University of California, Riverside
Bannockburn Village Demolition
Project Number: 958803

Addendum No. 5 to the Program Environmental Impact Report for the University of California, Riverside 2021 Long Range Development Plan

Prepared by:

PLANNING, DESIGN & CONSTRUCTION
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MAY 2026

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Acronym/Abbreviation	Description
AB	Assembly Bill
AES	Aesthetics
AFY	acre feet per year
ALUCP	Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan
AQMP	Air Quality Management Plan
asf	assignable square feet
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
BACT	Best Available Control Technology
BIO	Biological Resources
BMP	best management practice
CAL FIRE	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
Cal/OSHA	California Occupational Safety and Health Administration
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
campus	University of California, Riverside main campus
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CBC	California Building Code
CBP	Continuing Best Practice
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
City	City of Riverside
CNEL	Community Noise Equivalent Level
CO	carbon monoxide
County	Riverside County
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
CR	Construction
CUL	Cultural Resources
CVARS	Coachella Valley Agricultural Research Station
dBA	A-weighted decibels
DPR	California Department of Parks and Recreation
DTSC	Department of Toxic Substances Control
EH&S	Environmental Health & Safety
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
ESA	Environmental Site Assessment
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
GEO	Geology and Soils
GHG	greenhouse gas
GPD	gallons per day
Gsf	gross square feet
HABS	Historic American Building Survey
HAZ	Hazards and Hazardous Materials
HRA	health risk assessment
HVAC	heating, ventilation, and air conditioning
I-	Interstate
IS	Initial Study
LBP	lead-based paints
Leq	equivalent noise level
LID	low impact development
LRDP	Long Range Development Plan
LST	Localized Significance Threshold
MM	mitigation measure
MRZ	Mineral Resource Zone
MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System

Acronym/Abbreviation	Description
MSHCP	Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan
MT CO_2e	metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NO_x	nitrogen oxide
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
PD&C	Planning, Design & Construction
PM_{10}	particulate matter 10 micrometers in diameter or less
$PM_{2.5}$	fine particulate matter 2.5 micrometers in diameter or less
PRC	Public Resources Code
RCDEH	Riverside County Department of Environmental Health
RCHCA	Riverside County Habitat Conservation Agency
Regents	University of California Board of Regents
RFD	City of Riverside Fire Department
ROG	Reactive organic gases
RPU	Riverside Public Utilities
RTA	Riverside Transit Agency
RTP/SCS	Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
RWQCP	Riverside Water Quality Control Plant
SB	Senate Bill
SCAG	Southern California Association of Governments
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
SMP	Construction Site Management Plan
SPP	UC Sustainable Practices Policy
SR	State Route
SWMP	Storm Water Management Program
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
TAC	Toxic air contaminant
TAPS	Transportation and Parking Services
TCR	Tribal Cultural Resources
UC	University of California
UCPD	University of California Police Department
UCR	University of California, Riverside
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
UST	Underground Storage Tanks
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
VHFHSZ	Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone
VMT	Vehicle Miles Traveled
WF	Wildfire

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT SUMMARY

The University of California, Riverside (UCR) building demolition for the Bannockburn Village is evaluated in this Addendum for consistency with the UCR 2021 Long Range Development Plan (LRDP) and its associated Program Environmental Impact Report (EIR), certified November 18, 2021 (State Clearinghouse No. 2020070120).

Project title:	Bannockburn Village Demolition
Project location:	University of California, Riverside
Lead agency's name and address:	The Regents of the University of California 1111 Franklin Street Oakland, California 94607
Contact person:	Stephanie Tang, Director of Campus Planning University of California, Riverside Planning, Design & Construction
Project sponsor's name and address:	University of California, Riverside Planning, Design & Construction 900 University Avenue Riverside, California 92521
Location of administrative record:	See Project Sponsor
Previously Certified 2021 LRDP Program EIR:	The 2021 LRDP is a comprehensive land use plan that guides physical development on UCR's campus to accommodate projected enrollment increases and new and expanded program initiatives. This Addendum documents that the proposed project is consistent with the 2021 LRDP and that none of the conditions described in California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines Section 15162 calling for the preparation of a subsequent EIR have occurred, and that the proposed project will not have additional significant effects that were not already evaluated in the 2021 LRDP EIR. The 2021 LRDP and its associated EIR are available at the following locations: ▪ University of California, Riverside Planning, Design & Construction office located at 900 University Avenue Riverside, California 92521 ▪ Online at: https://pdc.ucr.edu/environmental-planning-ceqa

1.2 BACKGROUND, PURPOSE, AND PROJECT OVERVIEW

The UCR 2021 LRDP is a comprehensive long-range land use plan that guides physical development on the UCR campus consistent with UCR's mission, priorities, strategic goals, and campus population projections through the 2035-2036 academic year (UCR 2021a). On November 18, 2021, the University of California (UC) Board of Regents (Regents) certified the 2021 LRDP Environmental Impact Report (2021 LRDP EIR; UCR 2021b), State Clearinghouse No. 2020070120, and approved the 2021 LRDP. The 2021 LRDP EIR provides a program-level analysis of environmental impacts associated with demolition activities and the overall proposed development and campus population projections in the 2021 LRDP, including up to 12,754,258 gross square feet (gsf) of total building space (approximately 5,549,006 gsf of net new building space) for academics and research, academic support, student life and support facilities, 14,000 total beds (approximately 7,489 new beds), and a total campus population of 42,545 students, faculty, and staff.

The 2021 LRDP EIR identified buildings that would be considered for demolition as part of the 2021 LRDP. The UCR campus is now proposing to demolish the Bannockburn Village and ancillary structures on the UCR East Campus and associated surface parking, hardscape, and landscaped areas. No new permanent buildings are proposed after demolition of the existing structures and any future development on these sites will undergo their own environmental analysis.

The recently completed North District Phase 2 student housing along with other existing on-campus housing would be able to accommodate the approximately 340 students from Bannockburn Village. Additionally, the North District Phase 3 student housing project planning efforts are underway which would be able to house more students in the future; this project will go through its own environmental analysis. Approximately 30 Auxiliary Services and Residential Life staff from Bannockburn Village would be relocated to other existing vacant office spaces on campus and/or temporary modular buildings are proposed on the project site to accommodate these staff. Student Affairs is working with Foster Youth Support Services to find existing vacant office spaces on campus for the group. Two commercial tenants at Bannockburn, Sub Station and J Bez Barbershop & Salon, have been notified about the proposed demolition of Bannockburn Village. While the Sub Station's lease ended February 2026, the university is exploring options with the business. Consequently, the project is consistent with the program-level growth assumptions for UCR analyzed in the 2021 LRDP EIR, as described further in Section 3, *Consistency with the 2021 LRDP*, of this Addendum.

This Addendum uses a checklist format to document that project-specific activities are covered by the 2021 LRDP EIR pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15168(c), which states that subsequent activities in a program, "must be examined in the light of the program EIR to determine whether an additional environmental document must be prepared." This Addendum and attached supporting documents have been prepared to document that the proposed project is consistent with the 2021 LRDP and that its potential environmental impacts are within the scope of those addressed in the 2021 LRDP EIR, pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15168. This Addendum also documents that none of the conditions described in CEQA Section 21166 or CEQA Guidelines Sections 15162 or 15164 calling for preparation of a subsequent or supplemental EIR have occurred.

Pursuant to CEQA Section 21166 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15162, when an EIR has been certified for a project, no subsequent or supplemental EIR shall be prepared for that project unless the lead agency determines, based on substantial evidence in light of the whole record, one or more of the following:

- Substantial changes are proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified effects;
- Substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects; or
- New information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete, shows any of the following:
    - The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR;
    - Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR;
    - Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measures or alternatives; or
    - Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative.

Where none of the conditions specified in Section 15162[1] are present, the lead agency must determine whether to prepare an Addendum or whether no further CEQA documentation is required (CEQA Guidelines Section 15162[b]). An Addendum is appropriate where some minor technical changes or additions to the project or the previously certified EIR are necessary, but there are no new or substantially more severe significant impacts than those identified in the previously certified EIR (CEQA Guidelines Section 15164).

During construction and operation of the proposed project, all applicable mitigation measures (MMs) and Continuing Best Practices (CBPs) from the 2021 LRDP EIR would be implemented and are incorporated by reference in this document (see Section 5, *Applicable Mitigation Measures*, of this Addendum).

[1] See also Section 15163 of the State CEQA Guidelines, which applies the requirements of Section 15162 to supplemental EIRs.

1.3 CEQA DETERMINATION

UCR previously prepared the 2021 LRDP EIR, and on the basis of this evaluation and pursuant to the CEQA Guidelines:

☒ I find that the project WOULD NOT have new significant effects on the environment that have not already been addressed by the 2021 LRDP EIR, no substantial changes have occurred with respect to the circumstances under which the project will be undertaken, and no new information of substantial importance to the project has been identified. However, minor technical changes or additions are necessary, and in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15164, an ADDENDUM has been prepared.

☐ I find that although the project WOULD have one or more new significant effects on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because new project-specific mitigation measures have been identified that would reduce the effects to a less than significant level. In accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15162, a TIERED MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION has been prepared.

☐ I find that the project MAY have a new significant effect on the environment that was not adequately addressed in the previous 2021 LRDP EIR or a significant effect previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR, and there may not be feasible mitigation which would reduce the new significant effect to a less than significant level. In accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15162, a TIERED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.

DocuSigned by:
Stephanie Tang
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Signature of Project Sponsor

5/5/2026 | 10:58 AM PDT

Date

2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This section of the Addendum describes the regional location and setting, local setting, project setting, proposed project, demolition activities, discretionary actions needed for approval, and proposed project schedule.

2.1 REGIONAL LOCATION AND SETTING

The UCR campus is located within the City of Riverside (City) in Riverside County (County), California. It is approximately three miles east of downtown Riverside, two miles northwest of the City of Moreno Valley, and west of the Box Springs Mountains. The campus is part of a larger geographic area known as Inland Southern California, which includes western Riverside and southwestern San Bernardino counties, as well as portions of the Pomona Valley in easternmost Los Angeles County (see Figure 2-1, *Regional Location*).

The City is bordered by the City of Jurupa Valley and the unincorporated community of Highgrove to the north, the City of Moreno Valley and Box Springs Mountain Reserve to the east, the unincorporated community of Woodcrest to the south, and the City of Norco and the unincorporated community of Home Gardens to the west. Regional access to the City is provided via Interstate (I-) 215/State Route (SR) 60 freeway, which traverses northwest-southeast through the City; and SR 91 freeway, which traverses northeast-southwest through the City (see Figure 2-1).

2.2 LOCAL SETTING

The approximately 1,108-acre[2] UCR main campus is generally bounded by University Avenue and Blaine Street to the north, Watkins Drive and Valencia Hill Drive to the east, Le Conte Drive to the south, and Chicago Avenue to the west. The campus is bisected diagonally by I-215/SR 60 freeway, resulting in two areas referred to as East Campus and West Campus (see Figure 2-2, *UCR Campus*).

The East Campus is approximately 604 acres in size and contains most of the built space on the UCR campus. Nearly all the academic, research, and support facilities are in the Academic Center, which is circumscribed by Kim Wilcox Drive (formerly Campus Drive) and many original campus buildings. The northern half of East Campus is devoted to student housing and recreation. The UCR Botanic Gardens is in the southeastern area of East Campus. The terrain steepens to the south and east of East Campus surrounding the UCR Botanic Gardens; these areas are largely undeveloped.

The West Campus is approximately 504 acres in size and is largely used as agricultural research fields managed by the Agricultural Operations unit of the College of Natural and Agricultural Sciences. Several University facilities are also on West Campus: surface parking, OASIS Park (currently under construction), a solar farm, and International Village—a housing complex intended for visiting international students. The University Substation, jointly owned by the City and UCR, is located at the northern edge of Parking Lot 30 adjacent to Interstate 215/State Route 60 (I-215/SR 60) and provides electrical transmission for the campus. A California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) service yard is situated on a triangular parcel directly west of I-215/SR 60, at the eastern terminus of Everton Place. The Gage Canal irrigation facility traverses the area north to south, with portions running underground.

[2] The UCR Palm Desert Center, UCR Natural Reserves, all other Regents-owned properties, and all off-campus leased spaces are excluded.

Figure 2-1 Regional Location

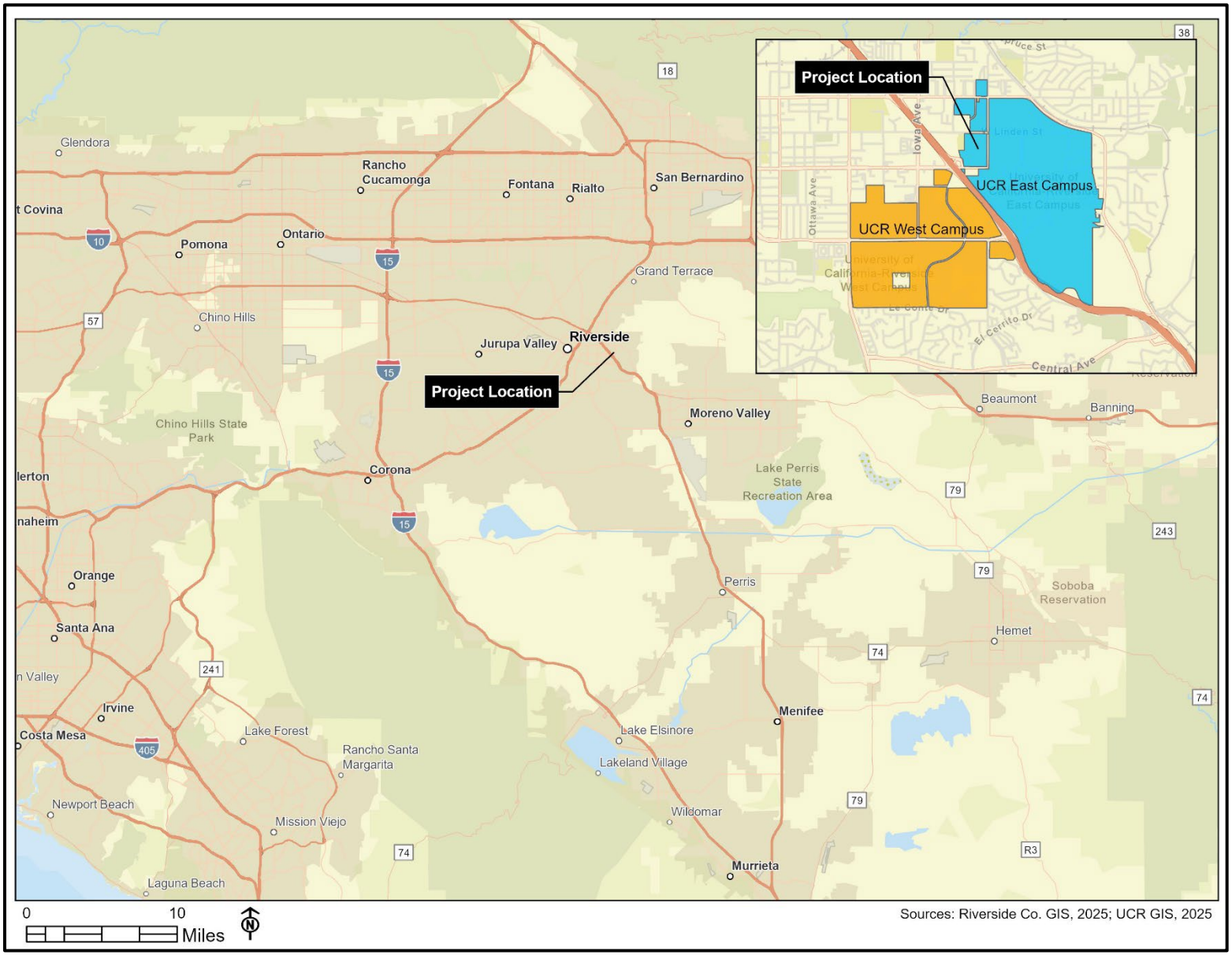
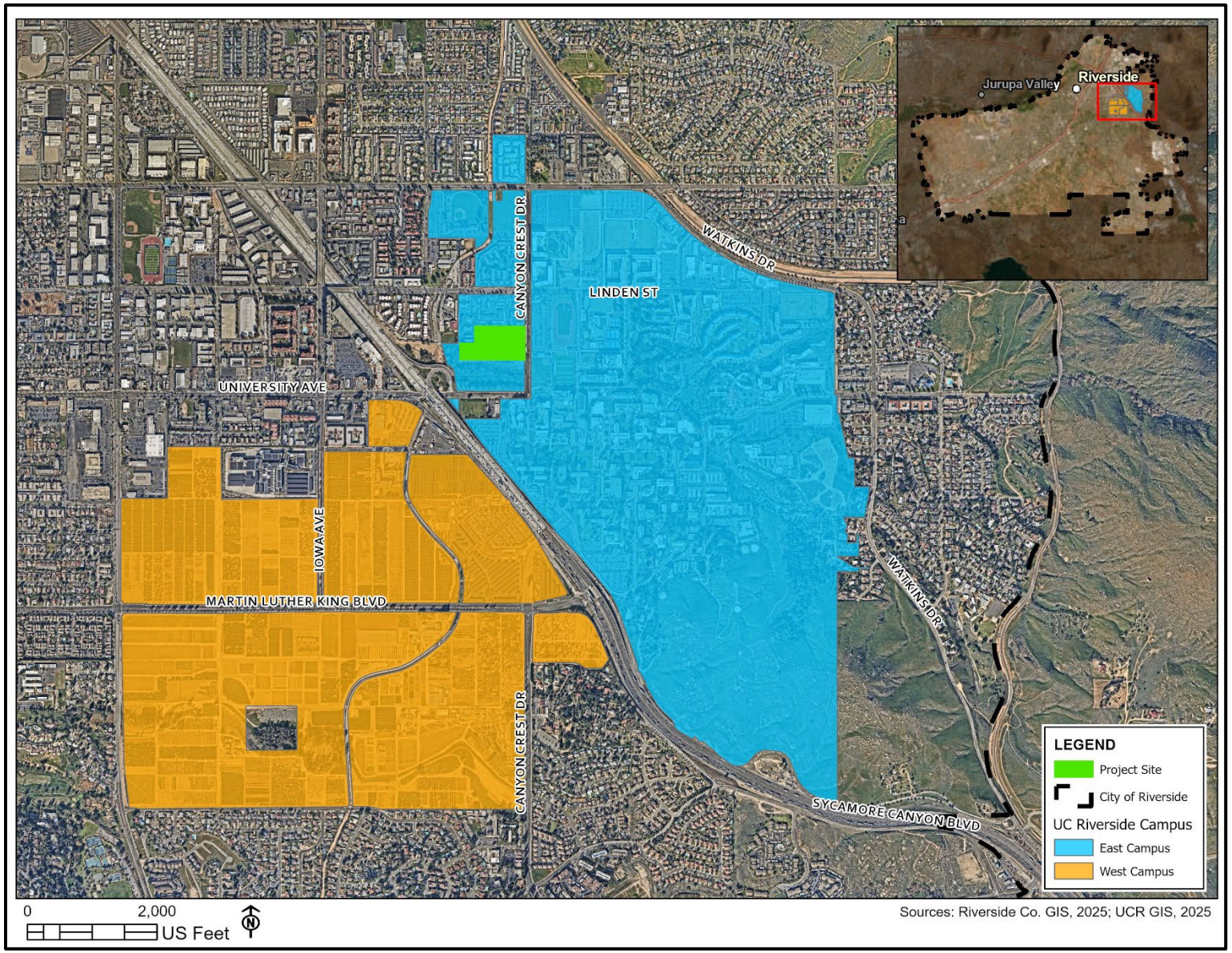


Figure 2-2 UCR Campus



2.3 PROJECT SETTING

The Bannockburn Village site is located within the UCR East Campus. The project location is described below and shown on Figure 2-3, *Project Site Location*. Representative photographs of the Bannockburn Village are provided in Figure 2-4, *Bannockburn Village Photographs*.

Bannockburn Village is located north of University Avenue and west of Canyon Crest Drive (see Figure 2-3). Vehicular access to the Bannockburn Village site is from Canyon Crest Drive. Surrounding uses include student housing to the north, Alumni and Visitors Center and open space/landscape to the south, surface parking and Amy S. Harrison Softball Field to the east, and the Islamic Academy of Riverside and open space/landscape to the west. The land use designation for the site in the 2021 LRDP is Canyon Crest Gateway, Student Neighborhood, University Avenue Gateway, and Open Space Reserve. Bannockburn Village is currently occupied with students, staff, and leased occupants. Prior to demolition of these structures, students would have the option to be relocated to existing on campus student housing, Auxiliary Services and Residential Life staff would be relocated to existing office spaces on campus or temporarily placed within modular buildings on the project site, the Foster Youth Support Services staff would be relocated to existing office spaces on campus. One of the leases for the commercial tenants has expired and will not be renewed while the other lease for the commercial tenant will expire in October 2026. The university will provide relocation payment rights for the early termination.

Figure 2-3 Project Site Location

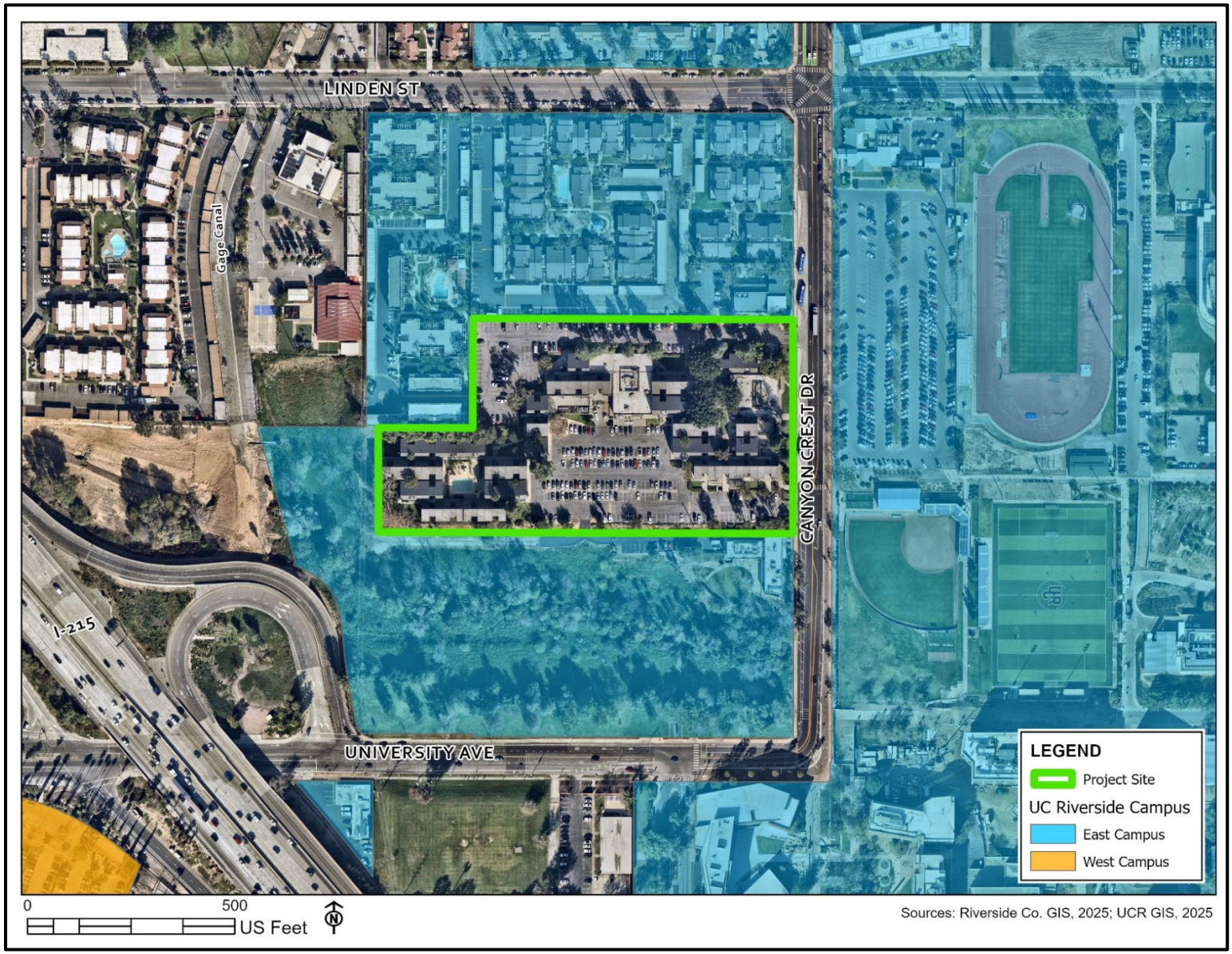


Figure 2-4 Bannockburn Village Photographs 1-2

Photograph 1: Bannockburn Village, view south

Photograph 2: Bannockburn Village, view southwest

Figure 2-5 Bannockburn Village Photographs 3-4

Photograph 3: Bannockburn Village Support Building, view southwest

Photograph 4: Bannockburn Village, view northeast

Figure 2-6 Bannockburn Village Photograph 5

Photograph 5: Bannockburn Village, metal support poles located beneath walkways

2.4 PROPOSED PROJECT

The Bannockburn Village buildings have reached the end of their lifespan and require substantial investments to provide for adequate seismic safety (all have a seismic rating V). Consistent with the analysis in the 2021 LRDP EIR, the proposed project addresses seismic, aging, and deteriorating buildings through the demolition of Bannockburn Village, as described below. The structures, along with ancillary structures, landscape, and hardscape, would be demolished and removed, and the site would be stabilized and include temporary gravel parking and modular buildings.

Bannockburn Village is currently occupied by students, Auxiliary Services and Residential Life staff, Foster Youth Support Services staff, and commercial leased tenants. The recently completed North District Phase 2 student housing along with other existing on-campus housing would be able to accommodate the approximately 340 students from Bannockburn Village. Additionally, the North District Phase 3 student housing project planning efforts are underway which would be able to house more students in the future; this project will go through its own environmental analysis. Approximately 30 Auxiliary Services and Residential Life staff from Bannockburn Village would be relocated to other existing vacant office spaces on campus and/or temporary modular buildings are proposed on the project site to accommodate these staff. Student Affairs is working with Foster Youth Support Services to find existing vacant office spaces on campus for the group. Two commercial tenants at Bannockburn Village, Sub Station and J Bez Barbershop & Salon, have been notified about the proposed demolition of Bannockburn Village. While the Sub Station's lease ended February 2026, the University is exploring options with the business. There are no immediate plans for redevelopment of the site[3]. Upon completion of demolition and debris removal, the project site would be finish graded to ensure positive drainage and proper slope to drains. Finish grade would be flush with adjacent grades. Temporary gravel parking, modular buildings to house Auxiliary Services & Residential Life staff, and some areas of hardscape are proposed. Security lighting would be installed or relocated as part of the project.

2.5 DEMOLITION ACTIVITIES

The Bannockburn Village demolition including abatement is anticipated to commence as early as July 2026. Demolition duration is anticipated to take approximately 3 months. Standard demolition equipment would be used including large and medium size excavators, backhoes, haul trucks, and bobcats. A staging area would be established at the Bannockburn Village site to accommodate debris collection bins and equipment. Below ground structures (e.g., grease separators, footings) would be excavated and removed, and fill would be imported from the North District Development area to finish grade the sites. Full road closures are not anticipated. UCR's Transportation and Parking Services (TAPS) will coordinate with Riverside Transit Agency (RTA) if temporary rerouting of RTA buses, including stops in front of the project site along Canyon Crest Drive, is required.

Demolition activities would generally include the following:

- Prior to demolition of structures or site excavation, existing in-service pipes and utilities would be identified to avoid any unwanted interruption of service.
- Existing building and appurtenant equipment would be removed, including utility pipes, conduits, wire, subsurface structures, above ground building structures, HVAC, appliances, landscape furnishings, etc. The removed materials would be separated into recyclable and non-recyclable waste streams and would be hauled offsite and disposed of appropriately. Chillers

[3] Future proposed project on the site will undergo its own environmental review process.

and appliances with refrigerants would be separated and coordinated with a University representative to ensure proper disposal requirements are followed.

- Utility pipes may be relocated for any connection to the temporary modular buildings. Utility pipes that are not removed would be cut, capped, safe-off, and abandoned in place.
- Prior to demolition, in coordination with the campus arborist and University representative, trees to be preserved or removed would be identified and fenced, as necessary. No vehicle parking or material storage would occur under the drip lines of existing trees. Any tree stumps and root systems in areas of work would be cut at grade and the stump removed.
- Demolition would be completed in accordance with current applicable University policies, State, federal, and local laws and regulations.
- Demolition activities would occur during normal construction hours.
- Hazardous materials would be remediated, handled, and disposed of in accordance with the recommendations of UCR's hazardous materials information/reports and applicable laws and regulations.
- A Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) containing appropriate construction site erosion and sedimentation control best management practices (BMPs) would be prepared and implemented at the beginning of the project demolition phase.
- After demolition and removal of materials, disturbed areas would be graded appropriately for drainage. Topsoil would be reused and disturbed areas would be stabilized and include temporary gravel parking and modular buildings. No grading would be allowed in tree protection zones.
- Security measures and a traffic control plan would be implemented to protect adjacent properties from hazards during demolition activities and traffic concerns. Contractor employees would park within demolition site boundaries. Measures would be taken to prevent tracking dirt from construction site, and adjacent paved streets would be cleaned daily during demolition activities.
- The site would be fenced during demolition activities to prevent public access.

2.5.1 POPULATION

The Bannockburn Village buildings are currently occupied until June 2026. Students would have the option to relocate to other existing on-campus housing. Auxiliary Services and Residential Life staff, Foster Youth Support Services staff would be relocated to existing vacant office spaces on campus prior to demolition. The leases for the existing commercial tenants will expire/terminate prior to demolition of Bannockburn Village. There are no immediate plans for redevelopment of the project site. Therefore, demolition of these structures would not add students, staff, or faculty at UCR and would not alter the on-campus population.

2.5.2 SUSTAINABILITY

The proposed project would comply with the UC Sustainable Practices Policy (SPP), where applicable (UCOP 2024). The SPP applies primarily to new construction, and these elements of the policy would not apply to the project as no new permanent buildings are proposed. The proposed project would comply with recycling and waste management elements of the SPP. As indicated above, demolished building

materials would be recycled on campus to the extent possible and appropriately disposed of where recycling is not possible.

The Bannockburn Village structures would be removed and would not be replaced. Existing utility services (electrical, gas, water, and sewer) to the project site may be used for the temporary modular buildings and if not needed, would be shut off, safe off, and abandoned. However, irrigation water would continue to be provided to maintain trees and landscape on site, and electricity would be provided to support onsite security lighting.

2.5.3 PROJECT APPROVALS AND SCHEDULE

The proposed project is anticipated to commence abatement and demolition activities Summer 2026. UC is the lead agency for the proposed project and the Regents (or its delegate) has responsibility for approving the proposed project.

Anticipated actions required by the Regents (or its delegate) to implement the proposed project include, but are not limited to, those listed below.

- Consideration of Addendum No. 5 to the 2021 LRDP EIR
- Make a condition of approval implementation of the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program adopted in connection with the 2021 LRDP EIR
- Adoption of the CEQA Findings
- Approval of demolition drawings
- Approval of temporary modular buildings plans

The proposed project may require permits/approval from other responsible agencies, including, but not limited to:

- State of California Fire Marshal (fire/life safety)
- City of Riverside Fire Department (access)
- Environmental Protection Agency (abatement/hazardous materials)

3 CONSISTENCY WITH THE 2021 LRDP

To determine whether the proposed project is consistent with UCR's 2021 LRDP and 2021 LRDP EIR, the following questions must be answered:

- Is the proposed project consistent with the project objectives in the 2021 LRDP EIR?
- Is the proposed project consistent with the land uses evaluated in the 2021 LRDP?
- Is the amount of development associated with the proposed project within the development program in the 2021 LRDP?
- Have the conditions described in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 calling for the preparation of a subsequent EIR occurred?

Sections 3.1 through 3.3 document the proposed project's consistency with the objectives, land use designations, and development projections contained in the 2021 LRDP.

Section 4 contains a detailed examination of environmental topics with the potential for significant impacts that had been addressed in the 2021 LRDP EIR, includes analyses and discussions for whether the proposed project is consistent with and within the scope of the environmental impact analysis included in the 2021 LRDP EIR, and documents that none of the conditions described in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 calling for the preparation of a subsequent EIR have occurred.

3.1 2021 LRDP OBJECTIVES CONSISTENCY

The 2021 LRDP identified key objectives to accommodate UCR's projected growth in both academic and non-academic programs. The key objectives of the 2021 LRDP, as outlined in the plan, include the following:

- Serve as good stewards of limited campus lands and natural resources as UCR continues to grow and accommodate enrollment projections of approximately 35,000 students.
- Develop approximately 5.5 million gross square feet (gsf) of net new building space needed to accommodate student housing as well as academic and research facilities.
- Maintain existing land-based research operations on West Campus, while supporting facility modernization, research support facilities growth, and strategic partnerships and initiatives.
- Activate and enliven the East Campus through strategic mixed-use development, improved public spaces, expanded campus services, and additional on-campus housing to facilitate a living-learning campus environment.
- Accommodate approximately 40 percent of eligible students with on-campus housing and replace aging low-density student housing units while considering demand, affordability, financial feasibility, and physical site constraints.
- Locate future growth generally adjacent to and outside of the campus loop road, thereby maintaining the character of the Mid-Century Modern Core.
- Incorporate efficient planning and design practices in support of minimizing the effects of climate change.

The proposed project would support and is consistent with the 2021 LRDP objectives listed above since it would support the academic and non-academic programs by removing seismic, aging, and deteriorating buildings, thereby making room for future facilities as needed on limited campus lands; contribute to the minimization of the effects of climate change by making room for future facilities that

would be constructed with more efficient planning and design practices; and does not impact land-based research operations on West Campus.

3.2 2021 LRDP LAND USE CONSISTENCY

The 2021 LRDP designates the Bannockburn Village site as a mix of Canyon Crest Gateway, Student Neighborhood, University Avenue Gateway, and Open Space Reserve. The Canyon Crest Gateway land use designation consists of facilities dedicated to student housing, recreation and athletics, university-oriented services, administrative and support service offices, neighborhood-serving commercial and retail spaces, and restaurants. The Student Neighborhood land use designation consists of facilities dedicated to student residences, meeting and instructional space, food service and retail, and appropriately scaled recreation and athletic facilities. The University Avenue Gateway land use designation consists of facilities dedicated to academic instruction and research, outpatient medical facilities, hotel/conference center(s), large lecture halls or assembly and exhibition spaces, a visitor's center, food services and cafes, student services, and multi-modal transportation. The Open Space Reserve land use designation consists of designated hillsides, stormwater management infrastructure, habitat restoration and management activities, trails, and other features compatible with natural open spaces.

The proposed project would demolish the seismic, aging, and deteriorating buildings within these land use designations and no new permanent buildings or development is proposed at this time. Therefore, the proposed project would not conflict with the site's land use designation in the 2021 LRDP.

