



BUILDING DEMOLITIONS PROJECT

Administrative Draft Addendum to the UC Davis 2018 Long Range Development Plan EIR

State Clearinghouse No. 2017012008

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

2018 LRDP	University of California Davis 2018 Long Range Development Plan
AB	Assembly Bill
BMP	Best Management Practices
CAP	Climate Action Plan
CBC	California Building Code
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CNDDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CNEL	community noise equivalent level
CO	carbon monoxide
dB	decibel
dba	A-weighted decibel
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
HCP	Habitat Conservation Plan
LID	Low Impact Development
I-80	Interstate Highway 80
LOS	level of service
MGD	million gallons per day
MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAHC	Native American Heritage Center
MTP/SCS	Metropolitan Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy
NCCP	Natural Community Conservation Plan
NO _x	oxides of nitrogen
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
Phase II Small MS4 Permit	General Permit for Storm Water Discharges from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems
PM ₁₀	particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 microns or smaller
PM _{2.5}	particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 2.5 microns or smaller
ROG	reactive organic gases
SACOG	Sacramento Area Council of Governments
SB	Senate Bill
SO ₂	sulfur dioxide
SR	State Route
SWPPP	stormwater pollution prevention plan
TAC	toxic air contaminant
TDM	Transit Demand Management
the Program EIR	2018 LRDP EIR
the Project	Building Demolitions Project
UC	University of California
UPF	ultrafine particles
VMT	vehicle miles traveled
YSAQMD	Yolo-Solano Air Quality Management District

1 PROJECT INFORMATION

Project title: Building Demolitions Project

Project location: University of California, Davis, Yolo County

Lead agency's name and address: The Regents of the University of California
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Oakland, CA 94607

Contact person: Matt Dulcich, Director of Environmental Planning
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Project sponsor's name and address: University of California, Davis
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Location of administrative record: See Project Sponsor

Previously Certified 2018 LRDP Programmatic EIR: This addendum documents that none of the conditions described in Section 15162 of the State CEQA Guidelines have occurred and the Project will not have any significant effects that were not already discussed in the Programmatic Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the University of California (UC) Davis 2018 Long Range Development Plan (2018 LRDP) (State Clearinghouse No. 2017012008). The 2018 LRDP is a comprehensive land use plan that guides physical development on campus to accommodate projected enrollment increases and expanded and new program initiatives. The 2018 LRDP and its EIR are available for review at the following locations:

- ▲ UC Davis Campus Planning and Environmental Stewardship in 436 Mrak Hall on the UC Davis campus
- ▲ Reserves at Shields Library on the UC Davis campus
- ▲ Yolo County Public Library at 315 East 14th Street in Davis
- ▲ Online at: <http://environmentalplanning.ucdavis.edu>

Please note that due to Covid-19 and California's State of Emergency (Executive Order N-54-20) the UC Davis and Yolo County libraries and UC Davis offices are closed. Providing hard copies at these locations may not be feasible at this time. Please contact UC Davis Environmental Planning office if you need assistance accessing the appropriate documents.

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2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 PURPOSE OF THIS ADDENDUM

After certification of the environmental impact report (EIR) and adoption of the Long Range Development Plan (LRDP) for the UC Davis campus in 2018, the University has proposed the demolition of selected buildings on the West Campus and South Campus. This Project is consistent with the land uses addressed in the 2018 LRDP but was not specifically described in the 2018 LRDP EIR. This addendum describes the Project, which would involve the demolition of Trailer J-11, Head House 2 and 3, Poultry House R, Poultry House Q, Animal Husbandry Feed Lab, TB 2 and 3, and Hopkins Cold Storage and evaluates how the Project is covered by the 2018 LRDP EIR. No subsequent CEQA document is necessary for this Project.

2.1.1 2018 Long Range Development Plan Environmental Impact Report

The 2018 LRDP is a comprehensive land use plan that guides physical development on campus to accommodate projected enrollment increases and expanded and new program initiatives. The UC Davis 2018 LRDP EIR (State Clearinghouse No. 2017012008) (UC Davis 2018a) was prepared in accordance with Section 15168 of the CEQA Guidelines and Public Resources Code Section 21094 and analyzed the environmental impacts of the 2018 LRDP. The 2018 LRDP EIR analyzes full implementation of uses and physical development proposed under the 2018 LRDP (UC Davis 2018b) and identifies measures to mitigate the significant adverse program-level and cumulative impacts associated with that growth.

The Building Demolitions Project (Project) is consistent with the land uses identified in the 2018 LRDP. While the Project was not specifically identified in the 2018 LRDP EIR, it does not propose any modifications to existing land uses.

This addendum utilizes a modified checklist format to document that the site-specific activities are covered by the 2018 LRDP EIR pursuant to Section 15168(c) of the State CEQA Guidelines, which states, “subsequent activities in the program must be examined in the light of the program EIR to determine whether an additional environmental document must be prepared.” Pursuant to Section 15168(c)(4), an agency should use “...a written checklist or similar device to document the evaluation of the site and the activity to determine whether the environmental effects of the operation were covered in the program EIR.” The checklist is set up to document that none of the conditions described in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 calling for the preparation of a subsequent EIR have occurred and an addendum to the 2018 LRDP EIR may be prepared (per CEQA Guidelines Section 15164).

The organization of project-specific environmental analysis in this addendum follows the same overall format of the 2018 LRDP EIR (Volume 1); however, it avoids repetition of general background and setting information, the regulatory context, overall growth-related information, as well as issues that were evaluated fully in the 2018 LRDP EIR that require no further analysis, including cumulative impacts and alternatives to the 2018 LRDP. Instead, this addendum evaluates the more detailed Project-level information specific to Project to document that the Project activities are within the activities evaluated in the program EIR and that no subsequent EIR is required.

2.1.2 State CEQA Guidelines Regarding an Addendum

If, after certification of an EIR, minor technical changes or additions are necessary or none of the conditions described in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 calling for the preparation of a subsequent EIR have occurred, an addendum to the EIR may be prepared.

Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21166 and Sections 15162 through 15163 of the State CEQA Guidelines describe the conditions under which subsequent document would be prepared. In summary, when an EIR has been certified or a mitigated negative declaration (MND) adopted for a Project, no subsequent document shall be prepared for that Project unless the lead agency determines, on the basis of substantial evidence in light of the whole record, one or more of the following:

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

Section 15164 of the CEQA Guidelines provides that a lead agency may prepare an addendum to a previously adopted EIR if some changes or additions are necessary, but none of the conditions described above for Section 15162 calling for preparation of a subsequent document have occurred. CEQA allows lead agencies to restrict review of modifications to a previously approved project to the incremental effects associated with the proposed modifications, compared against the anticipated effects of the previously approved project at build-out.

Changes to the approved LRDP in connection with the Project and any altered conditions since certification of the EIR in July 2018 would:

- ▲ not result in any new significant environmental effects, and
- ▲ not substantially increase the severity of previously identified significant effects.

In addition, no new information of substantial importance has arisen that shows that:

- ▲ the Project would have new significant effects,
- ▲ the Project would have substantially more severe effects,
- ▲ mitigation measures or alternatives previously found to be infeasible would in fact be feasible, or
- ▲ mitigation measures or alternatives that are considerably different from those analyzed in the EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment.

As described in Chapter 3 of this document, “Project Description,” and Chapter 4, “Environmental Checklist for Supplemental Environmental Review,” none of the conditions described above from Section 15162 calling for preparation of a subsequent document have occurred. Therefore, the differences between the approved LRDP, as described in the certified EIR, and the Project modifications now being considered constitute changes, consistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15164, that may be addressed in an addendum to the EIR.

2.2 ORGANIZATION OF THE ADDENDUM

This addendum is organized into the following chapters:

Chapter 1 – Project Information: provides a summary of information about the Project, including Project location, lead agency, and contact information.

Chapter 2 – Introduction: summarizes the purpose of the addendum, the 2018 LRDP EIR, and this document’s organization.

Chapter 3 – Project Description: includes a description of all elements of the Project triggering the addendum.

Chapter 4 – Coverage under the 2018 LRDP and 2018 LRDP EIR: describes the consistency of the Project with the 2018 LRDP and 2018 LRDP EIR and includes an environmental checklist for each resource topic. This section of the addendum analyzes the potential effects on the existing physical environment from implementation of the proposed demolitions, as compared to the approved 2018 LRDP. This analysis has been prepared to determine whether any of the conditions described above that would require preparation of a subsequent or supplemental EIR would occur as a result of the Project.

Chapter 5 – Applicable 2018 LRDP EIR Mitigation Measures: lists measures from the 2018 LRDP EIR that are applicable to the Project.

Chapter 6 – References: lists references used in the preparation of this document.

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3 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

3.1 REGIONAL LOCATION

The approximately 5,300-acre UC Davis campus is located in Yolo and Solano Counties, approximately 72 miles northeast of San Francisco, 15 miles west of the City of Sacramento, and adjacent to the City of Davis (see Figure 3-1). The campus is composed of four geographical areas: the central campus, the south campus, the west campus, and Russell Ranch. Most classroom-based academic, office, laboratory, and extracurricular activities occur within the central campus. The central campus consists of approximately 900 acres and is bound by Russell Boulevard to the north, State Route (SR) 113 to the west, Interstate Highway 80 (I-80) and the Union Pacific Railroad tracks to the south, and A Street to the east. The south campus is located south of I-80 and north of the South Fork of Putah Creek. The west campus is bounded by SR 113 to the east, Putah Creek to the south, Russell Boulevard to the north, and extends approximately one-half mile west of County Road 98 (Pedrick Road). The south and west campus units are contiguous with the central campus and are used primarily for field teaching and research and animal support uses. The approximately 1,600-acre Russell Ranch portion of the campus lies to the west, separated from the west campus by approximately one and one-half miles of privately-owned agricultural land. Russell Ranch was purchased in 1990 for campus uses including large-scale agricultural and environmental research, study of sustainable agricultural practices, and habitat mitigation. Russell Ranch is bordered roughly by County Road 96 on the east, Putah Creek on the south, Covell Boulevard on the north, and Russell Boulevard and privately-owned agricultural land on the west and northwest.

