ENVIRONMENTAL INITIAL STUDY
for the
CAL POLY POMONA
CAMPUS MASTER PLAN REVISION

Prepared for:
The Board of Trustees of the California State University
401 Golden Shore
Long Beach, California 90802

Prepared by:
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3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768

APRIL 22, 2011

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Acronym/Abbreviation	Definition
AB	Assembly Bill
BMP	best management practice
BOT	Board of Trustees of the California State University
Cal Poly	California Polytechnic
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CLA	Classroom/Laboratory/Administration
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
FTE	full-time equivalent
GHG	greenhouse gas
GSF	gross square feet
I	Interstate
I-Poly	International Polytechnic
IS	Initial Study
MRZ	Mineral Resource Zone
NOP	Notice of Preparation
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
SR	State Route
TDM	Transportation Demand Management

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Overview

Project Title: Cal Poly Pomona Campus Master Plan Revision

Lead Agency Name and Address:
Board of Trustees of the California State University
401 Golden Shore
Long Beach, California 90802

Contact Person and Phone Number:
Ray Morrison, Director of Facilities Planning
California State Polytechnic University, Pomona
Phone: 909.869.4993
E-mail: rcmorrison@csupomona.edu

Project Location:
The project is located on the existing Cal Poly campus in Pomona, California, within the eastern portion of Los Angeles County (Figure 1). The campus is located approximately 2 miles north of State Route (SR) 60 on the southwest quadrant of the Kellogg Interchange where Interstate (I) 10, SR-57, and SR-71 converge (Figure 2). Major streets surrounding the campus include Temple Avenue, Valley Boulevard, and South Campus Drive.

Project Applicant's Name and Address:
California State Polytechnic University, Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue
Pomona, California 91768
Contact: Ray Morrison

Custodian of the Administrative Record for Project:
Refer to contact person listed above.

Local Planning Context:
Due to Cal Poly Pomona's position as a state agency, the university is not subject to local plans/policies/land use planning regulations. However, the school's relationship to each applicable city's general plan and zoning code is documented below for informational purposes.

General Plan Designation: The existing Cal Poly Pomona campus consists of mixed land uses integrating housing, academic, administrative, and student-support facilities (Figure 3). The City of Pomona's Draft General Plan Update currently designates the portion of the campus located within the City of Pomona as "Special Campus (SC)." The City of Walnut's General Plan

currently designates the portion of the campus located with the City of Walnut as "Schools (S)." Additional details regarding the existing and proposed land uses on campus are provided in Section 4.3.10, Land Use and Planning, of this Initial Study (IS).

Zoning: The City of Pomona and the City of Walnut currently zone the Cal Poly Pomona campus for educational campus uses.

Description of Project:
The Cal Poly Pomona Campus Master Plan was last revised and approved by the Board of Trustees of the California State University (BOT) in July 2000 at a full-time equivalent (FTE) student enrollment ceiling of 20,000 FTE. The 20,000 FTE enrollment ceiling will remain unchanged under the proposed Campus Master Plan Revision.

An illustrative map for the Campus Master Plan Revision is shown on Figure 4. The proposed Campus Master Plan Revision involves demolition, and in some cases relocation, of certain existing buildings and uses on campus; the renovation of existing buildings; and the construction and eventual operation of new buildings and campus facilities. The master plan revision would also involve improvements to the circulation network in and around campus, to include realigning main vehicular roadways and improving bicycle and pedestrian linkages throughout campus, and enhancements to the campus open space network. To address existing infrastructure deficiencies and accommodate construction and operation of the proposed master plan, the Campus Master Plan Revision may also include improvements to the on-site water, wastewater, chilled water, hot water, electrical distribution, reclaimed water, storm drain, and natural gas systems.

Specific components of the Campus Master Plan Revision include buildings and facilities, roadway and circulation improvements, utility infrastructure improvements, and expanded open space opportunities. Prominent building and facility characteristics include the renovation of four existing buildings (totaling approximately 231,000 gross square feet); the demolition of approximately 575,500 gross square feet of existing buildings and facilities; and the construction and operation of new academic facilities, administrative facilities, and auxiliary uses. The master plan revision would also include the construction of new and replacement multi-use residential/dining facilities, resulting in the net addition of 1,580 student, faculty, and staff beds to the existing Cal Poly Pomona housing inventory. Approximately 2,400 parking spaces would be provided in a new parking and intermodal structure, along with the provision of replacement on-campus surface parking spaces. Projects involving public–private partnerships would include a 14-acre mixed-use development along South Campus Drive, an approximately 27-acre site dedicated to technology and research, and potential development of the existing 160-acre Spadra Farms.

Table 1 provides a summary of the proposed demolition and construction activities for the master plan revision, as compared to the existing on-ground campus conditions.

Table 1
Buildings and Facilities – Plan to Ground Comparison

	Buildings & Facilities Gross Square Feet (GSF)[1]		
	Construction	***Demolition***	***Net Difference***
Academic	522,000	(30,500)	491,500
Administrative	236,000	(207,000)	29,000
Residential	978,200	(251,500)	726,700
Auxiliary	912,000[2]	(86,500)	825,500
Public–Private Partnership	1,010,000	0	1,010,000
Totals	**3,658,200**	**(575,500)**	**3,082,700**

[1] GSF (gross square feet) is the total area of building measured to the outside of exterior walls, including outdoor covered areas at 50%.
[2] Construction of "Auxiliary" uses includes the new construction of an approximately 800,000 GSF parking and intermodal structure.

Several of the buildings and facilities proposed in the Campus Master Plan Revision were approved previously in the 2000 Campus Master Plan, although never built. These projects were therefore already anticipated in the 2000 Campus Master Plan to support the student enrollment ceiling of 20,000 FTE. Table 2 provides a summary of the proposed buildings and facilities for the Campus Master Plan Revision, as compared to those proposed in the existing 2000 Campus Master Plan and actually built.

Table 2
Buildings and Facilities – Plan to Plan Comparison

	2000 Campus Master Plan (GSF)1			Campus Master Plan Revision (GSF)1
	Proposed	***Actually Built***	***Not Built[2]***	***Proposed[3]***
Academic	725,100	182,871	542,229	491,500
Administrative	202,300	16,266	186,034	29,000
Residential	436,600	514,680	(78,000)	726,700
Auxiliary	1,335,000	750,000	585,000	825,500
Public–Private Partnership	900,000	491,699	408,301	1,010,000
Totals	**6,298,000**	**1,955,516**	**1,643,564**	**3,082,700**

[1] GSF (gross square feet) is the total area of building measured to the outside of exterior walls, including outdoor covered areas at 50%.
[2] Represents the GSF proposed in the 2000 Campus Master Plan, less the GSF actually built from the 2000 Campus Master Plan.
[3] The difference between what is proposed for construction and what is proposed for demolition, as shown in Table 1.

Development of the Campus Master Plan Revision is planned incrementally in order to meet Cal Poly Pomona's academic and space needs while minimizing disruption to campus operations. Implementation also considers the sources and availability of anticipated funding for proposed

projects. Phasing for development of the master plan revision is planned in four segments, resulting in build-out of the Campus Master Plan Revision by 2030.

Surrounding Land Uses and Setting: The area immediately surrounding the campus is developed and includes a mix of land uses (Figure 5). The area to the north consists of open space and single-family residences. The area east of South Campus Drive includes single-family residences, and a mobile home community lies south of University Village. Existing commercial and retail developments exist south of Valley Boulevard along Temple Avenue. Additional light industrial, retail centers, and business technology developments are located east of the campus across Valley Boulevard. Transportation uses surround the campus, most notably the two major freeways serving the project area (I-10 and SR-57) and an existing railway that bisects Temple Avenue, are located near the eastern edge of campus.

