ADDENDUM NO. 3 to the
California Polytechnic State University Campus Master Plan Environmental Impact Report Student Success Center Project

Prepared for:

California Polytechnic State University
1 Grand Avenue, Building 145
San Luis Obispo, CA 93407

July 2025

ADDENDUM NO. 3 to the

CALIFORNIA POLYTECHNIC STATE UNIVERSITY CAMPUS MASTER PLAN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

Student Success Center Project

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AB	Assembly Bill
BMP	best management practices
CAAQS	California Ambient Air Quality Standards
CAL FIRE	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
Cal Poly or University	California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo
CalEEMod	California Emissions Estimator Model
CALGreen	California Green Building Standards Code
Campus Master Plan	2035 Campus Master Plan
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CO	carbon monoxide
CRLF	California red-legged frog
CSU	California State University
EHS	Cal Poly Environmental Health and Safety
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
GHG	greenhouse gas
GP	Guiding Principles
I/I	inflow and infiltration
LEED	Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design
LID	Low Impact Development
MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
$MTCO_2e$	metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NO_X	nitrogen oxides
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
PM_{10}	particulate matter with diameters generally 10 micrometers and smaller
PolyCAP	Cal Poly Climate Action Plan

ROG	reactive organic gases
SB	Senate Bill
sf	square feet
SLOAPCD	San Luis Obispo County Air Pollution Control District
SR	State Route
SSC	Student Success Center
SWPPP	storm water pollution prevention plan
TDM	transportation demand management
VMT	vehicle miles traveled
WRF	water reclamation facility

1 INTRODUCTION

This document constitutes Addendum #3 to the Final Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo (Cal Poly or University) 2035 Campus Master Plan (Campus Master Plan) (State Clearinghouse No. 2016101003), certified by the California State University (CSU) Board of Trustees in May 2020. The Campus Master Plan addresses all aspects of future physical development and land use on the campus to accommodate growth in student enrollment and in fulfillment of Cal Poly's academic mission. This EIR addendum has been prepared to address minor changes to the Campus Master Plan related to the currently proposed Student Success Center (SSC) project since the certification of the Campus Master Plan EIR in 2020. This section of the EIR addendum describes the purpose of the addendum, presents an overview of the Campus Master Plan and EIR, and provides an updated description of the SSC project, including the provision of added detail and a discussion of changes that have been made to the project since it was evaluated in the Campus Master Plan EIR.

1.1 OVERVIEW OF THE CAMPUS MASTER PLAN AND EIR

The Campus Master Plan is a long-range planning document that guides the development and use of the University's main campus – the 1,321 acres adjacent to the City of San Luis Obispo that include most of the University's academic, administrative, and support facilities (Figures 1-1a, 1-1b, and 1-1c, Cal Poly Master Plan Map). As described in the Campus Master Plan, during the next two decades, the University anticipates developing new and replacement academic buildings, additional student and faculty/staff housing on-campus, additional recreation, event spaces, and other support facilities to accommodate enrollment growth and emerging requirements for a supportive learning environment. The Campus Master Plan was initiated in 2019 to serve as a roadmap for this expansion and was approved by the CSU Board of Trustees in May 2020. The Campus Master Plan includes a series of planning principles and objectives tailored to the Cal Poly mission, culture, and campus. These planning principles serve the dual purpose of providing a practical framework for implementation of the Campus Master Plan and providing benchmarks that allow for an evaluation of whether proposed campus projects fulfill Campus Master Plan goals.

Within the Campus Master Plan and as evaluated in the Campus Master Plan EIR (see Figures 1-1a through 1-1c), Building 19A (Student Center Addition) was envisioned as an approximately 44,000 square foot (sf) addition to the existing Building 19 (Dining Commons) within the Academic Core. More specifically, the originally proposed Student Center Addition (Building 19A), as evaluated in the Master Plan EIR, would be located in the center of the Academic Core, north of the recreation center and west of the Julian A. McPhee University Union. The Student Center Addition envisioned within the Campus Master Plan included office, meeting, and other student support spaces. Construction staging was generally anticipated to occur within the project site, although a portion of the West Campus is identified for short-term temporary parking use and could be used for limited construction staging prior to development of the future Facilities Operations Complex (Master Plan Map Site 151).

1.1.1 Summary of Project Modifications

The following list summarizes the proposed changes to the approved Campus Master Plan for the relocation of the proposed project:

- Relocation of Building 19A, Student Center Addition, from its envisioned location adjacent to Building 19 (Dining Commons) to a new site located adjacent to Building 15 (Cal Poly Corporation Administration) within the Academic Core of the Master Plan Area.
- Reduced square footage of Building 19A, Student Center Addition, from 44,000 sf as envisioned in the Campus Master Plan and evaluated in the Campus Master Plan EIR to approximately 36,000 sf.

The project (as described further below) would relocate Building 19A, Student Center Addition, from its envisioned location adjacent to Building 19, Dining Commons, to a new location adjacent to Building 15, Cal Poly Corporation Administration, and staying within the Academic Core of the Master Plan Area. The project would continue to be a

student center that includes classrooms, indoor and outdoor meeting and gathering areas, and other student support features. In addition, the student housing that was previously identified at this location was reallocated to an area to the east within denser, taller buildings. This was evaluated in Addendum #2 to the Campus Master Plan, which addressed the Student Housing Program, and as a result, the site is not considered necessary in order to maintain the desired student housing programming under the Campus Master Plan.

The project would involve the relocation of an already planned use under the Campus Master Plan and evaluated in the Campus Master Plan EIR to a more optimal location, closer to existing and planned student housing. Further, the project would not result in additional students and/or faculty/staff beyond what was already evaluated in the Campus Master Plan and Campus Master Plan EIR (previously evaluated as Building 19A.) As the project would not involve change to the overall Master Plan Area, the types of uses under the Campus Master Plan, and would not increase the overall level of planned development under the Campus Master Plan, it is considered a minor change to the Campus Master Plan.

Further, the project is considered to be generally consistent with the Campus Master Plan—more specifically, Guiding Principles (GPs) 04, 06, 07, 08, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18, which state:

- **GP 04:** The percentage of students living in on-campus housing should be increased and Cal Poly should continue to develop into a livable residential campus, where academic facilities, housing, recreation, social places, and other support facilities and activities are integrated.
- **GP 06:** Open space should be incorporated into the campus core and integrated into the scope of every new building project, for aesthetics, leisure, social interactions, and activities contributing to a healthy lifestyle.
- **GP 07:** Land uses should be suitable to their locations considering the environmental features of the proposed sites.
- **GP 08:** The siting of new land uses and buildings should always be considered within the context of the greater campus. Functional connections among related activities should be considered, including the nature of activities, "adjacencies" and paths of travel.
- **GP 10:** Campus buildings should incorporate the best design elements regarding massing, human scale, materials, articulation, architectural interest, sustainability and connections with surrounding buildings and spaces. Design should reflect authenticity and attention to details in materials, historical context and architectural style.
- **GP 11:** Cal Poly should be sustainable with its land and resource planning, as well as site and building design, and operations. Cal Poly should meet or exceed all state and system-wide sustainability policies.
- **GP 14:** Cal Poly should evaluate both past investment and the need for future expansion when planning for new and redeveloped facilities.
- **GP 15:** In cases where an activity must be relocated, new sites should be identified and replacement facilities developed prior to the move, where applicable.
- **GP 16:** Cal Poly should consider potential impacts – including but not limited to traffic, parking, noise, and glare – on surrounding areas, especially nearby single-family residential neighborhoods, in its land use planning, building and site design, and operations.
- **GP 17:** Cal Poly should inform local agencies and the community prior to amending the Master Plan or developing major new projects and provide opportunities for comments.
- **GP 18:** Cal Poly should maintain open communication with neighbors, stakeholders, and local public agencies, respecting the community context and potential impacts of campus development.

In particular, the proposed relocation of Building 19A would locate student support services closer to existing and proposed student housing, increasing overall campus consistency with GP 04, GP 07, GP 08, and GP 10.

Source: Cal Poly 2024.

Figure 1-1a Cal Poly Master Plan Map Legend

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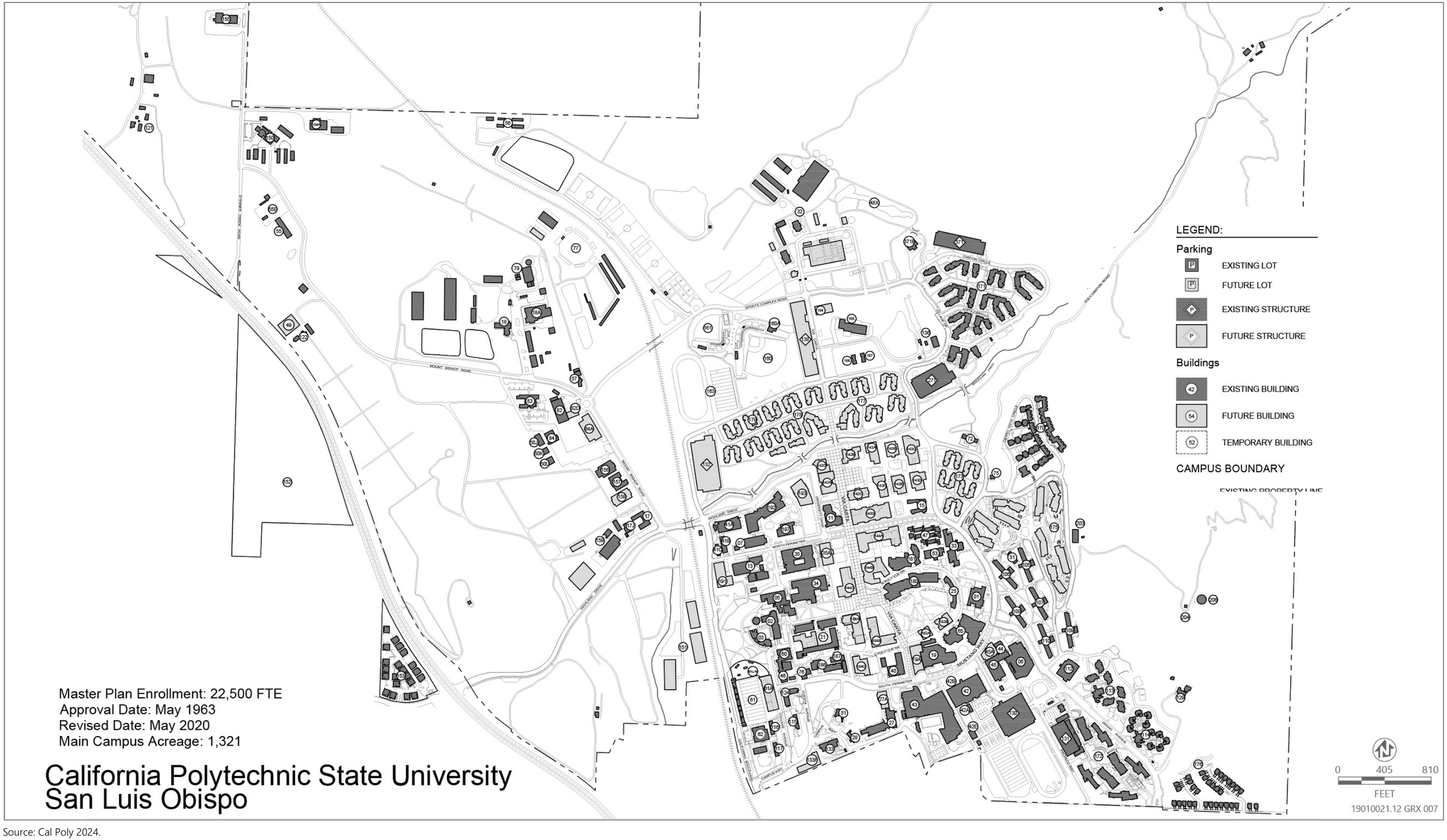
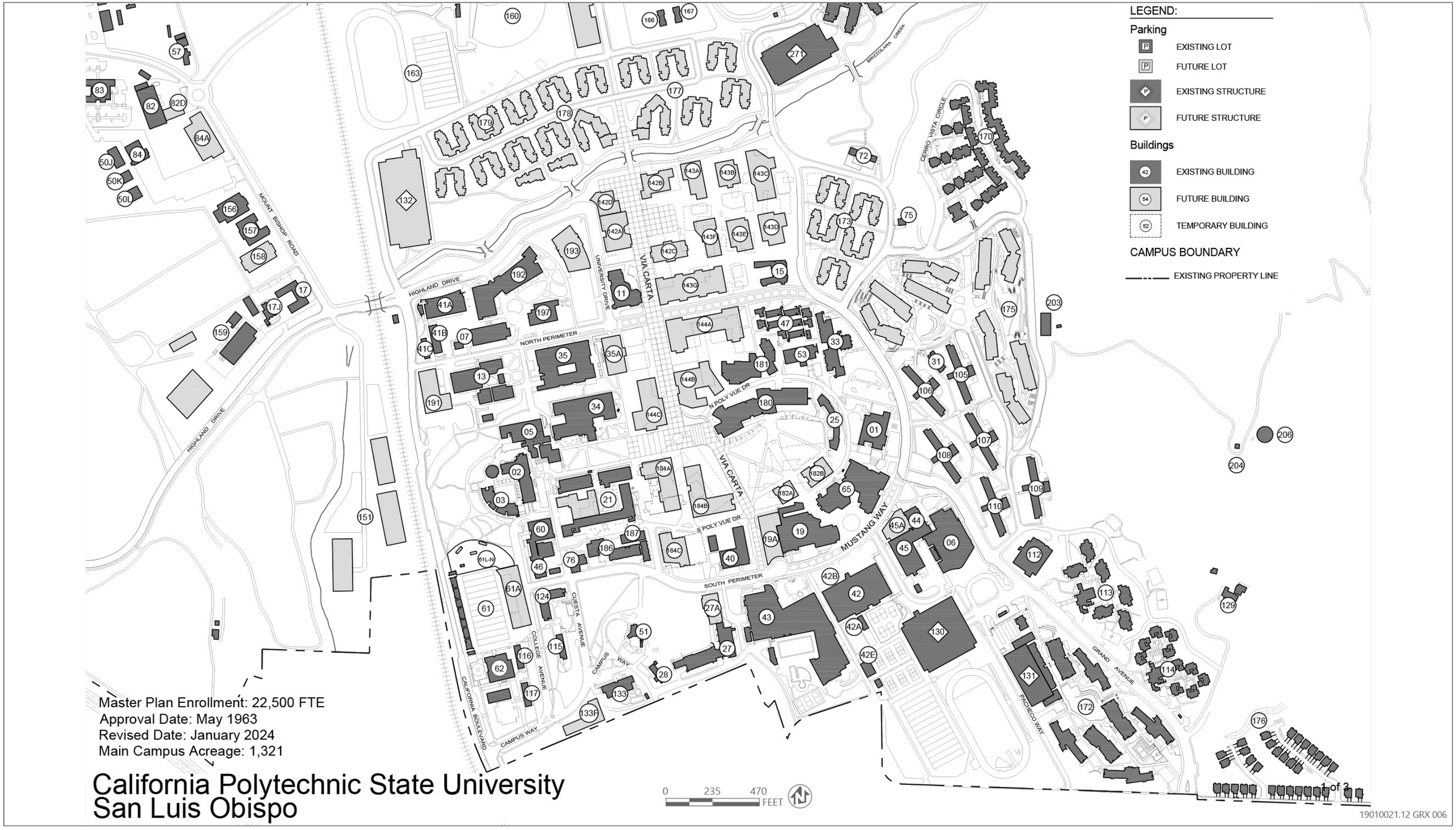


Source: Cal Poly 2024.

Figure 1-1b Existing Cal Poly Master Plan



Source: Cal Poly 2024.

Figure 1-1c Existing Cal Poly Master Plan Map – Academic Core

1.2 PURPOSE OF AN EIR ADDENDUM

Once an EIR or other California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) document has been prepared and certified/adopted for a project, no additional environmental review is necessary unless certain conditions are met, at which point subsequent review under CEQA may be necessary. Sections 15162–15164 of the State CEQA Guidelines define the following standards for determining the appropriate level of subsequent environmental review, and Section 15164 addresses the specific circumstances requiring the preparation of an addendum to an EIR.

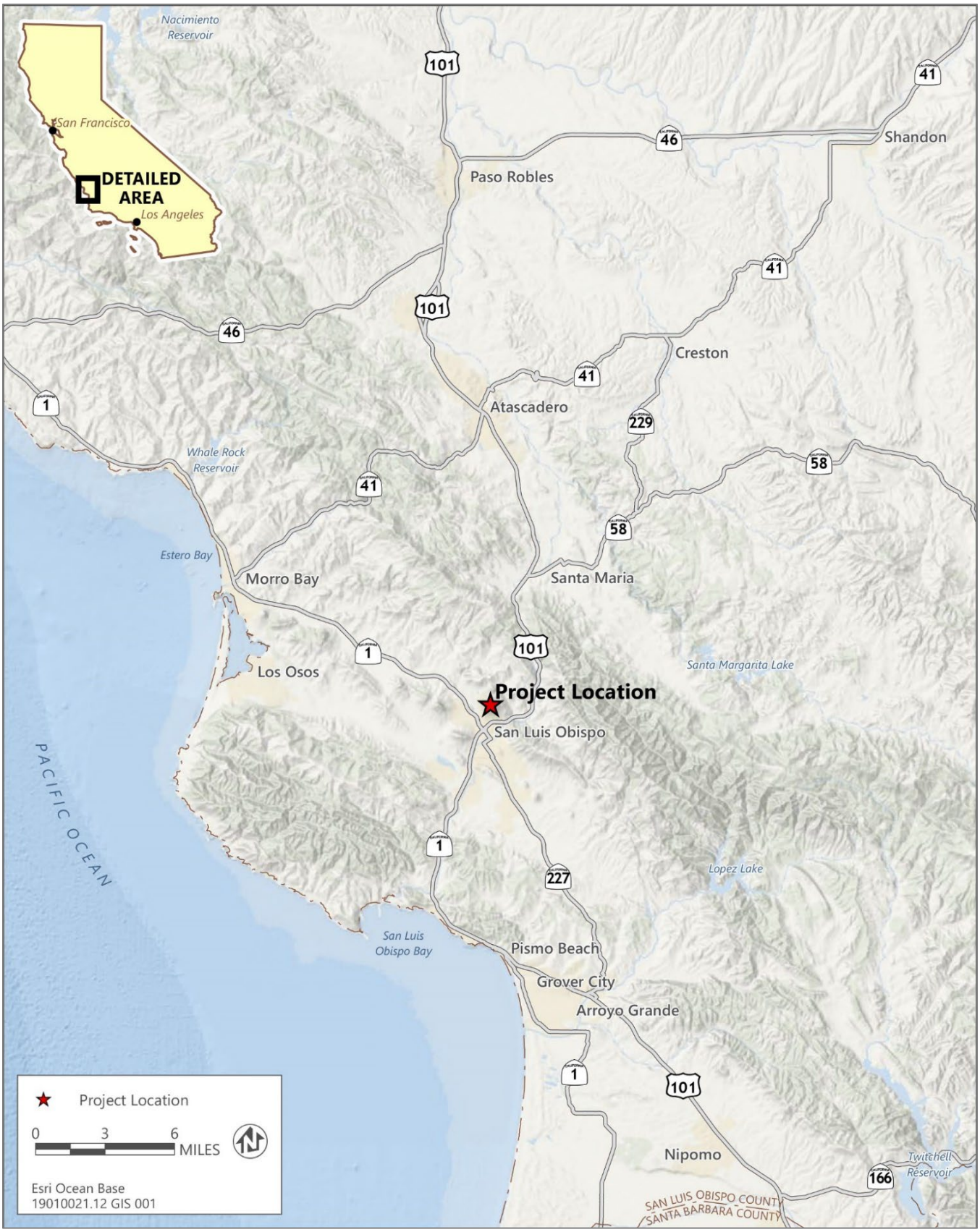
- If changes to an approved project would result in new significant impacts or a substantial increase in the severity of impacts, then preparation and circulation of a Subsequent or Supplemental EIR for additional public review is required per Section 15162 and 15163 of the State CEQA Guidelines.
- If changes to an approved project or circumstances (including new information) surrounding the project would not result in new significant impacts or a substantial increase in the severity of significant impacts identified in the certified EIR, an addendum to the EIR may be prepared in accordance with Section 15164 of the State CEQA Guidelines. Public review of an addendum is not required under CEQA.