3.3 2021 LRDP DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM CONSISTENCY

The 2021 LRDP provides capacity for approximately 5.5 million gsf of net new building space related to academic, research, student life, and other support functions. The proposed project would demolish seismic, aging, and deteriorating buildings. The students would have the option to relocate to other existing on-campus student housing; the Auxiliary Services and Residential Life staff would be relocated to existing office spaces on campus or temporarily placed within modular buildings on the project site; and the Foster Youth Support Services staff would be relocated to existing office spaces on campus. One of the leases for the commercial tenants has expired and will not be renewed while the other lease for the commercial tenant will expire in October 2026. The University will provide relocation payment rights for the early termination.

Demolition of the structures does not increase the building space projections contemplated in the 2021 LRDP; as such, the proposed project would be consistent with the 2021 LRDP EIR.

The 2021 LRDP projects a total UCR campus population of 35,000 undergraduate and graduate students and 7,545 faculty/staff, an increase of 13,884 compared to 2018/2019 levels. The proposed project would shift existing student/staff population from one building to another because of the demolitions but would not result in any population growth. As such, the campus population would remain within the levels assumed in the 2021 LRDP.

4 ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

This Addendum documents that the proposed project is within the scope of the development analyzed in the 2021 LRDP EIR and would not result in any new significant environmental impacts, an increase in the severity of significant impacts previously identified in the 2021 LRDP EIR or require the adoption of any new or considerably different MMs or project alternatives. Accordingly, this Addendum is the appropriate form of environmental review for the proposed project. This Addendum has been prepared to satisfy the requirements of CEQA Guidelines Sections 15164(a), 15164(d), and 15164(e).

4.1 PROJECT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Checklist Explanation

2021 LRDP EIR Significance Conclusion. This column presents the significance conclusion identified in the 2021 LRDP EIR.

Do Proposed Changes Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR? This column indicates whether the proposed project includes changes that require major revisions to the analysis or conclusions in the 2021 LRDP EIR.

Do New Circumstances Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR? This column indicates whether there are new circumstances (such as changes to the existing conditions at the project site or surrounding areas) that require major revisions to the analysis or conclusions in the 2021 LRDP EIR.

Is There Any New Information Resulting in New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts? This column indicates whether there is new information that would result in a new or substantially more severe significant impact than what was analyzed in the 2021 LRDP EIR.

Applicable 2021 LRDP EIR MMs to Address Project-Specific Impacts. This column indicates whether the MMs in the 2021 LRDP EIR resolve the impacts associated with the proposed project. Where applicable, the CBPs from the 2021 LRDP EIR are also indicated in this column.

Environmental Topics Addressed

This Addendum includes an analysis of the environmental topics listed below. The following environmental analysis demonstrates that the proposed project would not require major revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR due to new or more severe significant effects, or new information that was not known at the time the 2021 LRDP EIR was prepared. As "None" is checked below, this project is consistent with and covered by the environmental analysis contained in the 2021 LRDP EIR.

☐ Aesthetics	☐ Agriculture and Forestry Resources	☐ Air Quality
☐ Biological Resources	☐ Cultural Resources	☐ Energy
☐ Geology and Soils	☐ Greenhouse Gas Emissions	☐ Hazards and Hazardous Materials
☐ Hydrology and Water Quality	☐ Land Use and Planning	☐ Mineral Resources
☐ Noise	☐ Population and Housing	☐ Public Services
☐ Recreation	☐ Transportation	☐ Tribal Cultural Resources
☐ Utilities and Service Systems	☐ Wildfire	
☒ None		

4.1.1 AESTHETICS

Section 4.1 of the 2021 LRDP EIR evaluates the aesthetic impacts of campus growth under the 2021 LRDP and concludes that implementation of future projects under the 2021 LRDP would result in significant and unavoidable impacts to scenic vistas of the Box Springs Mountains. However, impacts to the existing visual character or quality of the campus would be less than significant for projects implemented under the 2021 LRDP. Since the campus is not located within the viewshed of an identified State Scenic Highway, as stated in the Initial Study (IS) prepared for the 2021 LRDP, the threshold related to this environmental topic was not further evaluated in the 2021 LRDP EIR.

MM AES-1 and MM AES-2 were identified in the 2021 LRDP EIR for future campus projects that would contribute to light and glare impacts, and implementation of the MMs would reduce impacts related to light and glare to a less than significant level. MM AES-2 applies to the placement of new parking areas and structures adjacent to residential uses and requires the design of ingress and egress from new parking areas to direct headlights away from residential uses and utilize walls, landscaping, or other barriers where appropriate. The proposed project would include demolition of existing buildings, and associated hardscape and landscaped areas. Subsequent to demolition activities, temporary modular buildings for existing Auxiliary Services and Residential Life staff, relocation of existing utilities, gravel for temporary parking, hardscape improvements, and security lighting are proposed.

The above-mentioned applicable MM states the following:

MM AES-1: UCR shall incorporate site-specific consideration of the orientation of the building, use of landscaping materials, lighting design, and choice of primary façade materials to minimize potential off-site spillover of lighting and glare from new development. As part of this measure and prior to project approval, UCR shall require the incorporation of site- and project-specific design considerations (to be included in the lighting plans) to minimize light and glare, including, but not limited to, the following:

- New outdoor lighting adjacent to on-campus residences and adjacent off-campus sensitive uses shall utilize directional lighting methods with full cutoff type light fixtures (and shielding as applicable) to minimize glare and light spillover.
- All elevated light fixtures such as in parking lots, parking structures, and athletic fields shall be shielded to reduce glare.
- Provide landscaped buffers where on-campus student housing uses identified as Open Space Reserve and UCR Botanic Gardens, and off-campus residential neighborhoods might experience noise or light from UCR activities.
- All lighting shall be consistent with the Illuminating Engineering Society of North America (IESNA) Lighting Handbook.
- The UCR Planning, Design, & Construction staff shall review all exterior lighting design for conformance with the Campus Design and Construction Standards.

Verification of inclusion in project design shall be provided at the time of design review and lighting plans shall be reviewed and approved prior to project-specific design and construction document approval.

Would the proposed project:	2021 LRDP EIR Significance Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Do New Circumstances Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Is there Any New Information Resulting in New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Applicable 2021 LRDP EIR MMs to Address Project-Specific Impacts
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	Significant and Unavoidable Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	No Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required
c) In non-urbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from publicly accessible vantage point). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	No	No	No	MM AES-1

a) Views of the Box Springs Mountains located east of UCR were considered scenic vistas in the 2021 LRDP EIR. The 2021 LRDP EIR states that from nearby roadways looking towards the campus, including W. Linden Street, Blaine Street, Watkins Drive, Canyon Crest Drive, and University Avenue, the existing built environment is either distant enough from the scenic landscape not to be visible, or dense enough not to afford expansive views of that landscape. Existing development on campus also alters scenic vistas throughout the majority of campus and infill development would not result in new impacts to scenic vistas. Therefore, the 2021 LRDP EIR concluded impacts on scenic vistas from these areas to be less than significant.

However, expansive views are available to the northeast from fields east of Canyon Crest Drive (identified as Key Vantage Point 9 in the 2021 LRDP EIR) and new buildings in this area could block views of the Box Springs Mountains. Thus, impacts on scenic vistas in this area were considered significant and unavoidable in the 2021 LRDP EIR.

The proposed project involves removing seismic, aging, and deteriorating structures on East Campus. Bannockburn Village is in the vicinity of other campus buildings and although the

buildings are located along Canyon Crest Drive, demolition of the buildings would not block the expansive views of the Box Springs Mountains. None of the structures proposed for demolition contribute to any scenic view or vista, and the project would not result in the construction of any new permanent structures that could affect a scenic vista. The proposed modular buildings on the project site would be temporary in nature and would be significantly less in height than the existing Bannockburn Village. The expansive views discussed in the 2021 LRDP EIR as Key Vantage Point 9, are located northeast of the project site and the modular buildings included as part of the proposed project would be temporary in nature and significantly shorter in height than the existing Bannockburn Village so would not disrupt existing views to the Box Springs Mountains. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the scenic vista analysis and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts to scenic vistas would be **less than significant**.

b) The IS prepared for the 2021 LRDP states that the campus is not located within the viewshed of an identified State Scenic Highway, and this threshold was not further evaluated in the 2021 LRDP EIR. Any future campus development would not degrade the visual character of the campus or affect scenic resources, and any construction impacts for future projects would be limited and temporary. Thus, future projects would not result in permanent visual degradation of the existing visual character of the campus. The IS prepared for the 2021 LRDP concluded that no impacts are anticipated since the campus is not located near or along a State Scenic Highway.

The Bannockburn Village site is not located near or along a State Scenic Highway and there are no scenic resources located within the project site. Implementation of the proposed project would not result in substantial damage to scenic resources within a State Scenic Highway due to existing development and the lack of visibility from a State Scenic Highway. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the scenic resources analysis and determination in the IS prepared for the 2021 LRDP; and the proposed project would have **no impact** on scenic resources within a State Scenic Highway.

c) The 2021 LRDP EIR states that physical changes to the campus under the 2021 LRDP would not degrade the visual character of the campus or surrounding areas. All new development on campus would be subject to the design review and approval processes described in the Physical Design Framework. In addition, development under the 2021 LRDP would replace deteriorating buildings and replace these with buildings that reflect the campus character. Therefore, future development impacts on the UCR visual character and quality were considered less than significant.

The proposed project would alter the visual character of the sites by demolishing existing buildings, and associated hardscape and landscaped areas. Subsequent to demolition activities, temporary modular buildings for the existing Auxiliary Services and Residential Life staff, relocation of existing utilities, gravel for temporary parking, hardscape improvements, and security lighting are proposed. The proposed demolition site is in an area surrounded by campus buildings and hardscape/landscaped areas. The removal of these structures would not substantially alter the visual character of the surrounding areas. Although modular buildings are proposed, they are at a significantly reduced height from the existing structures and would be temporary in nature. No new permanent buildings are proposed after demolition of the existing structures, and any future development will be required to undergo its own environmental review. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the scenic quality analysis and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts related to regulations governing scenic quality would remain **less than significant**.

d) The 2021 LRDP EIR concludes that future campus development projects would result in increased levels of daytime glare and nighttime light associated with new exterior lighting fixtures and increased vehicle trips on campus. Therefore, light and glare impacts would be potentially significant, and MM AES-1 and MM AES-2 would be required to reduce impacts under the 2021 LRDP to a less than significant level.

Current sources of light and glare on and surrounding the Bannockburn Village site include security lighting from buildings, parking lot lighting, pathway lighting, roadway streetlights, headlights, and taillights from vehicles traveling along the surface parking area by the Bannockburn Village site.

As described in the 2021 LRDP EIR, temporary and intermittent light and glare during construction would occur but would not be substantial given the limited number of construction equipment on-site at any one time. Fencing around the Bannockburn Village site during construction activities would also help shield the light and glare from the construction equipment.

Lighting installed for the project would be similar to the existing lighting sources within and surrounding the site such as security lighting, building lighting, and parking lot lighting. The removal of the structures would eliminate building lighting and lighting from the temporary modular buildings would be similar to that of the existing Bannockburn Village buildings. The Bannockburn Village site is located adjacent to and within existing developed/disturbed areas that include light and glare, and the proposed project is required to conform to UCR's Campus Const ruction and Design Standards and California Building Code (CBC) standards and guidelines related to light and glare. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the light and glare analysis and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts to light and glare would remain **less than significant** with incorporation of **MM AES-1**.

4.1.2 AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RESOURCES

Section 4.2 of the 2021 LRDP EIR addresses impacts to agricultural resources under the 2021 LRDP and concludes that impacts to Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland) would be significant and unavoidable, with no adequate MM that would substantially reduce impacts. The IS prepared for the 2021 LRDP found no impact would occur on land under current Williamson Act contracts, forest lands, or timber production lands (criteria b through d, portion of criterion e) from future campus development. Therefore, these issue areas were not addressed further in the 2021 LRDP EIR.

Would the proposed project:	2021 LRDP EIR Significance Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Do New Circumstances Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Is there Any New Information Resulting in New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Applicable 2021 LRDP EIR MMs to Address Project-Specific Impacts
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	Significant and Unavoidable Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	No Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code Section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code Section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code Section 51104(g))?	No Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	No Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	Significant and Unavoidable Impact (Conversion of Farmland to Non-Agricultural Use); No Impact (Conversion of Forest Land to Non-Forest Use)	No	No	No	No mitigation required

a,e) The 2021 LRDP EIR states that most of the land designated as Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland) is located on West Campus in areas designated in the 2021 LRDP as Agricultural/Campus Research or Land-based Research. Farmland of Statewide Importance and Unique Farmland on East Campus was not anticipated to be converted to non-agricultural use. The 2021 LRDP reinforces the commitment to the densification of the existing Academic Center and existing urban environment on East Campus, limiting sprawl into existing open space and agricultural and land-based research areas on West Campus. However, implementation of the 2021 LRDP would still reduce land available for

agricultural research on Farmland in comparison to the 2021 LRDP EIR's baseline conditions. The 2021 LRDP would impact fewer acres of Farmland than previous UCR LRDPs. Consistent with the past UCR LRDP EIRs, the establishment of the Coachella Valley Agricultural Research Station (CVARS) as mitigation for impacts to Farmland does not fully offset the net reduction in farmland in the region as no new farmlands were being created in the vicinity of the campus. Therefore, even with the establishment of the CVARS, impacts to Farmland were considered significant and unavoidable.

The Bannockburn Village site is classified as Urban and Built-Up Land (see Figure 4.2-1 in the 2021 LRDP EIR) and located within the 2021 LRDP land use designation of Canyon Crest Gateway, Student Neighborhood, University Avenue Gateway, and Open Space Reserve on UCR's East Campus. The Bannockburn Village site is currently developed with buildings, surface parking, hardscape, and landscaped areas. The proposed project includes demolition of the Bannockburn Village, ancillary structures, and associated hardscape and landscaped areas. Following demolition activities, the proposed project would include temporary modular buildings for the existing Auxiliary Services and Residential Life staff, associated utilities, gravel for temporary parking, and hardscape improvements and would avoid the conversion of land-based research areas, as the Bannockburn Village site does not contain Farmland. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the farmland use and loss analysis and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project would have **no impact** related to Farmland.

b-d) The 2021 LRDP EIR states that the campus does not contain land under current Williamson Act contracts, forest lands, or timber production lands. Therefore, the IS prepared for the 2021 LRDP determined that no impacts would occur to Williamson Act contracts, forest lands, or timber production lands for projects implemented under the 2021 LRDP; and these issue areas were not further evaluated in the 2021 LRDP EIR.

The Bannockburn Village site does not contain any forest land or timberland and is not under a Williamson Act contract. The site includes existing structures, and associated hardscape and landscape areas that are proposed to be demolished. In addition, temporary modular buildings for the existing Auxiliary Services and Residential Life staff, associated utilities, gravel for temporary parking, and hardscape improvements would be within previously developed/disturbed areas. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the Williamson Act contract, forest land, and timber production land analyses and determinations in the IS prepared for the 2021 LRDP; and the proposed project would have **no impact** on Williamson Act contracts, forest lands, or timber production land.

4.1.3 AIR QUALITY

Section 4.3 of the 2021 LRDP EIR addresses the effects of the 2021 LRDP campus growth projections on air quality. The 2021 LRDP EIR concludes that implementation of the 2021 LRDP would have less than significant impacts related to the 2016 Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP), as it would not result in population, housing, or employment growth exceeding forecasts in the 2016 AQMP. Implementation of the 2021 LRDP would not expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations, including carbon monoxide (CO) hotspots and toxic air contaminants (TACs) and impacts would be less than significant. The IS prepared for the 2021 LRDP concludes that there would be a less than significant impact related to other emissions, such as odors, adversely affecting a substantial number of people and the topic was not discussed in the 2021 LRDP EIR.

However, construction and operation of the 2021 LRDP would generate emissions that exceed South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) significance thresholds for criteria pollutant emissions, even with implementation of portions of MM GHG-1, and impacts would be significant and unavoidable. Per the air quality section of the 2021 LRDP EIR, the applicable portions of the above-mentioned MM state the following:

MM GHG-1 Implement On-Campus Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Reduction Measures: UCR shall implement the following GHG emissions reduction measures by scope emissions category:

Scope 3 (Construction)

Construction (CR)

- Measure CR1: UCR shall reduce construction-related GHG emissions on campus 10 percent by 2025 and 25 percent by 2035 through emission reduction controls and/or electric equipment requirements in line with contract obligations. Specifically, UCR shall require off-road diesel-powered construction equipment greater than 50 horsepower to meet the Tier 4 emission standards as well as construction equipment to be outfitted with BACT [Best Available Control Technology] devices certified by California Air Resources Board (CARB) and emissions control devices that are no less than what could be achieved by a Level 3 diesel emissions control strategy for a similar-sized engine. In addition, UCR shall develop zero waste procurement guidelines and process for campus construction projects and integrate into purchasing RFP language as part of campus procurement.

The UCR Office of Sustainability, Facilities Services, and/or Planning, Design & Construction (PD&C) shall annually monitor, track, and verify implementation of these GHG emissions reduction measures.

Would the proposed project:	2021 LRDP EIR Significance Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Do New Circumstances Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Is there Any New Information Resulting in New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Applicable 2021 LRDP EIR MMs to Address Project-Specific Impacts
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required
b) 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?	Significant and Unavoidable Impact	No	No	No	MM GHG-1 Measure CR1
c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required
d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required

a) The 2021 LRDP EIR states that implementation of the 2021 LRDP would not generate population, housing, or employment growth exceeding forecasts in the 2016 AQMP. The 2016 AQMP, the most recent AQMP adopted by the SCAQMD at the time the 2021 LRDP EIR was certified, incorporates local city general plans and the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) 2016 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (RTP/SCS) socioeconomic forecast projections of regional population, housing, and employment growth. Population growth associated with the 2021 LRDP would not exceed these forecasts that inform the AQMP; therefore, impacts were considered less than significant.

The 2021 LRDP assumes an approximately 46 percent increase in student population (approximately 11,000 students), with an approximately 59 percent increase in additional faculty and staff (approximately 2,800 new faculty and staff) by the 2035/2036 academic year. The proposed project would demolish existing structures, hardscape, and landscaped areas. Temporary modular buildings are proposed for existing Auxiliary Services and Residential Life staff; no new permanent buildings are proposed. Implementation of the proposed project would not increase the campus population. Therefore, it can be determined that the proposed project is consistent with the campus population projections contained in the 2021 LRDP and, therefore, would not conflict with the population forecasts that informed the 2016 AQMP and subsequently the 2022 AQMP. The proposed project would be consistent with the AQMP consistency analysis and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts to population and employment growth would remain **less than significant**.

b) The 2021 LRDP EIR reports significant and unavoidable regional air quality impacts with respect to construction and operation of the full development under the 2021 LRDP. Construction emissions were anticipated to exceed SCAQMD regional emissions thresholds for reactive organic gases (ROG) and nitrogen oxide (NO_X). Emissions generated as a result of operations would exceed SCAQMD regional emissions thresholds for ROG, NO_X, and particulate matter 10 micrometers in diameter or less (PM_{10}). Measures contained within MM GHG-1 were anticipated to decrease pollutant emissions but would not reduce these emissions below the respective SCAQMD thresholds and impacts were considered significant and unavoidable.

The proposed project would include demolition of existing buildings and associated hardscape and landscaped areas. Project demolition activities would result in emissions of criteria air pollutants and ozone precursors from site clearing (e.g., demolition of structure, removal of hardscape, removal of debris, grading, clearing of debris and vegetation), heavy-duty construction equipment, debris hauling, hauling of infill dirt, and construction worker commute exhaust emissions. Fugitive dust emissions, including PM_{10} and fine particulate matter 2.5 micrometers in diameter or less ($PM_{2.5}$), would be generated during demolition activities and vary as a function of soil silt content, soil moisture, wind speed, and area of disturbance. Exhaust emissions of PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ would result from combustion of fuels. Ozone precursor emissions would primarily be associated with exhaust from construction equipment, haul truck trips, and worker trips. Emissions of ROG would be minimal and temporary in nature due to demolition-related activities.

Demolition assumptions in the Air Quality section of the 2021 LRDP EIR noted 885,279 total square feet to be demolished during the LRDP in which the Bannockburn Village buildings were all assumed to be demolished in the 2021 LRDP. Therefore, the emissions as a result of demolition of these structures were assumed in the 2021 LRDP EIR.

The project does not propose new permanent buildings and would not increase the campus population. Approximately 30 Auxiliary Services and Residential Life staff from Bannockburn Village would be relocated to other existing vacant office spaces on campus and/or temporary modular buildings that are proposed on the project site to accommodate these staff. Emissions from operation of the proposed project are anticipated to be decreased from existing LRDP baseline conditions (operation of Bannockburn Village) since the project would have minimal on-site pollutant emissions from energy sources if temporary modular buildings are proposed on the site and overall, the building area would be decreased.

Therefore, the proposed project would not exceed the emissions projections in the 2021 LRDP EIR and would be consistent with the criteria pollutant emissions analysis and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts to air quality would be **less than significant**. While no potentially significant project-level impacts would result, applicable portions of **MM GHG-1** would still be implemented by the project (**Measure CR1**), consistent with the 2021 LRDP EIR.

c) The 2021 LRDP EIR states that localized construction emissions generated from full development under the 2021 LRDP would be less than significant, as emissions would be below SCAQMD Localized Significance Thresholds (LSTs) and would result in TAC emissions in one location for only a short period of time. The 2021 LRDP EIR states operation under the 2021 LRDP would not expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations from CO hotspots or TACs.

As anticipated in the 2021 LRDP EIR, construction activities would generate diesel particulate matter (a TAC) but such activities would occur temporarily. Demolition and construction activities of the project is anticipated to occur over an approximately 3-month period, which is a small fraction of the potential health risk exposure period for assessment. Therefore, consistent with the analysis in the 2021 LRDP EIR, project construction would not create unsafe or potentially hazardous conditions for sensitive receptors.

The 2021 LRDP EIR did not anticipate the creation or exacerbation of CO hotspots based on low background CO levels, maximum campus CO emissions of approximately 513 pounds per day, and improved vehicle emissions standards for new cars in accordance with State and federal regulations. The proposed project would demolish existing structures, and temporary modular buildings are proposed for existing Auxiliary Services and Residential Life staff; no new permanent buildings are proposed. Implementation of the proposed project would not increase the campus population. Therefore, the proposed project would not add vehicle trips and would not generate CO emissions that would create new CO hotspots or contribute substantially to existing hotspots.

The 2021 LRDP EIR included a programmatic health risk assessment (HRA) for the existing and future scenarios of UCR's campus operations. The HRA identified potential risk to both on-site and off-site receptors, including residents, students, staff, and children at the UCR Child Development Center. The HRA found that incremental excess cancer risk increases attributable to the development of the 2021 LRDP would not exceed the SCAQMD threshold of 10 in 1 million at off- or on-campus receptors. Additionally, the HRA determined that chronic and acute hazard indices under the 2021 LRDP would not exceed the SCAQMD threshold of 1.0 at the on- or off-campus receptors. As indicated above, no new permanent buildings are included; only temporary buildings, and the project would not increase the campus population. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the 2021 LRDP and is not anticipated to result in increased health risks for sensitive receptors. Consequently, the proposed project would be

consistent with the sensitive receptor analysis and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts to sensitive receptors would remain **less than significant**.

d) The IS prepared for the 2021 LRDP states that there would be a less than significant impact related to other emissions, such as odors, adversely affecting a substantial number of people; therefore, this criterion was not further discussed in the 2021 LRDP EIR.

The proposed project includes demolition of existing structures. The proposed project includes temporary modular buildings that would house existing Auxiliary Services and Residential Life staff. Construction odor sources would include equipment exhaust but would be temporary and intermittent in nature. No operational odor sources would occur as those are typically associated with sewage treatment plants, waste transfer stations, recycling facilities, petroleum refineries, biomass operations, coating operations, autobody shops, landfills, livestock operations, foundries, fiberglass manufacturing, and rendering plants, none of which are proposed by the project. The proposed project, as well as other developments under the 2021 LRDP, would be required to comply with SCAQMD rules on construction and operational nuisance odor emissions. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the odor impacts identified and analyzed in the IS prepared for the 2021 LRDP; and proposed project odor impacts would remain **less than significant**.

4.1.4 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Section 4.4 of the 2021 LRDP EIR addresses the effects of the 2021 LRDP on biological resources. The 2021 LRDP EIR states that the campus is not located within one of the designated Riverside County Habitat Conservation Agency (RCHCA) reserve areas, and that implementation of the 2021 LRDP would not locate substantial development near Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) conservation areas that may contain potential wildlife habitat, movement corridors, or native nursery sites.[4] However, UCR is still subject to compliance with Sections 6.1.2 (Protection of Species Associated with Riparian/Riverine Areas and Vernal Pools), Section 6.1.3 (Protection of Narrow Endemic Plant Species), Section 6.3.2 (Additional Survey Needs and Procedures), and Section 6.1.4 (Guidelines Pertaining to the Urban/Wildlands Interface) of the MSHCP when specific campus projects are proposed. In addition, UCR is not a permittee to the MSHCP, and therefore is not subject to the conservation efforts established in the plan. Therefore, the IS prepared for the 2021 LRDP concludes that impacts due to conflicts with local policies, ordinances, or adopted habitat conservation plans (criteria e and f) would be less than significant, and these issues were not further discussed in the 2021 LRDP EIR.

The 2021 LRDP EIR concludes that impacts to burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*), sensitive species or vegetation communities, and State or federally protected wetlands or jurisdictional delineated waters could be potentially significant as a result of implementing the 2021 LRDP. Therefore, MM BIO-1A through MM BIO-9 were identified in the 2021 LRDP EIR for projects that would impact biological resources. Implementation of these measures would reduce potential direct and indirect project impacts to burrowing owls and birds, bats, special-status plants and wildlife species, sensitive wildlife and vegetation communities, and jurisdictional waters and wetlands to less than significant levels. The

[4] The MSHCP is a comprehensive, multi-jurisdictional plan that focuses on the conservation of species and their associated habitats in Western Riverside County. The MSHCP is used to allow the participating jurisdictions to authorize the "take" of plant and wildlife species identified within the Plan Area. UCR is in the MSHCP area and is given the option of utilizing the MSHCP as a Participating Special Entity. Furthermore, a Participating Special Entity is any regional public facility provider (e.g., a utility company, public district, or agency) that operates and/or owns land within the MSHCP Plan Area and that applies for Take Authorization pursuant to Section 11.8 of the Implementing Agreement. (County of Riverside 2003)

proposed project would avoid impacts to burrowing owls, special-status plants and wildlife, sensitive vegetation communities, MSHCP Conservation Area, and jurisdictional waters and wetlands, as the project site is developed and does not contain such resources or suitable habitat. Therefore, MM BIO-1A, MM BIO-1B, MM BIO-5, MM BIO-7, MM BIO-8, and MM BIO-9 would not be applicable to the proposed project. Since only temporary modular buildings[5] are proposed once demolition of existing structures is completed; MM BIO-3 would not be applicable to the proposed project. However, the project could impact nesting birds or roosting bats.

Therefore, applicable MMs state the following:

MM BIO-2 Nesting Bird Avoidance: Prior to issuance of grading permits, the following measures shall be implemented:

- To avoid disturbance of nesting and special-status bird species protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and California Fish and Game Code, activities related to the project, including but not limited to, vegetation removal, ground disturbance, and construction and demolition shall occur outside of the bird breeding season (February 15 through August 31). If construction must be initiated during the peak nesting season, vegetation removal and/or tree removal should be planned to occur outside the nesting season (September 1 to February 14), and a preconstruction nesting bird survey shall be conducted no more than 3 days prior to initiation of construction activities. The nesting bird preconstruction survey shall be conducted on foot inside the project site disturbance areas. If an active avian nest is discovered during the preconstruction clearance survey, construction activities shall stay outside of a 50- to 200-foot buffer for common nesting birds around the active nest, as determined by a biologist. For listed and raptor species, this buffer shall be expanded to 500 feet or as determined by a biologist.
- Inaccessible areas shall be surveyed from afar using binoculars to the extent practical. The survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist familiar with the identification of avian species known to occur in western Riverside County. If nests are found, an appropriate avoidance buffer shall be determined by a qualified biologist and demarcated by a qualified biologist with bright orange construction fencing, flagging, construction lathe, or other means to mark the boundary. Effective buffer distances are highly variable and based on specific project stage, bird species, stage of nesting cycle, work type, and the tolerance of a particular bird pair. The buffer may be up to 500 feet in diameter, depending on the species of nesting bird found and the biologist's observations.
- If nesting birds are located adjacent to the project site with the potential to be affected by construction activity noise above 60 A-weighted decibels (dBA) equivalent noise level (Leq) (see Section 4.11, *Noise*, of the LRDP EIR for definitions and discussion of noise levels), a temporary noise barrier shall be erected consisting of large panels designed specifically to be deployed on construction sites for reducing noise levels at sensitive receptors. If 60 dBA Leq is exceeded, an acoustician would require the construction contractor to make operational and barrier changes to reduce noise levels to 60 dBA during the breeding season (February 15 through August 31). Noise monitoring shall occur during operational changes and installation of barriers to ensure their effectiveness. All construction personnel shall be notified as to the existence of the buffer zone and to avoid entering the buffer zone during the nesting season. No parking, storage of materials, or construction activities shall occur within this buffer until the avian biologist has confirmed that breeding/nesting is completed, and the young have fledged the nest. Encroachment into the buffer

[5] Permanent construction of the site would be considered a future proposed project on the site and will undergo its own environmental review process.

shall occur only at the discretion of the qualified biologist, if it is determined such encroachment will not adversely impact the nesting birds.

MM BIO-4 Bat Preconstruction Survey: To avoid disturbance of special-status bat species during maternity season (approximately March through September), a preconstruction roosting bat survey shall be conducted by a qualified bat biologist on potential roost structures identified by the bat biologist and mature vegetation no more than 30 days prior to initiation of construction activities if construction activities must occur during the roosting season. If future projects would impact rocky outcrops, mature vegetation, existing buildings, or other structures that could be used for roosting, a passive acoustic survey shall identify the species using the area for day/night roosting. If special-status roosting bats are present and their roosts would be impacted, a qualified bat biologist should prepare a plan to identify the proper exclusionary methods. Removal of mature trees should be monitored by a qualified bat biologist and occur by pushing down the entire tree (without trimming or limb removal) using heavy equipment and leaving the felled tree on the ground untrimmed and undisturbed for a period of at least 24 hours. To exclude bats from buildings/structures or rocky outcrops, exclusion measures should be installed on crevices by placing one-way exclusionary devices that allow bats to exit but not enter the crevice.

MM BIO-6A Sensitive Communities Indirect Impact Avoidance – Construction: The following measure shall be required for construction activities that are proposed adjacent to the Open Space Reserve or lands supporting sensitive vegetation communities and/or biological resources:

- Prior to commencement of clearing or grading activities, fencing (e.g., silt fencing, orange construction fencing, and/or chain-link fencing as determined by campus planning) shall be installed around the approved limits of disturbance to prevent errant disturbance of sensitive biological resources by construction vehicles or personnel. All movement of construction contractors, including ingress and egress of equipment and personnel, shall be limited to designated construction zones. This fencing shall be removed upon completion of all construction activities.

- No temporary storage or stockpiling of construction materials shall be allowed in Open Space Reserve lands, and all staging areas for equipment and materials shall be located at least 50 feet where space permits on the site, or less as determined appropriate by a qualified biologist from the edge of these areas. This prohibition shall not be applied to facilities that are planned to traverse Open Space Reserve lands (e.g., trails and utilities). Staging areas and construction sites in proximity to the Open Space Reserve lands shall be kept free of trash, refuse, and other waste; no waste dirt, rubble, or trash shall be deposited in these areas.

- Appropriate setbacks or barriers (e.g., fencing) shall be implemented to minimize human activity impacts. Buffer areas shall be vegetated with native species to help screen these indirect effects.

- Active construction areas shall be sprayed with water periodically to minimize dust.

- Equipment to extinguish small brush fires (e.g., from trucks or other vehicles) shall be present on-site during all phases of project construction activities, along with personnel trained in the use of such equipment. Smoking shall be prohibited in construction areas adjacent to flammable vegetation.

- Temporary night lighting shall not be used during construction unless determined to be absolutely necessary (e.g., time sensitive construction activities). If night lighting is necessary, lights shall be

directed away from sensitive vegetation communities and lands designated as Open Space Reserve and shielded to minimize temporary lighting of the surrounding habitat.

MM BIO-6B Sensitive Communities Indirect Impact Avoidance – Operation: The following measure shall be required for operation activities adjacent to the Open Space Reserve or lands supporting sensitive vegetation communities and/or biological resources:

- Landscaping adjacent to Open Space Reserve lands shall comply with the following requirements to prevent the introduction of invasive species:
    - Appropriate landscaping shall be selected based on the vegetation communities in the portion of the Open Space Reserve adjacent to the project. In areas supporting native (or disturbed native) vegetation communities, revegetation of impacted slopes shall be with appropriate native plant materials.
- Permanent lighting in or adjacent to Open Space Reserve lands shall be selectively placed, shielded, and directed to minimize potential impacts to sensitive species. In addition, lighting from buildings or parking lots/structures abutting Open Space Reserve lands shall be shielded and/or screened by vegetation to the extent feasible.
- The following best management practices shall be implemented in Open Space Reserve lands and in areas that interface with Open Space Reserve lands to address runoff/water quality impacts from landscaping:
    - Integrated Pest Management principles (UC Integrated Pest Management Program) shall be implemented to the extent practicable for chemical pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers. Examples of such measures may include, but are not limited to, alternative weed/pest control measures (e.g., removal by hand) and proper application techniques (e.g., conformance to manufacturer specifications and legal requirements).
    - Irrigation for project landscaping shall be minimized and controlled 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.
- Barriers (e.g., fencing or walls) and/or signage directing people away from sensitive vegetation communities and habitat shall be installed on designated pathways and trails in and adjacent to Open Space Reserve lands to minimize unauthorized human activity. Barriers (e.g., fencing or walls) shall consist of an approximately 3-foot-high wooden barrier. Chain-link fencing shall not be used for barrier.
- Projects adjacent to Open Space Reserve lands shall install signage along the boundary of the Open Space Reserve lands, indicating the presence of lands supporting sensitive habitat.
- Projects adjacent to Open Space Reserve lands shall install fencing or other visual/physical barriers (such as appropriate landscaping) to discourage human encroachment into the Open Space Reserve lands in areas where trespass is likely to occur (gradual slopes; areas of low, open vegetation; areas of previous disturbance, etc.).

Would the proposed project:	2021 LRDP EIR Significance Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Do New Circumstances Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Is there Any New Information Resulting in New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Applicable 2021 LRDP EIR MMs to Address Project-Specific Impacts
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or United States Fish and Wildlife Service?	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	No	No	No	MM BIO-2, MM BIO-4, MM BIO-6A and MM BIO-6B
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or United States Fish and Wildlife Service?	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	No	No	No	MM BIO-6A and MM BIO-6B
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on State or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	No	No	No	No mitigation required
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or State habitat conservation plan?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required

a) The 2021 LRDP EIR states that construction and operation of projects developed under the 2021 LRDP would have potentially substantial adverse effects on special-status species, but impacts would be reduced to less than significant levels with incorporation of MM BIO-1A through MM BIO-8, which require pre-construction surveys, avoidance of sensitive-species and their habitats,

vegetation mitigation, and noise reduction adjacent to conservation areas. Areas of potential habitat for special-status species primarily include the southeastern portion of East Campus (mainly in lands designated Open Space Reserve) and scattered areas of West Campus, as shown in Figure 4.4-3 of the 2021 LRDP EIR.

