Hillcrest Campus. Weed-free straw wattles shall be used for erosion control. Appropriate landscaping species shall be selected based on the vegetation communities within the steep slope canyon 	LS

Table ES-1. Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Issue	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation ¹	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
Cont'd Riparian Habitat and Other Sensitive Natural Communities			<p>areas adjacent to the project. In areas supporting native (or disturbed native) vegetation communities, revegetation of impacted slopes shall be with appropriate native plant materials.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landscaping adjacent to the steep slope canyon areas shall comply with the following requirements to prevent the introduction of invasive species: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate landscaping shall be selected based on the vegetation communities within the portion of the steep slope canyon areas adjacent to the project. In areas supporting native (or disturbed native) vegetation communities, revegetation of impacted slopes shall be with appropriate native plant materials. In particular, where the steep slope canyon areas are disturbed by construction, installation of native plants, including but not limited to California sagebrush, California buckwheat, lemonadeberry, deerweed (<i>Acmispon glaber</i>), monkey flower (<i>Diplacus aurantiacus</i>), and black sage (<i>Salvia mellifera</i>), is recommended to make the steep slope canyon areas more impenetrable to people while reinforcing the boundaries and edges of canyon areas. Only non-invasive plant species shall be included in the landscape plans for projects within Fuel Management Zone 1 (species not listed on the California Invasive Plant Inventory prepared by the California Invasive Plant Council). A qualified landscape architect and/or qualified Biologist shall review landscape plant palettes prior to implementation to ensure that no invasive species are included. Any planting stock brought onto a project site adjacent to the open space canyon areas for landscaping or habitat restoration shall be inspected to ensure it is free of pest species that may invade natural areas, including but not limited to Argentine ants (<i>Linepithema humile</i>) and South 	

Table ES-1. Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Issue	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation ¹	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
Cont'd Riparian Habitat and Other Sensitive Natural Communities			American fire ants (<i>Solenopsis</i> spp.). Inspections of planting stock for habitat restoration shall be by a qualified Biologist, and inspections of planting stock for landscaping shall be the responsibility of a qualified UC San Diego project manager or their designated assignee. Any planting stock found to be infested with such pests shall be quarantined, treated, or disposed of according to best management practices by qualified personnel, in a manner that precludes invasions into natural habitats.	
Riparian Habitat and Other Sensitive Natural Communities	Implementation of the 2019 LRDP would have the potential to impact riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities.	PS (Phase 2A)	BIO-3M: Wildlife Mortality Avoidance. Roads and driveways along the steep slope canyon areas shall have barriers to discourage wildlife from entering the roads.	LS
Riparian Habitat and Other Sensitive Natural Communities	Implementation of the 2019 LRDP would have the potential to impact riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities.	PS (Operation)	BIO-3N: Edge Effects Avoidance. Projects adjacent to the open space canyon areas shall install permanent signage along the boundary, indicating the presence of lands supporting sensitive habitat to discourage access outside of established trails. Projects adjacent to the open space canyon areas shall install other visual/physical barriers (such as appropriate landscaping) to discourage human encroachment into the canyon areas where trespass is likely to occur (gradual slopes, areas of low, open vegetation, areas of previous disturbance). Maintenance of storm water facilities shall be conducted in a manner to minimize impacts to adjacent sensitive habitats. Maintenance shall be overseen by a qualified Biologist and would occur outside the general bird-breeding season, which extends from January 15 through August 31.	LS
Riparian Habitat and Other Sensitive Natural Communities	Implementation of the 2019 LRDP would have the potential to impact riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities.	PS	BIO-3O: Non-Native Insects Avoidance. The following measures shall be implemented for each project or construction phase that would remove or install tree species on the Hillcrest Campus that may be used as host trees by SHBs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trees to be planted on the Hillcrest Campus shall be obtained from a reliable source and be free of sign of SHB infestation. 	LS

Table ES-1. Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Issue	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation¹	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
Cont'd Riparian Habitat and Other Sensitive Natural Communities			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An education program for on-site workers responsible for tree installation shall be implemented. The program shall describe the signs of SHB infestation (e.g., sugary exudate on trunks or branches, and SHB entry/exit holes [approximately the size of the tip of a ballpoint pen]). Sign of SHB infestation shall be reported to CDFW and UC's Eskalen Lab (https://ucanr.edu/sites/eskalenlab/) by the UC San Diego project manager and/or the project Biologist. Trees with sign of SHB infestation shall be pruned or removed, as appropriate, and potential host materials shall be chipped to less than one inch prior to composting on site or transfer to a landfill. Equipment that is used to prune or remove SHB-infected trees shall be disinfected prior to additional use. Biologists monitoring mitigation sites shall be knowledgeable regarding sign of SHB infestation. 	
Wetlands	Implementation of the 2019 LRDP would have the potential to impact federal jurisdictional wetlands.	PS	BIO-3E, BIO-3C, BIO-3E through BIO-3O (see above).	LS
Native Resident or Migratory Fish or Wildlife Species	Implementation of the 2019 LRDP would not 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.	NI	No mitigation is required.	NI
Tree Preservation	Implementation of the 2019 LRDP would not conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources,	NI	No mitigation is required.	NI

Table ES-1. Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Issue	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation ¹	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
Cont'd Tree Preservation	such as tree preservation policy or ordinance.			
Habitat Conservation Plan	Implementation of the 2019 LRDP would not conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan.	NI	No mitigation is required.	NI
3.4 Cultural and Tribal Cultural Resources				
Historical Resources	Implementation of the 2019 LRDP would alter a historical resource causing a substantial adverse change in the significance.	PS (Phase 1A)	<p>CUL-1: HABS Level 1 Documentation. UC San Diego shall prepare archival Historic American Building Survey (HABS) Level 1 documentation for the single-family residence located at 101 Dickinson Street. Documentation of the existing conditions shall be undertaken prior to demolition of the structure. If requested, copies of HABS documentation shall be provided to the Hillcrest History Guild, the San Diego History Center, and other interested parties to be identified. HABS Level 1 documentation shall consist of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Architectural and historical narrative; • Archival drawings; • If adequate archival drawings are not available, measured drawings shall be produced; and • Large-format photography. 	SU
Archaeological Resources	Implementation of the 2019 LRDP could result in impacts to unrecorded subsurface archaeological resources resulting from land disturbance associated with project development.	PS	<p>CUL-2A: On-Campus Review Grading Plans. To address potentially significant impacts to unknown archaeological resources on the Hillcrest Campus mesa within the campus property boundary, the following measures shall be followed prior to the start of construction:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prior grading plans shall be reviewed, if available, to determine if prior grading activity has removed the top 2 or more feet of soil on mesas, cliffs, and other flat areas. 	LS

