

Appendix A

Applicable Mitigation Measures

APPLICABLE MASTER PLAN EIR MITIGATION MEASURES

The mitigation measures identified in the Master Plan EIR which are applicable to and incorporated into the modified project are listed in Table A-1 below for reference.

Table A-1 Mitigation Measures Identified in the Master Plan EIR that are Applicable to the Project

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Aesthetics
3.1-3a: Use Nonreflective Materials on Building Surfaces Cal Poly shall require the use of nonreflective exterior surfaces and nonreflective (mirrored) glass for all new or redeveloped structures.
3.1-3c: Use Directional Lighting for Campus Development Cal Poly shall require all new, permanent outdoor lighting fixtures to utilize directional lighting methods (e.g., shielding and/or cutoff-type light fixtures) to minimize glare and light spillover onto adjacent structures. In addition, light placement and orientation shall also be considered such that light spillover is reduced at nearby land uses, to the extent feasible. Verification of inclusion in project design shall be provided at the time of design review.
Archaeological, Historical and Tribal Cultural Resources
3.4-2a: Identify and Protect Unknown Archaeological Resources During project-specific environmental review of development under the 2035 Master Plan, Cal Poly shall define each project's area of effect for archaeological resources in consultation with a qualified archaeologist, as defined by the Secretary of Interior. The University shall determine the potential for the project to result in cultural resource impacts, based on the extent of ground disturbance and site modification anticipated for the project. Cal Poly shall determine the level of archaeological investigation that is appropriate for the project site and activity, as follows: ▶ Minimum: excavation less than 18 inches deep and less than 5,000 square feet of disturbance (e.g., a trench for lawn irrigation, tree planting). Implement Mitigation Measure 3.4-2a(1). ▶ Moderate: excavation below 18 inches deep and/or over a large area on any site that has not been characterized as sensitive and is not suspected to be a likely location for archaeological resources. Implement Mitigation Measure 3.4-2a(1) and (2). ▶ Intensive: excavation below 18 inches and/or over a large area on any site that is within the zone of archaeological sensitivity, i.e., within 750 feet, along Brizzolara Creek or Stenner/Old Garden Creek (as shown in Figure 3.4-1) or that is adjacent to a recorded archaeological site. Implement Mitigation Measure 3.4-2a(1), (2), and (3).
Cal Poly shall implement the following steps to identify and protect archaeological resources that may be present in the project's area of effects: 1. For project sites at all levels of investigation, contractor crews shall be required to attend a training session before the start of earth moving, regarding how to recognize archaeological sites and artifacts and what steps shall be taken to avoid impacts to those sites and artifacts. In addition, campus employees whose work routinely involves disturbing the soil shall be informed how to recognize evidence of potential archaeological sites and artifacts. Before disturbing the soil, contractors shall be notified that they are required to watch for potential archaeological sites and artifacts and to notify Cal Poly Facilities Management and Development if any are found. A qualified archaeologist would be present onsite during earth-moving activities to provide oversight to contractor crew and campus employees. In the event of a find, Cal Poly shall implement item (5), below. 2. For project sites requiring a moderate or intensive level of investigation, a surface survey shall be conducted by a qualified archaeologist once the area of ground disturbance has been identified and before soil disturbing activities. For sites requiring moderate investigation, in the event of a surface find, intensive investigation shall be implemented, as per item (3), below. Irrespective of findings, the qualified archaeologist shall, in consultation with Cal Poly Facilities Management and Development, develop an archaeological monitoring plan to be implemented during the construction phase of the project. If the project site is located within a zone of archaeological sensitivity (i.e., within 750 feet of Brizzolara Creek, Stenner Creek, or Old Garden Creek) or it is recommended by the archaeologists, Cal Poly shall notify the appropriate Native American tribe and extend an invitation for monitoring. The frequency and duration of monitoring shall be adjusted in accordance with survey results, the nature of construction activities, and results during the monitoring period. A written report of the results of the monitoring shall be prepared and filed with the appropriate Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System. In the event of a discovery, Cal Poly shall implement item (5), below.