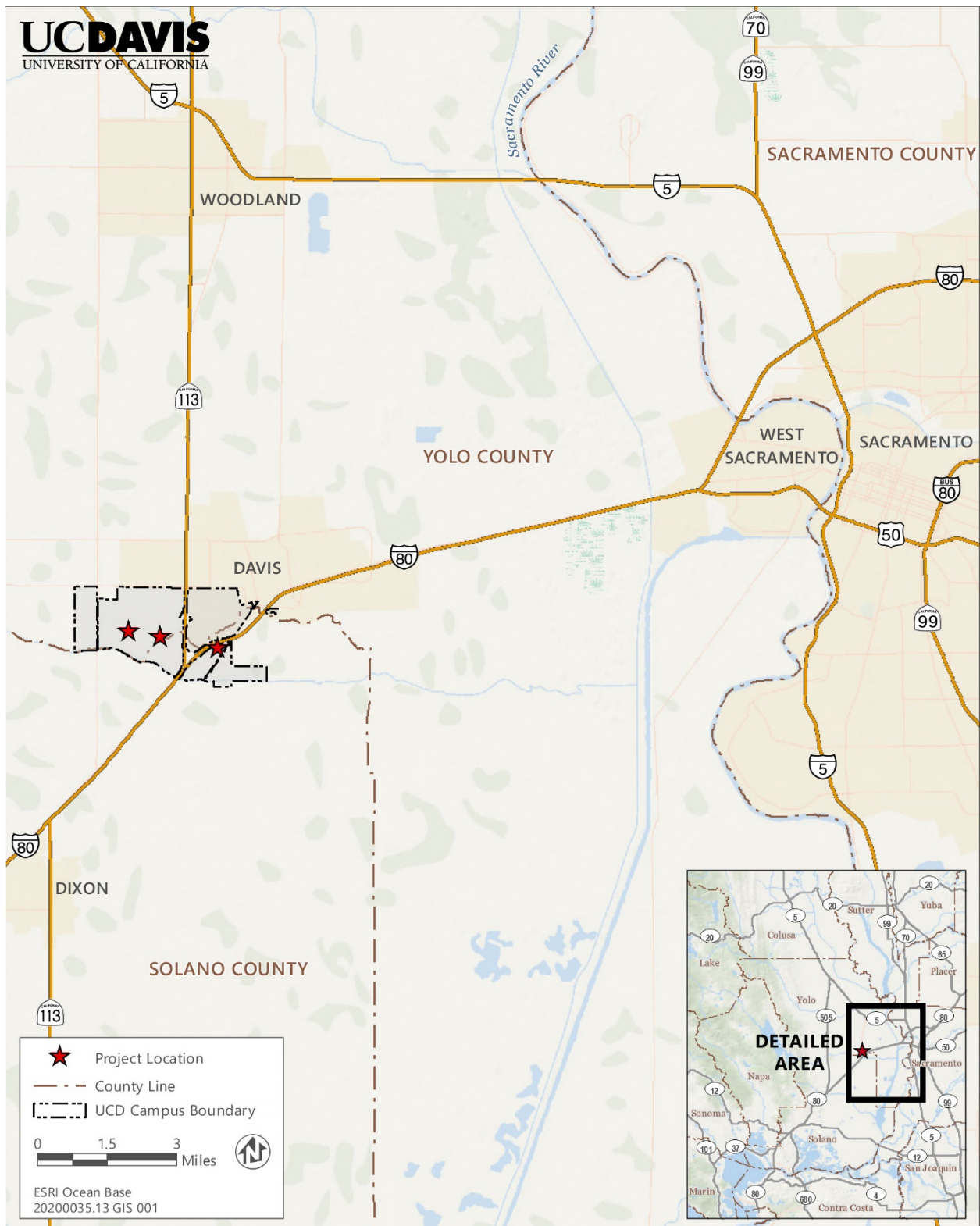
3.2 PROJECT LOCATION

The Project consists of demolition of nine structures that are no longer in use on the west campus and south campus. The structures on the West Campus include Poultry House Q and R, Hopkin's Cold Storage, Animal Husbandry Feed Lab, Head House 2 and 3, and TB 2 and 3. On the south Campus one structure, Trailer J-11, would be demolished. The location of each structure is described below and shown on Figures 3-2, 3-3, and 3-4.

Poultry House Q: This structure is located at 677 Hopkins Road. Poultry House Q is on the west campus and is located approximately 580 feet west of Hopkins Road, immediately south of Poultry House R (Figures 3-2 and 3-6). The area surrounding the poultry house is mostly developed with paved roads, gravel surfaces, and other structures used for storage and teaching and/or research facilities. The 2018 LRDP land use designation for Poultry House R and surrounding area is *Academic and Administrative*.

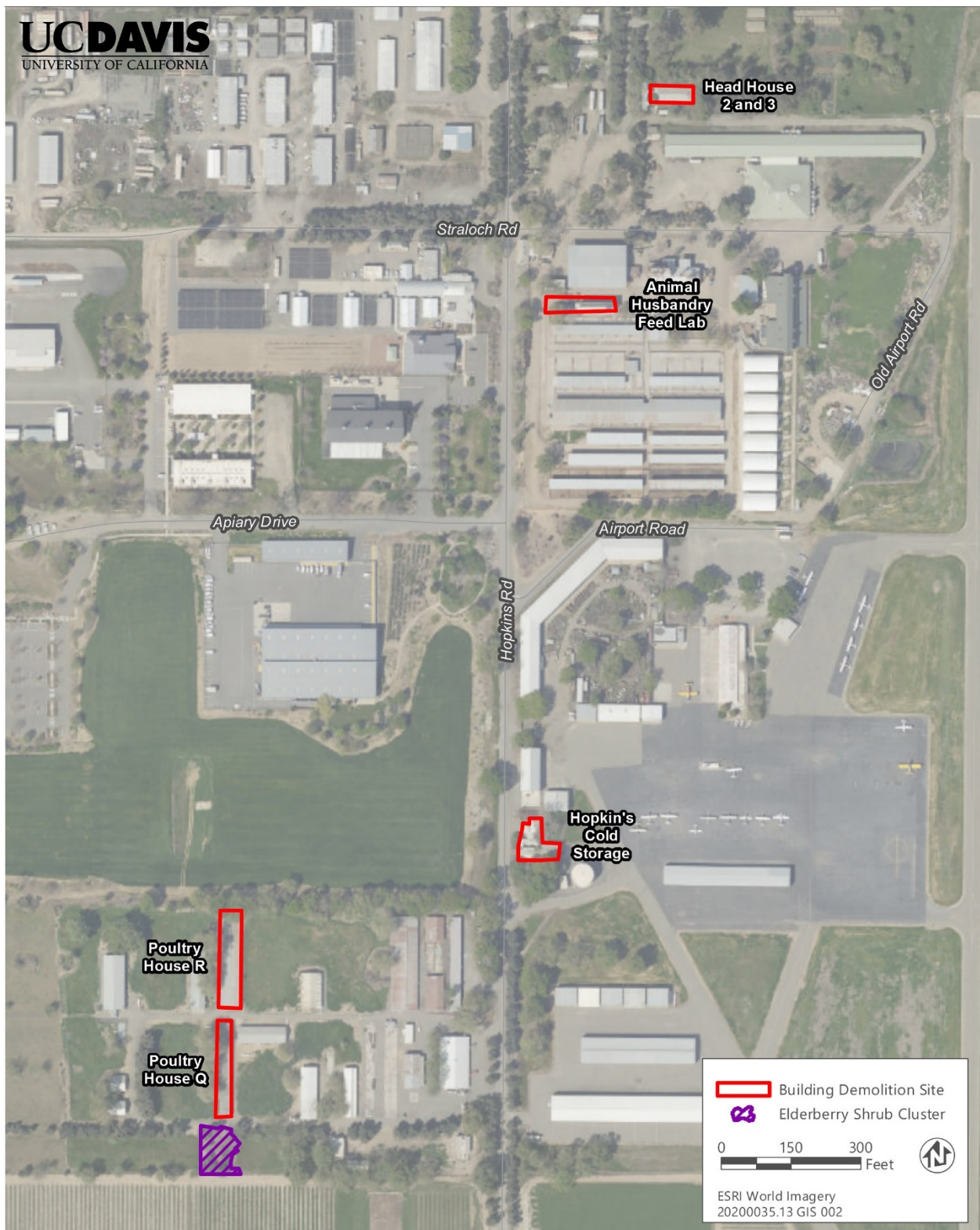
Poultry House R: This structure is located at 731 Hopkins Road. Poultry House R is on the west campus and is located approximately 580 feet west of Hopkins Road (Figures 3-2 and 3-6). The area surrounding the poultry house is mostly developed with paved roads, gravel surfaces, and other structures, including Poultry House Q. Land uses in the surrounding area are a mix of storage sheds, teaching and/or research facilities, and vacant land. The 2018 LRDP land use designation for Poultry House R and surrounding area is *Academic and Administrative*.

Hopkins Cold Storage: This structure is located at 630 Hopkins Road. The cold storage structure is on the west campus and is located on the east side of Hopkins Road immediately adjacent to the Campus Airport (Figures 3-2 and 3-7). Land uses to the north and south of the Cold Storage facility consist of structures associated with the airport. The area is designated *Streetscapes and Roadways* on the 2018 LRDP. Land use in the area to the west of the facility, across Hopkins Road is a mix of storage sheds, teaching facilities, and vacant land and is designated *Academic and Administrative* on the 2018 LRDP.