Table ES-1. Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Issue	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation ¹	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
Cont'd Archaeological Resources			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. If 2 or more feet have been previously removed, no further work is required. b. If it cannot be verified that prior grading has removed 2 or more feet of soil, a qualified Archaeologist shall monitor grading activities during the removal of the top 2 to 3 feet of soil or if bedrock is encountered. 2. A qualified Archaeologist shall monitor all grading activities within areas of natural deposition. 3. Monitoring shall cease if grading reaches underlying formational material, regardless of how shallow or in what location it is found. 4. All monitoring shall be conducted in accordance with Mitigation Measure CUL-2B 	
Archaeological Resources	Implementation of the 2019 LRDP could result in impacts to unrecorded subsurface archaeological resources resulting from land disturbance associated with project development.	PS (Phases 1A, 1B, 2A, 2B, 3, 5)	<p>CUL-2B: Construction Monitoring. If construction monitoring is determined to be required on the Hillcrest Campus by Mitigation Measure CUL-2A or construction occurs off campus in Mission Valley, the following measures shall be followed. The following measure shall be implemented during all ground disturbance associated with the off-site portion of Bachman Place widening within 500 feet of the Hotel Circle South intersection:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prior to beginning any work that requires monitoring: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. A preconstruction meeting shall be held that includes the qualified Archaeologist, the UC San Diego Project Manager and Campus Planning staff, Construction Manager and/or Grading Contractor, and other appropriate personnel so the Archaeologist can make comments and/or suggestions concerning the monitoring program to the Construction Manager and/or Grading Contractor. b. The Archaeologist shall (at that meeting or subsequently) submit to the UC San Diego Project Manager a copy of the site/grading plan (reduced to 11 x 17 inches) that identifies areas to be monitored as well as areas that may require delineation of grading limits. c. The Archaeologist shall also coordinate with the UC San Diego Project Manager on the construction schedule to identify when 	LS

Table ES-1. Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Issue	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation ¹	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
Cont'd Archaeological Resources			<p>and where monitoring is to begin, including the start date for monitoring.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. The qualified Archaeologist and a Native American Monitor shall be present during grading/excavation and shall document such activity on a standardized form. A record of activity shall be sent to the UC San Diego Environmental Planner and Project Manager each month. 3. Discoveries <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Discovery Process. In the event of a discovery, and when requested by the Archaeologist or the Archaeological Principal Investigator (PI), the UC San Diego Project Manager shall be contacted and shall divert, direct, or temporarily halt ground-disturbing activities in the area of discovery to allow for preliminary evaluation of potentially significant archaeological resources. The PI shall also immediately notify UC San Diego Campus Planning of such findings at the time of discovery. b. Determination of Significance. The significance of the discovered resources shall be determined by the PI in consultation with UC San Diego Campus Planning and the Native American Community, as appropriate. UC San Diego Campus Planning must concur with the evaluation before grading activities will be allowed to resume. For archaeological resources considered significant by the PI, a Research Design and Data Recovery Program shall be prepared, approved by UC San Diego Campus Planning, and carried out to mitigate impacts before ground-disturbing activities in the area of discovery will be allowed to resume. 4. If human remains are discovered, work shall halt in that area and the procedures detailed in the California Health and Safety Code (Section 7050.5) and the California Public Resources Code (Section 5097.98), if applicable, will be followed. 5. Notification of Completion. The Archaeologist shall notify UC San Diego Campus Planning, as appropriate, in writing of the end date of monitoring. 	

Table ES-1. Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Issue	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation ¹	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
Cont'd Archaeological Resources			<p>6. Handling and Curation of Significant Artifacts and Letter of Acceptance</p> <p>a. The Archaeologist shall ensure that all significant cultural resources or artifacts collected are cleaned, catalogued, and permanently curated with an appropriate institution; that a letter of acceptance from the curation institution has been submitted to UC San Diego Campus Planning; that all artifacts are analyzed to identify function and chronology as they relate to the history of the area; that faunal material is identified as to species; and that specialty studies are completed, as appropriate.</p> <p>b. Curation of artifacts associated with the survey, testing, and/or data recovery for the project shall be completed in consultation with UC San Diego Campus Planning, as applicable.</p> <p>7. Final Results Reports (Monitoring and Research Design and Data Recovery Program). Prior to completion of the 2019 LRDP, two copies of the Final Results Report (even if no significant resources were found) and/or evaluation report, if applicable, which describe the results, analysis, and conclusions of the Archaeological Monitoring Program (with appropriate graphics) shall be submitted to UC San Diego Campus Planning for approval. For significant archaeological resources encountered during monitoring, the Research Design and Data Recovery Program shall be included as part of the Final Results Report.</p> <p>8. Recording Sites with State of California Department of Park and Recreation. The qualified Archaeologist shall record (on the appropriate State of California Department of Park and Recreation forms (DPR 523 A/B) any significant or potentially significant resources encountered during the Archaeological Monitoring Program and submit such forms to the South Coastal Information Center with the Final Results Report</p>	
Human Remains	Implementation of the 2019 LRDP could result in potential impacts to human remains	PS (Phases 1A, 1B, 2A, 2B, 3, 5)	CUL-2A and CUL-2B (see above).	LS

Table ES-1. Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Issue	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation¹	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
Cont'd Human Remains	located in recorded and unrecorded subsurface sites.			
Tribal Cultural Resources	Implementation of the 2019 LRDP could result in potential impacts to unknown TCRs located in unrecorded subsurface sites.	PS (Phases 1A, 1B, 2A, 2B, 3, 5)	CUL-2A and CUL-2B (see above).	LS
3.5 Energy				
Wasteful or Inefficient Energy Usage	Implementation of the 2019 LRDP could result in the wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary use of energy.	PS	ENE-1: Construction Fuel Use. For all construction activities, the construction contractor shall implement the following measures during construction: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When more than one piece of construction equipment is available to complete a task, the contractor shall use the most fuel-efficient equipment. 2. Newer or more fuel-efficient models shall be selected from the contractor fleet for use. 3. Workers shall be encouraged to carpool or use public transit to access the campus during construction. Construction contractor shall facilitate carpooling by providing means to organize carpools or request transit center pickups. 4. When haul trucks are available with a haul capacity larger than 15 cubic yards but a fuel efficiency similar to a 15-cubic-yard-capacity truck, the larger capacity trucks shall be used to reduce total truck trips. 	LS
Conflict with Renewable or Energy Efficiency Plan	Implementation of the 2019 LRDP would not conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency.	LS	No mitigation is required.	LS

Table ES-1. Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Issue	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation ¹	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
3.6 Geology and Soils				
Exposure to Seismic-Related Hazards	The Hillcrest Campus contains potential seismic hazards but compliance with the CBC and UC Seismic Safety Policy would reduce seismic related hazards to people and structures.	LS	No mitigation is required.	LS
Soil Erosion or Topsoil Loss	Implementation of the 2019 LRDP would not result in substantial soil erosion or loss of topsoil associated with development of the Hillcrest Campus.	LS	No mitigation is required.	LS
Geologic Stability	Steep, unstable slopes or differential settlement of soils may be found on campus; however, compliance with applicable regulations would ensure that the project would not expose people or structures to hazards associated with soil stability issues.	LS	No mitigation is required.	LS
Expansive Soils	Expansive soils may be found on campus; however, compliance with applicable regulations would ensure they would not pose a substantial hazard to life or property.	LS	No mitigation is required.	LS
Paleontological Resources	Implementation of the 2019 LRDP could potentially impact significant paleontological resources during construction grading and excavation.	PS (Phases 1A, 1B, 2A, 2B, 3, 5)	GEO-5: Paleontological Monitoring during Construction. To address potentially significant impacts to previously undocumented paleontological resources within highly sensitive geologic formations, a monitoring program shall be implemented. Grading and excavation equating to 1,000 cubic yards or more within highly sensitive Mission	LS