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- 3. For project sites requiring intensive investigation, irrespective of subsurface finds, Cal Poly shall retain a qualified archaeologist to conduct a subsurface investigation of the project site, to ascertain whether buried archaeological materials are present and, if so, the extent of the deposit relative to the project's area of effects. If an archaeological deposit is discovered, the archaeologist shall prepare a site record and a written report of the results of investigations and filed with the appropriate Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System.
- 4. If it is determined that the resource extends into the project's area of effects, the resource shall be evaluated by a qualified archaeologist, who shall determine whether it qualifies as a historical resource or a unique archaeological resource under the criteria of State CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. If the resource does not qualify, or if no resource is present within the project's area of effects, this shall be noted in the environmental document and no further mitigation is required unless there is a discovery during construction. In the event of a discovery item (5), below shall be implemented.
- 5. If archaeological material within the project's area of effects is determined to qualify as an historical resource or a unique archaeological resource (as defined by CEQA), Cal Poly Facilities Management and Development shall consult with the qualified archaeologist to consider means of avoiding or reducing ground disturbance within the site boundaries, including minor modifications of building footprint, landscape modification, the placement of protective fill, the establishment of a preservation easement, or other means that shall permit avoidance or substantial preservation in place of the resource. If avoidance or substantial preservation in place is not possible, Cal Poly shall implement Mitigation Measure 3.4-2b. 6) If archaeological material is discovered during construction (whether or not an archaeologist is present), all soil disturbing work within 100 feet of the find shall cease. Cal Poly Facilities Management and Development shall contact a qualified archaeologist to provide and implement a plan for survey, subsurface investigation as needed to define the deposit, and assessment of the remainder of the site within the project area to determine whether the resource is significant and would be affected by the project. Mitigation Measure 3.4-2a (3) and (4) shall be implemented.

3.4-2b: Protect Known Unique Archaeological Resources

For an archaeological site that has been determined by a qualified archaeologist to qualify as a unique archaeological resource through the process set forth under Mitigation Measure 3.4-2a, and where it has been determined under Mitigation Measure 3.4-2a that avoidance or preservation in place is not feasible, a qualified archaeologist, in consultation with Cal Poly Facilities Management and Development, and Native American tribes as applicable, shall:

- 1. Prepare a research design and archaeological data recovery plan for the recovery that shall capture those categories of data for which the site is significant and implement the data recovery plan before or during development of the site.
- 2. Perform appropriate technical analyses, prepare a full written report and file it with the appropriate information center, and provide for the permanent curation of recovered materials.
- 3. If, in the opinion of the qualified archaeologist and in light of the data available, the significance of the site is such that data recovery cannot capture the values that qualify the site for inclusion on the CRHR, Cal Poly Facilities Management and Development shall reconsider project plans in light of the high value of the resource, and implement more substantial modifications to the project that would allow the site to be preserved intact, such as project redesign, placement of fill, or project relocation or abandonment. If no such measures are feasible, Cal Poly shall implement Mitigation Measure 3.4-2c.

Mitigation Measure 3.4-2c: Document Unique Archaeological Resources

If a significant unique archaeological resource cannot be preserved intact, before the property is damaged or destroyed, Cal Poly Facilities Management and Development shall ensure that the resource is appropriately documented. For an archaeological site, a program of research-directed data recovery shall be conducted and reported, consistent with Mitigation Measure 3.4-2a.

Biological Resources

3.5-2u: Conduct Special-Status Bird and Other Bird Nest Avoidance

For any project-specific construction activities under the 2035 Master Plan, the following measures shall be implemented to avoid or minimize loss of active special-status bird nests including tricolored blackbird, grasshopper sparrow, burrowing owl, western yellow-billed cuckoo, white-tailed kite, least Bell's vireo, loggerhead shrike, and purple martin:

- a) To minimize the potential for loss of special-status or other bird nests, vegetation removal activities within potentially suitable nesting habitat shall commence during the nonbreeding season (September 16 - January 31), where feasible.
- b) If project construction activities, including ground-disturbing activities, vegetation trimming, or tree removal are scheduled to occur between February 1 and September 15, the following measures shall be implemented:
 - i. For project sites on or within 500 feet of agricultural land, pasture, non-native annual grassland, or riparian habitat as shown in Figure 3.5-1, "Land Cover," and ornamental/landscaping trees in developed habitat, Cal Poly shall retain a qualified biologist to conduct habitat assessment surveys for tricolored blackbird, grasshopper sparrow, burrowing owl, western yellow-billed cuckoo,

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white-tailed kite, least Bell's vireo, loggerhead shrike, and purple martin. If no suitable habitat is present within 500 feet of the project site, no further action is required.

