EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ES.1 INTRODUCTION

This Executive Summary is provided in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines Section 15123. It contains an overview of the programmatic analysis of the California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo (Cal Poly) 2035 Master Plan ("2035 Master Plan" or "project"). As stated in the State CEQA Guidelines Section 15123(a), "[a]n EIR shall contain a brief summary of the proposed actions and its consequences. The language of the summary should be as clear and simple as reasonably practical." State CEQA Guidelines Section 15123(b) states, "[t]he summary shall identify: 1) each significant effect with proposed mitigation measures and alternatives that would reduce or avoid that effect; 2) areas of controversy known to the Lead Agency, including issues raised by agencies and the public; and 3) issues to be resolved including the choice among alternatives and whether or how to mitigate the significant effects." Accordingly, this summary includes a brief synopsis of the 2035 Master Plan and plan alternatives, environmental impacts and mitigation, areas of known controversy, and issues to be resolved during environmental review. Table ES-1 (at the end of this section) presents the summary of potential environmental impacts, their level of significance without mitigation measures, the mitigation measures, and the levels of significance following the implementation of mitigation measures.

ES.2 SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

ES.2.1 Project Location

Located in San Luis Obispo County, the Cal Poly campus abuts the City of San Luis Obispo to the south and west, and open space, ranchland, and public land, the majority of which is owned by Cal Poly, to the north and east. Cal Poly's landholdings occupy 10,128 acres in San Luis Obispo and Santa Cruz Counties, primarily consisting of rangeland, farmland, and natural habitats. The 2035 Master Plan Area, as evaluated in this EIR, consists of 1,339 acres (referred to herein as the "Master Plan Area" or "campus") and includes the 855-acre main campus, which is comprised of four subareas, including the Academic Code, East Campus, North Campus, and West Campus subareas. Located in San Luis Obispo County (County), the Cal Poly campus abuts the City of San Luis Obispo (City) to the south and west, and open space, ranch land, and public land to the north and east.

ES.2.2 Background and Need for the Project

Originally established on March 8, 1901 by then California Governor Henry Gage as the California Polytechnic School, Cal Poly began as 281 acres of ranch land and has expanded to approximately 10,128 acres of land, 6,428 acres of which are located in San Luis Obispo County. The first formal Master Plan for Cal Poly was prepared in 1949 based on a projected enrollment of 4,080 students. In 1958, the California Department of Education dictated that all non-metropolitan state college campuses should plan for an enrollment of 12,000 full-time-equivalent students (FTES)[1] which led to the next Master Plan, prepared in 1962, and approved by the California State University Board of Trustees (Trustees) in May 1963. In 1970, the fourth revision to the Master Plan increased the enrollment capacity to 15,000 FTES. In the late 1990s, University leadership commissioned a comprehensive Master Plan update which was approved by the Trustees in 2001 (2001 Master Plan). The 2001 Master Plan raised the enrollment capacity to 17,500

[1] FTES is a metric for evaluating educational capacity and is based on the assumption that a full-time undergraduate student is expected to enroll in 15 units each term (i.e., quarter) and that a full-time graduate student is expected to enroll in 12 units each term (i.e., quarter). FTES balances out the amount of instruction involved, and level of academic instruction required because not all students take exactly these loads each term. Refer to Chapter 2, "Project Description," of the EIR for further clarification.

FTES (20,900 headcount), where it remains today. With the opening of the Baker Center for Science and Mathematics in 2013, Cal Poly has completed most of the projects anticipated in the 2001 Master Plan. As projected enrollment within the CSU system continues to increase, Cal Poly is proposing an update to the Master Plan.

The proposed 2035 Master Plan provides for needed academic facilities, additional on-campus housing, recreation and athletic facilities, and other support facilities in the Master Plan area that would accommodate increased student and university demands for facilities and services. The Master Plan update process began in 2014 and has included over 200 meetings that addressed academic program demand, physical and environmental constraints, and opportunities to support a future student enrollment of 25,000 headcount (22,500 FTES).

The proposed 2035 Master Plan is a long-range planning document that guides the development and use of campus lands to accommodate growth in student enrollment and in fulfillment of Cal Poly's academic mission. The university anticipates growth in the student body of approximately 200 new students per year on average, for an addition of approximately 3,188 by 2035. The 2035 Master Plan provides for the anticipated increase in demand for academic facilities, additional housing on campus, recreation and athletics facilities, and other support facilities and services on campus to accommodate the increase in enrollment at Cal Poly and university needs through 2035.

ES.2.3 Project Objectives

The primary objective of the 2035 Master Plan is to support and advance the university's educational mission by guiding the physical development of the campus and its facilities to accommodate gradual student enrollment growth while preserving and enhancing the quality of campus life. To do so, the 2035 Master Plan lays out the land use, circulation, and physical development plans of the campus to educate a future student enrollment of 22,500 FTES (or 25,000 headcount). The following objectives of the 2035 Master Plan have been established in support of Cal Poly's primary goal:

- Support and advance the University's educational mission by guiding the physical development of the campus to accommodate gradual student enrollment growth up to a future enrollment of 22,500 FTES by year 2035 while preserving and enhancing the quality of campus life.
- Enhance academic quality and student success through Cal Poly's "Learn by Doing" teaching methodology through the provision of physical facilities that allow students to take a hands-on approach and conduct project-based learning.
- Expand campus programs, services, facilities, and housing to support and enhance the diversity of students, faculty, and staff.
- Site campus facilities and housing to strengthen the campus's compact Academic Core and promote cross-disciplinary synergies between complementary academic, student/faculty support, and housing programs.
- House all first- and second-year students plus 30 percent of upper-division students in residential communities on campus.
- Provide housing opportunities on campus primarily for university faculty and staff to promote recruitment and retention and enhance faculty and staff engagement with the campus. In addition, provide housing opportunities and complementary services that may be offered to nontraditional students such as graduate students, veterans, students with families; potentially alumni housing or a retirement community; and for members of the San Luis Obispo community.
- Provide and enhance campus facilities to create a more vibrant evening and weekend environment.
- Attain a modal shift from vehicles to more pedestrian, bicycle, and transit use.
- Advance campus-wide environmental sustainability and make progress toward goals of carbon neutrality and climate resilience.

- Consider the interface between Cal Poly and the surrounding communities with respect to shared economic health, housing, multimodal transportation, open space and agricultural resources, diversity, and public services.
- Preserve the core of the Main Campus for instructional and student service uses and move support functions/facilities to the perimeter.

ES.2.4 Characteristics of the Project

Development under the 2035 Master Plan would include approximately 7,200 new student beds; an additional 1.29 million gross square feet (gsf) of academic, administrative, and support space; 380 residential units intended primarily for faculty/staff with supporting uses (retail and recreational space); and a 200-unit university-based retirement community. In addition, 455,000 gsf of existing academic, administrative, and support space would be redeveloped and replaced with new facilities. The 2035 Master Plan proposes circulation infrastructure improvements, to provide for the safe and efficient movement of pedestrians, bicycles, and vehicles around campus, while also encouraging a more complete shift to an active transportation approach. Further, utilities infrastructure improvements, such as new water, wastewater, and storm drainage infrastructure, are also proposed to accommodate growth under the 2035 Master Plan. Refer to Chapter 2, "Project Description," of this EIR for further information regarding the components of the 2035 Master Plan.

ES.3 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND RECOMMENDED MITIGATION MEASURES

This EIR has been prepared pursuant to the CEQA (Public Resources Code [PRC] Section 21000 et seq.) and the State CEQA Guidelines (California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Chapter 3, Section 1500, et seq.) to evaluate the physical environmental effects of the proposed 2035 Master Plan. The California State University (CSU) Board of Trustees (Trustees) is the lead agency for the project. The Trustees have the principal responsibility for approving and carrying out the project and for ensuring that the requirements of CEQA have been met. After the Final EIR is prepared and the EIR public-review process is complete, the Trustees is the party responsible for certifying that the EIR adequately evaluates the impacts of the project.

Table ES-1, presented at the end of this chapter, provides a summary of the environmental impacts for the 2035 Master Plan. The table provides the level of significance of the impact before mitigation, recommended mitigation measures, and the level of significance of the impact after implementation of the mitigation measures.

ES.3.1 Significant-and-Unavoidable Impacts and Cumulative Impacts

Section 21100(b)(2)(A) of the State CEQA Guidelines provides that an EIR shall include a detailed statement setting forth "in a separate section: any significant effect on the environment that cannot be avoided if the project is implemented." Accordingly, this section provides a summary of significant environmental impacts of the plan that cannot be mitigated to a less-than-significant level.

Chapter 3, "Existing Environmental Setting, Impacts, and Mitigation," provides a description of the potential environmental impacts arising from the implementation of the 2035 Master Plan and recommends various mitigation measures to reduce impacts, to the extent feasible. Chapter 4, "Cumulative Impacts," determines whether the incremental effects of this plan are significant when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, other current projects, and probable future projects. After implementation of the recommended mitigation measures, most of the impacts associated with development of the plan would be reduced to a less-than-significant level. The following impacts are considered significant and unavoidable; that is, no feasible mitigation is available or the mitigation measures available were not sufficient to reduce the plan's impacts to a less-than-significant level. Note, this is only a summary of those impacts; it is important to review the discussions in Chapters 3 and 4 of this EIR to understand the full context of the impact determinations.

The 2035 Master Plan would result in the following significant and unavoidable impacts, following implementation of feasible mitigation measures:

- Impact 3.1-1: Result in a Substantial Adverse Effect on a Scenic Vista or Substantially Degrade the Existing Visual Character or Quality of Public Views of the Site and Its Surroundings
- Impact 3.1-2: Damage Scenic Resources within a State Scenic Highway
- Impact 3.2-1: Convert Agricultural Uses, Including Lands Designated as Important Farmland, to Nonagricultural Use
- Impact 3.3-2: Cause Construction-Generated Criteria Air Pollutant or Precursor Emissions to Exceed APCD-Recommended Thresholds
- Impact 3.3-3: Result in a Net Increase in Long-Term Operational Criteria Air Pollutant and Precursor Emissions That Exceed APCD-Recommended Thresholds
- Impact 3.3-6: Result in Other Emissions (Such as Those Leading to Odors) Adversely Affecting a Substantial Number of People
- Impact 3.4-1: Cause Substantial Adverse Change in the Significance of a Historical Resource
- Impact 3.10-1: Generate Substantial Temporary (Construction) Noise
- Impact 3.10-3: Generate Substantial Long-Term Increase in Stationary Noise

Cumulative impacts to aesthetics (effects on a scenic vistas, existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings, and scenic resources within a state scenic highway), agriculture (conversion of farmland in the region), air quality (criteria air pollutant emissions during construction and operation and odors), and historic resources (alteration of historic structures) would also be significant and unavoidable as a result of implementation of the 2035 Master Plan.

ES.4 ALTERNATIVES TO THE PROPOSED PROJECT

State CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.6, as amended, mandates that all EIRs include a comparative evaluation of the proposed plan with alternatives to the plan that are capable of attaining most of the plan's basic objectives but would avoid or substantially lessen any of the significant effects of the plan. CEQA requires an evaluation of a "range of reasonable" alternatives, including the "no project" alternative. The following provides brief descriptions of the alternatives evaluated in this ~~Draft~~ EIR. Table ES-2 presents a comparison of the environmental impacts between the alternatives and the proposed project.

- **Alternative 1: No Project Alternative.** This alternative would involve the continued implementation of the 2001 Master Plan. Planned growth as expressed in the 2001 Master Plan would continue up to its planned capacity (500,000 gsf), primarily associated with new academic/administrative space. Enrollment growth would be at the same levels projected in the 2035 Master Plan.
- **Alternative 2: Reduced Administrative/Academic Development Program.** Under this alternative, Cal Poly would implement a master plan with an overall reduction in planned campus development of administrative/academic space. Approximately 500,000 gross square feet (gsf) of new academic/administrative space would be provided, compared to approximately 1,290,000 gsf of new academic/administrative space under the 2035 Master Plan, resulting in less ground disturbance and other development-related impacts. Further, approximately 455,000 gsf of renovations would occur within existing structures under this alternative, for a total development/renovation of 955,000 gsf. Proposed growth in on-campus student housing (approximately 7,200 student beds) and growth in enrollment would be the same as the 2035 Master Plan.

- **Alternative 3: Net Student Growth Only.** Under Alternative 3, Cal Poly would implement a long-range campus plan that reduces the level of student housing development relative to the proposed increase of approximately 7,200 student beds. This alternative would provide up to 3,188 student beds, which would correspond to the projected increase in student enrollment at Cal Poly. The 1,750,000 gsf of new academic/administrative space proposed under the 2035 Master Plan would remain the same under this alternative. Under this alternative, the faculty, staff and workforce housing at Slack Street and Grand Avenue and the University-Based Retirement Community would not be constructed.
- **Alternative 4: No Development along City Interface.** This alternative would include development of the campus similar to that under the 2035 Master Plan, however no development would be proposed along (i.e., within 500 feet/0.1 mile) the campus's southern boundary with the city of San Luis Obispo. Those projects associated with the 2035 Master Plan that would be located within these areas would be relocated within the undeveloped areas of the Master Plan Area, predominately in the North and West Campus subareas. Under this alternative, the Farm Shop, the University-Based Retirement Community, Facilities Operations Complex (and interim parking lot) within the West Campus, and the faculty, staff and workforce housing site at Slack Street and Grand Avenue in the East Campus would not be constructed in their current locations but would be more centrally located within the Master Plan Area. Spanos Stadium expansion would still occur under this alternative, as it would be an expansion of an existing facility that could not be relocated to an alternative site within the interior campus.

The State CEQA Guidelines section 15126.6 states that an EIR should identify the "environmentally superior" alternative. "If the environmentally superior alternative is the 'no project' alternative, the EIR shall also identify an environmentally superior alternative among the other alternatives." Consistent with State CEQA Guidelines (California Code of Regulations Section 15126.6 [e][2]), because the environmentally superior alternative was identified as the No Project Alternative, another environmentally superior alternative shall be identified. Based on the environmental analysis contained in this ~~Draft~~ EIR, the environmentally superior alternative would be either the 2035 Master Plan or Alternative 4 (No Development Along City Interface Alternative), depending on decisions about the priority of types of environmental benefits and adverse effects by Cal Poly. In essence, decision-makers must weigh the relative importance of greater construction-related and proximity-related impacts to receptors within the City of San Luis Obispo associated with the 2035 Master Plan, compared to the greater operational and construction-related impacts associated with development further from existing development and infrastructure under Alternative 4. Nonetheless, each of the alternatives considered would result in long-term, significant and unavoidable environmental impacts. Therefore, the environmental impact differences between these two alternatives are not substantial enough that one is clearly superior to the other.

ES.5 AREAS OF CONTROVERSY AND ISSUES TO BE RESOLVED

A notice of preparation (NOP) was distributed for the 2035 Master Plan on October 3, 2016, to responsible agencies, interested parties, and organizations, as well as private organizations and individuals that may have an interest in the project. A public scoping meeting was held on September 21, 2016. The purpose of the NOP and the scoping meeting was to provide notification that an EIR for was being prepared for the project and to solicit input on the scope and content of the environmental document. The NOP ~~and responses to the NOP are~~ is included as~~in~~ Appendix B~~A~~ of this ~~Draft~~ EIR. Key concerns and issues that were expressed during the scoping process included the following:

- bike and pedestrian facilities;
- baseline used for trip generation rates;
- trip reduction mitigation measures and traffic counts;
- impacts on police services;
- water supply and coordination with the City of San Luis Obispo Utilities Department;
- fire safety;

- wastewater treatment;
- off-campus student housing;
- impacts on San Luis Obispo Transit Authority Services;
- impacts to Highway 1;
- aesthetic impacts to State Route 1, which are part of the Scenic Highway System and a Priority Interregional Highway;
- evaluation of Caltrans' Smart Mobility 2010: A Call to Action for the New Decade;
- incorporation of intersection and ramp analysis in the traffic impact analysis; and
- analysis of VMT.

All of the substantive environmental issues raised in the NOP comment letters and at the scoping meeting have been addressed or otherwise considered during preparation of this ~~Draft~~ EIR.