As demonstrated in the substantive analysis that follows below, the proposed project as described below would not result in new significant impacts or a substantial increase in the severity of significant impacts identified in the Campus Master Plan EIR. Accordingly, an addendum to the Campus Master Plan EIR has been determined to be the appropriate environmental documentation for the project. Building 19A, Student Center Addition, was contemplated for the Academic Core in the Campus Master Plan and Campus Master Plan EIR; this addendum to the Campus Master Plan EIR, prepared pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15164, addresses minor project changes, changed circumstances, and new information that has become available since the certification of the Campus Master Plan EIR.

1.3 PROJECT LOCATION

The Cal Poly campus, of which the project site is a part, occupies over 6,000 acres of unincorporated San Luis Obispo County, California, adjacent to the City of San Luis Obispo (Figure 1-2). Beyond academic/administrative and housing development, Cal Poly lands include rangelands, agricultural areas, and natural preserves. Of this, the Master Plan Area covers 1,339 acres and is divided into five subareas (Academic Core, North Campus, East Campus, West Campus, and Outer Master Plan Area). The majority of the developed campus is identified as the "Academic Core" and is generally bounded by Highland Drive on the north, California Boulevard on the west, Slack Street on the south, and primarily undeveloped foothills on the east. The East Campus is directly adjacent to the Academic Core and is primarily comprised of housing and supporting services and development.

As shown in Figure 1-3, the project site is roughly 1.3 acres in size and is located within the Academic Core of the Master Plan Area. More specifically, the project site is bound by Truckee Road to the north, Village Drive to the east, North Perimeter to the south, and Building 15, Cal Poly Corporation Administration, to the west. The project site is currently developed with the H4F surface parking lot and ornamental landscaping, including two trees located within the northeast portion of the site that have been identified as trees of importance to the University.



Source: Adapted by Ascent in 2024.

Figure 1-2 Regional Location

Source: Adapted by Ascent in 2024.

Figure 1-3 Project Location

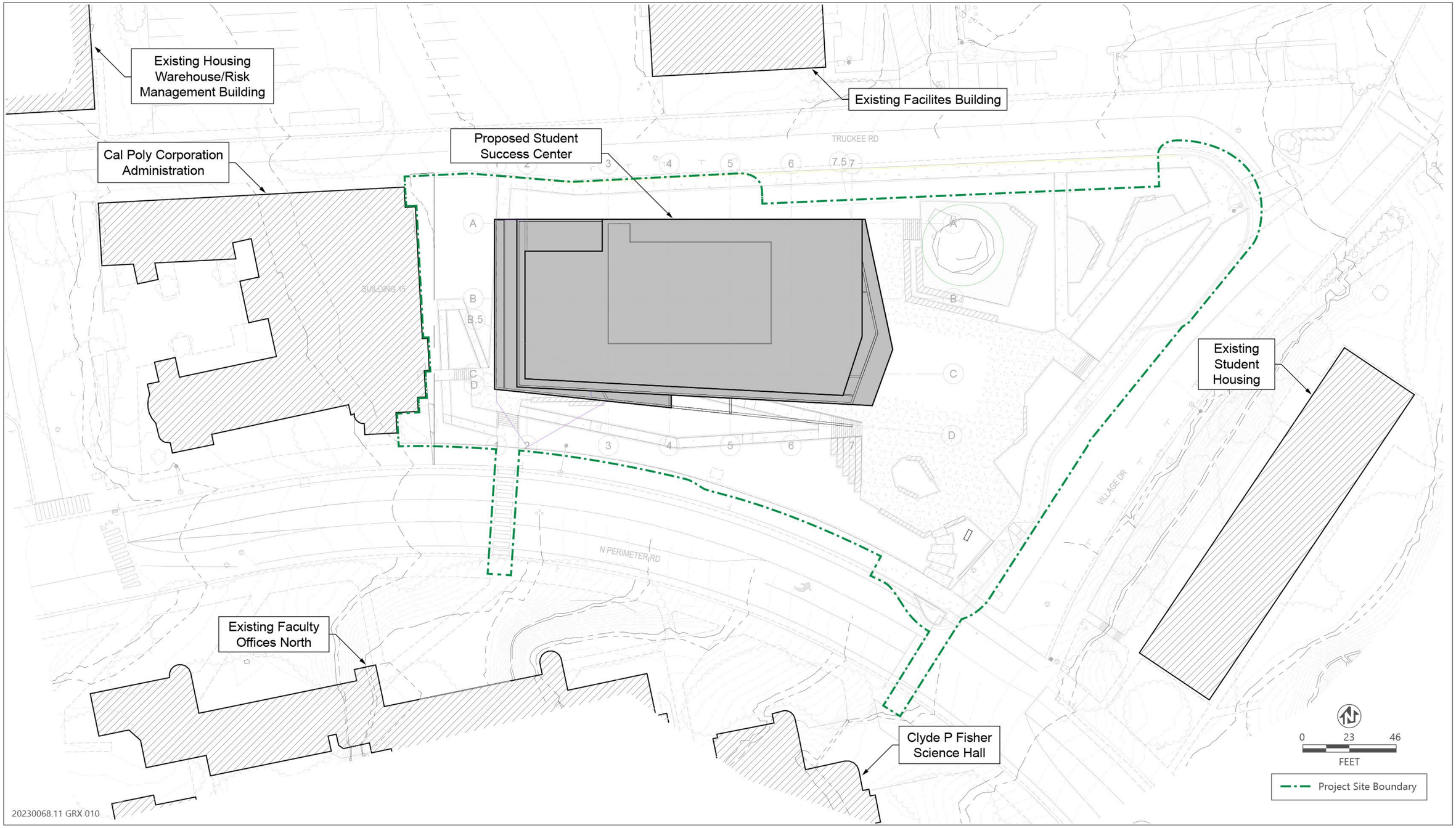
1.4 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project would involve the development of a new SSC building in the Academic Core of campus, consistent with the goals and objectives of the Campus Master Plan. Implementation of the project would relocate the planned location of Building 19A, Student Center Addition, from its envisioned location adjacent to Building 19 (Dining Commons) in the Campus Master Plan to a new location adjacent to Building 15 within the Academic Core of the Master Plan Area. The project involves the construction of the SSC building together with surrounding outdoor program areas, landscaping along the perimeter of the building, and associated parking areas. The project site is currently occupied by the H4F parking lot and landscaped medians bounded by Truckee Road, Village Drive, North Perimeter Road, and Building 15. As noted above, the H4F parking lot was anticipated to be removed as part of the Campus Master Plan as this site was envisioned to be redeveloped with student housing as part of a collection of residence halls extending to the north. While implementation of the project would remove approximately 90 surface parking spaces currently on the project site, the project and other vehicles would continue to utilize parking spaces on Truckee Road as well as in other nearby parking lots and structures (i.e., R3, R4, H12, H14, & H16). For more information on the Master Plan's Implementation Program as it relates to on-campus parking, refer to Section 1.4.2, "Circulation, Access, and Parking," below.

The project site's natural topography slopes slightly uphill from west to east with a 25-foot grade change across the site. The proposed SSC building would be approximately 36,000 sf (0.8 acres), oriented east-to-west, and located in the western portion of the site to take advantage of the site's topography and grade change (Figure 1-4). The proposed SSC building would be three stories with an estimated height of 30 feet above finished grade on the uphill elevation of the building (i.e., the eastern side of building closest to Village Drive) and an estimated height of 48' above finished grade on the downhill elevation of the building (i.e., the western side of building closest to Building 15). Rooftop mechanical equipment would be screened. Entry would be provided via the first floor on the northern, southern, and western elevations of the building. At-grade access to the first floor, where additional student services and affinity programs will be located, will be provided near Building 15, and from North Perimeter Road, where a new crosswalk is proposed as part of the project.

The proposed SSC building would house student services including career services and first-generation student services, as well as multi-purpose rooms. The upper floors would contain both amenity and support spaces in addition to offices, and the first floor would provide multi-use spaces serving campus needs for classrooms, small event spaces, and club meetings. The schematic design identifies the second floor as accommodating career services programs with job research stations, interviewing spaces, and open workspaces. Additional student lounge space and office space planned for use by cultural centers would also occupy the second floor. Schematically, the third floor would provide an additional student lounge, and space for first generation student programs, which would include staff and student workspaces as well as counseling and small conference rooms. Each floor would include communal space via student exterior terrace and interior lounges intended to serve a variety of purposes and functions for the entire Cal Poly campus community. These spaces would aim to create an intersection of culture & career, active edges, and community. The proposed SSC building would also include dedicated areas for building management, storage, maintenance, custodial supply space, and mechanical, electrical, and data system space. The proposed SSC building would tie into the existing central plant utility lines under North Perimeter Road.

In addition to the proposed SSC building, the project would also involve the development of surrounding outdoor program space, similar to areas in the adjacent Student Housing Program residential neighborhood. The proposed outdoor program would allow for maximum flexibility, allowing the campus to host a range of small events, primarily within the eastern and western portion of the site. A series of garden spaces would provide adaptable venues with integrated seating, open hardscape, and shaded areas for both formal and informal events. For example, the western portion of the site would provide spill-out space from the multi-use and classroom space for approximately 50-70 people. No speakers or sound systems would be installed as part of the project.



Source: Image provided by Cal Poly in 2025; adapted by Ascent in 2025.

Figure 1-4 Conceptual Site Plan

Proposed Master Plan Enrollment: 22,500 FTE
Master Plan approved by the Board of Trustees: May 1963
Master Plan Revision approved by the Board of Trustees: June 1965, June 1966, June 1968, November 1970, February 1975, September 1981, March 1983, 1984, September 1985, November 1986, March 1987, June 1989, March 1997, February 1998, March 2001, May 2017, May 2020

LEGEND: Existing Facility / *Proposed Facility*

1. Administration
2. Cotchett Education
3. Business
4. Research Development Center and PACER Addition
5. Architecture and Environmental Design
6. Christopher Cohan Center
7. Advanced Technology Laboratories
11. Agricultural Sciences
13. Engineering
15. Cal Poly Corporation Administration
17. Crop Science/Farm Store
17J. Crop Science Lab
18. Dairy Science
18A. Leprino Foods Dairy Innovation Institute
19. Dining Complex
~~19A. *Dining Complex Addition*~~
21. Engineering West
25. Faculty Offices East
27. Health and Wellbeing Center
27A. *Health and Wellbeing Center Addition*
28. Albert B. Smith Alumni and Conference Center
31. University Housing
32. Oppenheimer Family Equine Center
33. Clyde P. Fisher Science Hall
34. Walter F. Dexter Building
35. Robert E. Kennedy Library
35A. *Academic Center Library Addition*
40. Engineering South
41A. Grant M. Brown Engineering
41B. Baldwin and Mary Reinhold Aerospace Engineering Labs
41C. Aero Propulsion Lab
42. Robert A. Mott Athletics Center
42A. Anderson Aquatic Center
42B. *Robert A. Mott Athletics Center Expansion*
42E. *Tennis Clubhouse*
43. Recreation Center
44. Alex and Faye Spanos Theatre
45. H. P. Davidson Music Center
45A. *Davidson Music Center Addition*
46. Old Natatorium
47. Faculty Offices North
48X. Leaning Pine Arboretum
49. *Farm Shop*
50J. Mount Bishop Warehouse
50K. Communications Services Storage
50L. Rose Float Lab
51. University House
53. Science North
55. Beef Cattle Evaluation Center (BCEC)
55E. Beef Cattle Evaluation Center (BCEC) Expansion
56. Swine Unit
57. Veterinary Hospital
60. Crandall Gymnasium
61. Alex G. Spanos Stadium
61A. *Alex G. Spanos Stadium Expansion*
61L-N. *Alex G. Spanos Stadium Concessions*
62. *Spanos Athletic Facility*
65. Julian A. McPhee University Union
72. Plant Conservatory
75. Mustang Substation
76. Old Power House
77. Rodeo Arena
77A. *Rodeo Support Facilities*
79. Water Reclamation Facility
81. Hillcrest
82. Corporation Warehouse
82D *IT Services Consolidation*
83. Technology Park
84. Technology Park Expansion I
84A. *Technology Park Expansion II*
105. Trinity Hall
106. Santa Lucia Hall
107. Muir Hall
108. Sequoia Hall
109. Fremont Hall
110. Tenaya Hall
112. Vista Grande Dining Complex
113. Sierra Madre Hall
114. Yosemite Hall
115. Chase Hall
116. Jespersen Hall
117. Heron Hall
121. Cheda Ranch
122. Parker Ranch
123. Peterson Ranch
124. Student Services
125. Serrano Ranch
129. Avila Ranch
130. Grand Avenue Parking Structure
131. Parking Structure 131
132. *Northwest Campus Parking Structure*
133. Orfalea Family and ASI Children's Center
133F. *Children's Center Expansion*
136. Irrigation and Training Research Center (ITRC)
136B. ITRC Practice Fields
138. *Via Carta Parking Structure*
142A. *Creekside Village*
142B. *Creekside Village*
142C. *Creekside Village*
142D. *Transit Center*
143A. *Northeast Academic Complex*
143B. *Northeast Academic Complex*
143C. *Northeast Academic Complex*
143D. *Northeast Academic Complex*
143E. *Northeast Academic Complex*
143F. *Northeast Academic Complex*
143G. *Northeast Academic Complex*
144A. *Math and Science*
144B. *Math and Science*
144C. *Math and Science*
145. *Student Success Center*
150. Poultry Science Instructional Center
151. *Facilities Operations Complex*
152. *University Based Retirement Center*
153. Bella Montaña
154A. Animal Nutrition Center
155. J and G Lau Family Meat Processing Center
156. E & J Gallo Building
157. Lohr Family Winery
158. *Brewery/Distillery*
159. *Environmental Horticulture/Plant Science*
160. Baggett Stadium
160A. Dignity Health Baseball Clubhouse
161. Bob Janssen Field
163. Sports Complex Lower Fields
164. *Oppenheimer Equestrian Center*
165. *Oppenheimer Equestrian Center - Animal Health Sciences*
166. Ag Housing I
167. Ag Housing II
170. Cerro Vista Apartments
171. Poly Canyon Village Apartments
172. yakʔitʷutʷu Residential Community
173. *Student Housing*
174. *Student Housing*
175. *Student Housing*
176. *Slack & Grand / Faculty and Staff Housing*
177. *Student Housing*
178. *Student Housing*
179. *Student Housing*
180. Warren J. Baker Center for Science and Mathematics
181. William and Linda Frost Center for Research and Innovation
182A. *Student Support Services*
182B. *Student Support Services*
184A. *South Via Carta Academic Complex*
184B. *South Via Carta Academic Complex*
184C. *South Via Carta Academic Complex*
186. Construction Innovations Center
187. Simpson Strong-Tie Material Demonstration Lab
191. *Engineering Projects Building*
192. Engineering IV
193. *Northwest Polytechnic Center*
197. Bonderson Engineering Project Center
271. Village Drive Parking Structure
371. Canyon Circle Parking Structure
371B. University Housing Depot

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Source: Cal Poly 2025.