Other public agencies whose approval is required:

None.

Permits and Approvals Required:

Implementation of the Campus Master Plan Revision would require discretionary approvals by state and local agencies. Discretionary approvals include, but are not limited to, certification of the Final Program Environmental Impact Report (EIR) under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and approval and adoption of the proposed Cal Poly Pomona Campus Master Plan Revision by the BOT. Additional permits and approvals that may be required include the following:

- The City of Pomona will use the Final EIR and supporting documentation in its decision to issue discretionary permits for construction within city rights-of-way and/or vacation of city rights-of-way.
- The Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) will use the Final EIR to evaluate and issue a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit.
- The State Fire Marshall will use the Final EIR to review and approve design plans.
- The Department of State Architect will use the Final EIR to review and approve design plans to determine adequate accessibility.
- The South Coast Air Quality Management District will use the Final EIR to authorize construction activities and/or issue permits to operate.
- The Los Angeles County Fire Department will use the Final EIR to review site plans.

1.2 California Environmental Quality Act Compliance

This document serves as the IS for the proposed Cal Poly Pomona Campus Master Plan Revision, located within the cities of Walnut and Pomona, California. This IS has been prepared in

accordance with CEQA (California Public Resources Code, Section 21000 et seq.), and Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations (hereinafter, "CEQA Guidelines") (14 CCR 15000 et seq.).

A lead agency prepares an IS to determine whether a project may have a significant impact on the environment (14 CCR 15063(a)) and thereby confirm the appropriate environmental document to be prepared by the lead agency. The BOT is the lead agency responsible for the review and approval of the proposed project. Based on the scope of the project and the environmental evaluation contained in this IS, the BOT has made the determination that an EIR is the appropriate environmental document to be prepared in compliance with CEQA.

This IS has been prepared by the BOT and is in conformance with CEQA Guidelines, Section 15063. As the BOT has already determined that an EIR would be the appropriate environmental document, the IS purports to provide information about the project to allow a meaningful response on the anticipated scope of the EIR for the project. Specifically, this IS intends to (1) inform responsible agencies and the public of the nature of the proposed project and its location; (2) generally describe the probable environmental effects of the project; (3) identify impacts that would clearly be less than significant and therefore would not be discussed in the EIR; and (4) provide a general description of the topics intended to be addressed in the EIR.

1.3 Project Planning Setting

The existing Campus Master Plan was last revised and approved by the BOT in July 2000. The existing buildings at that time totaled approximately 3 million gross square feet. The 2000 Campus Master Plan approved a total of approximately 3.6 million gross square feet, although only approximately 2 million gross square feet has been implemented to date. The approved 2000 Campus Master Plan was based on a projected enrollment of 20,000 FTE students and a headcount enrollment of 25,500 students, 1,457 faculty, and 1,400 staff.

The proposed Campus Master Plan Revision seeks to build on the 2000 Campus Master Plan by adopting several of its planning principles, such as improving pedestrian connections and maintaining a compact campus core. It incorporates guiding development concepts from the existing Campus Master Plan, such as public–private partnerships and the neighborhood concept. The proposed master plan revision further builds on the campus organizational framework introduced in the 2000 Campus Master Plan, defines a landscape framework for the campus, and provides for improvements to the circulation and infrastructure networks serving the campus.

1.4 Public Review Process

In reviewing the IS/Notice of Preparation (NOP), affected public agencies and the interested public should focus on the scope of the anticipated EIR for the project in identifying and analyzing the possible impacts of the proposed project on the environment.

The BOT has issued an NOP and made available the IS for public review and comment pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Sections 15082(a) and 15375. The BOT has established a 30-day public scoping period from **April 22, 2011, to May 23, 2011**, in accordance with Section 15082 of the CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR 15082).

During this period, the NOP and IS materials are available for review, or for purchase at the cost of reproduction, at the following locations and during the following days and times:

Cal Poly Pomona Library 3801 West Temple Avenue Pomona, California 91768	Monday through Thursday 7:30 a.m. to 10:30 p.m. Friday 7:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Saturday 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Sunday 12:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.
City of Pomona Public Library 625 S. Garey Avenue Pomona, California 91766	Monday through Wednesday 12:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. Saturday 12:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.
City of Walnut Public Library 21155 La Puente Road Walnut, California 91789	Tuesday through Thursday 1:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. Friday and Saturday 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Comments can be made on the IS/NOP in writing before the end of the comment period. Following the close of the public comment period, the BOT will consider the IS/NOP and comments thereto in determining the final scope of the EIR and potential environmental effects of the proposed Campus Master Plan Revision. Written comments on the IS/NOP should be sent to the following address, to arrive no later than 5:00 p.m. on **May 23, 2011**:

Ray Morrison
Director of Facilities Planning
California State Polytechnic University, Pomona
3801 West Temple Avenue #81
Pomona, California 91768
rcmorrison@csupomona.edu

In addition, the BOT has scheduled a scoping meeting to give the public an opportunity to receive more information on the proposed Campus Master Plan Revision, and to provide comments and suggestions on the scope of the EIR. All members of the public and interested persons are welcome to attend. The details of this meeting are as follows:

Date: Tuesday, May 10, 2011

Time: 6:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m.

Place: California State Polytechnic University, Pomona
Classroom Laboratory Administration (Building 98)
First Floor, Room B1-131
Pomona, California 91768

For a map of the campus, including the location of the Classroom Laboratory Administration (Building 98), visit: **http://www.csupomona.edu/map.**
Parking is available in Parking Lot C or the Parking Structure off Red Gum Lane.