Table ES-1 Summary of Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impacts	Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance after Mitigation
NI = No impact LTS = Less than significant PS = Potentially significant S = Significant SU = Significant and unavoidable			
Aesthetics			
Impact 3.1-1: Result in a Substantial Adverse Effect on a Scenic Vista or Substantially Degrade the Existing Visual Character or Quality of Public Views of the Site and Its Surroundings New construction and expansion within the Academic Core and North Campus subareas would be largely consistent with existing uses and would not be located in areas of high viewer sensitivity. As required by 2035 Master Plan Policies GP09 and S05, project design would preserve or enhance the existing visual character and quality of the site. The siting, scaling, and design of new development would help to maintain or preserve the existing visual quality and character. However, proposed new, permanent structures in the West Campus, specifically the Farm Shop and the University-Based Retirement Community, and in the East Campus, specifically the residential neighborhood proposed for the northeast corner of Slack Street and Grand Avenue, would be located in areas of high viewer sensitivity and could be incompatible with the existing visual character and quality of the sites. Project development in the West Campus would potentially result in adverse effects to scenic vistas, including views of the Morros, and development of the Slack and Grand project in the East Campus could result in substantial degradation of existing visual character. Therefore, this impact would be significant.	S	**Mitigation Measure 3.1-1: Prepare and Implement Landscaping Plans for Farm Shop, University-Based Retirement Community, and Slack and Grand Projects** Prior to implementation of the Farm Shop, University-Based Retirement Community Project, and Slack and Grand project, Cal Poly shall prepare site-specific landscaping plans for review and approval by the CSU. The plans shall be prepared by a licensed landscape architect and shall include specifications for plant and tree species, sizes, densities and planting locations that shall be implemented during construction of each project. The objective of the landscaping plans shall be to provide visual screening of the projects from sensitive viewing locations and to reduce the impression of visual mass and structure.	SU
Impact 3.1-2: Damage Scenic Resources within a State Scenic Highway Project development within the Academic Core, North Campus, and East Campus subareas would not occur along SR 1 and visibility of these features would be limited. Proposed development would be compatible and visually cohesive with existing development and would not damage scenic resources within a state scenic highway. Development in the West Campus subarea would be constructed along SR 1, would be prominently visible, and would reduce views of Bishop Peak and the surrounding landscape. Therefore, the project would damage scenic resources within a state scenic highway, and this impact would be significant.	S	As discussed above under Impact 3.1-1, mitigation related to the aesthetic impacts associated with development of the West Campus subarea, in accordance with Section 15370 of the CEQA Guidelines, could include reducing the scale of the development or relocating the development to other less visually sensitive areas. However, because any construction at the proposed sites would block scenic views of Bishop Peak from SR 1, a state scenic highway, and alternative sites are not available, these mitigation measures are not considered feasible.	SU
Impact 3.1-3: Create a New Source of Substantial Light or Glare Which Would Adversely Affect Day or Nighttime Views in the Area Implementation of the 2035 Master Plan would introduce new sources of light and glare associated with new buildings and facilities, and new lighting at the Farm Shop, University-Based Retirement Community, and Slack and Grand project sites would contribute to degradation of visual character and quality of public views	S	**Mitigation Measure 3.1-3a: Use Nonreflective Materials on Building Surfaces** Cal Poly shall require the use of nonreflective exterior surfaces and nonreflective (mirrored) glass for all new or redeveloped structures.	LTS

Impacts	Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance after Mitigation
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(see Impact 3.1-1). Additionally, to support the Master Plan goal to create a 24-hour campus community, increased lighting would be required for longer hours. Such lighting could contribute to indirect lighting/glare on adjacent land uses that could adversely affect daytime or nighttime views and result in additional skyglow. This impact would be significant.		**Mitigation Measure 3.1-3b: Prepare and Implement Lighting Plans for Farm Shop, University-Based Retirement Community, and Slack and Grand Projects** Prior to approval of development plans for the Farm Shop, University-Based Retirement Community Project, or Slack and Grand project, Cal Poly shall prepare comprehensive, and site-specific lighting plans for review and approval by the Division of the State Architect that shall be implemented as part of project construction/implementation. The lighting plans shall be prepared by a qualified engineer who is an active member of the Illuminating Engineering Society of North America (IESNA) using guidance and best practices endorsed by the International Dark Sky Association. The lighting plans shall address all aspects of the lighting, including but not limited to all buildings, infrastructure, parking lots, driveways, safety, and signage. The lighting plans shall include the following, as feasible, in conjunction with other measures determined feasible by the illumination engineer: ▶ the point source of exterior lighting shall be shielded from off-site viewing locations; ▶ light trespass from exterior lights shall be minimized by directing light downward and using cutoff fixtures or shields; ▶ illumination from exterior lights shall be the lowest level necessary to provide adequate public safety; ▶ exterior lighting shall be designed to minimize illumination onto exterior walls; and ▶ any signage visible from off-site shall not be internally illuminated. **Mitigation Measure 3.1-3c: Use Directional Lighting for Campus Development** Cal Poly shall require all new, permanent outdoor lighting fixtures to utilize directional lighting methods (e.g., shielding and/or cutoff-type light fixtures) to minimize glare and light spillover onto adjacent structures. In addition, light placement and orientation shall also be considered such that light spillover is reduced at nearby land uses, to the extent feasible. Verification of inclusion in project design shall be provided at the time of design review. **Mitigation Measure 3.1-3d: Install Vegetated Barriers if Needed** If the use of permanent, high-intensity lighting without directional considerations is necessary for recreational facilities, Cal Poly shall require installation of landscaping adjacent to lighted recreational facilities, to include trees and vegetation, that will shield substantial sources of light and prevent spillover light from affecting nearby	

Impacts	Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance after Mitigation
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		receptors including existing residential neighborhoods. Barrier design would be determined at the time of individual project design, based on project details, proximity to existing land uses, and anticipated operational characteristics of the proposed development. Barriers shall be designed or approved by a qualified arborist or landscape architect, in coordination with Cal Poly, and shall consider vegetation types that are native to the region and provide year-round leaf cover, and overall design shall be consistent with other applicable University policies, while minimizing light spillover to the extent feasible.	
Agricultural Resources			
Impact 3.2-1: Convert Agricultural Uses, Including Lands Designated as Prime Farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance, or Unique Farmland (Important Farmland), to Nonagricultural Use The 2035 Master Plan includes several policies related to the need to preserve and enhance the presence of agriculture. While implementation of the 2035 Master Plan largely avoids designated Important Farmland, the proposed Facilities Operations Complex, including the interim replacement surface parking lot that could be built as the first phase of development of the site, would be located on land designated as Prime Farmland. Based on data obtained through GIS analysis, this would result in the conversion of up to 10 acres of Important Farmland to nonagricultural use. The College of Agriculture has ceased to use the 10 acres for agricultural purposes: its size, condition, and configuration render it difficult to manage and of less value to the College. Nonetheless, because it is currently designated Prime Farmland, its loss would be a significant impact.	S	**Mitigation Measure 3.2-1: Preserve Other Campus Agricultural Land** Before conversion of Prime Farmland to nonagricultural uses to accommodate development of the Facilities Operations Complex (including the first phase interim replacement surface parking), Cal Poly shall preserve through a conservation easement or similar legal mechanism an equivalent acreage (up to 10 total acres for the entire 2035 Master Plan Area) of Prime Farmland within its existing land holdings for agricultural purposes (including agricultural teaching and research). If no suitable property exists within the campus, Cal Poly shall identify and purchase or place a conservation easement on a parcel containing equivalent acreage of Prime Farmland.	SU
Impact 3.2-2: Involve Other Changes in the Existing Environment That Could Result in Conversion of Important Farmland to Nonagricultural Use Development proposed under the 2035 Master Plan could result in the direct loss or conversion of existing agricultural uses on the Cal Poly campus. However, development would occur within the existing campus boundary, not resulting in sprawl or expansion of the urban growth boundary of the City or County. In addition, substantially increasing on-campus housing under the 2035 Master Plan would reduce development pressure from Cal Poly onto the City and County. This reduced pressure, in addition to City and County policies that discourage the conversion of agricultural land to nonagricultural uses (see Section 3.2.1, "Regulatory Setting"), would limit the potential for off-campus development on agricultural land. Thus, indirect impacts on agricultural resources would be less than significant.	LTS	No mitigation is required.	LTS

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Air Quality			
Impact 3.3-1: Conflict with or Obstruct Implementation of an Applicable Air Quality Plan The APCD has developed its *2001 Clean Air Plan* to guide the region toward achieving attainment of the federal 8-hour ozone standard and the California 1-hour and 8-hour ozone standards. The plan is based on an inventory of existing emission sources as well as projections about the future level of land use development in San Luis Obispo County. With implementation of the 2035 Master Plan, operational emissions per person, primarily associated with vehicle emissions, would decrease compared to existing conditions. On-campus improvements related to promoting pedestrian/bicycle modes of transportation and decreasing on-campus parking are consistent with objectives of the Clean Air Plan. Further, new buildings planned for development would be consistent with CSU and Cal Poly policy, including 2035 Master Plan Guiding Principles, which requires increased renewable energy, building efficiencies greater than required by building code, and development of on-site renewable energy sources, with goals to achieve zero net energy buildings, all of which would reduce project-generated emissions, consistent with the goals of the Clean Air Plan. For these reasons, the project would not conflict with the APCD's long-term air quality planning efforts and this impact would be less than significant.	LTS	No mitigation is required.	LTS
Impact 3.3-2: Cause Construction-Generated Criteria Air Pollutant or Precursor Emissions to Exceed APCD-Recommended Thresholds The project would be consistent with the *2001 Clean Air Plan's* goals and objectives. However, for purposes of disclosure, a quantitative analysis was performed that identifies construction-related emissions of ROG, NO_X, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$ if multiple projects were to be under construction at the same time. Emissions were assumed to result from demolition, site preparation (e.g., excavation, clearing), off-road equipment, material and equipment delivery trips, worker commute trips, and other construction activities (e.g., building, asphalt paving, application of architectural coatings). Construction activities would result in daily ~~and quarterly~~ emissions of ROG and NO_X that could exceed the APCD's individual project thresholds of 137 lb/day~~, and 2.5 tons/quarter, as well as quarterly emissions of diesel PM that could exceed the APCD's threshold of 0.13 tons/quarter.~~ Therefore, construction-generated emissions of ROG~~,~~ and NO_X~~, and diesel PM~~ from multiple, simultaneous projects could contribute to the existing nonattainment status of San Luis Obispo County for	S	**Mitigation Measure 3.3-2: Implement Dust and Exhaust Emissions Reduction Measures** Based on the APCD CEQA Handbook, Cal Poly shall ensure that construction contractors implement the following measures for all 2035 Master Plan development: Standard Construction Emission Reduction Measures for All Projects ▶ Staging and queuing areas or diesel idling associated with equipment used during construction of new/renovated buildings on campus shall not be located within 1,000 feet of sensitive receptors. This distance can be adjusted if it can be demonstrated to Cal Poly by the construction contractor, with substantial evidence, that risk levels at nearby receptors would not exceed an estimated risk of 10 chances in a million. ▶ Off-road diesel equipment shall comply with the 5-minute idling restriction identified in Section 2449(d)(3) of CARB's In-Use Off-Road Diesel regulation. ▶ Signs shall be posted in the designated queuing areas and job sites to remind off-road equipment operators of the 5-minute idling limit.	SU

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ozone~~, and PM~~. While the 2035 Master Plan would not conflict with the *2001 Clean Air Plan* and other applicable plans and policies, it is possible that multiple projects developed at the same time under the 2035 Master Plan could exceed APCD individual project-level thresholds. Should this occur, this impact would be significant.		▶ Reduce the amount of the disturbed area where possible. ▶ ~~Use of water trucks or sprinkler systems in sufficient quantities to prevent airborne dust from leaving the site. Increase water frequency whenever wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour (mph). Reclaimed (nonpotable) water should be used whenever possible.~~ ▶ Use of water trucks or sprinkler systems in sufficient quantities to prevent airborne dust from leaving the site and from exceeding the APCD's limit of 20 percent opacity for greater than 3 minutes in any 60-minute period. Increasing watering frequency would be required whenever wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour. Reclaimed (non-potable) water should be used whenever possible. Please note that during drought conditions, water use may be a concern and the contractor or building shall consider the use of an APCD-approved dust suppressant where feasible to reduce the amount of water used for dust control. ▶ All dirt stockpile areas shall be sprayed daily as needed. ▶ Permanent dust control measures identified in the approved project revegetation and landscape plans shall be implemented as soon as possible following the completion of any soil disturbing activities. ▶ Exposed ground areas that are planned to be reworked at dates greater than one month after initial grading will be sown with fast germinating, non-invasive grass seed and watered until vegetation is established. ▶ All disturbed soil areas not subject to revegetation shall be stabilized using approved chemical soil binders, jute netting, or other methods approved in advance by APCD. ▶ All roadways, driveways, sidewalks, etc. to be paved shall be completed as soon as possible. In addition, building pads shall be laid as soon as possible after grading unless seeding or soil binders are used. ▶ Vehicle speed for all construction vehicles shall not exceed 15 mph on any unpaved surface at the construction site. ▶ All trucks hauling dirt, sand, soil, or other loose materials shall be covered or should maintain at least two feet of freeboard (minimum vertical distance between top of load and top of trailer) in accordance with CVC Section 23114. ▶ Install wheel washers where vehicles enter and exit unpaved roads onto streets or wash off trucks and equipment leaving the site. "Track-Out" is defined as sand or soil that adheres to and/or agglomerates on the exterior surfaces of	

Impacts	Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance after Mitigation
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		motor vehicles and/or equipment (including tires) that may then fall onto any highway or street as described in California Vehicle Code Section 23113 and California Water Code 13304. To prevent Track Out, designate access points and require all employees, subcontractors, and others to use them. Install and operate a "track-out prevention device" where vehicles enter and exit unpaved roads onto paved streets. The track-out prevention device can be any device or combination of devices that are effective at preventing track out, located at the point of intersection of an unpaved area and a paved road. Rumble strips or steel plate devices require periodic cleaning to be effective. If paved roadways accumulate tracked out soils, the track-out prevention device may need to be modified. ▶ Sweep streets at the end of each day if visible soil material is carried onto adjacent paved roads. Water sweepers with reclaimed water should be used where feasible. ▶ All of these fugitive dust mitigation measures shall be included on grading and building plans. ▶ ~~The contractor or builder shall designate a person or persons to monitor the fugitive dust emissions and enhance the implementation of the measures as necessary to minimize dust complaints, reduce visible emissions below 20 percent opacity, and to prevent transport of dust off-site. Their duties include holidays and weekend periods when work may not be in progress. The name and telephone number of such persons will be provided to APCD Compliance Division before the start of any grading, earthwork, or demolition.~~ ▶ Maintain all construction equipment in proper tune according to manufacturer's specifications. ▶ Fuel all off-road and portable diesel-powered equipment with CARB-certified motor vehicle diesel fuel (non-taxed version suitable for use off-road). ▶ Electrify equipment when feasible. ▶ Substitute gasoline-powered in place of diesel-powered equipment, where feasible. ▶ All architectural coatings (e.g., paint) used in project buildings and parking areas will not exceed a volatile organic compound content of 50 grams per liter. ▶ Use diesel construction equipment meeting CARB's Tier 2 certified engines or cleaner off-road heavy-duty diesel engines and comply with the State Off-Road Regulation.	

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		▶ Use on-road heavy-duty trucks that meet the CARB's 2007 or cleaner certification standard for on-road heavy-duty diesel engines and comply with the State On-Road Regulation. ▶ Construction or trucking companies with fleets that that do not have engines in their fleet that meet the engine standards identified in the above two measures (e.g. captive or NOx exempt area fleets) may be eligible by proving alternative compliance. ▶ Use alternatively fueled construction equipment on-site where feasible, such as compressed natural gas (CNG), liquefied natural gas (LNG), propane or biodiesel. For individual projects proposed under the 2035 Master Plan, APCD screening criteria (rather than emissions modeling) shall be applied to determine if emissions from the project would be below the adopted numeric thresholds. If an individual project would exceed the screening criteria, project-specific emissions modeling shall be conducted to determine if APCD's adopted numeric project-level thresholds would be exceeded. If emissions modeling demonstrates that the individual project's operational emissions would exceed the APCD thresholds, the following mitigation measures would apply in addition to the Standard Construction Emission Reduction Measures described above. **Enhanced Construction Emission Reduction Measures for Individual Projects that Exceed APCD Thresholds** ▶ Implement Best Available Control Technologies (BACT) and a Dust Control Management Plan that encompasses all, but is not limited to, dust control measures that were listed above in the "Standard" measures section; ▶ further reducing emissions by expanding use of Tier 3 and Tier 4 off-road and 2010 on-road compliant engines; ▶ repowering equipment with the cleanest engines available; ▶ installing California Verified Diesel Emission Control Strategies, listed at arb.ca.gov/diesel/verdev/vt/cvt.htm; ▶ tabulation of on- and off-road construction equipment (age, horsepower, miles, and/or hours of operation); ▶ schedule of construction truck trips during non-peak hours to reduce peak hour emissions;	

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		▶ limit the length of the construction work day period, if necessary; and ▶ phase construction activities, if appropriate.	
Impact 3.3-3: Result in a Net Increase in Long-Term Operational Criteria Air Pollutant and Precursor Emissions That Exceed APCD-Recommended Thresholds Implementation of some of the larger projects under the 2035 Master Plan is likely to result in long-term operational emissions that would exceed the APCD's thresholds of significance (25 lb/day and 25 tons/year for ROG and NO_X combined, 550 lb/day for CO, 25 lb/day and 25 tons/year for PM_{10}, and 1.25 tons/year for diesel PM_{10}). Therefore, operation-generated emissions could conflict with the air quality planning efforts and contribute substantially to the nonattainment status of San Luis Obispo County with respect to ozone and PM_{10}. This impact would be significant.	S	For individual projects proposed under the 2035 Master Plan, APCD screening criteria (rather than emissions modeling) shall be applied to determine if emissions from the project would be below the adopted numeric thresholds. If an individual project would exceed the screening criteria, project-specific emissions modeling shall be conducted to determine if APCD's adopted numeric project-level thresholds would be exceeded. If emissions modeling demonstrates that the individual project's operational emissions would exceed the APCD thresholds, the following mitigation measures would apply. Note that measures recommended below are based on current (i.e., 2012 and updated in 2017) APCD guidance and other applicable measures may become available overtime that may be applied as APCD guidance is updated, emissions trends change, or as applicable to the specific individual development. **Mitigation Measure 3.3-3a: Implement Mitigation Measure 3.8-1** Cal Poly will incorporate the mitigation listed under Mitigation Measure 3.8-1 of Section 3.8, "Greenhouse Gas Emissions," to reduce operational emissions of criteria air pollutants and ozone precursors to the extent feasible. **Mitigation Measure 3.3-3b: Reduce Operational Emissions** The following measures shall be implemented ~~included~~, where appropriate, ~~as part of individual development projects~~ to reduce operational emissions of ozone precursors to levels below the APCD-adopted thresholds. This list is not exhaustive and other or alternative emission reduction measures shall be considered and implemented based on new technologies and as APCD operational air quality mitigation measures are further developed over the life of the Master Plan. ~~Below is a list of APCD's recommended emission reduction measures that are applicable and feasible at the time this EIR was prepared:~~The following APCD-recommended measures would apply to new land use development within the 2035 Master Plan area: ▶ All existing landscaping equipment (e.g., lawnmowers, leaf blowers, chainsaws), upon time of replacement, will be replaced with electric ones. All new landscaping equipment purchased will be electric. ▶ All architectural coatings (e.g., paint) used in project buildings and parking areas will not exceed a volatile organic compound content of 50 grams per liter.	SU