Source: Adapted by Ascent Environmental in 2021

Figure 3-1 Regional Location



Source: Adapted by Ascent Environmental in 2021

Figure 3-2 Building Demolition Project Sites – Poultry House Q, Poultry House R, Head House 2 and 3, Animal Husbandry Feed Lab, and Hopkin’s Cold Storage



Source: Adapted by Ascent Environmental in 2021

Figure 3-3 Building Demolition Project Site – TB 2 and 3



Source: Adapted by Ascent Environmental in 2021

Figure 3-4 Building Demolition Project Site – Trailer J-11



Source: University of California at Davis 2020

Trailer J-11, Old Davis Road on South Campus



Source: University of California at Davis 2020

Head House 2 and 3, 3545 Bee Biology Drive on West Campus

Figure 3-5 Representative Photographs



Source: University of California at Davis 2020

Poultry House R, 731 Hopkins Road on West Campus



Source: University of California at Davis 2020

Poultry House Q, 677 Hopkins Road on West Campus

Figure 3-6 Representative Photographs



Source: University of California at Davis 2020

Animal Husbandry Feed Lab, 3020 Straloch Road on West Campus



Source: University of California at Davis 2020

Hopkins Cold Storage, 630 Hopkins Road on West Campus

Figure 3-7 Representative Photographs

Animal Husbandry Feed Lab: These structures are located at 3020 Straloch Road. These structures are on the west campus and are in the same complex of academic and administrative facilities as Head House 2 and 3 (Figures 3-2 and 3-7). The area surrounding the Animal Husbandry Feed Lab is developed with graded roads, teaching structures, and cattle pens. The 2018 LRDP land use designation for Animal Husbandry Feed Lab and surrounding area is *Academic and Administrative*.

Head House 2 and 3: This structure is located at 2980 Bee Biology Drive. Head House 2 and 3 is on the west campus southeast of the intersection of Hopkins Road and Bee Biology Road. The structure is approximately 580 feet west of the north end of the airport runway/taxiway (Figures 3-2 and 3-5) and is surrounded with graded roads, other structures including greenhouses, and nearby animal enclosures. The land use designation under the 2018 LRDP for the site and immediate area is *Academic and Administrative*.

TB 2 and 3: This structure is located north of Garrod Drive on the west campus on the west side of the UC Davis Transportation Services yard (Figures 3-3 and 3-8). The area surrounding these structures is developed with graded or paved roads, other administrative structures, equipment and material storage areas, and parking areas. The 2018 LRDP land use designation for TB 2 and 3, and the surrounding area is *Academic and Administrative*.

Trailer J-11: This trailer is located on the south campus, immediately south of I-80 and adjacent to existing academic and administrative facilities on the east side of Old Davis Road (Figures 3-4 and 3-5). The trailer is located on land that is designated under the 2018 LRDP as *Academic and Administrative* and *Teaching and Research Fields*. Land uses in the area to the immediate south of the Trailer is designated *Academic and Administrative* and the area east of the Trailer is designated *Teaching and Research Fields*.



Source: Ascent Environmental 2020

TB 2 and 3, Garrod Drive, West Campus

Figure 3-8 Representative Photographs

3.3 PROPOSED PROJECT

The Project address aging and deteriorating buildings through demolition of seven buildings and one trailer. The first phase consists of the demolition and removal of Poultry House Q and R, Hopkin's Cold Storage, Animal Husbandry Feed Lab, Head House 2 and 3, and Trailer J-11 and stabilization of each site. The second phase includes the demolition and removal of TB 2 & 3 and the stabilization of the site. All structures are currently vacant and not in use. There are no immediate plans for redevelopment of each site.

Poultry House Q: The University would demolish and remove the poultry house, and existing asphalt and concrete paving. Upon completion of demolition and debris removal, the site would be finish graded to ensure positive drainage and proper slope to drains. Finish grade would be flush with adjacent grades, and mulch would be applied to the site.

Poultry House R: The University would demolish and remove the poultry house, existing asphalt, and concrete paving. One tree adjacent to this structure would need to be removed. Upon completion of demolition and debris removal, the site would be finish graded to ensure positive drainage and proper slope to drains. Finish grade would be flush with adjacent grades, and mulch would be applied to the site.

Hopkins Cold Storage: The University would demolish and remove the cold storage structure and concrete on the west side of the structure. Five trees adjacent to this structure would need to be removed. Upon completion of demolition and debris removal, the site would be finish graded to ensure positive drainage and proper slope to drains. Finish grade would be flush with adjacent grades, and mulch would be applied to the site.

Animal Husbandry Feed Lab: The University would demolish and remove the animal husbandry and feed lab. Electrical lines would be removed within the project boundaries and one tree would need to be removed. Upon completion of demolition and debris removal, the site would be finish graded to ensure positive drainage and proper slope to drains. Finish grade would be flush with adjacent grades, and mulch would be applied to the site.

Head House 2 and 3: The University would demolish and remove the Head House, existing concrete adjacent to the structure, and would remove the irrigation system adjacent to the structure. Six trees would need to be removed. All visible stones, stumps, gravel, concrete and asphalt would be removed. Upon completion of demolition and debris removal, the site would be finish graded to ensure positive drainage and proper slope to drains. Finish grade would be flush with adjacent grades. Mulch would be applied to the site and a seed mixture of 100 percent dwarf tall fescue varieties would be applied to the site.

TB 2 and 3: The University would demolish and remove this structure and associated asphalt and concrete paving. Upon completion of demolition and debris removal, the site would be finish graded to ensure positive drainage and proper slope to drains. Finish grade would be flush with adjacent grades, and mulch would be applied to the site.

Trailer J-11: The University would demolish and remove the trailer and fencing, would remove existing asphalt and concrete paving, and would remove one tree and a tree stump located adjacent to the trailer. Upon completion of demolition and debris removal the site would be finish graded to ensure positive drainage and proper slope to drains. Finish grade would be flush with adjacent grades. Mulch would be applied to the site following grading.

DEMOLITION ACTIVITIES

The building demolitions would be completed in 2021, with demolition of each site anticipated to take less than one month and the total period of project activity occurring over approximately six months. Standard demolition equipment would be used including large and medium size excavators, backhoes, haul trucks, and bobcats. A staging area would be established at each demolition site to accommodate debris collection bins and equipment. Below ground structures (e.g., footings, vaults) would be excavated and removed, and fill would be imported to finish grade the sites. Road closures are not anticipated.

Demolition activities would generally include the following:

- ▲ Prior to demolition of structures or site excavation, existing in-service pipes and utilities would be identified to avoid any unwanted interruption of service.
- ▲ Existing building and appurtenant equipment would be removed, including utility pipes, conduits, wire, subsurface structures, above ground building structures, appliances, landscape furnishings, fencing, etc. The removed material would be separated into recyclable and non-recyclable waste streams and would be hauled offsite and disposed of appropriately. Appliances with refrigerants would be separated and coordinated with a University representative to ensure proper disposal requirements are followed.
- ▲ Prior to demolition, in coordination with an arborist and University representative, trees to be preserved or removed would be identified and fenced as necessary. No vehicle parking or material storage would occur under the drip lines of existing trees. Felled trees would be mulched to be used under existing trees that would remain. Any tree stumps in areas of work would be cut at grade and stump ground.
- ▲ Demolition would be completed in accordance with current local codes and ordinances.
- ▲ Hazardous materials would be handled and disposed of in accordance with the recommendations of the UC Davis' hazardous materials reports and applicable laws and regulations.
- ▲ After demolition and removal of materials, disturbed areas would be graded appropriately for drainage. Topsoil would be reused and disturbed areas would be mulched. No grading would be allowed in tree protection zones.
- ▲ Security measures and a traffic control plan would be implemented to protect adjacent properties from hazards during demolition activities and traffic concerns. Contractor employees would park within demolition site boundaries, measures would be taken to prevent tracking dirt from construction site, and adjacent paved streets would be cleaned daily during demolition activities.

POPULATION

The structures to be demolished are vacant and would not be replaced. The demolition of these structures would not add students or staff at UC Davis and would not alter the on-campus population.

SUSTAINABILITY

Structures would be removed and would not be replaced. Existing utility services (electrical, gas or water/sewer) to these sites would be shut off and abandoned. The project would not require long-term energy consumption.

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4 COVERAGE UNDER THE 2018 LRDP AND 2018 LRDP EIR

To determine the Project's coverage with the 2018 LRDP and 2018 LRDP EIR, the following questions must be answered:

- ▲ Are the objectives of the Project consistent with the objectives adopted for the 2018 LRDP?
- ▲ Are the changes to campus population associated with the Project included within the scope of the 2018 LRDP's population Projections?
- ▲ Is the proposed location of the Project in an area designated for this type of use in the 2018 LRDP?
- ▲ Is the Project included in the amount of the development projected in the 2018 LRDP?
- ▲ Have the conditions described in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 calling for the preparation of a subsequent EIR occurred?

Sections 4.1 through 4.4 document the Project's coverage by and consistency with the objectives, population projections, land use designations, and development projections contained in the 2018 LRDP. Section 4.5 contains a detailed examination of environmental topics documenting that the Building Demolitions Project is within the scope of the environmental impact analysis in the 2018 LRDP EIR and none of the conditions described in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 calling for the preparation of a subsequent EIR have occurred.

4.1 2018 LRDP OBJECTIVES

The overall objective of the 2018 LRDP is to support the teaching, research, and public service missions of the UC. The 2018 LRDP planning goals are structured as three interrelated types of actions: support the academic enterprise, enrich community life, and create a sustainable future. The Project would support these 2018 LRDP objectives as follows:

- ▲ The project would support the academic enterprise by removing dilapidated buildings, thereby making room for future facilities as needed.
- ▲ The project would enrich community life by removing unsightly structures, hazardous building materials, and nuisance conditions such as rodents inhabiting abandoned structures.
- ▲ The project would contribute to a sustainable future by making room for future facilities that could be constructed using more sustainable methods and materials.

4.2 2018 LRDP CAMPUS POPULATION

During the academic year between 2018 and 2019 UC Davis had a total faculty and staff population of approximately 25,801 people and a total student population of approximately 37,518 people (UC Davis 2019). The Project would not increase the campus population. No new staff or students would be generated as a result of the Project. Therefore, the Project is within the scope of the 2018 LRDP population projections.