- ii. Where suitable habitat is present, surveys shall be conducted by biologists adhering to guidance offered in Western Yellow-billed Cuckoo Natural History Summary and Survey Methodology (Halterman et al. 2015); Least Bell's Vireo Survey Guidelines (USFWS 2001); CDFW Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation (CDFW 21012) and/or current industry standards. Cal Poly shall initiate consultation with USFWS and/or CDFW as required and shall mitigate for the loss of breeding and foraging habitat as determined by consultation.
- iii. Two weeks prior to construction, a pre-construction nesting bird survey shall be conducted within suitable habitat identified in Mitigation Measure 3.5-2u(b)(i). If nests of these species are detected, a qualified biologist shall establish no-disturbance buffers around nests. Buffers shall be of sufficient width that breeding is not likely to be disrupted or adversely affected by construction. No-disturbance buffers around active nests shall be a minimum of 0.25 mile wide for white-tailed kite, 500 feet wide for other raptors, and 250 feet wide for other special-status birds, unless a qualified biologist determines based on site-specific conditions that a larger or smaller buffer would be sufficient to avoid impacts on nesting birds. Factors to be considered in determining buffer size shall include the presence of existing buffers provided by vegetation, topography, or existing buildings/structures; nest height; locations of foraging territory; and baseline levels of noise and human activity. Buffers shall be maintained until a qualified biologist has determined that young have fledged and are no longer reliant upon the nest or parental care for survival. Monitoring of the nest by a qualified biologist during and after construction activities shall be required if the activity has potential to adversely affect the nest.
- iv. For tricolored blackbird, the qualified biologist shall conduct preconstruction surveys within tules, cattails, Himalayan blackberry, and riparian scrub habitat areas. The surveys shall be conducted no more than 14 days before construction commences. If no active nests or tricolored blackbird colonies are found during focused surveys, no further action under this measure shall be required. If active nests are located during the preconstruction surveys, the biologist shall notify CDFW. If necessary, modifications to the project design to avoid removal of occupied habitat while still achieving project objectives shall be evaluated and implemented to the extent feasible. If avoidance is not feasible or conflicts with project objectives, construction shall be prohibited within a minimum of 100 feet of the outer edge of the nesting colony, unless a qualified biologist determines based on site-specific conditions that a larger or smaller buffer would be sufficient, to avoid disturbance until the nest colony is no longer active.

3.5-2v: Conduct Environmental Monitoring

During construction of future development within the active nesting season where nesting birds have been found and a no-disturbance buffer is established, implement Mitigation Measure 3.5-2h, described above.

3.5-2w: Implement Bat Preconstruction Surveys and Exclusion

Before commencing construction activities with the potential to affect bats, including land surveying with a Global Positioning System (GPS) Total Station and removal of farm structures and trees with hollows or exfoliating bark suitable for bats, a qualified biologist shall conduct surveys for roosting bats 2 weeks prior to start of construction activities. GPS Total Stations used for land surveying emit high frequency noise outside of the human hearing frequency but within the hearing range of bats, which has resulted in colony abandonment. If evidence of bat use is observed, the species and number of bats using the roost shall be determined. Bat detectors may be used to supplement survey efforts. If no evidence of bat roosts is found, then no further study and no additional measures are required. If the roost site can be avoided, a 250-foot-wide no-disturbance buffer shall be implemented unless a qualified biologist determines, based on bat species and site-specific conditions, that a larger or smaller buffer would be adequate to avoid impacts on bat roosts.