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		▶ Exceed CALGreen standards by 25 percent for providing on-site bicycle parking; both short-term racks and long-term lockers, or a locked room with standard racks and access limited to bicyclist only. ▶ Implement a "No Idling" vehicle program which includes signage, enforcement, etc. ▶ Provide shade over 50 percent of parking spaces to reduce evaporative emissions from parked vehicles. For individual projects that are determined to exceed applicable APCD thresholds, after incorporation of all available/applicable onsite measures, the following may be considered: ▶ Incorporate additional off-site mitigation (e.g., emissions offsets pursuant to APCD rules and regulations). ▶ Prepare an operational activity management plan that demonstrates how individual project impacts would be reduced to a level of insignificance. Specific measures may include onsite and offsite mitigation strategies, including the scheduling of activities during off-peak hours and the purchase of mitigation offsets.	
Impact 3.3-4: Result in a Short- or Long-Term Increase in Localized CO Emissions That Exceed APCD-Recommended Thresholds. Long-term operation-related local mobile-source emissions of CO generated by development in the Master Plan Area would not violate a standard or contribute substantially to an existing or project air quality violation or expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations. As a result, this impact would be less than significant.	LTS	No mitigation is required.	LTS
Impact 3.3-5: Expose Sensitive Receptors to Substantial Increases in TAC Emissions Construction-related emissions of TACs associated with proposed land use development would be spread over a large geographic area, not affecting any one receptor for extended periods of time, and therefore, would not result in exposure of existing receptors to substantial TAC concentrations. The placement of new sensitive receptors in proximity to existing stationary sources of TAC, such as the co-generation facility, would not result in increased health risk because the diesel PM emissions generated at the facility are below the APCD threshold. The project would not result in the operation of new stationary sources of TACs. Thus, project-generated TAC emissions would not expose sensitive receptors to an incremental	LTS	No mitigation is required.	LTS

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increase in cancer risk greater than 10 in 1 million for construction and 89 in 1 million for operation. This impact would be less than significant.			
Impact 3.3-6: Result in Other Emissions (Such as Those Leading to Odors) Adversely Affecting a Substantial Number of People The project would introduce new odor sources into the area (e.g., temporary diesel exhaust emissions during construction). However, these odor sources would be temporary, intermittent, and dissipate rapidly from the source. The project would also construct and operate a WRF to treat wastewater on-site that would be located within 1 mile of sensitive receptors. As a result, potential exposure of sensitive receptors to objectionable odors would be significant.	S	**Mitigation Measure 3.3-6: Prepare an Odor Control Plan** The following odor management conditions will be implemented by Cal Poly with respect to the WRF prior to its operation and would be consistent with the conditions of the site's Authority to Control or Permit to Operate issued by APCD: ▶ Cal Poly will prepare an Odor Control Plan (OCP), which will include known feasible measures to minimize the potential for a substantial odor increase at receptors within 1 mile of the WRF and will identify the facility's odor abatement system equipment, the system performance monitoring protocols, and the procedures for investigating and correcting public complaints. The APCD will ensure the OCP is consistent and not in conflict with the APCD requirements. All complaints received by facility management will be investigated and documented, and if verified, appropriate response action will be taken. The facility will provide a 24-hour hotline for public complaints, and the number will be posted at the facility entrance.	SU
Archaeological, Historical, and Tribal Cultural Resources			
Impact 3.4-1: Cause a Substantial Adverse Change in the Significance of a Historical Resource The 2035 Master Plan proposes general types of campus development to support projected campus population growth and to enable expanded and new program initiatives, including the renovation of some existing buildings, including historical structures. Some historically significant structures/buildings identified for renovation may ~~be in~~ need of substantial investment and, while not anticipated at this time, could be replaced if renovation proves infeasible. This could result in damage to or destruction of historic buildings and structures, thereby resulting in a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5. This impact would be potentially significant.	PS	**Mitigation Measure 3.4-1: Conduct Project-Specific Surveys and Identify and Implement Measures to Protect Identified Historic Resources** Before altering or otherwise affecting a building or structure that is 50 years old or older, Cal Poly shall retain a qualified architectural historian to record the building or structure on a California Department of Parks and Recreation DPR 523 form or equivalent documentation, if the building has not previously been evaluated. Its significance shall be assessed and documented by a qualified architectural historian in accordance with the significance criteria set forth for historic resources under CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. The evaluation process shall include the development of appropriate historical background research as context for the assessment of the significance of the structure in the history of the CSU system, Cal Poly, and the region. For buildings, structures, and other resources determined through this evaluation process not to meet the CEQA historical resource criteria, no further mitigation is required. For any building, structure, and or other resource that qualifies as a historic resource, the architectural historian and Cal Poly shall consult to consider measures that would enable the Master Plan project to avoid direct or indirect impacts to the	SU

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		historic building or structure. These could include preserving the building on site, using it "as is," or other measures that would not materially alter the historically significant components of the building or structure. If the project cannot feasibly avoid modifications to the historically significant features of the historic building or structure, the following measures shall be undertaken as appropriate: 1) If the building or structure can be preserved on-site, but remodeling, renovation or other alterations are required, this work shall be conducted in compliance with the "Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings" (NPS 1983). 2) If a significant historic building or structure is proposed for major alteration or renovation, or to be moved and/or demolished, Cal Poly shall ensure that a qualified architectural historian thoroughly documents the building and associated landscaping and setting. Documentation shall include still and video photography and a written documentary record of the building to the standards of the Historic American Building Survey or Historic American Engineering Record, including accurate scaled mapping, architectural descriptions, and scaled architectural plans, if available. A copy of the record shall be deposited with the University archives, Shields Library Special Collections. The record shall be accompanied by a report containing site-specific history and appropriate contextual information. This information shall be gathered through site specific and comparative archival research, and oral history collection as appropriate. 3) If preservation and reuse at the site are not feasible, the historical building shall be documented as described in item (2) and, when physically and financially feasible, be moved and preserved or reused.	
Impact 3.4-2: Cause a Substantial Adverse Change in the Significance of an Archaeological Resource Future development associated with the 2035 Master Plan could be located in areas that contain known or unknown archaeological resources and ground-disturbing activities could result in discovery or damage of yet undiscovered archaeological resources as defined in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. This impact would be potentially significant.	PS	**Mitigation Measure 3.4-2a: Identify and Protect Unknown Archaeological Resources** During project-specific environmental review of development under the 2035 Master Plan, Cal Poly shall define each project's area of effect for archaeological resources in consultation with a qualified archaeologist, as defined by the Secretary of Interior. The University shall determine the potential for the project to result in cultural resource impacts, based on the extent of ground disturbance and site modification anticipated for the project. Cal Poly shall determine the level of archaeological investigation that is appropriate for the project site and activity, as follows:	LTS

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		▶ Minimum: excavation less than 18 inches deep and less than 5,000 square feet of disturbance (e.g., a trench for lawn irrigation, tree planting). Implement Mitigation Measure 3.4-2a(1). ▶ Moderate: excavation below 18 inches deep and/or over a large area on any site that has not been characterized as sensitive and is not suspected to be a likely location for archaeological resources. Implement Mitigation Measure 3.4-2a(1) and (2). ▶ Intensive: excavation below 18 inches and/or over a large area on any site that is within the zone of archaeological sensitivity, i.e., within 750 feet, along Brizzolara Creek or Stenner/Old Garden Creek (as shown in Figure 3.4-1) or that is adjacent to a recorded archaeological site. Implement Mitigation Measure 3.4-2a(1), (2), and (3). Cal Poly shall implement the following steps to identify and protect archaeological resources that may be present in the project's area of effects: 1) For project sites at all levels of investigation, contractor crews shall be required to attend a training session before the start of earth moving, regarding how to recognize archaeological sites and artifacts and what steps shall be taken to avoid impacts to those sites and artifacts. In addition, campus employees whose work routinely involves disturbing the soil shall be informed how to recognize evidence of potential archaeological sites and artifacts. Before disturbing the soil, contractors shall be notified that they are required to watch for potential archaeological sites and artifacts and to notify Cal Poly Facilities Management and Development if any are found. A qualified archeologist would be present onsite during earth-moving activities to provide oversight to contractor crew and campus employees. In the event of a find, Cal Poly shall implement item (5), below. 2) For project sites requiring a moderate or intensive level of investigation, a surface survey shall be conducted by a qualified archaeologist once the area of ground disturbance has been identified and before soil disturbing activities. For sites requiring moderate investigation, in the event of a surface find, intensive investigation shall be implemented, as per item (3), below. Irrespective of findings, the qualified archaeologist shall, in consultation with Cal Poly Facilities Management and Development, develop an archaeological monitoring plan to be implemented during the construction phase of the project. If the project site is located within a zone of archaeological sensitivity (i.e., within 750 feet of Brizzolara Creek, Stenner Creek, or Old Garden Creek) or it is recommended by the archaeologists, Cal Poly	

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

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		cease. Cal Poly Facilities Management and Development shall contact a qualified archaeologist to provide and implement a plan for survey, subsurface investigation as needed to define the deposit, and assessment of the remainder of the site within the project area to determine whether the resource is significant and would be affected by the project. Mitigation Measure 3.4-2a (3) and (4) shall be implemented. **Mitigation Measure 3.4-2b: Protect Known Unique Archaeological Resources** For an archaeological site that has been determined by a qualified archaeologist to qualify as a unique archaeological resource through the process set forth under Mitigation Measure 3.4-2a, and where it has been determined under Mitigation Measure 3.4-2a that avoidance or preservation in place is not feasible, a qualified archaeologist, in consultation with Cal Poly Facilities Management and Development, and Native American tribes as applicable, shall: 1) Prepare a research design and archaeological data recovery plan for the recovery that shall capture those categories of data for which the site is significant and implement the data recovery plan before or during development of the site. 2) Perform appropriate technical analyses, prepare a full written report and file it with the appropriate information center, and provide for the permanent curation of recovered materials. 3) If, in the opinion of the qualified archaeologist and in light of the data available, the significance of the site is such that data recovery cannot capture the values that qualify the site for inclusion on the CRHR, Cal Poly Facilities Management and Development shall reconsider project plans in light of the high value of the resource, and implement more substantial modifications to the project that would allow the site to be preserved intact, such as project redesign, placement of fill, or project relocation or abandonment. If no such measures are feasible, Cal Poly shall implement Mitigation Measure 3.4-2c. **Mitigation Measure 3.4-2c: Document Unique Archaeological Resources** If a significant unique archaeological resource cannot be preserved intact, before the property is damaged or destroyed, Cal Poly Facilities Management and Development shall ensure that the resource is appropriately documented. For an archaeological site, a program of research-directed data recovery shall be conducted and reported, consistent with Mitigation Measure 3.4-2a.	

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Impact 3.4-3: Cause a Substantial Adverse Change in the Significance of a Tribal Cultural Resource Cal Poly sent letters inviting tribal consultation to the tribes that expressed interest in formal consultation pursuant to AB 52. No response to these letters was received within the 30-day period required to initiate consultation. However, it is possible that tribal cultural resources could be identified during analysis of subsequent projects. Compliance with PRC Section 21080.3.2 and Section 21084.3(a) would render this impact less than significant.	LTS	No mitigation is required.	LTS
Impact 3.4-4: Disturb Human Remains Construction and excavation activities associated with project development could unearth previously undiscovered or unrecorded human remains, if they are present. Compliance with California Health and Safety Code Sections 7050.5 and 7052 and PRC Section 5097 would make this impact less than significant.	LTS	No mitigation is required.	LTS
Biological Resources			
Impact 3.5-1: Have a Substantial Adverse Effect, Either Directly or Through Habitat Modifications, on Special-Status Plants Implementation of the 2035 Master Plan could result in conversion of undeveloped habitats that may provide marginally suitable habitat for several special-status plants. Removal of these undeveloped habitats could result in loss of special-status plants if they are present. Loss of special-status plants would be a significant impact.	S	**Mitigation Measure 3.5-1a: Conduct Special-Status Plant Surveys** Prior to approval of specific projects under the 2035 Master Plan, Cal Poly shall have a qualified botanist (i.e., a professional biologist with expertise in native and naturalized plants found in California who is able to use appropriate field survey methods and protocols that satisfy documentation and assessment requirements) evaluate the potential for special-status plant habitat at the proposed project sites containing undeveloped land cover types as shown in Figure 3.5-1, "Land Cover." Should suitable habitat for any of the species listed in Table 3.5-3 be identified, the qualified botanist, at Cal Poly's direction, shall conduct protocol-level surveys for the potentially occurring special-status plants that could be removed or disturbed by project activities during the blooming period for the plant(s) that could be present on-site. Protocol-level surveys shall be conducted in accordance with Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Natural Communities (CDFW 2009). Concurrent with the special-status plant survey, the botanist shall document non-native invasive plants within the project areas and provide a separate report with the location and extent of non-natives within the project area to Cal Poly. If special-status plants are not found, the botanist shall document the findings in a letter report to CDFW and further mitigation shall not be required.	LTS

Table 3.5-3 Normal Blooming Period for Special-Status Plants with Potential to Occur within the Main campus

Species	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
Marsh sandwort *Arenaria paludicola*				■	■	■	■		
Mile's milk-vetch *Astragalus didymocarpus* var. *milesianus*		■	■	■	■	■			
Coulter's saltbush *Atriplex coulteri*		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
San Luis Obispo owl's clover *Castilleja densiflora* ssp. *obispoensis*		■	■	■					
Dwarf calycadenia *Calycadenia villosa*				■	■	■	■	■	■
San Luis Obispo sedge *Carex obispoensis*			■	■	■				
Congdon's tarplant *Centromadia parryi* ssp. *congdonii*					■	■	■	■	■
San Luis Obispo fountain thistle [=Chorro Creek Bog Thistle] *Cirsium fontinale* var. *obispoense*	■	■	■	■	■	■			
La Graciosa thistle *Cirsium scariosum* var. *loncholepsis*				■	■	■	■		
Blochman's dudleya *Dudleya blochmaniae* ssp. *blochmaniae*			■	■	■				
San Joaquin spearscale *Extriplex joaquiniana*			■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Coulter's goldfields *Lasthenia glabrata* ssp. *coulteri*	■	■	■	■	■				
Jones's layia *Layia jonesii*		■	■	■					
Spreading navarretia *Navarretia fossalis*			■	■	■				
Shining navarretia *Navarretia nigelliformis* ssp. *radians*			■	■	■				
Adobe sanicle *Sanicula maritima*	■	■	■	■					
Saline clover *Trifolium hydrophilum*			■	■	■				

Source: Data compiled by Ascent Environmental in 2019

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		Mitigation Measure 3.5-1b: Conduct Special-Status Plant Avoidance If special-status plant species are found on a particular project site and are located outside of the permanent footprint of any proposed structures/site features and can be avoided, Cal Poly shall avoid and protect these species by establishing a no-disturbance buffer around the area occupied by special-status plants and marking the buffer boundary with high-visibility flagging, fencing, stakes, or clear, existing landscape demarcations (e.g., edge of a roadway); exceptions to this requirement are listed later in this measure. The no-disturbance buffers shall generally be a minimum of 40 feet from special-status plants, but the size and shape of the buffer zone may be adjusted if a qualified botanist determines that a smaller buffer is sufficient to avoid killing or damaging the plants or that a larger buffer is necessary to sufficiently protect plants from the proposed activity. The appropriate buffer size shall be determined based on plant phenology at the time of project initiation (e.g., whether the plants are in a dormant, vegetative, or flowering state), the individual species' vulnerability to the activity being conducted, and environmental conditions and terrain. Consideration of factors such as site hydrology, changes in light, edge effects, and potential introduction of invasive plants and noxious weeds may inform the determination of buffer width. If a no-disturbance buffer is reduced below 40 feet from a special-status plant, a qualified botanist shall provide a site- and/or activity-specific explanation with the biological technical justification for the buffer reduction, which shall be included in a memo to CDFW and Cal Poly. **Mitigation Measure 3.5-1c: Special-Status Plant Impact Minimization and Compensation Measures** If special-status plants are found during rare plant surveys and cannot be avoided, Cal Poly shall consult with CDFW and USFWS, as appropriate depending on species status, to determine the appropriate action(s) to achieve no net loss of occupied habitat or individuals. Mitigation measures may include, but are not limited to, preserving and enhancing existing populations, creating off-site populations on mitigation sites through seed collection or transplantation at a 3:1 ratio, and restoring or creating suitable habitat in sufficient quantities which would collectively achieve no net loss of occupied habitat or individuals. Potential mitigation sites could include suitable transplant locations within or outside of the campus. Cal Poly shall develop and implement a site-specific mitigation strategy describing how unavoidable losses of special-status plants shall be compensated consistent with	

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		this mitigation measure and the no net loss standard. Success criteria for preserved and compensatory populations shall include: a) The extent of occupied area and plant density (number of plants per unit area) in compensatory populations shall be equal to or greater than the affected occupied habitat. b) Compensatory and preserved populations shall be self-producing. Populations shall be considered self-producing when: i) plants reestablish annually for a minimum of 5 years with no human intervention such as supplemental seeding; and ii) reestablished and preserved habitats contain an occupied area and flower density comparable to existing occupied habitat areas in similar habitat types in the project vicinity. If off-site mitigation includes dedication of conservation easements, purchase of mitigation credits, or other off-site conservation measures, the details of these measures shall be included in the project-specific mitigation plan, including information on responsible parties for long-term management, conservation easement holders, long-term management requirements, success criteria consistent with those listed above and other details, as appropriate to target the preservation of long-term viable populations. **Mitigation Measure 3.5-1d: Conduct Environmental Monitoring** For projects and locations where mitigation measures are required to protect biological resources during construction activities, Cal Poly shall retain an environmental monitor to ensure compliance with the EIR mitigation measures. The monitor shall be responsible for: (1) ensuring that procedures for verifying compliance with environmental mitigations are implemented; (2) establishing lines of communication and reporting methods; (3) conducting compliance reporting; (4) conducting construction crew training regarding environmentally sensitive areas and/or special-status species; (5) maintaining authority to stop work; and (6) outlining actions to be taken in the event of non-compliance. Monitoring shall be conducted full time during the initial vegetation removal (clear/grub activities), then periodically throughout project construction, or at a frequency and duration as directed by the affected natural resource agencies (e.g., USACE, USFWS, CDFW, and RWQCB).	