4.3 2018 LRDP LAND USE DESIGNATION

The 2018 LRDP designates the project sites as *Academic and Administrative* and *Teaching and Research Fields*. *Academic and Administrative*, is defined as the primary land use that accommodates most instruction and research space and includes important programs that sustain the academic enterprise and the campus community. *Teaching and Research Fields* designation is defined as land that provides agricultural lands for teaching and research, and also includes numerous buildings used for agricultural research and operation and maintenance of fields. The Project would demolish unused and abandoned buildings within these land use designations.

4.4 2018 LRDP ACADEMIC BUILDING SPACE

The 2018 LRDP provides capacity for approximately 2 million sf of additional academic building space for classrooms and study space, instructional and research labs, faculty and administrative offices, and other programs to support the academic mission in existing space. The Project would demolish unused and abandoned buildings. No academic buildings would be demolished as part of the Project scope.

4.5 ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW OF PROJECT ACTIVITIES

UC Davis has determined that, in accordance with PRC Section 21166 and Section 15164 of the State CEQA Guidelines, minor technical changes or additions to the EIR are necessary to address the modifications to the approved LRDP. An addendum to a certified EIR is prepared when changes to a Project are required, and the changes:

- ▲ will not result in any new significant environmental effects, and/or
- ▲ will not substantially increase the severity of previously identified effects.

The analysis of environmental effects provided below addresses the same impacts addressed in the 2018 LRDP EIR. The environmental analysis evaluates whether, for each environmental resource topic (e.g., land use, traffic, air quality), there are any changes in the Project or the circumstances under which it would be undertaken that would result in new or substantially more severe environmental impacts than considered in the 2018 LRDP EIR. The University has defined the column headings in the environmental checklist as follows:

Impact Examined in the 2018 LRDP EIR?: “Yes” is stated where the potential impacts of the Project were examined in the 2018 LRDP EIR. This document summarizes and cross references the relevant analysis in the 2018 LRDP EIR.

Do Proposed Changes Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?: This question is answered with a “yes” or “no,” as substantiated by the discussion provided below the table. If the response is “yes,” additional CEQA analysis is required.

Do Any New Circumstances Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?: This question is answered with a “yes” or “no,” as substantiated by the discussion provided below the table. If the response is “yes,” additional CEQA analysis is required.

Do Mitigation Measures in the 2018 LRDP EIR Address/ Resolve Impacts, Including Impacts That Would Otherwise be New or Substantially More Severe?: This question is answered with a “yes,” “no,” or “N/A,” as substantiated by the discussion provided below the table. The answer N/A indicates there was no potential impact under the 2018 LRDP EIR and the Project does not change the impact conclusion. The 2018 LRDP EIR mitigation measures are summarized and cross referenced, and the mitigation measures applicable to the Project are summarized in Section 6 of this addendum.

4.5.1 Aesthetics

Section 3.1 of Volume 1 of the 2018 LRDP EIR evaluates the impacts of campus growth under the 2018 LRDP on aesthetics by providing regulatory setting information, environmental setting information, analysis methodology, significance criteria, and a detailed environmental impact evaluation.

ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST AND DISCUSSION

Aesthetics	Impact Examined in 2018 LRDP EIR?	Do Proposed Changes Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?*	Do Any New Circumstances Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Do Mitigation Measures in the 2018 LRDP EIR Address/ Resolve Impacts, Including Impacts That Would Otherwise be New or Substantially More Severe?
Would the Project...				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	Yes	No	No	N/A
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	Yes	No	No	N/A
c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?	Yes	No	No	N/A
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	Yes	No	No	N/A

*Determination is related to pre-mitigation conditions, including implementation of previously adopted mitigation.

- a) The Project involves removing vacant dilapidated structures. The structures located on the west campus (Head House 2 and 3, Poultry House R, Poultry House Q, Animal Husbandry Feed Lab, Hopkins Cold Storage, and TB 2 and 3) are located in the vicinity of other buildings that support teaching and research activities, as well as support facilities (Figures 3-2, 3-3, 3-5 through 3-8). Mature trees and other vegetation grow throughout the area, along roads and adjacent to structures. The J-11 Trailer, on the south campus, is located adjacent to existing academic and administrative facilities east of Old Davis Road near I-80 in the vicinity of other structures (Figures 3-4 and 3-5). Although certain areas of west campus provide long-distance views, the location of the structures within the surrounding existing buildings and nearby tree coverage precludes long-distance views of scenic vistas of the Coast Range mountains to the west of Davis. The location of the J-11 trailer on the south campus, adjacent to I-80 on ramps and within the complex of existing buildings with tree coverage likewise precludes any long-distance scenic views to the south or west. None of the structures proposed for demolition contribute to any scenic view or vista, and the project would not result in the construction of any new structures that could affect a scenic vista. Therefore, no new or substantially more severe impacts would occur as a result of the project and no mitigation is required.
- b) As explained in Section 3.1.3 of the 2018 LRDP EIR, the highways in the vicinity of the UC Davis campus, I-80 and SR 113, are not designated as state scenic highways. Neither the campus nor the project sites are located near a state scenic highway. Therefore, no new or substantially more severe impacts would occur and no mitigation would be required.

- c) The Project would alter the visual character of the sites by removal of deteriorating structures, that in some cases may require tree trimming or removal. However, the proposed demolition sites are in areas with academic and administrative buildings, or equipment and storage yards. The removal of the dilapidated structures would not substantially alter the visual character of the surrounding areas. Therefore, no new or substantially more severe impacts would occur and no mitigation would be required.
- d) The demolition and removal of the structures would not result in any new sources of light or glare. Therefore, no new or substantially more severe impacts would occur, and no additional mitigation would be required.

4.5.2 Agricultural and Forestry Resources

Section 3.2 of Volume 1 of the 2018 LRDP EIR evaluates the effects of campus growth under the 2018 LRDP on agricultural and forestry resources by providing regulatory setting information, environmental setting information, analysis methodology, significance criteria, and a detailed environmental impact evaluation.

ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST AND DISCUSSION

Agricultural & Forestry Resources				
Would the Project...	Impact Examined in 2018 LRDP EIR?	Do Proposed Changes Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?*	Do Any New Circumstances Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Do Mitigation Measures in the 2018 LRDP EIR Address/ Resolve Impacts, Including Impacts That Would Otherwise be New or Substantially More Severe?
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?	Yes	No	No	N/A
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	Yes	No	No	N/A
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))?	Yes	No	No	N/A
d) Result in the loss of forest or agricultural land or conversion of forest land to non-forest or non-agricultural use?	Yes	No	No	N/A
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment, which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	Yes	No	No	N/A

*Determination is related to pre-mitigation conditions, including implementation of previously adopted mitigation.

a) As described in 2018 LRDP EIR Impact 3.2-1 (significant and unavoidable), implementation of the 2018 LRDP could result in the conversion of 166 acres of Important Farmland to non-agricultural uses. However, the existing structures proposed for demolition are not used for agricultural production. Therefore, the Project would not convert agricultural land to nonagricultural uses. Nonetheless, UC Davis is implementing 2018 LRDP EIR Mitigation Measure 3.2-1, which requires the preservation of equivalent acreage, in perpetuity, of Important Farmland within either Russell Ranch or lands adjacent to UC Davis west or south campus for agricultural purposes (including agricultural teaching and research). This impact was determined to be significant and unavoidable at the program level. This impact was addressed in the Findings and Statement of Overriding Considerations adopted by The Regents in connection with its approval of the 2018 LRDP.

- b) Campus lands are state lands and are not eligible for Williamson Act agreements, nor are they subject to local zoning controls. Therefore, this issue is not relevant to the 2018 LRDP or to the Building Demolitions Project.
- c) None of the campus lands are zoned or otherwise designated as forest land or timber-production lands. Therefore, this issue is not relevant to the 2018 LRDP or to the Building Demolitions Project.
- d) As described in criterion (c) above, there are no forest lands within the UC Davis campus, including the project site. As described in criterion (a) above, no agricultural land uses exist within the proposed demolition sites. Therefore, no new or substantially more severe impacts would occur and no mitigation would be required.
- e) As described in 2018 LRPD EIR Impact 3.2-2 (less than significant), development proposed under the 2018 LRDP could result in the direct loss or conversion of existing agricultural uses; however, it is unlikely that indirect conversion of land outside of campus boundaries would occur. The Project would not involve any changes that could result in conversion of forest land to non-forest use. The Project consists of demolition of existing structures and would not directly or indirectly result in the conversion of Farmland to nonagricultural use. Therefore, no new or substantially more severe impacts would occur and no mitigation would be required.

4.5.3 Air Quality

Section 3.3 of Volume 1 of the 2018 LRDP EIR addresses the air quality effects of campus growth under the 2018 LRDP by providing regulatory setting information, environmental setting information, analysis methodology, significance criteria, and a detailed environmental impact evaluation.

ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST AND DISCUSSION

Air Quality	Impact Examined in 2018 LRDP EIR?	Do Proposed Changes Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?*	Do Any New Circumstances Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Do Mitigation Measures in the 2018 LRDP EIR Address/ Resolve Impacts, Including Impacts That Would Otherwise be New or Substantially More Severe?
Would the Project...				
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	Yes	No	No	Yes
b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?	Yes	No	No	Yes
c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is in non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?	Yes	No	No	Yes
d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	Yes	No	No	Yes
e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	Yes	No	No	N/A

*Determination is related to pre-mitigation conditions, including implementation of previously adopted mitigation.

a,b,c) Emissions of criteria air pollutants and precursors associated with Project demolition activities are discussed separately below.

Construction-Generated Emissions of Criteria Air Pollutants and Precursors

2018 LRDP EIR Impact 3.3-1 disclosed that demolition and construction activities under the 2018 LRDP would result in emissions of reactive organic gases (ROG), oxides of nitrogen (NO_x), and particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 microns or smaller (PM₁₀) that would exceed Yolo-Solano Air Quality Management District’s (YSAQMD) thresholds starting in 2019. Project demolition activities would result in emissions of criteria air pollutants and ozone precursors from site clearing (e.g. demolition of structure, removal of debris, grading, clearing of debris and vegetation), heavy-duty construction equipment, debris hauling, and construction worker commute exhaust emissions. Fugitive dust emissions, including PM₁₀ and particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 2.5 microns or smaller (PM_{2.5}), would be generated during demolition activities and vary as a function of soil silt content, soil moisture, wind speed, and area of disturbance. Exhaust emissions of PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} would result from combustion of fuels. Ozone precursor emissions would primarily be associated with exhaust from construction equipment, haul truck trips, and worker trips. Emissions of ROG would be minimal and temporary in nature due to demolition-related activities.