Figure 1-5a Cal Poly Master Plan Map Legend – Proposed

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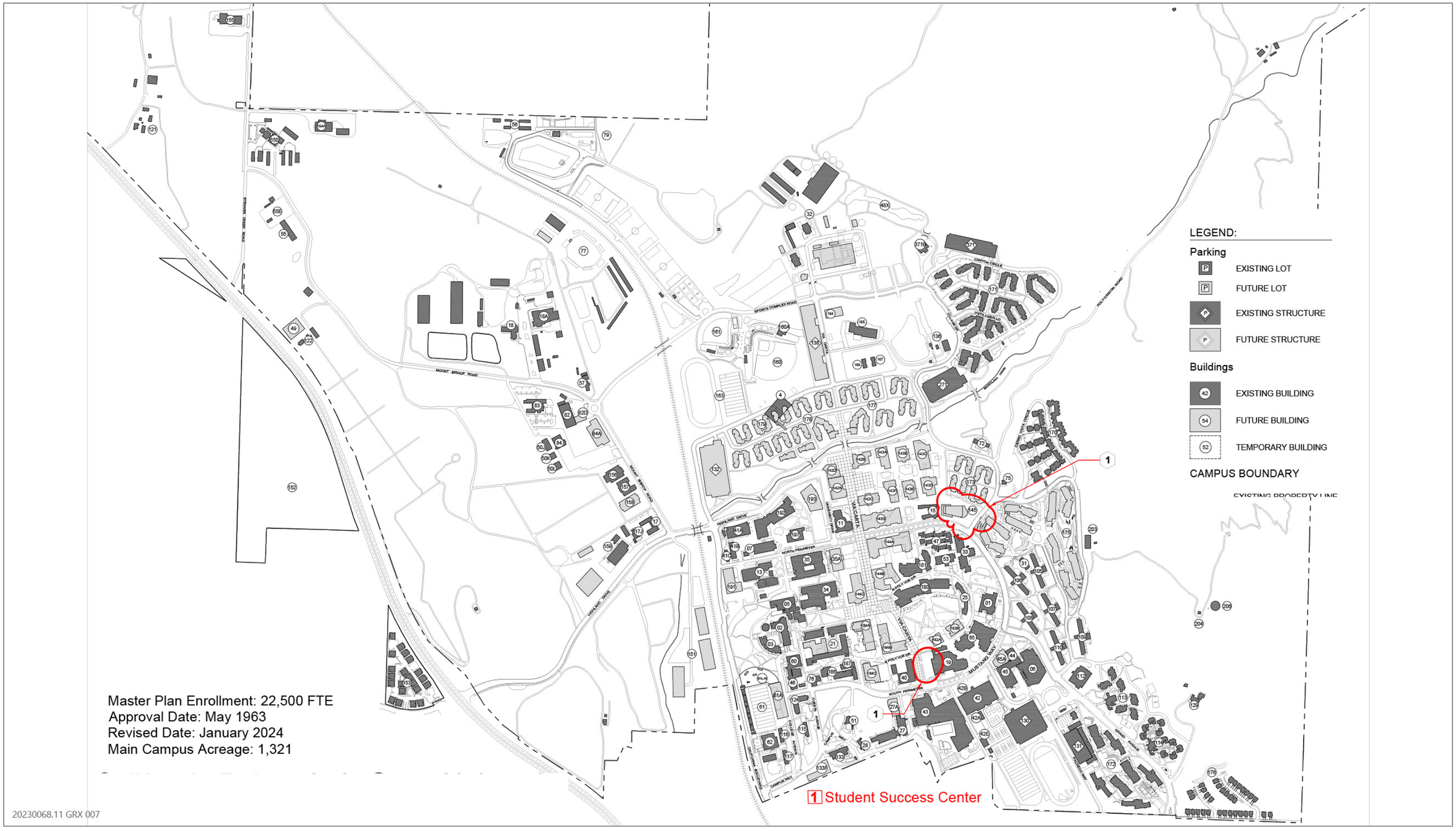
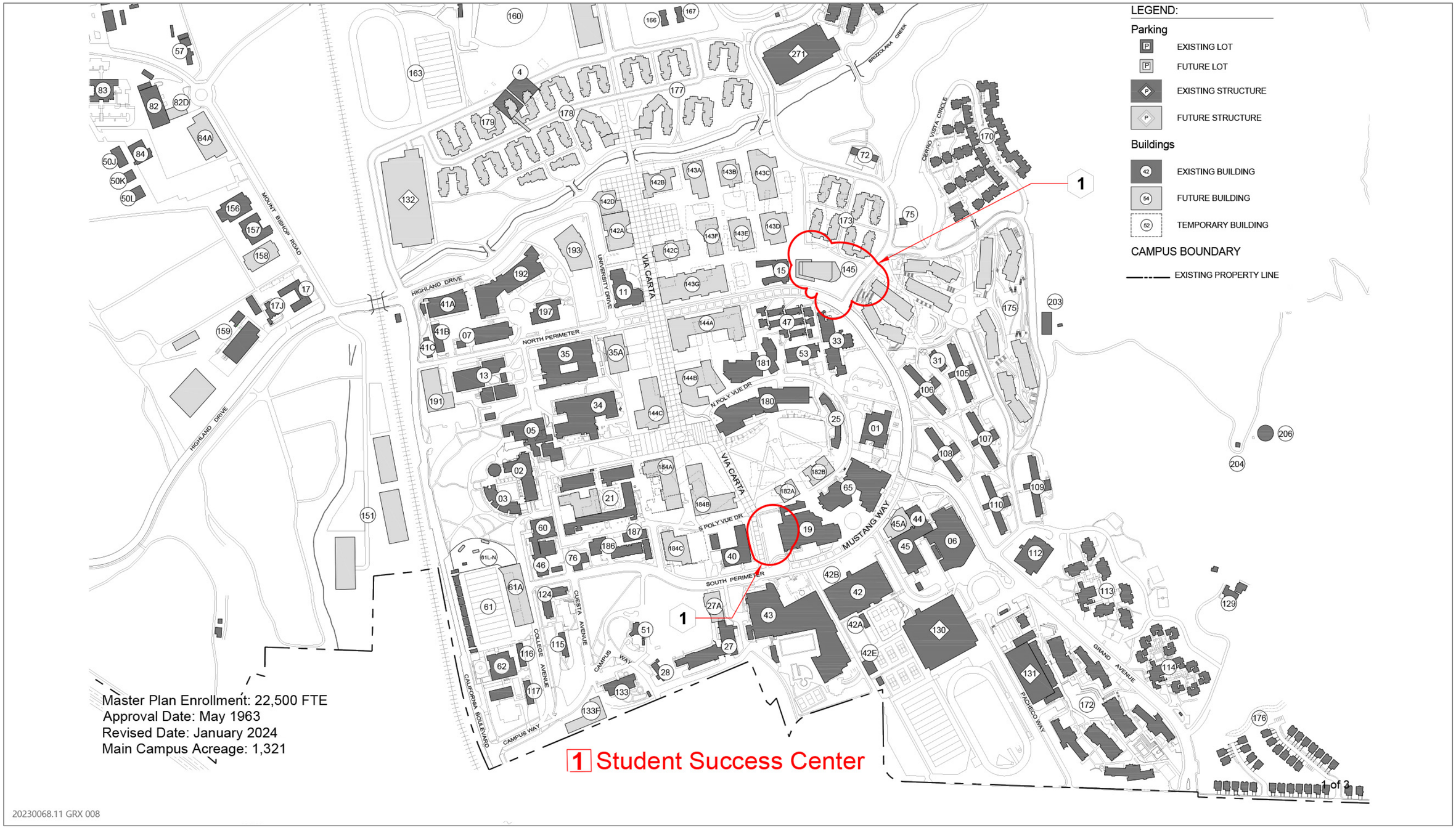


Source: Cal Poly 2025.

Figure 1-5b Cal Poly Master Plan Map – Proposed



Source: Cal Poly 2025.

Figure 1-5c Cal Poly Master Plan Map, Academic Core – Proposed

The project would provide pedestrian pathways connecting with the surrounding buildings and the campus's academic core. The project would also construct a new drop-off/loading zone along Village Drive for the Mustang Shuttle and the Disabled Resources Center tram, and two ADA-compliant parking spaces. The existing sidewalk along North Perimeter Road would be improved to include two new crosswalks with associated curb ramps to increase campus connectivity and pedestrian safety. In addition, the building space and outdoor program areas provide for community, collaboration, and gathering space, allowing for intersectionality and connection to campus. The project would be designed in a manner consistent with the current Campus Design Guidelines contained in the Campus Master Plan with respect to location, architectural design/features, and colors to maintain a consistent and/or complementary aesthetic throughout the Cal Poly campus. The project site would be landscaped with ornamental landscaping consistent with the existing planting palette used on campus. Two existing trees located in the northeast corner of the site are considered important to campus and would be preserved within the project site (pending review/approval by the Campus Landscape Committee.) Additional landscaping and trees surrounding the building would be planted along with construction of new walkways connecting the building to bordering streets and Building 15.

1.4.1 Operation and Sustainability

Cal Poly, as part of the CSU, aims to exceed the energy efficiency and sustainability requirements of both the California Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen) and the California Energy Code. The proposed development as a whole would achieve a minimum of Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Silver for Building Design and Construction, with a goal of LEED Gold. Proposed project sustainability features would include high-efficiency irrigation for landscaping; water-efficient plumbing; energy-efficient and CALGreen-compliant lighting and appliances; and durable exterior building materials, such as concrete/masonry walls.

1.4.2 Circulation, Access, and Parking

Currently, the project site is the H4F surface parking lot, which is accessed via Village Drive, and is surrounded by sidewalks along North Perimeter Road, Village Drive, and Truckee Road. The nearest existing Mustang Shuttle stop to the project site is the Cerro Vista Apartments Stop, which is approximately 0.16-miles to the northeast of the project site.

With project implementation, the project site would be developed into the SSC, which would be accessible along all facades either by vehicles, transit, bike, and/or pedestrians. Primary vehicle access would be maintained via North Perimeter Road with secondary vehicle access provided along Truckee Road. Development of the project would provide an additional Mustang Shuttle stop along Village Drive, also serving as a tram stop for the Disability Resource Center, two Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) compliant parking stalls, secure bike/scooter parking, and two cart charging stations. Existing parking stalls (15 parallel parking stalls) along Truckee Road would be maintained to serve the proposed SSC building. The existing sidewalk along North Perimeter Road would be improved to include two new crosswalks with associated curb ramps to increase campus connectivity and pedestrian safety. Adequate emergency access would be provided at multiple access points to the site from North Perimeter Road, Truckee Road, and Village Drive.

Consistent with Campus Master Plan Guiding Principles related to the location of parking along the periphery of campus development to enhance bicycle/pedestrian opportunities, the project would remove approximately 90 surface parking spaces on the project site for the development of the SSC and outdoor spaces. Consistent with the Master Plan's Implementation Program, campus is actively and adaptively managing parking on campus to reduce the need for on-campus parking. As a result, the project would continue to utilize parking spaces on Truckee Road and only add two ADA compliant spaces on Village Drive, lowering the total number of parking spaces on the project site. However, a 2023 parking analysis demonstrated a surplus of 1,000 parking spaces across the campus, which would offset the elimination of the 90 parking spaces with project implementation.

1.4.3 Construction

Construction Timeline. As noted above, construction of the project is anticipated to occur over a span of two years extending from Summer 2025 through Spring 2027. Construction would generally occur Monday through Friday between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m., with the potential for weekend construction on Saturday between 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. No construction would occur on Sundays or holidays.

Construction Activities. Activities associated with new construction would include site clearing, grading and excavation, utility trenching, building foundation pouring, and building construction. The following construction equipment is anticipated to be used during construction of the project:

- bobcat,
- boom lift,
- compressor,
- concrete pump trucks,
- concrete trucks,
- concrete/industrial saw,
- construction elevator,
- crane,
- drill rig,
- excavators,
- forklift,
- generator set,
- grader,
- haul trucks,
- man-lift,
- off-highway trucks,
- painting equipment,
- roller/compactor,
- rubber-tired or track dozer,
- scissor lift,
- scraper,
- tractors/loaders/backhoe, and
- welding machine.

Minimal fill (approximately 300 cubic feet) would be required at the project site as existing soil material would be balanced on-site. Temporary fencing would be installed around the active construction area and other security measures such as lighting would be installed to prevent unauthorized access and promote site safety. Construction staging would predominantly occur on-site but, depending on the timing of materials delivery and other factors, use of the temporary, may use a portion of the existing staging area at the future site of the Facilities Operations Complex (Master Plan Map Site 151, as shown on Figures 1-5b and 1-5c) may be required and is considered as part of this addendum. The potential off-site staging area is shown in relation to the project site on Figure 1-6.

Additionally, because the project would disturb more than 1 acre of land, the project would be required to obtain coverage under the State Water Resources Control Board Construction General Permit, which requires development of a storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP). During project construction activities, SWPPP best management practices (e.g., erosion control, site stabilization, etc.) would be implemented at the site to prevent construction-related silt or debris from affecting areas outside the site boundary.

Construction Waste Management. The project would generate construction debris during on-site clearing and demolition activities. In accordance with Section 5.408 of CALGreen, the project would implement a construction waste management plan for recycling and/or salvaging for reuse of at least 65 percent of nonhazardous construction/demolition debris. Additionally, the revised project would be required to meet Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) v4 requirements for waste reduction during construction.

Construction Traffic Control. As part of the project, Cal Poly would prepare a construction traffic control plan that illustrates the location of the proposed work area; identifies the location of areas where the public right-of-way would be closed or obstructed, and the placement of traffic control devices necessary to perform the work; shows the proposed phases of traffic control; and identifies the periods when the traffic control would be in effect. The traffic

control plan would also provide information on access for emergency vehicles to prevent interference with emergency response and active construction within the campus.

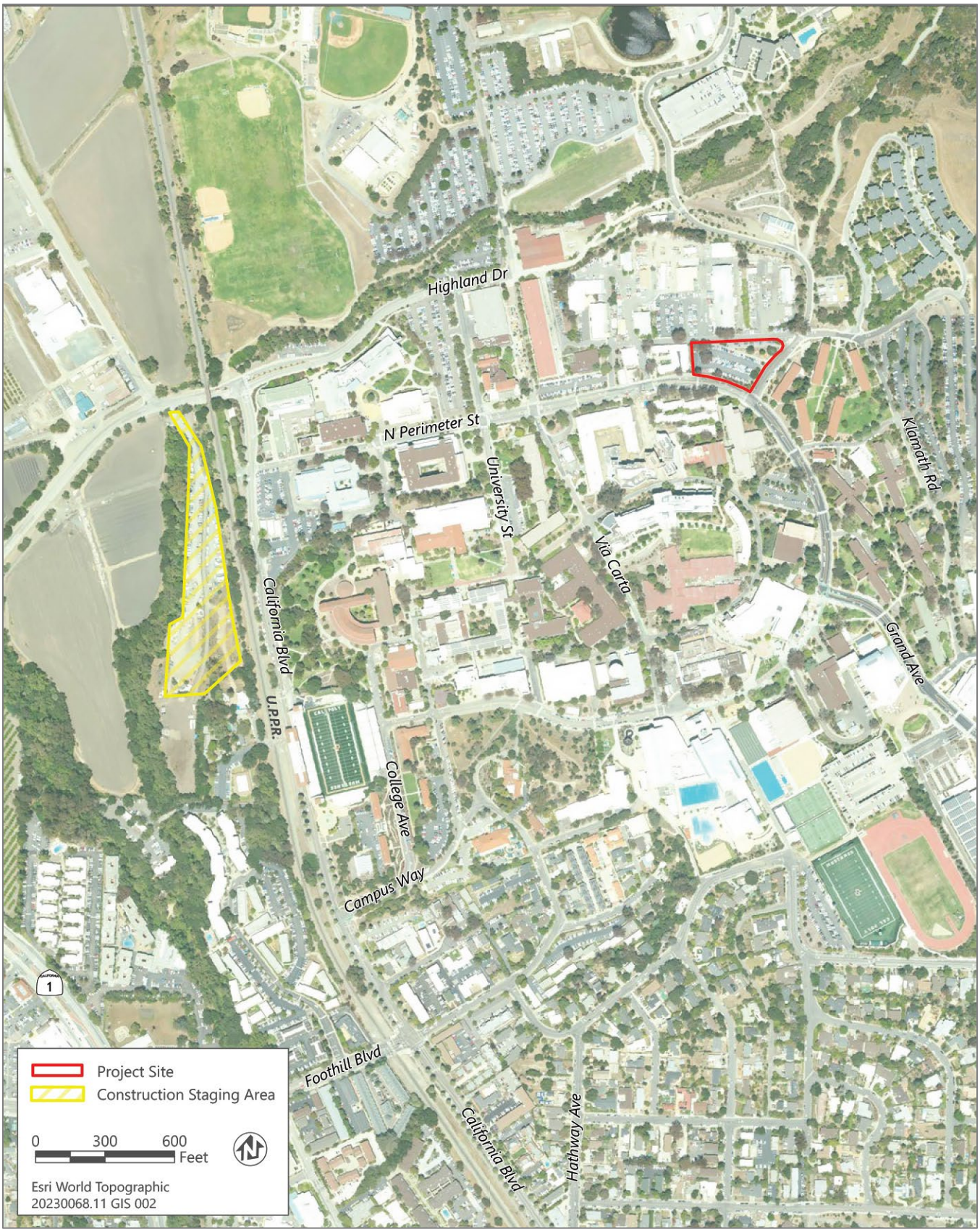
1.5 PROJECT APPROVALS

This section identifies the discretionary actions required for project approval by the CSU and state and regional agencies (Table 1-1).

Table 1-1 Project Approvals

Authorizing Jurisdiction or Agency	Action
CSU Board of Trustees	
Schematic plans for the project and other related actions and approvals, as necessary	Approval
Division of the State Architect	
Accessibility compliance	Approval
Regional Water Quality Control Board	
National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit (NPDES) – storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) and Notice of Intent to Comply with NPDES Construction Permit	Approval/Enforcement

Note: Compiled by Ascent in 2025.



Sources: Adapted by Ascent 2025.

Figure 1-6 Project Location

2 ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

This addendum to the Campus Master Plan EIR was prepared pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15164 to address minor project changes, changed circumstances, and new information that has become available since the approval of the Campus Master Plan and certification of the Campus Master Plan EIR.

This chapter evaluates the environmental impacts of the proposed SSC project. As demonstrated in each resource topic discussed below in Sections 2.1 through 2.19, this chapter concludes that the changed circumstances, new information, and current project changes would not result in new significant impacts or substantial increases in the severity of impacts previously identified in the Campus Master Plan EIR. Overall, the proposed project is within the scope of the Campus Master Plan EIR, and a Subsequent or Supplemental EIR is not required.

Each environmental resource area that was analyzed in the Campus Master Plan EIR is discussed in further detail below.

2.1 AESTHETICS

In Section 3.1, "Aesthetics," of the Campus Master Plan EIR, the Campus Master Plan EIR concluded that development of future projects within the Academic Core under the Campus Master Plan would result in less-than-significant impacts aesthetics, including scenic vistas, scenic highways, visual character, and lighting and glare. The Campus Master Plan EIR concluded that because the Academic Core is already well-developed, future development in the Academic Core would generally be infill and would be consistent with the existing visual character of the area, including the general scale, density, visual character, and would result in similar sources of light and glare. Future projects developed under the Campus Master Plan would adhere to architectural design requirements, which would maintain the natural setting, create a sense of place, improve connectivity, and increase character continuity throughout the campus. Furthermore, while portions of the Academic Core can be seen from State Route (SR) 1, development within the Academic Core is fairly indistinguishable from the rest of campus and nearby city and would be consistent with existing uses. As such, the Campus Master Plan EIR determined implementation of the Campus Master Plan within the Academic Core would not adversely affect aesthetics and impacts would be less than significant.