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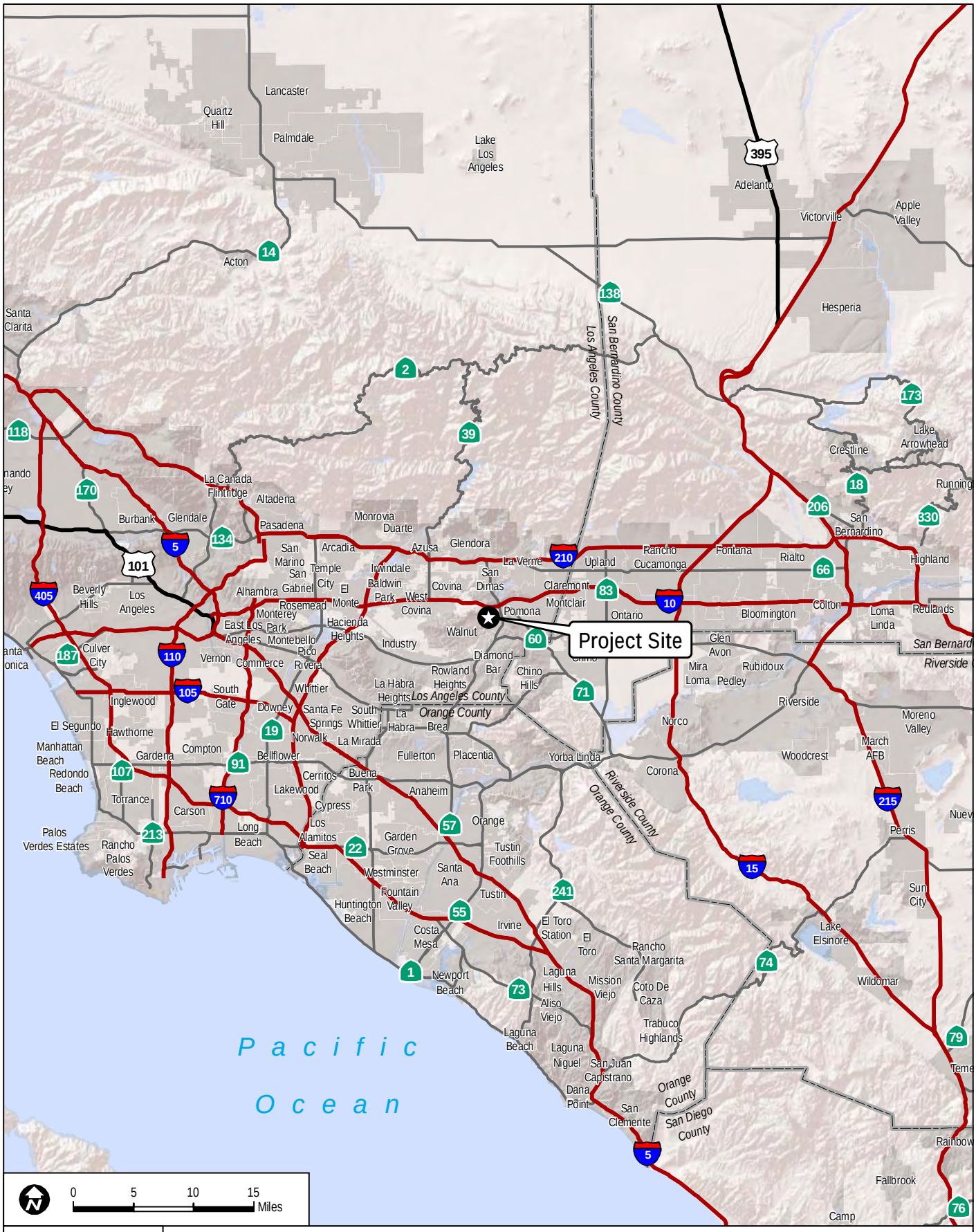
Project Site
Pacific Ocean
Los Angeles County
Orange County
San Bernardino County
Riverside County
Lancaster
Palmdale
Quartz Hill
Lake Los Angeles
Acton
Santa Clarita
Adelanto
Victorville
Apple Valley
Hesperia
Crestline
Lake Arrowhead
Running Springs
San Bernardino
Highland
Redlands
Loma Linda
Colton
Bloomington
Rialto
Fontana
Rancho Cucamonga
Upland
La Verne
Claremont
Montclair
Ontario
Pomona
Walnut
Chino
Chino Hills
Diamond Bar
Rowland Heights
La Habra Heights
Industry
Whittier
South Whittier
La Habra
Brea
Fullerton
Placentia
Yorba Linda
Norco
Corona
Glen Avon
Mira Loma
Rubidoux
Pedley
Riverside
Moreno Valley
March AFB
Woodcrest
Perris
Sun City
Lake Elsinore
Wildomar
Nuevo
Temecula
Rancho Santa Margarita
El Toro
El Toro Station
Irvine
Tustin
Tustin Foothills
Santa Ana
Orange
Garden Grove
Westminster
Fountain Valley
Huntington Beach
Costa Mesa
Newport Beach
Laguna Hills
Mission Viejo
Coto De Caza
Aliso Viejo
Laguna Beach
Laguna Niguel
San Juan Capistrano
Dana Point
San Clemente
Trabuco Highlands
Rainbow
Fallbrook
Camp Pendleton
Anaheim
Cypress
Buena Park
Cerritos
Lakewood
Los Alamitos
Seal Beach
Long Beach
Carson
Torrance
Palos Verdes Estates
Rancho Palos Verdes
Redondo Beach
Manhattan Beach
El Segundo
Hawthorne
Gardena
Compton
Inglewood
South Gate
Downey
Norwalk
Bellflower
La Mirada
Santa Fe Springs
Pico Rivera
Vernon
Commerce
Montebello
East Los Angeles
Monterey Park
Rosemead
Alhambra
Monterey Park
San Gabriel
El Monte
Baldwin Park
Irwindale
Azusa
Covina
West Covina
San Dimas
Glendora
Arcadia
San Marino
Temple City
Monrovia
Duarte
Pasadena
Altadena
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Beverly Hills
Los Angeles
Culver City
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FIGURE 1
Regional Map
CAL POLY POMONA CAMPUS MASTER PLAN REVISION - INITIAL STUDY (IS)
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SOURCE: Project Site: CPP Existing MP 2000; Aerial: Digital Globe 2008

FIGURE 2

Vicinity Map

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CAL POLY POMONA CAMPUS MASTER PLAN REVISION - INITIAL STUDY (IS)

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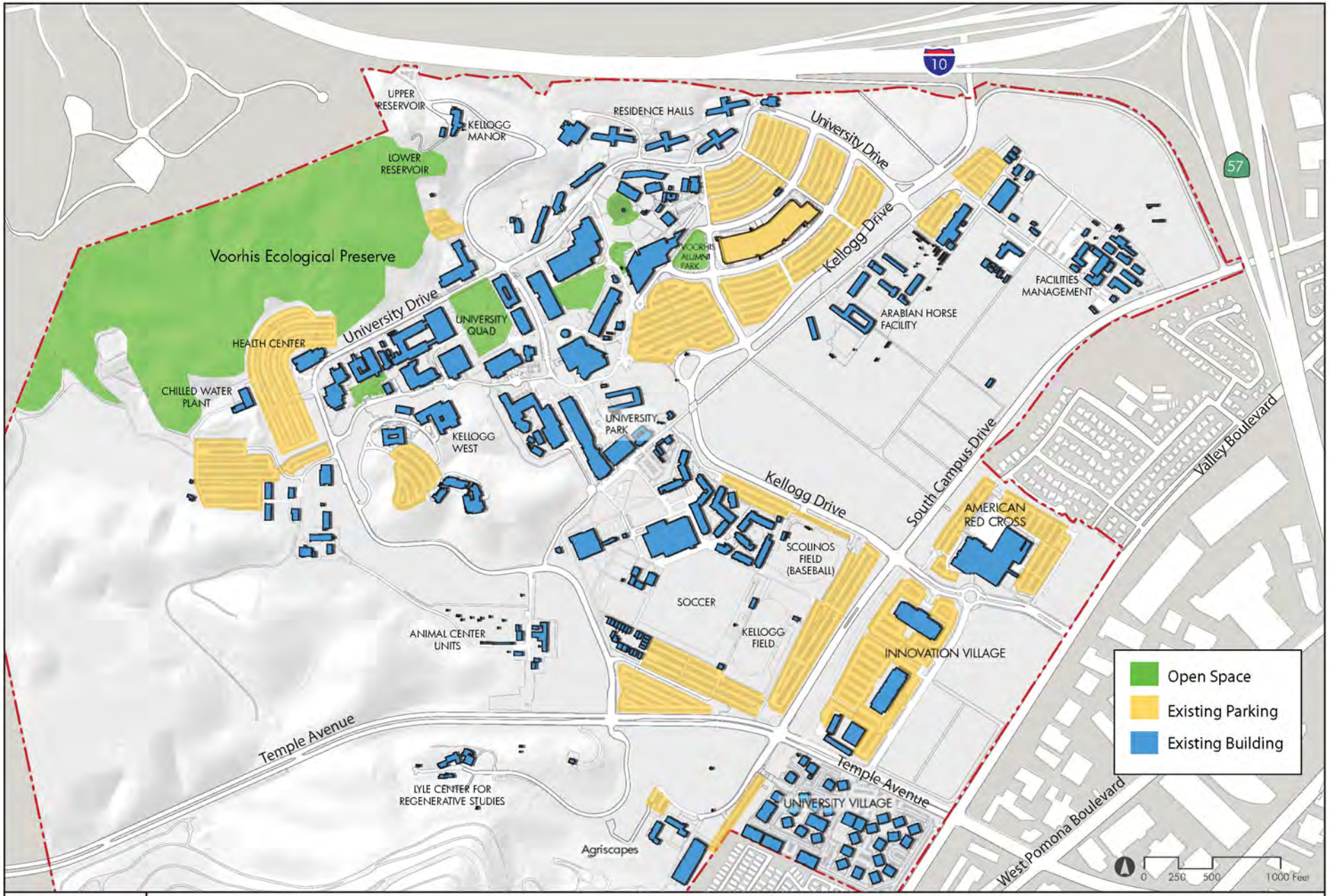