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		Mitigation Measure 3.5-1e: Prepare Trail Management Plan Prior to improving existing Cal Poly trails or constructing new trails in Cal Poly's natural lands, Cal Poly shall prepare a Trail Plan as described in 2035 Master Plan Principle IP 9. The Trail Plan shall emphasize the use of existing trails in the trail system, identify all sensitive resources within and adjacent to the trail(s) alignment(s), and ensure that the trail alignments do not necessitate the removal of or otherwise adversely affect the sensitive resources. If the Trail Plan includes the construction of new trails, the new trail alignments shall be surveyed for sensitive biological resources before trail design. The new trail alignments shall be designed to avoid or minimize direct and indirect impacts on any identified sensitive resources. The construction of new trails shall minimize the number of creek crossings in the trail system. If the construction of new trails or improvement of existing trails includes the installation of pedestrian bridges over Brizzolara Creek or other waterways, Cal Poly shall obtain the necessary permits from USACE, USFWS, CDFW, and/or RWQCB, as necessary. The Trail Plan shall include the following elements: a) Installation of interpretive signage to inform trail users of the presence of sensitive resources along the trails and identify appropriate trail use conduct. b) Identification of the department and/or individuals responsible for implementing all aspects of the trail plan. c) Provision of adequate buffers from waterways, seeps, springs, and other sensitive resources. d) Use of natural infiltration and best management practices for storm water management. Designs should focus on the use of natural dispersed infiltration systems, such as vegetated swales, rather than engineered systems, such as storm drains and catch basins, to the maximum extent feasible. e) Prohibition of public motor vehicle use of the trails. f) Identification of trails suitable for bicycle use and those for which bicycle use is prohibited. g) A trail decommissioning program to restore native habitats in trail sections that are no longer in use. h) A trail monitoring program.	

Impacts	Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance after Mitigation
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Impact 3.5-2: Have a Substantial Adverse Effect, Either Directly or through Habitat Modifications, on Special-Status Wildlife Species, Fish Species, or Habitats Implementation of the 2035 Master Plan could result in the disturbance or conversion of habitats occupied by or suitable for several special-status wildlife species. Disturbance or loss of these habitats could result in loss of special-status wildlife if they are present. Loss of special-status wildlife or their habitat would be a significant impact.	S	**Mitigation Measure 3.5-2a: Conduct Surveys for Areas with Significant Potential for Overwintering Monarch Butterfly Sites** 1. Cal Poly shall retain a monarch butterfly habitat specialist to conduct surveys in riparian, live oak woodland, and non-native oak woodland habitat and identify areas with significant potential for overwintering monarch butterflies. The monarch butterfly habitat specialist shall provide Cal Poly with a report summarizing the result of the surveys, including a map of areas with significant potential for overwintering monarch butterflies. Cal Poly shall use the report to identify overwintering sites that are within 300 feet of any proposed Master Plan project. If no projects are within 300 feet of identified habitat, no further mitigation is required. If projects are identified within 300 feet, then the following measure shall apply. 2. Preconstruction surveys shall be conducted for potential overwintering monarch butterfly sites within 300 feet of any proposed 2035 Master Plan project construction areas. Surveys for overwintering aggregations of monarch butterflies shall be conducted over the winter season (November 1 to first week of March) before construction activities within 300 feet of the potential butterfly overwintering zone. A minimum of two surveys shall be conducted at least one month (30 days) apart within the monarch butterfly wintering season (November 1 to first week of March). Surveys shall follow survey methods specified by the Xerces Society for Invertebrate Conservation (Xerces 2011). If no overwintering monarch butterflies are found, no further mitigation is required. If overwintering monarch butterflies are found, then the following measures shall be implemented. **Mitigation Measure 3.5-2b: Implement Avoidance of Overwintering Monarch Butterfly and Protection of Active Overwintering Monarch Butterfly Sites** Construction activities in and around butterfly overwintering sites identified pursuant to Mitigation Measure 3.5-2a shall start outside of the overwintering season (overwintering season is typically between November 1 and first week of March), to the greatest extent feasible, to avoid potential impacts on monarch butterfly overwintering habitat. However, when it is not feasible to avoid the overwintering season and construction activities take place during this time, the following measures shall apply. If an active overwintering site is located, work activities shall be delayed within 300 feet of the site location until avoidance measures have been implemented.	LTS

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		Appropriate avoidance measures shall include the following measures (which may be modified as a result of consultation with CDFW to provide equally effective measures): a) If the qualified wildlife biologist determines that construction activities would not affect an active overwintering site, activities shall proceed without restriction. b) If the wildlife biologist determines there is a potential to affect an active overwintering site, a no-disturbance buffer shall be established around the overwintering site to avoid disturbance or destruction. The extent of the no-disturbance buffers shall be determined by the qualified wildlife biologist familiar and in consultation with CDFW. Buffers shall be maintained until March 7 or until the qualified biologist determines that the monarch butterflies have left the wintering site. c) Throughout the year, Cal Poly shall avoid removing or trimming trees utilized by monarch butterflies or documented as active within the last 3 years pursuant to Mitigation Measure 3.5-2a, as well as trees adjacent to the documented active winter roost areas to prevent adverse indirect changes to the humidity, wind exposure, and temperature within the immediate vicinity of the roost site, unless Cal Poly consults with a monarch butterfly habitat specialist to identify appropriate variances to this measure. Any routine tree trimming shall be done between April and October to eliminate the risk of disturbance to overwintering monarch colonies during the core overwintering/clustering period and shall be conducted following the Management Guidelines for Monarch Butterfly Overwintering Habitat (Xerces 2017) and under the supervision of the monarch habitat specialist. This mitigation measure does not apply to removal or trimming of hazard trees or branches or management of the wintering site for the benefit of monarch butterfly. **Mitigation Measure 3.5-2c: Prepare Project-Specific California Red-Legged Frog Habitat Assessments** Future development that would directly affect reservoirs, ponds, or drainages or that would result in land disturbance within 1.6 kilometers of these features shall be subject to project-specific California Red-legged Frog Habitat Assessments. The assessments shall be prepared in coordination with, and submitted for review by, USFWS. The California red-legged frog habitat assessments shall be prepared and processed in accordance with the USFWS Revised Guidance on Site Assessments and Field Surveys for the California Red-Legged Frog (USFWS 2005), or the most recent applicable	

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		guidance. The assessments shall specifically evaluate the reservoirs, ponds, and drainages and their upland areas that may be disturbed by Master Plan Area projects and be submitted to USFWS for review/approval. Alternatively, Cal Poly can conduct a campus-wide habitat assessment to identify California red-legged frog aquatic and upland habitat. If prepared, the campus-wide assessment shall also be submitted to USFWS for review/approval and can be used to screen out projects that do not require consultation within the Master Plan Area. **Mitigation Measure 3.5-2d: Conduct California Red-Legged Frog Consultation** For 2035 Master Plan projects that would affect jurisdictional water features and would also affect California red-legged frog and/or California red-legged frog Critical Habitat as determined from Mitigation Measure 3.5-2c, Cal Poly shall coordinate with USACE during the CWA Section 404 permitting process to consult with USFWS regarding the potential for these activities to result in take of California red-legged frog and/or California red-legged frog critical habitat. If USACE in consultation with USFWS determines that the proposed projects may affect or result in take of California red-legged frog, USFWS may issue a Biological Opinion with an Incidental Take Statement for the project. Cal Poly shall comply with all measures included in the Biological Opinion, which may include compensatory mitigation for permanent and/or temporary loss of habitat, construction monitoring, salvaging of California red-legged frog, and installation of exclusion fencing between the project site and adjacent habitats. If USACE declines to take jurisdiction over the project, thus removing a federal nexus from the project, Cal Poly shall consult directly with the USFWS pursuant to Section 10 of the ESA. If USFWS determines that the project may affect or result in take of California red-legged frog or detrimental modification of critical habitat, it may ask Cal Poly to prepare an HCP and obtain an ITP. Cal Poly shall comply with all measures included in the ITP. A permitting strategy (i.e., programmatic versus individual project consultations) shall be determined between Cal Poly and USFWS as Cal Poly commences implementation of the 2035 Master Plan. **Mitigation Measure 3.5-2e: Avoid California Red-Legged Frog during the Wet Season** To avoid the potential for take of California red-legged frogs, unless otherwise authorized by the Biological Opinion and/or Incidental Take Permit per Mitigation Measure 3.5-2.d, the initial ground-disturbing activities associated with 2035	

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		Master Plan projects that would affect California red-legged frog and/or California red-legged frog Critical Habitat as determined from Mitigation Measure 3.5-2c shall be completed in the dry season (between June 1 and the first fall rains). Regardless of the seasonal rain patterns, no ground-disturbing activities may occur on these sites between first fall rains and May 31 of any year without prior authorization or concurrence from USFWS and CDFW. **Mitigation Measure 3.5-2f: Conduct Preconstruction Surveys for California Red-Legged Frog** Prior to construction of future Master Plan development projects that would affect California red-legged frog and/or California red-legged frog Critical Habitat as determined from Mitigation Measure 3.5-2c, Cal Poly shall retain a qualified biologist with demonstrated experience surveying for California red-legged frog. The biologist shall conduct preconstruction surveys for California red-legged frog. The survey(s) must be conducted within 48 hours before the site disturbance and encompass the entire project disturbance area and a 100-foot buffer of the disturbance area(s). If California red-legged frog(s) are observed during the survey, the biologist shall immediately contact Cal Poly and inform them of the survey findings. Cal Poly shall delay the project activities that were planned to occur in the area until Cal Poly consults with USFWS and secures any necessary approvals, including a Biological Opinion or an Incidental Take Permit (if not already secured) as may be applicable, to move forward with the Master Plan project. In absence of USFWS approval, the surveying biologist shall not capture, handle, or otherwise harass California red-legged frog. Cal Poly and its contractors shall comply with all measures within any Biological Opinion or Incidental Take Permit. **Mitigation Measure 3.5-2g: Implement Waterway Protection Measures** Prior to construction of future development that would directly affect reservoirs, ponds, or drainages or that would result in land disturbance within California red-legged frog habitat as defined by Mitigation Measure 3.5-2c, implement Mitigation Measures 3.5-3a through 3.5-3d, described below. **Mitigation Measure 3.5-2h: Conduct Environmental Monitoring** During construction of future development that would directly affect reservoirs, ponds, or drainages or that would result in land disturbance within California red-	

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		legged frog critical habitat as defined by Mitigation Measure 3.5-2c, implement Mitigation Measure 3.5-1d, described above. **Mitigation Measure 3.5-2i: Prepare Trail Management Plan** Prior to improvements that would directly affect drainages or riparian habitat or that would result in land disturbance within California red-legged frog habitat as defined by Mitigation Measure 3.5-2c, implement Mitigation Measure 3.5-1e, described above. **Mitigation Measure 3.5-2j: Conduct Steelhead Impact Avoidance** As part of future design and planning of 2035 Master Plan projects that require work in Stenner Creek or Brizzolara Creek, their tributaries, or their riparian areas, all such work shall be conducted between June 15 and October 15 or as approved by a qualified biologist in coordination as required with USACE, NMFS, and CDFW. **Mitigation Measure 3.5-2k: Conduct Steelhead Consultation** Prior to implementation of 2035 Master Plan projects that require work in Stenner Creek, Brizzolara Creek, their tributaries, or riparian areas, Cal Poly shall coordinate with CDFW through the 1602 permitting process, and with USACE during the CWA Section 404 permitting to consult with NMFS regarding the potential for the project to result in take of steelhead and/or steelhead critical habitat. If USACE, in consultation with NMFS, determines that the project may affect or result in take of steelhead or result in the detrimental modification of critical habitat, NMFS may issue a Biological Opinion with an Incidental Take Statement for the project. Cal Poly shall comply with all measures included in the Biological Opinion, which may include restoration, habitat compensation to ensure no net loss of habitat, and monitoring. Cal Poly shall reference and include the *Guidelines for Salmonid Passage at Stream Crossings* (NMFS 2001), or as updated by NMFS, in all future bridge/crossing designs over Stenner Creek and Brizzolara Creek. Any new crossings shall not create new barriers to fish passage into the upper reaches of the creeks. If USACE declines to take jurisdiction over the project, thus removing a federal nexus from the project, Cal Poly shall consult directly with NMFS pursuant to Section 10 of the ESA. If NMFS determines that the project may affect or result in take of steelhead or detrimental modification of critical habitat, it may ask Cal Poly to prepare an HCP and obtain an ITP. Cal Poly shall comply with all measures included in the ITP.	

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		Mitigation Measure 3.5-2l: Protect Steelhead Habitat through Implementation of Waterway Protection Measures Prior to implementation of 2035 Master Plan projects that require work in Stenner Creek, Brizzolara Creek, their tributaries, or riparian areas, implement Mitigation Measure 3.5-3a through 3.5-3d, described below. Because mitigation for degradation or loss of riparian habitat and other sensitive natural communities would also minimize potential impacts on steelhead, those measures are recommended for this impact. **Mitigation Measure 3.5-2m: Conduct Environmental Monitoring** During implementation of 2035 Master Plan projects that require work in Stenner Creek, Brizzolara Creek, their tributaries, or riparian areas, implement Mitigation Measure 3.5-1d, described above. **Mitigation Measure 3.5-2n: Prepare Trail Management Plan** Prior to improvements that would directly affect Stenner Creek, Brizzolara Creek, their tributaries, or riparian areas or that would result in disturbance to steelhead habitat, Implement Mitigation Measure 3.5-1e, described above. **Mitigation Measure 3.5-2o: Conduct Ringtail Den(s) Surveys, and Avoidance** If vegetation removal or construction activities within riparian habitat occur outside of the breeding and pupping season for ringtail (February 1 through June 15), no mitigation is necessary. If the ringtail breeding season cannot be avoided, Cal Poly shall retain a qualified biologist to conduct pre-construction surveys within 3 weeks prior to commencement of construction for potential natal or maternity den trees/rock crevices. If an active den is found, the qualified biologist, in consultation with CDFW, shall determine a construction-free buffer zone to be established around the den until the young have left the den. At a minimum, the buffer shall be 500 feet unless a reduced buffer is warranted as determined by a qualified biologist in consultation with CDFW. Because ringtails are known to move their offspring between dens, the biologist may maintain the den under surveillance with a trail camera in a way that does not affect the use of the den. If the biologist determines that ringtails have vacated the den during the surveillance period, then construction may begin within 7 days following this observation, but the den must remain under surveillance in the event that the mother has moved the litter back to the den. If the den is within a tree hollow, and the tree needs to be removed, the	

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		hollow section of the tree must be salvaged and secured to a nearby unaffected tree in order to maintain the number of dens in the area. **Mitigation Measure 3.5-2p: Conduct Environmental Monitoring** During implementation of 2035 Master Plan projects that require work in riparian corridors where ringtail occupied habitat has been identified, implement Mitigation Measure 3.5-1d, described above. **Mitigation Measure 3.5-2q: Conduct Monterey Dusky-Footed Woodrat Midden Surveys, Avoidance, or Relocation** Prior to implementation of 2035 Master Plan projects that require work in riparian corridors, California sagebrush scrub, coast live oak woodland, and non-native woodland habitat, Cal Poly shall retain a qualified biologist to survey for Monterey dusky-footed woodrat middens and assist in the removal/relocation of woodrat middens no more than 2 weeks prior to start of ground disturbance activities. The biologist shall document the results of the survey(s) in a letter report to Cal Poly and CDFW that includes a map of observed middens. If dusky-footed woodrat middens are found on a particular project site and are located outside of the permanent footprint of any proposed structure/site features and can be avoided, Cal Poly shall establish and maintain a 40-foot protective buffer, unless a reduced buffer is warranted as determined by a qualified biologist in consultation with CDFW, ensuring that the buffer does not isolate the midden from available habitat. If middens can be avoided no further mitigation is required. If middens cannot be avoided, relocation shall be conducted in consultation with CDFW. Relocation of the middens shall occur after July 1 and before December 1 to avoid the maternity season. During implementation of site clearing activities and under supervision of the biologist, the equipment operators shall remove all vegetation and other potential woodrat shelter within the disturbance areas that surround the woodrat midden(s) to be removed. Upon completion of clearing the adjacent woodrat shelter, the operator shall gently nudge the intact woodrat midden with equipment or long handled tools. Due to the potential health hazards associated with removing woodrat middens, hand removal is not recommended. The operators shall place their equipment within the previously cleared area and not within the undisturbed woodrat shelter area. The objective is to alarm the woodrats so that they evacuate the midden and scatter away from the equipment and into the undisturbed vegetation. Once the woodrats have evacuated the midden(s), the operator shall gently pick up the midden structure and move it to	

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		the undisturbed adjacent vegetation. The objective of moving the structure is to provide the displaced woodrats with a stockpile of material to scavenge while they build a new midden; jeopardizing the integrity of the midden structure is not an adverse impact. **Mitigation Measure 3.5-2r: Conduct Environmental Monitoring** During construction of future development that requires work in or around active Monterey dusky-footed woodrat middens, implement Mitigation Measure 3.5-1d, described above. **Mitigation Measure 3.5-2s: Conduct American Badger Surveys and Avoidance** For projects within undeveloped grassland habitat and before ground-disturbing activities, a qualified biologist shall conduct a preconstruction survey for American badger dens. The American badger survey shall be conducted no more than 2 weeks prior to construction. If the survey results are negative (i.e., no active badger dens observed), no additional mitigation is required. If the results are positive (American badger dens are observed), the biologist shall contact Cal Poly within 24 hours and work in the area shall be delayed until Cal Poly's biologist has made one of the following determinations: a) If the biologist determines that dens may be active, the biologist shall install a game camera for 3 days and 3 nights to determine if the den is in use. If the biologist determines that the den is a maternity den, construction activities shall be delayed during the maternity season (February to August), or until the badgers leave the den on their own accord or the biologist determines that the den is no longer in use. If the game camera does not capture an individual entering/exiting the den, the den can be excavated as described below. If the camera captures badger use of the den, the biologist shall install a one-way door in the den opening and continue use of the game camera. Once the camera captures the individual exiting the one-way door, the den can be excavated as described below. b) If the biologist determines that potential dens are inactive, the biologist shall excavate the dens with hand tools to prevent badgers from reusing them. **Mitigation Measure 3.5-2t: Conduct Western Pond Turtle and Coast Range Newt Surveys and Relocation** To minimize adverse effects on western pond turtle and Coast Range newt during any projects that requires dewatering, dredging, fill of an aquatic site (e.g., a	