The Bannockburn Village site is currently developed/disturbed/landscaped (see Figure 2-3, *Project Site Location*), as identified in the 2021 LRDP EIR (Figure 4.4-2 in the 2021 LRDP EIR). The Bannockburn Village site was not identified as containing special-status species or habitat areas (see Figure 4.4-3 in the 2021 LRDP EIR). No sensitive habitat is present on the Bannockburn Village site and MM BIO-5 and MM BIO-7 would not apply to the project. However, the Bannockburn Village site is adjacent to Open Space Reserve lands (Gage Basin), so indirect impacts to sensitive communities in these areas could potentially occur; therefore, **MM BIO-6A and MM BIO-6B** would be implemented to reduce impacts to less than significant levels. The Bannockburn Village site is not located near MSHCP conservation areas, and MM BIO-8 would not be required.

The Bannockburn Village site is located outside of any survey area for burrowing owls designated by the MSHCP (Figure 4.4-1 in the 2021 LRDP EIR). Burrowing owl typically occupies open areas with short vegetation and bare ground within shrub, desert, and grassland environments. The Bannockburn Village site is primarily developed/disturbed with some landscaped areas, with no suitable burrowing owl habitat occurring on this site. Therefore, implementation of MM BIO-1A and MM BIO-1B requiring a preconstruction survey and focused surveys would not be required.

Vegetation communities and trees within and surrounding the campus, including the Bannockburn Village site, have the potential to provide for avian nesting that could be affected by construction activities involving the removal of trees. Bats may also forage and roost in areas in and around the Bannockburn Village site on existing buildings and mature trees. Consistent with the 2021 LRDP EIR, impacts to nesting birds and bats would be reduced to less than significant levels with implementation of **MM BIO-2 and MM BIO-4**.

Indirect impacts to sensitive species related to water quality, noise, dust, night lighting, and human activity were anticipated to occur where development is proposed near MSHCP conservation areas, which is not the case for the proposed project. Further, compliance with stormwater permits and SCAQMD dust suppression regulations as well as implementation of **MM BIO-6A** and **MM BIO-6B** would ensure indirect impacts related to water quality and dust, respectively, remain less than significant during construction. Noise affecting nesting birds would be reduced to less than significant levels with implementation of **MM BIO-2**.

The project has the potential to result in significant direct and indirect impacts to nesting birds and bats due to the presence of potential nesting and roosting sites within and surrounding the Bannockburn Village site. However, the proposed project would be consistent with the special-status species analyses and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts to sensitive or special-status species would remain **less than significant** with incorporation of **MM BIO-2 and MM BIO-4**.

b) The 2021 LRDP EIR states that construction and operation of projects developed under the 2021 LRDP would potentially have substantial adverse effects on riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities on the campus. Direct impacts to these natural communities and indirect impacts associated with water quality and fugitive dust were anticipated to be avoided, while indirect impacts associated with invasive species, edge effects, and inadvertent encroachment

were considered potentially significant. Impacts would be reduced to less than significant levels with incorporation of MM BIO-6A, MM BIO-6B, and MM BIO-7.

The Bannockburn Village site is developed/disturbed with some landscaped areas and does not contain riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities within the project site limits (see Figure 4.4-2 in the 2021 LRDP EIR). Mixed riparian habitat is located within drainages in East Campus and the southern portion of the project site is adjacent to one of these drainage areas (Gage Basin). Specifically, this mixed riparian habitat is considered Naturalistic Area due to the area being historically modified. Since project demolition activities would occur adjacent to this mixed riparian habitat, the project would be required to comply with mitigation measures **MM BIO-6A and MM BIO-6B** to reduce potential indirect impacts to sensitive vegetation communities. The proposed project would be consistent with the riparian and sensitive habitat analyses and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR so proposed project impacts to riparian habitat and other sensitive natural communities would remain **less than significant** with incorporation of **MM BIO-6A and MM BIO-6B**.

c) The 2021 LRDP EIR states that construction and operation of projects developed under the 2021 LRDP could result in significant adverse effects on State and federally protected wetlands; however, impacts would be reduced to less than significant levels with incorporation of MM BIO-9.

No potential jurisdictional resources were identified within the Bannockburn Village site; however, there are potential jurisdictional waters to the south of the site (see Figure 4.4-4 in the 2021 LRDP EIR). These potential jurisdictional waters would be avoided as they are outside of the Bannockburn Village project site limits, and MM BIO-9 would not be required. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the wetlands analysis and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts to wetland areas and habitats would remain **less than significant**.

d) The 2021 LRDP EIR states that the campus is located at the edge of urban development in the eastern portion of the City and, as a result, contains no regional connection to open space areas to the north or west. The southeastern portion of East Campus consists of undeveloped open space that would remain under the 2021 LRDP and links the Box Springs Mountains to the northeast with Sycamore Canyon Wilderness Park to the southwest. The 2021 LRDP did not propose development within open space that would impede wildlife movement and impacts were determined to be less than significant.

The Bannockburn Village site is located within the central portion of East Campus. The Bannockburn Village site is developed/disturbed with some landscaped areas and is surrounded by existing development with landscaped areas. The Gage Basin south of the Bannockburn Village site is not part of the project site limits.

Development of the proposed project would not preclude wildlife movement since wildlife corridors or linkages connecting open space and resources are not present on the campus, including the Bannockburn Village site. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the wildlife movement and native nursery analyses and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts to wildlife movement areas would remain **less than significant**.

e) The IS prepared for the 2021 LRDP stated that there were no tree preservation policies or ordinances in place for campus projects, and that UCR's Tree Preservation and Replacement Guidelines were being drafted, which would include applicable tree replacement guidelines for

the removal of specific trees. In addition, it was stated that the campus is outside of RCHCA reserve areas and is not subject to the restrictions associated with these areas. The IS prepared for the 2021 LRDP concludes that the 2021 LRDP would have a less than significant impact related to local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources.

UCR's Tree Preservation and Replacement Guidelines have been adopted since certification of the 2021 LRDP EIR and the proposed project would adhere to such guidelines for the removal of existing trees on the project site. The project, at a minimum, would replace trees removed by the project at a 1:1 ratio. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the local biological resources policies and ordinances analysis and determination in the IS prepared for the 2021 LRDP; and proposed project impacts related to these policies would remain **less than significant**.

f) The IS prepared for the 2021 LRDP states that UCR is not a Permittee to the Western Riverside County MSHCP and therefore is not subject to the conservation efforts established in the plan. However, UCR is subject to Sections 6.1.2 (Protection of Species Associated with Riparian/Riverine Areas and Vernal Pools), 6.1.3 (Protection of Narrow Endemic Plant Species), 6.3.2 (Additional Survey Needs and Procedures), and 6.1.4 (Guidelines Pertaining to the Urban/Wildlands Interface) of the MSHCP. Specific projects would be required to comply with the applicable MSHCP sections and impacts were determined to be less than significant.

The Bannockburn Village site is not located within a MSHCP Criteria Cell and therefore are not subject to conservation efforts. The Bannockburn Village site is located within developed/disturbed areas with some landscaped areas but does not contain a drainage feature, or riparian or riverine areas; thus, the proposed project does not conflict with Section 6.1.2 of the MSHCP. The Bannockburn Village site is not within areas of potential habitat for special-status species. However, the proposed project may result in potentially significant impacts to nesting birds and/or bats during demolition activities due to the presence of existing habitat opportunities in and around these sites and would incorporate **MM BIO-2 and MM BIO-4**.

The Bannockburn Village site is not located within MSHCP survey areas and would not conflict with Section 6.1.3 or 6.3.2 of the MSHCP. The Bannockburn Village site is not located adjacent to existing or proposed MSHCP Conservation Area and is not subject to Urban/Wildlands Interface guidelines; therefore, no conflict with Section 6.1.4 of the MSHCP would occur. The proposed project would be consistent with the MSHCP consistency analysis and determination in the IS prepared for the 2021 LRDP; and proposed project impacts related to adopted conservation plans would remain **less than significant** with the incorporation of **MM BIO-2 and MM BIO-4** specified in criterion 4.1.4 a) above.

4.1.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES

Section 4.5 of the 2021 LRDP EIR addresses the effects of campus growth on cultural resources under the 2021 LRDP. The 2021 LRDP EIR concludes impacts to the built environment historical resources would be significant and unavoidable even with the adoption of MM CUL-1, while impacts to archaeological resources would be less than significant with implementation of MM CUL-2 through MM CUL-4. Bannockburn Village buildings were not identified as eligible historic buildings in the 2021 LRDP EIR Historic Resources Survey efforts (UCR 2021b). In accordance with MM CUL-1, a Memorandum for the Record was prepared for Bannockburn Village, as discussed in criterion a, below. The 2021 LRDP EIR anticipates ground disturbance associated with development facilitated by the 2021 LRDP would have a

low potential to disturb or damage known or unknown human remains and existing regulations would further ensure impacts to unknown human remains are less than significant.

The above-mentioned applicable MMs state the following:

MM CUL-1 Protection of Historical Resources: For purposes of MM CUL-1, "major exterior alterations" indicates a significant alteration/change to the exterior character-defining features or setting of a building or structure. Such projects might include, but not be limited to, additions, partial or complete demolition, relocation, window frame replacement different from existing, modifications to wall sheathing materials, changes to the roof shape, pitch, eaves, and other features, installment of wheelchair access ramps, and/or changes to the overall design configuration and composition of the building and the spatial relationships that define it. Major exterior alterations would require consultation to determine if these alterations noted above constitutes a major exterior alteration requiring further review from an architectural historian or whether the proposed alterations would qualify as a minor exterior alteration.

For purposes of MM CUL-1, "minor exterior alterations" indicates a minor alteration/change to the exterior of a building or structure and its setting that would not be likely to significantly alter its appearance. Such projects might include, but not be limited to, repainting, in-kind landscaping or hardscaping replacement, window pane replacement, reversible installation of HVAC [heating, ventilation, and air conditioning] units that does not obstruct or destroy character-defining features, installation of fencing, signage, or artwork that does not obstruct or destroy character-defining features. Minor exterior alterations are exempt from further review from an architectural historian.

- Conduct project-specific surveys for buildings or structures (e.g., proposed for demolition, major exterior alterations, additions) that are 50 years of age or older that have (1) not been subject to an evaluation within the past 5 years, or (2) were not previously evaluated in the UCR Historic Resources Survey Report.
    - UCR shall retain a qualified architectural historian to record the property at professional standards and assess its significance under CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.4. The evaluation process shall include the historic context framework included in the UCR Historic Resources Survey Report as well as the development of additional background research as needed in order to assess the significance of the building, structure, district, or cultural landscape in the history of the UC system, the campus, and the region. For historic buildings, structures or features that do not meet the CEQA criteria as a historical resource, no further mitigation is required, and the impact would be less than significant.
    - The assessment of the potential historical resource and its character-defining features shall be documented on the appropriate California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms by a qualified architectural historian meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (as codified in 36 CFR [Code of Federal Regulations] Part 61).
- For projects affecting any eligible historic buildings identified in the UCR Historic Resources Survey Report or determined to be eligible during the project-specific surveys, for a building or structure that qualifies for listing on the NRHP [National Register of Historic Places] and/or CRHR [California Register of Historical Resources], UCR shall implement the following procedures:
    - For major exterior repairs (different from that of existing), alterations, or building additions of buildings that are eligible historic resources, UCR shall retain a qualified

architectural historian meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (as codified in 36 CFR Part 61) to conduct Character-Defining Features and Impacts Screening in coordination with the design team to consider project design features and/or measures that would enable the project to avoid direct or indirect impacts to the building or structure. Conclusion of the screening consultation process shall be documented in a memorandum, including a statement of compliance with the Secretary's Standards. The purpose of the memorandum shall document avoidance/reduction of significant adverse impacts to historical resources, where feasible, through (1) identifying and documenting character-defining features, noncontributing elements/additions, and (2) providing historic preservation project review and preliminary impacts analysis screening to UCR as early as possible in the design process. The memorandum shall review preliminary and/or conceptual project objectives early in the design process and describe various project options capable of reducing and/or avoiding significant adverse direct or indirect impacts through compliance with the Secretary's Standards and/or application of the State Historic Building Code or any subsequent design guidelines prepared by UCR for the treatment of historic resources.

If major modifications, renovations, or relocation of a determined historic resource is proposed and the project is unable to comply with the Secretary's Standards or when a historic resource is to be demolished, then UCR shall ensure that documentation shall be carried out by a qualified architectural historian, as follows:

- UCR shall commission the preparation of HABS-like [Historic American Building Survey] documentation of the building, structure, district, feature, and its associated landscaping and setting prior to construction activities. The HABS-like package will document in photographs and descriptive and historic narrative the historical resources slated for modification/demolition. Documentation prepared for the package will draw upon primary- and secondary-source research and available studies previously prepared for the project.
- The specifications for the HABS-like package follow:
    - Photographs: Photographic documentation will focus on the historical resources/features slated for demolition, with overview and context photographs for the campus and adjacent setting. Photographs will be taken of the building using a professional-quality single lens reflex (SLR) digital camera with a minimum resolution of 10 megapixels. Photographs will include context views, elevations/exteriors, architectural details, overall interiors, and interior details (if warranted). Digital photographs will be provided in electronic format.
    - Descriptive and Historic Narrative: The architectural historian will prepare descriptive and historic narrative of the historical resources/features slated for demolition. Physical descriptions will detail each resource, elevation by elevation, with accompanying photographs, and information on how the resource fits within the broader campus during its period of significance. The historic narrative will include available information on the campus design, history, architect/contractor/designer as appropriate, area history, and historic context. In addition, the narrative will include a methodology section specifying the name of researcher, date of research, and sources/archives visited, as well as a bibliography. Within the written history, statements shall be footnoted as to their sources, where appropriate.

    - Historic Documentation Package Submittal: The electronic package will be assembled by the architectural historian and submitted to UCR for review and comment.

- A copy of the HABS-like package shall be offered to the Special Collections and University Archives at the Tomás Rivera Library and the California Historical Resources Information System. The record shall be accompanied by a report containing site-specific history and appropriate contextual information. This information shall be gathered through site-specific and comparative archival research, and oral history collection as appropriate.
- If preservation and reuse at the site are not feasible, the historical building shall be documented as described above.

For new infill construction within the Mid-Century Modern Core Historic District that does not involve building demolition:

- Infill projects outside of the Mid-Century Modern Core Historic District would not need review by an architectural historian.
- Infill projects within the Mid-Century Modern Core Historic District will require review by an architectural historian for elements such as form, massing, and scale, to ensure visual compatibility with the historic district, and the review shall be conducted in compliance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings (Weeks and Grimmer 1995).

MM CUL-4 Unanticipated Discovery of Tribal Cultural Resources/Archaeological Resources: If previously undiscovered TCRs [Tribal Cultural Resources] and/or archaeological resources are identified during construction, all ground disturbing activities within 100 feet of the resource shall halt, UCR Planning, Design & Construction staff shall be notified, and the find shall be evaluated by a qualified archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior standards to determine whether it is a unique archaeological resource, as defined by CEQA. If the discovery appears to be Native American in origin, a tribal representative will be contacted within 24 hours of discovery to determine whether it is a TCR, as defined by CEQA. If the find is neither a unique archaeological resource nor a TCR, work may resume. If the find is determined to be a unique archaeological resource or TCR, the archaeologist and the tribal representative, as appropriate, shall make recommendations to UCR Planning, Design & Construction staff on the measures that will be implemented, including, but not limited to, preservation in place, excavation, relocation, and further evaluation of the discoveries pursuant to CEQA. Preservation in place (i.e., avoidance) is the preferred method of mitigation for impacts on TCRs/archaeological resources. If UCR determines that preservation in place is not feasible, the archaeologist shall design and implement a treatment plan, prepare a report, and salvage the material, as appropriate. Any important artifacts recovered during monitoring shall be cleaned, catalogued, and analyzed, with the results presented in a report of findings that meets professional standards. Work on-site may commence upon completion of any fieldwork components of the treatment plan.

Would the proposed project:	2021 LRDP EIR Significance Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Do New Circumstances Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Is there Any New Information Resulting in New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Applicable 2021 LRDP EIR MMs to Address Project-Specific Impacts
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as pursuant to Section 15064.5?	Significant and Unavoidable Impact	No	No	No	MM CUL-1
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	No	No	No	MM CUL-4
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required

a) The 2021 LRDP EIR and associated UCR Historic Resources Survey (Appendix E to the 2021 LRDP EIR) state that implementation of the 2021 LRDP would adversely affect historical resources through the full and partial demolition of historical resources, renovation/rehabilitation of historical resources, and new construction adjacent to historical resources. Impacts were determined to be significant and unavoidable even with incorporation of MM CUL-1.

Bannockburn Village is located outside the boundaries of UCR's Mid-Century Modern Core Historic District, which contains a cohesive collection of distinctive modernist buildings by some of the region's most renowned architects. The subject properties were constructed during an era of expansion at UCR, as enrollment levels continued to grow in the postwar period. Due to seismic, aging, and deterioration concerns, the Bannockburn Village buildings are proposed for demolition.

During the 2021 LRDP EIR Historic Resources Survey efforts, Bannockburn Village was determined not to be eligible historic buildings (UCR 2021b). In accordance with **MM CUL-1**, an intensive-level documentation is required for of-age properties such as Bannockburn Village that were not found eligible as historical resources. As such, South Environmental prepared a Memorandum for the Record which presents the results of an intensive-level historic resources evaluation of these buildings applying the NRHP and CRHR significance criteria.

In terms of NRHP Criterion A and CRHR Criterion 1, research conducted by South Environmental does not suggest that Bannockburn Village possess a direct association with events or patterns of development significant in the history of the City, region, State, or nation. In addition, the subject property does not meet the eligibility standards established in the UCR 2021 LRDP Historic Resources Survey Report under Context #2 (Riverside's Postwar Boom, 1945-1975, Subtheme/Founding of the University of California, Riverside) (Appendix A; UCR 2021b, Appendix B).

Bannockburn Village was constructed in 1970 and falls within the period of significance for Riverside's Postwar Boom (1945-1975). Bannockburn Village was constructed as student housing and students support offices and has remained so to the present time. While Bannockburn Village was constructed within this period of significance, it does not have a strong association with the postwar institutional expansion or the opening decades of UCR, nor is it associated with the growth period for student enrollment. Therefore, Bannockburn Village does not meet eligibility standards under NRHP Criterion A or CRHR Criterion 1 (Appendix A).

In terms of NRHP Criterion B and CRHR Criterion 2, as previously mentioned, these buildings do not meet the eligibility standards established in UCR's 2021 LRDP Historic Resources Survey Report historical contexts (Context #2, Riverside's Postwar Boom, 1945-1975, Subtheme/Founding of UCR). South Environmental's archival research did not reveal a direct, significant association with the productive life of a person influential in the history of the City, region, State, or nation to Bannockburn Village. The archival research failed to identify individuals who worked or resided at Bannockburn Village who were significant in the history of the City, region, State, or nation. Therefore, Bannockburn Village does not meet eligibility standards under NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2 (Appendix A).

In terms of NRHP Criterion C and CRHR Criterion 3, the subject property does not appear eligible for landmark listing. Bannockburn Village was constructed in the Shed style of architecture which is not described in the 2021 LRDP Historic Resources Survey Report or in the Riverside Modernism context. However, the 2021 LRDP Historic Resources Survey Report states, "Buildings on the UCR campus eligible under this context/theme would generally exhibit an intact, distinctive example of their architectural style. The modernist architectural movement that flowered in the postwar period in the United States includes a number of different variants and approaches, but they all generally fall under the umbrella of Modernist design (UCR 2021b; Appendix A)." While Shed style is not described in the 2021 Historic Resources Survey Report, it can be described under this context and theme because it falls under the umbrella of modernist architecture. The subject property retains several of the more common character-defining features of Shed style such as vertical wood cladding, shed roof forms, simple windows, and minimal exterior detailing. However, South Environmental concluded it does not meet the eligibility standards described in the 2021 Historic Resources Survey Report under Context #4, Architecture and Design, 1916-1975) as it is a relatively subdued and simplistic version of Shed style and does not align with the elevated modernist design present on the UCR campus. Due to the loss of original materials, South Environmental also noted Bannockburn Village would not be considered representative of an intact example of Shed style architecture at UCR or elsewhere (Appendix A).

Bannockburn Village was not designed by regionally well known, celebrated Modernist practitioners in California. Bannockburn Village was designed in 1970 by Daverman Associates – West, the Menlo Park outpost for a Grand Rapids, Michigan-based company. The West Coast office was known for high-style, Mid-Century Modern institutional buildings; however, South Environmental concluded Bannockburn Village does not exhibit the distinctive characteristics of Mid-Century Modern architecture and design for which the firm was known. South Environmental noted that Bannockburn Village is physically distant from the Mid-Century Modern Core Historic District of UCR's campus and cannot be considered a contributor. Therefore, Bannockburn Village does not meet eligibility standards under NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3 (Appendix A).

As a result of South Environmental's research, site visit, archival research and literature review, the Bannockburn Village buildings are recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and CRHR, consistent with the conclusion in the 2021 LRDP EIR and associated UCR Historic Resources Survey (UCR 2021b). The proposed demolition of Bannockburn Village would be consistent with the historical resources analysis and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed historic resources impacts related to demolition of Bannockburn Village would remain **less than significant**.

b) The 2021 LRDP EIR states that new development under the 2021 LRDP would generally avoid disturbance in areas of recorded historic-age or prehistoric archaeological resources on campus. However, development under the 2021 LRDP has the potential to damage or destroy unrecorded historic-age or prehistoric archaeological resources, particularly in areas of undisturbed soils or when excavation depths exceed those attained for past development. The 2021 LRDP EIR states that the southeastern portion of the LRDP area is considered to have high sensitivity for encountering archaeological resources. The majority of the areas considered to have a high sensitivity are within the 2021 LRDP land use designation of Open Space Reserve or UCR Botanic Gardens. Areas within the northern portions of East Campus have low resource sensitivity. Areas with potential for new development on West Campus would primarily occur within infill sites that have previously primarily been used for agricultural uses and have low tribal cultural sensitivity (see Section 4.1.18 for additional information related to Tribal Cultural Resources). The 2021 LRDP concluded impacts would be less than significant with incorporation of MM CUL-2 through MM CUL-4. MM CUL-2 and MM CUL-3 specifically apply to projects for which ground-disturbing activities would occur within an area with medium or high potential to encounter undisturbed native soils, including Holocene alluvium soils.

   The proposed project involves demolition of Bannockburn Village, ancillary structures, and associated hardscape and landscaped areas. In addition, temporary modular buildings, associated utilities, gravel for temporary parking, and hardscape improvements would be within previously disturbed areas. No permanent buildings are proposed after demolition of these buildings as part of this project. UCR's standard contract specifications address the protection and recovery of buried archaeological resources as required by **MM CUL-4**. This measure identifies steps to be taken if previously undiscovered archaeological resources are discovered during ground disturbing activities. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the archaeological resources analyses and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts to archaeological resources would remain **less than significant** with incorporation of **MM CUL-4**.

c) The 2021 LRDP EIR states that no formal cemeteries are known to have occurred on the campus; therefore, the likelihood of encountering human remains is considered low. However, ground-disturbing construction activities associated with development under the 2021 LRDP could uncover previously unknown human remains, which could be archaeologically or culturally significant. Compliance with applicable regulations would avoid or minimize the disturbance of human remains and the 2021 LRDP EIR concluded impacts would be less than significant.

   As is the case for the rest of the campus, the Bannockburn Village site is not known to contain buried human remains. The procedures for the treatment of human remains, including those that are Native American in origin, are contained in California Health and Safety Code Sections 7050.5 and 7052 and California Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5097. If human remains are discovered during construction activities, potentially damaging ground-disturbing activities in

the area of the remains and a 100-foot-buffer area shall be halted immediately, and UCR shall notify the Riverside County Coroner and the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) immediately in accordance with applicable regulations. If the remains are determined by the NAHC to be Native American, the guidelines of the NAHC shall be adhered to in the treatment and disposition of the remains. Following the Coroner's findings, UCR and the NAHC-designated most likely descendant shall recommend the ultimate treatment and disposition of the remains and take appropriate steps to ensure that additional human interments are not disturbed. The responsibilities for acting upon notification of a discovery of Native American human remains are identified in California PRC Section 5097.94. Compliance with California Health and Safety Code Sections 7050.5 and 7052 and California PRC Section 5097 would provide an opportunity to avoid or minimize the disturbance of human remains, and to appropriately treat any remains that are discovered. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the human remains analysis and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts to previously unknown human remains would remain **less than significant**.

4.1.6 ENERGY

Section 4.6 of the 2021 LRDP EIR addresses the impacts of the 2021 LRDP on wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources during construction or operation and conflicts or obstructions with applicable plans for renewable energy and energy efficiency. The 2021 LRDP EIR concludes projects under the 2021 LRDP would have less than significant impacts to applicable plans, policies, or regulations adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating environmental effects related to energy. The 2021 LRDP EIR also states that impacts related to construction energy consumption would be less than significant. However, the 2021 LRDP EIR concludes that implementation of future projects would consume electricity and natural gas during operation that would exceed the UCR 2018 per capita energy use and annualized regional 2018 per capita energy use thresholds. MM GHG-1 (Measures EN3 and EN5) were identified in the 2021 LRDP EIR to reduce operational consumption of electricity and natural gas by stationary equipment.

Would the proposed project:	2021 LRDP EIR Significance Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Do New Circumstances Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Is there Any New Information Resulting in New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Applicable 2021 LRDP EIR MMs to Address Project-Specific Impacts
a) Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	No	No	No	No mitigation required
b) Conflict with or obstruct a State or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required

a-b) The 2021 LRDP EIR states that energy use in the form of fuels during construction would occur in accordance with applicable idling and equipment-efficiency regulations, and impacts would be less than significant. Development under the 2021 LRDP would consume electricity and natural gas during operation that would exceed the UCR 2018 per capita energy use and annualized regional 2018 per capita energy use threshold. However, implementation of MM GHG-1 would reduce energy impacts during operation to less than significant levels.

The 2021 LRDP EIR states that projects developed under the 2021 LRDP would be required to comply with applicable State and UC energy policies and regulations, including CBC Title 24; Senate Bill (SB) 100, which mandates 100 percent clean electricity for California by 2045; and the SPP. Therefore, the 2021 LRDP EIR concludes impacts related to conflicts with energy plans, policies, and regulations would be less than significant.

Project construction activities would result in a temporary increase in energy consumption, primarily through the combustion of fuels in construction vehicles, worker commute vehicles, and construction equipment. As required by **MM GHG-1**, the project would utilize construction equipment with Tier 4 engines. No wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary use of energy resources would occur during project construction.

The proposed project would demolish and remove existing structures that are older and not as energy efficient compared to newer buildings, leaving the project site generally vacant with temporary modular buildings. The majority of the existing electrical services to the site would be shut off and abandoned. Limited electrical would be maintained or added to support onsite security lighting and to serve the temporary modular buildings. Irrigation would be maintained and/or rerouted. The proposed project would not result in wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary use of energy during construction or operation, and is consistent with the energy analysis evaluated in the 2021 LRDP EIR. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the energy demand analysis and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts to energy use would be **less than significant**.

4.1.7 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

Section 4.7 of the 2021 LRDP EIR addresses the impacts of campus growth on the geology, soils, and paleontological resources for the campus and vicinity. The IS prepared for the 2021 LRDP concludes that there would be no impact or less than significant impacts for criterion b (soil erosion or topsoil loss), criterion d (expansive soils), and criterion e (soil adequacy to support alternative wastewater disposal systems); therefore, these thresholds were not further evaluated in the 2021 LRDP EIR.

The 2021 LRDP EIR concludes that implementation of future projects that comply with applicable regulations related to geologic and soils hazards would result in less than significant impacts to seismic hazards and unstable geologic or soil conditions. The 2021 LRDP EIR also concludes that construction impacts to paleontological resources could be a potentially significant impact and identifies MM GEO-1 and MM GEO-2, which would reduce potential impacts to paleontological resources to less than significant levels. MM GEO-2 applies to projects proposing earth-moving activities exceeding 5 feet below previously undisturbed alluvial-fan soils within “high paleontological sensitivity” (i.e., Qof and Qvof). The proposed project would include demolition of existing buildings, and associated hardscape and landscaped areas. Subsequent to demolition activities, temporary modular buildings for existing Auxiliary Services and Residential Life staff, relocation of existing utilities, gravel for temporary parking, hardscape improvements, and security lighting are proposed. Therefore, the project site has been previously disturbed, and MM GEO-2 does not apply.

The above-mentioned applicable MM states the following:

MM GEO-1 Inadvertent Discovery of Paleontological Resources: If any paleontological resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, the contractor shall ensure that activities in the immediate area of the find are halted and that UCR is informed. UCR shall retain a qualified paleontologist to evaluate the discovery and recommend appropriate treatment options pursuant to guidelines developed by the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology, including development and implementation of a paleontological resource impact mitigation program by a qualified paleontologist for treatment of the particular resource, if applicable. These measures may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Salvage of unearthed fossil remains and/or traces (e.g., tracks, trails, burrows)
- Washing of screen to recover small specimens
- Preparation of salvaged fossils to a point of being ready for curation (e.g., removal of enclosing matrix, stabilization and repair of specimens, and construction of reinforced support cradles)
- Identification, cataloging, curation, and provisions for repository storage of prepared fossil specimens

Would the proposed project:	2021 LRDP EIR Significance Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Do New Circumstances Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Is there Any New Information Resulting in New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Applicable 2021 LRDP EIR MMs to Address Project-Specific Impacts
a) Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:					
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required
iv) Landslides?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required

Would the proposed project:	2021 LRDP EIR Significance Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Do New Circumstances Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Is there Any New Information Resulting in New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Applicable 2021 LRDP EIR MMs to Address Project-Specific Impacts
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required
c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?	No Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required
f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	No	No	No	MM GEO-1

a) According to the 2021 LRDP EIR, the campus is located approximately 5 miles southwest of the nearest fault zone (San Jacinto Fault Zone), and at this distance, ground rupture events are unlikely to occur on the campus. However, the 2021 LRDP EIR states that existing and proposed campus development has the potential to be subject to ground shaking generated from seismic events that originate from regional fault zones, which have the potential to cause moderate to large earthquakes. According to the 2021 LRDP EIR, most of the campus has a low potential for liquefaction, with portions of the campus having moderate risk for liquefaction. No landslide hazard zones were identified on campus in the 2021 LRDP EIR; however, some development occurring below steep hillsides could be subject to damage in the event of off-campus seismically induced landslides. Compliance with the UC Seismic Safety Policy, UC Facilities Manual Seismic Program Guidelines, and CBC regulations would ensure new structures constructed under the 2021 LRDP are designed to withstand seismically-induced hazards including ground shaking, liquefaction, and landslides. Therefore, impacts related to seismic hazards were considered less than significant in the 2021 LRDP EIR.

Seismic analysis was conducted for the Bannockburn buildings which indicated that major upgrades would be required to retain the structures and bring them into compliance with the

UC Seismic Safety Policy requirements; as such, they are proposed for demolition as part of the project.

The potential for liquefaction to occur on the Bannockburn Village site was considered low, as mapped in Figure 4.7-2 in the 2021 LRDP EIR. The Bannockburn Village site is relatively flat and no landslide hazards were identified on the site. The nearby slopes adjacent to the Bannockburn Village site would be avoided by the proposed project.

The proposed project would include demolition of existing buildings, and associated hardscape and landscaped areas. Subsequent to demolition activities, temporary modular buildings for existing Auxiliary Services and Residential Life staff, relocation of existing utilities, gravel for temporary parking, hardscape improvements, and security lighting are proposed. No new permanent buildings are proposed as part of this project. The CBC establishes grading requirements that apply to excavation and fill activities and requires the implementation of erosion control measures. While no substantial hazard related to ground rupture, liquefaction, or landslides exists on the Bannockburn Village site, compliance with these policies related to these site's geologic setting would further ensure no seismic hazards occur as a result of the project. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the seismic hazards analysis and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts from seismic hazards, including ground rupture, shaking, liquefaction, and landslides, would remain **less than significant**.

b) The IS for the 2021 LRDP states that projects constructed under the 2021 LRDP would be required to comply with the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Construction Stormwater General Permit and adhere to UCR's Plan Review and Building Permit Program. The implementation of BMPs required of individual projects as a result of these permits would prevent substantial erosion during construction. Development activities under the 2021 LRDP were anticipated to cover topsoil and no long-term erosion was anticipated to occur. Given adherence to applicable rules under the UCR Plan Review and Building Permit Program would prevent erosion and topsoil loss, the IS prepared for the 2021 LRDP concluded impacts would be less than significant.

   Consistent with the analysis contained in the IS for the 2021 LRDP, the project would be subject to erosion prevention requirements under statewide and UCR policies, including the NPDES Construction Stormwater General Permit, the Campus Construction and Design Standards, the UCR Storm Water Management Program (SWMP), and the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permit. These permits and policies require the incorporation of low impact development (LID) and erosion and sediment control BMPs. During project operation, soils would be stabilized and no substantial long-term erosion is anticipated. The proposed project would be required to adhere to all applicable campus permits, reviews, and approvals, which would reduce and/or prevent erosion and loss of topsoil during and after project construction activities. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the erosion and soil loss potential analysis and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts from erosion or soil loss would remain **less than significant**.

c) The 2021 LRDP EIR states that UCR is underlain by soils with low potential for liquefaction and other soil-related hazards. Projects developed under the 2021 LRDP, including the proposed project, would be required to comply with CBC requirements as well as the UC Seismic Safety Policy. Impacts were determined to be less than significant.

Demolition of the existing structures would disturb areas limited mainly to each structure's footprint. Temporary modular buildings will be provided but no new permanent structures are proposed as part of the project. Regardless, these temporary buildings would not be subject to adverse effects of liquefaction or expansive soils. The potential for on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, and collapse would be reduced to less than significant levels with adherence to CBC requirements for grading requirements that apply to excavation and fill activities, and requirements under the NPDES Construction Stormwater General Permit, Campus Construction and Design Standards, UCR SWMP, and MS4 Permit. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the soil stability and risk analysis and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts related to landslides, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse would remain **less than significant**.

d) The IS prepared for the 2021 LRDP states that the majority of soils underlying the campus have low to moderate shrink-swell characteristics. Therefore, the potential for soil expansion to result in risks to life or property was considered low. In addition, future project-specific geotechnical investigations would identify project-specific soil characteristics and development would be subject to the design and construction requirements of the CBC related to expansive soils. Impacts were considered less than significant.