Volume 1 of the 2018 LRDP EIR documented the overall expected construction emissions from activities within the 2018 LRDP implementation and identified, on an annual basis, that aggregated campus-wide construction activities during 2020 could result in significant impacts. The 2018 LRDP EIR projected that during any particular year, the 2018 LRDP activities could include construction of 200,000 square feet of academic space as shown in Table 3.3-4, “2018 LRDP General Construction Schedule,” of Volume 1 of the 2018 LRDP EIR. The demolition of the identified structures would generate temporary emissions that would contribute to the overall 2018 LRDP construction-related emissions as evaluated in the 2018 LRDP EIR, but no new or substantially more severe impacts would result.

As required by 2018 LRDP EIR Mitigation Measure 3.3-1, UC Davis would reduce emissions of ROG, NO_x, and PM₁₀ by requiring the Project contractor to implement emissions reduction measures. At the program level, the 2018 LRDP EIR Impact 3.3-1 determined that construction (which includes demolition activities) under the 2018 LRDP, with implementation of Mitigation Measure 3.3-1, would not generate construction-related emissions of ROG or PM₁₀ that exceed YSAQMD significance criteria, but NO_x emissions would be significant and unavoidable at the program level. This impact was addressed in the Findings and Statement of Overriding Considerations adopted by The Regents in connection with its approval of the 2018 LRDP. No additional mitigation is necessary to reduce the Project’s contribution to these impacts.

The Project would have no long-term operational emissions of criteria air pollutants and precursors. In addition, the Project would have no long-term operation-related mobile-source emissions of carbon monoxide (CO). Therefore, no new or substantially more severe impacts would occur and no mitigation would be required.

d) **Construction-Generated Emissions of Toxic Air Contaminants**

2018 LRDP EIR Impact 3.3-4 (less than significant with mitigation) determined that 2018 LRDP construction activities (including demolition activities) would result in temporary, short-term project-generated emissions of toxic air contaminants (TACs), particularly diesel PM, that could expose sensitive receptors to an incremental increase in cancer risk that exceeds 10 in one million or a hazard index greater than 1.0. Consistent with 2018 LRDP EIR Impact 3.3-4, project-related demolition activity would result in temporary, intermittent emissions of diesel PM from diesel equipment used during demolition activities, over an approximately six-month period. Diesel PM is highly dispersive and concentrations of diesel PM decline with distance from the source (e.g., decrease of 70 percent at 500 feet from a freeway) (Roorda-Knape et al. 1999 and Zhu et al. 2002, as cited in CARB 2005:9). The nearest sensitive receptors include the neighborhood south of Russel Boulevard off of Patwin Road, which is located approximately 0.55 mile northwest of the Head House demolition site. Given the distance from sensitive receptors and short duration of demolition activities at each site (less than one month each), project construction-related TAC emissions would not expose sensitive receptors to an incremental increase in cancer risk that exceeds 10 in 1 million or a hazard index greater than 1.0. Furthermore, as required by 2018 LRDP EIR Mitigation Measure 3.3-4, UC Davis shall require the project contractor to locate diesel-powered equipment away from sensitive receptors as feasible, reduce equipment idling times, and use equipment with EPA-rated Tier 3 diesel engines or better, and use alternatively-fueled equipment, if available, to further reduce TAC emissions. Therefore, no new or substantially more severe impacts would occur and no additional mitigation is required.

The Project would not involve operational sources of TACs and would not expose sensitive receptors to an incremental increase in cancer risk that exceeds 10 in 1 million or a hazard index

greater than 1.0. Therefore, no new or substantially more severe impacts would occur and no mitigation measures would be required.

Land Use Compatibility with Offsite Sources of Toxic Air Contaminants and Ultrafine Particulates

As addressed in 2018 LRDP EIR Impacts 3.3-5 (less than significant) and 3.3-6 (significant and unavoidable), the 2018 LRDP would introduce receptors in close proximity to existing sources of TACs and ultrafine particles (UFPs). The level of health risk associated with exposure to TACs from on-site and surrounding off-site sources would not be substantial. However, residential receptors located closest to I-80 could be exposed to relatively high concentrations of UFPs generated by vehicles traveling on I-80 resulting in substantial levels of health risk. Based on initial mapping, the majority of the housing for the 2018 LRDP would be located over 1,500 feet of I-80. In addition, Mitigation Measure 3.3-6 is expected to result in substantial reductions to exposure levels of UFPs and TACs. However, because “safe” levels of UFP exposure have not been identified by any applicable agency or by a consensus of scientific literature and without established UFP standards, it cannot be determined that the implementation of Mitigation Measure 3.3-6 would reduce potential exposure to UFPs under the 2018 LRDP to a less-than-significant impact. This impact was determined to be significant and unavoidable at the program level. This impact was addressed in the Findings and Statement of Overriding Considerations adopted by the Regents in connection with its approval of the 2018 LRDP.

Numerous field studies indicate that both diesel PM (a predominant TAC) and UFP concentrations are substantially higher near heavily travelled roadways (Health Effects Institute 2013:3). In addition, studies have found freeway-generated pollutant concentrations can be the same level as far as 1,000 feet from the freeway as they are at the freeway edge (CARB 2017:20). Most of the building demolition sites are located over 2,500 feet from SR 113 and I-80. The exception is the Trailer J-11, which is located less than 300 feet from I-80. However, the Project would remove the trailer and would not build a new structure nor introduce any new sensitive receptors to the site. Therefore, the Project would not introduce receptors to existing sources of TACs and UFPs from I-80 or SR 113. The Project is compatible with surrounding lands uses, which include teaching and research fields and associated buildings and facilities and does not propose any housing. The Project would not contribute to 2018 LRDP EIR Impact 3.3-6, no new or substantially more severe impacts would occur, and no mitigation would be required.

- e) As discussed in 2018 LRDP EIR Impact 3.3-7 (less than significant with mitigation), implementation of the 2018 LRDP would result in temporary construction odors over approximately 13 years in different areas of the 5,300-acre campus; as well as new odors sources such as diesel-fueled delivery trucks, a biomass boiler, composting facility, and expansion of the wastewater treatment plant. The Project could result in minimal and temporary odors during the demolition activities but would not result in new sources of odors on campus. Therefore, no new or substantially more severe impacts would occur and no mitigation would be required.

4.5.4 Archaeological, Historical, and Tribal Cultural Resources

Section 3.4 of Volume 1 of the 2018 LRDP EIR addresses the effects of campus growth under the 2018 LRDP on archaeological, historical, and tribal cultural resources by providing regulatory setting information, environmental setting information, analysis methodology, significance criteria, and a detailed environmental impact evaluation.

ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST AND DISCUSSION

Archaeological, Historical, & Tribal Cultural Resources	Impact Examined in 2018 LRDP EIR?	Do Proposed Changes Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?*	Do Any New Circumstances Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Do Mitigation Measures in the 2018 LRDP EIR Address/ Resolve Impacts, Including Impacts That Would Otherwise be New or Substantially More Severe?
Would the Project...				
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5?	Yes	No	No	N/A
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?	Yes	No	No	Yes
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	Yes	No	No	N/A
d) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a Tribal Cultural Resource as defined in Public Resources Code § 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:				
1) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or	Yes	No	No	N/A
2) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.				

*Determination is related to pre-mitigation conditions, including implementation of previously adopted mitigation.

- a) 2018 LRDP EIR Impact 3.4-4 determined that development under the 2018 LRDP could result in adverse changes to historical resources as defined in Section 15064.5 (significant and unavoidable). A historic building survey was conducted and none of the structures to be demolished are considered historic resources. Therefore, no new or substantially more severe impacts would occur and no mitigation would be required.

- b) As shown in Volume 1 of the 2018 LRDP EIR Exhibit 3.4-1, the site is not within an area of archaeological sensitivity. As discussed in 2018 LRDP EIR Impact 3.4-1 (less than significant with mitigation), the potential for intact buried archaeological resources is considered “moderate” because, although the project site does not contain known archaeological resources. The demolition sites were disturbed by the previous construction activities; however, demolition activities could involve some excavation to remove below ground structures and stabilize the site. Ground-disturbing activities could result in discovery or damage of undiscovered archaeological resources as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 (2018 LRDP EIR Impact 3.4-1; less than significant with mitigation). In compliance with 2018 LRDP EIR Mitigation Measure 3.4-1, the Project would identify and protect unknown archaeological resources by requiring contractor crews to attend a training session regarding how to recognize archaeological sites and artifacts and what steps shall be taken to avoid impacts to those sites and artifacts. In addition, the Project would be required to protect, identify, and assess any archaeological material uncovered during demolition. With implementation of these previously adopted mitigation measures of the 2018 LRDP EIR, currently undiscovered archaeological resources would be avoided, recorded, or otherwise treated appropriately, in accordance with pertinent laws and regulations. Therefore, no new or substantially more severe impacts would occur and no additional mitigation would be required.
- c) As discussed in 2018 LRDP EIR Impact 3.4-3 (less than significant), although unlikely, the Project has the potential to disturb human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries. Compliance with California Health and Safety Code Sections 7050.5 and 7052 and California Public Resources Code Section 5097 would provide an opportunity to avoid or minimize the disturbance of human remains and to appropriately treat any remains that are discovered. Therefore, no new or substantially more severe impacts would occur and no mitigation would be required.
- d) As discussed in 2018 LRDP EIR Impact 3.4-2 (less than significant), UC Davis notifies the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation of all projects and provides an update two or three times per year to avoid damaging effects to any tribal cultural resource. If UC Davis determines that a subsequent project may cause a substantial adverse change to a tribal cultural resource, and measures are not otherwise identified in the consultation process, new provisions in the PRC describe measures that, if determined by the lead agency to be feasible, could be implemented to reduce potential effects of campus-related development on tribal cultural resources, although none were identified through AB 52 compliance for the 2018 LRDP. Compliance with PRC Section 21080.3.2 and Section 21084.3 (a) and UC Davis’s continuing notification of the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation of all projects, would provide an opportunity to avoid or minimize the disturbance of tribal cultural resources, and to appropriately treat any remains that are discovered. Therefore, no new or substantially more severe impacts would occur and no mitigation would be required.