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		reservoir, pond, settling pond, or drainage), or the grading (during construction of new facilities) of inactive pasturelands or non-native grassland with a southern sun exposure within 500 feet of any of these aquatic habitats, Cal Poly shall retain a qualified biologist to survey for western pond turtle and Coast Range newt within 2 weeks of project activities. If no western pond turtle, Coast Range newt, or their eggs or nests are observed, no further mitigation is required. If western pond turtle, Coast Range newt, their eggs or nests are found then the following shall be conducted: a) Cal Poly shall retain a qualified biologist to capture and relocate western pond turtle and Coast Range newt adults and juveniles. Capture and relocation efforts must be conducted using visual survey and hand capture techniques. Any captured western pond turtles and Coast Range newts must be relocated to a nearby aquatic site that shall not be affected by project activities. b) If newt egg masses and/or larvae, or western pond turtle nests are identified, construction shall be delayed until the eggs have hatched and individuals are capable of vacating the site or being relocated. Because of the delicate nature of newt egg masses/larvae and habitat requirements of western pond turtle nests, delaying construction is the only viable method to protect the resource. **Mitigation Measure 3.5-2u: Conduct Special-Status Bird and Other Bird Nest Avoidance** For any project-specific construction activities under the 2035 Master Plan, the following measures shall be implemented to avoid or minimize loss of active special-status bird nests including tricolored blackbird, grasshopper sparrow, burrowing owl, western yellow-billed cuckoo, white-tailed kite, least Bell's vireo, loggerhead shrike, and purple martin: a) To minimize the potential for loss of special-status or other bird nests, vegetation removal activities within potentially suitable nesting habitat shall commence during the nonbreeding season (September 16 - January 31), where feasible. b) If project construction activities, including ground-disturbing activities, vegetation trimming, or tree removal are scheduled to occur between February 1 and September 15, the following measures shall be implemented: i. For project sites on or within 500 feet of agricultural land, pasture, non-native annual grassland, or riparian habitat as shown in Figure 3.5-1, "Land Cover," and ornamental/landscaping trees in developed habitat, Cal Poly	

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

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		be required. If active nests are located during the preconstruction surveys, the biologist shall notify CDFW. If necessary, modifications to the project design to avoid removal of occupied habitat while still achieving project objectives shall be evaluated and implemented to the extent feasible. If avoidance is not feasible or conflicts with project objectives, construction shall be prohibited within a minimum of 100 feet of the outer edge of the nesting colony, unless a qualified biologist determines based on site-specific conditions that a larger or smaller buffer would be sufficient, to avoid disturbance until the nest colony is no longer active. **Mitigation Measure 3.5-2v: Conduct Environmental Monitoring** During construction of future development within the active nesting season where nesting birds have been found and a no-disturbance buffer is established, implement Mitigation Measure 3.5-1d, described above. **Mitigation Measure 3.5-2w: Implement Bat Preconstruction Surveys and Exclusion** Before commencing construction activities with the potential to affect bats, including land surveying with a Global Positioning System (GPS) Total Station and removal of farm structures and trees with hollows or exfoliating bark suitable for bats, a qualified biologist shall conduct surveys for roosting bats 2 weeks prior to start of construction activities. GPS Total Stations used for land surveying emit high frequency noise outside of the human hearing frequency but within the hearing range of bats, which has resulted in colony abandonment. If evidence of bat use is observed, the species and number of bats using the roost shall be determined. Bat detectors may be used to supplement survey efforts. If no evidence of bat roosts is found, then no further study and no additional measures are required. If the roost site can be avoided, a 250-foot-wide no-disturbance buffer shall be implemented unless a qualified biologist determines, based on bat species and site-specific conditions, that a larger or smaller buffer would be adequate to avoid impacts on bat roosts. If roosts of pallid bat or other bat species are found, and the roost cannot be avoided, bats shall be excluded from the roosting site before the tree or structure is removed. Exclusion efforts shall be restricted during periods of sensitive activity (e.g., during hibernation or while females in maternity colonies are nursing young). Once it is confirmed that bats are not present in the original roost site, the tree or structure may be removed. A detailed program to identify exclusion methods and roost removal procedures shall be developed by a qualified biologist in consultation with CDFW before implementation.	

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		Mitigation Measure 3.5-2x: Conduct Environmental Monitoring If construction of future development would occur where an active bat roost or maternity colony is found and a no-disturbance buffer has been established, conduct environmental monitoring as described in Mitigation Measure 3.5-1d.	
Impact 3.5-3: Result in Degradation or Loss of Riparian Habitat or Other Sensitive Natural Communities Implementation of the 2035 Master Plan could result in the degradation or loss of arroyo willow tickets and riparian woodland. Degradation or loss of these riparian habitats would be a significant impact.	S	**Mitigation Measure 3.5-3a: Avoid and Protect Brizzolara and Stenner Creeks** For projects in the vicinity of Brizzolara and Stenner Creeks, a 50-foot buffer from the outer extent of the top-of-bank or outer extent of riparian vegetation, whichever is greater, shall be established unless a qualified biologist determines, based on site-specific conditions, that a larger or smaller buffer would be sufficient to avoid impacts on arroyo willow thickets or riparian woodland. Development of new parking areas and buildings within this buffer shall be prohibited. If projects require work within the creeks or within the riparian area of the creeks, Cal Poly shall implement Mitigation Measures 3.5-2c through 3.5-2j, 3.5-2n, and 3.5-4. **Mitigation Measure 3.5-3b: Implement Low-Impact Development Principles** Pursuant to 2035 Master Plan Principle OR 17, Cal Poly shall incorporate Low-Impact Development (LID) principles in the design of all projects within 100 feet of Brizzolara Creek, Stenner Creek, campus reservoirs, waterways and riparian areas unless a qualified biologist determines, based on site-specific conditions, that a larger or smaller buffer would be sufficient to avoid impacts on these resources. **Mitigation Measure 3.5-3c: Install Exclusion Fencing** Prior to construction of any project within 100 feet of Brizzolara Creek, Stenner Creek, campus reservoirs, and other campus waterways, all grading plans shall clearly show the outer limits of riparian vegetation or top-of-bank features and specify the location of project delineation fencing that excludes the riparian areas from disturbance. The project delineation fencing shall remain in place and functional throughout the duration of the project, and no work activities shall occur outside the delineated work area. This measure shall not apply to any project specifically designed to cross a creek, such as a bridge or span. **Mitigation Measure 3.5-3d: Map and Protect Waterways and Riparian Areas** Prior to construction, plans shall clearly show all staging areas, which shall be located a minimum of 100 feet outside of the Brizzolara Creek, Stenner Creek, campus reservoirs, and other campus waterways and riparian areas. The minimum buffer size may be reduced at the discretion of a qualified biologist if, based on	LTS

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		local habitat conditions and project features, the buffer is sufficient to avoid construction-related disturbances to waterways and riparian areas. **Mitigation Measure 3.5-3e: Minimize Ground Disturbance in Sensitive Natural Community Areas** For projects that require the demolition of existing structures and vegetation removal within sensitive natural communities, Cal Poly shall require that ground disturbance, vegetation removal, and tree removal is limited to that necessary for construction, especially in sensitive natural communities and riparian areas. **Mitigation Measure 3.5-3f: Mitigate for the Loss of Sensitive Natural Communities** If loss of sensitive natural communities would not be otherwise mitigated by the proposed projects (i.e., the sensitive natural community is recognized as sensitive, but not protected pursuant to other regulations or policies), then additional actions shall be implemented based on site- and project-specific impacts in order to ensure no net loss of habitat function or acreage. Such actions may include creating, restoring, and/or preserving in perpetuity in-kind communities at a sufficient ratio to achieve no net loss of habitat function or acreage. If habitat enhancement or creation takes place, Cal Poly shall develop and implement a monitoring and management plan to assess the effectiveness of the mitigation. If monitoring indicates that the actions have not adequately mitigated for the project's impacts, Cal Poly shall implement further remedial actions, restoration, and other activities to reach a no net loss of habitat function or acreage. **Mitigation Measure 3.5-3g: Avoid Planting Invasive Plants** Project landscaping shall not utilize any species included on the most recent Cal-IPC Inventory. **Mitigation Measure 3.5-3h: Use Clean and Weed-Free Vehicles and Equipment** a) Cal Poly shall require of its contractor(s) that all vehicles and construction equipment arrive at project areas clean and weed free to avoid inadvertent transport of invasive species. Equipment shall be inspected by the on-site inspector or environmental monitor for mud and other signs that weed seeds or propagules could be present prior to use in project areas in or near sensitive natural communities. If the equipment is not clean, the environmental inspector or monitor shall deny access to the work areas until the equipment is clean. b) Vehicles and equipment shall be cleaned using high-pressure water or air in designated weed-cleaning stations after exiting a weed-infested area. Cleaning	

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		stations shall be designated by a botanist or noxious weed specialist and located away from aquatic resources, riparian areas, and other sensitive natural communities. **Mitigation Measure 3.5-3i: Require Use of Certified Weed-Free Construction Materials** Only certified weed-free construction materials, such as sand, gravel, straw, or fill, shall be used throughout each project site. **Mitigation Measure 3.5-3j: Treat Invasive Plant Infestations** Before construction activities begin, Cal Poly shall treat invasive plant infestations in the construction area, and within 50 feet of the construction activity area. Any new invasive plant infestations discovered during construction shall be documented, reported to Cal Poly, and treated where needed. After construction is complete, Cal Poly or its contractors shall monitor all construction disturbance areas for new invasive plant invasions and expansion of existing weed populations and treat invasive plan infestations where needed. Post-construction monitoring for invasive plant infestations would be conducted annually for 3 years within sensitive natural communities. **Mitigation Measure 3.5-3k: Prepare Trail Management Plan** Implement Mitigation Measure 3.5-1e, described above.	
Impact 3.5-4: Result in Degradation or Loss of State or Federally Protected Wetlands Development of new facilities, and construction associated with improvements to existing facilities, under the 2035 Master Plan could remove wetland vegetation, alter wetland hydrology or topography, and impair wetland functions in some locations. These disturbances could result in temporary or permanent degradation or loss of waters of the United States, waters of the state, and their habitat functions and values. The degradation or loss of state or federally protected wetlands would be a significant impact.	S	**Mitigation Measure 3.5-4: Design Projects to Avoid and Minimize Disturbances to Jurisdictional Waters; Conduct Delineation of Jurisdictional Waters and Obtain Authorization for Fill and Required Permits; and Compensate for Unavoidable Degradation or Loss of Jurisdictional Waters** Cal Poly shall avoid, minimize, and compensate for potential degradation or loss of waters of the United States and waters of the state by implementing the following measures. ▶ Cal Poly shall design new facilities and improvements to existing facilities to avoid impacts on potential jurisdictional waters where feasible. If avoidance of these features is not feasible, or the jurisdictional status of an waterways that may be encroached upon is unknown, Cal Poly shall prepare a project-specific Jurisdictional Waters Delineation that identifies the project boundaries in relation to the jurisdictional boundaries of the site. For any unavoidable fill or alteration of a jurisdictional feature, Cal Poly shall coordinate with USACE to obtain a CWA Section 404 permit, CDFW to obtain a Streambed Alteration	LTS

Impacts	Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance after Mitigation
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		Agreement, and RWQCB to obtain a CWA Section 401 Certification. Cal Poly shall comply with all special conditions of the necessary permits. ▶ To support the permit applications, Cal Poly shall prepare a Habitat Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (HMMP) for inclusion into the permit applications. The HMMP shall, at a minimum propose a 2:1 replacement ratio for permanent impacts on jurisdictional areas and a 1:1 ratio for temporary impacts on the jurisdictional areas, or higher mitigation ratios if required by the permitting agencies. Unless otherwise directed by the permitting agencies, Cal Poly shall incorporate on-site, in-kind, permittee-responsible compensatory mitigation to ensure that the drainages' functions and values are retained or improved as part of the project. The HMMP shall identify the location(s) where the proposed compensatory mitigation shall be implemented and the type (e.g., creation, restoration, enhancement, preservation) of mitigation that shall be implemented. At a minimum, the HMMP shall include a 5-year maintenance and monitoring program that facilitates the successful completion of the mitigation efforts. ▶ Pursuant to Master Plan Principles S 02 and S 03, all improvements to the existing pedestrian pathways that currently cross Brizzolara Creek shall have the sole purpose of maintaining safe pedestrian and bicycle use of the crossings. Cal Poly shall not improve these existing pedestrian/bicycle crossings for vehicular use. ▶ Pursuant to Master Plan Principles S 02 and S 03, all improvements to the existing vehicle crossing at Via Carta shall have the sole purpose of maintain the existing use as a two-lane vehicle crossing or a pedestrian/bicycle crossing. The existing Via Carta crossing shall not be improved in such a manner that increases the width of the crossing or increases the amount of the crossing's surface area that covers Brizzolara Creek. Any improvements to the existing bridge shall be designed to result in a decrease of creek surface area being covered by bridge structure. ▶ Pursuant to Master Plan Principles S 02 and S 03, to the extent feasible, Cal Poly shall omit the one proposed pedestrian/bicycle crossing at the existing parking area located at the Highland Drive and East Creek Road intersection from future development plans. Cal Poly shall design the pedestrian/bicycle circulation routes to utilize the existing crossings in the area if feasible. The intent of omitting the proposed crossing is to minimize impacts on jurisdictional waters and the habitat functions and services that the creek provides.	

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		▶ If omitting the one new pedestrian/bicycle crossing is not feasible, Cal Poly shall design, permit, and construct the new pedestrian/bicycle crossing in conjunction with the proposed California Boulevard extension crossing at East Creek Road. These two crossings shall not be designed and constructed independently from each other. The intent of combining the design of the two crossings is to ensure that the two crossings are developed in such a way that minimizes impacts on the creek and allows permitting agencies to evaluate the full effect of the two crossings on the creek functions and services during the permitting process.	
Impact 3.5-5: Interfere with Important Wildlife Movement Corridors and Nursery Sites Implementation of the 2035 Master Plan projects could result in encroachment into Brizzolara Creek, Stenner Creek, and other drainage riparian corridors, which provide suitable wildlife movement corridors and nursery sites for some species within the Master Plan Area. Removal and/or encroachment of these corridors and/or nursery sites could interfere with important wildlife movements and reproduction. Degradation or loss of important wildlife movement corridors or nursery sites would be a significant impact.	S	**Mitigation Measure 3.5-5a: Avoid and Protect Brizzolara and Stenner Creeks** Implement Mitigation Measure 3.5-3a, described above. **Mitigation Measure 3.5-5b: Implement Low-Impact Development Principles** Implement Mitigation Measure 3.5-3b, described above. **Mitigation Measure 3.5-5c: Install Exclusion Fencing** Implement Mitigation Measure 3.5-3c, described above. **Mitigation Measure 3.5-5d: Map and Protect Waterways and Riparian Areas** Implement Mitigation Measure 3.5-3d, described above.	LTS
Energy			
Impact 3.6-1: Result in the Wasteful, Inefficient, or Unnecessary Consumption of Energy or Wasteful Use of Energy Resources Construction and operation of new and renovated buildings and facilities under the 2035 Master Plan would result in consumption of fuel (gasoline and diesel), electricity, and natural gas. Energy consumption associated with construction would be temporary and would not require additional capacity or increased peak or base period demands for electricity or other forms of energy. Through adherence to and exceedance of current building code requirements, energy consumption associated with operation of new buildings and facilities under the 2035 Master Plan would not result in 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. For these reasons, this impact would be less than significant.	LTS	No mitigation is required.	LTS

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Impact 3.6-2: Conflict with or Obstruct a State or Local Plan for Renewable Energy or Energy Efficiency Renewable energy generation from the implementation of Mitigation Measure 3.8-1, in Section 3.8, Greenhouse Gas Emissions, would result in an increase in renewable energy use, which would directly support the goals and strategies in the state's 2008 Update Energy Action Plan (EAP) and the CSU Sustainability Policy. Construction and operating project buildings in compliance with the 2019 California Energy Code or later iterations of the code would improve energy efficiency compared to buildings built to earlier iterations of the code. Therefore, construction and operation of the project would not conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency. No impact would occur.	NI	No mitigation is required.	NI
Geology and Soils			
Impact 3.7-1: Directly or Indirectly Cause Potential Substantial Adverse Effects, including the Risk of Loss, Injury, or Death Involving Seismic Ground Shaking Although the Master Plan Area is located in a seismically active region that includes several active earthquake faults of local and regional significance, none of these faults extend directly through campus. All structures proposed to be constructed or redeveloped would be required to comply with the CSU Seismic Requirements and the latest CBC, to ensure that all new and modified buildings would be capable of withstanding anticipated levels of ground shaking. For this reason, the potential impact related to ground shaking would be less than significant.	LTS	No mitigation is required.	LTS
Impact 3.7-2: Directly or Indirectly Cause Potential Substantial Adverse Effects, including the Risk of Loss, Injury, or Death Involving Seismic-Related Ground Failure, including Liquefaction Due to the varied conditions and capabilities of subsurface soils and depth to the groundwater table, the potential for liquefaction and liquefaction-induced lateral spreading also varies throughout the Master Plan Area. However, all future development proposed by the 2035 Master Plan would be required to comply with the CSU Seismic Requirements and the latest CBC requirements. For this reason, compliance with CBC and CSU Seismic Requirements would ensure that the impact related to ground failure and liquefaction would be less than significant.	LTS	No mitigation is required.	LTS
Impact 3.7-3: Directly or Indirectly Cause Potential Substantial Adverse Effects, including the Risk of Loss, Injury, or Death Involving Landslides The Master Plan Area incorporates a few existing steep slopes within the eastern boundary of the East Campus subarea and along the northern portion of the North	S	**Mitigation Measure 3.7-3: Perform Site-Specific Geotechnical Investigations** For any areas within the campus where development is proposed in an area designated as having a high potential for landslide hazards, have substantial erosion	LTS