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SOURCE: California State Polytechnic University, Pomona

FIGURE 3
Detailed Map of Existing Campus

CAL POLY POMONA CAMPUS MASTER PLAN REVISION–INITIAL STUDY (IS)

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SOURCE: California State Polytechnic University, Pomona

FIGURE 4

Campus Master Plan Revision Illustrative Map

CAL POLY POMONA CAMPUS MASTER PLAN REVISION–INITIAL STUDY (IS)

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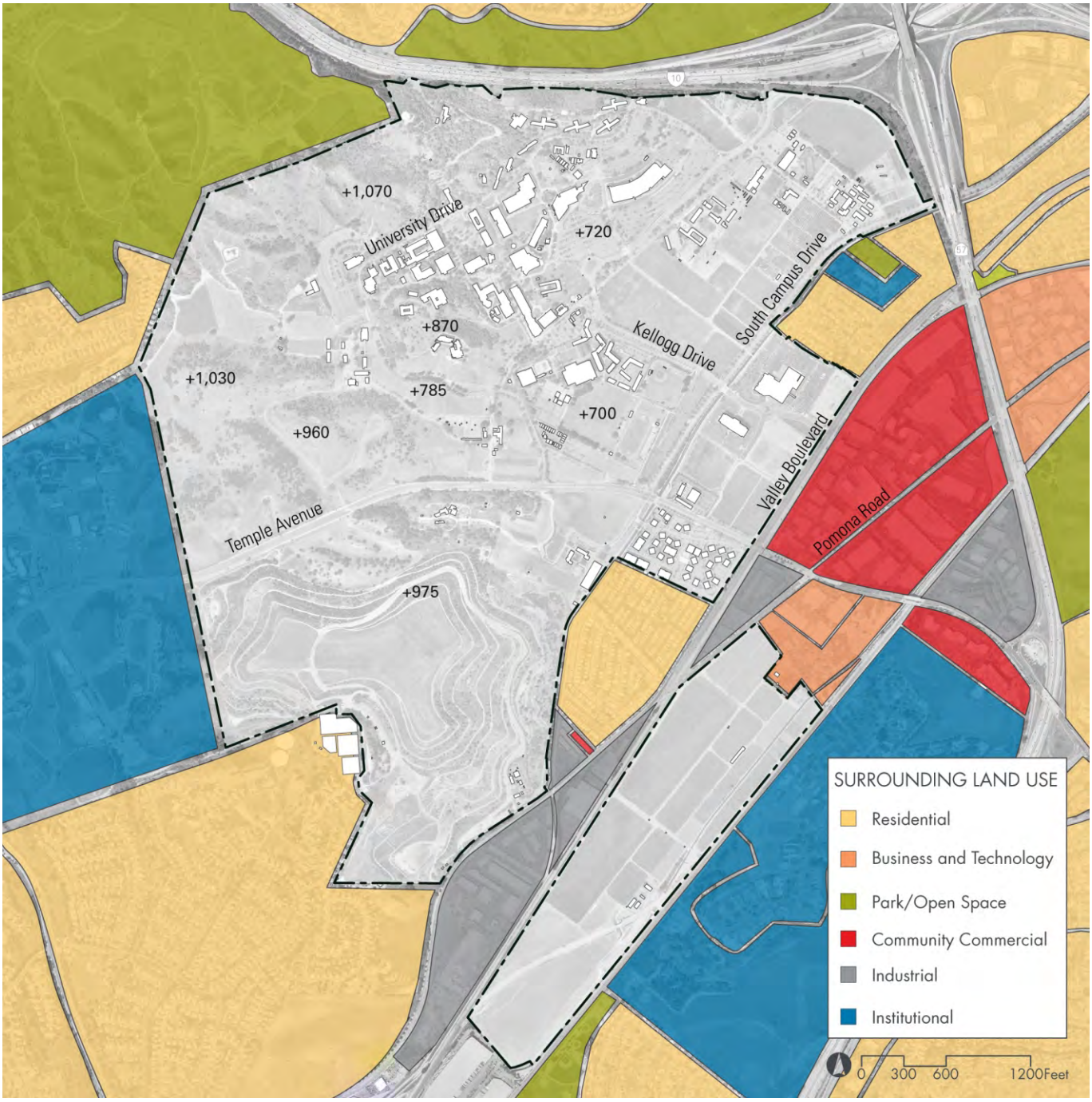

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SOURCE: Sasaki, February 4, 2011

FIGURE 5
Surrounding Land Uses

CAL POLY POMONA CAMPUS MASTER PLAN REVISION–INITIAL STUDY (IS)

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2.0 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Cal Poly Pomona finds that the proposed Campus Master Plan Revision may have a significant adverse effect on the environment. An EIR is therefore proposed to satisfy the requirements of CEQA pursuant to the CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR 15000 et seq.), and California Public Resources Code, Section 21000 et seq. This IS utilizes the most updated checklist set forth in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines to describe the effects that may result from the master plan revision for each environmental topic area.

2.1 Environmental Factors Potentially Affected

Based on the preliminary environmental evaluation provided in this IS, the BOT has determined that the environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by the development proposed and evaluated in the Campus Master Plan Revision EIR, involving at least one impact that is a "Potentially Significant Impact," or "Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated" as indicated by the checklist on the following pages:

☒ Aesthetics	☒ Agriculture and Forestry Resources	☒ Air Quality
☒ Biological Resources	☒ Cultural Resources	☒ Geology/Soils
☒ Greenhouse Gas Emissions	☒ Hazards and Hazardous Materials	☒ Hydrology/Water Quality
☐ Land Use and Planning	☐ Mineral Resources	☒ Noise
☐ Population/Housing	☐ Public Services	☒ Utilities/Service Systems
☒ Transportation/Traffic	☐ Recreation	☒ Mandatory Findings of Significance

2.2 Environmental Determination

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

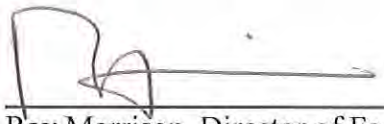
☐ I find that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

☐ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because the mitigation measures described in Section 4.3 and summarized in Section 5.0 have been incorporated into the project. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

☒ I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.

☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" impact on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.

☐ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.



Ray Morrison, Director of Facilities Planning
California State Polytechnic University, Pomona

April 20, 2011
Date

3.0 INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST

The following IS checklist utilizes the most recent version of Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines to describe the effects that may result from the Campus Master Plan Revision for each environmental topic area. The IS checklist provided below also includes a preliminary determination as to the potential significance of any impacts, based on evidence known at this time and provided in this document. Additional analysis will be performed, as appropriate, during the EIR effort and as part of technical studies performed for the project.

3.1 Aesthetics

Environmental Issues *Would the project:*	**Potentially Significant Impact**	**Less Than Significant With Mitigation**	**Less Than Significant Impact**	**No Impact**
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	☐	☒	☐	☐
c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	☐	☒	☐	☐

Discussion:

The Cal Poly Pomona campus is located within the City of Pomona, in the eastern portion of Los Angeles County. The campus is situated at the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains, providing scenic views of the surrounding area. Several view corridors exist looking into campus, from campus, and within campus. The most prominent is the view corridor across the Arabian Horse Pasture toward the hills beyond I-10 and views of Agriculture Valley from Temple Avenue and University Drive. Defining landmarks on campus include the existing Classroom/Laboratory/Administration (CLA) building, which is visible on and off campus, the campus library, horse stables, and the existing parking structure in the northeast part of campus.