4.5.5 Biological Resources

Section 3.5 of Volume 1 of the 2018 LRDP EIR addresses the effects of campus growth and development under the 2018 LRDP on biological resources by providing regulatory setting information, environmental setting information, analysis methodology, significance criteria, and a detailed environmental impact evaluation.

ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST AND DISCUSSION

Biological Resources	Impact Examined in 2018 LRDP EIR?	Do Proposed Changes Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?*	Do Any New Circumstances Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Do Mitigation Measures in the 2018 LRDP EIR Address/ Resolve Impacts, Including Impacts That Would Otherwise be New or Substantially More Severe?
Would the Project...				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	Yes	No	No	Yes
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or US Fish and Wildlife Service?	Yes	No	No	N/A
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?	Yes	No	No	N/A
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	Yes	No	No	N/A
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	Yes	No	No	Yes
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?	Yes	No	No	N/A

*Determination is related to pre-mitigation conditions, including implementation of previously adopted mitigation.

- a) The 2018 LRDP EIR defines the buildings planned for removal and the area surrounding these buildings, which are located within central and west campus, as urban landscaping /developed habitat (2018 LRDP EIR Exhibit 3.5-1). These buildings and surrounding areas generally contain developed landscape (e.g., paved roads, gravel roads, gravel and paved parking lots, cement walkways, buildings), and urban landscaping (e.g., ornamental trees, ornamental shrubs).

The 2018 LRDP EIR found that development under the 2018 LRDP could potentially result in the loss of special status wildlife species (2018 LRDP EIR Impact 3.5-2 through 3.5-8). Based on a review of the sensitive plant and wildlife species within the vicinity of the project site (CNDDDB 2021, CNPS 2021) and a reconnaissance-level survey of the Project site on January 22, 2021, there is potential for Swainson’s hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*), white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*), other nesting birds (non-special-status), burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*), valley elderberry longhorn beetle (*Desmocerus californicus dumorphus*), and pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*) to occur. Table 4.5-1 shows the special-status species with potential to occur in the vicinity of each building planned for demolition. The project site does not contain habitat suitable for any of the special-status plants with potential to occur within the LRDP plan area. Thus, the Project would have no impact on sensitive plant species.

Table 4.5-1 Species with Potential to Occur in the Vicinity of the Project Site

Building	Special-Status Wildlife Species					
	Swainson’s Hawk	White-tailed Kite	Other Nesting Birds	Burrowing Owl	Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle	Pallid Bat
Poultry House Q and R	X	X	X	X	X	X
Hopkin’s Cold Storage	X	X	X	–	–	X
Animal Husbandry Feed Lab	X	X	X	–	–	X
Head House 2 and 3	X	X	X	–	–	X
TB 2 and 3	X	X	X	–	X	X
Trailer J-11	X	X	X	X	–	X

Swainson’s hawks and white-tailed kites are known to nest within central and west campus (CNDDDB 2021). There are several documented nesting occurrences of Swainson’s hawk near the buildings planned for demolition, including occurrences within approximately 0.1 mile of TB 2 and 3, Poultry House Q and R, and Hopkin’s Cold Storage; and approximately 0.3 mile of Head House 2 and 3, Animal Husbandry Feed Lab, and Trailer J-11 (CNDDDB 2021). There is one documented nesting occurrence of white-tailed kite within approximately 0.3 mile of the nearest building planned for demolition (Poultry House Q and R) and approximately 2 miles from the farthest (Trailer J-11; CNDDDB 2021). Nesting habitat potentially suitable for both species is present on and adjacent to all of the buildings in the project site within large landscape trees. Additionally, the trees and some large shrubs within and adjacent to the project site could provide nesting habitat suitable for other nesting birds, including raptors (e.g., red-tailed hawk [*Buteo jamaicensis*], Cooper’s hawk [*Accipiter cooperi*]) and other native nesting birds. The buildings themselves may provide nesting habitat potentially suitable for common songbirds, and during the reconnaissance-level survey conducted on January 22, 2021, two small nests (likely attributed to a barn swallow [*Hirundo rustica*] and a mourning dove [*Zenaida macroura*]) were observed on light fixtures on Hopkin’s Cold Storage and Head House 2 and 3.

Project activities at all of the buildings, including vehicle use, ground disturbing activities, demolition crews within close proximity of nesting trees, building demolition, and disturbance to or removal of nesting trees could result in a potentially significant impact on Swainson's hawk, white-tailed kite, and other native nesting birds if present. Mitigation Measure 3.5-4a (1 through 4) and Mitigation Measure 3.5-6 (1 and 2) from the 2018 LRDP EIR shall be implemented as part of the Project to prevent disturbance to active Swainson's hawk, white-tailed kite, other raptor, and other native nesting bird nests. Therefore, no new or substantially more severe impacts would occur.

Burrowing owls are known to occur in central and west campus (CNDDDB 2021). Their nearest documented occurrence of the species is approximately 0.1 mile north of the nearest buildings planned for demolition (Trailer J-11 and TB 2 and 3; CNDDDB 2021). The majority of the project site does not contain habitat suitable for burrowing owl, due to surrounding development and impervious paved or gravel surfaces. However, the ruderal grassland area south of Poultry House Q and the undeveloped area containing grassland and scattered oak trees east of Trailer J-11 may provide habitat suitable for burrowing owl. California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*) burrows were observed in both of these areas.

Project activities adjacent to Poultry House Q and Trailer J-11, including vehicle use, ground disturbing activities, and demolition crews within close proximity of potential burrows could result in a potentially significant impact on burrowing owls if present. Mitigation Measure 3.5-5a (1 through 4) from the 2018 LRDP EIR shall be implemented as part of the Project to prevent disturbance to active burrowing owl burrows. Therefore, no new or substantially more severe impacts would occur.

There is one historic (1964) documented occurrence of pallid bat in the City of Davis (CNDDDB 2021). It is possible that pallid bats could occur at the demolition sites or that other large maternity colonies of common bat species could be present within abandoned buildings to be demolished. During the reconnaissance-level survey of the project site on January 22, 2021, the buildings planned for demolition were inspected for signs of bat use (e.g., droppings, whitewash, insect parts). No evidence of significant bat use was observed, so it is unlikely that a large maternity colony of pallid bats or other bat species is present in any of the buildings planned for removal. However, it is possible that bats could colonize these buildings before demolition occurs, as there are several potential bat entry points (e.g., holes, open windows, gaps) in each building.

Project demolition activities at all of the buildings could result in a potentially significant impact on pallid bats and large maternity bat colonies of other species, if present. Mitigation Measure 3.5-8b (1 and 2) from the 2018 LRDP EIR shall be implemented as part of the Project to prevent disturbance to active bat colonies. Therefore, no new or substantially more severe impacts would occur.

As determined during the reconnaissance-level survey conducted on January 22, 2021, two buildings planned for removal contain or are located in close proximity to blue elderberry (*Sambucus nigra caerulea*) shrubs, which may provide habitat suitable for valley elderberry longhorn beetle (*Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*; Figure 3-2, Figure 3-3). A cluster of several elderberry shrubs is present south of Poultry House Q on the south side of the road. Demolition of Poultry House Q is not expected to result in removal or damage of these shrubs, because they are located a sufficient distance (approximately 22 feet) from the building. However, inadvertent adverse effects on these shrubs could occur if activities including vehicle or personnel traffic or staging activities (e.g., materials, vehicles) occur near the elderberry shrubs.