Impacts	Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance after Mitigation
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Campus subarea. All structures proposed to be constructed or redeveloped under the 2035 Master Plan would be required to comply with the CSU Seismic Requirements and the latest CBC, to ensure structural design of all new and modified buildings would not result in adverse effects resulting from landslides. However, because of the presence of steep slopes along the eastern and northern portion of the Master Plan Area, and the recent landslide that occurred within the East Campus subarea, future development in these areas is considered to have the potential to expose people and structures to risks from landslides. This impact would be significant.		potential, or be located on a geologic unit that is unstable or within an area known to have expansive soils, a site-specific geotechnical investigation shall be performed. Based on the findings of the geotechnical investigation for each future development or redevelopment projects under the 2035 Master Plan, any appropriate stabilization and site design recommendations, or low impact development features determined necessary to support proposed development shall be incorporated in the project design and implemented as part of project construction. Examples of stabilization and erosion control recommendations may include, but are not limited to: ▶ installation of earthen buttress(es); ▶ excavation of landslide mass/material; ▶ slope stabilization through excavation into benches and/or keyways and other methods; ▶ deep soil mixing; ▶ installation of retaining walls; ▶ use of tie-back anchors, micropiles, or shear pins; or ▶ a combination of any of these methods. Before final plan approval, Cal Poly shall incorporate into the project design and implement all recommendations identified in the site-specific geotechnical investigation, including all recommendations included in the final geotechnical report prepared for the project. All recommendations shall be shown on final plans and/or included as project specifications.	
Impact 3.7-4: Result in Substantial Erosion or Loss of Topsoil during Construction Construction of development and redevelopment projects under the 2035 Master Plan would involve clearing and grading of soils, which could result in erosion and loss of topsoil, particularly if soils are exposed to wind or stormwater during construction. However, through compliance with all required regulations, such as SWRCB General Permit for Discharges of Stormwater Associated with Construction Activity (Construction General Permit Order 2009-0009-DWQ), and a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for projects that would result in more than 1 acre of ground disturbance, the impact related to substantial erosion or loss of topsoil during construction would be less than significant.	LTS	No mitigation is required.	LTS

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Impact 3.7-5: Be Located on a Geologic Unit That Is Unstable, or That Would Become Unstable as a Result of the Project, and Potentially Result in On- or Off-Site Landslide, Lateral Spreading, Subsidence, Liquefaction, or Collapse Construction activities under the 2035 Master Plan, 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. Development and redevelopment projects that are proposed in areas where unstable soils are present could result in building damage. Because future projects could potentially be located on a geologic unit that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, this impact would be significant.	S	**Mitigation Measure 3.7-5: Perform Site-Specific Geotechnical Investigations** Implement Mitigation Measure 3.7-3, described above.	LTS
Impact 3.7-6: Be Located on Expansive Soil, Creating Substantial Direct or Indirect Risks to Property The Master Plan Area includes several soils with high shrink-swell and linear extensibility potential. 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. Development and redevelopment projects within the 2035 Master Plan on soils that have a high shrink-swell potential and/or linear extensibility could result in shrinking and swelling of soils, which can cause damage to foundations. Thus, this impact would be significant.	S	**Mitigation Measure 3.7-6: Perform Site-Specific Geotechnical Investigations** Implement Mitigation Measure 3.7-3, described above.	LTS
Impact 3.7-7: Directly or Indirectly Destroy a Unique Paleontological Resource or Site or Unique Geological Feature Although the Master Plan Area is underlain by Franciscan Complex (KJf) and Young Surficial Deposits (Qya) deposits, which are not known to host paleontological resources, discoveries of yet unknown paleontological resources during ground-disturbing activities under development of the 2035 Master Plan could still occur. Thus, this impact would be significant.	S	**Mitigation Measure 3.7-7: Treatment of Paleontological Resources** If any paleontological resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, the construction contractor shall ensure that activities in the immediate area of the find are halted and Cal Poly informed. Cal Poly shall retain a qualified paleontologist to evaluate the discovery and recommend appropriate treatment options pursuant to guidelines developed by the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology, including development and implementation of a paleontological resource impact mitigation program for treatment of the resource, if applicable.	LTS
Greenhouse Gas Emissions			
Impact 3.8-1: Generate GHG Emissions That May Have a Significant Impact on the Environment Construction activity associated with development of the project is estimated to generate a total of ~~20,819~~14,079 $MTCO_2e$. Operation of the project would result in GHG emissions associated with mobile sources, area sources, building energy,	S	**Mitigation Measure 3.8-1: Implement On-Site GHG Reduction Measures** Cal Poly shall implement the following GHG reduction measures: ▶ Design all new and renovated buildings to achieve a 30-percent or greater reduction in energy use compared to a standard 2019 California Energy Code-	LTS

Impacts	Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance after Mitigation
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water consumption, and wastewater and solid waste generation. After full buildout, the project would generate approximately ~~15,025~~14,537 $MTCO_2e$/year, including the total construction emissions amortized over 25 years. This would exceed the identified threshold of 4,255 $MTCO_2e$/year. This impact would be significant.		compliant building or other best practices as defined by CSU Sustainability Policy. Reductions in energy shall be achieved through energy efficiency measures consistent with Tier 2 of the California Green Building Energy Code Section A5.203.1.2.2. ▶ Design all new and renovated buildings to include Cool Roofs in accordance with the requirements set forth in Tier 2 of the 2019 California Green Building Energy Code, Sections A5.106.11.2. ▶ Install rooftop solar photovoltaics on all new and renovated buildings, including parking structures, where specific site parameters and constraints allow for adequate rooftop space. The amount of megawatt-hours that would be installed to offset electricity consumption would be based on the feasibility at each building site. ▶ Ensure that all new and renovated buildings comply with requirements for water efficiency and conservation as described in the 2019 California Green Building Standards Code, Division 5.3. ▶ Ensure that all new parking structures include preferential parking spaces to vehicles with more than one occupant and ZEVs. The number of dedicated spaces will be no less than 5 percent of the total parking spaces. These dedicated spaces shall be in preferential locations, such as near the entrance to the parking structure. ZEV spaces shall also include campus-standard electric vehicle charging stations, with electrical infrastructure capacity to expand charging stations by a factor of four as the number of electric vehicle drivers grows. These spaces shall be clearly marked with signs and pavement markings. This measure shall not be implemented in a way that prevents compliance with requirements in the California Vehicle Code regarding parking spaces for disabled persons or disabled veterans. ▶ Include multiple electrical receptacles on the exterior of all new and renovated buildings and accessible for purposes of charging or powering electric landscaping equipment and providing an alternative to using fossil fuel-powered generators. The electrical receptacles shall have an electric potential of 120 volts. There should be a minimum of one electrical receptacle on each building and one receptacle every 100 linear feet around the perimeter of the building. ▶ Ensure that all appliances and fixtures installed in project buildings are EnergyStar®-certified if an EnergyStar®-certified model of the appliance is available. Types of EnergyStar®-certified appliances include boilers, ceiling fans, central and room air conditioners, clothes washers, compact fluorescent light	

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		bulbs, computer monitors, copiers, consumer electronics, dehumidifiers, dishwashers, external power adapters, furnaces, geothermal heat pumps, programmable thermostats, refrigerators and freezers, room air cleaners, transformers, televisions, vending machines, ventilating fans, and windows (EPA 2018). If EPA's EnergyStar® program is discontinued and not replaced with a comparable certification program before appliances and fixtures are selected, then similar measures which exceed the 2019 California Green Building Standards Code may be used. ▶ Ensure that all space and water heating is solar- or electric-powered. ▶ Install high-efficacy lighting (e.g., light emitting diodes) in all streetlights, security lighting, and all other exterior lighting applications. ▶ Accomplish a waste diversion rate of 90 percent by and strive for 100 percent by 2040. ▶ Plant water-efficient and drought tolerant landscapes at all project buildings. In addition to the quantifiable onsite measures presented above, the following additional measures would reduce GHG emissions, although the extent to which they would reduce GHG emissions is not quantifiable. Nonetheless, Cal Poly shall implement the following measures as part of implementation of the 2035 Master Plan and the Cal Poly Climate Action Plan to the extent feasible. ▶ At the time of contract renegotiation, work with current car share companies (e.g., ZIP car) to increase the use of fully electric vehicles or consider partnerships with other similar services that do use electric vehicles. ▶ Where appropriate site conditions exist, install solar photovoltaics on available land throughout the Cal Poly campus to offset the use of nonrenewable energy for existing and future facilities and buildings. ▶ Cal Poly shall work with San Luis Obispo County, the City of San Luis Obispo, Tri-County Regional Energy Network (3C-REN), and other local agencies to determine if Cal Poly can fund and take GHG reduction credit for energy efficiency retrofits of local existing housing stock, commercial spaces, and other land uses. ▶ Accelerate the expansion of Cal Poly's fleet vehicles to electric. ▶ Accelerate the expansion of Level 2 EV chargers on campus to meet the anticipated demand at Cal Poly.	

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		▶ Implement energy efficiency retrofits for existing buildings on campus that will remain. ▶ Work with SLO Regional Rideshare to refine Cal Poly's use of the iRideshare trip reporting/incentive platform to help VMT and emission reduction goals. ▶ To help commute incentives more effectively change commute behavior to benefit VMT, emissions, and the modal hierarchy: ▪ Expand faculty and staff daily benefits for using alternative transportation modes to an effective amount. ▪ Consider reducing the frequency between parking permit purchasing (e.g. weekly, monthly) ▪ Consider increasing faculty and staff parking permit costs over time. Anticipated GHG emissions reductions resulting from the above mitigation measures were quantified and summarized below in Table 3.8-4.	

Table 3.8-4 Summary of GHG Emissions Reduction from Mitigation Measure 3.8-1

Emissions Source	GHG Emissions ($MTCO_2e$/year)
Area	~~64~~43
Building Energy	~~1,784~~2,205
Mobile	~~9,154~~7,323
Water-Related	172
Solid Waste	325[1]
Amortized Construction	~~833~~563
Total	**~~12,331~~10,631**
Mass Emission Threshold	**4,255**

Notes: GHG = greenhouse gas; $MTCO_2e$ = metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent.

[1] Emissions reduction related to the mitigation measure recommending zero waste by 2040 was not calculated owing to the uncertainty in available strategies for achieving the target. Rather, it was assumed that Cal Poly would continue to achieve, at a minimum, a diversion rate of 86 percent, a rate achieved in 2017. Thus, mitigated emissions were reduced consistent with current levels of waste diversion.

Source: Modeling conducted by Ascent Environmental in 20~~19~~20

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		As shown in Table 3.8-4, implementation of Mitigation Measure 3.8-1 would reduce GHG emissions associated with the 2035 Master Plan to ~~12,331~~10,631 $MTCO_2e$/year, reducing the project's operational emissions by ~~2,694~~ 3,906 $MTCO_2e$/year. Most of these emissions would come from mobile sources. To meet the established threshold of significance, additional reductions of ~~8,076~~6,376 $MTCO_2e$/year would be required. **Mitigation Measure 3.8-2: Purchase GHG Offsets** Annual project-generated GHG emissions would exceed the established threshold by ~~8,076~~6,376 $MTCO_2e$/year after incorporation of Mitigation Measure 3.8-1. Additional GHG emissions reductions could be achieved from the development of a local (i.e., campus) offset program or direct investments in existing local programs such as financing installation of regional electric vehicle–charging stations or investing in local urban forests. Where development or investments in local programs are not feasible or available, Cal Poly may choose to mitigate additional GHG emissions through the purchase of carbon credits available through any one of the following verifiable entities/registries: CARB, Climate Action Reserve, California Air Pollution Control Officers Association, the APCD, or any other equivalent or verifiable registry. Such offsets, either established by Cal Poly or purchased, will meet the requirements of CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4(C)(3), and meet the following criteria: ▶ **Real**—They represent reductions actually achieved (not based on maximum permit levels). ▶ **Additional/surplus**—They are not already planned or required by regulation or policy (i.e., not double counted). ▶ **Quantifiable**—They are readily accounted for through process information and other reliable data. ▶ **Enforceable**—They are acquired through legally binding commitments/agreements. ▶ **Validated**—They are verified through the accurate means by a reliable third party. ▶ **Permanent**—They will remain as GHG reductions in perpetuity. Carbon offset credits must be purchased prior to occupancy of individual structures developed under the Master Plan up to ~~201,900~~159,400 $MTCO_2e$ of credits (i.e., 25 years multiplied by ~~8,076~~6,376 $MTCO_2e$) for the entire campus. The amount to be purchased for each development under the Master Plan can either be calculated	

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		based on the percentage share of the development as it relates to overall development under the Master Plan or based on updated modeling at the time the development is considered for approval. The price per MT of CO_2e varies depending on the availability of credits on the market, the number of credits purchased at one time, and the type and location of carbon offset being purchased. Current pricing estimates range from $0.85 to $8.5 per $MTCO_2e$.	
Impact 3.8-2: Conflict with an Applicable Plan, Policy or Regulation of an Agency Adopted for the Purpose of Reducing the Emissions of GHGs Both construction and operation of the project would include GHG efficiency measures consistent with all state and Cal Poly policies and plans adopted for the purpose of reducing GHG emissions and enabling the achievement of the statewide reduction target of SB 32 of 2016. The project would not conflict with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing GHG emissions. Therefore, this impact would be less than significant.	LTS	No mitigation is required.	LTS
Hydrology and Water Quality			
Impact 3.9-1: Violate Any Water Quality Standards or Waste Discharge Requirements or Otherwise Substantially Degrade Surface Water or Groundwater Quality during Construction Construction and grading activities could adversely affect water quality if construction materials brought on-site result in accidental spills or potential increase in the pollutant load in runoff. Storm events could generate enough runoff to carry storm water from construction sites into surface water bodies. However, through required compliance with existing regulations, such as the 2013 General Permit, Small MS4 Permit, and SWPPPs (required by the 2013 General Permit for development over 1 acre), implementation of the 2035 Master Plan would not violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements during construction. This impact would be less than significant.	LTS	No mitigation is required.	LTS
Impact 3.9-2: Violate Any Water Quality Standards or Waste Discharge Requirements or Otherwise Substantially Degrade Surface Water or Groundwater Quality during Operation During project operation, increased rates of surface water runoff associated with new impervious surfaces could promote increased erosion and sedimentation or other storm water contamination and adversely affect surface water and groundwater quality. The 2035 Master Plan would comply with the 2013 General	LTS	No mitigation is required.	LTS

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Permit, the Small MS4 Permit, SWPPPs, and associated BMPs. Further, the use of low-impact development (LID) techniques would control storm water flow and prevent contamination of surface water resources. Continued compliance with the Small MS4 Permit and the 2013 General Permit would ensure that impacts on water quality standards during operations would be less than significant.			
Impact 3.9-3: Substantially Decrease Groundwater Supplies or Interfere Substantially with Groundwater Recharge Such That the Project May Impede Sustainable Groundwater Management of the Basin New land uses proposed under the 2035 Master Plan would not require additional pumping of groundwater to serve the University's potable water needs. However, development and redevelopment under the 2035 Master Plan could result in an increase in impervious surfaces within the main campus, which could reduce storm water infiltration with the underlying groundwater aquifers, and thus impede groundwater recharge. For this reason, the impact on groundwater recharge would be potentially significant.	PS	**Mitigation Measure 3.9-3: Prepare Drainage Plan and Supportive Hydrologic Analysis** Before the commencement of construction activities associated with new development that will modify existing drainage and/or require the construction of new drainage infrastructure to collect and control storm water runoff, Cal Poly shall prepare a drainage plan and supportive hydrologic analysis demonstrating compliance with the following, or equally effective similar measures, to maximize groundwater recharge and maintain similar drainage patterns and flow rates: a) Off-site runoff shall not exceed existing flow rates during storm events. b) If required to maintain the current flow rate, appropriate methods/design features (e.g., detention/retention basins, infiltration systems, or bioswales) shall be installed to reduce local increases in runoff, particularly on frequent runoff events (up to 10-year frequency) and to maximize groundwater recharge. c) If proposed, drainage discharge points shall include erosion protection and be designed such that flow hydraulics exiting the site mimics the natural condition as much as possible. d) Drainage from impervious surfaces (e.g., roads, driveways, buildings) shall be directed to a common drainage basin. e) Where feasible, grading and earth contouring shall be done in a way to direct surface runoff towards the above-referenced drainage improvements (and/or closed depressions).	LTS
Impact 3.9-4: Substantially Alter the Existing Drainage Pattern of the Site or Area Such That Substantial Erosion, Siltation, Flooding, Polluted Runoff, or an Exceedance of the Capacity of Storm Drainage Systems Would Occur New land use development could 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. Because project-level details of future projects, including their impacts on the existing drainage system of their sites, are	PS	**Mitigation Measure 3.9-4a: Prepare a Drainage Plan and Supportive Hydrologic Analysis** Implement Mitigation Measure 3.9-3, described above. **Mitigation Measure 3.9-4b: Implement Post-Development Storm Water Best Management Practices and Low-Impact Development** During the design review phase of each future development project within the Master Plan Area, Facilities Management and Development will verify that the	LTS