If roosts of pallid bat or other bat species are found, and the roost cannot be avoided, bats shall be excluded from the roosting site before the tree or structure is removed. Exclusion efforts shall be restricted during periods of sensitive activity (e.g., during hibernation or while females in maternity colonies are nursing young). Once it is confirmed that bats are not present in the original roost site, the tree or structure may be removed. A detailed program to identify exclusion methods and roost removal procedures shall be developed by a qualified biologist in consultation with CDFW before implementation.

3.5-2x: Conduct Environmental Monitoring

If construction of future development would occur where an active bat roost or maternity colony is found and a no-disturbance buffer has been established, conduct environmental monitoring as described in Mitigation Measure 3.5-2h.

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Geology and Soils

3.7-3: Perform Site-Specific Geotechnical Investigations

For any areas within the campus where development is proposed in an area designated as having a high potential for landslide hazards, have substantial erosion potential, or be located on a geologic unit that is unstable or within an area known to have expansive soils, a site-specific geotechnical investigation shall be performed. Based on the findings of the geotechnical investigation for each future development or redevelopment projects under the 2035 Master Plan, any appropriate stabilization and site design recommendations, or low impact development features determined necessary to support proposed development shall be incorporated in the project design and implemented as part of project construction. Examples of stabilization and erosion control recommendations may include, but are not limited to:

- ▶ installation of earthen buttress(es);
- ▶ excavation of landslide mass/material;
- ▶ slope stabilization through excavation into benches and/or keyways and other methods;
- ▶ deep soil mixing;
- ▶ installation of retaining walls;
- ▶ use of tie-back anchors, micropiles, or shear pins; or
- ▶ a combination of any of these methods.

Before final plan approval, Cal Poly shall incorporate into the project design and implement all recommendations identified in the site-specific geotechnical investigation, including all recommendations included in the final geotechnical report prepared for the project. All recommendations shall be shown on final plans and/or included as project specifications.

3.7-7: Treatment of Paleontological Resources

If any paleontological resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, the construction contractor shall ensure that activities in the immediate area of the find are halted and Cal Poly informed. Cal Poly 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 for treatment of the resource, if applicable.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

3.8-1: Implement On-Site GHG Reduction

Measures Cal Poly shall implement the following GHG reduction measures:

- ▶ Design all new and renovated buildings to achieve a 30-percent or greater reduction in energy use compared to a standard 2019 California Energy Code-compliant building or other best practices as defined by CSU Sustainability Policy. Reductions in energy shall be achieved through energy efficiency measures consistent with Tier 2 of the California Green Building Energy Code Section A5.203.1.2.2.
- ▶ Design all new and renovated buildings to include Cool Roofs in accordance with the requirements set forth in Tier 2 of the 2019 California Green Building Energy Code, Sections A5.106.11.2.
- ▶ Install rooftop solar photovoltaics on all new and renovated buildings, including parking structures, where specific site parameters and constraints allow for adequate rooftop space. The amount of megawatt-hours that would be installed to offset electricity consumption would be based on the feasibility at each building site.
- ▶ Ensure that all new and renovated buildings comply with requirements for water efficiency and conservation as described in the 2019 California Green Building Standards Code, Division 5.3.
- ▶ Ensure that all new parking structures include preferential parking spaces to vehicles with more than one occupant and ZEVs. The number of dedicated spaces will be no less than 5 percent of the total parking spaces. These dedicated spaces shall be in preferential locations, such as near the entrance to the parking structure. ZEV spaces shall also include campus-standard electric vehicle charging stations, with electrical infrastructure capacity to expand charging stations by a factor of four as the number of electric vehicle drivers grows. These spaces shall be clearly marked with signs and pavement markings. This measure shall not be implemented in a way that prevents compliance with requirements in the California Vehicle Code regarding parking spaces for disabled persons or disabled veterans.
- ▶ Include multiple electrical receptacles on the exterior of all new and renovated buildings and accessible for purposes of charging or powering electric landscaping equipment and providing an alternative to using fossil fuel-powered generators. The electrical receptacles shall have an electric potential of 120 volts. There should be a minimum of one electrical receptacle on each building and one receptacle every 100 linear feet around the perimeter of the building.