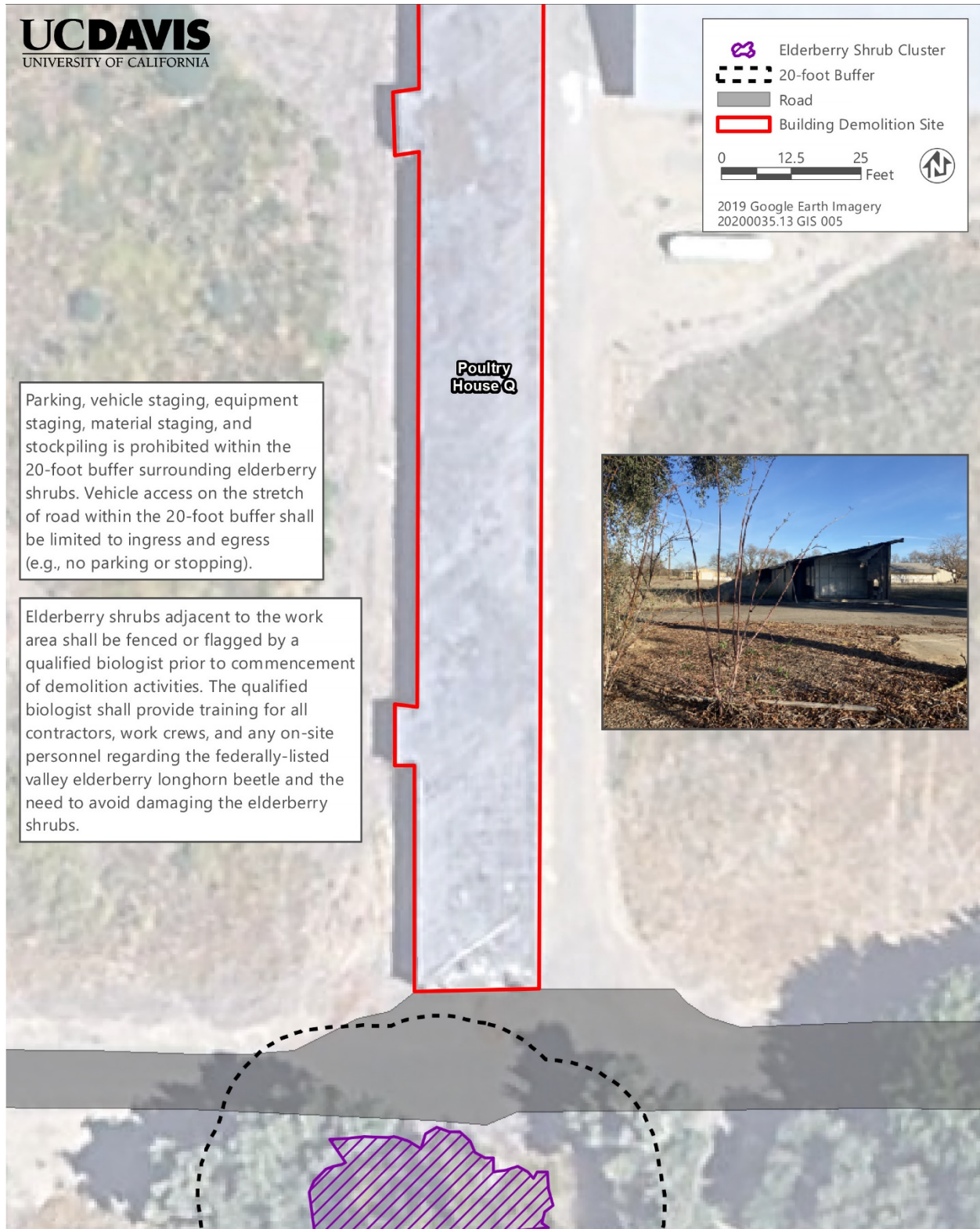
One elderberry shrub is present west of TB 2 and 3 along a chain-link fence surrounding a storage area, and an additional small elderberry shrub is present between TB 2 and TB 3 in a grove of tree of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*) trees. Demolition of TB 2 and 3 is not expected to result in removal or damage of the shrub west of the buildings, because it is located a sufficient distance (approximately 20 feet) from the buildings. However, inadvertent adverse effects on this shrub could occur if activities including vehicle or personnel traffic or staging activities (e.g., materials, vehicles) occur near the elderberry shrub.

Demolition of TB 2 and 3 would include removal of the small elderberry shrub between the two buildings. During the reconnaissance-level survey conducted on January 22, 2021, this shrub was assessed for potential to provide habitat for valley elderberry longhorn beetle. The shrub contained four to five stems, all approximately 1 inch or less in diameter. Typically, valley elderberry longhorn beetles require stems greater than 1 inch in diameter (USFWS 2017). Additionally, no exit holes were observed on any of the stems. While riparian habitat associated with the Putah Creek north fork is present south of TB 2 and 3, there is no connectivity between the site and existing riparian habitat. Further, due to the small size of the elderberry shrub, it is unlikely that the shrub was ever part of contiguous historic riparian habitat (i.e., prior to development of the site). Due to the small size of the stems on this elderberry shrub, the lack of beetle exit holes, and the lack of continuity with nearby riparian habitat, this shrub is not likely to be occupied by valley elderberry longhorn beetle, and removal of the shrub is not expected to constitute harm to the species.

Project activities adjacent to Poultry House Q and TB 2 and 3, including vehicle and personnel traffic, vehicle staging, and material staging within 20 feet of the elderberry shrub cluster south of Poultry House Q and the elderberry shrub west of TB 2 and 3 could result in inadvertent damage to these shrubs. Mitigation Measure 3.5-7 (6a through 6g) from the 2018 LRDP EIR would be implemented as part of the Project to prevent disturbance to elderberry shrubs. Therefore, no new or substantially more severe impacts would occur.

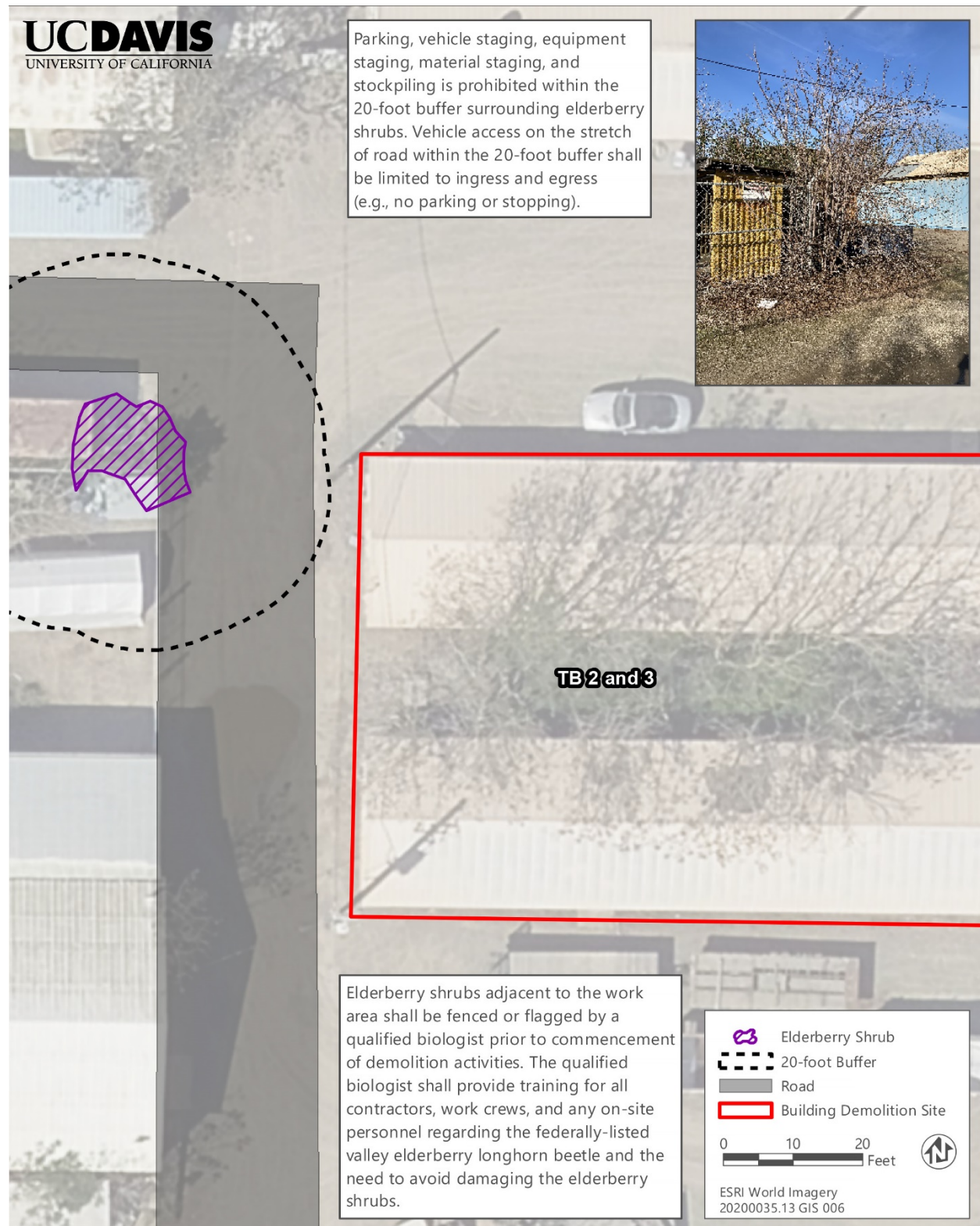
Implementation of Mitigation Measure 3.5-7 would include fencing or flagging elderberry shrubs and establishing a buffer of 20 feet around these shrubs wherein staging activities shall not occur. These buffers for Poultry House Q and TB 2 and 3 are illustrated in Figure 4.5-1 and Figure 4.5-2. Because there are existing access roads within these 20-foot buffer areas, vehicle traffic on these roads is not expected to result in adverse effects on the elderberry shrubs adjacent to the roads and should be limited to the traffic activities typical to the Project site (e.g., ingress and egress). Therefore, no new or substantially more severe impacts would occur.

b,c) As described in to 2018 LRDP Impact 3.5-9 (less than significant with mitigation), development under the 2018 LRDP could affect aquatic features by introducing sediments into Putah Creek or removing or damaging riparian vegetation. All of the buildings planned for demolition are located at least 0.25 mile north of the Putah Creek corridor. TB 2 and 3 are located approximately 150 feet north of the north fork of Putah Creek. The areas surrounding these buildings are generally developed; surrounded by roads, parking areas, buildings, and other facilities. These areas do not contain riparian habitat or wetlands. Therefore, no new or substantially more severe impacts would occur and no mitigation would be required.



Source: Adapted by Ascent Environmental in 2021

Figure 4.5-1 Elderberry Shrub Mitigation for Poultry House Q



Source: Adapted by Ascent Environmental in 2021

Figure 4.5-2 Elderberry Shrub Mitigation for TB 2 and 3

- d) As described in 2018 LRDP EIR Impact 3.5-10 (less than significant), the Putah Creek corridor, which is the southern boundary of the UC Davis west campus, is the principal corridor for the movement of native resident and migratory fish and wildlife through the area. It is the regional connection between the hills in western Yolo County and the Sacramento River. All of the buildings planned for demolition are located at least 0.25 mile north of the Putah Creek corridor and its associated riparian habitat. TB 2 and 3 are located approximately 150 feet north of the north fork of Putah Creek; however, these buildings are surrounded by development. Therefore, the Project would not interfere with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites. Therefore, no new or substantially more severe impacts would occur and no mitigation would be required.
- e) 2018 LRDP EIR Impact 3.5-11 (less than significant with mitigation) determined that implementation of the 2018 LRDP could result in the removal of trees recognized to meet UC Davis standards for important trees. UC Davis standards identify “heritage” trees as healthy valley oak (*Quercus lobata*) trees with trunk diameters of 33 inches or greater at a height of 54 inches from the ground, and “specimen” trees as healthy trees or stands of trees that are of high value to the campus because of their size, species, extraordinary educational and research value, and other exceptional local importance. This impact was addressed in the Findings and Statement of Overriding Considerations adopted by The Regents in connection with its approval of the 2018 LRDP.