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not known at this time, the project would result in a potentially significant impact on the existing drainage pattern of the site or the surrounding area.		storm water BMPs and LID technologies were evaluated for each project within the 2035 Master Plan and all appropriate BMPs are incorporated into the specific project. Additionally, consistent with MS4 requirements, Facilities Management and Development will also verify that post-development runoff from the project site will approximate pre-development runoff volumes. If post-development runoff does not approximate pre-development runoff, additional BMPs shall be required in order to ensure that storm drain system capacity is not exceeded and that the drainage pattern of each project site is not significantly altered in such a way that it would result in erosion, siltation, or flooding.	
Impact 3.9-5: Be Located within Flood Hazard, Tsunami, or Seiche Zones, and Risk Release of Pollutants Due to Project Inundation Portions of the Master Plan Area are located within special flood hazard areas subject to inundation in a 100-year flood). Increased intensity 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. This impact would be potentially significant.	PS	**Mitigation Measure 3.9-5: Avoid Development in 100-Year Flood Zones Where Feasible and Incorporate Design Measures to Address Release of Pollutants** All development pursuant to the 2035 Master Plan shall be sited to avoid the 100-year flood zone to the extent practicable. If development within the flood zone cannot be avoided, design measures shall be incorporated into all habitable and critical structures to ensure finished floor levels are constructed above the 100-year flood elevation, or other flood-proofing measures, including a pollutant control plan in the event of a flood, shall be incorporated and approved by Cal Poly in conjunction with FEMA to ensure structures are designed to meet state and federal flood- proofing requirements and to prevent the release of pollutants if flooding does occur.	LTS
Impact 3.9-6: Conflict with or Obstruct Implementation of a Water Quality Control Plan or Sustainable Groundwater Management Plan Cal Poly will continue to adhere to all applicable plans, permits, and regulations governing water quality, and the 2035 Master Plan would not increase the University's use of groundwater. Therefore the 2035 Master Plan would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan. During construction and operation of future development under the 2035 Master Plan, Cal Poly would comply with the 2013 General Permit, as well as SWPPP requirements, and implement any associated/necessary BMPs. Further, the use of LID techniques would control storm water flow and discharges and prevent contamination to surface water resources. For these reasons, this impact would be less than significant.	LTS	No mitigation is required.	LTS

Impacts	Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance after Mitigation
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Noise			
Impact 3.10-1: Generate Substantial Temporary (Construction) Noise Implementation of the 2035 Master Plan would result in construction activities associated with the development of facilities to accommodate projected student enrollment and furtherance of the University's academic mission. Although construction activities would be intermittent and temporary, construction noise could reach high levels at nearby noise-sensitive land uses and could result in human disturbance. As a result, this impact would be significant.	S	**Mitigation Measure 3.10-1: Implement Construction-Noise Reduction Measures** For all construction activities related to new/renovated structures, Cal Poly shall implement or incorporate the following noise reduction measures into construction specifications for contractor(s) implementation during project construction: ▶ All construction equipment shall be properly maintained and equipped with noise-reduction intake and exhaust mufflers and engine shrouds, in accordance with manufacturer recommendations. Equipment engine shrouds shall be closed during equipment operation. ▶ All construction equipment and equipment staging areas shall be located as far as possible from nearby noise-sensitive land uses, and/or located to the extent feasible such that existing or constructed noise attenuating features (e.g., temporary noise wall or blankets) block line-of-site between affected noise-sensitive land uses and construction staging areas. ▶ Individual operations and techniques shall be replaced with quieter procedures (e.g., using welding instead of riveting, mixing concrete off-site instead of on-site, using electric powered equipment instead of pneumatic or internal combustion powered equipment) where feasible and consistent with building codes and other applicable laws and regulations. ▶ Stationary noise sources such as generators or pumps shall be located as far away from noise-sensitive uses as feasible. ▶ No less than 1 week prior to the start of construction activities at a particular location, notification shall be provided to nearby off-campus, noise-sensitive land uses (e.g., residential uses) that are located within 350 feet of the construction site (i.e., based on the construction noise modeling, distance at which noise-sensitive receptors would experience noise levels exceeding acceptable daytime construction-noise levels). ▶ When construction would occur within 350 feet of on-campus housing or other on-campus or off-campus noise-sensitive uses and may result in temporary noise levels in excess of 75 L_{max} at the exterior of the adjacent noise-sensitive structure, temporary noise barriers (e.g., noise-insulating blankets or temporary plywood structures) shall be erected, if deemed to be feasible and effective, between the noise source and sensitive receptor such that construction-related noise levels are reduced to 75 L_{max} or less at the receptor.]	SU

Impacts	Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance after Mitigation
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		▶ Loud construction activity (e.g., jackhammering, concrete sawing, asphalt removal, and large-scale grading operations) within 350 feet of adjacent primary school facilities, shall not occur during state standardized testing time periods for the surrounding school districts. ▶ When construction requires material hauling, a haul route plan shall be prepared for construction of each facility and/or improvement for review and approval by the Cal Poly that designates haul routes as far as feasible from sensitive receptors. ▶ The contractor shall designate a disturbance coordinator and post that person's telephone number conspicuously around the construction site and provide to nearby residences. The disturbance coordinator shall receive all public complaints and be responsible for determining the cause of the complaint and implementing any feasible measures to alleviate the problem. ▶ Construction activities (excluding activities that would result in a safety concern to the public or construction workers) shall be limited to between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m., Monday through Saturday, where feasible. For any construction activity that must extend beyond the daytime hours of 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. Monday through Saturday, occur on Sunday, or legal holidays and occurs within 2,000 feet of a residential building, Cal Poly shall ensure that the City of San Luis Obispo exterior noise level standard of 60 dBA L_{max} for temporary construction noise is not exceeded at any residence. Typical residential structures with windows closed achieve a 25-30 dBA exterior-to-interior noise reduction (Caltrans 2002). Thus, using the lower end of this range, an exterior noise level of 60 dBA L_{max} would result in interior noise levels of about 35 dBA L_{max}, which would not result in a substantially increased risk for sleep disturbance. If exterior noise levels of 60 dBA Lmax are infeasible due to type of construction activity and proximity to residential structure, ensuring interior noise levels do not exceed 45 dBA L_{eq}, consistent with City standards, would ensure residents are not disturbed. To achieve this performance standard, one or more of the following or equivalent measures shall be considered and implemented where appropriate: ▪ Use of noise-reducing enclosures and techniques around stationary noise-generating equipment (e.g., concrete mixers, generators, compressors). ▪ Installation of temporary noise curtains installed as close as possible to the boundary of the construction site within the direct line of sight path of the	

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		nearby sensitive receptor(s) and consist of durable, flexible composite material featuring a noise barrier layer bounded to sound-absorptive material on one side. ▪ Retain a qualified noise specialist to develop a noise monitoring plan and conduct noise monitoring to ensure that noise reduction measures are achieved the necessary reductions such that levels at the receiving land uses do not exceed exterior noise levels of 60 dBA L_{max} for construction activity occurring during these noise-sensitive hours.	
Impact 3.10-2: Generate Substantial Increase in Long-Term (Traffic) Noise Levels Population growth and development associated with implementation of the 2035 Master Plan would increase traffic within and outside the 2035 Master Plan Area. However, project-generated traffic volumes would not be at levels high enough to cause substantial increases in noise (i.e., 3 dB or more). This impact would be less than significant.	LTS	No mitigation is required.	LTS
Impact 3.10-3: Generate Substantial Long-Term Increase in Stationary Noise The new buildings and facilities constructed as part of the 2035 Master Plan may include new stationary noise sources and equipment (e.g., mechanical equipment), and increased noise levels associated with athletic and special events. Depending on location and design, equipment location, intervening shielding, and noise-reduction features incorporated, noise levels associated with new stationary noise sources (Spanos Stadium, parking facilities, HVAC systems) could result in exceedances of exterior noise limits at existing sensitive land uses. This impact would be significant.	S	**Mitigation Measure 3.10-3a: Implement Noise Reduction Measures to Reduce Long-Term Noise Impacts of Spanos Stadium** To minimize noise levels generated by the Spanos Stadium expansion, the following measures shall be implemented: ▶ Prior to final design, a noise assessment shall be conducted by a qualified acoustical engineer or noise specialist to evaluate potential increases in noise levels associated with the proposed expansion of Spanos Stadium. Noise-reduction measures shall be incorporated to reduce significant increases in existing operational noise levels (i.e., 3 dBA, or greater) at nearby noise-sensitive land uses, including Mustang Village Apartments, to the extent feasible. Such measures may include, but are not limited to, the incorporation of structural shielding, enclosed bleachers, and revised placement for amplified sound system speakers. **Mitigation Measure 3.10-3b: Implement Noise Reduction Measures to Reduce Long-Term Noise Impacts of the Proposed Parking Structures** To minimize noise levels generated by the proposed parking structures, the following measures shall be implemented: ▶ Prior to final design, a noise assessment shall be conducted by a qualified acoustical engineer or noise specialist to evaluate potential increases in noise levels associated with the proposed expansion of any proposed parking	SU

Impacts	Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance after Mitigation
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		structure. Noise-reduction measures shall be incorporated to reduce to the extent feasible significant increases in existing operational noise levels (i.e., 3 dBA, or greater) at nearby noise-sensitive land uses, including campus student housing. Such measures may include, but are not limited to, locating parking structures as far away as possible from noise-sensitive land uses, constructing noise barriers between parking structures and noise-sensitive land uses, or using buildings and topographic features to provide acoustic shielding for noise-sensitive land uses. **Mitigation Measure 3.10-3c: Implement Noise Reduction Measures to Reduce Long-Term Noise Impacts of Building Mechanical Equipment** To minimize noise levels generated by building mechanical equipment, the following measures shall be implemented: ▶ Building air conditioning units for proposed structures shall be located on building rooftops or shielded from direct line-of-sight of adjacent noise-sensitive land uses. Building parapets shall be constructed, when necessary, to shield nearby land uses from direct line-of-site of air conditioning units. ▶ During project design of individual projects proposed as part of the 2035 Master Plan, Cal Poly shall review and ensure that external building mechanical equipment (e.g., HVAC systems) incorporate noise-reduction features sufficient to reduce average-hourly exterior operational noise levels at nearby noise-sensitive land uses to 50 L_{eq} and 70 dba L_{max}, or less during the daytime (i.e., 7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.) and 45 L_{eq} and 60 dBA L_{max}, or less during the nighttime (i.e., 10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.), within outdoor activity areas. Noise-reduction measures to be incorporated may include, but are not limited to, the selection of alternative or lower noise-generating equipment, relocation of equipment, and use of equipment enclosures.	
Impact 3.10-4: Generate Substantial Temporary (Construction) Vibration Levels If pile driving is required during project construction, it could expose existing nearby sensitive receptors and structures to levels of ground vibration that could result in structural damage and/or human disturbance. This impact would be significant.	S	**Mitigation Measure 3.10-4a: Implement Measures to Reduce Ground Vibration** For any future construction activity that would involve pile driving and be located within 300 feet of an existing sensitive land use or occupied building, the following measures shall be implemented: ▶ To the extent feasible, earthmoving and ground-impacting operations shall be phased so as not to occur simultaneously in areas close to sensitive receptors (i.e., within 300 feet). The total vibration level produced could be significantly less when each vibration source is operated at separate times.	LTS

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		▶ Where there is flexibility in the location of use of heavy-duty construction equipment, or impact equipment, the equipment shall be operated as far away from vibration-sensitive sites as reasonably feasible. **Mitigation Measure 3.10-4b: Develop and Implement a Vibration Control Plan** To assess and, when needed, reduce vibration and noise impacts from construction activities, the following measures shall be implemented: ▶ A vibration control plan shall be developed prior to initiating any pile-driving activities. Applicable elements of the plan shall be implemented before, during, and after pile-driving activity. The plan will include measures sufficient to reduce vibration at sensitive receptors to levels below applicable thresholds. Items that will be addressed in the plan include, but are not limited to, the following: ▪ Identification of the maximum allowable vibration levels at nearby buildings may consider Caltrans's recommended standards with respect to the prevention of architectural building damage of 0.25 in/sec PPV for historic and some old buildings and for buildings that are occupied at the time of pile driving, FTA's maximum-acceptable-vibration standard with respect to human response, 80 VdB. However, based on site-specific parameters (e.g., building age, structural integrity), and construction specifics (e.g., time of day when vibration activities occur, pile frequency), these standards may be adjusted, as long as sensitive receptors and structures are protected. ▪ Pre-construction surveys shall be conducted to identify any pre-existing structural damage to buildings that may be affected by project-generated vibration. ▪ Identification of minimum setback requirements for different types of ground-vibration-producing activities (e.g., pile driving) for the purpose of preventing damage to nearby structures and preventing adverse effects on people. Factors to be considered include the nature of the vibration-producing activity, local soil conditions, and the fragility/resiliency of the nearby structures. Initial setback requirements can be reduced if a project- and site-specific analysis is conducted by a qualified geotechnical engineer or ground vibration specialist that indicates that no structural damage to buildings or structures would occur. ▪ Vibration levels from pile driving shall be monitored and documented at the nearest sensitive land use to document that applicable thresholds are not exceeded. Recorded data shall be submitted on a twice-weekly basis to Cal	

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		Poly. If it is found at any time that thresholds are exceeded, pile driving shall cease in that location, and methods shall be implemented to reduce vibration to below applicable thresholds, or an alternative pile installation method shall be used at that location.	
Population and Housing			
Impact 3.11-1: Directly or Indirectly Induce Substantial Unplanned Population Growth and Housing Demand The projected increase in student enrollment and availability of on-campus housing for new and existing students, under the 2035 Master Plan, would increase the on-campus population up to a planned cap in response to CSU systemwide and campus enrollment growth directives and corresponding funding, the effects of which are evaluated throughout this EIR (refer to Sections 3.1 through 3.10, Sections 3.12 through 3.14, and Chapters 4 and 5). The 2035 Master Plan would provide substantially more student beds than are necessary to accommodate the planned increase in student enrollment. For these reasons, the enrollment increase would not directly or indirectly induce substantial unplanned population growth on campus beyond what is projected by the 2035 Master Plan, or result in a shortage of housing to accommodate this increase. This impact would be less than significant.	LTS	No mitigation is required.	LTS
Public Services and Recreation			
Impact 3.12-1: Result in Substantial Adverse Physical Construction-Related Impacts Associated with the Provision or the Need for New or Physically Altered Fire Facilities, to Maintain Acceptable Service Ratios Implementation of the project would result in an increase in on-campus facilities and population. New facilities would be constructed within the main campus in compliance with fire and emergency safety requirements and would not result in an expansion of service area. Nor would the increase in population result in an increase in service calls beyond the capacity of existing fire protection services and facilities. SLOFD would continue to provide fire protection services to campus through various agreements. This includes Cal Poly's agreement to receive enhanced fire protection services from SLOFD is in effect through 2023 and Cal Poly is committed to diligently pursue the extension of the agreement. Therefore, existing fire facilities would be adequate and impacts would be less than significant.	LTS	No mitigation is required.	LTS

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Impact 3.12-2: Result in Substantial Adverse Physical Construction-Related Impacts Associated with the Provision or the Need for New or Physically Altered Police Facilities, to Maintain Acceptable Service Ratios Implementation of the 2035 Master Plan would result in an increase in campus population requiring additional on-campus police services. The UPD would require additional staff to maintain adequate police response and service, resulting in the construction of a new police facility, the effects of which are evaluated throughout this EIR. No additional facilities would be required to serve the project. Therefore, this impact would be less than significant.	LTS	No mitigation is required.	LTS
Impact 3.12-3: Result in Substantial Adverse Physical Construction-Related Impacts Associated with the Provision or the Need for New or Physically Altered Schools, to Maintain Acceptable Service Ratios Master Plan implementation would increase the campus residential population through the introduction of faculty and staff workforce housing and the creation of new employment opportunities that could induce new residents to relocate to the area, both of which could generate students and increase school attendance within SLCUSD. However, the increase in demand would be modes and is not, in and of itself, expected to result in the need for new or expanded school facilities. Therefore, this impact would be less than significant.	LTS	No mitigation is required.	LTS
Impact 3.12-4: Result in Substantial Deterioration of Neighborhood and Regional Parks, or Require Construction or Expansion of Recreational Facilities The project would result in increased enrollment and campus population growth and would, therefore, increase demand for park and recreational services. Improvements, expansion, and construction of recreational facilities would be included under the project and would adequately serve the campus population. Additionally, the 2035 Master Plan Guidelines would address the deterioration of on-campus facilities and address increased demand for off-campus facilities by providing new recreational facilities. This impact would be less than significant.	LTS	No mitigation is required.	LTS
Impact 3.12-5: Result in Substantial Adverse Physical Construction-Related Impacts Associated with the Provision or the Need for New or Physically Altered Library Facilities, to Maintain Acceptable Service Ratios The increase in campus population that is expected to occur under the 2035 Master Plan could result in an increased demand for public libraries. However, this increase in demand is covered as part of the 2035 Master Plan through the expansion of	LTS	No mitigation is required.	LTS

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Kennedy Library and is not expected to result in the need for new or expanded public facilities beyond this facility. Therefore, this impact would be less than significant.			
Transportation			
Impact 3.13-1: Result in Vehicle Miles Traveled That Exceed Regional Vehicle Miles Traveled Targets With implementation of the 2035 Master Plan, Cal Poly, as a whole, would exceed the countywide VMT per service population target of 19.22 (15 percent below existing regional VMT per service population). Although implementation of the 2035 Master Plan would reduce VMT per capita compared to existing conditions due to the location of all new and a greater proportion of total student enrollment in on-campus housing, this impact would be significant.	S	**Mitigation 3.13-1: Develop and Implement a Transportation Demand Management Plan** Using the CSU TDM Manual (Nelson Nygaard 2012) as a guide, Cal Poly shall develop and implement a TDM plan to reduce daily trips and VMT generated by campus employees, residents, and students by a minimum of 5.04 VMT per service population. TDM measures best suited for college towns generally include measures intended to reduce driving on campus such as subsidized transit passes, improved transit and shuttles, parking management, encouraging bicycle and pedestrian travel, and locating student housing on-campus. TDM policies that could reduce vehicle trip generation and VMT include, but are not limited to, the following: ▶ Expand and/or maximize the efficiency of the local and regional public transit service. This includes coordination and fair-share contributions towards additional SLO Transit and ~~SLO~~RTA transit routes, operational costs, and capital (e.g. rolling stock), as well as potential expansion of facilities (e.g., the Government Center transfer point), and zero-emission bus charging infrastructure. ▶ Support active transportation projects on and near campus through infrastructure improvements to enhance safety and efficiency of these travel modes. This would include additional on-campus shuttle service or separated facilities for active transportation, including bike and transit. In addition, campus would expand information programs to educate students about transportation options. ▶ Implement carpool and/or vanpool incentive programs. This could include expanded programs/incentives for both faculty/staff and students, including trip credits, the emergency ride home program, and rideshare. ▶ Offer remote working options for employees. This could include offering online courses/lectures for students where faculty/staff could work and students would participate remotely. As part of the TDM plan, Cal Poly shall develop and implement a parking management plan. The parking management plan shall implement policies that focus on reducing academic and residential parking demand. Parking management strategies that would reduce vehicle trip generation and VMT include, but are not limited to the following:	LTS