The project site is currently used as the H4F surface parking lot and is not considered an area of high viewer sensitivity or a high-quality visual resource. No scenic highways are located near the project site nor have long-distance views of the project site (Caltrans 2025). Implementation of the proposed project would relocate Building 19A from its envisioned location adjacent to Building 19 to a new location adjacent to Building 15 within the northern portion of the Academic Core. The proposed SSC building would be approximately 36,000 sf, which would be roughly 8,000 sf less than evaluated within the Campus Master Plan EIR, and would continue to serve as a student center as described in the Campus Master Plan. While implementation of the proposed project would change the location of the student center building compared to its evaluated location within the Campus Master Plan EIR, the proposed location would still be within the Academic Core, where aesthetic impacts would remain similar as those disclosed in the Campus Master Plan EIR due to the developed nature of the area. Furthermore, due to the reduction in square footage, the proposed SSC building would be of a smaller size and scale compared to Building 19A evaluated within the Campus Master Plan EIR but would be similar in size and footprint as the adjacent Building 15. The proposed project would also include ornamental landscaping, lawn areas, and trees for visual screening purposes along the perimeter of the building consistent with the existing palette used on campus. Overall, compared to the original project analyzed in the Campus Master Plan EIR, the project as currently proposed would otherwise be consistent with what was analyzed in the Campus Master Plan EIR.

Although the project proposes to relocate the previously proposed Building 19A (Student Center Addition) elsewhere within the Academic Core compared to what was originally analyzed in the Campus Master Plan EIR, the Academic Core is not readily seen from public viewpoints away from campus or SR-1 because of topography, intervening

development, and mature tree canopy. In addition, the project would implement the design review standards under CSU and Cal Poly requirements to ensure the buildings are compatible with surrounding buildings and other features.

In addition, while development of the proposed project would result in a change from the existing parking lot light standards to building illumination. The proposed on-site lighting would be typical of educational buildings and would be similar to existing buildings that surround the project site. Furthermore, the Academic Core contains the most sources of light and glare and is the most brightly illuminated area of the campus at night, where the proposed project's contribute as a light source would not be substantial, especially as the project site currently has lighting. Adherence to applicable Cal Poly Campus Design Guidelines and implementation of Mitigation Measures 3.1-3a and 3.1-3c would ensure use of non-reflective surfaces and require all new outdoor lighting to utilize directional lighting methods with shielded and cutoff type light fixtures to minimize glare and upward directed lighting, such that light spillover onto adjacent land uses would not occur.

Therefore, the project would not result in new or more severe impacts related to aesthetics compared to the original project previously evaluated in the Campus Master Plan EIR, and there would be no substantial change from the previous conclusions in the Campus Master Plan EIR. Impacts would remain less than significant with development of the proposed project.

2.2 AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RESOURCES

As described in Section 3.2, "Agriculture and Forestry Resources," of the Campus Master Plan EIR, implementation of the Campus Master Plan largely avoids impacts to designated Important Farmland (e.g., Prime, Unique, or Farmland of Statewide Importance); however, development within the West Campus, specifically, the proposed Facilities Operations Complex site, would be located on land designated as Prime Farmland, where impacts were determined to be significant and unavoidable even with implementation of Mitigation Measure 3.2-1. Because the Campus Master Plan EIR evaluated the development of Building 19A within the Academic Core, no impacts to designated Important Farmland would occur with development of Building 19A and Mitigation Measure 3.2-1 would not be applicable. As noted on page 3.2-6 of the Campus Master Plan EIR, no forestry resources are located within the Master Plan Area, and no impacts on forestry resources would occur as a result of Campus Master Plan implementation. With respect to Williamson Act lands, campus lands are state lands and are not eligible for Williamson Act agreements, nor are they subject to local zoning controls; therefore, this issue is not relevant to the Campus Master Plan.

The project site is currently used as the H4F surface parking lot and is not currently used for agricultural uses. Similar to the original project evaluated in the Campus Master Plan EIR, the proposed project would not be located on designated agricultural lands, or on lands under an active Williamson Act contract and would not convert agricultural land to nonagricultural uses (DOC 2025). In addition, as stated in the Campus Master Plan EIR, no forestry resources are located within the Master Plan Area, and no impacts on forestry resources would occur as a result of the proposed project. Therefore, the project would not result in new or more severe impacts related to agriculture and forestry resources compared to the original project previously evaluated in the Campus Master Plan EIR, and there would be no substantial change from the previous conclusions in the Campus Master Plan EIR. While the project's contribution to impacts to agriculture and forestry would not be substantial, the overall impact would remain significant and unavoidable.

2.3 AIR QUALITY

Potential impacts on air quality resulting from construction, implementation and long-term operation of the Campus Master Plan were analyzed in Section 3.3 of the Campus Master Plan EIR. The Master Plan Area, including the project site, is located within the jurisdiction of the San Luis Obispo County Air Pollution Control District (SLOAPCD), which is the primary agency responsible for planning to meet National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS) in San Luis Obispo County. Consistent with state law, SLOAPCD adopted a Clean Air Plan for San Luis Obispo County in 2001 (2001 Clean Air Plan) to address attainment of state ozone and particulate matter standards. The 2001 Clean Air Plan outlines SLOAPCD's strategies to reduce emissions from a wide

variety of stationary and mobile sources, and a triennial report regularly documents the county's progress toward attainment. The county is currently designated as a nonattainment area for ozone with respect to the CAAQS and a nonattainment area for particulate matter with diameters generally 10 micrometers and smaller (PM_{10}) with respect to the NAAQS and CAAQS. For the purpose of this analysis, criteria air pollutant and ozone precursor emissions resulting from construction and operation of the project are compared to SLOAPCD's mass emission thresholds, which are provided in Table 2.3-1, below.

The Campus Master Plan EIR concluded that implementation of the Campus Master Plan would result in significant and unavoidable impacts related to criteria air pollutant emissions because emissions associated with both construction and operation of the Campus Master Plan could exceed SLOAPCD thresholds. The Campus Master Plan EIR included a conservative quantitative analysis of construction related emissions of reactive organic gases (ROG), nitrous oxides (NOx), PM_{10}, and particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 2.5 microns or smaller ($PM_{2.5}$) if multiple Campus Master Plan projects were to be constructed at the same time. While the Campus Master Plan EIR determined the Campus Master Plan was overall consistent with the 2001 Clean Air Plan goals and objectives, the Campus Master Plan EIR concluded that if multiple projects were developed at the same time, the Campus Master Plan could exceed SLOAPCD individual project-level thresholds. These impacts were determined to remain significant and unavoidable following the implementation of mitigation measures (Mitigation Measures 3.3-2, 3.3-3a, and 3.3-3b) that require implementation of site-specific measures where feasible to reduce criteria pollutant and fugitive dust emissions, including the potential use of emulsified diesel fuel in all on-road and off-road construction equipment, the incorporation of additional shading at on-site parking spaces, and electrification of landscaping equipment. It is important to note that Mitigation Measure 3.3-2 includes a list of emission reduction measures applicable to all Campus Master Plan projects plus additional emission reduction measures for individual Campus Master Plan projects that would individually exceed SLOAPCD thresholds. The following discussion applies to both daily/annual emissions thresholds and the potential for the project to conflict with or obstruct implementation of an applicable air quality plan.

Regarding construction-generated emissions of criteria air pollutants and precursors, the Campus Master Plan EIR Impact 3.3-2 disclosed that demolition and construction activities under the Campus Master Plan would result in emissions of ROG, NO_X, and PM_{10} that would exceed SLOAPCD thresholds starting in 2021. Project construction activities would result in emissions of criteria air pollutants and ozone precursors from site preparation (e.g., grading and clearing), trenching, heavy-duty construction equipment, debris hauling, pipeline installation, building construction, construction worker commute exhaust emissions, and asphalt paving. Fugitive dust emissions, including PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$, would be generated during construction 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 as a result of construction would be minimal and temporary in nature during periods of primarily painting and paving activities.

The Campus Master Plan EIR documented the overall expected construction emissions from activities within the Campus Master Plan implementation and identified, on an annual basis, that aggregated campus-wide construction activities starting in 2021 could result in significant impacts regarding criteria air pollutants. The Campus Master Plan EIR evaluated the potential air quality emissions associated with construction of the total projected development (i.e., building square footage) and land use types (e.g., residential, academic, and recreational) of the Campus Master Plan over a 15-year planning horizon, with the short-term projects (including the proposed project) distributed over the first 9 years and the long-term projects over the remaining 6 years. Therefore, construction of the project, which would be consistent with the overall building program of the Campus Master Plan (as noted above), would generate temporary emissions that would contribute to the overall Campus Master Plan's construction-related emissions as evaluated in the Campus Master Plan EIR, but no new or substantially more severe impacts would result from project implementation. Further, and as shown below in Table 2.3-1, the project would not exceed applicable SLOAPCD thresholds.

Table 2.3-1 Summary of Unmitigated Construction Criteria Pollutant Emissions

	ROG + NO_X Combined (lb/day)	ROG + NO_X Combined (tons/quarter)	Diesel PM (lb/day)	Diesel PM_{10} (tons/quarter)	Fugitive PM_{10} (tons/quarter)
Project Construction	52.9	0.5	0.8	<0.1	<0.1
SLOAPCD CEQA Thresholds	137	2.5	7	0.13	2.5
Exceeds CEQA Thresholds?	No	No	No	No	No

Notes: ROG = reactive organic gases; NO_X = oxides of nitrogen; PM_{10} = particulate matter with diameters generally 10 micrometers and smaller; lb/day = pounds per day; SLOAPCD = San Luis Obispo County Air Pollution Control District.

Emissions of volatile organic compounds were amended using off-model calculations to account for phasing assumptions in CalEEMod.

Source: Modeled by Ascent in 2025.

The project represents a relocation of a previously planned facility to a location closer to on-campus student housing compared to what was assumed in the Master Plan EIR. Further, the project would represent a reduction in the overall size of the anticipated facility (from 44,000 sf to 36,000 sf), such that annual emissions may be less (but not greater) than what was identified in Impact 3.3-1 (see pages 3.3-19 through 3.3-24 of the Master Plan EIR).

As required by Campus Master Plan EIR Mitigation Measure 3.3-2, Cal Poly would reduce construction emissions of ROG, NO_X, and PM_{10} by requiring implementation of emissions reduction measures. At the program level, the Campus Master Plan EIR Impact 3.3-2 determined that construction under the Campus Master Plan EIR, with implementation of Mitigation Measure 3.3-2, could generate construction-related emissions that exceed SLOAPCD significance criteria, and impacts would be significant and unavoidable at the program level. This impact was addressed in the Findings and Statement of Overriding Considerations adopted by the Trustees in connection with its approval of the Campus Master Plan. No additional mitigation is necessary to reduce the project's contribution to these impacts.

Regarding long-term operational emissions of criteria air pollutants and precursors, the Campus Master Plan EIR Impact 3.3-3 determined that long-term operational emissions related to the overall Campus Master Plan could exceed SLOAPCD significance thresholds for combined ROG and NO_X emissions, as well as the applicable thresholds for PM_{10}. Thus, long-term operational emissions could conflict with the air quality planning efforts and contribute substantially to the nonattainment status of San Luis Obispo County with respect to the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS) for ozone and particular matter. Because of the potential for a larger individual project to exceed SLOAPCD thresholds even with implementation of Mitigation Measures 3.3-3a and 3.3-3b, this impact was determined to be significant and unavoidable at the program level. This impact was addressed in the Findings and Statement of Overriding Considerations adopted by the Trustees in connection with its approval of the Campus Master Plan.

Project-specific modeling of potential criteria pollutant emissions was estimated, consistent with the mitigation measures of the Master Plan EIR for Master Plan implementation, and is provided below in Table 2.3-2. With project implementation, additional student services would be located closer to existing and approved student housing on campus, which would reduce operational emissions associated with daily vehicle commutes. As a result, minimal additional mobile source emissions beyond those occurring at the campus currently are anticipated beyond what was analyzed in the Campus Master Plan EIR. However, as shown in Table 2.3-2, additional energy consumption and area source (i.e., cleaning and vegetation-management-related emissions) associated with the new on-site structures could contribute to the overall Campus Master Plan operational emissions of criteria air pollutants and precursor emissions. Consistent with the Campus Master Plan, the project would implement the CSU Sustainability Policy and the Cal Poly Administrative Policy related to sustainable practices (including water conservation, energy conservation, alternative transportation, and new building construction). In addition, Campus Master Plan EIR Mitigation Measure 3.3-3a and 3.3-3b would apply to the project and require incorporation of sustainability features and energy efficient fixtures to the proposed structure to reduce overall energy demand, including shading for the proposed project

through either existing or proposed structures and vegetation (e.g., trees). Therefore, no new or substantially more severe impacts would occur and no additional mitigation would be required.

Table 2.3-2 Summary of Unmitigated Operational Criteria Pollutant Emissions

	ROG + NO_X Combined (lb/day)	ROG + NO_X Combined (tons/year)	CO (lb/day)	Diesel PM_{10} (tons/year)	Fugitive PM_{10} (lb/day)	Fugitive PM_{10} (tons/year)
Mobile	0.5	0.1	2.1	0.0	0.5	0.1
Area	12.7	2.3	15.7	0.0	0	0
Energy	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Total	**13.2**	**2.4**	**17.7**	**0.0**	**0.5**	**0.1**
SLOAPCD CEQA Thresholds	25	25	550	1.25	25	25
Exceeds CEQA Thresholds?	No	No	No	No	No	No

Notes: ROG = reactive organic gases; NO_X = oxides of nitrogen; PM_{10} = particulate matter with diameters generally 10 micrometers and smaller; lb/day = pounds per day; SLOAPCD = San Luis Obispo County Air Pollution Control District.

Source: Modeled by Ascent in 2025.

The Campus Master Plan EIR also examined the potential for future development of the campus to result in substantial pollutant concentrations from mobile source carbon monoxide concentrations. The Campus Master Plan EIR Impact 3.3-4 determined that short- and long-term localized emissions of carbon monoxide (CO) generated by Campus Master Plan development would not violate a standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation or expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations. Local mobile-source CO emissions near roadway intersections are a direct function of traffic volume, speed, and delay. With respect to traffic volumes, the Campus Master Plan EIR, inclusive of the project, would generate up to 7,495 daily trips (Rubins, pers. comm., 2019). Based on modeling conducted for the Campus Master Plan, this would result in maximum daily CO emissions of 154 pounds per day (lb/day), which is below the APCD's threshold of 550 lb/day above which would indicate a potential CO hotspot. As described above, the project would not add students or staff to Cal Poly in excess of the projections of the Campus Master Plan and would not substantially alter the on-campus population beyond what was analyzed in the Campus Master Plan EIR. As a result, project-generated, long-term operation-related local mobile-source emissions of CO would not increase and would not result in any new or substantially more severe impacts. Further, as noted in the Master Plan EIR, no mitigation would be required for CO emissions.

Regarding toxic air contaminant emissions (TACs), the Campus Master Plan EIR Impact 3.3-4 determined that Campus Master Plan implementation would not result in the construction or operation of new stationary sources of TACs. Thus, project-generated TAC emissions would not expose sensitive receptors to an incremental increase in cancer risk greater than 10 in 1 million for construction and 89 in 1 million for operation. Specific to construction, any construction or demolition of on-site structures that may contain asbestos or lead-based paint would be required to adhere to the National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants (40 CFR 61[M]). These requirements include but are not limited to notification to the APCD, an asbestos survey conducted by a Certified Asbestos Inspector, and applicable removal and disposal requirements (SLOAPCD 2012: 2-4). Prior to and during construction of the project (and as stipulated in the Campus Master Plan EIR), Cal Poly would adhere to the requirements identified above. Therefore, no new or substantially more severe impacts with respect to TACs would occur, and no additional mitigation is required.

Regarding odors, as discussed in Campus Master Plan EIR Impact 3.3-6, implementation of the Campus Master Plan would result in temporary construction odors over approximately 15 years in different areas of the Cal Poly campus; as well as new operational odors sources such as diesel-fueled delivery trucks and a water reclamation facility (WRF). Mitigation within the Campus Master Plan EIR was provided and adopted as it relates to potential odors associated with operation of the WRF, including preparation of an Odor Control Plan (Mitigation Measure 3.3-6). The project would result in minimal and temporary odors in and around each phase of development during active construction, but as discussed in the EIR, these odor sources are temporary and intermittent and would not rise to the level of a significant odor-related impact during the construction phase of the project. Operational activities from the project would not represent substantial odor sources given the intended use of the site with offices and other student support space. To the extent any chemicals are used in project cleaning or maintenance activities, those would be

utilized in accordance with applicable regulations, and would be properly stored and contained, thereby limiting potential odors. Therefore, no new or substantially more severe impacts would occur. Mitigation Measure 3.3-6 would not apply to the project, and no additional mitigation would be required.

2.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL, HISTORICAL AND TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

The impacts on archaeological, historical and tribal cultural resources associated with implementation of the Campus Master Plan were analyzed in Section 3.4 of the Campus Master Plan EIR. The Campus Master Plan EIR determined that implementation of the Campus Master Plan could result in significant impacts on both archaeological and historical resources in the Master Plan Area.

Regarding potential impacts to historic resources, as noted in the Campus Master Plan EIR, certain structures within the main campus either are considered historical or could be eligible for listing as a historical resource during implementation of the Master Plan. Redevelopment or renovation of such structures could result in damage to or destruction of historical buildings and structures, thereby resulting in a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. Mitigation Measure 3.4-1 was adopted and requires project-specific surveys and appropriate treatment (including preservation where possible) of historical structures. Nonetheless, because the potential for permanent loss of a historical resource or its integrity could not be feasibly avoided with the implementation of the Campus Master Plan, impacts on historical resources were determined to be significant and unavoidable.

With respect to archaeological resources, the Campus Master Plan EIR found that future development associated with the implementation of the Campus Master Plan could be located in areas that contain known or unknown archaeological resources, and ground-disturbing activities could result in discovery of or damage to as-yet-undiscovered archaeological resources as defined in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. With implementation of Mitigation Measures 3.4-2a through 3.4-2c, which require site-specific surveys, documentation, and protection of archaeological resources (where possible), archaeological impacts associated with the implementation of the Campus Master Plan would be reduced to a less than significant level.

Regarding potential impacts to tribal cultural resources, no tribal cultural resources meeting the regulatory criteria (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1(c)) were identified in the Master Plan Area as part of the Campus Master Plan EIR. Nonetheless, it is possible that tribal cultural resources could be identified as Campus Master Plan projects are implemented. Through compliance with Public Resources Code and Health and Safety Code requirements, impacts on tribal cultural resources and human remains associated with Campus Master Plan implementation were determined to be less than significant.