Construction activities associated with the Campus Master Plan Revision would include demolition of certain existing buildings to facilitate relocation of uses or to accommodate proposed development, including demolition of the existing CLA building. Construction activities and proposed development on the campus may modify the view and character of the campus. Implementation of the proposed Campus Master Plan Revision would include renovation of existing buildings and the construction of new buildings in both undeveloped and currently developed areas, resulting in additional sources of light and/or glare. Potential

increased sources of light or glare may include new buildings, parking areas, landscaped and open space areas, vehicular and pedestrian/bicycle circulation components, and lighting for specialized uses such as recreational fields and outdoor gathering places.

None of the roadways surrounding the campus are considered Officially Designated State Scenic Highways. A portion of SR-57, located approximately 4 miles south of the campus, is currently considered an Eligible State Scenic Highway. The EIR will describe any locally designated scenic roadways as identified in the City of Pomona's General Plan Revision to determine whether the project may affect scenic resources along these roadways.

The EIR will analyze the potential for the Campus Master Plan Revision to affect identified scenic vistas, including those that are visible from on-campus vantage points and those that may be affected by views from the surrounding area. As proposed development may occur in previously undeveloped areas and in areas that contain view corridors, the EIR will analyze whether the visual character or quality of the campus and its surroundings would be adversely impacted. The EIR will also address any new sources of light and glare to evaluate potential impacts on day or nighttime views in the area as a result of project implementation.

3.2 Agriculture and Forestry Resources

Environmental Issues *Would the project:*	**Potentially Significant Impact**	**Less Than Significant With Mitigation**	**Less Than Significant Impact**	**No Impact**
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use?	☒	☐	☐	☐

Discussion:

The Cal Poly Pomona campus was not surveyed on the most recent 2008 California Department of Conservation Important Farmlands Map for Los Angeles County; therefore, lands on campus are not designated as Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (California Department of Conservation 2009a and 2010a). The campus does not include any land under a Williamson Act contract (California Department of Conservation 2009b). Lands for academic, instructional, and research agricultural programs remain on campus and include land dedicated to crop production, animal husbandry, and horse pastures. The EIR will evaluate potential effects of the master plan revision that could result in the conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural uses. The campus does not include forestlands. Development of the Campus Master Plan Revision would not conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forestland.

3.3 Air Quality

Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations.

Environmental Issues *Would the project:*	**Potentially Significant Impact**	**Less Than Significant With Mitigation**	**Less Than Significant Impact**	**No Impact**
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?	☐	☒	☐	☐
c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions, which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?	☒	☐	☐	☐
d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	☐	☒	☐	☐
e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Discussion:

The Cal Poly Pomona campus is located within the South Coast Air Basin under the jurisdiction of the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD). The SCAQMD is the local agency responsible for the administration and enforcement of air quality regulations for the area. Construction and operation of the development proposed as part of the Campus Master Plan Revision may result in the emissions of additional short- and long-term criteria air pollutants from mobile and/or stationary sources, which may exceed federal and state air quality standard

or contribute to existing non-attainment of air quality standards. In addition, development proposed, combined with known and reasonably foreseeable growth in the area, could result in cumulatively considerable emissions of non-attainment criteria air pollutants.

Construction activities associated with the proposed master plan revision would result in temporary sources of fugitive dust and construction vehicle emissions. Construction of proposed project components would also result in the emission of diesel fumes and other odors typically associated with construction activities. These compounds would be emitted in varying amounts on campus depending on where construction activities were occurring. Sensitive receptors located in the vicinity of the construction site(s), including on- or off-campus residences, open space areas, or schools may be affected. Any odors associated with construction activities would be temporary and would cease upon project completion. Long-term operation of the proposed master plan revision would result in daily vehicular trips and energy consumption (e.g., heating and air conditioning), both of which would generate emissions.

The EIR will include a quantification of short- and long-term emissions from mobile and/or stationary sources, as well as any potentially increasing toxic air contaminants resulting from project implementation. The EIR will describe any existing non-attainment of air quality standards in the region and analyze whether implementation of the proposed Campus Master Plan Revision would conflict with or obstruct implementation of the rules, regulations, or programs established by the California Air Resources Board (CARB) or the SCAQMD, or whether the proposed master plan revision would result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of these criteria pollutants. The EIR will evaluate air quality impacts resulting from construction and operation of the proposed master plan revision, including potential impacts of increased air pollution levels on sensitive receptors, and identify mitigation measures to reduce or avoid potentially significant impacts as appropriate.

3.4 Biological Resources

Environmental Issues *Would the project:*	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, and regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☒	☐	☐
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	☐	☒	☐	☐
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of wildlife nursery sites?	☐	☒	☐	☐
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	☐	☒	☐	☐
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion:

Cal Poly Pomona is located in an urbanized area of east Los Angeles County. Portions of the campus remain undeveloped, and contain ecologically sensitive areas, including the Voorhis Ecological Reserve in the northwest part of campus, two groves of California Black Walnut (*Juglans californica*), and California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica*) habitat. Natural communities on campus include coastal sage scrub, coast live oak woodland, and walnut woodland. Coastal sage scrub is an endangered ecosystem that provides critical habitat for the federally threatened coastal California gnatcatcher and is also considered habitat for the orange-throated whiptail (*Aspidoscelis hyperythra*) (a California Species of Special Concern) and the federally listed plant species, San Diego ambrosia (*Ambrosia pumila*). Sensitive species that may occur in oak woodlands include the Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*) (a California Watch List species), regionally sensitive Harbison's dun skipper (*Euphyes vestris harbisoni*), and Nuttall's

scrub oak (*Quercus dumosa*) and Engelmann oak (*Quercus engelmannii*) (designated as sensitive by the California Native Plant Society).

Although the majority of the proposed development would be focused in the campus core and other currently developed areas, demolition and construction activities may occur near ecologically sensitive areas and in areas unoccupied by buildings that may have significant biological resource value. The EIR will identify sensitive habitat, including riparian or other sensitive natural communities; address the presence or potential for any candidate, sensitive, or special-status species to exist on campus based on existing conditions and observations; evaluate potential impacts resulting from future development within or adjacent to these areas; and identify appropriate mitigation measures to reduce or avoid impacts to candidate, sensitive, or special-status species. There are no adopted habitat conservation plans, natural community conservation plans, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plans applicable to the Cal Poly Pomona campus area.

Cal Poly Pomona is situated in the middle of the San José Hills and is part of a wildlife corridor that connects the San Gabriel and Santa Ana Mountains. There are two important wildlife areas on the campus: the Voorhis Ecological Reserve in the northwest part of campus and the Lyle Center for Regenerative Studies in the southern part of campus. This area has been designated as a Significant Ecological Area by Los Angeles County, and portions are regarded as significant by the California Department of Fish and Game. The Lyle Center for Regenerative Studies is located along the Pacific Flyway, providing a temporary refuge for many migrating birds such as waterfowl.

There are numerous different landscape trees and Native California trees on the Cal Poly Pomona campus. In addition, scattered throughout the Cal Poly Pomona hillsides and fields is the Southern California black walnut, which is a historically and ecologically important species in the region. The City of Pomona's Tree Protection and Preservation Program constitutes the city's tree ordinance and addresses the preservation of street trees, specimen (heritage) trees, historic site trees, and mature significant trees on either public or private property within the city limits. The EIR will describe any trees identified for removal as part of the Campus Master Plan Revision and will provide mitigation to reduce or avoid any potentially significant impacts that may result from conflicts with local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources.