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		▶ Restrict parking spaces by student class – Reduce the availability of or eliminate on-campus parking for freshman and/or sophomores. ▶ Adjust the cost of parking permits – Increase the cost of on-campus resident parking permits, implement tiered parking pricing based on the distance to campus or time of day, and/or employ a tiered pricing from limited days (1-day, 2-day, etc.). ▶ Designate parking locations – Establish designated parking locations by academic program to manage the academic parking demand. ▶ Establish pick-up/drop-off parking district(s) – To account for emerging forms of transportation, such as transportation network companies (e.g., Uber and Lyft) and the associated VMT generated, develop a parking district or districts that charge for pick-up and drop-off on campus. As part of the parking management plan, to better understand the commute patterns of students, residents, and employees Cal Poly shall study the distribution of VMT by commute-shed (e.g., intra-county trips, inter-county trips, on-campus trips) to help develop appropriate TDM and parking management policy responses. On a biannual (every two years) basis, Cal Poly shall monitor and evaluate the efficacy of the TDM Plan and its strategies. If necessary and in order to achieve the target VMT reduction, Cal Poly shall increase the level of implementation and/or scope of TDM measures in order to ensure the 5.04 or greater VMT standard is met.	
Impact 3.13-2: Conflict with a Program, Plan, Ordinance, or Policy Addressing Circulation and Transit Implementation of the 2035 Master Plan would increase demand for transit, which may require investments in additional transit service and/or facilities to maintain the level and quality of service necessary to retain and expand ridership. Failure to maintain quality service could lead to losses of ridership and increases in travel by other modes (e.g., automobiles) that could result in environmental effects such as increased emissions. This impact would be significant.	S	**Mitigation Measure 3.13-2: Monitor Transit Service Performance and Support Transit Improvements** Currently, SLO Transit and RTA regularly monitor~~s~~ transit service performance and adjust~~s~~ service levels, as feasible, according to established service standards. Cal Poly shall work with SLO Transit and RTA staff to identify and support implementation of transit service and/or facility improvements (e.g., through fair share contribution[s] based on University-related ridership) necessary to adhere to applicable, established service standards (e.g., fewer than 125 percent of seated capacity) identified in the SLO Transit Short Range Transit Plan (SRTP) and applicable RTA plans and, in turn, maintain a high-quality customer experience so as not to deter existing and potential ridership. Potential transit improvements could include modifying existing transit routes or adding new routes to serve areas of the campus underserved by transit, adding service capacity (through increased headways and/or larger vehicles) to prevent chronic overcrowding, improving	LTS

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		terminal facilities to accommodate additional passengers and transit vehicles, and improving coordination between transit providers. In the event that SLO Transit and/or RTA updates ~~its~~their respective SRTP during implementation of the 2035 Master Plan, transit improvements shall result in service performance that meets the performance targets established in the latest SLO Transit and RTA SRTPs. Transit facility and roadway improvements shall be designed and constructed in accordance with industry best practices and applicable standards. Improvements shall be implemented or constructed in a manner that would not physically disrupt existing transit service or facilities (e.g., additional bus service that exceeds available bus stop or transit terminal capacity) or otherwise adversely affect transit operations.	
Impact 3.13-3: Conflict with a Program, Plan, Ordinance, or Policy Addressing Bicycle Facilities Implementation of the 2035 Master Plan would not interfere with implementation of planned bicycle facilities in the City and County of San Luis Obispo. It would increase bicycle travel on campus, which could generate bicycle volumes that physically disrupt the use of existing facilities. Implementation of the 2035 Master Plan would increase automobile, transit, bicycle, and pedestrian trips to, from, and within campus, which would increase the competition for physical space between the modes; thus, increasing the risk of collisions. This impact would be significant.	S	**Mitigation Measure 3.13-3: Monitor Bicycle-Related Collisions to Implement Countermeasures Minimizing Potential Conflicts with Bicycle Facilities** Following adoption of the 2035 Master Plan and every two years thereafter during implementation of the 2035 Master Plan, Cal Poly shall record on-campus bicycle volumes and collisions involving bicyclists and establish a bicycle collision rate. The rate should be sensitive to context (e.g., Academic Core subarea versus new student housing along the edge of current campus development) and facility type (e.g., intersection versus segment). Cal Poly shall determine the on-campus bicycle collision rate as part of its biennial mitigation monitoring program. In instances where the rate increases from the prior observation period, Cal Poly shall develop and implement countermeasures designed to reduce the rate and primary collision factors. Cal Poly shall also identify and develop countermeasures for locations where the change in the mix of travel patterns and behavior is determined to be incompatible with the facility as designed. Potential countermeasures include the following: ▶ Construct physically separated facilities for each mode in shared operating environments (particularly high- versus low-speed travel modes). ▶ Restrict select modes in certain areas where one mode is prioritized over another to minimize collision potential. ▶ Increase the number of bicycle parking facilities and distribute them to minimize crowding on connecting bicycle facilities. ▶ Enforce 'rules of the road' per the California Vehicle Code and applicable University policies.	LTS

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		▶ Educate existing and prospective bicyclists to give people the skills and abilities to ride. ▶ Control class schedules and passing periods to minimize effects of peak bicycle traffic. ▶ Expand core area restrictions on service vehicles. Anticipated increases in bicycle activity would be concentrated near focal points for students and staff activities, including new on-campus housing developments, existing and new academic and recreational facilities (e.g., classrooms, lecture halls, athletic fields) in the Academic Core subarea, and along bicycle facilities connecting activity generators. Bicycle facility and roadway improvements that intend to minimize conflicts between bicyclists and other travel modes shall be designed and constructed in accordance with applicable CSU and California standards. In addition, Cal Poly shall coordinate with the City regarding the connection points and sizing of on-campus facilities at their intersection points with City facilities to ensure the safe transition of bicyclists between City and campus facilities and vice versa. As an optional mitigation action, Cal Poly could elect to prepare a Multimodal Transportation Management Plan that ~~identifies~~ would coordinate bike, pedestrian and transit modes and related improvements, including identifying and coordinating the expected locations and types of bicycle improvements that may be necessary to accommodate growth resulting from the 2035 Master Plan. Potential modifications to the existing transportation network for active transportation modes ~~should~~shall be based on, but not limited to, the following objectives: ▶ desired level of traffic stress or user experience, and ▶ the need for physical separation between the modes (to address either volume or speed differentials). If adopted, t~~T~~he plan ~~should~~shall include an implementation program that identifies the prioritization and sequencing of improvements as they relate to specific on-campus facilities (e.g., new student residences). The plan ~~should~~shall be flexible to respond to changing conditions during implementation of the 2035 Master Plan and ~~should~~shall contain optional strategies and improvements that can be applied to specific problems that arise as the 2035 Master Plan's implementation proceeds.	

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Impact 3.13-4: Conflict with a Program, Plan, Ordinance, or Policy Addressing Pedestrian Facilities Implementation of the 2035 Master Plan would increase pedestrian travel on and off campus, which could generate pedestrian volumes that physically disrupt the use of existing facilities. Implementation of the 2035 Master Plan would increase automobile, transit, bicycle, and pedestrian trips to, from, and within campus, which would increase the competition for physical space between the modes, which increases the risk of collisions. This impact would be significant.	S	**Mitigation Measure 3.13-4: Monitor Pedestrian-Related Collisions to Implement Countermeasures Minimizing Potential Conflicts with Pedestrian Facilities** Following adoption of the 2035 Master Plan and every two years thereafter during implementation of the 2035 Master Plan, Cal Poly shall record on-campus pedestrian volumes and collisions involving pedestrians and establish a pedestrian collision rate. The rate should be sensitive to context (e.g., Academic Core subarea versus new student housing along the edge of current campus development) and facility type (e.g., intersection versus segment). Cal Poly shall determine the on-campus pedestrian collision rate as part of its biennial mitigation monitoring program. In instances where the rate increases from the prior observation period, Cal Poly shall develop and implement countermeasures designed to reduce the rate and primary collision factors. Cal Poly shall also identify and develop countermeasures for locations where the change in the mix of travel patterns and behavior is determined to be incompatible with the facility as designed. Potential countermeasures include the following: ▶ Construct physically separated facilities for each mode in shared operating environments (particularly high- versus low-speed travel modes). ▶ Restrict select modes in certain areas where one mode is prioritized over another to minimize collision potential. ▶ Improve and/or expand existing pedestrian facilities. Anticipated increases in pedestrian activity would be concentrated near focal points for students and staff activities, including new on-campus housing developments, existing and new academic and recreational facilities (e.g., classrooms, lecture halls, athletic fields) in the Academic Core subarea, and along pedestrian facilities connecting activity generators. Bicycle facility and roadway improvements that intend to minimize conflicts between pedestrians and other travel modes shall be designed and constructed in accordance with applicable CSU and California standards. In addition, Cal Poly shall coordinate with the City regarding the connection points and sizing of on-campus facilities at their intersection points with City facilities to ensure the safe transition of pedestrians between City and campus facilities and vice versa. As an optional mitigation action, Cal Poly could elect to prepare a Multimodal Transportation Management Plan that ~~identifies~~ would coordinate bike, pedestrian and transit modes and related improvements, including identifying and coordinating the expected locations and types of pedestrian improvements that	LTS

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		may be necessary to accommodate growth resulting from the 2035 Master Plan. Potential modifications to the existing transportation network for active transportation modes ~~should~~shall be based on, but not limited to, the following objectives: ▶ desired pedestrian level of service or user experience, and ▶ the need for physical separation between the modes (to address either volume or speed differentials). If adopted, t~~T~~he plan ~~should~~shall include an implementation program that identifies the prioritization and sequencing of improvements as they relate to specific on-campus facilities (e.g., new student residences). The plan ~~should~~shall be flexible to respond to changing conditions during implementation of the 2035 Master Plan and ~~should~~shall contain optional strategies and improvements that can be applied to specific problems that arise as Master Plan's implementation proceeds.	
Utilities and Service Systems			
Impact 3.14-1: Require or Result in the Relocation or Construction of New or Expanded Water Infrastructure Implementation of the 2035 Master Plan would increase the volume of water conveyed through the existing City connections. Modeling indicates that there is adequate conveyance capacity to accommodate anticipated development associated with the 2035 Master Plan under average day demand, peak daily demand, and peak hourly flow. New campus development would require connections to water supply pipelines. Because the campus already contains substantial pipelines and water delivery infrastructure, construction of additional infrastructure to connect new academic buildings, student housing, and other development to the existing system is expected to be minor, consisting of relatively short pipeline connections to the existing delivery pipeline. Thus, the impact would be less than significant.	LTS	No mitigation is required.	LTS
Impact 3.14-2: Require or Result in the Relocation or Construction of New or Expanded Electricity, Natural Gas, or Telecommunications Facilities Implementation of the 2035 Master Plan could require new electrical infrastructure, natural gas, and telecommunication infrastructure to support new facilities. The construction impacts anticipated to result from implementation of the 2035 Master Plan, including the construction or undergrounding of energy transmission and/or distribution lines, are located within the 2035 Master Plan's development footprint,	LTS	No mitigation is required.	LTS

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NI = No impact LTS = Less than significant PS = Potentially significant S = Significant SU = Significant and unavoidable			
and comprehensively analyzed in this EIR. Thus, the potential impacts resulting from the extension of utility infrastructure to serve new/redeveloped land uses within the campus are considered to be evaluated within the scope of this EIR's analysis, and additional significant impacts would not occur. Thus, this impact would be less than significant.			
Impact 3.14-3: Have Insufficient Water Supplies Available to Serve the Project and Reasonably Foreseeable Future Development during Normal, Dry and Multiple Dry Years Development of the 2035 Master Plan would result in increased population levels and development of new buildings, which would increase demand for water supply. Campus water demand would also be reduced through conservation measures, transfer of water supply service from Cal Poly to the City, and development of the WRF. Under the 2035 Master Plan, adequate water supplies would be available to meet future demands if the first phase of the WRF is operational in 2022 and the second phase is operational in 2028. Without the availability of reclaimed water from the WRF, there would not be adequate supplies beginning in 2025. Because the design, timing, and other details of the WRF are not yet established, it cannot be determined with certainty that water supplies would be available to meet increased demand from implementation of the 2035 Master Plan. Thus, the impact on water supply would be significant.	S	**Mitigation Measure 3.14-3: Initiate Operation of the WRF to Ensure That It Can Meet the Offset Demand Associated with Campus Growth** If the initial phase of the WRF is not operational by 2022 or if other near-term 2035 Master Plan projects are constructed before operation of the first phase of the WRF, Cal Poly shall not initiate operation of any new facilities or developments until such time as the WRF's treatment capacity and recycled water supplies are available for use, or unless Cal Poly can demonstrate that, notwithstanding delay in WRF operation, adequate water supplies are available to serve the new development. Alternatively, Cal Poly could arrange for the purchase of temporary non-potable water supplies from the City (within the limits of Cal Poly's existing agreement with the City related to treatment capacity) that could be used to offset the net increase in demand until such time as the first phase of the WRF is operational. If nonpotable water supplies are purchased, these supplies shall be dedicated to agricultural needs and potable water supplies currently used for agricultural purposes shall be diverted for treatment and delivery to the main campus to offset any increase in potable water demand.	LTS
Impact 3.14-4: Result in Inadequate Wastewater Treatment Capacity Under the 2035 Master Plan, Cal Poly development and operation of proposed buildings and increased campus population levels would increase wastewater flows. Several conservation actions would reduce wastewater generation, such as replacing toilets, urinals, faucets, and showerheads with low-flow alternatives. Cal Poly plans to construct an on-campus WRF in two phases, each of which would have a treatment capacity of 190 afy (169,621 gpd), for a total capacity of 380 afy (339,242 gpd). Phases 1 and 2 are expected to be operational in 2022 and 2028, respectively. While general timing of WRF construction and operation are planned, specific timing and other details are yet unknown. Planned water conservation actions would not be sufficient in and of themselves to reduce wastewater generation such that capacity of the City's wastewater conveyance system could accommodate 2035 Master Plan development. Because the timing of adequate wastewater capacity is unknown and development of new campus buildings and	PS	**Mitigation Measure 3.14-4a: Initiate Operation of the WRF to Ensure That It Can Meet the Offset Demand Associated with Campus Growth** Implement Mitigation Measure 3.14-~~4a~~3 described above. If the initial phase of the WRF is not operational by 2022 or if other near-term 2035 Master Plan projects are constructed before operation of the first phase of the WRF, Cal Poly shall not initiate operation of any new facilities or developments until such time as the WRF is available for use, or unless Cal Poly can demonstrate that, notwithstanding delay in WRF operation, adequate wastewater capacity is available to serve the new development through contractual treatment rights at the City's WRRF and/or conservation or other flow reduction measures. **Mitigation Measure 3.14-4b: Implement Capital Improvement Projects to Reduce Wastewater Flows** Cal Poly, as part of its Utility Master Plan, shall include capital improvement projects that would reduce wastewater flows and implement such plans prior to the	LTS

Impacts	Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance after Mitigation
NI = No impact LTS = Less than significant PS = Potentially significant S = Significant SU = Significant and unavoidable			
facilities could exceed available wastewater treatment capacity, the impact would be significant.		development of new facilities that have the potential to increase wastewater flows such that no net increase in wastewater flows above 2018/2019-academic-year levels will occur from Cal Poly to the city's infrastructure. Capital improvements shall include, but are not limited to, the following: ▶ implement inflow and infiltration (I/I) reduction projects, including the replacement of on campus wastewater transmission pipes and systems in order to reduce PWWF to 2018/2019 academic year levels or less. Note, the I/I projects, including wastewater transmission pipe replacement, are addressed as part of the overall 2035 Master Plan development program which includes up to 1 linear mile of annual pipeline infrastructure replacement. ▶ additional water conservation measures, such as additional water use restrictions and upgrades of existing fixtures for on-campus facilities. Design and planning of improvements shall be completed in coordination with the City and in a compatible manner with the City's existing wastewater transmission and treatment network. Cal Poly shall not initiate operation of any new on-campus facilities that would increase wastewater flows as part of the 2035 Master Plan until Cal Poly completes upgrade projects to reduce PWWF and Cal Poly can demonstrate no increase in PWWF to the City compared to 2018/2019-academic-year levels or additional City wastewater transmission and treatment capacity becomes available for use by Cal Poly.	
Impact 3.14-5: Generate Solid Waste in Excess of State or Local Standards or in Excess of the Capacity of Local Infrastructure or Otherwise Impair the Attainment of Solid Waste Reduction Goals or Requirements Implementation of the 2035 Master Plan would increase solid waste generation at Cal Poly. However, adequate landfill capacity is available at local and regional landfills to accommodate additional solid waste generated by the project through the year 2035 (and beyond). Compliance with the Cal Poly Zero Waste Policy would continue to reduce landfill contributions, consistent with CIWMA, AB 341, SB 1374, AB 1826, and SB 1383. This impact would therefore be less than significant.	LTS	No mitigation is required.	LTS