2.4.1 Historical and Archaeological Resources

In September 2024, a records search of the Central Coast Information Center was conducted for the entire Cal Poly SLO campus (File No. 24-207). A review of these results revealed that no historical or archaeological resources have been recorded within the project site. One previously recorded built environment feature has been recorded within 0.25 mile of the project site; P-40-041264, the Farm Shop Storage Building, was recommended not eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources and is therefore not a resource under CEQA. No archaeological sites have been recorded within the 0.25-mile search radius.

The project site is currently developed as the H4F surface parking lot and does not contain any above- or belowground structures. With respect to historic resources, the project site does not contain any historic structures as there are currently no structures onsite that are greater than 50 years old. As a result, the project would not result in adverse impacts to historical resources, and no new or substantially more severe impacts would occur.

With respect to archaeological resources, the project site is not located within an area of sensitivity for cultural resources, per Figure 3.4-1 of the Campus Master Plan EIR. However, ground-disturbing activities, including the

depth of excavation, during construction of the proposed SSC building have the potential to disturb native soils, which could result in the discovery or damage of previously unknown or undiscovered archaeological resources, as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. In compliance with Mitigation Measures 3.4-2a, 3.4-2b, and 3.4-2c of the Campus Master Plan EIR, a pre-construction survey and training of construction personnel shall be conducted. If resources are encountered, the project would be required to protect, identify, and assess any archaeological material uncovered, in compliance with the adopted mitigation measures of the Campus Master Plan EIR. Adherence to Mitigation Measures 3.4-2a, 3.4-2b, and 3.4-2c of the Campus Master Plan EIR would ensure that impacts remain less than significant.

No human remains are known to occur within the boundaries of the project site. Nevertheless, the potential for the project to disturb human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries, during construction of the proposed SSC building cannot be precluded. As noted in the Campus Master Plan EIR, any such discovery and subsequent treatment would be performed in compliance with California Health and Safety Code Sections 7050.5 and 7052 and California Public Resources Code Section 5097, which prescribe procedures to avoid or minimize the disturbance of discovered human remains and to appropriately treat any remains. Therefore, no new or substantially more severe impacts would occur, and no mitigation would be required.

2.4.2 Tribal Cultural Resources

Assembly Bill (AB) 52 (Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014) established a formal consultation process for California Native American tribes as part of CEQA and equates significant impacts on tribal cultural resources with significant environmental impacts (CEQA Section 21084.2). AB 52 consultation requirements went into effect on July 1, 2015, for all projects that had not already published a Notice of Intent to Adopt a Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration, or published a Notice of Preparation of an Environmental Impact Report prior to that date (Section 11[c]). Specifically, AB 52 requires that "prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report for a project, the lead agency shall begin consultation" (21808.3.1 [a]), and that "the lead agency may certify an environmental impact report or adopt a mitigated negative declaration for a project with a significant impact on an identified tribal cultural resource only if" consultation is formally concluded (21082.3[d]).

However, in the case of the current project, the lead agency has prepared this addendum to the previously certified Campus Master Plan EIR, in accordance with Section 15164 of the CEQA Guidelines. An addendum was determined to be the most appropriate document because none of the conditions described in Section 15162, calling for preparation of a subsequent EIR, have occurred. The addendum addresses minor technical changes or additions and confirms that the project is consistent with what was previously analyzed under the Campus Master Plan EIR. The addendum will not result in an additional certification; therefore, the AB 52 procedures specified in CEQA Sections 21080.3. 1(d) and 21080.3.2 do not apply, and no additional tribal consultation under AB 52 is required for this individual Campus Master Plan project.

It should also be noted that the *yak titᵛu titᵛu yak tiłhini* (a Northern Chumash tribe) and Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians have historically coordinated and continue to coordinate with Cal Poly regarding on-campus development and potential impacts to tribal cultural resources. Cal Poly will continue to coordinate with both tribes in accordance with CEQA requirements to avoid damaging tribal cultural resources. If Cal Poly determines that a subsequent project may cause a substantial adverse change to a tribal cultural resource, and measures are not otherwise identified in the consultation process, new provisions in the Public Resources Code describe measures that, if determined by the lead agency to be feasible, could be implemented to reduce potential effects of campus-related development on tribal cultural resources, although none were identified through AB 52 compliance for the Campus Master Plan. Compliance with Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.2 and Section 21084.3 (a) and Cal Poly's continuing notification of the aforementioned tribes of all projects would provide an opportunity to avoid or minimize the disturbance of tribal cultural resources, and to appropriately treat any remains that are discovered. Therefore, no new or substantially more severe impacts would occur beyond what was previously identified in the Campus Master Plan EIR, and no mitigation would be required.

For these reasons, no new circumstances have occurred, nor has any new information been found requiring new analysis or verification of potential impacts to archaeological, historical, or tribal cultural resources. The project would not result in new significant impacts or substantially more adverse impacts to archaeological, historical, or tribal cultural resources than those described in the Campus Master Plan EIR, and impacts would remain less than significant.

2.5 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Potential impacts on biological resources that could result from implementation of the Campus Master Plan were analyzed in Section 3.5 of the Campus Master Plan EIR. Implementation of the Campus Master Plan could result in disturbance to, or conversion of, habitat occupied by or suitable for several special-status plant and wildlife species. Disturbance to or loss of this habitat could result in loss of special-status wildlife if they are present, and loss of special-status wildlife or their habitat would be a significant impact. To reduce impacts, several mitigation measures were adopted in conjunction with the Campus Master Plan EIR, including Mitigation Measures 3.5-1a through 3.5-1e and 3.5-2a through 3.5-2x, which require site-specific consideration (depending on habitat type and conditions) of impacts for projects under the Campus Master Plan. Mitigation Measures 3.5-2a and 3.5-2b require surveys to identify and avoid overwintering monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*) sites in the Master Plan Area. Mitigation Measures 3.5-2c through 3.5-2i require Cal Poly to conduct California red-legged frog habitat assessments in undeveloped areas of the campus, coordinate with appropriate resource agencies, and avoid California red-legged frogs during construction.

Mitigation Measures 3.5-2j through 3.5-2n apply to potential construction activities in Stenner and Brizzolara Creeks, as well as their tributaries and associated riparian areas. These mitigation measures require consultation with resource agencies prior to work in these areas of the Master Plan Area, as well as avoidance during construction to ensure that steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) that may be present in these creeks are not significantly affected.

Mitigation Measure 3.5-2n, which identifies the preparation of a Trail Management Plan to identify and protect natural resources in the trail system, would also contribute to reducing potential impacts on steelhead to a less than significant level through establishing and managing trails within the Master Plan Area to minimize the number of creek crossings and providing pedestrian bridges to reduce foot traffic through creeks and tributaries.

Trees located in the Master Plan Area's riparian habitat, primarily along the aforementioned creeks, may provide suitable denning habitat for ringtail (*Bassariscus astutus*) and Monterey dusky-footed woodrat (*Neotoma fuscipes annectens*). Mitigation Measures 3.5-2o and 3.5-2p require surveys to identify ringtail dens, buffers and maternity season avoidance around construction/disturbance areas, and environmental monitoring to ensure that mitigation measures are implemented. Implementation of these measures would avoid or minimize adverse effects such that impacts on ringtail would be reduced to a less than significant level. In the vicinity of the proposed University-Based Retirement Community site and the proposed WRF site, Mitigation Measure 3.5-2s requires surveys for American badger (*Taxidea taxus*) to identify active burrows, buffers around active burrows, avoidance during the maternity season, and excavation of inactive burrows to prevent their reuse in construction areas. Implementation of these measures would avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse effects such that impacts on American badger would be reduced to a less than significant level.

Western pond turtle (*Actinemys marmorata*) and Coast Range newt (*Taricha torosa torosa*) are known to occupy a variety of aquatic habitats in and adjacent to the Campus Master Plan Area, including Brizzolara Creek, Miossi Creek, Camp San Luis Obispo, Dairy Creek, and Stenner Creek. Mitigation Measure 3.5-2t would require surveys for western pond turtle and Coast Range newt to identify occupied aquatic and upland habitat, avoidance of eggs and nests of these species by delaying construction, and relocation of individuals outside of the work areas. Implementation of these measures would avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse effects such that impacts on western pond turtles and Coast Range newt would be reduced to a less than significant level.

All proposed Campus Master Plan projects that involve removal or disturbance of potentially suitable nesting locations for special-status birds, including demolition of buildings that could support nesting purple martins, during the nesting season (typically February 1 through September 15) have the potential to disturb nesting birds. Mitigation Measures 3.5-2u and 3.5-2v require either avoidance of nesting season or protection of nests in or in the vicinity of

project construction. Implementation of these measures would avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse effects such that impacts on special-status birds would be reduced to a less than significant level.

Mitigation Measures 3.5-2w and 3.5-2x require surveys for bats and, if found, avoidance of roosts and protection from construction activities through the creation of no-disturbance buffers and environmental monitoring. Implementation of this measure would avoid and/or minimize adverse effects such that impacts on bats would be reduced to a less than significant level.

Due to potential impacts on riparian habitat and wildlife corridors, several mitigation measures were adopted as part of the Campus Master Plan EIR to reduce the potential impacts of on-campus development within or in the vicinity of these areas. Implementing Mitigation Measure 3.5-3a would avoid and protect Brizzolara and Stenner Creeks by requiring the incorporation of a 50-foot buffer from the top of bank or outer extent of riparian area. Mitigation Measure 3.5-3b requires the incorporation of Low Impact Development (LID) principles to all projects located within 100 feet of waterways and riparian areas (including Brizzolara and Stenner Creeks.) Mitigation Measure 3.5-3c requires the installation of exclusion fencing for projects that do not require crossing the waterways. Mitigation Measure 3.5-3d requires that all project plans map and protect waterways and riparian areas, including locating project staging areas a minimum of 100 feet outside of the top of bank of the waterways or riparian areas (which may be reduced at the discretion of a qualified biologist). Mitigation Measure 3.5-3e requires the minimization of ground disturbance in sensitive natural community areas. Mitigation Measure 3.5-3f requires compensation for the loss of sensitive natural communities at a ratio sufficient to ensure no net loss of habitat function or acreage. Mitigation Measure 3.5-3g prohibits the planting of invasive plant species under all the Campus Master Plan projects. Mitigation Measure 3.5i requires use of certified weed-free construction materials. Mitigation Measure 3.5-3j requires the treatment of invasive plant infestations in construction areas to prevent the spread of invasive plants. Mitigation Measure 3.5-3k identifies the need to develop the Trail Management Plan to identify and protect natural resources in the trail system. With implementation of these mitigation measures, impacts on sensitive habitats would be reduced to a less than significant level.

Mitigation Measure 3.5-4, as adopted for the Campus Master Plan, requires that wetlands and other waters of the United States and waters of the state be avoided to the extent feasible and that unavoidable losses of wetlands be compensated for in a manner that results in no net loss of wetland functions and values, thus reducing the significant impacts on state and federally protected wetlands to a less-than-significant level.

By and large, the majority of the biological resources impacts and mitigation measures of the Campus Master Plan and Campus Master Plan EIR are applicable to development along the periphery of the Master Plan Area, especially to the northwest, north, and east, and along Brizzolara and Stenner Creeks. The project site is located within the Academic Core, which is an entirely developed area of the campus (see Campus Master Plan EIR Figures 3.5-1 and 3.5-2) and is not located on or adjacent to potential habitat for special status species, wetland or riparian habitat, or wildlife movement corridor or nursery site. The project site is predominately paved areas, consisting of the existing surface parking lot and surrounding sidewalks, and contains some ornamental landscaping, none of which would be considered sensitive habitat with respect to biological resources. Construction activities would occur within the project site or within the adjacent streets rights-of-way for off-site improvements (i.e., utility improvements, new Mustang Shuttle stop, crosswalks, etc.). No demolition or removal of wetlands, riparian habitat, native trees and vegetation or other potential biological resource would occur as a result of project development.

Within the landscaped areas of the project site, however, the potential does exist for nesting birds and roosting bats. Construction activities, including demolition of the existing surface lot, ground-disturbing activities, construction crews working within proximity of trees with nesting birds or roosts, and disturbance to or removal of trees, which could result in a potentially significant impact to nesting birds and/or bats, if present. Therefore, Mitigation Measures 3.5-2u through 3.5-2x would apply to the project and require pre-construction surveys for active nests/roosts within and adjacent to the project site. If nesting birds or roosting bats are identified, appropriate buffers and monitoring protocols would be implemented to ensure that disturbance of an active nest or roost does not occur. With implementation of the biological Mitigation Measures referenced in Appendix A, and specifically Mitigation Measures 3.5-2u through 3.5-2x of the Campus Master Plan EIR, no new or substantially more severe impacts would occur.

In addition, and during construction, Mitigation Measures 3.5-3g through 3.5-3j would apply to the project and require avoidance of use and removal of any discovered invasive/weedy plant material. After construction of the proposed SSC building is completed, the project site would be landscaped with ornamental landscaping consistent with the existing planting palette used on campus. The two existing trees on the project site identified as important to campus would be preserved based on the recommendations of the Campus Landscape Committee. Additional landscaping and trees surrounding the building would be planted along with construction of new walkways connecting the building to bordering streets and Building 15. For these reasons, the project would not result in new or more severe impacts to biological resources compared to the original project previously evaluated in the Campus Master Plan EIR, and there would be no substantial change from the previous conclusions in the Campus Master Plan EIR. With implementation of the applicable mitigation measures from the Campus Master Plan EIR, impacts would remain less than significant.

2.6 ENERGY

Potential impacts related to energy and energy efficiency resulting from implementation of the Campus Master Plan were analyzed in Section 3.6 of the Campus Master Plan EIR. It was determined that impacts would be less than significant with respect to the consumption of energy and that no conflicts with state or local plans for renewable energy or energy efficiency would occur. More specifically, through adherence to and exceedance of current building code requirements, energy consumption associated with operation of new buildings and facilities under the Campus Master Plan would not result in the wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy. Transportation-related energy associated with project implementation would be reduced on a per-service-population basis as compared with existing conditions.

All new buildings associated with the Master Plan, including the currently proposed project, would be constructed in accordance with current building code (i.e., California Energy Code) requirements, which includes energy efficiency requirements. Additionally, all project buildings would be designed to achieve a 30-percent reduction in energy use from compliance with the 2019 CALGreen Code pursuant to Mitigation Measure 3.8-1 in Section 3.8, "Greenhouse Gas Emissions," of the Campus Master Plan EIR, which includes several energy-reducing actions, such as installing energy-efficient appliances, high-efficiency lighting, and electric-powered space and water heating.

For project construction, most energy consumption would result from temporary construction activities, specifically from the operation of off-road construction equipment and on-road vehicle trips associated with commutes by construction workers and haul trucks trips. The idling of on-site equipment during construction would be limited to no more than five minutes in accordance with SLOAPCD requirements. Further, on-site construction equipment may include vehicles using alternative fuels (such as natural gas) where feasible, and the selected construction contractors would use the best available engineering techniques, construction and design practices, and equipment operating procedures. In addition, construction activities would be temporary in nature and would not increase long-term energy or fuel demand. As such and consistent with the conclusions of the Campus Master Plan EIR (Impact 3.6-1), construction of the project would not result in the unnecessary, inefficient, or wasteful use of energy.

As noted above, the project would involve the development of a student center closer to existing and approved student housing that was previously contemplated. As a result, the project would provide a modern facility for student support that is located more proximate to student housing and within the Master Plan Area. In addition, the project would provide energy-efficient features that will reduce per-capita energy consumption, decrease reliance on oil and increasing reliance on renewable energy resources. The project would also not increase student or broader campus population beyond the growth that was previously anticipated in the Master Plan EIR (7,200 new student beds within the Cal Poly campus). Therefore, emissions associated with the current project (including resident vehicle use commute, deliveries for the student housing facilities, etc.) were already accounted for in the Campus Master Plan EIR's analysis. As noted in Section 3.6, "Energy" of the Campus Master Plan EIR, all on-campus development under the Campus Master Plan, including the project, would exceed Title 24 Building Energy Efficiency Standards and achieve a minimum of LEED Silver to reduce energy use, which establishes minimum efficiency standards related to various building features, including appliances, water and space heating and cooling equipment, building installation

and roofing, and lighting. Project adherence to the increasingly stringent building efficiency standards, as well as the Campus Master Plan and Cal Poly's Construction Standards, would reduce the project's energy consumption to be consistent with applicable plans, policies, and regulations adopted for avoiding or mitigating environmental effects related to energy. As a result, no new or substantially more severe impacts would occur, and no mitigation would be required.

According to Appendix F of the State CEQA Guidelines, the means to achieve the goal of conserving energy include decreasing overall per capita energy consumption, decreasing reliance on oil, and increasing reliance on renewable energy sources. Project energy consumption for building operation and transportation would support these goals due to the effects of existing state laws and requirements and project design that promotes energy conservation. For example, the project would comply with the minimum energy performance standards of the California Building Code, which decrease per capita energy consumption. The project would also support per capita energy consumption decreases by locating student support services more proximate to students living on campus (and any associated vehicle emission reductions associated with commuting) and through its uses of grid electricity, which is required by state legislation (e.g., Senate Bill [SB] 100) to source at least 60 percent of its supplies from renewable energy sources by 2030 and 100 percent from carbon-free sources by 2045. The project would not develop uses or involve activities that would conflict with goals of decreasing per capita energy consumption, decreasing reliance on oil (petroleum), increasing uses of renewable energy sources, or that would result in the wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy. Therefore, no new energy-related impacts or impacts more severe than those described in the Campus Master Plan Draft EIR would occur with implementation of the project, and the use of energy for construction and operation of the project would not be considered wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary.

2.7 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

2.7.1 Geotechnical Hazards

The Campus Master Plan EIR analyzed geology and soils in Section 3.7, "Geology and Soils." As noted in the Campus Master Plan EIR, all existing and potential development in the Campus Master Plan Area would be subject to strong ground motion during a significant earthquake along faults in the vicinity of the campus; however, no known active faults pass through or are immediately adjacent to the campus. The campus is not located within any Alquist Priolo Special Studies Zone. Thus, the potential for fault rupture is described as low in the Campus Master Plan EIR. There are, however, tectonically active areas located within 40 miles of campus, including the Hosgri Fault (a right-lateral strand of the San Andreas Fault System (Cal Poly 2020). As a result, seismic activity along these fault zones could subject the entire Campus Master Plan Area, including the project site, to a moderate level of seismic ground shaking and potentially result in damage to structures or injury to people within structures that fail. As noted in the Campus Master Plan EIR, all new buildings, including development at the project site, would be designed and constructed in conformance with CSU Seismic Requirements and the California Building Code (CBC). Impacts related to geological hazards identified in the Campus Master Plan EIR were generally determined to be less than significant; however, mitigation was adopted (Mitigation Measure 3.7-3) that requires individual Master Plan projects to prepare and implement the recommendations of a geotechnical analysis specific to a given project site, especially in areas where landslide risks may be present. Mitigation Measure 3.7-3 is applicable to the project site based on mapping provided in Figure 3.7-4 of the Campus Master Plan EIR.