The proposed project would disturb areas limited mainly to each structure's footprint. Temporary modular buildings will be provided and no new permanent structures would be constructed on the site. Regardless, these temporary buildings would not be subject to adverse effects of expansive soils. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the expansive soils analysis and determination in the IS prepared for the 2021 LRDP; and proposed project impacts related to expansive soils would remain **less than significant**.

e) The IS prepared for the 2021 LRDP states that the campus is served by the existing municipal sewer system and projects under the 2021 LRDP would not require the construction or use of septic tanks or other alternative wastewater disposal systems. Therefore, the IS prepared for the 2021 LRDP concluded there would be no impact related to soils incapable of supporting these wastewater systems.

The proposed project involves the demolition of existing structures and does not propose new permanent structures on the site; only temporary modular structures. Existing utilities will be relocated as necessary to serve these temporary buildings. Thus, the proposed project would not include septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the analysis and determination regarding soils supporting alternative wastewater systems in the IS prepared for the 2021 LRDP; and there would be **no impact**.

f) The 2021 LRDP EIR states that development under the 2021 LRDP could cause substantial adverse impacts to known or unknown paleontological resources due to construction activities in previously undisturbed soils, particularly those with high paleontological sensitivity as identified in the 2021 LRDP EIR. MM GEO-1 and MM GEO-2 were required and determined to reduce project impacts under the 2021 LRDP to less than significant levels. No impact to paleontological resources would occur during operation of projects developed under the 2021 LRDP.

Although the Bannockburn Village site is within an area of high paleontological sensitivity (Qof, old alluvial fan deposits), the site is within previously developed areas and entails the demolition of existing structures, and associated hardscape and landscaped areas. Temporary surface

parking, and hardscape areas are proposed including temporary modular buildings to house existing Auxiliary Services and Residential Life staff. No new permanent buildings are proposed as part of this project. **MM GEO-1** for inadvertent discovery of paleontological resources would be implemented during construction activities. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the paleontological resources analysis and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts to paleontological resources would remain **less than significant** with incorporation of **MM GEO-1**.

4.1.8 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

Section 4.8 of the 2021 LRDP EIR addresses the effects of the 2021 LRDP on climate change and concludes that the 2021 LRDP would generate GHG emissions during construction and operation that would exceed the State targets and UC-derived GHG emission thresholds. As a result, the 2021 LRDP EIR states that implementation of the 2021 LRDP would conflict with the goals of the CARB 2017 Scoping Plan, SB 32, Executive Order B-55-18, and SPP. However, impacts related to GHG emissions would be less than significant with the implementation of MM GHG-1 and MM GHG-2. MM GHG-1 includes sub measures that would reduce GHG emissions from all scopes and MM GHG-2 requires UCR to purchase carbon offsets to reduce the effect of GHG emissions above the applicable targets after implementation of MM GHG-1.

Update to the UC Sustainable Practices Policy (SPP): After certification of the 2021 LRDP EIR, the UC Office of the President updated its SPP (UCOP 2024). The updated SPP revised the Clean Energy section to indicate that the UC Clean Power Program is already achieving the Clean Electricity goals and to update the goals and timelines around centrally purchased biomethane to reflect current plans. The updated SPP also replaced the former goal of achieving carbon neutrality for scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2025 with a goal that is aligned with State goals in the most recent 2022 CARB Scoping Plan (CARB 2022) of achieving carbon neutrality for all scopes of emissions by 2045. The updated SPP reflects the UC's desire to prioritize direct, total emissions reductions to support achievement of the State's updated reduction targets established in Assembly Bill (AB) 1279, signed into law in September 2022, that requires that statewide anthropogenic GHG emissions be reduced to at least 85 percent below 1990 levels. The updated SPP sets a new long-term reduction target of 90 percent below 2019 levels by 2045 for all scopes of emissions, which is more aggressive than the reduction targets established in AB 1279.[6] After 2045, the updated SPP requires that any residual emissions beyond the 90 percent reduction will be negated by carbon removal to achieve complete carbon neutrality in alignment with the State's goals and the 2022 CARB Scoping Plan. As part of the update to the SPP, UCR is required to prepare a decarbonization study by January 1, 2025, that will be used to establish new interim GHG emissions reduction targets for 2030, 2035, and 2040. The decarbonization study will specifically address decarbonizing UCR's central plant. UCR has completed the Decarbonization Study and Climate Action and Adaptation Plan in October 2024 and December 2025, respectively.

The proposed project includes demolition of existing structures. At this time, no foreseeable new permanent buildings are proposed after demolition of the existing structures. Implementation of **MM GHG-1** as described below would help reduce construction-related GHG emissions.

The above-mentioned applicable MM states the following:

[6] The 2024 SPP reduction target is more aggressive than the reduction target established in AB 1279, as UC's target aims to achieve a 90 percent reduction relative to 2019 GHG emission levels, versus the goal of 85 percent reduction relative to 1990 GHG emission levels established by AB 1279. Additionally, the greater percentage reduction in the 2024 SPP is relative to 2019 GHG emissions levels that are higher at UCR, compared to 1990 emission levels, resulting in a greater total GHG emission reduction than would be achieved under a target based on 1990 emissions levels.

MM GHG-1 Implement On-Campus GHG Emissions Reduction Measures: UCR shall implement the following GHG emissions reduction measures by scope emissions category:

Scope 3 (Construction)

Construction (CR)

- Measure CR1: UCR shall reduce construction-related GHG emissions on campus 10 percent by 2025 and 25 percent by 2035 through emission reduction controls and/or electric equipment requirements in line with contract obligations. Specifically, UCR shall require off-road diesel-powered construction equipment greater than 50 horsepower to meet the Tier 4 emission standards as well as construction equipment to be outfitted with BACT devices certified by CARB and emissions control devices that are no less than what could be achieved by a Level 3 diesel emissions control strategy for a similar-sized engine. In addition, UCR shall develop zero waste procurement guidelines and processes for campus construction projects and integrate into purchasing RFP language as part of campus procurement.

The UCR Office of Sustainability, Facilities Services, and/or PD&C shall annually monitor, track, and verify implementation of these GHG emissions reduction measures.

Would the proposed project:	2021 LRDP EIR Significance Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Do New Circumstances Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Is there Any New Information Resulting in New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Applicable 2021 LRDP EIR MMs to Address Project-Specific Impacts
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	No	No	No	MM GHG-1
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose or reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	No	No	No	MM GHG-1

a) The 2021 LRDP EIR states that implementation of the 2021 LRDP would generate GHG emissions that would have a potentially significant impact on the environment. Construction emissions from implementing the 2021 LRDP between 2022 and 2035 would be approximately 1,618 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MT CO_2e) per year. Unmitigated campus-wide operational emissions were estimated to total 139,920 MT CO_2e per year by 2025, including annualized construction emissions. Impacts from GHG emissions were determined to be less than significant with incorporation of MM GHG-1 and MM GHG-2, which require on-campus GHG reduction measures and the purchase of carbon offsets.

The proposed project would result in small quantities of GHG emissions due to the use of construction equipment, debris hauling, hauling of infill dirt, and worker commute trips. However, the demolition activities would be consistent with construction activities described in

the 2021 LRDP EIR and the proposed project would comply with applicable UC SPP. At this time, no foreseeable new permanent buildings are proposed after demolition of the existing structures.

The proposed project would reduce GHG emissions by implementing applicable portions of **MM GHG-1** identified in the 2021 LRDP EIR and would decrease GHG emissions compared to LRDP baseline conditions. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the GHG emissions analysis and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and the proposed project would have a **less than significant impact** with respect to GHG emissions with incorporation of applicable measures from **MM GHG-1**.

b) The 2021 LRDP EIR concludes development under the 2021 LRDP would be consistent with applicable GHG reduction plans and impacts related to GHG reduction plans would be less than significant with incorporation of MM GHG-1 and MM GHG-2.

The proposed project is consistent with the GHG emissions analysis in the 2021 LRDP EIR and would not result in an increase in GHG emissions compared to existing building operations as no foreseeable new permanent buildings are proposed at this time after demolition of the existing structures. As discussed in response to a) above, the proposed project would not result in any significant short-term or long-term GHG contributions. The proposed project would comply with applicable UC SPP reporting requirements and would not conflict with SCAG's RTP/SCS, or any other plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purposes of reducing the emissions of GHGs. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with applicable GHG emissions reduction plans and policies as analyzed and determined in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts would remain **less than significant** with incorporation of applicable measures from **MM GHG-1.**

4.1.9 HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Section 4.9 of the 2021 LRDP EIR addresses the impacts of campus growth on hazards and hazardous materials for the campus area. The IS prepared for the 2021 LRDP concludes that there would be a less than significant impact for criterion a (hazards from routine transport, use, or disposal of materials) during construction with adherence to regulatory standards; therefore, this threshold was not further evaluated in the 2021 LRDP EIR for construction impacts. It should be noted that emergency response plan (criterion f) and wildland fire (criterion g) were also not discussed further in Section 4.9 of the 2021 LRDP EIR, but rather addressed in depth in Sections 4.15, *Transportation*, and 4.18, *Wildfire*, of the 2021 LRDP EIR, respectively.

The 2021 LRDP EIR concludes that future campus development would have a less than significant impact related to increased use, transport, or disposal of hazardous materials during facility operations given adherence to applicable federal, State, and UCR policies. Similarly, compliance with such policies would minimize upset and accident conditions, and impacts related to hazardous materials releases would be less than significant during operation. The 2021 LRDP EIR states that facility construction and renovation under the 2021 LRDP could disturb or emit hazardous materials during reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions; however, these impacts would be less than significant with implementation of MM HAZ-1 through MM HAZ-4. Furthermore, impacts related to handling hazardous materials within 0.25 mile of a school and impacts related to the development of sites listed on hazardous material sites pursuant to California Government Code Section 65926.5 (Cortese List) would be less than significant with implementation of MM HAZ-1 through MM HAZ-4. Impacts related to airport safety hazards and excessive noise impacts for people residing or working on the campus would also be less than significant.

The proposed project is not located on a site with abandoned in-place underground storage tanks (USTs) and is not located within the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) Certified Land Use Restriction; therefore, MM HAZ-2 and MM HAZ-3 do not apply to the proposed project.

The above-mentioned applicable MMs state the following:

MM HAZ-1 Property Assessment – Phase I and II ESAs: During the pre-planning stage of campus projects on previously developed sites or on agricultural lands (current or historic), and in coordination with Environmental Health & Safety (EH&S), UCR shall obtain documentation from EH&S or prepare a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) assessing the land use history of the proposed project site and identify potential hazardous materials concerns, including, but not limited to, fuel tanks, chemical storage, presence of elemental mercury, elevator pistons and associated hydraulic oil reservoirs and piping, heating-oil USTs, or agricultural uses. If the Phase I ESAs, or similar documentation, identify recognized environmental conditions or potential concern areas, a Phase II ESA would be conducted in coordination with EH&S to determine whether the soil, groundwater, and/or soil vapor has been impacted at concentrations exceeding regulatory screening levels for residential or commercial/industrial type land uses (as applicable). If the Phase II ESA concludes that the site is or may be impacted and could affect the planned development, assessment, remediation, or corrective action (e.g., removal of contaminated soil, in-situ treatment, capping, engineering controls) would be conducted prior to or during construction under the oversight of federal, State, and/or local agencies (e.g., USEPA [United States Environmental Protection Agency], DTSC, RWQCB [Regional Water Quality Control Board], RFD [City of Riverside Fire Department], RCDEH [Riverside County Department of Environmental Health]) and in full compliance with current and applicable federal and State laws and regulations, including but are not limited to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Assessment, remediation, or corrective action must be evaluated under CEQA prior to commencing the assessment, remediation, or correction action. Additionally, Voluntary Cleanup Agreements may be used for parcels where remediation or long-term monitoring is necessary.

MM HAZ-4 Construction Site Management Plan: If impacted soils are identified pursuant to activities conducted through Mitigation Measures MM HAZ-1, MM HAZ-2, or MM HAZ-3; or encountered during construction (soil disturbance), UCR shall prepare a Construction Site Management Plan (SMP) for the proposed redevelopment project area to address potential issues that may be encountered during redevelopment activities involving subsurface work. The Construction SMP objectives shall include:

- Communicating information to proposed project construction workers about environmental conditions
- Presenting measures to mitigate potential risks to the environment, construction workers, and other nearby receptors from potential exposure to hazardous substances that may be associated with unknown conditions or unexpected underground structures
- Presenting protocols for management of known contaminated soil or groundwater encountered during construction activities

The Construction SMP shall identify the proposed project contacts, responsibilities, and notification requirements and outline the procedures for health and safety, soil management, contingency measures for discovery of unexpected underground structures, erosion, dust, and odor management, groundwater management, waste management, stormwater management, and written records and reporting. The Construction SMP shall be reviewed and approved by UCR prior to issuance of grading permits.

Would the proposed project:	2021 LRDP EIR Significance Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Do New Circumstances Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Is there Any New Information Resulting in New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Applicable 2021 LRDP EIR MMs to Address Project-Specific Impacts
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the likely release of hazardous materials into the environment?	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	No	No	No	MM HAZ-1 and MM HAZ-4
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within 0.25 mile of an existing or proposed school?	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	No	No	No	MM HAZ-1 and MM HAZ-4
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Section 65962.5 and, as a result, create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	No	No	No	MM HAZ-1 and MM HAZ-4
e) Result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area (or a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport)?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required
f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	Discussion pertaining to project impacts on emergency response plans are discussed under criterion d in Section 4.1.17, *Transportation*, and criterion a in Section 4.1.20, *Wildfire*, of this Addendum.				
g) Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?	Discussion pertaining to project impacts on wildland fire risks are discussed in Section 4.1.20, *Wildfire*, of this Addendum.				

a) The IS prepared for the 2021 LRDP concludes that construction activities would have a less than significant impact related to transport, use, and disposal of hazardous materials based on the existing regulatory framework protecting the public and environment from such materials. The 2021 LRDP EIR states that uses under the 2021 LRDP could result in increased use, transport, or disposal of hazardous materials during facility operations; however, adherence to federal, State, and UCR policies would minimize risk of endangerment to the campus population, the public, and the environment. Impacts were determined to be less than significant.

The proposed project entails the demolition of existing structures and associated hardscape and landscaped areas. As anticipated in the IS prepared for the 2021 LRDP, project construction would require the use of hazardous materials such as fuel, paint products, lubricants, solvents, and cleaning products. The use and storage of these materials would occur in accordance with applicable regulations and construction would not result in substantial hazards to the public or environment during project construction.

UCR is currently a licensed generator of hazardous waste, which includes chemical, radioactive, and biohazardous (infectious) waste. The proposed temporary modular buildings are intended for office use by existing Auxiliary Services and Residential Life staff. No permanent new buildings are proposed as part of this project; as such, the storage of hazardous materials would not occur at the project site. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the operational hazardous materials analysis and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR and the construction hazardous materials assessment in the IS for the 2021 LRDP; and proposed project impacts from hazardous materials would remain **less than significant**.

b) The 2021 LRDP EIR states that operations of facilities and use of hazardous materials would be subject to federal, State, County, and UCR policies designed to minimize upset and accident conditions. However, construction and renovation under the 2021 LRDP could disturb or emit hazardous material from impacted soil, soil vapor, or groundwater, which could emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste during reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions. Impacts were determined to be less than significant with mandatory compliance with existing regulations pertaining to the identification, handling, and disposing of hazardous materials, and incorporation of MM HAZ-1 through MM HAZ-4.

Numerous buildings on the campus are assumed to contain some form of asbestos containing materials and/or lead-based paints (LBP) due to their age, as well as fluorescent light ballasts containing polychlorinated biphenyls. Building materials may also be contaminated by spills or aerosol releases of radioactive or chemical hazardous materials used in the building, and elemental mercury may be present in research laboratory sink traps, cupboard floor spaces, or in sewer pipes. If such contamination is identified to be present during demolition of the existing structures on these sites, exposure to potentially hazardous materials would be minimized through required worker training, appropriate engineering and administrative controls, and in combination with the use of protective equipment in accordance with existing campus health and safety practices (such as the UCR Asbestos Management Plan) and federal and State regulations. In the event that LBP and other lead-containing materials are present during construction, protocol pursuant to California Division of Occupational Safety and Health (Cal/OSHA) regulations regarding LBPs and lead-containing materials would be followed. California Code of Regulations Title 8, Section 1532.1, requires testing, monitoring, containment, and disposal of LBPs and lead-containing materials in such a manner that exposure levels do not exceed Cal/OSHA standards. If potentially hazardous materials are encountered during construction activities, EH&S would conduct a comprehensive assessment of the situation in coordination with the appropriate regulatory authority, such as the RCDEH.

The proposed project includes demolition and removal of the Bannockburn Village buildings as well as ancillary structures, and hardscape and landscaped areas. The 2021 LRDP EIR states that unanticipated hazardous materials may be encountered during demolition of previously developed sites on the campus. Disturbance of soil containing existing hazardous materials, soil vapor, and/or contaminated groundwater during construction could create a significant hazard

to the public or the environment. In accordance with **MM HAZ-1**, UCR will hire a consultant to identify and sample accessible suspect asbestos and lead materials and provide an inventory for other potentially hazardous materials at the site prior to abatement and demolition of Bannockburn Village. The construction contractor would be responsible for remediation of all hazardous materials and must follow all applicable safety protocols in accordance with Cal/OSHA, EPA, California Department of Public Health, and EH&S requirements. Per **MM HAZ-4**, preparation of a SMP would be required. Additionally, the proposed project would adhere to applicable UCR, County, State, and federal regulations for managing hazardous materials during project construction. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the hazardous materials analysis and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts from hazardous materials would remain **less than significant** with incorporation of **MM HAZ-1 and MM HAZ-4**.

Temporary modular buildings for office use by existing Auxiliary Services and Residential Life staff are proposed on the project site after demolition of the existing structures. No new permanent buildings are proposed as part of this project; as such, the storage of hazardous materials would not occur at the project site. The proposed project would implement a SWPPP and would comply with the UCR MS4 permit requirements related to stormwater discharges; no hazardous discharges into stormwater are anticipated to occur.

c) The 2021 LRDP EIR states that while there are multiple schools within 0.25 mile of the campus, facility operation would be subject to federal, State, County, and UCR policies, and would not result in hazardous emissions within 0.25 mile of schools. Construction and redevelopment under the 2021 LRDP could disturb or emit hazardous materials or waste within 0.25 mile of an existing or proposed school and the 2021 LRDP EIR concludes that impacts would be less than significant with compliance with existing regulations pertaining to hazardous wastes and materials and incorporation of MM HAZ-1 through MM HAZ-4.

The school closest to the project site is the Islamic Academy of Riverside, located approximately 0.10 mile from the project site. Project construction may require occasional transport of hazardous materials, including asbestos and lead materials, oils, lubricants, paints, or other construction equipment chemicals along roadways adjacent to schools; however, transport of such materials would be conducted in accordance with all applicable federal, State, and County regulations, and UCR policies designed to minimize hazardous emissions and spills. As described above, **MM HAZ-1** and **MM HAZ-4** would be implemented during construction to ensure hazardous materials encountered during construction do not result in hazards to the public, including at school sites. Temporary modular buildings for office use by existing Auxiliary Services and Residential Life staff are proposed on the project site after demolition of the existing structures. No new permanent buildings are proposed as part of this project; as such, the storage of hazardous materials would not occur at the project site. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the school hazards analysis and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts to nearby schools would remain **less than significant** with incorporation of **MM HAZ-1 and MM HAZ-4**.

d) The 2021 LRDP EIR states that the campus contains several listed and closed UST release sites and is adjacent to a site with restricted land use covenants. Disturbance of hazardous material impacted soil, soil vapor, or groundwater during construction could create a significant hazard to the public or the environment. Impacts would be less than significant with the incorporation of MM HAZ-1 through MM HAZ-4.

The Bannockburn Village site does not contain known USTs and are not sites with a restricted land use covenant; therefore, MM HAZ-2 and MM HAZ-3 do not apply to the project. According to the California State Water Resources Control Board GeoTracker database, there is one closed leaking UST cleanup site (Case number T0606500089) within 1,000 feet of the Bannockburn Village site (California State Water Resources Control Board 2026). According to the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) EnviroStor database, there are no active or closed cleanup sites within 1,000 feet of the Bannockburn Village site (DTSC 2026). Thus, there are no cleanup sites or open cases listed in the GeoTracker or EnviroStor databases on the project site. While no hazardous materials site has been identified, per **MM HAZ-1** UCR will hire a consultant to identify and sample accessible suspect asbestos and lead materials and provide an inventory for other potentially hazardous materials at the site prior to abatement and demolition of Bannockburn Village. The construction contractor would be responsible for remediation of all hazardous materials and must follow all applicable safety protocols in accordance with Cal/OSHA, EPA, California Department of Public Health, and EH&S requirements. Additionally, per **MM HAZ-4**, preparation of a SMP would be required. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the contaminated sites analysis and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts to contaminated sites would remain **less than significant** with incorporation of **MM HAZ-1 and MM HAZ-4**.

e) The 2021 LRDP EIR states that the campus is in Area E of the March Air Reserve Base/Inland Port Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan (ALUCP) influence area, and noise levels in Area E of the March Air Reserve Base/Inland Port ALUCP are low and outside of the 55-Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL) contour. The safety risk related to aircrafts in Area E of the March Air Reserve Base/Inland Port ALUCP level is also considered low. Area E has no limit on residential or other land use population density or requirement for open space. Impacts were determined to be less than significant.

The Bannockburn Village site is not within two miles of an airport. The closest airport, Flabob Airport, is located approximately 4.7 miles northwest of the Bannockburn Village site and March Air Reserve Base/Inland Port Airport is located approximately 7.1 miles southeast of the Bannockburn Village site. Consistent with the 2021 LRDP EIR, the Bannockburn Village site is not located near principal airplane arrival or departure tracks and are outside of the noise contours and safety hazard zones for nearby airports. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in airport-related safety hazards or excessive noise impacts to construction workers or the campus population. The proposed project would be consistent with the airport hazards analysis and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts related to airport hazards would remain **less than significant**.

f) The 2021 LRDP EIR discussed emergency response plan impacts in Sections 4.15, *Transportation*, and 4.18, *Wildfire*; emergency response plan impacts are not discussed in Section 4.9 of the 2021 LRDP EIR. As such, discussion pertaining to project impacts on emergency response plans is provided in Sections 4.1.17, *Transportation*, and 4.1.20, *Wildfire*, of this Addendum.

g) The 2021 LRDP EIR discussed wildland fire impacts in Section 4.18, *Wildfire*; wildland fire impacts are not discussed in Section 4.9 of the 2021 LRDP EIR. As such, discussion pertaining to project impacts on wildland fire risks is provided in Section 4.1.20, *Wildfire*, of this Addendum.

4.1.10 HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

Section 4.10 of the 2021 LRDP EIR addresses hydrology and water quality impacts that would occur with development under the 2021 LRDP. The 2021 LRDP EIR concludes that development under the 2021 LRDP would have less than significant impacts with regard to waste discharge requirement violations that would substantially degrade surface or groundwater quality; substantial decreases in groundwater supplies; alterations to drainage in a manner which would result in substantial erosion, increased runoff resulting in flooding, exceedance of the storm water system capacity, increased polluted runoff, or impediments to flood flows; and conflicts with a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan. No mitigation measures were required. The 2021 LRDP EIR notes that the IS prepared for the 2021 LRDP concludes that the campus is not within a tsunami or seiche zone; therefore, the campus is not subject to inundation by either activity so this issue area was not further analyzed in the 2021 LRDP EIR. Potential effects related to overall water supply or the potential need for construction of new or expanded water and wastewater infrastructure are discussed in Section 4.1.19, *Utilities and Service Systems*, of this Addendum.

Would the proposed project:	2021 LRDP EIR Significance Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Do New Circumstances Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Is there Any New Information Resulting in New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Applicable 2021 LRDP EIR MMs to Address Project-Specific Impacts
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements, or otherwise substantially degrade surface or groundwater quality?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required
b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required

Would the proposed project:	2021 LRDP EIR Significance Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Do New Circumstances Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Is there Any New Information Resulting in New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Applicable 2021 LRDP EIR MMs to Address Project-Specific Impacts
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would: (i) Result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site? (ii) Substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site; (iii) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned storm water drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; or (iv) Impede or redirect flood flows?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required
d) Risk release of pollutants due to project inundation in flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required
e) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required

a) The 2021 LRDP EIR states that all operation and construction would occur in compliance with applicable water quality standards and waste discharge requirements. Specifically, for development under the 2021 LRDP, a SWPPP would be implemented during construction and a SWMP would be implemented during operation of individual projects. Adherence to these regulations and project-specific plans would ensure development does not result in polluted runoff violating discharge and water quality requirements. Impacts were determined to be less than significant.

As described in the 2021 LRDP EIR, all construction, including for the proposed project, would be required to comply with the provisions of the NPDES Construction Stormwater General Permit that specifies the implementation of BMPs through a SWPPP. A SWPPP typically includes both source-control and treatment-control BMPs to reduce water quality impacts, including but not limited to proper storage, use and disposal of construction materials; watering exposed soils; installing sandbags to minimize off-site runoff; creating temporary desilting basins; containing construction vehicle maintenance in staging areas to avoid leaks or spills of fuels, motor oil, coolant, and other hazardous materials; installation of silt fences and erosion control blankets;

timing grading to avoid the rainy season (November through April); stabilizing cleared or graded slopes; protecting or stabilizing stockpiled soils; and continual inspection and maintenance of all specified BMPs through the duration of construction. NPDES Construction Stormwater General Permit requirements also require inspection, monitoring, and reporting; and corrective action is required within 72 hours of identifying any issue of non-compliance during monitoring and inspections.

Following the demolition of existing buildings, and associated hardscape and landscaped areas on the project site, temporary modular buildings for existing Auxiliary Services and Residential Life staff, relocation of existing utilities, gravel for temporary parking, hardscape improvements, and security lighting are proposed. No permanent buildings are proposed. During operation of the proposed project, as anticipated in the 2021 LRDP EIR, BMPs and SWMP requirements including LID measures, runoff reduction measures, source-control BMPs, and treatment BMPs would be implemented and followed. With implementation of a SWPPP and SWMP to address and treat construction and post-construction runoff from the Bannockburn Village site, the project would not result in violations of applicable water quality standards or waste discharge requirements such that surface or groundwater quality would be degraded. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the water quality and waste discharge analyses and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts to water quality and waste discharge would remain **less than significant**.

b) The 2021 LRDP EIR states that the campus is presently characterized by large areas of impervious surfaces and there are existing stormwater drainage systems in place to convey surface flows across impermeable areas to permeable areas where the water is allowed to infiltrate to the subsurface. Development under the 2021 LRDP would be required to implement LID methods in compliance with NPDES and MS4 permit regulations. As such, development under the 2021 LRDP would not interfere substantially with groundwater recharge and impacts were determined to be less than significant. Groundwater supply availability impacts are discussed further in Section 4.1.19, *Utilities and Service Systems*, of this Addendum.

Consistent with the 2021 LRDP EIR, temporary water supplies would be required during construction, primarily for dust suppression during grading and grubbing activities, but would not specifically require the use of groundwater supplies. Based on the limited nature of these water supply demands and the availability of water supplies for campus operation, project construction would not substantially decrease groundwater supplies.

The proposed project would include demolition of existing buildings, and associated hardscape and landscaped areas. Subsequent to demolition activities, temporary modular buildings for existing Auxiliary Services and Residential Life staff, relocation of existing utilities, gravel for temporary parking, hardscape improvements, and security lighting are proposed. While the project would relocate existing utilities to serve the temporary modular buildings and will continue to provide existing irrigation to maintain trees and landscape on site, the project would result in an overall reduction of water consumption when compared to the operation of the existing Bannockburn Village. Consequently, the proposed project would not substantially decrease groundwater supplies, impede sustainable groundwater management, or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge with compliance with the 1969 Western-San Bernardino Judgment (“Adjudication Judgment”), availability of supplemental water supplies, and implementation of standard construction BMPs applicable to dewatering practices. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the groundwater analysis and

determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts to groundwater would remain **less than significant**.

c) The 2021 LRDP EIR concludes that construction and operation of projects under the 2021 LRDP would not alter the course of any streams of rivers and would not alter regional stormwater drainage patterns. Implementation of project-specific SWPPPs during construction and BMPs in accordance with UCR's SWMP during operation would prevent substantial increases in erosion or polluted runoff. Impacts were determined to be less than significant.

The proposed project involves demolition of existing structures, hardscape, and landscaped areas. Subsequent to demolition activities, temporary modular buildings for existing Auxiliary Services and Residential Life staff, relocation of existing utilities, gravel for temporary parking, hardscape improvements, and security lighting are proposed. No new permanent buildings are proposed as part of this project; as such, the project would not result in an increase in impervious surfaces on the project site. During construction of the proposed project, excavation, grading, and stockpiling of soils may accelerate erosion and siltation if disturbed soils are not secured. A project-specific SWPPP would detail BMPs to avoid or minimize erosion, siltation, and flooding associated with drainage pattern alterations. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the drainage, erosion, and runoff analyses and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts to drainage, erosion, and runoff would remain **less than significant**.

d) The IS prepared for the 2021 LRDP notes the campus is not located within a tsunami hazard area or near a standing body of water that could experience a seiche, or large wave activity associated with a seismic event. In addition, the campus is identified as an Area of Minimal Flood Hazard and is not anticipated to be inundated by dam failure. Therefore, no inundation of the campus was anticipated and impacts were determined to be less than significant.

A majority of the Bannockburn Village site is within Flood Zone X, or an Area of Minimal Flood Hazard, with the southern portion of the site being located within an effective letter of map revision that has a 1-percent annual chance of flood discharge (FEMA 2023). The Bannockburn Village site is elevated from the adjacent University Wash. Additionally, the proposed project involves demolition of existing structures and removal of impervious surfaces. Subsequent to demolition activities, temporary modular buildings for existing Auxiliary Services and Residential Life staff, relocation of existing utilities, gravel for temporary parking, hardscape improvements, and security lighting are proposed. No new permanent buildings are proposed as part of this project; as such, the project would not increase or otherwise alter the area's potential to be inundated by tsunami, seiche, flood, or dam inundation. Therefore, no new or substantially more severe impacts would occur and proposed project impacts to flood, tsunami, and seiche hazards would remain **less than significant**.

e) The campus is within the Santa Ana River Basin Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan) area (RWQCB 2025). The Basin Plan, as developed and implemented by the Santa Ana RWQCB in accordance with the federal Clean Water Act, designates beneficial uses for surface waters in the Santa Ana Region and associated water quality objectives to fulfill such uses. The campus is located in the Upper Santa Ana Valley Groundwater Basin and is mostly underlain by the Riverside-Arlington Groundwater Subbasin where groundwater use and replenishment is regulated by the Adjudication Judgement. The 2021 LRDP EIR states that BMPs would be implemented for projects under the 2021 LRDP to avoid conflicts with a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan. Impacts were determined to be less than significant.

The Bannockburn Village site is subject to the Basin Plan and is within the Riverside-Arlington Groundwater Subbasin. As described in the 2021 LRDP EIR, project construction and operation would be conducted in compliance with applicable regulatory requirements related to stormwater runoff to minimize the potential for pollutants to enter receiving waters. Specifically, the proposed project would also comply with the provisions of the NPDES Construction Stormwater General Permit that specifies the implementation of BMPs as well as the UCR MS4 Permit. A project-specific SWPPP would be implemented during construction activities and a SWMP would be implemented during operation and maintenance of the proposed project. The proposed project would incorporate landscape site design, source control, and treatment BMPs to prevent pollutants from reaching receiving waters. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the water quality control plan and sustainable groundwater management plan analysis and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts to water quality would remain **less than significant**.

4.1.11 LAND USE AND PLANNING

Section 1.3 of the 2021 LRDP EIR states that impacts to land use and planning are not further analyzed in the 2021 LRDP EIR since analysis included in the IS prepared for the 2021 LRDP concludes that implementation of the 2021 LRDP would have less than significant impacts on land use and planning.

Would the proposed project:	2021 LRDP EIR Significance Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Do New Circumstances Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Is there Any New Information Resulting in New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Applicable 2021 LRDP EIR MMs to Address Project-Specific Impacts
a) Physically divide an established community?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required
b) Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required

a) The campus is developed with academic, research, agricultural, recreational, athletic, maintenance, housing, and campus support facilities, and designated open space areas. The IS prepared for the 2021 LRDP states the implementation of the proposed 2021 LRDP would develop buildings and facilities within the existing campus framework and would not divide the on-campus or surrounding community. In addition, the 2021 LRDP encouraged installation of multimodal facilities that would provide increased connections throughout the campus and surrounding areas. Impacts were determined to be less than significant.

The proposed project consists of the demolition of existing structures, and associated hardscape and landscaped areas. Prior to demolition of these structures, students would have the option to be relocated to existing on campus student housing. Auxiliary Services and Residential Life staff would be relocated to existing office spaces on campus or temporarily placed within

modular buildings on the project site; the Foster Youth Support Services staff would be relocated to existing office spaces on campus. Following demolition activities, temporary modular buildings, associated utilities, and hardscape improvements would occur within previously disturbed areas and would not divide existing communities. Since the proposed project would not involve improvements outside of established campus properties or boundaries, and no incursion into or division of the surrounding residential communities would occur, the proposed project would not physically divide an established community. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the community division analysis and determination in the IS prepared for the 2021 LRDP; and proposed project impacts to the established campus and adjacent communities would remain **less than significant**.

b) The City of Riverside General Plan, which includes the UCR main campus, identifies UCR as a public facility/institutional land use (City 2019). UCR is part of the UC school system, a constitutionally created entity of the State of California; as such, the campus is not subject to municipal regulations, such as the general plans for the County and City of Riverside. The IS prepared for the 2021 LRDP states that implementation of the 2021 LRDP would primarily affect existing land and facilities within the campus and development would be guided by the 2021 LRDP. The IS stated that the 2021 LRDP EIR would determine the consistency of the 2021 LRDP with the SCAG's 2016 RTP/SCS, the Santa Ana RWQCB Basin Plan, and the 2016 AQMP in the applicable environmental impact areas. Discussion regarding the consistency of the 2021 LRDP and proposed project with these regional plans is similarly contained in the applicable environmental impact analysis in this Addendum. Impacts were determined to be less than significant.

   As described in Section 3 of this Addendum, the proposed project is consistent with the land use designations, objectives, population forecasts, and building space projections in the 2021 LRDP, which is the applicable land use plan for the UCR main campus. As shown on Figure 2-1 in the 2021 LRDP EIR, the Bannockburn Village site is located on East Campus, in areas designated as Canyon Crest Gateway, Student Neighborhood, University Avenue Gateway, and Open Space Reserve. The proposed project would demolish the seismic, aging, and deteriorating buildings within this land use designation and no permanent development is proposed at this time. Therefore, the proposed project would not conflict with the site's land use designation in the 2021 LRDP. Implementation of the proposed project would leave the sites vacant and would not prevent the future use of the sites per the 2021 LRDP.

   The Connect SoCal 2024 (2024-2050 RTP/SCS; SCAG 2026) and 2022 AQMP have replaced the 2016 RTP/SCS and 2016 AQMP, respectively, as the plans applicable to the project. The project does not propose new buildings and would not increase the campus population. Consequently, the proposed project is consistent with the campus population projections contained in the 2021 LRDP, which inform local and regional planning efforts, and the project would be consistent with the updated versions of these plans. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the applicable land use plans, policies, and regulations as analyzed in the IS prepared for the 2021 LRDP; and proposed project impacts to applicable land use plans, policies, and regulations would remain **less than significant**.