Table ES-1. Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Issue	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation ¹	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
Cont'd Paleontological Resources			<p>Valley Formation shall require monitoring by a qualified Paleontologist and shall include the following measures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prior to beginning any grading/excavation work: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. A preconstruction meeting shall be held that includes the qualified Paleontologist, the UC San Diego Project Manager and Campus Planning staff, Construction Manager and/or Grading Contractor, and other appropriate personnel so the Paleontologist can make comments and/or suggestions concerning the monitoring program to the Construction Manager and/or Grading Contractor. b. The Paleontologist shall (at that meeting or subsequently) submit to the UC San Diego Project Manager a copy of the site/grading plan (reduced to 11 x 17 inches) that identifies areas to be monitored as well as areas that may require delineation of grading limits. c. The Paleontologist shall also coordinate with the UC San Diego Project Manager on the construction schedule to identify when and where monitoring is to begin and to specify the start date for monitoring. 2. The Paleontologist shall be present during grading/excavation and shall document such activity on a standardized form. A record of activity shall be sent to UC San Diego Campus Planning and the UC San Diego Project Manager each month. 3. For excavations in geologic units of known high sensitivity for paleontological resources (i.e., Mission Valley Formation), a qualified Paleontologist shall be present initially during 100 percent of the earth moving activities. After 50 percent of the excavations are complete within the unit, if no significant fossils have been recovered, the level of monitoring may be reduced or suspended entirely at the Paleontologist's discretion and in consultation with UC San Diego Campus Planning. 4. Excavations in formations of low and moderate paleontological sensitivity, such as the Linda Vista Terrace Formation, do not require paleontological monitoring. 	

Table ES-1. Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Issue	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation ¹	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
Cont'd Paleontological Resources			<p>5. Discoveries:</p> <p>a. Discovery Process. In the event of a discovery, and when requested by the Paleontologist, the UC San Diego Project Manager shall be contacted and shall divert, direct, or temporarily halt ground-disturbing activities in the area of discovery to allow for preliminary evaluation of potentially significant paleontological resources. The Paleontologist shall also immediately notify UC San Diego Campus Planning of such findings at the time of discovery.</p> <p>b. Determination of Significance. The significance of the discovered resources shall be determined by the Paleontologist in consultation with UC San Diego Campus Planning. UC San Diego Campus Planning must concur with the evaluation before grading activities shall be allowed to resume.</p> <p>c. Documentation and Treatment of Finds. Based on the scientific value and/or uniqueness of the find, the qualified Paleontologist may record the find and allow work to continue, or recommend salvage and recovery of the fossil. If treatment and salvage are required, recommendations shall be consistent with Society of Vertebrate Paleontology 2010 guidelines and currently accepted scientific practice. Work in the affected area may resume once the fossil has been assessed and/or salvaged and a paleontological monitor is present.</p> <p>6. Notification of Completion. The Paleontologist shall notify UC San Diego Campus Planning, as appropriate, in writing of the end date of monitoring.</p> <p>7. Handling and Curation of Significant Paleontological Specimens and Letter of Acceptance. The Paleontologist shall ensure that all significant fossils collected are appropriately prepared and permanently curated with an appropriate institution, and that a letter of acceptance from the curation institution has been submitted to UC San Diego Campus Planning.</p> <p>8. Final Results Reports (Monitoring and Research Design and Recovery Program). Prior to completion of the 2019 LRDP, two</p>	

Table ES-1. Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Issue	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation ¹	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
Cont'd Paleontological Resources			copies of the Final Results Report (even if no significant resources were found) and/or evaluation report, if applicable, which describe the results, analysis, and conclusions of the Paleontological Monitoring Program (with appropriate graphics) shall be submitted to UC San Diego Campus Planning for approval.	
3.7 Greenhouse Gas Emissions				
Generate Greenhouse Gas Emissions	Implementation of the 2019 LRDP would not generate GHG emissions that would have a significant impact on the environment.	LS	No mitigation is required.	LS
Consistency with Applicable Plan	Implementation of the 2019 LRDP would not conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing GHG emissions.	LS	No mitigation is required.	LS
3.8 Hazards and Hazardous Materials				
Transport, Use, and Disposal of Hazardous Materials	The proposed 2019 LRDP would result in increased transport, use, and disposal of hazardous materials that could pose a hazard to the public and environment; however, these activities would be comprehensively managed by UC San Diego pursuant to state and federal law and would not result in a significant hazard.	LS	No mitigation is required.	LS
Accidental Releases	Construction activities associated with the proposed 2019 LRDP could not potentially create a significant hazard to the	PS (Phases 1A, 1B, 2B, 4)	HAZ-2A: Demolition Procedure. Prior to the initiation of demolition activities, the UC San Diego Project Manager shall consult with EH&S regarding existing aging campus buildings, which shall be sampled and have laboratory tests completed for the presence of asbestos, lead,	LS

Table ES-1. Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Issue	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation ¹	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
Cont'd Accidental Releases	public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials due to compliance with state and federal laws.		biohazardous waste, pharmaceutical waste, and radioactive waste. If any lead and/or asbestos is detected in the building material, a Remediation Plan shall be prepared in coordination with EH&S to adhere to the proper agency remediation guidelines (i.e., APCD, Cal/OSHA, USEPA, CDPH, NRC) followed by a clearance report. Prior to demolition of the campus buildings, a third-party consultant shall provide to the UC San Diego Project Manager the clearance report stating that the lead and/or asbestos concentrations are below Cal/OSHA permissible exposure limits.	
Accidental Releases	Construction activities associated with the proposed 2019 LRDP could not potentially create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials due to compliance with state and federal laws.	PS (Phases 2A, 3)	<p>HAZ-2B: Assessment and Remediation. During project planning, EH&S shall be consulted in order to identify if any past contamination, USTs, ASTs, or other contamination could potentially occur in areas to be impacted. If it is determined that contamination has potential to exist on a project site, the licensed contractor shall screen export soils generated during construction activities in the area of the known contamination to determine if contamination is present. If contamination is encountered and if it poses a risk to human health or the environment, actions shall be taken prior to any construction, pursuant to applicable regulations, to remove or otherwise remediate the contamination through appropriate measures such as natural attenuation, active remediation, and engineering controls. Assessment and remediation activities shall incorporate the following conditions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All assessment and remediation activities shall be conducted in accordance with a work plan that is approved by the regulatory agency having oversight of the activities. 2. It may be necessary to excavate existing soil within the project site or to bring fill soils into the site from off-site locations. At sites that have been identified as being contaminated or where soil contamination is suspected, appropriate sampling and classification are required prior to disposal of excavated soil. Contaminated soil shall be properly disposed of at an approved off-site facility. Fill soils also shall be sampled to ensure that imported soil parameters are within acceptable levels. 	LS