The project site is currently developed as the H4F surface parking lot within the developed Academic Core. The project site's topography slopes slightly uphill from west to east with a 25-foot grade change across the site. Based on the geologic conditions maps provided in the Campus Master Plan EIR Figures 3.7-1 through 3.7-4, the geologic conditions and seismic hazards risks would be similar between the Building 19A site evaluated in the Campus Master Plan EIR and the project site proposed for the project due to their locations within the Academic Core. Because the project would not it would result in an increased on-campus residential population, implementation of the project would not result in an increased exposure of people to seismic-related risks nor exacerbate existing seismic hazards risks associated within any regional faults.

As noted in the Campus Master Plan EIR, all new buildings, including development at the project site, would be designed and constructed in conformance with CSU Seismic Requirements and the California Building Code. Impacts related to geological hazards identified in the Campus Master Plan EIR were generally determined to be less than significant; however, mitigation was adopted (Mitigation Measure 3.7-3) that requires individual Master Plan projects to prepare and implement the recommendations of a geotechnical analysis specific to a given project site, especially in areas where landslide risks may be present. As part of the site planning and design phase of the proposed project, a site-specific geotechnical study will be prepared for the proposed project, including off-site improvements (i.e., utility improvements and connections), which requires preparation of a site-specific geotechnical evaluation consistent with CBC requirements to determine appropriate soil compaction and building stabilization and other stabilizing measures to be incorporated into project design and implemented with project construction. In addition, consistent with the conclusions of the Campus Master Plan EIR, no septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems are proposed as part of the project.

Construction activities at the project site, such as grading and excavation, could increase the risk that soils would become unstable, which could eventually result in on- or off-site landslides, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse. Ground-disturbing construction activities associated with this development on soils that have a high shrink-swell potential and/or linear extensibility could result in adverse effects, such as damage to foundations from ground movement. However, implementation of Mitigation Measure 3.7-3 would require implementation of stabilization recommendations that would reduce the impact from potential seismic hazards and erosion. With adherence to the requirements of Mitigation Measure 3.7-3, as well as CSU Seismic Requirements and the CBC, which includes specific provisions for seismic safety, all the geology and soils–related impacts of the project would be less than significant. For these reasons, the project would not result in new or more severe impacts to geology and soils compared to the original project previously evaluated in the Campus Master Plan EIR, and there would be no substantial change from the previous conclusions in the Campus Master Plan EIR. With implementation of the applicable mitigation measure from the Campus Master Plan EIR, impacts would remain less than significant.

2.7.2 Paleontological Resources

Potential impacts of the Campus Master Plan related to paleontological resources were analyzed in Section 3.7, "Geology and Soils," of the Campus Master Plan EIR. The Campus Master Plan EIR indicates that although the Campus Master Plan Area is underlain by Franciscan Complex (KJf) and young surficial (Qya) deposits, which are not known to host paleontological resources, discoveries of as-yet-unknown paleontological resources during ground-disturbing activities under development of the Campus Master Plan could still occur. Paleontological resources, such as trace fossils, mollusks, and marine reptiles, have been historically documented within the Franciscan Complex. For this reason, although there are no known paleontological resources, unique geologic formations, or sites are located within the Campus Master Plan Area, including the project site, a significant impact on paleontological resources could result if an inadvertent discovery is made during ground-disturbing activities associated with construction of the Campus Master Plan, including the proposed project.

Implementation of Mitigation Measure 3.7-7, which is applicable to the project, would require Cal Poly to retain a qualified paleontologist to evaluate the discovery and the implementation of appropriate treatment if a paleontological resource is found during ground-disturbing activities. This mitigation measure would reduce the potential impact associated with paleontological resources from a significant level to a less than significant level. For these reasons, the project would not result in new or more severe impacts to paleontological resources compared to the original project previously evaluated in the Campus Master Plan EIR, and there would be no substantial change from the previous conclusions in the Campus Master Plan EIR. With implementation of the applicable mitigation measure from the Campus Master Plan EIR, impacts would remain less than significant.

2.8 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

Potential impacts related to GHG emissions resulting from implementation of the Campus Master Plan were analyzed in Section 3.8 of the Campus Master Plan EIR. It was determined that impacts would be significant but mitigable with respect to generation of GHG emissions during construction and operation of development anticipated under the Campus Master Plan. Mitigation Measure 3.8-1 requires energy efficiency measures to be implemented for all new construction projects, such as the current proposed project, to reduce operational emissions associated with future buildings and also requires that systemwide measures be incorporated to reduce overall campus emissions. Taking into consideration statewide reduction targets, including the CSU Sustainability Policy, the Campus Master Plan EIR determined that Campus Master Plan implementation would not conflict with applicable plans and targets related to GHG reduction.

The project would result in increased GHG emissions from construction activities, including the use of construction equipment, on-road vehicle miles traveled (VMT) as equipment is delivered and as construction workers commute to and from the project site, the use of the construction staging area, as well as operational activities, including building energy consumption, water consumption, wastewater consumption, solid waste consumption, and new stationary sources (e.g., emergency generators that would be used in the event of a power loss). Based on the projected phasing of the project and taking into current emissions factors for equipment, up to 411 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents (CO_2e) would occur per year as a result of on-site construction activities. Emissions would reduce over time due to changes in vehicle types and fuel efficiency.

The previously anticipated development of the project site as identified in the Campus Master Plan involved the removal of the existing parking lot and development of the site with additional student housing. However, the level of student housing anticipated at the project site has already been accommodated as part of the approved Student Housing Program to the east of the project site. Further, the proposed development of the project site was included as part of the Campus Master Plan, but at a location further south within the Academic Core. As such, the proposed project is consistent with the previously anticipated development with the exception of its location. As noted above, the amended location would provide student services in greater proximity to existing and approved student housing.

At buildout, it is expected that staff associated with the SSC would represent the only vehicle travel to and from the project site, as students would be expected to walk or bike from on-campus housing to the site. With this in mind and taking into consideration the proposed energy efficiency of the structure, the project would result in a net increase of 121 metric tons of CO_2e. However, both construction and operation of the project (assuming a larger square footage than is currently proposed) were previously evaluated as part of the overall Campus Master Plan implementation in the Campus Master Plan EIR, which already concluded that development, including the project, would result in an increase in GHG emissions from construction vehicle trips, construction equipment, construction and operational energy use, and operational mobile sources. With implementation of mitigation (Mitigation Measures 3.8-1 [including the development-specific components] and 3.8-2) of the Campus Master Plan EIR, both construction and operational emissions associated with the current project would be reduced to be consistent with applicable thresholds, including the achievement of Cal Poly, CSU, and state GHG emission reduction targets in 2035, and on a trajectory to achieve 2050 emission reduction targets. This would include achieving a 30-percent or greater reduction in Energy use compared to 2019 Building Code requirements (which was current at the time the Campus Master Plan EIR was written), the use of cool roofs, installation of solar on new buildings (where feasible), EV charging opportunities, and the use of EnergyStar® appliances. In addition, the project would be subject to the most recent federal, state, local, and CSU policies, which dictate the inclusion of various project design features to reduce potential GHG emissions, such as CALGreen-compliant building design features. These policies also encourage the use of alternative means of transportation, such as biking and walking, and renewable energy sources, which the project will incorporate and encourage through provision of necessary student services closer to on-campus housing for students. As such, although the project would result in GHG emissions, both construction and operation of the project would include mandatory design elements that would reduce overall construction and operational GHG emissions. In addition, through initiatives to reduce campus-wide GHG emissions, project emissions related to energy use would be reduced or offset over time. Therefore, no new or substantially more severe impacts associated with the project's construction or operational generation of GHG emissions would occur, and no mitigation would be required.

With respect to conflicting with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing GHG emissions, the Campus Master Plan was evaluated under the California Air Resources Board 2017 Scoping Plan and found to be consistent with that Plan, including through incorporation of the GHG reducing components of Mitigation Measure 3.8-1. Since the approval of the Campus Master Plan, the California Air Resources Boad has adopted its 2022 Scoping Plan which, like the 2017 Scoping Plan, lays out the framework for achieving the 85-percent reduction in 1990 emissions goal by 2045 and progress toward additional reductions. Appendix D of the 2022 Scoping Plan includes detailed GHG reduction measures and local actions that land use development projects can implement to support the Statewide goal. For CEQA analyses, the 2022 Scoping Plan states that projects should implement feasible mitigation, preferably measures that can be implemented on-site. The project would include many on-site GHG emissions reduction features including energy-efficient lighting and appliances, which would comply with the most recent version of CALGreen and other measures set forth in Mitigation Measure 3.8-1. The project would also include bicycle and pedestrian improvements. Additionally, the project would provide student support services more proximate to on-campus student housing which would reduce the need for vehicle travel and therefore reduce transportation-related GHG emissions, aligning with the VMT reduction goals set forth in Appendix D of the 2022 Scoping Plan. The combination of these features would result in GHG emissions levels that would not conflict with the 2022 Scoping Plan. For these reasons, the project would contribute towards the state's GHG reduction goal, and therefore, the project would be considered consistent with the 2022 Scoping Plan.

Additionally, the CSU Sustainability Policy aims to reduce the environmental impact of construction and operation of buildings and to integrate sustainability across the curriculum. This includes the goals of reducing systemwide facility carbon emissions to 40 percent below 1990 levels consistent with SB 32, California's Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (Health and Safety Code Section 38566, effective January 1, 2017) (CSU 2024). As a component of further university development within the CSU system, the project would be required to comply with all policies within the CSU Sustainability Plan. While a portion of the total electricity demand would be sourced from the grid at full project buildout, SB 100 requires that all electricity sourced from utilities be carbon-neutral by 2045. Additionally, the project would not involve the use of natural gas on-site. Regarding water usage, the project would be required to include highly efficient, water-saving design and operational features, such as high-efficiency watering features (e.g., drought-tolerant landscaping) and EnergyStar® appliances. Because of the implementation of the strategies and features listed above, the project would be consistent with the CSU Sustainability Plan, similar to the Campus Master Plan.

The project likewise remains consistent with the Second Nature Climate Leadership Commitment and Cal Poly Climate Action Plan (PolyCAP) as described in the Campus Master Plan EIR. These programs establish a goal for Cal Poly to achieve net zero emissions from all sources by 2050. As discussed above, the emissions limit developed for the 2035 Master Plan includes all emission scopes and would reduce the Campus Master Plan related emissions to 49 percent below 2015 levels by 2035. Achievement of this target would put the university on a trajectory toward net zero emissions by 2050. Additionally, many of GHG reduction measures detailed in these plans are included as project design features or as part of Mitigation Measure 3.8-1. For these reasons, the project would remain consistent with the Second Nature Climate Leadership Commitment and PolyCAP.

Therefore, the current project's construction and operational GHG emissions are still accounted for within the analysis of the Campus Master Plan EIR, which determined a less than significant impact with respect to conflicting with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purposes of reducing GHG emissions. In addition, the current project would still be required to implement appropriate site design features consistent with adopted mitigation measures, the CSU Sustainability Policy, and Title 24 that would increase sustainability and reduce GHG emissions consistent with the conclusions and analysis of the Campus Master Plan EIR. No new or substantially more severe impacts associated with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation would occur, and no mitigation would be required.

2.9 HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Potential impacts of the Campus Master Plan related to hazards and hazardous materials were determined not to be potentially significant during scoping of the Campus Master Plan EIR and were addressed as part of the Initial Study prepared for the Campus Master Plan. A number of existing uses and operations on the Cal Poly campus regularly

transport, use, and/or dispose of hazardous materials generated by campus operations. All known hazardous materials users, generators, and disposers are inventoried, in compliance with federal and state regulations, by the Cal Poly Environmental Health and Safety (EHS) Office.

Development of the proposed project would include the demolition of the existing surface H4F parking lot and construction of the proposed SSC building, which could result in the handling, transport, and/or removal of hazardous debris and materials. In accordance with State and federal requirements, any hazardous materials utilized during construction of the project would be appropriately handled, removed, and disposed of at an appropriate landfill in the region. Construction activities would also likely involve the temporary storage, use, and transport of hazardous materials (e.g., asphalt, fuels, lubricants, paint, solvents, cleaners). Transportation of hazardous materials on area roadways is regulated by the California Highway Patrol and Caltrans, whereas use of these materials is regulated by the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), as outlined in California Code of Regulations, Title 22. Consistent with existing campus operations, the project would be required to use, store, and transport hazardous materials in compliance with State and federal regulations during construction. Construction staging areas, located generally within the project site and potentially offsite, would be utilized to reduce disruption to on-campus uses. Any disposal of hazardous materials during construction activities would occur in a manner consistent with applicable regulations and at an appropriate off-site disposal facility. Therefore, compliance with existing regulations and continuation of existing campus procedures would ensure that no significant impacts related to creation of significant hazards to the public through routine transport, use, disposal, and risk of upset would occur.

Once operational, the proposed project would not introduce any new or substantial hazardous materials to campus. Operation of the project would involve the use of small amounts of common hazardous materials, such as cleaning solvents, fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides, for building operation and maintenance purposes. Any storage or use of hazardous materials would be required to comply with appropriate regulatory standards designed to avoid releases of hazardous materials.

Therefore, construction and operation of the project would not result in new or more severe impacts compared to the original project previously evaluated in the Campus Master Plan EIR, and there would be no substantial change from the previous conclusions in the Campus Master Plan EIR No schools are located within 0.25 miles of the project site. The closest school is located over 0.5 miles to the southeast of the project site, which is the Teach Elementary School. Therefore, impacts related to hazardous emissions or the handling of hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within 0.25 mile of an existing or proposed school would not occur. No new or substantially more severe impacts would occur, and no mitigation would be required. Therefore, the potential for emitting hazardous materials within 0.25 mile of a school is minimal. Therefore, construction and operation of the project would not result in new or more severe impacts compared to the original project previously evaluated in the Campus Master Plan EIR, and there would be no substantial change from the previous conclusions in the Campus Master Plan EIR.

The Cal Poly campus, including the project site and construction staging area, is not known to be listed on a hazardous materials site list compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and is not included on the Department of Toxic Substances Control Hazardous Waste and Substance List (Cortese List), or any other list of hazardous materials sites (DTSC 2025). Therefore, implementation of the project would not result in significant impacts related to the disturbance of hazardous materials sites. No new or substantially more severe impacts would occur, and no mitigation would be required.

The project site is located approximately 4 miles north of the San Luis Obispo Regional Airport and is outside of the airport overflight zone (DTSC 2025). No other private airport facilities are within the vicinity of the campus. Neither construction nor operation of the proposed project would conflict with airport operations or result in a safety hazard. In addition, the proposed SSC building would be three stories and would not exceed the building height of existing structures located nearby. As such, no significant impacts are anticipated, consistent with the findings of the 2035 Master Plan EIR.

With respect to emergency response plans, the project would include the addition of a new loading/drop-off zone along Village Drive for the Mustang Shuttle and the Disability Resource Center's tram, and two ADA compliant

parking spaces. The existing sidewalk along North Perimeter Road would be improved to include two new crosswalks with associated curb ramps to increase campus connectivity and pedestrian safety. The proposed project would otherwise not involve modification of existing roadways adjacent to the project site, including Truckee Road, Village Drive, or North Perimeter Road. Closure of either roadway is not anticipated as part of project implementation; however, if necessary, appropriate signage and traffic controls would be provided to ensure the safe passage of traffic during construction, including emergency vehicles. Cal Poly's Department of Public Safety and EHS Office would review and update all emergency preparedness recommendations and campus emergency response and evacuation procedures to reflect changes in campus layout through implementation of the Campus Master Plan. For these reasons, the proposed project would not result in an adverse or permanent modification of any emergency evacuation or response routes. Therefore, construction and operation of the project would not result in new or more severe impacts to emergency response compared to the original project evaluated in the Campus Master Plan EIR, and there would be no substantial change from the previous conclusions of the Campus Master Plan EIR.

As stated in the Campus Master Plan EIR, the project site is not located in or near a high or very high fire hazard severity zone established by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CALFIRE 2009, 2025). Adequate emergency access would be provided at multiple access points to the site from North Perimeter Road, Truckee Road, and Village Drive. Further, the project would not involve development adjacent to natural areas that could otherwise be anticipated to increase wildfire risk. Nevertheless, all new facilities developed pursuant to the Campus Master Plan will include all required fire safety features, including emergency access. This issue is evaluated further in Section 2.19 "Wildfire."

2.10 HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

2.10.1 Water Quality Standards, Waste Discharge Requirements, and Groundwater

Potential impacts of the Campus Master Plan related to hydrology and water quality were analyzed in Section 3.9, "Hydrology and Water Quality," of the Campus Master Plan EIR. The Campus Master Plan area is primarily located in an existing developed area, which contains an existing stormwater collection and conveyance systems. The Campus Master Plan EIR found that implementation of the Campus Master Plan would result in an increase in the amount of impervious surfaces on the existing campus, which may increase the amount of stormwater required to be collected and drained into the adjacent storm drains. The uses anticipated within the Campus Master Plan would not create effluent discharges from point sources and, thus, would not violate any waste discharge requirements. Infrastructure systems for the campus would comply with all federal, state, and county requirements for waste discharge. Based on the above, the Campus Master Plan EIR evaluated the potential for development under the Campus Master Plan, including the original project, to violate water quality standards or otherwise substantially degrade surface water quality, and determined that compliance with existing regulations, including NPDES requirements and associated best management practices (BMPs) during construction and operation, would ensure that polluted runoff would not enter existing nearby creeks and groundwater as a result of plan implementation and development.

The Campus Master Plan EIR found that implementation of new land uses proposed under the Campus Master Plan would not require additional pumping of groundwater to serve the University's potable water needs. However, the Campus Master Plan EIR determined that campus development, inclusive of the original project, could alter/modify existing drainage and add impervious surfaces, which could reduce stormwater infiltration to the San Luis Obispo Valley Groundwater Basin. Mitigation Measure 3.9-3 was adopted and requires the preparation and implementation of a drainage plan and hydrologic analysis that meets specified performance criteria for future development within the Campus Master Plan area when existing drainage patterns may be modified, including potential increases in impermeable surfaces.