4.1.12 MINERAL RESOURCES

Section 1.3 of the 2021 LRDP EIR states that impacts to mineral resources are not further analyzed in the 2021 LRDP EIR since analysis included in the IS prepared for the 2021 LRDP concludes that implementation of the 2021 LRDP would have no impact on mineral resources.

Would the proposed project:	2021 LRDP EIR Significance Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Do New Circumstances Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Is there Any New Information Resulting in New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Applicable 2021 LRDP EIR MMs to Address Project-Specific Impacts
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be a value to the region and the residents of the State?	No Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan?	No Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required

a-b) The IS prepared for the 2021 LRDP states that the campus is located on lands classified as Mineral Resource Zone (MRZ) 3, which are areas of undetermined mineral resource significance. There are no known mineral resources on the campus and the 2021 LRDP would not allow for mining activities on the campus. It was determined that there would be no impact to mineral resources from future campus development under the 2021 LRDP.

The project does not propose mining activities or uses, and demolition of the existing structures and hardscape and landscaped areas would not result in the loss of available valuable or locally important mineral resources. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the mineral resources analysis and determination in the IS prepared for the 2021 LRDP; and there would remain **no impact**.

4.1.13 NOISE

Section 4.11 of the 2021 LRDP EIR evaluates the noise effects of campus growth under the 2021 LRDP. The 2021 LRDP EIR concludes that future projects under the 2021 LRDP would result in significant and unavoidable impacts related to construction noise even with the incorporation of MM N-1 and less than significant impacts related to operational noise with incorporation of MM N-2 through MM N-4. The 2021 LRDP EIR concludes that future projects under the 2021 LRDP would result in less than significant impacts related to groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels with incorporation of MM N-5. The proposed project does not propose any load dock areas as no foreseeable new buildings are proposed after demolition of the existing structures; MM N-3 would not be applicable to the proposed project. The project does not involve the relocation of the Corporation Yard; thus, MM N-4 would not be applicable to the proposed project. Operation of construction equipment are not within the specified vibration screening distances listed in Table 4.11-13 of the 2021 LRDP EIR; therefore, MM N-5 would not be applicable to the proposed project.

Given the distance of nearby airports from the campus, the 2021 LRDP EIR concludes that projects under the 2021 LRDP would not expose people residing or working on the campus to excessive noise levels from an airport or airport influence area, and such impacts would be less than significant.

The above-mentioned applicable MMs state the following:

MM N-1 Construction Noise Reduction Measures: To reduce construction noise levels to on-campus and off-campus noise sensitive receivers, UCR shall implement the following measures:

- Hours of exterior construction activities shall be limited to 7:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. Monday through Friday and 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. on Saturday, as feasible, except under circumstances where such time limits are infeasible (e.g., for time sensitive construction work such as concrete pouring, excessive heat warnings/temperatures during the summer, operational emergencies). No exterior construction activities shall occur on federal holidays.
- Construction traffic shall follow routes to minimize the noise impact of this traffic on the surrounding community, to the greatest extent feasible.
- Contract specifications shall require that construction equipment be muffled or otherwise shielded, in accordance with manufacturers' recommendations. Contracts shall specify that engine-driven equipment be fitted with appropriate noise mufflers.
- Where available and feasible, construction equipment with back-up alarms shall be equipped with either audible self-adjusting backup alarms or alarms that only sound when an object is detected. Self-adjusting backup alarms shall automatically adjust to 10 dBA [A-weighted decibels] over the surrounding background levels. All non-self-adjusting backup alarms shall be set to the lowest setting required to be audible above the surrounding noise levels.
- Stationary construction equipment material and vehicle staging shall be placed to direct noise away from sensitive receivers to the greatest extent feasible.
- Meetings shall be conducted, as needed, with on campus constituents to provide advance notice of construction activities to coordinate these activities with the academic calendar, scheduled events, and other situations, as appropriate.
- Communication would be provided, as needed, with constituents that are affected by campus construction to provide advance notice of construction activities and ensure that the mutual needs of the particular construction project and of those impacted by construction noise are met, to the extent feasible.
- A sign shall be provided at the construction site entrance, or other conspicuous location, that includes a 24-hour telephone number for project information, and to report complaints. An inquiry and corrective action will be taken, if necessary, in a timely manner.
- Where feasible, installation of temporary sound barriers/blankets of sufficient height to break the line-of-sight between the construction equipment and within proximity to exterior use areas of noise-sensitive receivers shall be required. Temporary sound barriers shall consist of either sound blankets or other sound barriers/techniques such as acoustic padding or acoustic walls placed near adjacent noise-sensitive receivers that have been manufactured to reduce noise by at least 10 dBA at ground level or meets ASTM [American Society for Testing and Materials] E90 & E413 standards/ ASTM C423 (or similar standards with equivalent 10 dBA noise reduction)

MM N-2 HVAC Noise Reduction Measures: The campus shall reduce HVAC equipment noise levels located in close proximity to noise-sensitive buildings and uses through noise control measures such as, but not limited to:

- Mechanical equipment screening (e.g., parapet walls)
- Equipment setbacks
- Silencers

- Acoustical louvers
- And other sound attenuation devices as made available

If a method other than mechanical equipment screening (e.g., parapet walls) is chosen, a project-specific design plan demonstrating that the noise level from operation of HVAC units does not generate noise levels that exceed 5 dBA above ambient at noise-sensitive receivers shall be completed.

Would the proposed project:	2021 LRDP EIR Significance Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Do New Circumstances Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Is there Any New Information Resulting in New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Applicable 2021 LRDP EIR MMs to Address Project-Specific Impacts
a) Generate a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the LRDP in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	Significant and Unavoidable Impact (Construction) Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated (Operation)	No	No	No	MM N-1 and MM N-2
b) Generate excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	No	No	No	No mitigation required
c) Expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels where a project is located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required

a) Construction noise impacts identified in the 2021 LRDP EIR were considered significant if construction would increase ambient noise levels by 10 dBA Leq or more over an 8-hour period at on- or off-campus noise-sensitive land uses. Permanent (operational) increases in noise were considered significant if ambient noise levels would increase by 5 dBA Leq or more at on- or off-campus noise-sensitive land uses. The 2021 LRDP EIR concludes that construction equipment used during construction activities would result in noise level increases that would exceed applicable noise thresholds and with incorporation of MM N-1 would remain significant and unavoidable. The 2021 LRDP EIR concludes incorporation of MM N-2 through MM N-4, which would reduce potentially significant operational noise impacts related to HVAC equipment, loading docks, and Corporation Yard relocation, respectively, to a level below significance.

Impacts related to operational noise resulting from emergency generators, parking structures, special events (i.e., graduation, orientation), on-campus gatherings, and off-site traffic noise were determined to be less than significant, and no mitigation was required.

Construction activities associated with the proposed project would temporarily increase noise levels in the vicinity of the Bannockburn Village site. Noise impacts associated with construction noise are assessed at the nearest noise-sensitive land uses, which are on-campus residential buildings; The Plaza Apartments located approximately 20-feet west, the Oban Family Housing located approximately 72-feet north, the Housing Administration Building located 20-feet north, and the Alumni and Visitors Center located approximately 50-feet south of the Bannockburn Village.

Consistent with the findings of the 2021 LRDP EIR, project construction impacts would be potentially significant if ambient noise levels exceed by more than 10 dBA. Given the proximity to nearby sensitive land uses, temporary noise impacts are considered potentially significant. The proposed project would comply with **MM N-1**, which entails the integration of construction noise mitigation recommendations into the contractor specifications and the implementation of such recommendations during construction activities. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the construction noise analyses and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts from construction noise would **remain significant and unavoidable** with incorporation of **MM N-1**.

Subsequent to demolition activities, temporary modular buildings for existing Auxiliary Services and Residential Life staff, relocation of existing utilities, gravel for temporary parking, hardscape improvements, and security lighting are proposed. No new permanent buildings are proposed as part of this project; thus, no new students, faculty, or staff are proposed. Consequently, the campus population would not be increased as a result of this project and would not generate vehicle trips or increase roadway noise beyond those anticipated in the 2021 LRDP EIR. Project impacts related to transportation noise would remain **less than significant**.

Temporary operational noise from the proposed modular buildings would not exceed noise levels from the existing Bannockburn Village site. Nonetheless, the project would be required to comply with mitigation measure **MM N-2**, which provides noise control measures to reduce potentially significant noise from HVAC equipment. Furthermore, since no new permanent buildings are proposed, no operational noise from mechanical equipment and loading docks would occur as part of this project. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the operational noise analyses and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR so proposed project impacts from operational noise would be **less than significant** with incorporation of **MM N-2.**

b) The 2021 LRDP EIR states that groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels from construction activities for projects under the 2021 LRDP may exceed thresholds for vibration-sensitive receptors from the use of vibratory rollers during paving activities and/or operation of large bulldozers and result in potentially significant impacts that would be reduced to less than significant levels with implementation of MM N-5. No sources of substantial vibration were anticipated to be associated with operation of the 2021 LRDP.

To provide a conservative project-specific vibration analysis, it is assumed that a large bulldozer would be the piece of equipment used in project demolition activities with the greatest vibration potential. A large bulldozer would conservatively represent all other heavy-duty construction equipment with lower vibration potential. During project construction, heavy equipment may operate as close as 20 feet from the nearest on-campus residential building and

Housing Administration Building. The closest sensitive receptor (residential building) from the Bannockburn Village site is further than the screening distances of 15 feet for human annoyance and 10 feet for vibration impacts to a residential building as identified in Table 4.11-13 of the 2021 LRDP EIR. As such, construction equipment, including a large bulldozer, would not operate within the screening distances identified in Table 4.11-13 of the 2021 LRDP EIR and MM N-5 would not apply to the proposed project. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the vibration impact analyses and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts from construction vibration would be **less than significant**.

c) The 2021 LRDP EIR concludes that projects under the 2021 LRDP would not expose people residing or working on the campus to excessive noise levels from an airport or airport influence area, and such impacts would be less than significant. The 2021 LRDP EIR states there are no airstrips within two miles of the campus and the campus is not within the 60 dBA CNEL contour of any airport. Therefore, the 2021 LRDP EIR concludes impacts would be less than significant.

The closest airport, Flabob Airport, is located approximately 4.7 miles northwest of the Bannockburn Village site and March Air Reserve Base/Inland Port Airport is located approximately 7.1 miles southeast of the Bannockburn Village site. The proposed project would not alter flights patterns and their associated noise. Due to the distance of the Bannockburn Village site from the Flabob Airport and March Air Reserve Base, the project would not be exposed to excessive aircraft noise. Additionally, the project proposes use of temporary modular buildings. No new permanent buildings are proposed as part of this project. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the aircraft noise impact analyses and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts related to aircraft noise exposure would remain **less than significant**.

4.1.14 POPULATION AND HOUSING

Section 4.12 of the 2021 LRDP EIR addresses the population and housing impacts from implementing the 2021 LRDP and concludes that the campus development program under the 2021 LRDP would accommodate the anticipated regional population forecast. In addition, the 2021 LRDP would not result in indirect inducement of substantial population growth due to the extension of roads or other infrastructure. The 2021 LRDP EIR also states that campus projects under the 2021 LRDP would not displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing. Under the 2021 LRDP, additional student housing would be created to support the growing student population attending UCR. The 2021 LRDP EIR concludes impacts related to population and housing would be less than significant.

Would the proposed project:	2021 LRDP EIR Significance Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Do New Circumstances Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Is there Any New Information Resulting in New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Applicable 2021 LRDP EIR MMs to Address Project-Specific Impacts
a) Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required

a) The 2021 LRDP assumes an approximately 46 percent increase in student population (approximately 11,000 students), with an approximately 59 percent increase in additional faculty and staff (approximately 2,800 new faculty and staff) by the 2035/2036 academic year. This increase in population was anticipated in regional and City of Riverside plans related to population growth. Further, approximately 85 percent of the UCR population resides within a one-hour commute radius, which is a trend anticipated to continue with increased campus population. Implementation of the 2021 LRDP entails a variety of projects throughout the campus that fit the needs and allowable uses to accommodate growth in the student, faculty, and staff population. Impacts would be less than significant.

The proposed project consists of the demolition of existing structures and associated hardscape and landscaped areas. Following demolition activities, the proposed project would include temporary modular buildings for existing Auxiliary Services and Residential Life staff, relocation of existing utilities, gravel for temporary parking, hardscape improvements, and security lighting. Bannockburn Village is currently occupied by students, Auxiliary Services and Residential Life staff, Foster Youth Support Services staff, and commercial leased tenants. The recently completed North District Phase 2 student housing along with other existing on-campus housing would be able to accommodate the approximately 340 students from Bannockburn Village. Additionally, the North District Phase 3 student housing project planning efforts are underway which would be able to house more students in the future; this project will go through its own environmental analysis.

Approximately 30 Auxiliary Services and Residential Life staff from Bannockburn Village would be relocated to other existing vacant office spaces on campus and/or temporary modular buildings that are proposed on the project site to accommodate these staff. Student Affairs is working with Foster Youth Support Services to find existing vacant office spaces on campus for the group. Two commercial tenants in Bannockburn Village, Sub Station and J Bez Barbershop & Salon, have been notified about the proposed demolition of Bannockburn Village. Both commercial tenant leases have ended. No new permanent buildings are proposed as part of this project; thus, no new students, faculty, or staff are proposed. Consequently, the campus

population would not be increased as a result of this project and would be consistent with the overall 2021 LRDP faculty and staff population projections. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the population growth analysis and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and impacts would remain **less than significant**.

b) The 2021 LRDP EIR anticipated the removal of on-campus housing temporarily when infill housing is proposed under the 2021 LRDP. However, the timing of the removal of housing would be planned to occur when student populations are decreased (during summer) and the new construction would accommodate increased population. Increased campus populations requiring off-campus housing would be accommodated by the existing housing stock and would not result in the displacement of housing. Impacts would be less than significant.

As discussed in response to a) above, the project entails the demolition of Bannockburn Village which is currently occupied by students, Auxiliary Services and Residential Life staff, Foster Youth Support Services staff, and commercial leased tenants. As analyzed in the 2021 LRDP EIR, the project would be planned to occur during the summer when student population is decreased. Furthermore, the recently completed North District Phase 2 student housing along with other existing on-campus housing would be able to accommodate the approximately 340 students from Bannockburn Village. Additionally, the North District Phase 3 student housing project planning efforts are underway which would be able to house more students in the future; this project will go through its own environmental analysis.

Moreover, the project proposes to relocate existing Bannockburn Village staff to other existing vacant office spaces on campus and/or temporary modular buildings that are proposed as part of the project. Although the project proposes to demolish existing student housing, the construction of replacement housing would not be necessary. Future permanent development of the site will be required to undergo its own environmental review. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the housing displacement analysis and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and the proposed project impacts related to housing displacement would remain **less than significant**.

4.1.15 PUBLIC SERVICES

Section 4.13 of the 2021 LRDP EIR addresses the physical effects of providing public services to meet the needs of the campus growth under the 2021 LRDP. The 2021 LRDP EIR states that the campus growth under the 2021 LRDP would not increase demand to a level that would require new fire protection or school facilities and no substantial alterations to existing fire protection or school facilities would be required. Impacts were considered less than significant.

The IS prepared for the 2021 LRDP concludes that the need for police services and other public facilities (such as libraries) on the campus would increase with the implementation of the 2021 LRDP. However, new facility space required to accommodate additional on-campus police protection services and public programs are expected to be part of the approximately 896,229 assignable square feet (asf) (1,344,344 gsf) of new administrative and support facility space anticipated in the 2021 LRDP. A project that includes space specifically for on-campus police services or public program uses would undergo its own environmental review and the 2021 LRDP EIR states that no additional environmental impacts beyond those analyzed as part of the 2021 LRDP EIR are anticipated for such a project. Therefore, the impacts of the 2021 LRDP on police protection service and other public facilities were considered less than significant and were not further analyzed in the 2021 LRDP EIR.

Impacts to parks and recreational facilities were addressed in Section 4.14, *Recreation*, of the 2021 LRDP EIR and are addressed in Section 4.1.16, *Recreation*, of this Addendum.

Would the proposed project:		2021 LRDP EIR Significance Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Do New Circumstances Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Is there Any New Information Resulting in New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Applicable 2021 LRDP EIR MMs to Address Project-Specific Impacts
a)	Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:					
i)	Fire protection?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required
ii)	Police protection?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required
iii)	Schools?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required
iv)	Parks?	Discussion pertaining to project impacts on parks are discussed in Section 4.1.16, *Recreation*, of this Addendum.				
v)	Other public facilities	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required

a.i) The 2021 LRDP EIR concludes that implementation of the 2021 LRDP, including construction activities, would not increase demand or response times to a level that would require new fire protection facilities or substantial alterations to existing facilities. Construction would occur in compliance with fire safety regulations and the 2021 LRDP would not substantially alter the amount of construction activity on campus compared to baseline conditions. Operation of projects under the 2021 LRDP would incrementally increase fire protection demands due to the anticipated campus population growth. However, development under the 2021 LRDP would primarily consist of infill development where fire protection services are already required and the increased population anticipated under the 2021 LRDP would not, on its own, require additional fire protection facilities. Therefore, fire service response times are not expected to be notably affected by campus development under the 2021 LRDP. Impacts would be less than significant.

RFD provides fire protection, fire inspection services, community education, and emergency preparedness and training for the City, including UCR. While UCR has a Fire Prevention Program for its campus, the campus also maintains a Memorandum of Understanding with the State Fire Marshal to allow UC personnel to serve as local campus fire marshals, deputy fire marshals, and fire inspectors. As noted in the 2021 LRDP EIR, emergency responders maintain response plans that include use of alternate routes, sirens, and other methods to bypass congestion and minimize response times. Furthermore, California law requires drivers to yield to the right-of-way to emergency vehicles and remain stopped until the emergency vehicle passes.

The Bannockburn Village site is already developed and within RFD's service area. The proposed project would demolish existing structures. The proposed temporary modular buildings will be utilized for Auxiliary Services and Residential Life staff from the existing Bannockburn Village buildings. No new permanent buildings are proposed as part of this project. Implementation of the proposed project would not increase the campus population and thus would not result in an increased demand for fire protection services, nor would it require new fire facilities beyond those that exist or are already planned under the 2021 LRDP. Fire department access to the sites would be maintained. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the fire protection services analysis and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts to fire protection services would remain **less than significant**.

a.ii) As mentioned above, police protection services were not further discussed in the 2021 LRDP EIR based on the analysis completed in the IS prepared for the 2021 LRDP. The campus is served by the University of California Police Department (UCPD), which has sufficient officers and staff to respond to all police related incidents on the campus. UCPD consistently evaluates the need for new officers due to campus population increases and can supplement its staff with officers from other agencies who have arrest authority under mutual aid agreements. Although the need for police facilities would incrementally increase in association with the increase in students, faculty, and staff under the 2021 LRDP, these facilities were anticipated to be part of the 896,229 asf (1,344,344 gsf) of new administrative and support facility space analyzed in the 2021 LRDP EIR. The IS prepared for the 2021 LRDP concluded impacts would be less than significant.

The Bannockburn Village site is already developed and within UCPD's service area. The proposed project would demolish existing structures. The proposed temporary modular buildings will be utilized for Auxiliary Services and Residential Life staff from the existing Bannockburn Village buildings. No new permanent buildings are proposed as part of this project. Implementation of the proposed project would not increase the campus population and thus would not result in an increased demand for police protection services, nor would it require new police facilities beyond those that exist or are already planned under the 2021 LRDP. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the police protection services analysis and determination in the IS prepared for the 2021 LRDP; and proposed project impacts to police protection services would remain **less than significant**.

a.iii) The 2021 LRDP EIR estimates that the growth in UCR students and faculty/staff under the 2021 LRDP could result in approximately 2,575 total new school age children that would attend schools in the Inland Southern California area by 2035. The 2021 LRDP EIR also notes that it is likely that some of these students would already attend schools prior to their parent/guardian attending UCR as a student or being employed as a member of faculty or staff. Future campus construction projects would be temporary and not require the relocation of construction workers or need for school facilities for their family members. The increase in school-aged

children as a result of development under the 2021 LRDP was anticipated to be accommodated by existing and planned school facilities and impacts were determined to be less than significant.

The proposed project would demolish existing structures. The proposed temporary modular buildings will be utilized for Auxiliary Services and Residential Life staff from the existing Bannockburn Village buildings. No new permanent buildings are proposed as part of this project. Implementation of the proposed project would not result in campus population growth that would contribute to the need to construct additional schools. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the school services analysis and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts to public school services would remain **less than significant**.

a.iv) The 2021 LRDP impacts to parks and recreational facilities were discussed in Section 4.14, *Recreation*, of the 2021 LRDP EIR. Likewise, proposed project impacts on parks and recreational facilities are analyzed in Section 4.1.16, *Recreation*, of this Addendum.

a.v) The IS prepared for the 2021 LRDP concludes that the increased population anticipated under the 2021 LRDP would not require new or altered library or other public facilities beyond those facilities already proposed as part of the 2021 LRDP. Impacts associated with planned library facilities under the 2021 LRDP were analyzed throughout the 2021 LRDP EIR. Development under the 2021 LRDP was anticipated to have a less than significant impact related to other public facilities and was not further evaluated in the 2021 LRDP EIR.

The proposed project would demolish existing structures. The proposed temporary modular buildings will be utilized for Auxiliary Services and Residential Life staff from the existing Bannockburn Village buildings. No new permanent buildings are proposed as part of this project. Implementation of the proposed project would not increase the campus population and thus would not result in the need for new library facilities. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the public facilities analysis and determination in the IS prepared for the 2021 LRDP; and proposed project impacts to public facilities, such as on- and off campus libraries, would remain **less than significant**.

4.1.16 RECREATION

Section 4.14 of the 2021 LRDP EIR addresses the environmental effects associated with modifying recreational facilities to meet the needs of campus growth under the 2021 LRDP. The 2021 LRDP EIR concludes that despite the increase in the usage of on- and off-campus recreational facilities anticipated from campus growth, implementation of the 2021 LRDP would not increase the use of neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial deterioration of existing facilities would occur or be accelerated. Impacts were determined to be less than significant.

The 2021 LRDP includes approximately 28.7 acres of land within the campus that are specifically designated Recreation & Athletics use, which would be developed to include new on-campus recreational facilities over the LRDP planning horizon to meet the anticipated needs of a larger campus population. Impacts associated with development of such recreational facilities were analyzed throughout the 2021 LRDP EIR and impacts were considered less than significant.

Would the proposed project:	2021 LRDP EIR Significance Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Do New Circumstances Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Is there Any New Information Resulting in New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Applicable 2021 LRDP EIR MMs to Address Project-Specific Impacts
a) Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required
b) Require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	Less than Significant Impact with applicable mitigation from other resource sections	No	No	No	No mitigation required

a-b) Population increases that would occur under the 2021 LRDP would result in increased demand for park and recreational facilities. The 2021 LRDP includes a Recreation & Athletics land use category that permits construction or expansion of recreational facilities to accommodate intercollegiate athletics and campus recreation, such as large-scale indoor and outdoor athletic facilities, playfields, and courts. The 2021 LRDP anticipates a net increase of 97,740 gsf of indoor recreation space and four additional outdoor fields. Additionally, the 2021 LRDP includes extensions of key bicycle and pedestrian networks to serve the needs of the campus community. While increased use of recreational facilities would occur given the anticipated population growth, regular maintenance and new facility construction would be funded by campus fee programs and physical deterioration of campus recreational facilities was not anticipated to occur. The maintenance of off campus recreational facilities would be funded by taxes collected by city and county jurisdictions, and the campus populations living off campus are not anticipated to grow such that substantial physical deterioration of recreational facilities would occur. The environmental effects of construction of new recreational facilities proposed under the 2021 LRDP were analyzed throughout the 2021 LRDP EIR and no additional mitigation measures were required to reduce impacts associated specifically with recreational facility construction. The 2021 LRDP EIR concludes impacts related to recreational facility deterioration and new construction would be less than significant.

The proposed project consists of the demolition of existing structures, and associated hardscape and landscaped areas. Subsequent to demolition activities, temporary modular buildings for existing Auxiliary Services and Residential Life staff, relocation of existing utilities, gravel for temporary parking, hardscape improvements, and security lighting are proposed. No recreational facilities would be removed from the campus as a result of demolition proposed by the project. Project construction activities would increase the number of construction workers on the campus but would not result in regional population increases since these workers would likely be existing construction employees and residents of the local region and are unlikely to

relocate their households as a consequence of working on the site during the temporary construction activities. As such, construction would not result in population growth that would result in accelerated deterioration of or demand for recreational facilities.

The 2021 LRDP EIR states that future increases in UCR student, faculty, and staff population would be accommodated by neighborhood and regional parks in combination with the renovation and expansion of existing recreation facilities on the campus. No new students or employees are anticipated by the proposed project. The proposed project does not include construction or expansion of recreational facilities. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in an increase in demand for parks or recreational facilities beyond what was contemplated in the 2021 LRDP EIR. The proposed project would be consistent with the recreational facilities analysis and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR so proposed project impacts to recreational facilities would remain **less than significant**.

4.1.17 TRANSPORTATION

Section 4.15 of the 2021 LRDP EIR evaluates transportation impacts of campus growth under the 2021 LRDP. The 2021 LRDP EIR concludes that implementation of future projects under the 2021 LRDP would result in less than significant impacts to conflicts with policies addressing roadway, transit, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities; less than significant impacts to conflicts with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3, subdivision (b); and less than significant impacts to adequate emergency access with inclusion of CBP WF-1 and CBP WF-2. The 2021 LRDP EIR includes CBPs WF-1 and CBP WF-2 as conditions of individual project approval that would be implemented as applicable to address access in the event of a wildfire emergency.

Implementation of the 2021 LRDP would result in significant and unavoidable impacts due to a substantial increase in hazards related to vehicle queueing at the I-215/SR 60 freeway southbound ramps at Martin Luther King Boulevard. The 2021 LRDP EIR states that an increase in campus population under AM Peak Hour Cumulative Plus Project conditions would result in an exceedance of freeway off-ramp queuing storage length. MM T-1 would be required to reduce the impacts of the 2021 LRDP development program to less than significant. However, UCR does not have jurisdiction over the identified intersection and freeway ramps, and any alteration would require an agreement from Caltrans. Therefore, physical improvements to the ramp queuing storage length could not be guaranteed at the time of 2021 LRDP EIR approval, and the potential impact was determined to remain significant and unavoidable under the 2021 LRDP EIR. Should Caltrans determine that this intersection queuing improvement is required, the University would coordinate with Caltrans.

The above-mentioned applicable CBPs state the following:

CBP WF-1 Construction – Traffic Control: To the extent feasible, the campus shall maintain at least one unobstructed lane in both directions on campus roadways. At any time only a single lane is available, the campus shall provide a temporary traffic signal, signal carriers (i.e., flag persons), or other appropriate traffic controls to allow travel in both directions. If construction activities require the complete closure of a roadway segment, the campus shall provide alternate routes and appropriate signage.

CBP WF-2 Construction – Alternative Travel Routes: Prior to campus construction activities and/or roadway closures, the Campus Fire Marshal, as delegated by the State Fire Marshal, and in cooperation with the City of Riverside Fire Department shall ensure that adequate access for emergency vehicles is provided or identify alternative travel routes.

Would the proposed project:	2021 LRDP EIR Significance Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Do New Circumstances Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Is there Any New Information Resulting in New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Applicable 2021 LRDP EIR MMs to Address Project-Specific Impacts
a) Conflict with an applicable program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required
b) Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3(b)?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required
c) Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	Significant and Unavoidable Impact (Cumulative)	No	No	No	No mitigation required
d) Result in inadequate emergency access?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required; CBP WF-1 and CBP WF-2 as condition of approval

a) The 2021 LRDP EIR states that implementation of the 2021 LRDP would not physically disrupt existing pedestrian or bicycle facilities or interfere with implementation of planned pedestrian or bicycle facilities. Therefore, impacts were determined to be less than significant.

The proposed project includes demolition of existing structures, and associated hardscape and landscaped areas. Subsequent to demolition activities, temporary modular buildings for existing Auxiliary Services and Residential Life staff, relocation of existing utilities, gravel for temporary parking, hardscape improvements, and security lighting are proposed. No new permanent buildings are proposed as part of this project. The proposed project would not increase bicycle or pedestrian travel as no increase in campus population would occur. Existing bicycle lanes, sidewalks, and transit service would be maintained and continue to serve the campus. UCR's Transportation and Parking Services (TAPS) will coordinate with Riverside Transit Agency (RTA) if temporary rerouting of RTA buses, including stops in front of the project site along Canyon Crest Drive, is required. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the applicable circulation system programs, plans, ordinances, and policies as analyzed and determined in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts to transportation and circulation systems would remain **less than significant**.

The proposed project includes demolition of existing structures, and associated hardscape and landscaped areas. Subsequent to demolition activities, temporary modular buildings for existing Auxiliary Services and Residential Life staff, relocation of existing utilities, gravel for temporary

parking, hardscape improvements, and security lighting are proposed. No new permanent buildings are proposed as part of this project. Consequently, the proposed project would not generate new vehicular trips and would not result in an increase in vehicle miles traveled (VMT) as no new students, faculty, or staff are proposed. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the operational VMT analysis and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts to regional VMT would remain **less than significant**.

b) The 2021 LRDP EIR states that development and circulation improvements would be completed such that changes would remain consistent with surrounding geometric design features and any redesign or construction of on-campus circulation paths would be designed and constructed to meet the Campus Construction and Design Standards. Project-specific construction management plans would be prepared in accordance with the California Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices which includes information related to truck routes and construction site access. Impacts were determined to be less than significant.

It is anticipated that construction access to the Bannockburn Village site would be provided by the I-215/SR 60 freeway to University Avenue or Blaine Street to Canyon Crest Drive to the Bannockburn Village site. A construction management plan would be prepared for the proposed project. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the construction roadway analysis and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts to construction site access management would remain **less than significant**.

The proposed project would not result in incompatible roadway or circulation system use since the proposed project includes demolition of existing structures, and associated hardscape and landscaped areas. Subsequent to demolition activities, temporary modular buildings for existing Auxiliary Services and Residential Life staff, relocation of existing utilities, gravel for temporary parking, hardscape improvements, and security lighting are proposed. No new permanent buildings are proposed as part of this project. No roadway improvements are proposed and the existing access to the project site would remain. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the geometric design features analysis and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR.

The 2021 LRDP EIR states that existing farm equipment movement processes, procedures, and safety measures would remain the same as existing conditions under the 2021 LRDP; and impacts to roadway compatibility between existing and anticipated uses under the 2021 LRDP would be less than significant. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the incompatible uses analysis and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts to existing on- and off campus circulation systems would remain **less than significant**.

No new students, faculty, or staff are proposed; therefore, the proposed project does not contribute to the impacts on the I-215/SR 60 freeway southbound ramp queueing as discussed in the 2021 LRDP EIR.

c) The 2021 LRDP EIR states that the 2021 LRDP would not result in major changes to existing access points or circulation paths. As such, emergency access would remain adequate with implementation of the 2021 LRDP. During construction, adherence to the Campus Construction and Design Standards would be required and would ensure adequate emergency access is maintained. The 2021 LRDP EIR concluded impacts related to emergency access would be less than significant.

The proposed project does not include changes to existing access points or on-campus circulation paths and would be maintained after demolition of the existing buildings; thus, the proposed project would not result in inadequate emergency access. Emergency access to the

Bannockburn Village site would continue to be provided via ingress/egress route along Canyon Crest Drive. In accordance with **CBP WF-1**, during project construction, to the extent feasible, one unobstructed lane would remain open along the roadways noted above. The Campus Fire Marshal would disclose roadway closures associated with project construction to the City Fire Department and identify alternative travel routes, if necessary, in accordance with **CBP WF-2**. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the emergency access analysis and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts to emergency access roads would remain **less than significant**.

4.1.18 TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

Section 4.16 of the 2021 LRDP EIR evaluates TCR impacts with development facilitated by the 2021 LRDP. The 2021 LRDP EIR concludes that implementation of future projects under the 2021 LRDP would result in potential impacts to TCR but would be reduced to a level below significance with incorporation of MM CUL-2 through MM CUL-4.

It should be noted that project impacts on historical resources [criterion a)i] was not discussed further in Section 4.16 of the 2021 LRDP EIR, but rather addressed in depth in Sections 4.5, *Cultural Resources,* of the 2021 LRDP EIR. The above-mentioned applicable MM states the following:

MM CUL-4 Unanticipated Discovery of Tribal Cultural Resources/Archaeological Resources: If previously undiscovered TCRs and/or archaeological resources are identified during construction, all ground disturbing activities within 100 feet of the resource shall halt, UCR Planning, Design & Construction staff shall be notified, and the find shall be evaluated by a qualified archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior standards to determine whether it is a unique archaeological resource, as defined by CEQA. If the discovery appears to be Native American in origin, a tribal representative will be contacted within 24 hours of discovery to determine whether it is a TCR, as defined by CEQA. If the find is neither a unique archaeological resource nor a TCR, work may resume. If the find is determined to be a unique archaeological resource or TCR, the archaeologist and the tribal representative, as appropriate, shall make recommendations to UCR Planning, Design & Construction staff on the measures that will be implemented, including, but not limited to, preservation in place, excavation, relocation, and/or further evaluation of the discoveries pursuant to CEQA. Preservation in place (i.e., avoidance) is the preferred method of mitigation for impacts to TCRs/archaeological resources. If UCR determines that preservation in place is not feasible, the archaeologist shall design and implement a treatment plan, prepare a report, and salvage the material, as appropriate. Any important artifacts recovered during monitoring shall be cleaned, catalogued, and analyzed, with the results presented in a report of findings that meets professional standards. Work on-site may commence upon completion of any fieldwork components of the treatment plan.

Would the proposed project:	2021 LRDP EIR Significance Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Do New Circumstances Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Is there Any New Information Resulting in New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Applicable 2021 LRDP EIR MMs to Address Project-Specific Impacts
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code Section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:					
i) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(k)?	Discussion pertaining to project impacts on historical resources are discussed in criterion a in Section 4.1.5, *Cultural Resources*, of this Addendum.				
ii) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe?	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	No	No	No	MM CUL-4

a-i) The 2021 LRDP EIR discussed impacts to historical resources in Section 4.5, *Cultural Resources*. Likewise, discussion pertaining to project impacts on historical resources is discussed under criterion a in Section 4.1.5, *Cultural Resources*, of this Addendum.

a-ii) The 2021 LRDP EIR states that the southeastern portion of the LRDP area is considered to have high sensitivity for encountering TCR. The majority of the areas considered to have a high sensitivity for encountering TCR are within the 2021 LRDP land use designation of Open Space Reserve or UCR Botanic Gardens. Areas within the northern portions of East Campus, where a majority of infill development or expansion under the 2021 LRDP is anticipated, have low TCR

sensitivity. Areas with potential for new development on West Campus would primarily occur within infill sites that have previously been primarily used for agricultural uses and generally have low tribal cultural sensitivity. No known TCR sites would be disturbed during implementation of the 2021 LRDP. The 2021 LRDP EIR determined that TCR impacts would be less than significant with incorporation of MM CUL-2 through MM CUL-4.