Table ES-1. Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Issue	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation ¹	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
Cont'd Accidental Releases			3. Caution shall be taken during excavation activities near existing groundwater monitoring wells so that they are not damaged. Existing groundwater monitoring wells may have to be abandoned and reinstalled if they are located in an area that is undergoing redevelopment.	
Accidental Releases	Construction activities associated with the proposed 2019 LRDP could not potentially create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials due to compliance with state and federal laws.	PS (Phases 2A, 3)	HAZ-2C: Contamination, Remediation, and Removal. In the event that USTs not identified in consultation with EH&S or undocumented areas of contamination are encountered during construction or redevelopment activities, work shall be discontinued until appropriate health and safety procedures are implemented. Either the County of San Diego DEH or the SDRWQCB, depending on the nature of the contamination, must be notified regarding the contamination. Each agency and program within the respective agency has its own mechanism for initiating an investigation. The appropriate program (e.g., the DEH Local Oversight Program for tank release cases, the County DEH Voluntary Assistance Program for non-tank release cases, the RWQCB for non-tank cases involving groundwater contamination) shall be selected based on the nature of the contamination identified. The contamination remediation and removal activities shall be conducted in accordance with pertinent regulatory guidelines under the oversight of the appropriate regulatory agency.	LS
Accidental Releases	Construction activities associated with the proposed 2019 LRDP could not potentially create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials due to compliance with state and federal laws.	PS (Phases 2A, 3)	HAZ-2D: Groundwater Pretreatment. Prior to groundwater dewatering activities, the contractor should consult with EH&S in the area of known contamination. Whenever possible, extracted groundwater should be discharged to surface waters under the current general National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit adopted by the SWRCB. However, to protect water quality in the San Diego area, the City recognizes that it may be necessary to accept discharges of extracted contaminated groundwater to the Metropolitan Sewerage System and its tributary systems. Prior to the necessary discharge of groundwater from dewatering activities for construction of the Replacement Hospital and north access driveway, the City would require groundwater sampling analytical results of a representative sample or multiple samples of the groundwater to be discharged. If determined that the discharged	LS

Table ES-1. Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Issue	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation ¹	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
Cont'd Accidental Releases			groundwater is contaminated, an application would be filed with the City. Prior to the start of construction, necessary pretreatment equipment would be installed, operated, and maintained during the length of dewatering activities in compliance with the terms of the permit and with the General and Specific Prohibitions outlined in the City's program. When discharges originate from sites contaminated with petroleum products (e.g., gasoline, diesel, AvGas, JP) or organic solvents, the permittee must provide pretreatment equivalent to the SWRCB's pretreatment technology standards for organics (carbon adsorption or air stripping). Additionally, if free product is present or expected, the pretreatment system must include a free product recovery system/method to prevent pass through, and the pretreatment equipment must be equipped with a feature, such as an automatic sensor with shut-off, that would cease all discharges to the sewer in the event of breakthrough (free product release from the recovery device). For the purposes of this requirement, free product is defined as an immiscible liquid phase hydrocarbon existing in the subsurface with a positive pressure such that it can flow into a well. Pretreatment equipment may also be necessary to remove silt, sand, or other solid material from the wastewater prior to disposal. All pretreatment equipment must be in place and fully operational prior to commencing discharges to sewer.	
Hazards to Nearby Schools	Hazardous materials and waste would be handled within one-quarter mile of existing schools; however, the materials are not anticipated to occur in quantities that would pose a risk to occupants of the existing schools or the campus community.	LS	No mitigation is required.	LS
Hazards from Nearby Airports	Activities from San Diego International Airport pose minimal safety hazards to people residing or working in the	LS	No mitigation is required.	LS

Table ES-1. Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Issue	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation ¹	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
Cont'd Hazards from Nearby Airports	project area as a result of implementation of the 2019 LRDP.			
Emergency Response and Evacuation Plans	2019 LRDP construction-related road closures or detours could require alternate emergency response or evacuation routes on campus.	PS (Phases 1A, 1B, 2A, 2B, 3, 4)	HAZ-5: Emergency Services Notification. In the event that the construction of a project requires a lane or roadway closure on campus, prior to construction the contractor and/or Project Manager shall ensure that the Hillcrest Campus Fire Marshal and campus community at large are notified. If determined necessary by the Hillcrest Campus Fire Marshal, local emergency services shall be notified by the Fire Marshal of the closure.	LS
Wildland Fires	Portions of the campus contain natural canyon areas, which lie within a very high fire hazard severity zone; however, implementation of fire protection measures, brush management guidelines, and compliance with associated regulations would reduce impacts to a less than significant level.	LS	No mitigation is required.	LS
Listed Hazardous Materials Sites	Implementation of the 2019 LRDP would not result in activities located on a listed hazardous materials site compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or environment.	NI	No mitigation is required.	NI

Table ES-1. Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Issue	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation ¹	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
3.9 Hydrology and Water Quality				
Water Quality	Implementation of the 2019 LRDP would have the potential to generate pollutants during construction and post-construction activities; however, compliance with applicable regulations would ensure that downstream water quality is not impacted.	LS	No mitigation is required.	LS
Site Drainage and Hydrology	Implementation of the 2019 LRDP could substantially alter drainages and hydrology; however, compliance with applicable regulations would ensure it would not result in flooding, exceedance of the existing storm water drainage system, or erosion.	LS	No mitigation is required.	LS
Water Quality Control Plan or Sustainable Groundwater Management Plan	Implementation of the 2019 LRDP would have the potential to generate pollutants during construction and post-construction activities; however, compliance with applicable regulations would ensure that it would not conflict with or obstruct the implementation of the San Diego Basin Plan.	LS	No mitigation is required.	LS

Table ES-1. Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Issue	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation ¹	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
Groundwater Supplies	Implementation of the 2019 LRDP would not substantially deplete decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin.	NI	No mitigation is required.	NI
Seiches, Tsunamis, or Mudflows	Implementation of the 2019 LRDP would not expose people or structures to inundation as a result of tsunami or mudflow.	NI	No mitigation is required.	NI
3.10 Land Use and Planning				
Conflict with Applicable Land Use Plans, Policies, and Regulations	Implementation of the 2019 LRDP would not result in inconsistencies with applicable land use plans, policies, or regulations.	LS	No mitigation is required.	LS
Physically Divide a Community	Implementation of the 2019 LRDP would not physically divide an established community.	NI	No mitigation is required.	NI
3.11 Noise				
Exceed Noise Standards	Implementation of the 2019 LRDP would have the potential to generate substantial noise levels as a result of increases in traffic volumes, development of new stationary sources of noise, and increases in human activity throughout the Hillcrest Campus. The 2019 LRDP would also have the potential to result in temporary increases in noise levels during construction.	PS	NOI-1A: Construction Noise. For all construction activities, the construction contractor shall implement the following measures during construction: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The construction contractor shall work with proper administrative controls on equipment in order to not exceed a 12-hour average sound level of 75 dBA L_{eq} at any NSLU between 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. Monday through Saturday. 2. The construction contractor shall provide written notification to the noise-sensitive uses within 210 feet of normal construction activities and 500 feet of pile driving at least 3 weeks prior to the start of 	Temporary SU (Construction)

Table ES-1. Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Issue	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation ¹	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
Cont'd Exceed Noise Standards			<p>construction activities, informing them of the estimated start date and duration of construction activities.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Construction activities that could generate high noise levels, such as pile driving, shall be scheduled during times that would have the least impact on sensitive receptor locations. This could include restricting the noisiest construction activities in the areas of potential impact to hours when staff and students would most likely be taking lunch and medical procedures and operation of equipment would be least likely to be scheduled or required. Days of activity shall be adjusted to avoid holidays or scheduled exam days. 4. Stationary construction noise sources, such as temporary generators, shall be located as far from nearby noise-sensitive receptors as possible. 5. Trucks shall be prohibited from idling along streets serving the construction site where noise-sensitive receptors are located. 6. Outfit construction equipment with properly maintained, manufacturer-approved or recommended sound abatement means on air intakes, combustion exhausts, heat dissipation vents, and the interior surfaces of engine hoods and power train enclosures. 7. Position (to the extent practical) construction laydown and vehicle staging areas as far from noise-sensitive land uses as feasible. 8. If the hourly average noise level is anticipated to exceed 75 dBA for a particular activity, limit simultaneous operation of construction equipment or limit construction time within another hour to reduce the 12-hour average noise level. 9. If feasible and determined to be an effective option, install temporary noise barriers around the perimeter of the construction area to minimize construction noise. 	