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- ▶ Ensure that all appliances and fixtures installed in project buildings are EnergyStar®-certified if an EnergyStar®-certified model of the appliance is available. Types of EnergyStar®-certified appliances include boilers, ceiling fans, central and room air conditioners, clothes washers, compact fluorescent light bulbs, computer monitors, copiers, consumer electronics, dehumidifiers, dishwashers, external power adapters, furnaces, geothermal heat pumps, programmable thermostats, refrigerators and freezers, room air cleaners, transformers, televisions, vending machines, ventilating fans, and windows (EPA 2018). If EPA's EnergyStar® program is discontinued and not replaced with a comparable certification program before appliances and fixtures are selected, then similar measures which exceed the 2019 California Green Building Standards Code may be used.
- ▶ Ensure that all space and water heating is solar- or electric-powered.
- ▶ Install high-efficacy lighting (e.g., light emitting diodes) in all streetlights, security lighting, and all other exterior lighting applications.
- ▶ Accomplish a waste diversion rate of 90 percent by and strive for 100 percent by 2040.
- ▶ Plant water-efficient and drought tolerant landscapes at all project buildings.

In addition to the quantifiable onsite measures presented above, the following additional measures would reduce GHG emissions, although the extent to which they would reduce GHG emissions is not quantifiable. Nonetheless, Cal Poly shall implement the following measures as part of implementation of the 2035 Master Plan and the Cal Poly Climate Action Plan to the extent feasible.

- ▶ At the time of contract renegotiation, work with current car share companies (e.g., ZIP car) to increase the use of fully electric vehicles or consider partnerships with other similar services that do use electric vehicles.
- ▶ Where appropriate site conditions exist, install solar photovoltaics on available land throughout the Cal Poly campus to offset the use of nonrenewable energy for existing and future facilities and buildings.
- ▶ Cal Poly shall work with San Luis Obispo County, the City of San Luis Obispo, TriCounty Regional Energy Network (3C-REN), and other local agencies to determine if Cal Poly can fund and take GHG reduction credit for energy efficiency retrofits of local existing housing stock, commercial spaces, and other land uses.
- ▶ Accelerate the expansion of Cal Poly's fleet vehicles to electric.
- ▶ Accelerate the expansion of Level 2 EV chargers on campus to meet the anticipated demand at Cal Poly.
- ▶ Implement energy efficiency retrofits for existing buildings on campus that will remain.
- ▶ Work with SLO Regional Rideshare to refine Cal Poly's use of the iRideshare trip reporting/incentive platform to help VMT and emission reduction goals.
- ▶ To help commute incentives more effectively change commute behavior to benefit VMT, emissions, and the modal hierarchy:
- ▶ Expand faculty and staff daily benefits for using alternative transportation modes to an effective amount.
- ▶ Consider reducing the frequency between parking permit purchasing (e.g. weekly, monthly)
- ▶ Consider increasing faculty and staff parking permit costs over time.

Mitigation Measure 3.8-2: Purchase GHG Offsets

Annual project-generated GHG emissions would exceed the established threshold by 6,376 MTCO₂e/year after incorporation of Mitigation Measure 3.8-1. Additional GHG emissions reductions could be achieved from the development of a local (i.e., campus) offset program or direct investments in existing local programs such as financing installation of regional electric vehicle-charging stations or investing in local urban forests.

Where development or investments in local programs are not feasible or available, Cal Poly may choose to mitigate additional GHG emissions through the purchase of carbon credits available through any one of the following verifiable entities/registries: CARB, Climate Action Reserve, California Air Pollution Control Officers Association, the APCD, or any other equivalent or verifiable registry. Such offsets, either established by Cal Poly or purchased, will meet the requirements of CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4(C)(3), and meet the following criteria:

- ▶ Real—They represent reductions actually achieved (not based on maximum permit levels).
- ▶ Additional/surplus—They are not already planned or required by regulation or policy (i.e., not double counted).
- ▶ Quantifiable—They are readily accounted for through process information and other reliable data.
- ▶ Enforceable—They are acquired through legally binding commitments/agreements.
- ▶ Validated—They are verified through the accurate means by a reliable third party.
- ▶ Permanent—They will remain as GHG reductions in perpetuity.