The Bannockburn Village site is not located in the southeastern portion of the LRDP area, which is considered to have high sensitivity for encountering TCR but is located adjacent to areas designated as Open Space Reserve (Gage Basin) under the 2021 LRDP which may have high sensitivity. The Gage Basin south of the Bannockburn Village site is not within the limits of work. The proposed project entails demolition of the existing structures, and associated hardscape and landscaped areas. Subsequent to demolition activities, temporary modular buildings for existing Auxiliary Services and Residential Life staff, relocation of existing utilities, gravel for temporary parking, hardscape improvements, and security lighting are proposed. No new permanent buildings are proposed as part of this project. Nonetheless, **MM CUL-4**, as identified in the 2021 LRDP EIR, and measures included in the Campus Construction and Design Standards pertaining to the treatment of previously undiscovered TCRs would apply to the proposed project in the event unanticipated TCRs are discovered, to ensure proper handling, notification, and documentation. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the TCR analyses and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts to TCR would remain **less than significant** with incorporation of **MM CUL-4**.

4.1.19 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

Section 4.17 of the 2021 LRDP EIR addresses the impacts of campus growth on water supplies; wastewater conveyance, treatment, and disposal; solid waste disposal; stormwater management; and telecommunications facilities. The 2021 LRDP EIR concludes that any future development under the 2021 LRDP would result in less than significant impacts to utilities, as construction-related impacts resulting from expanded facilities would be temporary and would be consistent with the impacts described throughout the 2021 LRDP EIR. Increased water demand that would result from campus growth are accounted for under the Riverside Public Utilities (RPU) 2015 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) and the City's Regional Water Quality Control Plant (RWQCP) has adequate capacity to treat anticipated wastewater generation. Development under the 2021 LRDP would not generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards and associated infrastructure capacity. Impacts were considered less than significant. Potential effects related to water quality, groundwater, and drainage patterns are discussed in Section 4.1.10, *Hydrology and Water Quality*, of this Addendum.

Would the proposed project:	2021 LRDP EIR Significance Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Do New Circumstances Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Is there Any New Information Resulting in New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Applicable 2021 LRDP EIR MMs to Address Project-Specific Impacts
a) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required
b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple-dry years?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required
c) Result in a determination by the waste water treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the providers existing commitments?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required
d) 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?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required
e) Comply with federal, State, and local management and reduction statues and regulations related to solid waste?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required

a) The 2021 LRDP EIR states that implementation of the 2021 LRDP may require the relocation or construction of new or expanded utilities infrastructures to support anticipated growth in the number of students, faculty, and staff as well as UCR programs. Impacts were determined to be less than significant.

The proposed project would demolish and remove existing structures. Following demolition, temporary modular buildings are proposed. Existing utility infrastructure will be relocated to serve the modular buildings and all other utilities on site that are not needed to serve the interim site conditions (e.g., landscape, lighting) would be shut off and abandoned during demolition activities. Water lines would be relocated and irrigation water would continue to be provided to maintain trees and landscape that are preserved onsite. The irrigation system would meet or exceed the State of California Model Efficient Landscape Ordinance (AB 1881 requirements) and the UCR requirements for a water efficient landscape. Limited electrical would be maintained to support onsite security lighting. All connections would be implemented

during project construction, which would result in temporary impacts, be located within developed/disturbed areas, and implement BMPs and MMs as described throughout this Addendum. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the utilities services analyses and determinations in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts to utility services would remain **less than significant**.

b) The 2021 LRDP EIR states that implementation of the 2021 LRDP would result in a net increase in water demand on the campus of approximately 579 acre feet per year (AFY) based on a per capita water use rate, and that this increase is accounted for in the RPU's 2015 UWMP. Based on the increase in building area, an increase in water consumption of up to 825 AFY could occur with the 2021 LRDP. At the time of the preparation of the 2021 LRDP EIR, RPU was updating its UWMP for 2020 but had not yet released the plan. While the 2015 UWMP estimated 95,221 AFY for the City in 2020, the actual demand in 2020 was 81,338 AFY (RPU 2016; RPU 2021). The 2020 UWMP anticipates a supply average of at least 20,000 AFY greater than demand for normal, one dry year, and multiple dry years until the year 2045 (RPU 2021). Additionally, RPU provided a future water demand letter during the 2021 LRDP EIR efforts (UCR 2021b), which noted that it anticipates RPU will have adequate water supplies to meet UCR's proposed 2021 LRDP increased demand. Therefore, the increased water demand anticipated to occur under the 2021 LRDP is accounted for in the most recent water supply projections for the City. Impacts were determined to be less than significant.

   The Bannockburn Village site would be demolished once the building occupants have been relocated to other existing buildings on campus. Temporary modular buildings for existing Auxiliary Services and Residential Life staff are proposed. No new permanent buildings are proposed as part of this project. The temporary modular buildings may require water service, however, water demand would be reduced from that of existing Bannockburn Village. Furthermore, no new service population would be generated by the proposed project that would result in new, permanent water demand. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the water demand analysis and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts to water demand and use would remain **less than significant**.

c) The 2021 LRDP EIR states that wastewater generated by implementation of the 2021 LRDP would be treated at the RWQCP, which has adequate capacity to serve the 2021 LRDP's anticipated wastewater generation in addition to existing treatment commitments. The design capacity of the RWQCP is 46 million gallons per day (GPD), which is well above the anticipated 39 million GPD of wastewater flow by the year 2037. Impacts were determined to be less than significant.

   Existing wastewater services to the Bannockburn Village site would be relocated to serve temporary modular buildings, shut off and/or abandoned during demolition of the existing structures. The proposed project would not increase the campus population and therefore would not increase wastewater generation or demand for treatment. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the wastewater analysis and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR so proposed project impacts to wastewater treatment would remain **less than significant**.

d-e) The 2021 LRDP EIR states that implementation of the 2021 LRDP would not generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the existing infrastructure capacity. Furthermore, the 2021 LRDP would not impair UCR's attainment of solid waste reduction goals, and projects under the 2021 LRDP would comply with federal, State, and applicable local statutes and regulations pertaining to solid waste. Impacts were determined to be less than significant.

Project implementation would require demolition and grading activities that would produce excavated soils, green waste, asphalt/concrete, and other construction and demolition waste. The solid waste generated during demolition activities is within the scope of the 2021 LRDP EIR. The handling of all debris and waste generated during construction would be subject to the latest California Green Building Standards Code requirements and the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989. The proposed project would comply with all federal, State, and UC statues and regulations related to solid waste. The proposed project would not generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards or negatively impact the provision of solid waste services or impair attainment of solid waste goals, and the proposed project would comply with all federal, State, and local management regulations related to solid waste.

Temporary modular buildings for existing Auxiliary Services and Residential Life staff are proposed as part of this project. No new permanent structures or facilities would be constructed; consequently, the proposed project would not generate any new operational sources of solid waste. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the solid waste management analysis and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts to solid waste management would remain **less than significant**.

4.1.20 WILDFIRE

Section 4.18 of the 2021 LRDP EIR addresses impacts to wildfire and concludes that impacts to wildfire would be less than significant with implementation of CBP WF-1, CBP WF-2, and MM WF-1. Implementation of the CBPs and MM WF-1 were determined to reduce future impacts of development under the 2021 LRDP related to wildfire to less than significant levels. MM WF-1 applies to UCR's Emergency Operations and Response Plan and does not require action at the project level.

The above-mentioned applicable CBPs state the following:

CBP WF-1 Construction – Traffic Control: To the extent feasible, the campus shall maintain at least one unobstructed lane in both directions on campus roadways. At any time only a single lane is available, the campus shall provide a temporary traffic signal, signal carriers (i.e., flag persons), or other appropriate traffic controls to allow travel in both directions. If construction activities require the complete closure of a roadway segment, the campus shall provide alternate routes and appropriate signage.

CBP WF-2 Construction – Alternative Travel Routes: Prior to campus construction activities and/or roadway closures, the Campus Fire Marshal, as delegated by the State Fire Marshal, and in cooperation with the City of Riverside Fire Department shall ensure that adequate access for emergency vehicles is provided or identify alternative travel routes.

Would the proposed project:	2021 LRDP EIR Significance Conclusion	Do Proposed Changes Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Do New Circumstances Require Major Revisions to the 2021 LRDP EIR?	Is there Any New Information Resulting in New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Applicable 2021 LRDP EIR MMs to Address Project-Specific Impacts
a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required; CBP WF-1 and CBP WF-2 as condition of approval
b) Exacerbate wildfire risks due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required
c) Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines, or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?	Less than Significant Impact	No	No	No	No mitigation required
d) Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	No	No	No	No mitigation required

a) The 2021 LRDP EIR states that implementation of the 2021 LRDP could result in temporary lane or roadway closures on the edges of and within the campus during construction activities. Operation of new facilities developed under the 2021 LRDP would not substantially impair an adopted emergency response or evacuation plan. Impacts were determined to be less than significant.

The Bannockburn Village site is not located within a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (VHFHSZ) in a State or Local Responsibility Area (California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection [CAL FIRE] 2025). The Bannockburn Village site would still maintain access off Canyon Crest Drive. This roadway is not designated as an evacuation route in the City's General Plan Public Safety Element (City 2021). Consistent with the 2021 LRDP EIR, the proposed project would be required to comply with the UCR Emergency Action Plan (UCR 2024) and to develop and maintain a construction management plan including information related to truck route details, potential road closures/detours, and emergency access. The Campus Fire Marshal would review this plan along with all plans during the plan review process to ensure the Bannockburn

Village site provides adequate ingress/egress for emergency vehicles, fire lanes, and fire protection (e.g., fire hydrants, sprinklers) with construction and associated utilities, hardscape/landscape improvements as part of the proposed project. In addition, UCR has included CBP WF-1 and CBP WF-2 as conditions of project approval for projects under the 2021 LRDP to ensure traffic controls and alternative travel routes are available during construction activities. Therefore, implementation of a construction management plan, **CBP WF-1 and CBP WF-2** would ensure that any potential temporary road closures on campus as a result of project construction and/or construction of the project, would not substantially alter or otherwise interfere with evacuation routes.

Operation of the proposed project would not alter or interfere with public rights-of-way and would provide access for emergency response vehicles to the Bannockburn Village site. Construction of the proposed project would comply with CBC/California Fire Code and with all existing regulations for on-site vegetation and fuel management. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the emergency response and evacuation plan analysis and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts would remain **less than significant**.

b) The 2021 LRDP EIR states that development proposed under the 2021 LRDP could result in exposure of project occupants to pollutants from a wildfire; however, the 2021 LRDP would not result in exacerbation of existing conditions that would result in the uncontrolled spread of wildfire. The majority of campus land within a VHFHSZ are designated for Open Space Reserve or UCR Botanic Gardens and development under the 2021 LRDP within a VHFHSZ would occur on flat or slightly hilly areas rather than steep slopes with greater fire risk. All development under the 2021 LRDP would be required to comply with applicable fire prevention regulations, including the California Fire Code, CBC, and California Health and Safety Code. Impacts were determined to be less than significant.

The Bannockburn Village site is not located within a VHFHSZ in a State or Local Responsibility Area (CAL FIRE 2025). The proposed interim conditions on the site would be subject to UCR's wildfire prevention actions, such as fuel clearance and current Fire Codes, thus providing increased fire safety and reducing the potential for wildfire risk. Subsequent to demolition activities, temporary modular buildings for existing Auxiliary Services and Residential Life staff, relocation of existing utilities, gravel for temporary parking, hardscape improvements, and security lighting are proposed. The plant material installed for project landscaping would generally consist of native and adaptive species that require low water use and low maintenance, consistent with the Campus Design and Construction Standards. UCR Facilities Services – Landscape Services would review and approve all tree and plant palettes to ensure the selected species are acceptable tree and plant materials.

The Campus Fire Marshal would ensure that there is proper storage, handling, and use of any hazardous materials during construction activities. Additionally, construction activities would be required to follow fire safety protocols, including but not limited to on-site fire extinguishing equipment and compliance with Fire Code Chapter 33, and all construction equipment would be subject to standard operating procedures that would limit sources of ignition that could generate a wildfire. The proposed project would not exacerbate wildfire risks over existing conditions and the project would not increase the risk of project occupant exposure to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the wildfire risk analysis and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts would remain **less than significant**.

c) The 2021 LRDP EIR states that new or updated infrastructure would be concentrated on developed portions of the campus, and that the installation of underground utilities would decrease fire risks during implementation of the 2021 LRDP. Impacts were considered less than significant.

The Bannockburn Village site is not located within a VHFHSZ in a State or Local Responsibility Area (CAL FIRE 2025). Consistent with the 2021 LRDP EIR, no construction period impacts related to wildfire risk from infrastructure would occur. Subsequent to demolition activities, temporary modular buildings for existing Auxiliary Services and Residential Life staff, relocation of existing utilities, gravel for temporary parking, hardscape improvements, and security lighting are proposed. No new permanent buildings are proposed as part of this project. As anticipated in the 2021 LRDP EIR, these infrastructure improvements would occur within developed portions of campus and would be undergrounded. Infrastructure improvements proposed by the project would not exacerbate fire risk. Access to the Bannockburn Village site is provided at the existing Canyon Crest Drive under existing conditions and would remain with implementation of the proposed project. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the infrastructure wildfire risk analysis and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts to infrastructure wildfire risk would remain **less than significant**.

d) The 2021 LRDP EIR concludes that slope stability hazards are considered negligible on the majority of campus due to its very flat to moderately flat topography. Even areas of the East Campus, though adjacent to natural hillsides, have low landslide risks due to the alluvial soils and bedrock that underlie most of the campus. However, burned slopes have a greater risk of landslide and slope instability could occur on East Campus in the event of a wildfire; therefore, the 2021 LRDP EIR incorporated MM WF-1 to minimize landslide risks in the event of wildfire and impacts were reduced to a less than significant level.

The Bannockburn Village site is not located within a VHFHSZ in a State or Local Responsibility Area (CAL FIRE 2025). All construction activities will be confined to the project site, which does not contain steep slopes. All project construction activities would comply with NPDES requirements to prepare and implement a SWPPP for site stormwater discharges, which would ensure that the proposed project would not destabilize soils such that there are significant risks related to post-fire landslide or debris flow. The project site would remain relatively flat, as it is under existing conditions, and no slope instability risks are anticipated to occur in the event of wildfire. MM WF-1 applies to policies within the UCR Emergency Operations Plan and does not apply at the project level. Therefore, the proposed project would be consistent with the slope stability and post-fire management analyses and determination in the 2021 LRDP EIR; and proposed project impacts to slope stability and post-fire management would be **less than significant**.

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5 APPLICABLE MITIGATION MEASURES

The following MMs and CBPs from the 2021 LRDP EIR Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program would be applicable to the proposed project.

5.1 AESTHETICS

MM AES-1: UCR shall incorporate site-specific consideration of the orientation of the building, use of landscaping materials, lighting design, and choice of primary façade materials to minimize potential off-site spillover of lighting and glare from new development. As part of this measure and prior to project approval, UCR shall require the incorporation of site- and project-specific design considerations (to be included in the lighting plans) to minimize light and glare, including, but not limited to, the following:

- New outdoor lighting adjacent to on-campus residences and adjacent off-campus sensitive uses shall utilize directional lighting methods with full cutoff type light fixtures (and shielding as applicable) to minimize glare and light spillover.
- All elevated light fixtures such as in parking lots, parking structures, and athletic fields shall be shielded to reduce glare.
- Provide landscaped buffers where on-campus student housing, uses identified as Open Space Reserve and UCR Botanic Gardens, and off-campus residential neighborhoods might experience noise or light from UCR activities.
- All lighting shall be consistent with the Illuminating Engineering Society of North America (IESNA) Lighting Handbook.
- The UCR Planning, Design, & Construction staff shall review all exterior lighting design for conformance with the Campus Design and Construction Standards.

Verification of inclusion in project design shall be provided at the time of design review and lighting plans shall be reviewed and approved prior to project-specific design and construction document approval.

5.2 AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RESOURCES

No mitigation required.

5.3 AIR QUALITY

Please refer to **MM GHG-1** (CR1) in Section 5.8, *Greenhouse Gas Emissions,* below.

5.4 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

MM BIO-2 Nesting Bird Avoidance: Prior to issuance of grading permits, the following measures shall be implemented:

- To avoid disturbance of nesting and special-status bird species protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and California Fish and Game Code, activities related to the project, including but not limited to, vegetation removal, ground disturbance, and construction and demolition shall occur outside of the bird breeding season (February 15 through August 31). If construction must be initiated during the peak nesting season, vegetation removal and/or tree removal should be planned to occur outside the nesting season (September 1 to February 14), and a preconstruction nesting

bird survey shall be conducted no more than 3 days prior to initiation of construction activities. The nesting bird preconstruction survey shall be conducted on foot inside the project site disturbance areas. If an active avian nest is discovered during the preconstruction clearance survey, construction activities shall stay outside of a 50- to 200-foot buffer for common nesting birds around the active nest, as determined by a biologist. For listed and raptor species, this buffer shall be expanded to 500 feet or as determined by a biologist.

- Inaccessible areas shall be surveyed from afar using binoculars to the extent practical. The survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist familiar with the identification of avian species known to occur in western Riverside County. If nests are found, an appropriate avoidance buffer shall be determined by a qualified biologist and demarcated by a qualified biologist with bright orange construction fencing, flagging, construction lathe, or other means to mark the boundary. Effective buffer distances are highly variable and based on specific project stage, bird species, stage of nesting cycle, work type, and the tolerance of a particular bird pair. The buffer may be up to 500 feet in diameter, depending on the species of nesting bird found and the biologist's observations.
- If nesting birds are located adjacent to the project site with the potential to be affected by construction activity noise above 60 dBA Leq (see Section 4.11, *Noise*, of the LRDP EIR for definitions and discussion of noise levels), a temporary noise barrier shall be erected consisting of large panels designed specifically to be deployed on construction sites for reducing noise levels at sensitive receptors. If 60 dBA Leq is exceeded, an acoustician would require the construction contractor to make operational and barrier changes to reduce noise levels to 60 dBA during the breeding season (February 15 through August 31). Noise monitoring shall occur during operational changes and installation of barriers to ensure their effectiveness. All construction personnel shall be notified as to the existence of the buffer zone and to avoid entering the buffer zone during the nesting season. No parking, storage of materials, or construction activities shall occur within this buffer until the avian biologist has confirmed that breeding/nesting is completed, and the young have fledged the nest. Encroachment into the buffer shall occur only at the discretion of the qualified biologist, if it is determined such encroachment will not adversely impact the nesting birds.

MM BIO-4 Bat Preconstruction Survey: To avoid disturbance of special-status bat species during maternity season (approximately March through September), a preconstruction roosting bat survey shall be conducted by a qualified bat biologist on potential roost structures identified by the bat biologist and mature vegetation no more than 30 days prior to initiation of construction activities if construction activities must occur during the roosting season. If future projects would impact rocky outcrops, mature vegetation, existing buildings, or other structures that could be used for roosting, a passive acoustic survey shall identify the species using the area for day/night roosting. If special-status roosting bats are present and their roosts would be impacted, a qualified bat biologist should prepare a plan to identify the proper exclusionary methods. Removal of mature trees should be monitored by a qualified bat biologist and occur by pushing down the entire tree (without trimming or limb removal) using heavy equipment and leaving the felled tree on the ground untrimmed and undisturbed for a period of at least 24 hours. To exclude bats from buildings/structures or rocky outcrops, exclusion measures should be installed on crevices by placing one-way exclusionary devices that allow bats to exit but not enter the crevice.

MM BIO-6A Sensitive Communities Indirect Impact Avoidance – Construction: The following measure shall be required for construction activities that are proposed adjacent to the Open Space Reserve or lands supporting sensitive vegetation communities and/or biological resources:

- Prior to commencement of clearing or grading activities, fencing (e.g., silt fencing, orange construction fencing, and/or chain-link fencing as determined by campus planning) shall be installed around the approved limits of disturbance to prevent errant disturbance of sensitive biological resources by construction vehicles or personnel. All movement of construction contractors, including ingress and egress of equipment and personnel, shall be limited to designated construction zones. This fencing shall be removed upon completion of all construction activities.

- No temporary storage or stockpiling of construction materials shall be allowed in Open Space Reserve lands, and all staging areas for equipment and materials shall be located at least 50 feet where space permits on the site, or less as determined appropriate by a qualified biologist from the edge of these areas. This prohibition shall not be applied to facilities that are planned to traverse Open Space Reserve lands (e.g., trails and utilities). Staging areas and construction sites in proximity to the Open Space Reserve lands shall be kept free of trash, refuse, and other waste; no waste dirt, rubble, or trash shall be deposited in these areas.

- Appropriate setbacks or barriers (e.g., fencing) shall be implemented to minimize human activity impacts. Buffer areas shall be vegetated with native species to help screen these indirect effects.

- Active construction areas shall be sprayed with water periodically to minimize dust.

- Equipment to extinguish small brush fires (e.g., from trucks or other vehicles) shall be present on-site during all phases of project construction activities, along with personnel trained in the use of such equipment. Smoking shall be prohibited in construction areas adjacent to flammable vegetation.

- Temporary night lighting shall not be used during construction unless determined to be absolutely necessary (e.g., time sensitive construction activities). If night lighting is necessary, lights shall be directed away from sensitive vegetation communities and lands designated as Open Space Reserve and shielded to minimize temporary lighting of the surrounding habitat.

MM BIO-6B Sensitive Communities Indirect Impact Avoidance – Operation: The following measure shall be required for operation activities adjacent to the Open Space Reserve or lands supporting sensitive vegetation communities and/or biological resources:

- Landscaping adjacent to Open Space Reserve lands shall comply with the following requirements to prevent the introduction of invasive species:

- Appropriate landscaping shall be selected based on the vegetation communities in the portion of the Open Space Reserve adjacent to the project. In areas supporting native (or disturbed native) vegetation communities, revegetation of impacted slopes shall be with appropriate native plant materials.

- Permanent lighting in or adjacent to Open Space Reserve lands shall be selectively placed, shielded, and directed to minimize potential impacts to sensitive species. In addition, lighting from buildings or parking lots/structures abutting Open Space Reserve lands shall be shielded and/or screened by vegetation to the extent feasible.

- The following best management practices shall be implemented in Open Space Reserve lands and in areas that interface with Open Space Reserve lands to address runoff/water quality impacts from landscaping:

    - Integrated Pest Management principles (UC Integrated Pest Management Program) shall be implemented to the extent practicable for chemical pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers. Examples of such measures may include, but are not limited to, alternative weed/pest control measures (e.g., removal by hand) and proper application techniques (e.g., conformance to manufacturer specifications and legal requirements).
    - Irrigation for project landscaping shall be minimized and controlled 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.
- Barriers (e.g., fencing or walls) and/or signage directing people away from sensitive vegetation communities and habitat shall be installed on designated pathways and trails in and adjacent to Open Space Reserve lands to minimize unauthorized human activity. Barriers (e.g., fencing or walls) shall consist of an approximately 3-foot-high wooden barrier. Chain-link fencing shall not be used for barrier.

- Projects adjacent to Open Space Reserve lands shall install signage along the boundary of the Open Space Reserve lands, indicating the presence of lands supporting sensitive habitat.

- Projects adjacent to Open Space Reserve lands shall install fencing or other visual/physical barriers (such as appropriate landscaping) to discourage human encroachment into the Open Space Reserve lands in areas where trespass is likely to occur (gradual slopes; areas of low, open vegetation; areas of previous disturbance, etc.).

5.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES

MM CUL-1 Protection of Historical Resources: For purposes of MM CUL-1, “major exterior alterations” indicates a significant alteration/change to the exterior character-defining features or setting of a building or structure. Such projects might include, but not be limited to, additions, partial or complete demolition, relocation, window frame replacement different from existing, modifications to wall sheathing materials, changes to the roof shape, pitch, eaves, and other features, installment of wheelchair access ramps, and/or changes to the overall design configuration and composition of the building and the spatial relationships that define it. Major exterior alterations would require consultation to determine if these alterations noted above constitutes a major exterior alteration requiring further review from an architectural historian or whether the proposed alterations would qualify as a minor exterior alteration.

For purposes of MM CUL-1, “minor exterior alterations” indicates a minor alteration/change to the exterior of a building or structure and its setting that would not be likely to significantly alter its appearance. Such projects might include, but not be limited to, repainting, in-kind landscaping or hardscaping replacement, window pane replacement, reversible installation of HVAC [heating, ventilation, and air conditioning] units that does not obstruct or destroy character-defining features, installation of fencing, signage, or artwork that does not obstruct or destroy character-defining features. Minor exterior alterations are exempt from further review from an architectural historian.

- Conduct project-specific surveys for buildings or structures (e.g., proposed for demolition, major exterior alterations, additions) that are 50 years of age or older that have (1) not been subject to an evaluation within the past 5 years, or (2) were not previously evaluated in the UCR Historic Resources Survey Report.
    - UCR shall retain a qualified architectural historian to record the property at professional standards and assess its significance under CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.4. The evaluation process shall include the historic context framework included in the UCR Historic Resources Survey Report as well as the development of additional background research as needed in order to assess the significance of the building, structure, district, or cultural landscape in the history of the UC system, the campus, and the region. For historic buildings, structures or features that do not meet the CEQA criteria as a historical resource, no further mitigation is required, and the impact would be less than significant.
    - The assessment of the potential historical resource and its character-defining features shall be documented on the appropriate California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms by a qualified architectural historian meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (as codified in 36 CFR [Code of Federal Regulations] Part 61).
- For projects affecting any eligible historic buildings identified in the UCR Historic Resources Survey Report or determined to be eligible during the project-specific surveys, for a building or structure that qualifies for listing on the NRHP [National Register of Historic Places] and/or CRHR [California Register of Historical Resources], UCR shall implement the following procedures:
    - For major exterior repairs (different from that of existing), alterations, or building additions of buildings that are eligible historic resources, UCR shall retain a qualified architectural historian meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (as codified in 36 CFR Part 61) to conduct Character-Defining Features and Impacts Screening in coordination with the design team to consider project design features and/or measures that would enable the project to avoid direct or indirect impacts to the building or structure. Conclusion of the screening consultation process shall be documented in a memorandum, including a statement of compliance with the Secretary's Standards. The purpose of the memorandum shall document avoidance/reduction of significant adverse impacts to historical resources, where feasible, through (1) identifying and documenting character-defining features, noncontributing elements/additions, and (2) providing historic preservation project review and preliminary impacts analysis screening to UCR as early as possible in the design process. The memorandum shall review preliminary and/or conceptual project objectives early in the design process and describe various project options capable of reducing and/or avoiding significant adverse direct or indirect impacts through compliance with the Secretary's Standards and/or application of the State Historic Building Code or any subsequent design guidelines prepared by UCR for the treatment of historic resources.

If major modifications, renovations, or relocation of a determined historic resource is proposed and the project is unable to comply with the Secretary's Standards or when a historic resource is to be demolished, then UCR shall ensure that documentation shall be carried out by a qualified architectural historian, as follows:

- UCR shall commission the preparation of HABS-like [Historic American Building Survey] documentation of the building, structure, district, feature, and its associated landscaping and setting prior to construction activities. The HABS-like package will document in photographs and descriptive and historic narrative the historical resources slated for modification/demolition. Documentation prepared for the package will draw upon primary- and secondary-source research and available studies previously prepared for the project.
- The specifications for the HABS-like package follow:
    - Photographs: Photographic documentation will focus on the historical resources/features slated for demolition, with overview and context photographs for the campus and adjacent setting. Photographs will be taken of the building using a professional-quality single lens reflex (SLR) digital camera with a minimum resolution of 10 megapixels. Photographs will include context views, elevations/exteriors, architectural details, overall interiors, and interior details (if warranted). Digital photographs will be provided in electronic format.
    - Descriptive and Historic Narrative: The architectural historian will prepare descriptive and historic narrative of the historical resources/features slated for demolition. Physical descriptions will detail each resource, elevation by elevation, with accompanying photographs, and information on how the resource fits within the broader campus during its period of significance. The historic narrative will include available information on the campus design, history, architect/contractor/designer as appropriate, area history, and historic context. In addition, the narrative will include a methodology section specifying the name of researcher, date of research, and sources/archives visited, as well as a bibliography. Within the written history, statements shall be footnoted as to their sources, where appropriate.
    - Historic Documentation Package Submittal: The electronic package will be assembled by the architectural historian and submitted to UCR for review and comment.
- A copy of the HABS-like package shall be offered to the Special Collections and University Archives at the Tomás Rivera Library and the California Historical Resources Information System. The record shall be accompanied by a report containing site-specific history and appropriate contextual information. This information shall be gathered through site-specific and comparative archival research, and oral history collection as appropriate.
- If preservation and reuse at the site are not feasible, the historical building shall be documented as described above.

For new infill construction within the Mid-Century Modern Core Historic District that does not involve building demolition:

- Infill projects outside of the Mid-Century Modern Core Historic District would not need review by an architectural historian.
- Infill projects within the Mid-Century Modern Core Historic District will require review by an architectural historian for elements such as form, massing, and scale, to ensure visual compatibility with the historic district, and the review shall be conducted in compliance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings (Weeks and Grimmer 1995).

MM CUL-4 Unanticipated Discovery of Tribal Cultural Resources/Archaeological Resources: If previously undiscovered TCRs and/or archaeological resources are identified during construction, all ground disturbing activities within 100 feet of the resource shall halt, UCR Planning, Design & Construction staff shall be notified, and the find shall be evaluated by a qualified archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior standards to determine whether it is a unique archaeological resource, as defined by CEQA. If the discovery appears to be Native American in origin, a tribal representative will be contacted within 24 hours of discovery to determine whether it is a TCR, as defined by CEQA. If the find is neither a unique archaeological resource nor a TCR, work may resume. If the find is determined to be a unique archaeological resource or TCR, the archaeologist and the tribal representative, as appropriate, shall make recommendations to UCR Planning, Design & Construction staff on the measures that will be implemented, including, but not limited to, preservation in place, excavation, relocation, and further evaluation of the discoveries pursuant to CEQA. Preservation in place (i.e., avoidance) is the preferred method of mitigation for impacts to TCRs/archaeological resources. If UCR determines that preservation in place is not feasible, the archaeologist shall design and implement a treatment plan, prepare a report, and salvage the material, as appropriate. Any important artifacts recovered during monitoring shall be cleaned, catalogued, and analyzed, with the results presented in a report of findings that meets professional standards. Work on-site may commence upon completion of any fieldwork components of the treatment plan.

5.6 ENERGY

No mitigation required.

5.7 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

MM GEO-1 Inadvertent Discovery of Paleontological Resources: If any paleontological resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, the contractor shall ensure that activities in the immediate area of the find are halted and that UCR is informed. UCR shall retain a qualified paleontologist to evaluate the discovery and recommend appropriate treatment options pursuant to guidelines developed by the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology, including development and implementation of a paleontological resource impact mitigation program by a qualified paleontologist for treatment of the particular resource, if applicable. These measures may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Salvage of unearthed fossil remains and/or traces (e.g., tracks, trails, burrows)
- Washing of screen to recover small specimens
- Preparation of salvaged fossils to a point of being ready for curation (e.g., removal of enclosing matrix, stabilization and repair of specimens, and construction of reinforced support cradles)
- Identification, cataloging, curation, and provisions for repository storage of prepared fossil specimens

5.8 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

MM GHG-1 Implement On-Campus GHG Emissions Reduction Measures: UCR shall implement the following GHG emissions reduction measures by scope emissions category:

Scope 3 (Construction)

- Measure [Construction] CR1: UCR shall reduce construction-related GHG emissions on campus 10 percent by 2025 and 25 percent by 2035 through emission reduction controls and/or electric equipment requirements in line with contract obligations. Specifically, UCR shall require off-road diesel-powered construction equipment greater than 50 horsepower to meet the Tier 4 emission standards as well as construction equipment to be outfitted with BACT devices certified by CARB and emissions control devices that are no less than what could be achieved by a Level 3 diesel emissions control strategy for a similar-sized engine. In addition, UCR shall develop zero waste procurement guidelines and processes for campus construction projects and integrate into purchasing RFP language as part of campus procurement.

The UCR Office of Sustainability, Facilities Services, and/or PD&C shall annually monitor, track, and verify implementation of these GHG emissions reduction measures.

5.9 HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

MM HAZ-1 Property Assessment – Phase I and II ESAs: During the pre-planning stage of campus projects on previously developed sites or on agricultural lands (current or historic), and in coordination with EH&S, UCR shall obtain documentation from EH&S or prepare a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) assessing the land use history of the proposed project site and identify potential hazardous materials concerns, including, but not limited to, fuel tanks, chemical storage, presence of elemental mercury, elevator pistons and associated hydraulic oil reservoirs and piping, heating-oil USTs, or agricultural uses. If the Phase I ESAs, or similar documentation, identify recognized environmental conditions or potential concern areas, a Phase II ESA would be conducted in coordination with EH&S to determine whether the soil, groundwater, and/or soil vapor has been impacted at concentrations exceeding regulatory screening levels for residential or commercial/industrial type land uses (as applicable). If the Phase II ESA concludes that the site is or may be impacted and could affect the planned development, assessment, remediation, or corrective action (e.g., removal of contaminated soil, in-situ treatment, capping, engineering controls) would be conducted prior to or during construction under the oversight of federal, State, and/or local agencies (e.g., USEPA, DTSC, RWQCB, RFD, RCDEH) and in full compliance with current and applicable federal and State laws and regulations, including but are not limited to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Assessment, remediation, or corrective action must be evaluated under CEQA prior to commencing the assessment, remediation, or correction action. Additionally, Voluntary Cleanup Agreements may be used for parcels where remediation or long-term monitoring is necessary.

MM HAZ-4 Construction Site Management Plan: If impacted soils are identified pursuant to activities conducted through Mitigation Measures MM HAZ-1, MM HAZ-2, or MM HAZ-3; or encountered during construction (soil disturbance), UCR shall prepare a Construction Site Management Plan (SMP) for the proposed redevelopment project area to address potential issues that may be encountered during redevelopment activities involving subsurface work. The Construction SMP objectives shall include:

- Communicating information to proposed project construction workers about environmental conditions
- Presenting measures to mitigate potential risks to the environment, construction workers, and other nearby receptors from potential exposure to hazardous substances that may be associated with unknown conditions or unexpected underground structures
- Presenting protocols for management of known contaminated soil or groundwater encountered during construction activities

The Construction SMP shall identify the proposed project contacts, responsibilities, and notification requirements and outline the procedures for health and safety, soil management, contingency measures for discovery of unexpected underground structures, erosion, dust, and odor management, groundwater management, waste management, stormwater management, and written records and reporting. The Construction SMP shall be reviewed and approved by UCR prior to issuance of grading permits.

5.10 HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

No mitigation required.

5.11 LAND USE AND PLANNING

No mitigation required.

5.12 MINERAL RESOURCES

No mitigation required.