Table ES-1. Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Issue	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation ¹	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
Cont'd Exceed Noise Standards	Implementation of the 2019 LRDP would have the potential to generate substantial noise levels as a result of increases in traffic volumes, development of new stationary sources of noise, and increases in human activity throughout the Hillcrest Campus. The 2019 LRDP would also have the potential to result in temporary increases in noise levels during construction.	PS (Operation)	<p>NOI-1B: Mechanical Equipment Shielding. Concurrent with design development and prior to construction of the CUP and any new building requiring HVAC equipment, a report prepared by a qualified acoustical specialist shall demonstrate that equipment is designed to ensure that noise levels from the equipment shall not exceed an exterior noise level of 65 dBA CNEL at the nearest on- and off-site NSLU. Noise from the CUP or HVAC equipment may be reduced through implementation of any individual measure or a combination of the following measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locate noisiest equipment, such as cooling towers, as far from sensitive receptors as possible. • Utilize elevation and/or placement of equipment within the CUP strategically to attenuate noise from larger and noise producing equipment. • Install a permanent noise barrier or shielding surrounding all equipment, or apply acoustical treatment to building surfaces. • Install a permanent noise enclosure that completely encompasses equipment when access doors are shut. Install sound attenuation louvers and silencers on exhaust stacks where necessary, or make use of natural ventilation. • Install noise enclosures, barriers, or acoustical treatment surrounding individual pieces of equipment or exhaust. • Place equipment below grade in basement space. • Use technologies to reduce noise, such as Whisper Quiet technology, when equipment is available. Other technology may include low-speed fans, baffles, or mufflers. • Apply acoustical treatment to cooling tower intake and discharge. 	LS

Table ES-1. Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Issue	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation ¹	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
Cont'd Exceed Noise Standards	Implementation of the 2019 LRDP would have the potential to generate substantial noise levels as a result of increases in traffic volumes, development of new stationary sources of noise, and increases in human activity throughout the Hillcrest Campus. The 2019 LRDP would also have the potential to result in temporary increases in noise levels during construction.	PS (Operation)	NOI-1C: Special Event Noise. Use of sound amplifying equipment at events at Hillcrest Campus outdoor areas between the hours of 10:00 p.m. and 8:00 a.m. shall be limited to a noise level that is not plainly audible at a distance of 50 feet from the area where it is located. Options for limiting noise include but are not limited to committing to not use amplified noise or, when amplified noise is required, using directional speakers or limiting low-frequency bass music noise levels. Prior to hosting an event, event organizers shall be required to fill out an event application that includes this condition as an event requirement. Campus security shall have the authority to shut down events that do not comply with this requirement.	LS
Exceed Noise Standards	Implementation of the 2019 LRDP would have the potential to generate substantial noise levels as a result of increases in traffic volumes, development of new stationary sources of noise, and increases in human activity throughout the Hillcrest Campus. The 2019 LRDP would also have the potential to result in temporary increases in noise levels during construction.	PS (Operation)	NOI-1D: Interior Noise Levels. Prior to issuance of a certificate of occupancy for any new campus noise-sensitive land uses (residences, inpatient facilities, or classrooms and related learning spaces), a site-specific acoustical analysis shall be prepared by a qualified acoustical specialist to demonstrate that the sound level in all habitable rooms would be 45 dBA CNEL or less or 50 dBA or less for learning spaces/classrooms. The analysis shall specifically take into consideration stationary noise sources, such as building HVAC systems. Noise reduction measures for structures may include insulation between rooms or floors, or specific window treatments, such as multiple-pane and/or laminated glazing, which shall be integrated into the project design.	LS
Excessive Groundborne Vibration or Noise	Construction of the 2019 LRDP may require heavy equipment or pile driving activities that, if occurring close to sensitive structures or facilities, housing, vibration-sensitive instruments and/or activities, may cause damage, disruption, or interruption.	PS	NOI-1A (see above).	Temporary SU (Construction)

Table ES-1. Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Issue	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation ¹	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
Excessive Groundborne Vibration or Noise	Construction of the 2019 LRDP may require heavy equipment or pile driving activities that, if occurring close to sensitive structures or facilities, housing, vibration-sensitive instruments and/or activities, may cause damage, disruption, or interruption.	PS	<p>NOI-2A: Construction Notification. The construction contractor shall provide written notification to the vibration-sensitive uses within the following screening distances at least three weeks prior to the start of construction activities informing them of the estimated start date and duration of daytime vibration-generating construction activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing or new residences within 75 feet of normal construction or 160 feet of pile driving Institutional buildings with primarily daytime uses that do not require vibration-sensitive equipment within 60 feet of normal construction or 125 feet of pile driving Uses requiring vibration-sensitive equipment, such as the hospital, within 210 feet of normal construction or 450 feet of pile driving <p>This notification shall include information warning about the potential for impacts related to vibration-sensitive equipment. UC San Diego shall provide a phone number for the affected businesses and residents to call if they have vibration-sensitive equipment on their sites. Notification requirements shall also apply to any new businesses within 450 feet of the Hillcrest Campus potentially containing vibration-sensitive uses for which licenses are issued prior to completion of construction.</p>	Temporary SU (Construction)
Excessive Groundborne Vibration or Noise	Construction of the 2019 LRDP may require heavy equipment or pile driving activities that, if occurring close to sensitive structures or facilities, housing, vibration-sensitive instruments and/or activities, may cause damage, disruption, or interruption.	PS	<p>NOI-2B: Vibration Best Management Practices. Prior to the commencement of construction projects that would involve heavy earth-moving equipment within the following applicable screening distances, UC San Diego shall retain a qualified acoustician to prepare a construction vibration mitigation program to be implemented by the construction contractor(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing or new residences within 75 feet of normal construction or 160 feet of pile driving. Institutional buildings with primarily daytime uses that do not require vibration-sensitive equipment within 60 feet of normal construction or 125 feet of pile driving. Structures potentially requiring vibration-sensitive equipment within 210 feet of normal construction or 450 feet of pile 	Temporary SU (Construction)

Table ES-1. Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Issue	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation ¹	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
Cont'd Excessive Groundborne Vibration or Noise			<p>driving. If, during the notification process outlined in Mitigation Measure NOI-2A, existing receptors are identified that involve activities that are vibration-sensitive at a level more stringent than VC-A (as defined by the Federal Transit Administration as medium- to high-power optical microscopes (400X), microbalances, optical balances, and similar specialized equipment), vibration shall be estimated at this structure, regardless of distance, and this measure shall apply if a potential impact is identified.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The construction vibration mitigation program shall identify and require measures to reduce vibration, such as maintaining equipment and operating equipment as far from sensitive receptors as possible, resulting from construction activities to the maximum extent practicable, as well as detail construction activity notification and monitoring processes that include, but are not limited to, vibration monitoring. Vibration monitoring shall be performed during construction to establish the level of vibration produced by high impact activities. Baseline vibration levels at specified locations shall be established prior to the construction activity. Monitoring shall be conducted when any construction activity would occur within the above-described screening distances. Monitoring shall be conducted using portable vibration-monitoring instrumentation that provides a calibrated record of local ground movement/accelerations. If construction vibration exceeds the appropriate threshold, work should be stopped and resumed when all feasible alternative work methods and equipment intended to reduce vibration levels have been implemented. 	
Aircraft Noise	The SDIA would not generate excessive noise levels at the Hillcrest Campus. In addition, implementation of the 2019 LRDP would not increase the exposure to	LS	No mitigation is required.	LS