Carbon offset credits must be purchased prior to occupancy of individual structures developed under the Master Plan up to 159,400 MTCO₂e of credits (i.e., 25 years multiplied by 6,376 MTCO₂e) for the entire campus. The amount to be purchased for each development under the Master Plan can either be calculated based on the percentage share of the development as it relates to overall development under the Master

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Plan or based on updated modeling at the time the development is considered for approval. The price per MT of CO2e varies depending on the availability of credits on the market, the number of credits purchased at one time, and the type and location of carbon offset being purchased. Current pricing estimates range from \$0.85 to \$8.5 per MTCO _{2e} .
Hydrology and Water Quality
3.9-3: Prepare Drainage Plan and Supportive Hydrologic Analysis
Before the commencement of construction activities associated with new development that will modify existing drainage and/or require the construction of new drainage infrastructure to collect and control storm water runoff, Cal Poly shall prepare a drainage plan and supportive hydrologic analysis demonstrating compliance with the following, or equally effective similar measures, to maximize groundwater recharge and maintain similar drainage patterns and flow rates:
a) Off-site runoff shall not exceed existing flow rates during storm events. b) If required to maintain the current flow rate, appropriate methods/design features (e.g., detention/retention basins, infiltration systems, or bioswales) shall be installed to reduce local increases in runoff, particularly on frequent runoff events (up to 10-year frequency) and to maximize groundwater recharge. c) If proposed, drainage discharge points shall include erosion protection and be designed such that flow hydraulics exiting the site mimics the natural condition as much as possible. d) Drainage from impervious surfaces (e.g., roads, driveways, buildings) shall be directed to a common drainage basin. e) Where feasible, grading and earth contouring shall be done in a way to direct surface runoff towards the above-referenced drainage improvements (and/or closed depressions).
3.9-4a: Prepare a Drainage Plan and Supportive Hydrologic Analysis
Implement Mitigation Measure 3.9-3, described above.
3.9-4b: Implement Post-Development Storm Water Best Management Practices and Low-Impact Development
During the design review phase of each future development project within the Master Plan Area, Facilities Management and Development will verify that the storm water BMPs and LID technologies were evaluated for each project within the 2035 Master Plan and all appropriate BMPs are incorporated into the specific project. Additionally, consistent with MS4 requirements, Facilities Management and Development will also verify that post-development runoff from the project site will approximate pre-development runoff volumes. If post-development runoff does not approximate pre-development runoff, additional BMPs shall be required in order to ensure that storm drain system capacity is not exceeded and that the drainage pattern of each project site is not significantly altered in such a way that it would result in erosion, siltation, or flooding.
Noise
3.10-1: Implement Construction-Noise Reduction Measures (as amended)
For all construction activities related to new/renovated structures, Cal Poly shall implement or incorporate the following noise reduction measures into construction specifications for contractor(s) implementation during project construction:
▶ All construction equipment shall be properly maintained and equipped with noise-reduction intake and exhaust mufflers and engine shrouds, in accordance with manufacturer recommendations. Equipment engine shrouds shall be closed during equipment operation. ▶ All construction equipment and equipment staging areas shall be located as far as feasible from nearby noise-sensitive land uses, and/or located to the extent feasible such that existing or constructed noise attenuating features (e.g., temporary noise wall or blankets) block line-of-sight between affected noise-sensitive land uses and construction staging areas. ▶ Individual operations and techniques shall be replaced with quieter procedures (e.g., using welding instead of riveting, mixing concrete off-site instead of on-site, using electric powered equipment instead of pneumatic or internal combustion powered equipment) where feasible and consistent with building codes and other applicable laws and regulations. ▶ Stationary noise sources such as generators or pumps shall be located as far away from noise-sensitive uses as feasible. ▶ No less than 1 week prior to the start of construction activities at a particular location, notification shall be provided to nearby off-campus, noise-sensitive land uses (e.g., residential uses) that are located within 350 feet of the construction site (i.e., based on the construction noise modeling, distance at which noise-sensitive receptors would experience noise levels exceeding acceptable daytime construction-noise levels). ▶ When construction would occur within 350 feet of on-campus housing or other on-campus or off-campus noise-sensitive uses and may result in temporary noise levels in excess of 75 Lmax at the exterior of the adjacent noise-sensitive structure, temporary noise barriers (e.g., noise-insulating blankets or temporary plywood structures) shall be erected, if deemed to be feasible and effective, between the noise source and sensitive receptor such that construction-related noise levels are reduced to 75 Lmax or less at the receptor.]