5.13 NOISE

MM N-1 Construction Noise Reduction Measures: To reduce construction noise levels to on-campus and off-campus noise sensitive receivers, UCR shall implement the following measures:

- Hours of exterior construction activities shall be limited to 7:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. Monday through Friday and 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. on Saturday, as feasible, except under circumstances where such time limits are infeasible (e.g., for time sensitive construction work such as concrete pouring, excessive heat warnings/temperatures during the summer, operational emergencies). No exterior construction activities shall occur on federal holidays.
- Construction traffic shall follow routes to minimize the noise impact of this traffic on the surrounding community, to the greatest extent feasible.
- Contract specifications shall require that construction equipment be muffled or otherwise shielded, in accordance with manufacturers' recommendations. Contracts shall specify that engine-driven equipment be fitted with appropriate noise mufflers.
- Where available and feasible, construction equipment with back-up alarms shall be equipped with either audible self-adjusting backup alarms or alarms that only sound when an object is detected. Self-adjusting backup alarms shall automatically adjust to 10 dBA over the surrounding background levels. All non-self-adjusting backup alarms shall be set to the lowest setting required to be audible above the surrounding noise levels.
- Stationary construction equipment material and vehicle staging shall be placed to direct noise away from sensitive receivers to the greatest extent feasible.
- Meetings shall be conducted, as needed, with on-campus constituents to provide advance notice of construction activities to coordinate these activities with the academic calendar, scheduled events, and other situations, as appropriate.
- Communication would be provided, as needed, with constituents that are affected by campus construction to provide advance notice of construction activities and ensure that the mutual needs of the particular construction project and of those impacted by construction noise are met, to the extent feasible.

- A sign shall be provided at the construction site entrance, or other conspicuous location, that includes a 24-hour telephone number for project information, and to report complaints. An inquiry and corrective action will be taken, if necessary, in a timely manner.
- Where feasible, installation of temporary sound barriers/blankets of sufficient height to break the line-of-sight between the construction equipment and within proximity to exterior use areas of noise-sensitive receivers shall be required. Temporary sound barriers shall consist of either sound blankets or other sound barriers/techniques such as acoustic padding or acoustic walls placed near adjacent noise-sensitive receivers that have been manufactured to reduce noise by at least 10 dBA at ground level or meets ASTM E90 & E413 standards/ASTM C423 (or similar standards with equivalent 10 DBA noise reduction).

MM N-2 HVAC Noise Reduction Measures: The campus shall reduce HVAC equipment noise levels located in close proximity to noise-sensitive buildings and uses through noise control measures such as, but not limited to:

- Mechanical equipment screening (e.g., parapet walls)
- Equipment setbacks
- Silencers
- Acoustical louvers
- And other sound attenuation devices as made available

If a method other than mechanical equipment screening (e.g., parapet walls) is chosen, a project-specific design plan demonstrating that the noise level from operation of HVAC units does not generate noise levels that exceed 5 dBA above ambient at noise-sensitive receivers shall be completed.

5.14 POPULATION AND HOUSING

No mitigation required.

5.15 PUBLIC SERVICES

No mitigation required.

5.16 RECREATION

No mitigation required.

5.17 TRANSPORTATION

Refer to **CBP WF-1 and CBP WF-2** in Section 5.20, *Wildfire*, below.

5.18 TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

Refer to **MM CUL-4** in Section 5.5, *Cultural Resources*, above.

5.19 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

No mitigation required.

5.20 WILDFIRE

CBP WF-1 Construction – Traffic Control: To the extent feasible, the campus shall maintain at least one unobstructed lane in both directions on campus roadways. At any time only a single lane is available, the campus shall provide a temporary traffic signal, signal carriers (i.e., flag persons), or other appropriate traffic controls to allow travel in both directions. If construction activities require the complete closure of a roadway segment, the campus shall provide alternate routes and appropriate signage.

CBP WF-2 Construction – Alternative Travel Routes: Prior to campus construction activities and/or roadway closures, the Campus Fire Marshal, as delegated by the State Fire Marshal, and in cooperation with the City of Riverside Fire Department shall ensure that adequate access for emergency vehicles is provided or identify alternative travel routes.

6 REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SOUTH ENVIRONMENTAL
2061 N. Los Robles Avenue, Ste. 205 Pasadena, California 91104 / www.southenvironmental.com

April 24, 2026

Stephanie Standerfer
Vice President
Albert A. Webb Associates
3788 McCray Street
Riverside, CA 92506
Email: stephanie.standerfer@webbassociates.com

RE: Memorandum for the Record for the University of California, Riverside, Bannockburn Village Project

Dear Stephanie:

South Environmental was retained by Albert A. Webb Associates to prepare a Memorandum for the Record (MFR) in support of the University of California, Riverside (UCR), Bannockburn Village (project) in the City of Riverside, California. This MFR presents the results of an intensive-level historic resources evaluation of the Bannockburn Village property, located on the UCR campus.

This MFR facilitates compliance with the UCR 2021 Long-Range Development Plan (LRDP) Environmental Impact Report (EIR). Specifically, LRDP EIR Mitigation Measure MM CUL-1, which requires intensive-level documentation of those of-age properties that were not found eligible as historical resources, pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), as part of the 2021 LRDP EIR.

This MFR includes the following sections:

1. Introduction
2. Regulatory Framework
3. Historic Context / Framework for Evaluations (Drawn from the UCR Campus-wide Historic Resources Survey Report)
4. Construction Chronology
5. Architectural Description
6. Evaluation
7. Conclusion
8. References

Attachment A: Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) Series 523 forms

This intensive-level evaluation confirms the finding from the UCR reconnaissance-level historic resources survey that Bannockburn Village, inclusive of all Buildings A-V, **does not appear eligible for the NRHP or CRHR**. Therefore, Bannockburn Village does not qualify as a historical resource pursuant to CEQA, and no further study is required prior to project implementation.

Should you have any questions regarding this report or its findings, please do not hesitate to contact us at scorder@southenvironmental.com or (760) 334-3355.

Sincerely,

Kate G. Kaiser, MSHP
Senior Architectural Historian

Sarah Corder, MFA
Principal Architectural Historian

Attachments

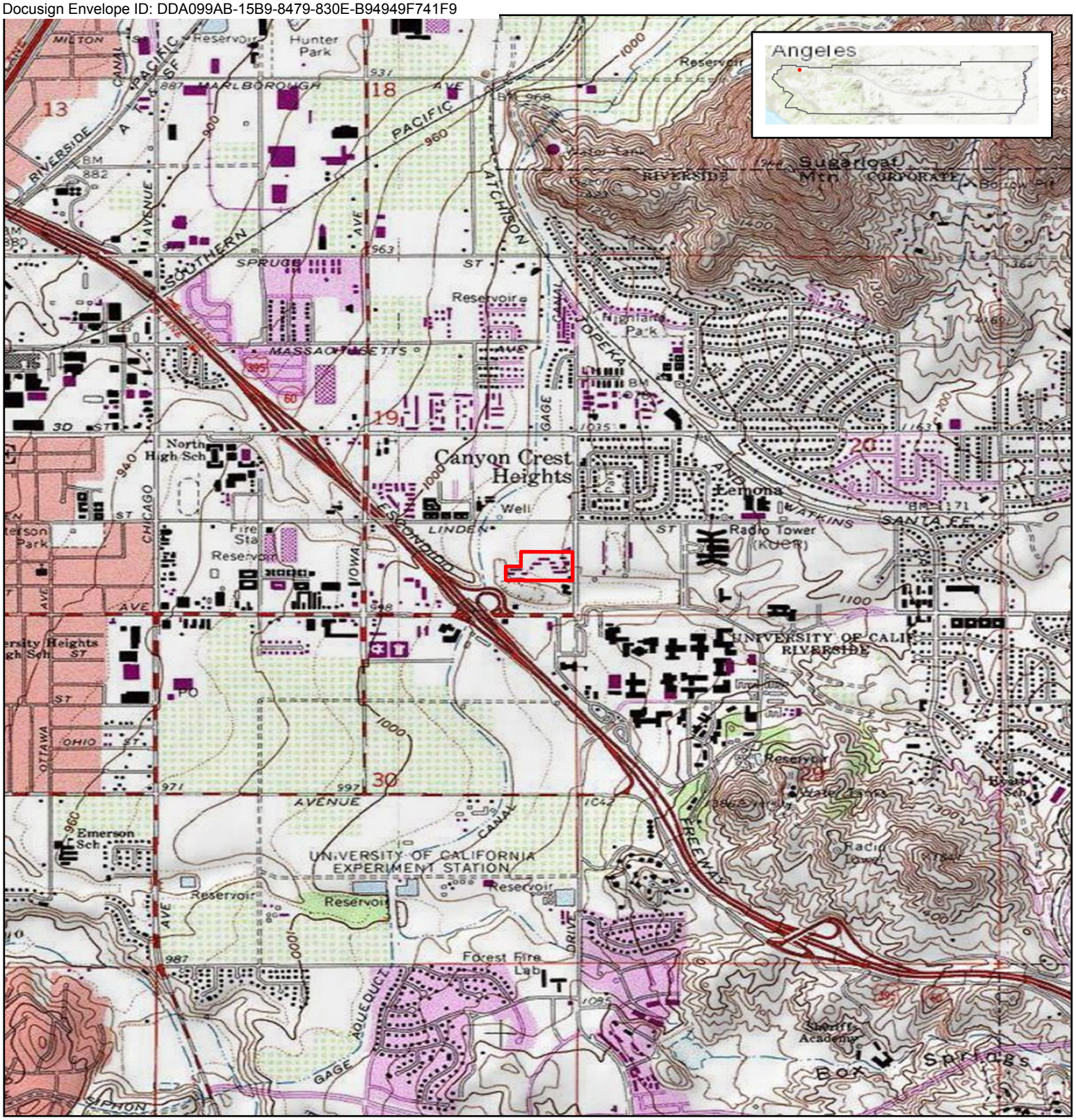
A. DPR Form Set for Bannockburn Village
B. Resumes

1 Introduction

This Memorandum for the Record (MFR) documents an intensive-level evaluation of the Bannockburn Village, a student housing project at University of California Riverside (UCR) containing 22 buildings (Buildings A through V) constructed in 1970. Located approximately four miles southeast of downtown Riverside, and on the northwest side of UCR campus, the subject property consists of the Bannockburn Village property (Figure 1). All buildings are part of UCR's student housing area located at 3637 Canyon Crest Drive (Figure 2). The project proposes demolition of all buildings at Bannockburn Village. Therefore, the mitigation measures of the 2021 Long-Range Development Plan (LRDP) Environmental Impact Report (EIR) apply.

This MFR facilitates agency compliance with the LRDP EIR Mitigation Measure MM CUL-1, which requires intensive-level documentation of those of-age properties that were not found eligible as historical resources pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) prior to demolition activities. This MFR includes the following sections: (1) introduction; (2) regulatory framework; (3) a focused historic context, drawing from the 2021 *University of California, Riverside 2021 Long Range Development Plan LRDP Final Historic Resources Survey Report (UCR Survey Report)* (Rincon 2021) ; (4) construction chronology of the subject property; (5) architectural descriptions; and (6) evaluation results.

This MFR was prepared by Senior Architectural Historians Laura Carías, MA, Kate G. Kaiser, MSHP, and Principal Architectural Historian Sarah Corder, MFA, who meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for architectural history and history. Quality control was provided by Cultural Resources Director, Smantha Murray, MA. Resumes for all staff are provided in Attachment B.



Source: ESRI USA Topo Maps and World Topo Map 2026

Bannockburn Village Project

Figure 1. Project Location Map

Project Site

Project Location is within Riverside, California, in Riverside County on the USGS Riverside East 7.5-minute quadrangle map in Section 19 of Township 02 South and Range 04 West

Center Coordinate (Decimal Degrees):
Latitude: 33.9774714N Longitude: -117.3324131W

0 1,000 2,000 Feet

Scale: 1:24,000

N

SOUTH ENVIRONMENTAL

Source: ESRI Aerial Map 2026

Bannockburn Village Project

Figure 2. Project Site Detail

Project Site

0 100 200 Feet

N

Scale: 1:2,000

SOUTH ENVIRONMENTAL

2 Regulatory Framework

2.1 National Register of Historic Places

The NRHP is the United States' official list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects worthy of preservation. Overseen by the National Park Service, under the U.S. Department of the Interior, the NRHP was authorized under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended. Its listings encompass all National Historic Landmarks and historic areas administered by the National Park Service (NPS).

NRHP guidelines for the evaluation of historic significance were developed to be flexible and to recognize the accomplishments of all who have made significant contributions to the nation's history and heritage. Its criteria are designed to guide federal agencies, state and local governments, and others in evaluating potential entries in the NRHP. For a property to be listed in or determined eligible for listing, it must be demonstrated to possess integrity and to meet at least one of the following criteria:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

B. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

D. That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Integrity is defined in NRHP guidance, How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, as "the ability of a property to convey its significance. To be listed in the NRHP, a property must not only be shown to be significant under the NRHP criteria, but it also must have integrity" (NPS 1990). NRHP guidance further asserts that properties be completed at least 50 years ago to be considered for eligibility. Properties completed fewer than 50 years before evaluation must be proven to be "exceptionally important" (criteria consideration G) to be considered for listing.

2.2 California Register of Historical Resources

In California, the term "historical resource" includes but is not limited to "any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California" (California Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(j)). In 1992, the California legislature established the CRHR "to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state's historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change" (California Public Resources Code Section 5024.1(a)). The criteria for listing resources on the CRHR (enumerated below) were expressly developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). According to California Public Resources Code Section 5024.1(c) (1–4), a resource is considered historically significant if it (i) retains "substantial integrity," and (ii) meets at least one of the following criteria:

(1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.

(2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.

(3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.

(4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In order to understand the historic importance of a resource, sufficient time must have passed to obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource. A resource less than 50 years old may be considered for listing in the CRHR if it can be demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to understand its historical importance (see 14 CCR 4852(d)(2)).

The CRHR protects cultural resources by requiring evaluations of the significance of prehistoric and historic resources. The criteria for the CRHR are nearly identical to those for the NRHP, and properties listed or formally designated as eligible for listing in the NRHP are automatically listed in the CRHR, as are the state landmarks and points of interest. The CRHR also includes properties designated under local ordinances or identified through local historical resource surveys.

2.3 California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA requires a lead agency to determine whether a project may have a significant effect on historical resources (Public Resources Code [PRC], Section 21084.1). A historical resource is a resource listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing, in the CRHR, a resource included in a local register of historical

resources or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant (State CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5[a][1-3]).

Under CEQA, a project may have a significant effect on the environment if it may cause "a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource" (California Public Resources Code Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b).) If a site is either listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, or if it is included in a local register of historic resources or identified as significant in a historical resources survey (meeting the requirements of California Public Resources Code Section 5024.1(q)), it is a "historical resource" and is presumed to be historically or culturally significant for purposes of CEQA (California Public Resources Code Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)). The lead agency is not precluded from determining that a resource is a historical resource even if it does not fall within this presumption (California Public Resources Code Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)).

A "substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource" reflecting a significant effect under CEQA means "physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired" (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(1); California Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(q)). In turn, CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(b)(2) states the significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:

1. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources; or

2. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or

3. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

Pursuant to these sections, the CEQA inquiry begins with evaluating whether a project site contains any "historical resources," then evaluates whether that project will cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource such that the resource's historical significance is materially impaired.

3 Historic Context / Framework for Evaluations

This section outlines the historic contexts and themes that are applicable in an evaluation of the subject properties. These are excerpted from the 2021 *University of California, Riverside 2021 Long Range Development Plan Final Historic Resources Survey Report* (*UCR Historic Resources Survey Report* or survey report) (Rincon 2021). As established in the 2021 survey report, the development history of UCR falls into five principal eras:

- Development of the Citrus Experiment Station, 1916;
- Founding of the College of Letters and Sciences in 1953;
- Adoption of the Master Plan and campus expansion in 1955;
- Creation of UCR "General Campus" in 1959; and
- Era of Transition, 1968 to 1975.

Bannockburn Village (subject property) was constructed in 1970 to meet student housing needs during an era of transition at UCR, as on-campus building construction and student enrollment levels finally began to decline after intensive growth in the postwar period. It is located outside the boundaries for UCR's Mid-Century Modern Core Historic District, which contains a cohesive collection of distinctive modernist buildings by some of the region's most renowned architects.

With this context and construction chronology in mind, the historic contexts and themes that apply in the evaluation of Bannockburn Village are as follows:

- Context #2: Riverside's Postwar Boom, 1945-1975
  Theme: Postwar Institutional Expansion in Riverside
  Subtheme: Founding of the University of California, Riverside

- Context #4: Architecture and Design, 1916-1975
  Theme: Modernism at UCR

The following sections provide summaries of each context, drawn from the 2021 survey report, along with eligibility standards.

3.1 Riverside's Postwar Boom, 1945-1975 (Context #2)

Theme: Postwar Institutional Expansion in Riverside

Subtheme: Founding of the University of California, Riverside, 1954-1975

The following table is adapted from *UCR Historic Resources Survey Report* and includes a summary of eligibility standards for evaluating properties under this context (Rincon 2021: 55).

Table 1. Summary of Eligibility Criteria for Riverside's Postwar Boom (1945-1975)

Summary	As part of Riverside's exponential postwar growth, the founding of UCR reflected a broad expansion of institutions/educational facilities throughout the City and region, as schools and universities grew to accommodate a rapidly expanding student population. Properties examined under this context and theme/subtheme will be considered for potential eligibility as reflections of this significant pattern of postwar institutional development in Riverside.
Eligibility Criteria	NRHP: A; CRHR: 1; NRHP: B; CRHR: 2
Property Types	Buildings, offices/classrooms, support structures, storage facilities/outbuildings; can include historic districts and/or cultural landscapes reflecting a unified site plan and design and associated landscaping and hardscaping features.
Significance	Buildings, historic districts, or cultural landscapes strongly associated with the postwar institutional expansion of Riverside and the opening decades of UCR may be eligible for federal or state listing under Criteria A/1. Those properties with a strong association with an individual who played a significant role in the university's founding, development, or achievements might qualify under Criteria B/2.
Eligibility Standards	To be eligible under Criteria A/1, properties must show a strong association with the postwar institutional expansion of Riverside and the opening decades of UCR. To be eligible under Criteria B/2, the property should show a strong association with a prominent individual who played a significant role in the university's founding, development, or achievements.

The following historic context is quoted from the *UCR Historic Resources Survey Report* (Rincon 2021: 65-66):

> In the postwar period, as noted previously, the Citrus Experiment Station continued to expand its research mission as well as its faculty and facilities. In Riverside and throughout Southern California, though, the shortage of university spaces and higher education opportunities had reached acute levels. The population boom as well as the influx of returning GIs, ready and able to study under the American GI Bill, tested these limits (Rincon 2021: 65).
>
> For the University of California system, the postwar years strained already overburdened schools. In 1944, U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt established the Servicemen's Readjustment Act, commonly known as the G.I. Bill of Rights. One major component of this bill was a stipend for college tuition (Rincon 2021: 65):
>
> > [The bill] gives servicemen and women the opportunity of resuming their education or technical training after discharge, or of taking a refresher or retrainer course, not only without tuition charge up to $500 per school year, but with the right to receive a monthly living allowance while pursuing their studies.

SE

The bill funded 7.8 million veterans total, with many of them enrolled in higher education programs in California. Four hundred universities and colleges in California were approved for the program, with over fifty percent of veterans attending fifty of the approved schools. The presence of the Citrus Experiment Station provided a logical location for a new university; its expansion to a satellite College of Letters and Sciences of the UC system also reflected a broad expansion of institutions/educational facilities throughout the City (Rincon 2021: 65).

This founding of the College of Letters and Sciences in Riverside was significant news not just for the city, but also for the region and state. Throughout California's institutions of higher learning, demand far outpaced availability in the postwar period. The problem was even more severe in the Inland Empire, with only a small handful of four-year universities in the extended region. A new four-year, research-focused university affiliated with the UC system was a significant step toward answering the increased demand for higher education (Rincon 2021: 65).

Given the level of growth and expansion in Riverside itself, the community came together in the postwar period to form the "Citizens University Committee," a booster group that brought together members of the Chamber of Commerce, local teachers, political organizations, and Riverside citizens, in order to advocate for expanded higher-education offerings in Riverside. The group worked to convince UC Regents and state officials that Riverside should house a new campus. In 1948, California Governor (and future US Supreme Court justice) Earl Warren granted $2 million in funding for the new liberal arts college, on the grounds surrounding the Citrus Experiment Station (Rincon 2021: 65).

In February 1954, as the new College of Letters and Sciences prepared to welcome students, the *Riverside Daily Press and Enterprise* published a special supplemental edition celebrating the new school. With messages from the presidents of universities and institutions throughout California— including Stanford University, the Henry E. Huntington Libraries, Pomona College, University of Redlands, and Occidental College in Los Angeles—the supplement reflected the wider significance of a new four-year College of Letters and Sciences. In his message, Chief Justice Warren noted that he had signed the original legislation for Riverside's new university when he was California's governor (Rincon 2021: 65).

In Riverside, UCR's opening also had great importance for the local community. At the time, Riverside County residents had only a few nearby universities to attend. The University of Redlands and Pomona College would have been among the nearest such colleges. In a community that had formed around the region's citriculture economy, having a local university was invaluable (Rincon 2021: 66).

University of Redlands President George Armacost noted this, as well, writing "We believe the opening of the College of Letters and Sciences on the University of California campus at Riverside will stimulate many young people from Riverside and San Bernardino counties to attend college who otherwise would neglect further educational training after high school. Having another institution of higher learning in our vicinity will stimulate a great interest in and appreciation of cultural activities" (Rincon 2021: 66).

In 1948, as noted above, Govern Earl Warren signed a $2 million plan for a new, undergraduate liberal arts college in Riverside. The first UCR Provost, Gordon Watkins, established four divisions of the College of Letters and Sciences: humanities, social sciences, physical sciences, and life sciences, and the college was born (Rincon 2021: 66).

Development of the main campus at UCR was initiated in 1952. Between 1953 and 1955, six new buildings were added to the campus, mostly situated north of the extant Horticulture Building. These buildings served the newly established UCR School of Agricultural Sciences. On February 15, 1954, the school officially opened with 65 faculty members and 127 students, as illustrated in a yearbook photograph and newspaper article from that year. A campus map from 1955 depicts the growth and expansion that occurred at the campus as the school was expanded and opened. During UCR's first year, the college had a total of 127 enrolled students (as of 2018, student enrollment stood at approximately 24,000) (Rincon 2021: 66).

3.2 Architecture and Design, 1916-1975 (Context #4)

Theme: Modernism at UCR

The following table is adapted from *UCR Historic Resources Survey Report* and includes a summary of eligibility standards for evaluating properties under this context (Rincon 2021: 58).

Table 2. Summary of Eligibility Criteria for Architecture and Design (1916-1975)

Summary	UCR is home to buildings, structures, and landscapes dating from the early to late twentieth century. The campus has a handful of extant properties constructed as part of the renowned Citrus Experiment Station as well as one of the most distinctive collections of Mid-Century Modern facilities in Riverside County. Properties examined under this context will be considered for potential eligibility as, among other things, distinctive, outstanding examples of their architectural style, as the work of a master architect/designer/builder, or as a rare property type.
Eligibility Criteria	NRHP: C; CRHR: 3
Property Types	Buildings/structures, outdoor spaces, historic districts and associated site design features, landscaping/hardscaping and circulation corridors, or cultural landscapes.

Significance	Buildings/structures, outdoor spaces, historic districts and associated site design features, landscaping/hardscaping and circulation corridors, or cultural landscapes that exhibit quality of design through distinctive features or that represent an excellent, intact example of the style at UCR may be eligible for federal or state listing under Criteria C/3.
Eligibility Standards	To be eligible under Criteria C/3, the resource would exhibit quality of design through distinctive features and/or represent an excellent, intact example of the style at UCR.

The following historic context is quoted from the *UCR Historic Resources Survey Report* (Rincon 2021):

> UCR is home to one of the most cohesive and distinctive collections of modernist design in Riverside. The architects who designed UCR's mid-century campus represent a virtual who's-who of the region's well known and celebrated Modernist practitioners. The caliber of this team resulted in a collection of superb examples of Modernist design at UCR. It also reflected the college's intention of elevating its profile throughout the region (Rincon 2021: 85).
>
> Some of the first modernist buildings added at UCR include the Physical Sciences Building (now Geology Building, 1953), designed by Bennett and Bennett of Pasadena; Social Sciences-Humanities Building (now Watkins Hall, 1953); Webber Hall (1954), designed by Clark, Frey and Chambers of Palm Springs; the Physical Education Building (now Athletics and Dance Building, 1953), designed by Arthur Froehlich of Los Angeles; and the Library (now Rivera Library, 1954), designed by the Glendale firm of Graham Latta (the architect for Greenhouses/Headhouses #6-10). The Physical Education Building (Athletics and Dance Building) was constructed by Arthur Froehlich of Los Angeles in 1953 (Rincon 2021: 85).
>
> Buildings on the UCR campus eligible under this context/theme would generally exhibit an intact, distinctive example of their architectural style. The modernist architectural movement that flowered in the postwar period in the United States included a number of different variants and approaches, but they all generally fall under the umbrella of Modernist design (Rincon 2021: 85).

Architectural Style: Shed (1965-1990)

UCR Bannockburn Villages is aligned with the Shed style (1965 to 1990) of architecture. This style is not currently described in the 2021 survey report or in the Riverside Modernism Context.

Shed style architecture was inspired largely by the design of the Sea Ranch Lodge, developed by University of California (UC) Berkeley professors and architects in 1965 in Northern California. Much like other subsets of the Modernism movement, Shed style buildings used mass produced materials like concrete, wood, and veneers and were easy to construct to meet rising population and housing needs. The style was prevalent throughout the 1960s-1990s for a variety of property types including single-family and multi-family residences, and commercial buildings. In its truest form, the style

attempted to integrate natural surroundings into the design with landscaping elements and the use of unpainted wood. Although the style was popular for multiple decades, the cost of maintenance of materials like untreated/unpainted wood led to the decline of the style by the late 1980s and early 1990s (Carson 2004: McAlester 2015; Fletcher, et. al. 2018; DAHP 2026; SF Planning n.d.).

Key character-defining features of the Shed Style include the following:

- Shed roof forms
- Multi-directional rooflines
- Wood wall cladding (diagonal, vertical, horizontal, or shingles)
- Smooth roof-wall junction commonly with little to no overhang
- Use of bold diagonal elements
- Simple windows
- Minimal exterior detailing

Architect: Daverman Associates

Daverman Associates first began as J. & G. Daverman Co., in Grand Rapids, Michigan, as an architecture firm established in 1905 by Johannes Daverman and his son, George. The company was known for designing ornate Victorian-era homes, churches, and schools before "pioneer[ing] the idea [of] selling mail order house plans, a brainstorm which put Daverman designs into every corner of the country" (Cole 1975: 5). The company became an architecture and engineering firm in 1939 when newly graduated engineers, Robert J. and Edward Daverman, joined the firm, working alongside their uncle George and cousins, Herbert and Joseph T. Daverman. The company became well known, eventually doing work in 25 states across the country (Cole 1975: 5). The firm changed its name to Daverman Associates in 1963 (MSA 1985: 7). By 1975, the firm had branches in Madison, Milwaukee, Miami, and Petoskey and had an approximate annual revenue of $7 million (Cole 1975: 5).

The company was known for their modern style of architecture, especially in the Grand Rapids area. Some of their designs included the Grand Rapids Main Post Office (1962), Michigan Abstract and Title Building (1964), Kent Bank and Trust Building (1965), Michigan Consolidated Gas Building (1967), Grand Rapids Press Building (1968), and the Gerald R. Ford Federal Building (1972) (Michigan Modern 2026: n.p.).

Daverman Associates – West opened an office in Palo Alto, California before moving to Menlo Park between 1962 and 1970 (AIA Directory 1970). The company designed a "college hall" for the Northrop Institute of Technology in 1967 in Inglewood, and a 17-story student housing complex for UCLA in 1969 (LAT 1968: 39). They also designed K-Marts in Orange County and Van Nuys, as well as residences and other college buildings. Upon the retirement of the founding partners, the firm was sold in 1977 to AECOM (Michigan Architectural Foundation 2024: n.p.).

4 Construction Chronology

Historic aerial photographs demonstrate that the land on which Bannockburn Village (subject property) sits today was historically used for agriculture. By 1938, the surrounding land was subdivided into large agricultural lots. By 1959, Canyon Crest Drive is visible and paved, while the future location of Bannockburn Village remains undeveloped until the time of its construction in 1970 (UCSB 2026; NETR 2026). By 1959, one building is visible directly south of Bannockburn Village where the current Alumni and Visitor Center is located. Between 1959 and 1966, Highway 60 is constructed directly south of the subject property and UCR is developed to the southeast (NETR 2026; UCSB 2026).

Bannockburn Village was designed by architect Daverman Associates and built in 1970 by Chrysler Realty, a subsidiary of the automobile manufacturer. The 730-unit apartment complex was constructed at the cost of $4.8 million and at the time of construction was located northwest of the main UCR campus (Redlands Daily Facts 1975; Rincon 2021: 51). Advertisements for Bannockburn Village in 1974 advertised "quality, comfort & service," offering central air conditioning, shag carpets, long beds, desks and lamps, refrigerator, and weekly housekeeping services. Bannockburn Village also offered basketball and volleyball courts, a swimming pool, and a gym, as well as a sauna, a game room with a ping pong table, a TV lounge, a photo lab, and crafts room. Breakfast, lunch, and dinner were offered and there was a mini-market, sandwich shop, and bicycle shop in the Bannockburn retail spaces along Canyon Crest Drive (Highlander 1974: 12).

Due to the increase in married students at UCR, the Board of Regents realized the need for student housing intended for families or married couples, rather than single students in a dormitory setting. In 1975, 26 percent of enrolled UCR students listed their status as "married," the largest percentage of married students in the UC system. Married students could not live in existing dormitories with spouses or children and instead were forced to rent apartments or homes near campus, however there was a deficit of available apartments near campus for rent. In 1975, there were 261 apartment units in the Canyon Crest Drive area, with a waiting list of 150 couples. To help alleviate the married student housing shortage, the Board of Regents purchased the subject property from Chrysler Realty in 1975 for $3 million and promise of payment from revenues generated by Bannockburn Village over the next 35 years. Chrysler committed to spending an additional $400,000 in construction costs to convert the apartment units from single-occupants to 14 studio units, 86 one-bedroom units, and 50 two-bedroom units. The units would be made available to couples with no children or pets (Redlands Daily Facts 1975; Rincon 2021: 51).

The housing shortage was felt years after UCR purchased Bannockburn Village. In 1977, the student newspaper, *The Highlander*, reported that all types of housing "including dorms, on-campus family housing, and off-campus units, appear to be in greater demand than ever before" (Sawyer 1977: 7). Bannockburn Village housed married students, graduates, fraternities, and sororities, but like other apartment complexes nearby, still had eight- to ten-month waiting lists (Sawyer 1977: 7). Other problems plagued Bannockburn Village, such as operational costs. Two years after acquiring the

property, UCR administration was operating Bannockburn Village at a $44,000 deficit. When UCR attempted to meter the utilities and pass the fees onto the residents in combination with raising the cost of rent, the residents formed the Bannockburn Tenant Association (Archambault 1977: 3).

A new apartment complex was developed immediately north of Bannockburn Village by 1984, and a second complex appears to the northwest in 1994 (NETR 2026). In 1990, UCR announced a $2.1 million renovation project for Bannockburn Village that would be completed over the next three years. Renovation efforts included new roofs, replacing the wood shake shingles with asphalt roofing; new exterior paint; new stairways with skid resistant steps and railings; and interior upgrades that included new carpeting and kitchen countertops (Kendall 1990: A-3).

5 Architectural Description

South Environmental Architectural Historian Laura Carías, MA completed an intensive-level pedestrian survey of the project site on March 19, 2026.

The subject property is comprised of a combination of student housing and commercial/student support buildings on the UCR campus identified as Buildings A-V. The buildings are grouped centrally on the parcel with paved parking lots located at the south, north, and west ends. Undeveloped land sits further south of the southern parking lot and Highway 60 runs along the southwest border of the parcel. A concrete paved gathering area is located between Buildings A through I and a gated pool is located between Buildings S through U (Exhibits 1 and 2).

Buildings A, D, J, and M function as commercial/student support buildings and are different in design, except for Building A (whose design aligns with the buildings used for housing). Buildings D, J, and M are one story-story in height with rectangular floor plans, flat roofs, and feature brick veneer exteriors. Windows are aluminum-framed fixed, floor length windows (Exhibit 3).

The remainder of the buildings are used for student housing and are all one- to three-stories tall with asymmetrical, steeply pitched roofs clad in composition shingles. The buildings feature smooth roof-wall junctions with little to no overhang and minimal exterior detailing. They are uniformly clad with painted, vertical and angled, wood siding with strips of furring at the seams between each floor. Windows are comprised of a combination of floor-to-ceiling length, fixed windows and aluminum awing windows. On each building, windows are vertically aligned, and windows on each floor are separated only by a painted wood spandrel panel. Apartment unit doors are wood doors with a single, glass light, and second and third floor units are accessed via exterior wood stairs, walkways, and elevated enclosed building connectors. The stairways are centrally located, and feature a cutaway section, incised into the roofline (Exhibit 4).

Compared to Buildings A through P, Buildings Q, R, S, T, U, and V are in poor condition. The original wood siding shows signs of dry rot and the exterior paint is delaminating. Temporary metal poles

have been installed throughout buildings beneath wood walkways to provide additional support (Exhibit 5). Despite being in relatively poor condition, the original materials appear to still be present.

Exhibit 1. Bannockburn Village, view south

Exhibit 2. Bannockburn Village, view southwest

Exhibit 3. Bannockburn Village support building, view southwest

Exhibit 4. Bannockburn Village, view northeast

Exhibit 5. Bannockburn Village, metal support poles located beneath walkways.

6 Evaluation

This section documents the evaluation of Bannockburn Village (subject property) for potential significance according to federal and state criteria.

6.1 Significance Criteria A/1 (Event)

The subject property does not appear eligible under NRHP Criterion A and CRHR Criterion 1. Archival research did not indicate that Bannockburn Village possesses a direct association with events or patterns of development significant in the history of the city, region, state, or nation. In addition, the subject property does not meet the eligibility standards established in the 2021 *UCR Historic Resources Survey Report* under Context #2, Riverside's Postwar Boom, 1945-1975, Subtheme/Founding of the University of California, Riverside.

Bannockburn Village was constructed in 1970 and falls within the period of significance for "Riverside's Postwar Boom (1945-1975). Bannockburn Village was constructed as student housing and student support offices and has remained so to the present time. While Bannockburn Village was constructed within this period of significance, it does not have a strong association with the postwar institutional expansion or the opening decades of UCR, nor is it associated with the growth period for student enrollment. Therefore, Bannockburn Village does not meet eligibility standards under NRHP Criterion A or CRHR Criterion 1.