Consistent with the previously evaluated Building 19A under the Campus Master Plan EIR, the currently proposed project would not significantly affect water quality standards and waste discharge requirements. With project implementation,

the development and disturbance of acreage would be substantively similar to what was contemplated in the Campus Master Plan EIR. The project site is currently paved and developed as a surface parking lot, where the site is predominately covered by impervious surfaces. Development of the proposed project would reduce the amount of impervious surfaces as the eastern portion of the project site would be dedicated to the development of surrounding outdoor program space, consisting of a series of garden spaces, open space areas, landscaping, and other permeable areas. Therefore, while substantial modifications in drainage patterns or runoff are not anticipated beyond what was previously evaluated in the Master Plan EIR, more onsite stormwater percolation and groundwater recharge would occur at the project site with project implementation than under existing conditions. Nevertheless, the proposed project would modify the site such that drainage could incrementally change compared to existing conditions. As such, Mitigation Measure 3.9-3 of the Campus Master Plan EIR is considered applicable to the project and would be implemented as part of the project, which would ensure that changes in onsite drainage do not interfere with groundwater recharge and meets the performance criteria of Mitigation Measure 3.9-3. Therefore, no new or substantially more severe impacts would occur.

Since the current project is greater than one acre in size, it would still be subject to NPDES requirements, such as the Construction General Permit, which requires that the project prepare and implement a project-specific SWPPP, including installing BMPs, to reduce the contribution of sediments, spilled and leaked liquids from construction equipment, and other construction-related pollutants to the existing stormwater infrastructure. Compliance with the Construction General Permit would ensure that construction activities do not result in stormwater discharges that would violate water quality standards or waste discharge requirements established by the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board or otherwise substantially degrade surface or groundwater quality. In terms of operation, the project would achieve a minimum LEED Silver for Building Design and Construction, with a goal of LEED Gold. Sustainability features pertinent to hydrology and water quality would include high-efficiency irrigation for landscaping. As such, the project's potential impacts during construction and operation associated with violating water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or degrading surface or groundwater quality would not result in new or substantially more severe impacts compared to what was originally analyzed in the Campus Master Plan EIR.

2.10.2 Drainage, Erosion, and Runoff

As described in the Campus Master Plan EIR, construction activities associated with development under the Campus Master Plan would include grading, demolition, and vegetation removal, which have the potential to temporarily alter drainage patterns. These activities could expose bare soil to rainfall and stormwater runoff, which could accelerate erosion and result in sedimentation of stormwater and, eventually, water bodies. The removal of vegetation, excavation, grading, stockpiling of soils for new buildings, and building foundations would create soil disturbance that could accelerate erosion, especially during storm events. In addition to erosion and sedimentation, construction materials, such as gasoline, diesel fuel, lubricating oils, grease, solvents, and paint, would be brought on-site. If existing drainage patterns are substantially altered, this could result in an increase in the pollutant load in runoff, and eventually in nearby water bodies. New land use development would also result in increased rates of surface water runoff associated with new impervious surfaces and could promote increased erosion and sedimentation or other storm water contamination, and exceedance of the capacity of existing storm drain systems.

As described in the Campus Master Plan EIR, construction-related impacts would be avoided through preparation and implementation of a project-specific SWPPP, including storm water runoff monitoring, and implement BMPs in service and construction activities, including construction site runoff control, which would prevent soil and construction wastes from leaving the construction site and entering the storm drain system. All future development under the Campus Master Plan, including the project, would also be required to implement LID techniques that result in hydrologic conditions that mimic the site's predevelopment condition. Such techniques include implementation of detention and retention basins throughout the site, limiting impervious coverage, and other runoff attenuating features such that stormwater runoff rates and volumes do not increase from existing conditions during storm events. In general, Campus Master Plan projects, such as the project evaluated herein, are required to incorporate post-development storm water BMPS to reduce non-point source pollution during operation. Furthermore, the potential for development sites to generate polluted runoff would be minimized through mandatory compliance with the

SWRCB 2013 General Permit. Cal Poly would also be required to comply with Non-Traditional Small MS4 Permittee Provisions of the 2013 General Permit. Development under the Campus Master Plan would also be required to comply with SWPPP conditions. In addition, Mitigation Measures 3.9-4a and 3.9-4b were adopted as part of the Campus Master Plan approval and requires Cal Poly to provide additional on-site consideration, such as on-site detention features and landscaping to increase permeability, for any additional paving or changes in drainage with future Campus Master Plan projects. Therefore, with compliance with the above described permit requirements and mitigation measures, from a campus-wide perspective, future development under the Campus Master Plan would not result in a substantial increase in stormwater runoff or polluted runoff.

The project site is currently developed with the H4F surface parking lot and is largely paved, where development of the proposed project would decrease impermeable surfaces on the site. With implementation of the project, the outdoor program area and landscaped areas would introduce more permeable surfaces onsite than currently under existing conditions, which could help to decrease the rate and volume of stormwater runoff discharging from the site. Nevertheless, Mitigation Measures 3.9-4a and 3.9-4b would apply to the project and would ensure that Cal Poly implements and verifies appropriate BMPs and LID strategies to ensure that onsite generated stormwater does not exceed existing conditions. Therefore, the project would not result in new or more severe impacts to drainage, erosion, or runoff compared to the original project previously evaluated in the Campus Master Plan EIR, and there would be no substantial change from the previous conclusions in the Campus Master Plan EIR. With implementation of the applicable mitigation measure from the Campus Master Plan EIR, impacts would remain less than significant.

2.10.3 Flood Hazards, Tsunami, and Seiche

The Campus Master Plan EIR noted that portions of the Campus Master Plan Area are located within special flood hazard areas subject to inundation in a 100-year flood. According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), areas along Stenner and Brizzolara Creeks are located within special flood hazard areas subject to inundation by the 100-year flood, Zone A (no base flood elevations determined) (FEMA 2025). The 100-year flood hazard area primarily runs along Brizzolara Creek at the northern edge of the Academic Core. Introduction of development within flood hazard zones could result in risk of release of pollutants such as oil, pesticides, herbicides, sediment, trash, bacteria, and metals during a flood event within the Stenner and Brizzolara Creek flood hazard areas. Therefore, the Campus Master Plan EIR noted this impact would be potentially significant. Mitigation Measure 3.9-5 was adopted as part of the Campus Master Plan to avoid development in 100-year flood zones where feasible and incorporate design measures to address release of pollutants when development in this flood zone cannot be avoided. Implementation of this mitigation measure would ensure that the impacts from risks associated with risk of release of pollutants during inundation would be less than significant.

Neither the Building 19A site nor the new site proposed for the project are not located within a special flood hazard area and are not subject to flooding during a 100-year or 500-year storm event (refer to Campus Master Plan EIR Figure 3.9-2; FEMA 2025). As such, no flooding impacts are anticipated with project implementation. Mitigation Measure 3.9-5 is not applicable to the project. In addition, as discussed in Section 3.9, "Hydrology and Water Quality," the Campus Master Plan Area is not located within an identified dam inundation area on the Dam Inundation Map in the Safety Element of the County of San Luis Obispo's General Plan (San Luis Obispo County 1999a). Regarding the potential for seiche to occur on reservoirs, seiche is not considered a significant risk in San Luis Obispo County because existing water bodies are not large enough to generate large waves (San Luis Obispo County 1999b). The Campus Master Plan Area is also sufficiently distant from the Pacific Ocean and sufficiently elevated to avoid hazards from tsunami. For these reasons, impacts related to flood hazards, tsunamis and seiche would be less than significant, and no new or more severe impacts would occur beyond those analyzed in the Campus Master Plan EIR.

2.10.4 Water Quality Control Plan or Sustainable Groundwater Management Plan

Cal Poly would continue to adhere to all applicable plans, permits, and regulations governing water quality, and the Campus Master Plan would not increase Cal Poly's use of groundwater. Therefore, the Campus Master Plan would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan. Construction and operation of future development under the Campus Master Plan would be required to comply with the SWRCB 2013 General Permit, as well as SWPPP requirements, and implement any associated/necessary BMPs. Furthermore, the use of LID techniques would control storm water flow and discharges and prevent contamination to surface water resources. For these reasons, the Campus Master Plan EIR concluded this impact to be less than significant.

As discussed above, the proposed project would increase the amount of permeable surfaces on the site as well as would be required to prepare and implement a project-specific SWPPP, including installation of BMPs during construction, and incorporation of LID techniques into the operational project design to ensure that surface and groundwater quality conditions are not significantly adversely affected by project implementation. As such, the project's potential impacts during construction and operation associated with violating water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or degrading surface or groundwater quality would not result in new or substantially more severe impacts compared to what was originally analyzed in the Campus Master Plan EIR. Impacts would remain less than significant.

2.11 LAND USE AND PLANNING

Potential impacts of the Campus Master Plan related to land use and planning were analyzed in the Initial Study of the Campus Master Plan EIR. As discussed in the Initial Study, the Campus Master Plan would continue the existing University uses of the campus, and all proposed facilities and improvements would be located within the campus limits and, therefore, would not physically divide an established community. No natural community or habitat conservation plans are applicable to the campus. Impacts were determined to be less than significant. Similarly, the proposed project would constructed on a demarcated parcel within the limits of the established Academic Core within the campus limits and as such, would not physically divide an established community. Because there is no natural community or habitat conservation plans applicable to campus, there would also be none applicable to the project site. Therefore, no impacts would occur with project implementation.

Regarding the potential to conflict with a land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect, the proposed project is consistent with the Student Center Addition project (Building 19A) identified in the Campus Master Plan as evaluated in the Campus Master Plan EIR as the project furthers Cal Poly's commitment to provide additional student services and support. As detailed above, the primary distinction between the proposed project and the student center project evaluated in the Campus Master Plan EIR is the change in location within the Academic Core. However, regardless of the change in location within the Academic Core, the project would still provide campus-wide student services as contemplated and analyzed in the Campus Master Plan EIR. In addition, as the project would be constructed entirely on Cal Poly property and therefore would be under the land use jurisdiction of the CSU Board of Trustees, no other land use ordinances or policies would apply to the project. Since the project site is located entirely within the Campus Master Plan Area, the Campus Master Plan is considered the applicable land use plan and the project would be subject to the applicable Campus Master Plan policies and Campus Master Plan EIR mitigation measures (as detailed in Appendix A). Therefore, the project would not result in new or more severe impacts related to land use and planning compared to the original project previously evaluated in the Campus Master Plan EIR, and there would be no substantial change from the previous conclusions in the Campus Master Plan EIR. Impacts would remain less than significant.

2.12 MINERAL RESOURCES

Potential impacts of the Campus Master Plan related to mineral resources were analyzed in the Initial Study for the Campus Master Plan EIR. As discussed in the Initial Study, the Campus Master Plan Area, which includes both the project site, is not located within a regionally significant aggregate resources zone (Cal Poly 2016), and implementation of the Campus Master Plan would not result in the loss of a known mineral resource or mineral resource recovery site. Therefore, development of the proposed project would not result in the substantial loss of known mineral resources that would be of value to the region or state. The project site is entirely developed and is not used for, or considered to be, a locally important mineral resource recovery site. As such, redevelopment of the project site for the proposed project would not result in the loss of a mineral resource recovery site. No significant impacts would occur, and no new or more severe impacts related to mineral resources would occur with project implementation compared to what was previously analyzed in the Campus Master Plan EIR. Impacts would remain less than significant.

2.13 NOISE

The Campus Master Plan EIR analyzed the noise impacts associated with the Campus Master Plan in Section 3.10, "Noise." The Campus Master Plan EIR evaluated short-term construction and long-term operational noise at nearby noise-sensitive receptors (e.g., residential uses and classrooms) at a programmatic level. Because noise is a local issue, affecting the receptors closest to the noise-generating activities, this analysis is based on the anticipated location of project construction, as well as the operational characteristics of the project and site-specific considerations (e.g., vegetation and topography).

Regarding short-term construction noise, Impact 3.10-1 of the Campus Master Plan EIR determined that implementation of the Campus Master Plan would result in construction activities that, although would be intermittent and temporary in nature, may still result in noise levels that impact nearby noise-sensitive land uses and could disturb people. The Campus Master Plan would necessitate construction activities near adjacent, existing development, including on-campus residential uses and classroom facilities, and could exceed acceptable noise levels or require nighttime construction. Mitigation Measure 3.10-1, which was adopted as part of the Campus Master Plan approval in 2020, requires the implementation of feasible noise reduction measures; even with mitigation, however, impacts were determined to be significant and unavoidable.

Project-related construction activity would result in temporary noise increases on and near the Master Plan Area. Sensitive receptors in the vicinity of the project site include student resident within Shasta Hall (approximately 50 feet east of the project site), faculty offices within Building 047 (approximately 60 feet southwest of the project site), and the Clyde P Fisher Science Hall (Building 033) (approximately 60 feet south of the project site.) With respect to the project, construction activities would involve demolition of the existing parking lot, grading, excavation, material hauling, building construction, and paving, which would result in increased noise levels on and surrounding the project site. Although these noise level increases would be temporary and would vary considerably depending on the construction activity, construction phase, equipment type, duration, distance between the noise sources and receptor, and the presence or absence of barriers between the noise source and receptor, the potential temporary increase could be substantial, although no blasting or pile driving would occur. Based on project characteristics and consistent with the assumptions of Impact 3.10-1 of the Campus Master Plan EIR, the greatest noise levels would occur during demolition and site preparation due to the types of construction equipment involved, including an excavator, scraper/blade, backhoes, and rollers. Assuming up to three pieces of equipment (1 excavator and 2 dozers) could operate simultaneously at the project site at a given time and during a specific phase, noise levels at a reference distance of 50 feet could reach as high as 80 A-weighted decibels (dBA), which is roughly the distance between the existing Shasta Hall (part of the North Mountain residence halls) and the limits of new building construction activities. Although Shasta and the rest of the North Mountain residence halls will be replaced as part of the approved Student Housing Program (see Addendum #2 to the Campus Master Plan EIR), construction of the proposed SSC project would occur prior to vacating/removing Shasta Hall and it is therefore considered a sensitive receptor for the

purposes of this analysis. As project construction could result in noise levels in excess of 75 dBA at nearby sensitive receptors, this impact would be considered significant.

Mitigation Measure 3.10-1 from the Campus Master Plan EIR would apply to the project and require implementation of construction noise minimization measures, including limiting the hours when construction activity can take place (i.e., between 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. on weekdays), requires the use of noise control technologies (e.g. noise-reduction intake and exhaust mufflers and engine shrouds), and strategies to reduce potential impacts on sensitive receptors (e.g. locating equipment as far as possible from nearby noise-sensitive land uses). With respect to implementation of Mitigation Measure 3.10-1, the project site is not located proximate to off-campus residences, and therefore, notification to off-campus residents would not be required. Based on the aforementioned distance between the off-site receptors and project site, construction noise levels combined with implementation of Mitigation Measure 3.10-1, would reduce potential construction noise by up to 10 dBA to approximately 70 dBA at a reference distance of 50 feet. Despite the incorporation of these measures, the Campus Master Plan EIR concluded that construction noise impacts would remain significant and unavoidable. However, no new or substantially more severe impacts would occur as a result of project implementation, and no additional mitigation would be required.

The Campus Master Plan EIR evaluated the potential for long-term increases in operational traffic noise on local roadways. Traffic noise levels on a given roadway are directly related to the volume of vehicles that travel along that roadway. In other words, an increase in traffic volume would result in an increase in traffic noise. The number of daily vehicle trips and the daily diurnal travel patterns are driven by specific land use types. Thus, traffic noise modeling that was conducted for the Campus Master Plan EIR accounted for the various land use development (e.g., onsite academic, onsite residential) types and associated trip generation and subsequently traffic noise increases that would occur over the buildout of the Campus Master Plan. As detailed in Impact 3.10-2, the Campus Master Plan EIR determined that implementation of the Campus Master Plan would not substantially increase vehicular traffic such that mobile source noise would represent a substantial increase in ambient noise levels. As discussed above, the project would relocate a planned use to the project site, and the previously assumed residential development of the project site was accommodated within the Student Housing Program (located east of the project site). As a result, the project would not represent a shift in overall densities or types of development under the Campus Master Plan. Overall, however, the number of new student beds would remain below what was contemplated in the Campus Master Plan and Campus Master Plan EIR. As a result, the project would not result in an increase in daily vehicle trips or associated traffic noise compared to estimated levels from the Campus Master Plan EIR. Therefore, no new or more severe impacts with respect to traffic noise would occur with project implementation.

The Campus Master Plan EIR also evaluated potential impacts due to new stationary sources, and generally found such impacts to be less than significant. The Campus Master Plan EIR, however, concluded that noise related to the expansion of Spanos Stadium (Building 61A), operation of parking structures, and building mechanical equipment could result in potentially significant noise impacts, even with implementation of Mitigation Measures 3.10-3a, 3b and 3c. The project evaluated herein involves the construction and redevelopment of a student center and does not involve or contribute to the expansion of Spanos Stadium. As such, Mitigation Measure 3.10-3a would not apply to the project. Further, the project does not involve the operation of a parking structure and, thus, Mitigation Measure 3.10-3b is also not applicable. However, the project will include building mechanical equipment (e.g. HVAC systems) that would result in increased stationary source noise levels in proximity to noise-sensitive receptors, including student housing (Building 175, as shown in Figures 1-5b and 1-5c.) As a result, Mitigation Measure 3.10-3c would apply to the project which requires locating building air conditioning units be located on rooftops or shielded from adjacent noise-sensitive land uses and incorporation of noise-reduction features to reduce noise levels to meet the referenced noise criteria to the extent feasible. Due to the projected height of the on-site structures and projected height of the Student Housing Program development, shielding consistent with Mitigation Measure 3.10-3c would likely be necessary should air conditioning equipment be located on a rooftop. Similarly and should equipment be located at the ground level, it would be shielded and screened from view to reduce noise levels, consistent with Mitigation Measure 3.10-3c. The Campus Master Plan EIR nonetheless found that implementation of Mitigation Measure 3.10-3c, may not be sufficient to fully mitigate the associated increase in operational noise levels at all nearby noise-sensitive land uses to levels at or below the identified noise standard. This impact was disclosed in the

Campus Master Plan EIR and approved through a statement of overriding consideration, and thus no new or substantially more severe impacts would occur, and no additional mitigation would be required.