Table ES-1. Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Issue	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation¹	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
Cont'd Aircraft Noise	helicopter noise because similar emergency services would be provided on-campus.			
3.12 Population and Housing				
Inducement of Substantial Population Growth	Implementation of the 2019 LRDP would not result in direct or indirect inducement of substantial population growth in the area.	LS	No mitigation is required.	LS
Displacement of Housing or People	Implementation of the 2019 LRDP would not result in the displacement of a substantial number of existing people or housing.	LS	No mitigation is required.	LS
3.13 Public Services				
Fire Protection Services	Implementation of the 2019 LRDP would not result in increased demand for fire services that would require new facilities that could result in a significant physical impact to the environment.	LS	No mitigation is required.	LS
Police Protection Services	Implementation of the 2019 LRDP would not result in increased demand for police services that would require new facilities that could result in a significant physical impact to the environment.	LS	No mitigation is required.	LS

Table ES-1. Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Issue	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation¹	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
Public Schools Services	Implementation of the 2019 LRDP would not result in the need for new or altered school facilities that could result in a significant physical impact to the environment.	LS	No mitigation is required.	LS
3.14 Recreation				
Deterioration of Parks and Recreational Facilities	The 2019 LRDP would increase the Hillcrest Campus population, which could increase the use of off-campus recreational facilities. However, substantial deterioration of the facilities is not anticipated.	LS	No mitigation is required.	LS
Construction or Expansion of New Recreational Facilities	Implementation of the 2019 LRDP would include the construction and expansion of recreational facilities that may have an adverse physical effect on the environment.	PS (Phases 2A, 2B, 5)	Applicable mitigation measures in other sections of this 2019 LRDP EIR. No additional mitigation is required.	LS
3.15 Transportation				
Circulation System Performance	Implementation of the proposed 2019 LRDP would cause a conflict with an applicable plan or policy addressing the circulation system during construction and operation.	PS (Phase 1A)	TRA-1A: Hotel Circle South from Bachman Place to Camino De La Reina. To address the impacts along the Hotel Circle South segment from Bachman Place to Camino De La Reina, the roadway shall be widened to a Three-Lane Collector prior to occupancy of Phase 1A. However, the provision of a third lane along the majority of this segment is physically infeasible due to the existing roadway width, right-of-way, and the location of the support columns for the I-8 undercrossing on Hotel Circle South. A portion of the segment near Camino De La Reina would be restriped to provide three lanes, which would improve operations and partially mitigate the impact. However, the impact would be considered significant and unavoidable.	SU

Table ES-1. Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Issue	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation¹	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
Circulation System Performance	Implementation of the proposed 2019 LRDP would cause a conflict with an applicable plan or policy addressing the circulation system during construction and operation.	PS (Phases 1A, 1B, 2A 2B)	TRA-1B: Bachman Place from Hotel Circle South to the Hillcrest Campus Boundary. To address the impact to Bachman Place from Hotel Circle South to the Hillcrest Campus Boundary, a second southbound lane shall be constructed prior to occupancy of Phase 1A. However, improvements to the adjacent segment of Bachman Place from the Hillcrest Campus Boundary to the Bachman Parking Structure, which would be improved as a project feature (as described in Chapter 2, Project Description, if this 2019 LRDP EIR), cannot be completed until the existing Bachman Parking Structure is removed during Phase 2B. To provide a cohesive improvement program, UC San Diego proposes completing the improvements to Bachman Place between Hotel Circle South and the Hillcrest Campus Boundary when the adjacent segment of Bachman Place to the south is improved during Phase 2B. Therefore, a temporary significant and unavoidable impact would occur along this segment between the completion of Phase 1A to the completion of Phase 2B. At the completion of Phase 2B, the mitigation measures would be implemented, and the impact would be mitigated to a less than significant level.	SU until MM is implemented in Phase 2B; then LS
Circulation System Performance	Implementation of the proposed 2019 LRDP would cause a conflict with an applicable plan or policy addressing the circulation system during construction and operation.	PS (Phases 2A, 2B, Operation)	TRA-1C: Hotel Circle South/Bachman Place Intersection. Provision of right-turn overlap signal phasing at the northbound approach would mitigate the 2019 LRDP's cumulative impact under Year 2035 conditions.	LS
Induce Substantial Vehicle Miles Traveled	Implementation of the proposed 2019 LRDP would not cause substantial additional VMT that exceeds regional averages.	LS	No mitigation is required.	LS

Table ES-1. Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Issue	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation¹	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
Inadequate Emergency Access	Implementation of the 2019 LRDP could result in inadequate emergency access with construction related road closures.	PS (Phases 1A, 1B, 2A, 3)	HAZ-5 (See above).	LS
Increase in Hazards due to a Geometric Design Feature	Implementation of the 2019 LRDP would not substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature or incompatible uses.	NI	No mitigation is required.	NI
3.16 Utilities and Service Systems				
New Utilities Facilities	Implementation of the proposed 2019 LRDP would require the construction of new and expanded water and wastewater infrastructure (pipelines), drainage, electric power, natural gas and telecommunications facilities, some of which could cause significant environmental effects.	PS (Phases 1A, 1B, 2A, 2B, 3, 5)	Applicable mitigation measures in other sections of this 2019 LRDP EIR. No additional mitigation is required.	LS
Water Supply Availability	Sufficient water supplies from existing entitlements and resources would be available to serve the proposed 2019 LRDP and associated impacts would not occur.	LS	No mitigation is required.	LS
Wastewater Treatment Capacity	Implementation of the 2019 LRDP would not exceed the wastewater treatment provider's capacity.	LS	No mitigation is required	LS

Table ES-1. Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Issue	Impact	Significance Before Mitigation¹	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
Compliance with Solid Waste Regulations	The 2019 LRDP would comply with statutes and regulations related to solid waste management.	LS	No mitigation is required.	LS
Generate Solid Waste	Implementation of the 2019 LRDP would not generate solid waste in excess of state or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals.	NI	No mitigation is required.	NI
3.17 Wildfire				
Emergency Response Plan or Emergency Evacuation Plan	Implementation of the 2019 LRDP could impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan during temporary construction-related road closures.	PS (Phases 1A, 1B, 2A, 2B 3, 4)	HAZ-5 (see above).	LS
Pollutant Concentrations	Development under the proposed 2019 LRDP would not exacerbate wildfire risks.	LS	No mitigation is required.	LS
Installation or Maintenance of Associated Infrastructure	Implementation of the 2019 LRDP would not exacerbate fire risk through the installation or maintenance of new infrastructure.	LS	No mitigation is required.	LS
Flooding or Landslides	Implementation of the 2019 LRDP would not expose people downslope to flooding or landslides as a result of run-off, post-fire slope instability or drainage changes.	LS	No mitigation is required.	LS

Notes: LS = Less than Significant Impact; NI = No Impact; PS = Potentially Significant Impact; SU = Significant and Unavoidable

¹ Phases correspond to the phase for which the impact would be potentially significant (PS) and mitigation would be required. A PS label on its own indicates that mitigation is required for all phases.