6.2 Significance Criteria B/2 (Person)

Archival research did not reveal a direct, significant association with the productive life of a person influential in the history of the city, region, state, or nation to Bannockburn Village. Additionally, the subject property does not meet the eligibility standards established in the 2021 survey report under Context #2, Riverside's Postwar Boom, 1945-1975, Subtheme/Founding of the University of California, Riverside. Archival research failed to identify individuals who worked or resided at Bannockburn Village who were significant in the history of the city, region, state, or nation. Therefore, Bannockburn Village does not meet eligibility standards under NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2.

6.3 Significance Criteria C/3 (Architecture/Design)

Bannockburn Village was constructed in the Shed style of architecture which is not described in the 2021 survey report or in the Riverside Modernism Context. However, the survey report states, "Buildings on the UCR campus eligible under this context/theme would generally exhibit an intact, distinctive example of their architectural style. The modernist architectural movement that flowered in the postwar period in the United States included a number of different variants and approaches, but they all generally fall under the umbrella of Modernist design (Rincon 2021:84)." While Shed style is not described in the 2021 survey report, it can be considered under this context and theme because it falls under the umbrella of modernist architecture. The subject property retains several of the more

common character-defining features of Shed style such as vertical wood cladding, shed roof forms, simple windows, and minimal exterior detailing. However, it does not meet the eligibility standards described in the 2021 survey report under Context #4 (Architecture and Design, 1916-1975) as it is a relatively subdued and simplistic version of Shed style and does not align with the elevated modernist design present on the UCR campus. Due to loss of original materials, Bannockburn Village also would not be considered representative of an intact example of Shed style architecture at UCR or elsewhere.

In addition, Bannockburn Village was not designed by regionally well known, celebrated Modernist practitioners in California. Bannockburn Village was designed in 1970 by Daverman Associates – West, the Menlo Park outpost for a Grand Rapids, Michigan-based company. The West Coast office was known for high-style, Mid-Century Modern institutional buildings; however, Bannockburn Village does not exhibit the distinctive characteristics of Mid-Century Modern architecture and design for which the firm was known. The subject property is also physically distant from the Mid-Century Modern Core Historic District of UCR's campus and cannot be considered a contributor. Therefore, Bannockburn Village does not meet eligibility standards under NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3.

7 Conclusion

The subject property was evaluated in consideration of NRHP and CRHR designation criteria. As a result of research, a site visit, and literature review, the subject property is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR. The property is therefore not a historical resource pursuant to CEQA, and no further study of potential impacts is required prior to project implementation.

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ATTACHMENT A.

DPR Form Set for Bannockburn Village

State of California The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

Page 1 **of** 12 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) 3637 Canyon Crest Drive
P1. Other Identifier: Bannockburn Village

*P2. **Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ■ Unrestricted

***a. County** Riverside **and** (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** Riverside East **Date** 2022 T 02 S ; **R** 04 W **Sec** 19; S.B. **B.M.**.

c. Address 3637 Canyon Crest Drive City Riverside Zip 92507

d. UTM: Zone 11S, 469351.48 mE/ 3759702.51 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)

Located approximately four miles southeast of downtown Riverside, and on the northwest side of UCR campus, the subject property consists of the Bannockburn Village property. All buildings are part of UCR's student housing area located at 3637 Canyon Crest Drive.

***P3a. Description:**

Bannockburn Village (subject property) is a student housing complex at the University of California, Riverside (UCR) campus that contains 22 buildings (identified as Buildings A through V) that was constructed in 1970. The subject property is comprised of a combination of student housing and commercial/student support buildings on the UCR campus identified as Buildings A–V. The buildings are grouped centrally on the parcel with paved parking lots located at the south, north, and west ends (see Continuation Sheet).

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP3. Multiple family property; HP15. Educational Building

***P4.Resources Present:** ■ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Photograph 1. Overview of Bannockburn Village from Canyon Crest Drive, view northwest; 3/19/2026

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:** ■ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1970 (Rincon 2021:51)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
University of California, Riverside
900 University Ave.
Riverside, CA 92521

***P8. Recorded by:**
Laura Carias
South Environmental
2061 N. Los Robles Ave.
Ste. 205
Pasadena, CA 91104

***P9. Date Recorded:** 3/19/2025

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** *Memorandum for the Record for the University of California, Riverside, Bannockburn Village Project (South Environmental 2026)*

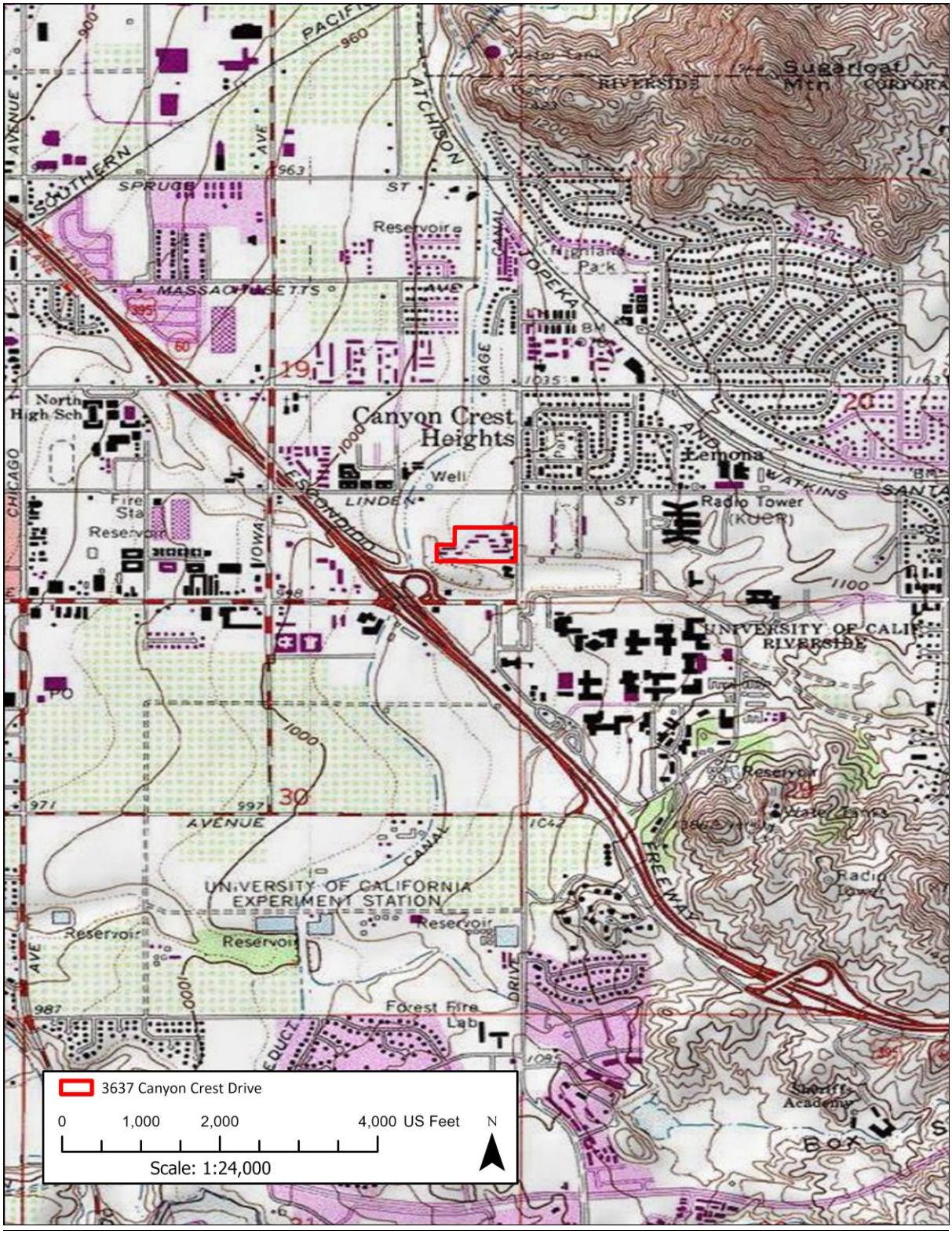
***Attachments:** ☐NONE ■Location Map ■Continuation Sheet ■Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐Archaeological Record ☐District Record ☐Linear Feature Record ☐Milling Station Record ☐Rock Art Record
☐Artifact Record ☐Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

State of California Natural Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

 ***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) 3637 Canyon Crest Drive
***Map Name:** Riverside East, California ***Scale:** 1:24,000 ***Date of map:** 2022



State of California The Resources Agency Primary #
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION HRI#

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) 3637 Canyon Crest Drive ***NRHP Status Code** 6Z
Page 3 **of** 12

B1. Historic Name: Bannockburn Village
B2. Common Name: Bannockburn Village
B3. Original Use: Student Housing B4. Present Use: Student Housing
***B5. Architectural Style:** Shed

***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
1970: Bannockburn Village constructed
1975: UCR purchased from Chrysler Realty
1990: UCR renovation project including: replacement of wood shake roofs with asphalt, exterior painting, new exterior stairways with skid resistant steps and railings; and interior upgrades that included new carpeting and kitchen countertops.

***B7. Moved?** ■No ☐Yes ☐Unknown **Date:** n/a **Original Location:** n/a

***B8. Related Features:** n/a

B9a. Architect: Daverman Associates b. Builder: Chrysler Realty

***B10. Significance: Theme** n/a **Area** n/a **Period of Significance** n/a
Property Type n/a **Applicable Criteria** n/a

Bannockburn Village was found not eligible under all NRHP and CRHR designation criteria due to a lack of significant historical associations and lack of architectural merit.

(see Continuation Sheet)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

***B12. References:** See Continuation Sheet

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Laura Carias and Kate G. Kaiser, South Environmental
***Date of Evaluation:** 4/17/2026

Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

(This space reserved for official comments.)

***P3a. Description (Continued):**

The subject property is comprised of a combination of student housing and commercial/student support buildings on the UCR campus identified as Buildings A-V. The buildings are grouped centrally on the parcel with paved parking lots located at the south, north, and west ends. Undeveloped land sits further south of the southern parking lot and Highway 60 runs along the southwest border of the parcel. A concrete paved gathering area is located between Buildings A through I and a gated pool is located between Buildings S through U (Photographs 2 and 3).

Buildings A, D, J, and M function as commercial/student support buildings and are different in design, except for Building A (whose design aligns with the buildings used for housing). Buildings D, J, and M are one story-story in height with rectangular floor plans, flat roofs, and feature brick veneer exteriors. Windows are aluminum-framed fixed, floor length windows (Photograph 4).

The remainder of the buildings are used for student housing and are all one- to three-stories tall with asymmetrical, steeply pitched roofs clad in composition shingles. The buildings feature smooth roof-wall junctions with little to no overhang and minimal exterior detailing. They are uniformly clad with painted, vertical and angled, wood siding with strips of furring at the seams between each floor. Windows are comprised of a combination of floor-to-ceiling length, fixed windows and aluminum awing windows. On each building, windows are vertically aligned, and windows on each floor are separated only by a painted wood spandrel panel. Apartment unit doors are wood doors with a single, glass light, and second and third floor units are accessed via exterior wood stairs, walkways, and elevated enclosed building connectors. The stairways are centrally located, and feature a cutaway section, incised into the roofline (Photograph 5 and 6).

Photograph 2. Bannockburn Village, view south

Photograph 3. Bannockburn Village, view southwest

Photograph 4. Bannockburn Village support building, view southwest

Photograph 5. Bannockburn Village, view northeast

Photograph 6. Bannockburn Village, metal support poles located beneath walkways.

***B10. Significance (Continued):**

Property Development History

Historic aerial photographs demonstrate that the land on which Bannockburn Village (subject property) sits today was historically used for agriculture. By 1938, the surrounding land was subdivided into large agricultural lots. By 1959, Canyon Crest Drive is visible and paved, while the future location of Bannockburn Village remains undeveloped until the time of its construction in 1970 (UCSB 2026; NETR 2026). By 1959, one building is visible directly south of Bannockburn Village where the current Alumni and Visitor Center is located. Between 1959 and 1966, Highway 60 is constructed directly south of the subject property and UCR is developed to the southeast (NETR 2026; UCSB 2026).

Bannockburn Village was designed by architect Daverman Associates and built in 1970 by Chrysler Realty, a subsidiary of the automobile manufacturer. The 730-unit apartment complex was constructed at the cost of $4.8 million and at the time of construction was located northwest of the main UCR campus (Redlands Daily Facts 1975; Rincon 2021: 51). Advertisements for Bannockburn Village in 1974 advertised "quality, comfort & service," offering central air conditioning, shag carpets, long beds, desks and lamps, refrigerator, and weekly housekeeping services. Bannockburn Village also offered basketball and volleyball courts, a swimming pool, and a gym, as well as a sauna, a game room with a ping pong table, a TV lounge, a photo lab, and crafts room. Breakfast, lunch, and dinner were offered and there was a mini-market, sandwich shop, and bicycle shop in the Bannockburn retail spaces along Canyon Crest Drive (Highlander 1974: 12).

Due to the increase in married students at UCR, the Board of Regents realized the need for student housing intended for families or married couples, rather than single students in a dormitory setting. In 1975, 26 percent of enrolled UCR students listed their status

as "married," the largest percentage of married students in the UC system. Married students could not live in existing dormitories with spouses or children and instead were forced to rent apartments or homes near campus, however there was a deficit of available apartments near campus for rent. In 1975, there were 261 apartment units in the Canyon Crest Drive area, with a waiting list of 150 couples. To help alleviate the married student housing shortage, the Board of Regents purchased the subject property from Chrysler Realty in 1975 for $3 million and promise of payment from revenues generated by Bannockburn Village over the next 35 years. Chrysler committed to spending an additional $400,000 in construction costs to convert the apartment units from single-occupants to 14 studio units, 86 one-bedroom units, and 50 two-bedroom units. The units would be made available to couples with no children or pets (Redlands Daily Facts 1975; Rincon 2021: 51).

The housing shortage was felt years after UCR purchased Bannockburn Village. In 1977, the student newspaper, The Highlander, reported that all types of housing "including dorms, on-campus family housing, and off-campus units, appear to be in greater demand than ever before" (Sawyer 1977: 7). Bannockburn Village housed married students, graduates, fraternities, and sororities, but like other apartment complexes nearby, still had eight- to ten-month waiting lists (Sawyer 1977: 7). Other problems plagued Bannockburn Village, such as operational costs. Two years after acquiring the property, UCR administration was operating Bannockburn Village at a $44,000 deficit. When UCR attempted to meter the utilities and pass the fees onto the residents in combination with raising the cost of rent, the residents formed the Bannockburn Tenant Association (Archambault 1977: 3).

A new apartment complex was developed immediately north of Bannockburn Village by 1984, and a second complex appears to the northwest in 1994 (NETR 2026). In 1990, UCR announced a $2.1 million renovation project for Bannockburn Village that would be completed over the next three years. Renovation efforts included new roofs, replacing the wood shake shingles with asphalt roofing; new exterior paint; new stairways with skid resistant steps and railings; and interior upgrades that included new carpeting and kitchen countertops (Kendall 1990: A-3).

Architectural Style: Shed (1965-1990)

UCR Bannockburn Villages is aligned with the Shed style (1965 to 1990) of architecture. This style is not currently described in the 2021 survey report or in the Riverside Modernism Context.

Shed style architecture was inspired largely by the design of the Sea Ranch Lodge, developed by University of California (UC) Berkeley professors and architects in 1965 in Northern California. Much like other subsets of the Modernism movement, Shed style buildings used mass produced materials like concrete, wood, and veneers and were easy to construct to meet rising population and housing needs. The style was prevalent throughout the 1960s-1990s for a variety of property types including single-family and multi-family residences, and commercial buildings. In its truest form, the style attempted to integrate natural surroundings into the design with landscaping elements and the use of unpainted wood. Although the style was popular for multiple decades, the cost of maintenance of materials like untreated/unpainted wood led to the decline of the style by the late 1980s and early 1990s (Carson 2004: McAlester 2015; Fletcher, et. al. 2018; DAHP 2026; SF Planning n.d.).

Key character-defining features of the Shed Style include the following:

- Shed roof forms
- Multi-directional rooflines
- Wood wall cladding (diagonal, vertical, horizontal, or shingles)

- Smooth roof-wall junction commonly with little to no overhang
- Use of bold diagonal elements
- Simple windows
- Minimal exterior detailing

Architect: Daverman Associates

Daverman Associates first began as J. & G. Daverman Co., in Grand Rapids, Michigan, as an architecture firm established in 1905 by Johannes Daverman and his son, George. The company was known for designing ornate Victorian-era homes, churches, and schools before "pioneer[ing] the idea [of] selling mail order house plans, a brainstorm which put Daverman designs into every corner of the country" (Cole 1975: 5). The company became an architecture and engineering firm in 1939 when newly graduated engineers, Robert J. and Edward Daverman, joined the firm, working alongside their uncle George and cousins, Herbert and Joseph T. Daverman. The company became well known, eventually doing work in 25 states across the country (Cole 1975: 5). The firm changed its name to Daverman Associates in 1963 (MSA 1985: 7). By 1975, the firm had branches in Madison, Milwaukee, Miami, and Petoskey and had an approximate annual revenue of $7 million (Cole 1975: 5).

The company was known for their modern style of architecture, especially in the Grand Rapids area. Some of their designs included the Grand Rapids Main Post Office (1962), Michigan Abstract and Title Building (1964), Kent Bank and Trust Building (1965), Michigan Consolidated Gas Building (1967), Grand Rapids Press Building (1968), and the Gerald R. Ford Federal Building (1972) (Michigan Modern 2026: n.p.).

Daverman Associates – West opened an office in Palo Alto, California before moving to Menlo Park between 1962 and 1970 (AIA Directory 1970). The company designed a "college hall" for the Northrop Institute of Technology in 1967 in Inglewood, and a 17-story student housing complex for UCLA in 1969 (LAT 1968: 39). They also designed K-Marts in Orange County and Van Nuys, as well as residences and other college buildings. Upon the retirement of the founding partners, the firm was sold in 1977 to AECOM (Michigan Architectural Foundation 2024: n.p.).

Significance Evaluation

Bannockburn Village (subject property) was recorded and evaluated in consideration of the NRHP and CRHR designation criteria and integrity requirements. Because these programs are similar national and state designation criteria are addressed together for efficiency.

NRHP Criterion A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

CRHR Criterion 1. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

The subject property does not appear eligible under NRHP Criterion A and CRHR Criterion 1. Archival research did not indicate that Bannockburn Village possesses a direct association with events or patterns of development significant in the history of the city, region, state, or nation. In addition, the subject property does not meet the eligibility standards established in the 2021 *UCR Historic Resources Survey Report* under Context #2, Riverside's Postwar Boom, 1945-1975, Subtheme/Founding of the University of California, Riverside.

Bannockburn Village was constructed in 1970 and falls within the period of significance for "Riverside's Postwar Boom (1945-1975). Bannockburn Village was constructed as student housing and student support offices and has remained so to the present time. While Bannockburn Village was constructed within this period of significance, it does not have a strong association with the postwar institutional expansion or the opening decades of UCR, nor is it associated with the growth period for student enrollment. Therefore, Bannockburn Village does not meet eligibility standards under NRHP Criterion A or CRHR Criterion 1.

NRHP Criterion B. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

CRHR Criterion 2. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

Archival research did not reveal a direct, significant association with the productive life of a person influential in the history of the city, region, state, or nation to Bannockburn Village. Additionally, the subject property does not meet the eligibility standards established in the 2021 survey report under Context #2, Riverside's Postwar Boom, 1945-1975, Subtheme/Founding of the University of California, Riverside. Archival research failed to identify individuals who worked or resided at Bannockburn Village who were significant in the history of the city, region, state, or nation. Therefore, Bannockburn Village does not meet eligibility standards under NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2.

NRHP Criterion C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

CRHR Criterion 3. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

Bannockburn Village was constructed in the Shed style of architecture which is not described in the 2021 survey report or in the Riverside Modernism Context. However, the survey report states, "Buildings on the UCR campus eligible under this context/theme would generally exhibit an intact, distinctive example of their architectural style. The modernist architectural movement that flowered in the postwar period in the United States included a number of different variants and approaches, but they all generally fall under the umbrella of Modernist design (Rincon 2021:84)." While Shed style is not described in the 2021 survey report, it can be considered under this context and theme because it falls under the umbrella of modernist architecture. The subject property retains several of the more common character-defining features of Shed style such as vertical wood cladding, shed roof forms, simple windows, and minimal exterior detailing. However, it does not meet the eligibility standards described in the 2021 survey report under Context #4 (Architecture and Design, 1916-1975) as it is a relatively subdued and simplistic version of Shed style and does not align with the elevated modernist design present on the UCR campus. Due to loss of original materials, Bannockburn Village also would not be considered representative of an intact example of Shed style architecture at UCR or elsewhere.

In addition, Bannockburn Village was not designed by regionally well known, celebrated Modernist practitioners in California. Bannockburn Village was designed in 1970 by Daverman Associates – West, the Menlo Park outpost for a Grand Rapids, Michigan-based company. The West Coast office was known for high-style, Mid-Century Modern institutional buildings;

however, Bannockburn Village does not exhibit the distinctive characteristics of Mid-Century Modern architecture and design for which the firm was known. The subject property is also physically distant from the Mid-Century Modern Core Historic District of UCR's campus and cannot be considered a contributor. Therefore, Bannockburn Village does not meet eligibility standards under NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3.

NRHP Criterion D. That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

CRHR Criterion 4. That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

There is no evidence that the subject property has the potential to yield information important to national, state, or local history. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for NRHP/CRHR designation under Criterion D/4.

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ATTACHMENT B.

Resumes

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Kate G. Kaiser, MSHP

SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

Kate G. Kaiser is a Senior Architectural Historian at South Environmental with 16 years of experience in cultural resources management. Kate has extensive experience with project management, consultation with SHPO, community engagement, intensive-level field investigations, citywide surveys, historical context preparation, and historical significance evaluations in consideration of the National Register, California Register of Historical Resources, and local-level evaluation criteria. Ms. Kaiser has also worked closely with property owners, local historical commissions, and state and federal agencies on numerous projects that required design review for conformance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties and local design guidelines.

Ms. Kaiser exceeds the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for Architectural History. She has extensive experience preparing environmental compliance documentation in support of projects that fall under CEQA/NEPA, and Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Ms. Kaiser also has extensive experience consulting with SHPO in her former role as architectural historian for a federal agency and working with multiple federal agencies, state departments, county governments, municipalities, consulting parties, and private companies to bring projects into compliance with Section 106. Ms. Kaiser has experience with a multitude of property types, but specializes in research, evaluation, and rehabilitation strategies for water and infrastructure properties.

EXPERTISE

- Section 106 of the NHPA and CEQA compliance documentation
- Archival research, historic context statement development, and resource significance evaluations in consideration of NRHP, CRHR, and local designation criteria.
- Adverse effects discussion and conformance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties.
- Preparing agreement documents such as Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) or Programmatic Agreements (PA) for federal agencies to mitigate adverse effects
- Mitigation measure implementation such as HABS and HAER documentation, wayside exhibit development and coordination with cooperating parties (e.g. tribes, museums, or other interest groups)
- Special emphasis on water and engineering-related infrastructure such as dams, canals, irrigation systems, bridges, and more.

EDUCATION

M.S., Historic Preservation, University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon, 2017

B.A., Archaeology, Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts, 2009

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

California Preservation Foundation

National Trust for Historic Preservation

SE

PROJECT EXPERIENCE

6th Street Senior Development Project, City of Coachella, California (2026). South Environmental was retained to prepare a Phase I Cultural Resources Technical Report for the 6th Street Senior Development Project, located in the City of Coachella, California. After receiving feedback from the California State Historic Preservation Officer, South Environmental expanded the project APE to include additional resources that required evaluation to consider the project's potential effects on historic properties under NHPA Section 106. This report includes the results of the expanded survey, building development research, and recordation and evaluation of five properties for historical significance in consideration of NRHP criteria and integrity requirements. Ms. Kaiser served as senior architectural historian, report co-author, and provided technical assistance and QA/QC on project deliverables.

Temecula General Plan Update Project, City of Temecula, California (2026). South Environmental was retained by De Novo Planning Group to prepare a Cultural Resources Technical Report for the City of Temecula's General Plan Update EIR. This report includes a programmatic-level overview of the City's history and existing conditions, literature review including records search results, Built Environment Resources Database (BERD) results, existing local planning documents, historic aerial photographs, and maps for the Plan Area. The document also analyzes the General Plan's potential to impact historical and archaeological resources at the programmatic level and identifies Mitigation Measures to be implemented as part of future discretionary projects. Ms. Kaiser served as senior architectural historian, report co-author, and provided technical assistance and QA/QC on project deliverables.

Section 106 Peer Review, various reports (2023-2025). In her role at U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Ms. Kaiser served as architectural historian and built environment team lead for numerous projects throughout California, Nevada, and Oregon that required NHPA Section 106 compliance. Ms. Kaiser regularly worked with BOR, State officials, and irrigation company contractors to provide peer review services, Section 106 compliance review, and reviewed projects for potential effects to historic properties. As BOR's federal technical expert, Ms. Kaiser regularly corresponded with Tribes, project stakeholders, and SHPO seeking concurrence on resource evaluations and analysis of project effects for projects.

The Heights at Calimesa Specific Plan Project, Aspire Homes, LLC, Calimesa, California (2022). In her role at a previous firm, Ms. Kaiser Ms. Kaiser served as architectural historian and built environment team lead. prepared the historic built environment inventory and evaluation report for a single family residence, barn, and various outbuildings, conducted archival research and outreach, developed the historical context, and prepared the property evaluations.

Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Riverside City College Life Science/Physical Science Reconstruction Project, Riverside Community College District, California (2020). In her role at a previous firm, Ms. Kaiser surveyed the buildings, conducted archival research, prepared historic context statements for the campus and buildings, and prepared significance evaluations for two buildings and a historic mural by local artist. The proposed project would modernize and expand two classroom buildings at the Riverside Campus and move a different program into the buildings.

Northside Specific Plan Draft EIR, City of Riverside, Riverside and Colton, California (2019). In her role at a previous firm, Ms. Kaiser prepared the Cultural Resources chapter of the Northside Specific Plan Draft EIR. The chapter involved developing a historic context, conducting a record search, documenting results for the 17 identified subareas of the Northside Specific Plan Area, and prepared an impacts analysis and mitigation measures. The Northside Specific Plan proposed changes to zoning and the potential redevelopment of a 1,423-acre area in the City of Riverside and City of Colton, including the proposed rehabilitation and redevelopment of a parcel containing an historic adobe.

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EDUCATION

M.F.A., Historic Preservation, Savannah College of Art and Design, Savannah, Georgia, 2004

B.A., History, Bridgewater College, Bridgewater, Virginia, 2002

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

California Preservation Foundation

Los Angeles Conservancy

Society of Architectural Historians

National Trust for Historic Preservation

Sarah Corder, MFA

PRINCIPAL ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

Sarah Corder is the Principal Architectural Historian at South Environmental with 20 years' experience in all elements of cultural resources management, including project management, historic preservation planning, rehabilitation of historic buildings, community engagement, intensive-level field investigations, citywide surveys, architectural history studies, and historical significance evaluations in consideration of the NRHP, CRHR, and local-level evaluation criteria. Sarah has conducted thousands of historical resource evaluations and developed detailed historic context statements for a multitude of property types and architectural styles, including private residential, commercial, military, industrial, educational, recreational, civic, and agricultural properties. Sarah has also worked closely with design teams, property owners, and agencies on numerous projects that required conformance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (Standards) and local design guidelines.

Sarah exceeds the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for both Architectural History and History. She has extensive experience preparing environmental compliance documentation in support of projects that fall under the CEQA/NEPA, and Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Sarah also has extensive experience consulting with lead agencies and managing large scale projects for municipalities like the City of Coronado, the City of San Diego, and the County of Los Angeles.

EXPERTISE

- CEQA, NEPA, and Section 106 of the NHPA compliance documentation in consideration of impacts to historical resources, and historic properties.
- Large scale historic resources survey management and execution.
- Large scale historic context statement development.
- Community engagement.
- Resource significance evaluations in consideration of NRHP, CRHR, and local designation criteria.
- Project design review for conformance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards.

PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Kinesiology South Replacement Project for Los Angeles City College, City of Los Angeles, California (2025). South Environmental was retained to prepare a Historical Resources Technical Report for the Kinesiology South Replacement Project on the Los Angeles City College (LACC) campus. The report included the results of an intensive-level pedestrian survey of the LACC campus; building development and archival research; evaluation of the Life Sciences Building, Chemistry Building, Carpentry Shop, and the Kinesiology South Building for historical significance in consideration of NRHP, CRHR, and City designation criteria and integrity requirements; and assessment of project-related impacts under CEQA. Ms. Corder served as the Project Manager and Principal Architectural Historian for the project.

Los Angeles Trade-Technical College Advanced Transportation & Manufacturing Building Replacement Project, City of Los Angeles, California (2025). South Environmental was retained to prepare a Historical Resources Technical Report for the Los Angeles Trade-Tech College Advanced Transportation & Manufacturing Building Replacement Project. The report included the results of an intensive-level survey of the campus; building and archival research; evaluation of the campus buildings identified as the Construction Maintenance & Utilities Building, Athletics Building, and the Gymnasium in consideration of NRHP, CRHR, and Los Angeles HCM designation criteria and integrity requirements; and impacts assessment for historical resources. Ms. Corder served as the Project Manager and Principal Architectural Historian for the project.

Mabel Shaw Bridges Music Auditorium, Pomona College, Claremont, California (2024). South Environmental recently recorded and evaluated the Mabel Shaw Bridges Music Auditorium located on the Pomona College Campus. The building was designed in 1931 by William Templeton Johnson and is eligible for the NRHP. The goal of the project was to better understand the historic significance of the Auditorium and character defining features to facilitate future planning efforts. South Environmental conducted archival research on the subject property, conducted an intensive-level pedestrian survey of both the exterior and interior of the property, and updated the historical significance evaluation of the property. Sarah served as the Project Manager and Principal Architectural Historian for the project.

Historical Resources Technical Report for the New Student Services Building for the Claremont Colleges, City of Claremont, California (2023). South Environmental was retained by The Claremont Colleges Services to prepare a Historical Resources Technical Report for the New Student Services Building for the Claremont Colleges Project. This report included the results of an intensive-level pedestrian survey; building development and archival research; and evaluation of the Harvey S. Mudd Quadrangle for historical significance in consideration of NRHP, CRHR, and City of Claremont designation criteria and integrity requirements; and assessment of project-related impacts on adjacent historical resources. Ms. Corder served as the principal architectural historian for the project and performed fieldwork, archival research, co-authored the report, and provided QA/QC for all project deliverables.

Historic Resources Technical Report for the Riverside City College Life Science/Physical Science Reconstruction Project, City of Riverside, California (2020). While working at a previous firm, Ms. Corder prepared a historic resources technical report for multiple campus buildings and a historic age mural located on the Riverside City College campus. The project included a survey of the project site; building development and archival research; and evaluation for historical significance in consideration of NRHP, CRHR, and local criteria and integrity requirements. As a result of the property significance evaluation, the mural was recommended eligible for NRHP, CRHR, and local designation. Ms. Corder served as the principal architectural historian for the project, co-authored the technical report, developed a protection plan for the mural, and provided QA/QC on all project deliverables.

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Laura G. Carías, MA

SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

Laura Carías has over 20 years' experience in the field of historic and cultural resources evaluation, identification, documentation, and preservation. Ms. Carías specializes in historic resources assessments including historic significance evaluation in consideration of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), and local-level evaluation criteria. She also has experience in intensive-level field surveys, historic structure reports, design consultation, conformance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) and Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) documentation, local Mills Act contracts, and local, state, and National Register of Historic Places designations.

Ms. Carías meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for both Architectural History and History. She has experience preparing environmental compliance documentation in support of projects that fall under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA/National Environmental Quality Act (NEPA), and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

EXPERTISE

- CEQA, NEPA, and Section 106 of the NHPA compliance documentation in consideration of impacts to historical resources, and historic properties
- Historic resource significance evaluations in consideration of NRHP, CRHR, and local designation criteria
- Project design review for conformance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards
- Preparation of archival documentation for HABS/HAER/HALS
- Historic Structure Reports
- Historic Preservation Certification Part 1 and 2 Tax Credit Applications

EDUCATION

M.A., Public History, California State University, Sacramento, 2006

B.A., History and Chicano Studies, California State University, Dominguez Hills, 2003

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

California Preservation Foundation

Society of Architectural Historians

National Trust for Historic Preservation

Latinos in Heritage Conservation

RECENT PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Historic Property Assessment Report for Multi-family Housing Rehabilitation Project, 201 South D Street, Oxnard, California (2025). South Environmental was retained to complete a historic property identification and effects assessment report for the Multi-family Housing Rehabilitation Project, 201 South D Street located in the City of Oxnard, Ventura County, California. The report included the results of an intensive-level pedestrian survey of the property; site development and archival research; recordation and evaluation of 201 South D Street for historic significance in consideration of NRHP designation criteria and integrity requirements; and an assessment of the proposed project's potential to adversely affect historic properties. As a result of the historic significance evaluation 201 South D Street appeared eligible under NRHP Criterion A for its association with early residential development in the City of Oxnard and under NRHP Criterion C as a rare, intact, and early example of a Craftsman residence in the City of Oxnard designed by Albert C. Martin, Sr. Ms. Carías served as senior architectural historian, performed field work, archival research, and co-authored the report.

Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Pasadena Area City College District Rosemead Satellite Campus Project, Rosemead, California (2025). South Environmental was retained to complete a cultural resources technical report for the Pasadena Area Community College District Rosemead Satellite Campus Project in the City of Rosemead, Los Angeles County, California. This study includes the results of a California Historical Resources Information Center records search of the project site and a one-half-mile radius; an intensive-level pedestrian survey of the project site by a qualified architectural historian; and evaluation of built environment resources over 45 years old for historical significance by a qualified architectural historian. Three built environment resources over 45 years old were identified within the project site. The properties were found not eligible under all designation criteria due to a lack of significant historical associations and architectural merit. Ms. Carías served as the senior architectural historian, performed field work, archival research, and co-authored the technical report.

Historic Built Environment Assessment for the Alexan Arroyo Mixed-Use Development Project, Arcadia, California (2024). South Environmental was retained to prepare a historic built environment assessment report for the Alexan Arroyo Mixed-Used Development Project in the City of Arcadia, California. The purpose of the report was to determine if the proposed project would result in impacts to historic built environment resources located within and immediately adjacent to the project site. The report was prepared in conformance to the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines § 15064.5 for historical resources. Six built environment resources over 45 years old were located within the project area, but were found not eligible due to lack of significant historical associations and architectural merit. Ms. Carías served as the senior architectural historian, performed field work and archival research, and co-authored the technical report.

Wilshire Country Club Stream Restoration Project, Los Angeles, California (2024). South Environmental was retained to complete a cultural resources study for a project that would restore a streambed within the golf course on the approximately 96-acre Wilshire Country Club property. The project requires federal permitting through the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) which in turn required compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA. The study included a CHRIS records search of the project Area of Potential Effects (APE) and a 0.5-mile search radius, property development and archival research, development of an appropriate historic context, and recordation and evaluation of the Wilshire Country Club. The property was evaluated for historical significance in consideration of NRHP designation criteria and integrity requirements. The property was found not eligible due to a lack of integrity. Ms. Carías served as the senior architectural historian, performed field work, performed archival research, and co-authored the technical report.