3.5 Cultural Resources

Environmental Issues *Would the project:*	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?	☐	☒	☐	☐
c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	☐	☒	☐	☐
d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	☐	☒	☐	☐

Discussion:

The majority of the proposed development under the Campus Master Plan Revision would be focused in the campus core and other currently developed areas that have been previously disturbed; therefore, it is unlikely that construction activities would encounter any archaeological or paleontological resources. Certain projects are proposed in areas that are vacant or used for academic, instructional, and research agricultural programs, such as the Northeast Quad Technology and Research Development partnership project and recreation facilities proposed on the western half of campus, however. In addition, several identified historic buildings exist on campus, dating back to the 1920s. The EIR will discuss the potential for construction activities to affect known or unknown archaeological or paleontological resources, including human remains, and identify mitigation measures to reduce or avoid potentially significant impacts as appropriate. The EIR will also describe existing historical resources and determine if any historical resources have the potential to be affected by implementation of the proposed Campus Master Plan Revision.

3.6 Geology and Soils

Environmental Issues *Would the project:*	**Potentially Significant Impact**	**Less Than Significant With Mitigation**	**Less Than Significant Impact**	**No Impact**
a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.	☒	☐	☐	☐
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	☒	☐	☐	☐
iii Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	☒	☐	☐	☐
iv) Landslides?	☒	☐	☐	☐
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	☐	☒	☐	☐
c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse?	☐	☒	☐	☐
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?	☐	☒	☐	☐
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion:

Cal Poly Pomona is located within seismically active Southern California, an area where several faults and fault zones are considered active by the California Division of Mines and Geology. Alquist-Priolo earthquake fault zones have been established for the majority of these faults and fault zones. The Division of Mines and Geology, Department of Conservation maintains all Official Maps of Earthquake Fault Zones delineated by the California Geologic Survey through December 2010 under the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act. As of December 2010, Cal Poly Pomona is not identified on any Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zones maps (California Department of Conservation 2010b). Furthermore, according to the California Department of Conservation Geologic Survey Special Publication 42, the City of Pomona is not listed as being affected by an Alquist-Priolo earthquake fault zone (California Department of Conservation 2007).

Seismicity of the campus is influenced by both local and regional fault systems. The campus is situated within close proximity to several active fault zones, including the San Andreas and Chino faults, as well as smaller fault lines. In addition, there are locations to the east and west of the campus where movement has occurred, suggesting that the San Jose fault passes through campus even if the locations of the fault are not precisely determined.

Due to the presence of faults on campus and the questionable activity level of these faults, the potential for ground rupture to occur on campus resulting in damage from surface rupture or fault displacement would be a potentially significant impact. All new building design and building renovation projects would be consistent with the California State University Seismic Policy, which mandates, in part, that all new structures or building additions must provide an acceptable level of earthquake safety for students, employees, and the public who occupy these building and facilities, to the extent feasible. In addition, and consistent with California State University's Seismic Policy, independent technical investigations would be conducted prior to implementing construction projects, including both new development and remodeling. In addition, all new construction projects would require a detailed and appropriate geotechnical study and site-specific fault investigation to identify potential fault locations and evaluate the potential for seismically induced settlement to occur within campus soils. The geotechnical studies for proposed development in the Campus Master Plan Revision will describe the general characteristics of existing soil types to determine their stability and potential to result in on- or off-site landslides, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse.

The EIR will describe the general characteristics of soil types and drainage characteristics on campus and evaluate the potential hazard from ground failure and liquefaction. The EIR will evaluate seismic hazard maps to identify the proximity and level of potential hazard from earthquake faults and other known faults, and address the construction and siting of buildings to reduce seismic risk. The EIR will also analyze the potential for landslides, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse to occur on- or off-campus.

Construction activities associated with the proposed Campus Master Plan Revision, including grading, would temporarily expose underlying soils, thereby increasing the potential to cause soil erosion or the loss of topsoil. The EIR will examine the potential for erosion hazards and the loss of topsoil where development is proposed to occur and describe the project design features and/or mitigation incorporated to reduce or avoid these impacts.

The City of Pomona provides sanitary sewer service to the Cal Poly Pomona campus. Septic tanks or alternative wastewater systems are not proposed.

3.7 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Environmental Issues *Would the project:*	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	☒	☐	☐	☐
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	☒	☐	☐	☐

Discussion:

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions would be generated from both construction and operation of the proposed Campus Master Plan Revision. Construction activities would result in GHG emissions from heavy construction equipment, truck traffic, and worker trips to and from the campus. Operation of the proposed master plan revision would generate GHG emissions associated with new buildings (natural gas, purchased electricity), water consumption, and vehicle emissions. The EIR will identify the sources of both construction and operational GHG emissions as well as the project design features that would be incorporated to reduce emissions from area sources (e.g., energy use) and reduce emissions from vehicles.

Consistent with the most recent update to the CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.4, the EIR will describe, calculate, or estimate the amount of GHG emissions associated with the proposed master plan revision. It will also evaluate the significance of the anticipated GHG emissions, considering the extent to which the proposed master plan revision would reduce GHG emissions below "business as usual" and whether the proposed master plan revision would be consistent with the goals, guidelines, and reduction strategies of Assembly Bill (AB) 32 and the Cal Poly Pomona Climate Action Plan. Mitigation measures will be provided, as appropriate, in an effort to reduce or avoid a potentially significant global climate change impacts resulting from construction or operational GHG emissions.

3.8 Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Environmental Issues *Would the project:*	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	☒	☐	☐	☐
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the likely release of hazardous materials into the environment?	☒	☐	☐	☐
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	☒	☐	☐	☐
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or environment?	☒	☐	☐	☐
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	☐	☐	☐	☒
g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐
h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?	☒	☐	☐	☐

Discussion:

Relatively small amounts of commonly used hazardous substances, such as gasoline, diesel fuel, lubricating oil, grease, and solvents, would be used on site for construction and maintenance. These materials would be transported and handled in accordance with all federal, state, and local laws regulating the management and use of hazardous materials. Consequently, use of these materials for their intended purpose are not expected to pose a significant risk to the public or environment. However, accidental spills or unauthorized releases of hazardous materials during construction could potentially result in soil contamination, which may be a potentially significant impact. Other potential impacts involving the use of hazardous materials during construction are

associated with temporary storage sites, transportation of materials to the project site, and refueling and servicing of equipment/vehicles. Cal Poly Pomona currently houses the International Polytechnic (I-Poly) High School, a college preparatory high school. In addition, the campus is located approximately 0.6 miles north of Kellogg Polytechnic Elementary School at 610 Medina Street.

During operations and maintenance of the project, hazardous materials (as defined under federal and state environmental laws) would be used and stored. Hazardous materials used on site would include cleaning products, landscaping chemicals and fertilizers, and other substances associated with the maintenance of ornamental landscaped areas and recreational fields, as well as the operation of academic, instructional, and research agricultural programs. The transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials would be limited to common hazardous materials and materials necessary for academic, instructional, and research agricultural programs. The materials would be transported, handled, and contained in accordance with all federal, state, and local laws regulating the management and use of hazardous materials.

The Campus Master Plan Revision includes demolition of approximately 575,500 gross square feet of existing buildings and facilities on site, including the CLA tower, student residential buildings on the northern edge of campus and near the campus core, and several academic and administrative buildings. Due to the age of these buildings, demolition activities could result in the release of contaminated materials and hazardous substances such as lead-based paint or asbestos. Potential release of these hazardous materials may expose construction workers and the public to potential health hazards during demolition and construction activities. The EIR will address these potential impacts and provide mitigation to reduce or avoid potentially significant impacts, as appropriate.