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- ▶ Loud construction activity (e.g., jackhammering, concrete sawing, asphalt removal, and large-scale grading operations) within 350 feet of adjacent primary school facilities, shall not occur during state standardized testing time periods for the surrounding school districts.
- ▶ When construction requires material hauling, a haul route plan shall be prepared for construction of each facility and/or improvement for review and approval by the Cal Poly that designates haul routes as far as feasible from sensitive receptors.
- ▶ The contractor shall designate a disturbance coordinator and post that person's telephone number conspicuously around the construction site and provide to nearby residences. The disturbance coordinator shall receive all public complaints and be responsible for determining the cause of the complaint and implementing any feasible measures to alleviate the problem.
- ▶ Construction activities (excluding activities that would result in a safety concern to the public or construction workers) shall be limited to between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m., Monday through Saturday, where feasible. Although potential impacts were determined to be significant and unavoidable, for any construction activity that must extend beyond the daytime hours of 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. Monday through Saturday, occur on Sunday, or legal holidays and occur within 2,000 feet of a residential building, Cal Poly shall comply, to the extent feasible, with the City of San Luis Obispo exterior noise level standard of 60 dBA Lmax for temporary construction noise at off-campus residences. Typical residential structures with windows closed achieve a 25-30 dBA exterior-to-interior noise reduction (Caltrans 2002). Thus, using the lower end of this range, an exterior noise level of 60 dBA Lmax would result in interior noise levels of about 35 dBA Lmax, which would not result in a substantially increased risk for sleep disturbance. If exterior noise levels of 60 dBA Lmax are infeasible due to the type of construction activity and proximity to residential structures, achieving interior noise levels of 45 dBA Leq or less, consistent with City standards, would prevent nearby residents from being disturbed. One or more of the following or equivalent measures shall be considered and implemented to the extent feasible and effective:
 - Use noise-reducing enclosures and techniques around stationary noise-generating equipment (e.g., concrete mixers, generators, compressors).
 - Install temporary noise curtains as close as possible to the boundary of the construction site within the direct line of sight path of the nearby sensitive receptor(s) that consist of durable, flexible composite material featuring a noise barrier layer bounded to sound-absorptive material on one side.
 - Retain a qualified noise specialist to develop a noise monitoring plan and conduct noise monitoring to ensure that effective noise reduction measures are implemented to achieve exterior noise levels of 60 dBA Lmax or less at off-campus residences for construction activity occurring during these noise-sensitive hours to the maximum extent feasible.

3.10-3c: Implement Noise Reduction Measures to Reduce Long-Term Noise Impacts of Building Mechanical Equipment

To minimize noise levels generated by building mechanical equipment, the following measures shall be implemented:

- ▶ Building air conditioning units for proposed structures shall be located on building rooftops or shielded from direct line-of-sight of adjacent noise-sensitive land uses. Building parapets shall be constructed, when necessary, to shield nearby land uses from direct line-of-site of air conditioning units.

During project design of individual projects proposed as part of the 2035 Master Plan, Cal Poly shall review and ensure that external building mechanical equipment (e.g., HVAC systems) incorporate noise-reduction features sufficient to reduce average-hourly exterior operational noise levels at nearby noise-sensitive land uses to 50 Leq and 70 dBA Lmax, or less during the daytime (i.e., 7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.) and 45 Leq and 60 dBA Lmax, or less during the nighttime (i.e., 10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.), within outdoor activity areas. Noise-reduction measures to be incorporated may include, but are not limited to, the selection of alternative or lower noise-generating equipment, relocation of equipment, and use of equipment enclosures.