The Campus Master Plan EIR also discussed on page 3.10-19 and Impact 3.10-4 ground vibration associated with, pile driving, blasting, or other substantial vibration-inducing construction equipment or techniques may be necessary, especially in areas with steep slopes. Additionally, due to the presence of older structures within the Academic Core and the potential for nearby construction activities to cause vibrational damage to these structures, pile-driving, blasting and/or use of heavy construction equipment could result in damage to older structures. As a result, Mitigation Measures 3.10-4a and 4.10-4b were adopted and would apply to any construction efforts involving pile driving, blasting or ground-impacting operations within close proximity of residences and other occupied buildings. With respect to the project, construction activities would not involve pile driving, blasting, or other substantial vibration-inducing construction equipment or techniques. The project would require demolition of the existing parking lot, grading, and excavation; however, these construction activities are not expected to generate substantial levels of vibration or groundborne noise. Pile-driving or other substantial vibration-generating activities are not proposed as part of the project, however, if such equipment were required, Mitigation Measures 3.10-4a and 3.10-4b would be implemented to ensure that vibration impacts would remain less than significant. Construction-related vibration would not result in any new or more severe impacts than those previously evaluated in the Campus Master Plan EIR.

As noted on page 3.10-19 of the Campus Master Plan EIR, the Master Plan Area, inclusive of the project site, is not located within an airport land use plan, or within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport/airstrip. San Luis Obispo County Regional Airport is the closest airport and is located approximately 3.5 miles south of the project site. Additionally, the project site is not located within 2 miles of a private airstrip. Therefore, implementation of the project would not affect airport operations or result in the development or relocation of any noise-sensitive land uses in proximity to any airport or airstrip; thus, the project would not result in noise impacts related to the exposure of people residing or working in the project site to excessive aircraft-related noise levels. Therefore, no new or substantially more severe impacts would occur, and no mitigation would be required.

2.14 POPULATION AND HOUSING

The Campus Master Plan EIR found that implementation of the Campus Master Plan would be consistent with San Luis Obispo Council of Governments projections, and the additional housing proposed on campus, as with all components of the Campus Master Plan, would be specifically intended to accommodate projected enrollment increases at Cal Poly through 2035. The student and faculty/staff housing proposed as part of the Campus Master Plan would occur within existing campus boundaries, which constitute an urbanized area with established infrastructure. As urban infill, residential development proposed under the Campus Master Plan would neither encroach on isolated or open space areas nor remove physical impediments to growth. Thus, implementation of the Campus Master Plan would not directly or indirectly induce substantial growth in an undeveloped area. Campus Master Plan implementation would also not result in the displacement of existing housing on or off campus and therefore, impacts related to population and housing would be less than significant.

The proposed project would involve the removal of the existing H4F surface parking lot and the development of the SSC building and surrounding outdoor program to provide spaces for student services and gathering for existing students on campus. The project would not increase student enrollment or staff employment at Cal Poly and would not increase on-campus population. As such, the project would not induce substantial population growth or create demand for housing beyond the growth that was previously evaluated and accounted for in the Campus Master Plan EIR. Impacts on population and housing would remain less than significant with project implementation. Therefore, the project would not result in new or more severe impacts related to population and housing compared to the original project previously evaluated in the Campus Master Plan EIR, and there would be no substantial change from the previous conclusions in the Campus Master Plan EIR.

2.15 PUBLIC SERVICES

Potential impacts of the Campus Master Plan related to public services including libraries, parks, and schools were analyzed in Section 3.12 of the Campus Master Plan EIR. Based on acceptable service ratios, and, taking into consideration the potential increase in on-campus population, no significant public services impacts were identified, and no mitigation measures were deemed necessary or adopted as part of the Campus Master Plan. Impacts 3.12-1 through 3.12-5 of the Campus Master Plan EIR evaluated potential impacts and the need for additional public services facilities as a result of implementation of the Campus Master Plan. Based on acceptable service ratios and taking into consideration the potential increase in on-campus population, no significant impacts were identified in the Campus Master Plan EIR.

The proposed SSC building would provide student services including career services and first-generation student services, as well as multi-purpose rooms. Each floor would include communal space via student exterior terrace and interior lounges intended to serve a variety of purposes and functions for the entire Cal Poly campus community. These spaces would aim to create an intersection of culture & career, active edge, and community. In addition to the proposed SSC building, the project would also involve the development of surrounding outdoor program space, similar to areas in the adjacent Student Housing Program residential neighborhood. The proposed outdoor program would allow for maximum flexibility, allowing the campus to host a range of small events, primarily within the eastern and western portion of the site. A series of garden spaces would provide adaptable venues with integrated seating, open hardscape, and shaded areas for both formal and informal events. Due to the proposed student center use, the proposed project would not result in the addition of students at Cal Poly and would not alter the on-campus population beyond 2035 projections, which might otherwise have the potential to increase the need for public services. Although the project would not lead to an increase in student population.

Furthermore, the proposed project itself would provide additional public services on campus to existing students, where the environmental impacts of project implementation have been assessed throughout this addendum. For these reasons, the project would not result in the need for additional public services facilities. As such, the project would not result in new or more severe impacts related to public services compared to the original project previously evaluated in the Campus Master Plan EIR, and there would be no substantial change from the previous conclusions in the Campus Master Plan EIR. Impacts would remain less than significant.

2.16 RECREATION

Potential impacts of the Campus Master Plan related to recreation were also analyzed in Section 3.12 of the Campus Master Plan EIR. The Campus Master Plan EIR found that the additional demand for recreational resources created as a result of implementation of the Campus Master Plan would be met by existing campus facilities, as well as through the proposed enhancement of on-campus athletic and recreational facilities, construction of new athletic and recreational facilities on campus, open space enhancements, and the provision of passive and active recreational facilities as part of new campus housing projects. As a result, the Campus Master Plan EIR determined that implementation of the Campus Master Plan would not increase the use of neighborhood or regional parks or other recreational facilities; require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse effect on the environment; or otherwise adversely affect existing recreational opportunities. Thus, impacts on recreational resources were found to be less than significant and no mitigation was required.

Implementation of the project would relocate the planned location of the proposed project from its envisioned location from Building 19A to the location of the existing H4F surface parking lot within the Academic Core. In addition, the project would include an outdoor program providing space for a variety of events, outdoor seating, and open lawns for gathering space. The current project would not increase student enrollment or staff employment at Cal Poly and would not alter the on-campus population beyond 2035 projections, which might otherwise increase the need for recreational opportunities. As the proposed project does not propose an increase in student population, the proposed project would not result in a substantial increase in demand for on-campus recreation facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facilities would occur or be accelerated. As such, the project would not result in new or more severe impacts related to recreation compared to the original project previously evaluated in the

Campus Master Plan EIR, and there would be no substantial change from the previous conclusions in the Campus Master Plan EIR. Impacts would remain less than significant.

2.17 TRANSPORTATION

The Campus Master Plan EIR analyzed the potential for new development under the Campus Master Plan to affect transportation (including multi-modal transportation) and conflict with applicable programs, plans, ordinances, or policies related to alternative transportation in Section 3.13, "Transportation." The Campus Master Plan EIR found that buildout of the Campus Master Plan would result in significant impacts related to VMT, transit service, and bicycle and pedestrian facilities but that feasible mitigation was available to reduce the impacts of the Campus Master Plan to less than significant. Mitigation Measures 3.13-1 through 3.13-4 were adopted as part of the Campus Master Plan EIR that included requirements to develop and implement a campuswide transportation demand management plan, monitor transit use and provide additional funding for increased service where necessary, and to monitor bicycle- and pedestrian-related conditions within and near the Master Plan Area and provide additional facilities to ensure public safety.

Implementation of the proposed project would develop the Student Center Addition project included the Campus Master Plan in a different location (i.e., adjacent to Building 15 rather than adjacent to Building 19) within the Academic Core. As mentioned in Section 1.4.2, "Circulation, Access, and Parking," development of the proposed project would provide an additional loading/drop-off zone for the Mustang Shuttle and the Disability Resource Center , tram, two ADA compliant parking spaces, secure bike/scooter parking, and two cart charging stations. In addition, the existing sidewalk along North Perimeter Road would be improved to include two new crosswalks with associated curb ramps increase campus connectivity and pedestrian safety. Although bicycle and pedestrian facilities would be provided by the project along the perimeter of the project site and North Perimeter Road, the project would not result in any physical modifications to the existing roadway network or internal vehicle, bicycle, or pedestrian circulation of the broader campus. Connections would be provided to existing facilities that would be designed to improve and enhance existing connections. As such, the project would enhance upon, not conflict with, current plans or facilities provided for transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities. Therefore, no new impacts beyond those identified in the Campus Master Plan EIR would occur with project implementation.

As noted above, the proposed project involves the demolition of the H4F surface parking lot and construction of the proposed project. Consistent with the Campus Master Plan's guiding principles to prioritize bicycle and pedestrian access and locate parking at the periphery of campus development, the project would remove approximately 90 existing surface parking spaces to accommodate the construction of the proposed SSC building and associated outdoor areas. As outlined in the Master Plan's Implementation Program, the campus is actively managing parking supply with the goal of reducing reliance on on-campus parking. While the project would retain existing parking along Truckee Road and introduce two new ADA-compliant spaces on Village Drive, it would result in a net reduction of parking at the project site. However, a 2023 campus-wide parking analysis identified a surplus of approximately 1,000 parking spaces; therefore, the removal of 90 spaces would not result in new or more severe parking impacts beyond those identified in the Campus Master Plan EIR. In addition, the project and other vehicles would continue to utilize parking spaces on Truckee Road as well as in other surrounding parking lots and structures (i.e., R3, R4, H12, H14, & H16). Furthermore, the project would not result in an increase in Cal Poly student enrollment or staffing and would not exceed the on-campus population projected in the Campus Master Plan. As such, changes in VMT beyond what was evaluated in the Campus Master Plan EIR would not occur. The project will further Cal Poly's VMT reduction strategies by locating academic and student support services on campus in proximity to existing student housing and academic buildings in the Academic Core, representing an improvement in VMT compared to the previously planned location adjacent to Building 19A. Furthermore, Mitigation Measure 3.13-1 is a campuswide requirement and would not be individually applicable to the project. As such, no new or substantially more severe impacts would occur.

As noted on page 3.13-12 of the Campus Master Plan EIR, the Campus Master Plan does not include new major/primary entrances or modifications to existing campus entrances from the City of San Luis Obispo. However, some modification of existing roadways, including bicycle, pedestrian, and transit improvements, may be necessary

as the Campus Master Plan is implemented. Roadway improvements or modifications of facilities, which may require temporary road closures associated with the Campus Master Plan, would be constructed in accordance with all applicable design and safety standards so as to allow for the safe and efficient movement of various modes of travel to, from, and through the campus. Additionally, the vehicle types associated with operation of the land uses proposed in the Campus Master Plan, including the proposed project, are consistent with those currently utilizing the circulation network within the Master Plan Area. Therefore, the project, like the Campus Master Plan, would not increase hazards due to a design feature or incompatible uses. No new or substantially more severe impacts would occur.

As noted on page 3.13-12 of the Campus Master Plan EIR, the Campus Master Plan would require that site design be compliant with all applicable emergency access requirements, including Uniform Fire Code requirements; thus, emergency access for future projects under the Campus Master Plan would be subject to review by all appropriate responsible emergency service agencies. Additionally, all CSU projects are required to follow the State University Administrative Manual, which requires the State Fire Marshal to review all projects prior to implementation. As a project that would be developed under the Campus Master Plan, the proposed project would be designed to meet applicable emergency access and design standards, and adequate emergency access would be provided within the project site. As previously described, adequate emergency access would be provided at multiple access points to the site from North Perimeter Road, Truckee Road, and Village Drive. Therefore, impacts related to roadways hazards or inadequate emergency access would not occur with project implementation. Therefore, no new or substantially more severe impacts would occur with project implementation.

As such, the project would not result in new or more severe impacts related to transportation compared to the original project previously evaluated in the Campus Master Plan EIR, and there would be no substantial change from the previous conclusions in the Campus Master Plan EIR. Impacts would remain less than significant.

2.18 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

Section 3.14 of the Campus Master Plan EIR evaluated potential impacts to utilities and service system impacts, including water supply and conveyance. With respect to water supply, adequate water supplies would be available to meet full Master Plan buildout upon completion of the Wastewater Reclamation Facility (WRF), the construction of which is discussed in Mitigation Measure 3.14-3 of the Campus Master Plan EIR. Cal Poly issued a Draft EIR for the WRF project in April 2023 and that project was approved in January 2024. Additionally, and irrespective of the WRF, Mitigation Measure 3.14-3 allows Cal Poly to operate new development under the Campus Master Plan, so long as adequate water supplies are available (taking into account changes in campus demand and water consumption behaviors and incorporation of sustainability features). With implementation of Mitigation Measure 3.14-3, the water supply impact of the Campus Master Plan would be reduced to a less-than-significant level. Since certification of the Campus Master Plan EIR, Cal Poly's water demands have been reduced due to the installation on-campus sustainability features and other on-campus water demand reduction efforts. As shown in Table 3.14-6 of the Campus Master Plan EIR, these measures equate to a more than 90,000 gpd reduction in water demand by 2025.

The Campus Master Plan EIR evaluated the potential for Campus Master Plan implementation to result in the need for new or expanded infrastructure within Impacts 3.14-1 (water infrastructure), 3.14-2 (electricity, natural gas, and telecommunications facilities), and 3.14-4 (wastewater). With respect to wastewater facilities, Cal Poly is pursuing development of a WRF that would provide additional wastewater treatment capacity and sustainable use of treated effluent for Cal Poly's agricultural needs. Mitigation Measures 3.14-4a and 3.14-4b were adopted specific to the WRF, as well as broader sustainability measures to reduce campus wastewater flows. However, neither measure is considered directly applicable to the project. Since 2020, Cal Poly has been monitoring wastewater flows generated by the campus and has initiated several wastewater infrastructure improvements that have reduced wastewater generation campuswide to ensure compliance with Mitigation Measure 3.14-4a.

Section 3.14 of the Campus Master Plan EIR also evaluated wastewater treatment and conveyance capacity, wastewater treatment facilities, and the potential for exceedance of applicable wastewater treatment requirements. The Campus Master Plan EIR concluded that implementation of the Campus Master Plan (and the associated

increased campus population levels) would increase wastewater flows. With the incorporation of mitigation, Campus Master Plan implementation would not exceed the capacity of existing and connecting infrastructure to collect and treat the additional flows through 2030. Mitigation Measure 3.14-4a requires operation of the WRF prior to other development on campus or that Cal Poly otherwise reduce wastewater flows such that adequate wastewater capacity is available to serve development that may be constructed prior to initiation of the WRF. This includes the implementation of inflow and infiltration (I/I) reduction projects and additional water conservation measures through the Cal Poly Utility Master Plan and Mitigation Measure 3.14-4b.

While construction of the proposed project would increase demand for utility service on the project site compared to its existing use as a surface parking lot, the proposed SSC building would provide student services including career services and first-generation student services, as well as multi-purpose rooms as well as outdoor programming space. The proposed SSC building would not be used for housing and would generally support day-time use, with the occasional nighttime event use, where utility demand would be typical of a supporting educational building. Furthermore, the Student Center Addition project was included in the Campus Master Plan and evaluated within the Campus Master Plan EIR, where implementation of the project would not generate utility demand beyond levels evaluated within the EIR. Therefore, no new or substantially more severe impacts would occur as a result of project implementation.

With respect to solid waste, Impact 3.14-5 of the Campus Master Plan EIR evaluated potential solid waste generated during construction and operation of on-campus uses with implementation of the Campus Master Plan. Construction of the proposed project would not result in substantial solid waste generation and any solid waste generated by the project would be disposed of at local/regional landfills with adequate capacity in compliance with the Cal Poly Zero Waste Policy and other applicable federal and state waste reduction goals and requirements. Furthermore, as the proposed project would not result in a permanent increase in solid waste generation at the campus, the solid waste that would be generated by the project is considered part of the broader solid waste analysis of the Campus Master Plan EIR and considered to be within the scope of the programmatic analysis of the Campus Master Plan EIR. Therefore, no new or substantially more severe impacts would occur as a result of project implementation.

Section 3.14 of the Campus Master Plan EIR also evaluated the potential for Campus Master Plan implementation, inclusive of the project, to require the development of new electrical, natural gas, or telecommunication facilities. The construction of new energy facilities within the Master Plan Area would be limited to electrical connections, modernization of existing facilities, and the provision of energy storage/generation facilities associated with larger development projects identified as part of the Campus Master Plan. Based on analysis of energy demand and supplies, Cal Poly has adequate energy supplies to serve the project as well as the other near term Campus Master Plan projects, without the need to construct new or expanded energy facilities beyond linear new utility lines, which were already contemplated and analyzed in the Campus Master Plan EIR (Cal Poly 2020). As noted above, the project would not involve development of new electrical, natural gas, or telecommunication facilities. Therefore, no new or substantially more severe impacts related to energy connections/use would occur as a result of project implementation.

As such, the project would not result in new or more severe impacts related to utilities and services systems compared to the original project previously evaluated in the Campus Master Plan EIR, and there would be no substantial change from the previous conclusions in the Campus Master Plan EIR. Impacts would remain less than significant.

2.19 WILDFIRE

As stated in the Campus Master Plan EIR and consistent with County of San Luis Obispo Safety Element (San Luis Obispo County 1999b), neither the originally planned location or the proposed project location in the Academic Core are located within a very high fire hazard severity zone established by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE). In December 2023, CAL FIRE adopted updates to current wildfire risk zones; however, this update did not modify the designation of either site (CAL FIRE 2009, 2025).

The project site is currently used as the H4F surface parking lot within the developed Academic Core of campus. The project site is surrounded by other developed parcels, internal campus roadways, and ornamental landscaping. Based on wildfire history in the area (e.g., within a 10-mile radius of the project site), the majority of wildfires in the area have been associated with equipment/vehicle use and powerlines. Near the project site, wildfires have been limited to areas of California sagebrush scrub, which is not present on the project site nor would it be located within 300 feet of the project site. The proposed project would be designed in accordance with current California Fire Code requirements, including the provision of defensible space and vegetation management. The proposed project would also be subject to the procedures and conditions of the Cal Poly Emergency Operations Plan and Evacuation Annex Plan, as managed by the Cal Poly Department of Emergency Management. Cal Poly is also in the midst of preparing a vegetation management plan/fire fuels reduction plan that would further reduce fire risk, including risks to structures and/or campus population. As such, the project would not result in new or more severe impacts related to wildfire compared to the original project previously evaluated in the Campus Master Plan EIR, and there would be no substantial change from the previous conclusions in the Campus Master Plan EIR. Impacts would remain less than significant.

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