The Cal Poly Pomona campus is located approximately 3 miles from Brackett Field (a small public airport), approximately 11 miles from the Chino Airport (a small county-owned public-use airfield), and approximately 12 miles from Ontario International Airport (a regional airport). Several helipads are located near the campus, including the Pomona Police Department Heliport and the William Archibald Heliport. The campus is not located within an airport land use plan or within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport. The location of these airports and heliports in proximity to the campus are not expected to introduce safety hazards to people in the project area.

Cal Poly Pomona's Emergency Management Plan consists of a multilayer campus-wide plan that involves response by multiple departments and is coordinated from the Emergency Operations Center. Evacuation procedures are incorporated into the plan to direct students and visitors to safe places on campus and ultimately off campus in a coordinated, timely, and safe manner. In addition, the City of Pomona, through a coordinated effort between the Pomona Police Department, Cal Poly Pomona, and the Los Angeles County Fire Department, has established a Community Emergency Response Team to activate and assist the community and local first

responders in the case of an emergency, disaster, or related situation. As under existing conditions, the campus would be fully accessible to emergency vehicles, and the Campus Master Plan Revision itself is not expected to result in any impacts or interference with applicable emergency response or emergency evacuation plans.

Cal Poly Pomona is located in a developed urban setting within the City of Pomona. Ornamental landscaping is present throughout the campus, in addition to areas of natural vegetation, open space, and wildlands. Due to the presence of natural vegetation and wildland area on campus, the potential for wildland fires exists. The EIR will address the existing conditions of the campus and analyze the potential for development of the Campus Master Plan Revision to adversely affect people or structures as a result of wildland fires. The EIR will describe proposed project design features that are intended to reduce or avoid impacts from wildland fires.

3.9 Hydrology and Water Quality

Environmental Issues *Would the project:*	**Potentially Significant Impact**	**Less Than Significant With Mitigation**	**Less Than Significant Impact**	**No Impact**
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted?	☒	☐	☐	☐
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?	☒	☐	☐	☐
d) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?	☒	☐	☐	☐
f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?	☒	☐	☐	☐
g) Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Environmental Issues *Would the project:*	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
h) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures, which would impede or redirect flood flows?	☐	☐	☒	☐
i) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?	☐	☒	☐	☐
j) Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?	☒	☐	☐	☐

Discussion:

During construction activities, gasoline, diesel fuel, lubricating oils, grease, and solvents may be used on campus. Accidental spills of these materials during construction could result in potentially significant water quality impacts. In addition, soils loosened during grading or miscellaneous construction materials or debris could also degrade water quality if mobilized and transported off site via water flow. As construction activities may occur during the rainy season or during a storm event, construction of development proposed under the Campus Master Plan Revision could result in adverse impacts to water quality without implementation of appropriate best management practices (BMPs). Once operational, the primary source of pollutants would be impervious areas such as parking lots and any chemicals used for landscaping. New development proposed under the Campus Master Plan Revision could result in additional erosion and sedimentation impacts, which would adversely affect receiving water quality. The EIR will describe existing campus stormwater runoff and wastewater discharge, identify applicable water quality standards and waste discharge requirements, and evaluate the potential for the Campus Master Plan Revision to violate any applicable water quality standards or requirements and/or impact local storm drain systems and adjacent land uses as a result of flooding and runoff. The EIR will evaluate the impacts of the proposed master plan revision on surface water quality. The EIR will also evaluate any potential impacts to groundwater recharge. The EIR will address the potential for inundation due to the location of the campus in a valley.

3.10 Land Use and Planning

Environmental Issues *Would the project:*	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Physically divide an established community?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural communities conservation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion:

The Campus Master Plan Revision would occur on the existing Cal Poly Pomona campus. The proposed master plan revision is compatible with on-campus and surrounding land uses, which include residential, retail and commercial, and open spaces. Surrounding land uses are divided currently by existing transportation facilities (i.e., roads, walkways, freeways); therefore, the proposed master plan revision is not expected to result in additional physical barriers between nearby land uses or divide an established community. The EIR will analyze the existing land uses, proposed land uses, and appropriate policy and guidance from applicable local land-use planning documents. There are no adopted habitat conservation plans or natural community conservation plans applicable to the Cal Poly Pomona campus area; therefore, the Campus Master Plan Revision would not conflict with a habitat conservation plan.

3.11 Mineral Resources

Environmental Issues *Would the project:*	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion:

According to the Department of Conservation California Geologic Survey, Mineral Land Classification Map for the Claremont-Upland Production Consumption Region, the Cal Poly Pomona campus is located within a Mineral Resource Zone 3 (MRZ-3) boundary (California

Department of Conservation 1996). The MRZ-3 mineral resource classification indicates areas of known or inferred mineral resources, the significance of which is undetermined based on available data (California Department of Conservation 2000). The campus is mostly developed and has been previously disturbed; therefore, the Campus Master Plan Revision would therefore not result in the loss of availability of existing, usable mineral resources. Furthermore, the campus does not contain locally important resource recovery sites.

3.12 Noise

Environmental Issues *Would the project result in:*	**Potentially Significant Impact**	**Less Than Significant With Mitigation**	**Less Than Significant Impact**	**No Impact**
a) Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	☒	☐	☐	☐
b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	☒	☐	☐	☐
c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	☒	☐	☐	☐
d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	☒	☐	☐	☐
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion:

Construction activities associated with demolition of existing buildings and development of proposed components has the potential to result in adverse effects on adjacent noise-sensitive uses and both existing and proposed on-campus noise-sensitive uses from substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity. In addition to typical construction equipment, construction activities may require the use of equipment with higher noise-generation characteristics that may result in excessive groundborne vibration. Once operational, the Campus Master Plan Revision may result in additional sources of noise from outdoor mechanical equipment associated with new buildings, facilities, and utility improvements, as well as increased vehicular traffic. Increased density in the campus core and additional development throughout campus may result in an increase in ambient noise levels as compared to existing conditions.

The EIR will discuss the noise ordinance criteria applicable to the project and evaluate whether implementation of the Campus Master Plan Revision would expose people to noise and/or groundborne vibration levels in excess of applicable standards. The EIR will analyze any temporary or permanent increase in noise levels generated from construction or operational activities, identify any construction and/or operational noise impacts that would result from implementation of the master plan revision, and provide appropriate mitigation to reduce or avoid any potentially significant impacts.

As described previously in Section 3.8, Hazards and Hazardous Materials of this checklist, Cal Poly Pomona is not located within an airport land use plan or within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport. Cal Poly Pomona is located approximately 3 miles from Brackett Field (a small public airport), approximately 11 miles from the Chino Airport (a small county-owned public-use airfield), and approximately 12 miles from LA/Ontario International Airport (a larger municipally owned airport primarily used for commuter air travel). Due to distance from the campus, aircraft using these airstrips are not expected to generate noise levels that would be considered excessive so as to have an effect on people working on campus.

3.13 Population and Housing

Environmental Issues *Would the project:*	**Potentially Significant Impact**	**Less Than Significant With Mitigation**	**Less Than Significant Impact**	**No Impact**
a) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (e.g., by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (e.g., through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Displace substantial numbers of people necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Discussion:

The residential components of the Campus Master Plan Revision are intended to address the current and future demand for on-campus housing and the significant disrepair of the existing student housing supply on campus. Although the master plan revision would involve the demolition of several existing residential buildings (including 1,200 student beds), the master plan revision would also include new construction of approximately 513,200 gross square feet of multi-use residential/dining facilities, 225,000 gross square feet of residential suites, and 240,000 gross square feet of faculty/staff/graduate student housing, resulting in the replacement of the 1,200 student beds and net addition of approximately 1,580 student, faculty, and staff beds to the existing Cal Poly Pomona housing inventory. Demolition of existing housing would occur only after new student housing is constructed to replace the demolished housing, such that displacement of people

or existing housing supply would not occur. The master plan revision would result in a more centralized on-campus student population, reducing the need for off-campus housing in the surrounding community, and reducing the associated commuting to campus.