Table ES-2. Cumulative Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Issue	Geographic Scope of Cumulative Impact Analysis	2019 LRDP Contribution	Mitigation Measure	2019 LRDP Significance Considering Mitigation
3.1 Aesthetics				
Degradation of scenic vista(s)	Hillcrest Campus and other reasonably foreseeable development in the vicinity of the region	Not cumulatively considerable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Degradation of existing community character or conflict with applicable zoning or regulations	Hillcrest Campus and other reasonably foreseeable development in the vicinity of the region	Potentially significant	AES-2A and AES-2B (see Table ES-1)	Not cumulatively considerable
New source of substantial light or glare on campus	Hillcrest Campus and other reasonably foreseeable development in the vicinity of the region	Not cumulatively considerable	Not applicable	Not applicable
3.2 Air Quality				
Consistency with applicable air quality plan	San Diego Air Basin	Not cumulatively considerable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Cumulative increase in criteria pollutant emissions	San Diego Air Basin	Not cumulatively considerable	AIR-2 (see Table ES-1)	Not applicable
Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations	San Diego Air Basin	Potentially significant	AIR-3 (see Table ES-1)	Cumulatively considerable and unavoidable
Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors)	Immediate vicinity of the odor source	Not cumulatively considerable	Not applicable	Not applicable
3.3 Biological Resources				
Regional loss of sensitive plant and vegetation communities	San Diego region	Potentially significant	BIO-1A through BIO-1D, BIO-3L through BIO-3O (see Table ES-1)	Not cumulatively considerable
Regional loss of sensitive animal species	San Diego region	Potentially significant	BIO-2A through BIO-2D (see Table ES-1)	Not cumulatively considerable

Table ES-2. Cumulative Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Issue	Geographic Scope of Cumulative Impact Analysis	2019 LRDP Contribution	Mitigation Measure	2019 LRDP Significance Considering Mitigation
Regional loss of riparian or other sensitive natural communities	San Diego region	Potentially significant	BIO-3A through BIO-3O (see Table ES-1)	Not cumulatively considerable
Federally protected wetlands	San Diego region	Potentially significant	Bio-3C, BIO-3E through BIO-3O (see Table ES-1)	Not cumulatively considerable
3.4 Cultural and Tribal Cultural Resources				
Loss of historical resources	Uptown Community limits	Potentially significant	CUL-1 (see Table ES-1)	Cumulatively considerable and unavoidable
Regional loss of archaeological resources	San Diego County region	Potentially significant	CUL-2A and CUL-2B (see Table ES-1)	Not cumulatively considerable
Regional loss of human remains	San Diego County region	Potentially significant	CUL-2A and CUL-2B (see Table ES-1)	Not cumulatively considerable
Regional loss of tribal cultural resources	San Diego County region	Potentially significant	CUL-2A and CUL-2B (see Table ES-1)	Not cumulatively considerable
3.5 Energy				
Wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary use of energy	San Diego region	Not cumulatively considerable	ENE-1 (see Table ES-1)	Not cumulatively considerable
Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency	San Diego region	Not cumulatively considerable	Not applicable	Not applicable
3.6 Geology and Soils				
Exposure of persons to seismic-related hazards	Hillcrest Campus	Not cumulatively considerable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Soil erosion or topsoil loss	Hillcrest Campus and immediate vicinity	Not cumulatively considerable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Geologic Stability	Hillcrest Campus	Not cumulatively considerable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Expansive soils	Hillcrest Campus	Not cumulatively considerable	Not applicable	Not applicable

Table ES-2. Cumulative Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Issue	Geographic Scope of Cumulative Impact Analysis	2019 LRDP Contribution	Mitigation Measure	2019 LRDP Significance Considering Mitigation
Loss of paleontological resources	San Diego County region	Potentially significant	GEO-5 (see Table ES-1)	Not cumulatively considerable
3.7 Greenhouse Gas Emissions				
Generate substantial GHG emissions	Global scale	Not cumulatively considerable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Consistency with applicable plan, policy or regulation	Global scale	Not cumulatively considerable	Not applicable	Not applicable
3.8 Hazards and Hazardous Materials				
Transport, use and disposal of hazardous materials	Immediately surrounding area to San Diego region	Not cumulatively considerable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Accidental releases	Immediately surrounding area to San Diego region	Not cumulatively considerable	HAZ-2A, HAZ-2B, HAZ-2C, HAZ-2D (see Table ES-1)	Not applicable
Hazards to nearby schools	Immediately surrounding area to San Diego region	Not cumulatively considerable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Hazards from nearby airports	Immediately surrounding area to San Diego region	Not cumulatively considerable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Emergency response and evacuation plans	Hillcrest Campus and immediately surrounding area to San Diego region	Not cumulatively considerable	HAZ-5 (see Table ES-1)	Not cumulatively considerable
Wildland fires	Immediately surrounding area to San Diego region	Not cumulatively considerable	Not applicable	Not applicable
3.9 Hydrology and Water Quality				
Water quality	San Diego River Hydrologic Unit, within which the Hillcrest Campus is located	Not cumulatively considerable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Site drainage and hydrology	San Diego River Hydrologic Unit, within which the Hillcrest Campus is located	Not cumulatively considerable	Not applicable	Not applicable

Table ES-2. Cumulative Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Issue	Geographic Scope of Cumulative Impact Analysis	2019 LRDP Contribution	Mitigation Measure	2019 LRDP Significance Considering Mitigation
Water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater plan	San Diego River Hydrologic Unit, within which the Hillcrest Campus is located	Not cumulatively considerable	Not applicable	Not applicable
3.10 Land Use and Planning				
Conflict with applicable land use plans, policies, and regulations	Portions of Mission Hills, Hillcrest, and University Heights	Not cumulatively considerable	Not applicable	Not applicable
3.11 Noise				
Exceed noise standards construction impacts	Varies based on the type of noise impact being analyzed	Potentially significant	NOI-1A, NOI-1B, NOI-1C, NOI-1D (see Table ES-1)	Not cumulatively considerable
Excessive groundborne vibration or noise	Hillcrest Campus and adjacent communities	Potentially significant	NOI-1A, NOI-2A, NOI-2B (see Table ES-1)	Not cumulatively considerable
Aircraft noise	Varies based on the type of noise impact being analyzed	Not cumulatively considerable	Not applicable	Not applicable
3.12 Population and Housing				
Induce substantial population growth	San Diego region	Not cumulatively considerable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Displacement of people or housing	San Diego region	Not cumulatively considerable	Not applicable	Not applicable
3.13 Public Services				
Fire protection services	City of San Diego near the Hillcrest Campus and San Diego region	Not cumulatively considerable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Police protection services	City of San Diego near the UC San Diego campus and San Diego region	Not cumulatively considerable	Not applicable	Not applicable
School services	San Diego Unified School District and San Diego region	Not cumulatively considerable	Not applicable	Not applicable

Table ES-2. Cumulative Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Issue	Geographic Scope of Cumulative Impact Analysis	2019 LRDP Contribution	Mitigation Measure	2019 LRDP Significance Considering Mitigation
3.14 Recreation				
Deterioration of parks and recreational facilities	Uptown Community	Not cumulatively considerable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Construction or expansion of new recreational facilities	Uptown Community	Potentially significant	Mitigation measures in other sections of this 2019 LRDP EIR. No additional mitigation is required.	Not cumulatively considerable
3.15 Transportation				
Compliance with measures of effectiveness for circulation system performance	Off-campus related projects and other future development within the general boundaries of the Uptown Community	Potentially significant	TRA-1A, TRA-1B, TRA-1C, (see Table ES-1)	Cumulatively considerable and unavoidable
Induce substantial vehicle miles traveled	Off-campus related projects and other future development within the general boundaries of the Uptown Community	Not cumulatively considerable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Inadequate emergency access	Off-campus related projects and other future development within the general boundaries of the Uptown Community	Not cumulatively considerable	HAZ-5	Not applicable
3.16 Utilities and Service Systems				
New utilities facilities	Hillcrest Campus and surrounding Uptown Community	Not cumulatively considerable	Mitigation measures in other sections of this 2019 LRDP EIR. No additional mitigation is required.	Not applicable
Water supply	City water service area	Not cumulatively considerable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Wastewater treatment	Point Loma Wastewater Treatment Plant service area	Not cumulatively considerable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Solid waste regulations	County and City landfill system	Not cumulatively considerable	Not applicable	Not applicable

Table ES-2. Cumulative Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Issue	Geographic Scope of Cumulative Impact Analysis	2019 LRDP Contribution	Mitigation Measure	2019 LRDP Significance Considering Mitigation
3.17 Wildfire				
Emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan	Hillcrest Campus and immediate surrounding City area	Not cumulatively considerable	HAZ-5	Not applicable
Pollutant concentrations	City of San Diego	Not cumulatively considerable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure	Hillcrest Campus and immediate surrounding area	Not cumulatively considerable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Flooding or landslides	Hillcrest Campus and immediate surrounding area	Not cumulatively considerable	Not applicable	Not applicable

Table ES-3. Summary of Analysis for Alternatives to the 2019 LRDP

Issue Areas	Proposed 2019 LRDP		Alternatives				
	Without Mitigation	With Mitigation	No Project (1995 LRDP)	No Residential	No Cogeneration	No North Access Driveway	Reduced Scale
3.1 Aesthetics							
Scenic Vistas	LS	LS	<	<	=	<	<
Degradation of Existing Community Character or Conflict with Zoning or Regulations for Scenic Quality	PS	LS	<	<	<	<	<
Light and Glare	LS	LS	<	<	=	<	=
3.2 Air Quality							
Consistency with Applicable Air Quality Plan	LS	LS	=	=	<	=	=
Cumulative Increase in Criteria Pollutant Emissions	PS	LS	<	<	=	=	<
Sensitive Receptors	PS	SU	<	<	=	=	<
Odors	LS	LS	<	=	<	=	=
3.3 Biological Resources							
Candidate, Sensitive, or Special-Status Plant Species	PS	LS	=	<	=	<	<
Candidate, Sensitive, or Special-Status Animal Species	PS	LS	=	<	=	<	<
Riparian Habitat and Other Sensitive Natural Communities	PS	LS	=	<	=	<	<
Wetlands	PS	LS	=	<	=	<	<
3.4 Cultural and Tribal Cultural Resources							
Historical Resources	PS	SU	=	=	=	=	<
Archaeological Resources	PS	LS	<	=	=	<	=
Human Remains	PS	LS	<	=	=	<	=
Tribal Cultural Resources	PS	LS	<	=	=	<	=

Table ES-3. Summary of Analysis for Alternatives to the 2019 LRDP

Issue Areas	Proposed 2019 LRDP		Alternatives				
	Without Mitigation	With Mitigation	No Project (1995 LRDP)	No Residential	No Cogeneration	No North Access Driveway	Reduced Scale
3.5 Energy							
Wasteful or Inefficient Energy Usage	PS	LS	<	<	<	<	<
Conflict with Renewable or Energy Efficiency Plan	LS	LS	<	<	<	<	<
3.6 Geology and Soils							
Exposure to Seismic-Related Hazards	LS	LS	<	=	=	=	=
Soil Erosion or Topsoil Loss	LS	LS	<	=	=	=	=
Geologic Stability	LS	LS	<	=	=	=	=
Expansive Soils	LS	LS	<	=	=	=	=
Paleontological Resources	PS	LS	<	=	=	=	=
3.7 GHG Emissions							
Generate GHG Emissions	LS	LS	<	<	<	<	<
Conflict with an Applicable Plan	LS	LS	<	<	<	<	<
3.8 Hazards and Hazardous Materials							
Transport, Use, and Disposal of Hazardous Materials	LS	LS	=	=	=	=	<
Accidental Releases	PS	LS	=	=	=	=	<
Hazards to Nearby Schools	LS	LS	=	=	=	=	<
Hazards from Nearby Airports	LS	LS	=	=	=	=	=
Emergency Response or Evacuation Plans	PS	LS	<	=	=	>	=
Wildland Fires	LS	LS	=	=	=	>	=

Table ES-3. Summary of Analysis for Alternatives to the 2019 LRDP

Issue Areas	Proposed 2019 LRDP		Alternatives				
	Without Mitigation	With Mitigation	No Project (1995 LRDP)	No Residential	No Cogeneration	No North Access Driveway	Reduced Scale
3.9 Hydrology and Water Quality							
Water Quality	LS	LS	=	=	=	=	<
Site Drainage and Hydrology	LS	LS	=	=	=	=	<
Water Quality Control Plan or Sustainable Groundwater Management Plan	LS	LS	=	=	=	=	<
3.10 Land Use and Planning							
Conflict with Applicable Land Use Plans, Policies, and Regulations	LS	LS	=	=	=	=	=
3.11 Noise							
Exceed Noise Standards	PS	SU (Construction)	<	<	= (Construction) < (Operation)	=	<
Excessive Groundborne Vibration or Noise	PS	SU (Construction)	<	<	=	=	<
Aircraft Noise	LS	LS	=	<	=	=	=
3.12 Population and Housing							
Induce Substantial Population Growth	LS	LS	<	<	=	=	=
Displacement of People or Housing	LS	LS	<	>	=	=	=
3.13 Public Services							
Fire Protection Services	LS	LS	<	<	=	=	<
Police Protection Services	LS	LS	<	<	=	=	<
Public School Services	LS	LS	<	<	=	=	<

Table ES-3. Summary of Analysis for Alternatives to the 2019 LRDP

Issue Areas	Proposed 2019 LRDP		Alternatives				
	Without Mitigation	With Mitigation	No Project (1995 LRDP)	No Residential	No Cogeneration	No North Access Driveway	Reduced Scale
3.14 Recreation							
Deterioration of Parks and Recreational Facilities	LS	LS	<	<	=	=	=
Construction or Expansion of Recreational Facilities	PS	LS	<	<	=	=	=
3.15 Transportation							
Circulation System Performance	PS	SU	<	<	=	=	<
Induce Substantial Vehicle Miles Traveled	LS	LS	<	<	=	=	<
Inadequate Emergency Access	PS	LS	<	<	=	>	=
3.16 Utilities and Service Systems							
New Utilities Facilities	PS	LS	<	<	=	=	<
Water Supply Availability	LS	LS	<	<	=	=	<
Wastewater Treatment Capacity	LS	LS	<	<	=	=	=
Compliance with Solid Waste Regulations	LS	LS	<	<	=	=	=
3.17 Wildfire							
Emergency Response Plan or Emergency Evacuation Plan	PS	LS	<	=	=	>	=
Pollutant Concentrations	LS	LS	<	=	=	=	=
Installation or Maintenance of Associated Infrastructure	LS	LS	<	=	=	=	=
Flooding or Landslides	LS	LS	<	=	=	=	=

Notes: LS = Less than Significant Impact; NI = No Impact; PS = Potentially Significant Impact; SU = Significant and Unavoidable

= Impacts would be similar to those of the proposed 2019 LRDP.

> Impacts would be greater than those of the proposed 2019 LRDP.

< Impacts would be less than those of the proposed 2019 LRDP.