3.14 Public Services

Environmental Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:				
a) Fire Protection?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Police Protection?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Schools?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Parks?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e) Other public facilities?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Discussion:

Fire protection and suppression services are provided to the Cal Poly Pomona campus by the Los Angeles County Fire Department. Police protection services for the campus are provided by the Cal Poly Pomona Police Department. The EIR will analyze whether implementation of the Campus Master Plan Revision would increase demand for fire and police protection services, and compare any increased demand with existing services. The EIR will evaluate potential effects of any capacity shortage and whether any increased demand for fire and police protection would result in substantial adverse environmental impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered government facilities. The EIR will address the capacity of applicable public services and evaluate any potential capacity shortage resulting from implementation of the Campus Master Plan Revision. Finally, the EIR will evaluate the potential impact the master plan revision would have on off-campus park and recreational facilities.

3.15 Recreation

Environmental Issues *Would the project:*	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities, which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Discussion:

Existing athletic, recreational, and open spaces areas are provided on campus for use by students and the campus community. As part of the Campus Master Plan Revision, existing recreational facilities on campus will be relocated, expanded, reconstructed, and/or improved to better serve the existing and anticipated student population. Student residents would not be expected to regularly use existing neighborhood and regional parks or recreational facilities because they would have access to campus open space areas and recreational facilities. The EIR will evaluate potential impacts on local recreational facilities as a result of the Campus Master Plan Revision. The EIR will address proposed improvements to or construction of on-campus recreational facilities and evaluate any adverse environmental effects of these project components.

3.16 Transportation and Traffic

Environmental Issues *Would the project:*	**Potentially Significant Impact**	**Less Than Significant With Mitigation**	**Less Than Significant Impact**	**No Impact**
a) Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance, or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?	☒	☐	☐	☐
b) Conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including, but not limited to level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?	☒	☐	☐	☐
c) Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	☐	☒	☐	☐
e) Result in inadequate emergency access?	☐	☒	☐	☐
f) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Discussion:

In addition to building and facility components, the Campus Master Plan Revision includes roadway and circulation improvements, including realignment of existing roadways and construction of a new roadway. In keeping with the university's continued dedication to promoting Transportation Demand Management (TDM) measures, improved transit facilities and improvements to pedestrian and bicycle connections, pathways, and facilities are also proposed. A

traffic and parking assessment is being prepared for the proposed Campus Master Plan Revision, in conjunction with the draft EIR. The traffic analysis will determine whether new/additional traffic will be generated due to project components, including the potential shift in traffic volumes and patterns that will occur as a result of implementation of the proposed master plan revision. In addition, the traffic analysis will determine the potential impacts on key intersections and roadway segments and provide mitigation measures to reduce or avoid identified impacts, as appropriate. The parking analysis will assess the Campus Master Plan Revision's impact on existing parking facilities and capacities. The EIR will incorporate the traffic and parking analyses to address potential short- and long-term impacts to traffic and emergency access, and evaluate the master plan revision's effect(s) on the pedestrian, bicycle, and transit network on and around campus.

3.17 Utilities and Service Systems

Environmental Issues *Would the project:*	**Potentially Significant Impact**	**Less Than Significant With Mitigation**	**Less Than Significant Impact**	**No Impact**
a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?	☒	☐	☐	☐
b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	☒	☐	☐	☐
c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	☒	☐	☐	☐
d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?	☒	☐	☐	☐
e) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider, which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	☒	☐	☐	☐
f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?	☐	☐	☒	☐
g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Discussion:

During project planning, an assessment of the existing utility infrastructure systems serving the Cal Poly Pomona campus was conducted in order to evaluate adequacy of the existing on-site and off-site utility systems in serving the current and projected campus needs. Various improvement designs will be analyzed and evaluated in consideration of existing infrastructure deficiencies, proposed construction and operation on campus, water quality, operation and maintenance of

infrastructure, and constructability. Cal Poly Pomona may propose numerous upgrades to utilities and infrastructure for the campus' on-site water, wastewater, chilled water, electrical distribution, reclaimed water, storm drain and natural gas systems, to address existing infrastructure deficiencies and accommodate construction and operation of the proposed master plan revision. These improvements would allow Cal Poly Pomona to effectively accommodate construction and operation of the proposed development and meet the campus' future utility needs. The EIR will discuss the existing on-site and off-site utility systems, identify and describe the proposed improvements to utility systems, and evaluate potential impacts to utilities and services systems. The EIR will analyze the campus' ability to meet existing and future utility demands.

3.18 Mandatory Findings of Significance

Environmental Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects.)	☒	☐	☐	☐
c) Does the project have environmental effects, which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	☒	☐	☐	☐

Discussion:

As described in Section 3.4, Biological Resources, and Section 3.5, Cultural Resources, of this IS, the Campus Master Plan Revision has the potential to result in biological and cultural resource impacts, which may degrade the quality of the environment. The EIR will address environmental effects that may be considered significant as a result of the proposed master plan revision and will provide mitigation measures to reduce or avoid adverse effects that would potentially degrade the quality of the environment.

Adverse direct or indirect affects to human beings may occur as a result of impacts related to aesthetics, air quality, geology and soils, GHG emissions, hazards and hazardous materials, hydrology and water quality, noise, utilities and service systems, and transportation and traffic.

The EIR will evaluate the potential adverse effects on human beings associated with these environmental issue areas and provide appropriate mitigation to reduce or avoid potentially significant impacts as appropriate. In addition, the EIR will consider the master plan revision's potential incremental effects that may be cumulatively considerable when combined with other current projects, probable future projects, and projected regional growth in the area.

4.0 INFORMATIONAL SOURCES

14 CCR 15000–15387 and Appendices A through L. Guidelines for Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act, as amended.

City of Pomona. 2011. *City of Pomona Draft General Plan Update*. Public Review Draft, released March 2011.

California Department of Conservation. 1996. Mineral Land Classification Map of Claremont-Upland Production Consumption Region (Aggregate Resources Only) by Judy Wiedenheft Cole. Special Report 143, Plate 6.7.

California Department of Conservation. 2000. *California Surface Mining and Reclamation Policies and Procedures: Guidelines for Classification and Designation of Mineral Lands.* Special Publication 51.

California Department of Conservation. 2007. *Fault-Rupture Hazard Zones in California*. Special Publication 42.

California Department of Conservation. 2009a. Los Angeles County Important Farmland 2008 Map. Department of Conservation, Division of Land Resources Protection, Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program. Published September 2009.

California Department of Conservation. 2009b. Williamson Act Contract Land to 2008 Map. Department of Conservation, Division of Land Resources Protection, Williamson Act Program. Printed June 2009.

California Department of Conservation. 2010a. Important Farmland in California 2008 Map. Department of Conservation, Division of Land Resources Protection, Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program. Published December 2010.

California Department of Conservation. 2010b. Official Map of Earthquake Fault Zones through December 2011. Department of Conservation, Division of Mines and Geology. Accessed March 8, 2011 at: http://www.quake.ca.gov/gmaps/ap/ap_maps.htm.

California Public Resources Code, Section 21000–21177. California Environmental Quality Act, as amended.

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