A limited number of trees directly adjacent to the building demolitions would need to be removed. For the most part, trees and shrubs adjacent to the buildings planned for demolition are immature, ornamental species (e.g., tree of heaven, oleander [*Nerium oleander*], glossy privet [*Ligustrum lucidum*]); however, there are some large valley oak and coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) trees adjacent to the buildings as well. A tree survey has been completed in compliance with Mitigation Measure 3.5-11 (1 and 2) from the 2018 LRDP to identify heritage or specimen trees on the project site. The species and size of the trees identified for removal adjacent to the buildings demolitions are not heritage or specimen trees. No heritage or specimen trees would be impacted by the building demolitions. Therefore, no new or substantially more severe impacts would occur and no additional mitigation is required.

- f) The Yolo Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) and Natural Community Conservation Plan (NCCP) was approved on October 30, 2018. UC Davis is currently not a participant in the HCP/NCCP but is a trustee agency. As discussed in 2018 LRDP EIR Impact 3.5-12 (less than significant), CEQA does not require analysis of consistency with plans that are proposed and not yet adopted, which was the status of the HCP/NCCP at the time. However, the 2018 LRDP EIR provided information on the Yolo County HCP/NCCP and the Solano County Multi-Species Habitat Conservation Plan because portions of the UC Davis campus are located within these plan areas. Impacts to species identified in these plans would be mitigated to less-than-significant levels through the adopted 2018 LRDP EIR mitigation measures. Therefore, the 2018 LRDP would not conflict with these proposed plans. The 2018 LRDP EIR mitigation measures would also be implemented for the Project, as discussed in criteria (a) above, to minimize impacts to special status species. Therefore, no new or substantially more severe impacts would occur.

4.5.6 Energy

Section 3.6 of the 2018 LRDP EIR addresses the energy impacts of campus growth under the 2018 LRDP by providing regulatory setting information, environmental setting information, analysis methodology, significance criteria, and a detailed environmental impact evaluation.

ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST AND DISCUSSION

Energy				
Would the Project...	Impact Examined in 2018 LRDP EIR?	Do Proposed Changes Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?*	Do Any New Circumstances Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Do Mitigation Measures in the 2018 LRDP EIR Address/ Resolve Impacts, Including Impacts That Would Otherwise be New or Substantially More Severe?
a) Result in unnecessary, inefficient, and wasteful use of energy?	Yes	No	No	N/A
b) Conflict, or create an inconsistency, with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating environmental effects related to energy use?	Yes	No	No	N/A

*Determination is related to pre-mitigation conditions, including implementation of previously adopted mitigation.

- a,b) The Project would demolish and remove existing abandoned structures, leaving the sites vacant. No new electrical or other energy demands would result from the Project. Therefore, no new or substantially more severe impacts associated with energy demands would occur and no mitigation would be required.

4.5.7 Geology, Soils, and Seismicity

Section 3.7 of Volume 1 of the 2018 LRDP EIR addresses the geology, soils, and seismicity effects of campus growth under the 2018 LRDP by providing regulatory setting information, environmental setting information, analysis methodology, significance criteria, and a detailed environmental impact evaluation.

ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST AND DISCUSSION

Geology, Soils, & Seismicity	Impact Examined in 2018 LRDP EIR?	Do Proposed Changes Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?*	Do Any New Circumstances Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Do Mitigation Measures in the 2018 LRDP EIR Address/ Resolve Impacts, Including Impacts That Would Otherwise be New or Substantially More Severe?
Would the Project...				
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.	Yes	No	No	N/A
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	Yes	No	No	N/A
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	Yes	No	No	N/A
iv) Landslides?	Yes	No	No	N/A
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	Yes	No	No	Yes
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 offsite landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?	Yes	No	No	N/A
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?	Yes	No	No	N/A
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?	Yes	No	No	N/A
f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	Yes	No	No	N/A
g) 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?	Yes	No	No	N/A
h) 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?	Yes	No	No	N/A

*Determination is related to pre-mitigation conditions, including implementation of previously adopted mitigation.

- a,i) As stated on pages 3.7-8 and 3.7-15 of 2018 LRDP EIR, the UC Davis campus and the surrounding area are not located within an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone, and the campus is not subject to surface fault rupture. The project site is within the UC Davis campus and therefore would also not be subject to surface fault rupture. This issue is not relevant to the Project.
- a,ii) As stated on pages 3.7-8 and 3.7-15 of 2018 LRDP EIR, UC Davis is not located in a regulated Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone or a Seismic Hazard Zone; however, there are tectonically active areas to the north and west of the UC Davis campus, including the Dunnigan Hills Fault, the Cordelia Fault Zone, and the Green Valley Fault (the latter two are components of the San Andreas Fault System) (2018 LRDP EIR Table 3.7-2). As disclosed in 2018 LRDP EIR Impact 3.7-1 (less than significant), these fault zones are within a distance that could subject the plan area to a moderate level of seismic ground shaking, which could result in damage to structures and injury or death to people if they are within structures that fail. The Building Demolitions Project would not exacerbate seismic hazards because the Project involves the demolition of structures and would not construct any new structures on the sites. Therefore, no new or substantially more severe impacts would occur and no mitigation would be required.
- a,iii) See the discussion in criterion (c) below.
- a,iv) As stated on page 3.7-15 of the 2018 LRDP EIR, the potential for landslides within the UC Davis campus is low because of the lack of significant slopes and acting gravitational forces. The campus would not be subject to landslides; and this issue was not discussed further in the 2018 LRDP EIR. Because the project site is located within the UC Davis campus, it would also not be subject to landslides. Therefore, this issue is not relevant to the Building Demolitions Project.
- b) 2018 LRDP EIR Impact 3.7-3 (less than significant) identified the potential for 2018 LRDP construction activities to disturb soils and result in erosion or loss of top soil. However, campus projects would have to comply with relevant National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits, including the General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity (General Construction Permit) and the General Permit for Storm Water Discharges from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (Phase II Small MS4 Permit), which require soil erosion control measures.

The Building Demolitions Project would limit disturbance to the footprint of each structure to be removed and limited site grading to stabilize the site ensure proper drainage. Each site would be mulched and seeded to minimize erosion. In addition, the Project would comply with relevant NPDES permits, including the General Construction Permit and the Phase II Small MS4 Permit. Therefore, no new or substantially more severe impacts would occur and no mitigation would be required.

- c) As discussed in 2018 LRDP EIR Impact 3.7-2 (less than significant) and 3.7-6 (less than significant), soils on campus exhibit characteristics which could make them susceptible to liquefaction and subsidence on campus related to groundwater withdrawals from the shallow/intermediate aquifers has been observed and documented. However, the demolition project would disturb areas limited mainly to each structure's footprint and no new structures would be constructed on these sites that would be subject to adverse effects of liquefaction or expansive soils. Therefore, no new or substantially more severe impacts would occur and no mitigation would be required.

- d) As disclosed in 2018 LRDP EIR Impact 3.7-5 (less than significant), UC Davis is host to several soil units with a high shrink-swell potential. Shrinking and swelling can result in differential ground movement, which can cause damage to building foundations. However, the Project would disturb areas limited mainly to each structure's footprint and no new structures would be constructed on these sites that would be subject to adverse effects of expansive soils. Therefore, no new or substantially more severe impacts would occur and no mitigation would be required.
- e) Although 2018 LRDP EIR Impact 3.7-7 (less than significant) addresses replacement or construction of new septic systems, that impact is related to a few areas of west campus, south campus, and Russell Ranch. The Project involves the demolition of structures and does not propose new structures on the sites. The Project would not include septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems. Therefore, no new or substantially more severe impacts would occur and no mitigation would be required.
- f) As discussed on page 3.7-8 of Volume 1 of the 2018 LRDP EIR, the UC Davis campus, including the project site, is underlain by quaternary alluvium from the Holocene period that is generally less than 10,000 years old. The soils of the area are deep, unconsolidated, alluvial units with a low likelihood of producing fossils. As a result, impacts related to paleontological resources would not occur. Therefore, this issue is not relevant to the Project.
- g,h) As discussed on page 3.7-15 of Volume 1 of the 2018 LRDP EIR, the UC Davis campus, including the site, is not located in an area of significant mineral deposits (specifically aggregate rock). Additionally, the project site is previously disturbed and surrounded by existing development and is not indicated as a locally important mineral resource site. Therefore, this issue is not relevant to the Project.

4.5.8 Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change

Section 3.8 of Volume 1 of the 2018 LRDP EIR explains the physical scientific basis of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and climate change, presents regulatory setting and significance criteria, describes the analysis methodology, presents the GHG sources and emissions associated with construction activities and campus operations, and evaluates the various types of adverse climate change-related effects on the environment.

ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST AND DISCUSSION

Greenhouse Gas Emissions				
Would the Project...	Impact Examined in 2018 LRDP EIR?	Do Proposed Changes Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?*	Do Any New Circumstances Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Do Mitigation Measures in the 2018 LRDP EIR Address/ Resolve Impacts, Including Impacts That Would Otherwise be New or Substantially More Severe?
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	Yes	No	No	N/A
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	Yes	No	No	N/A

*Determination is related to pre-mitigation conditions, including implementation of previously adopted mitigation.

- a) 2018 LRDP EIR Impact 3.8-1 (less than significant) discloses that the 2018 LRDP would result in increased GHG emissions caused by increased construction activity, on-road VMT, building energy consumption, water consumption, wastewater and solid waste generation, and new stationary sources. However, implementation of the 2018 LRDP would reduce campus emissions 4 percent below 1990 levels by 2020 and 59 percent below 1990 levels by 2030. The 2018 LRDP EIR determined that both the 2020 and 2030 campus-wide GHG emission reductions would exceed the State’s GHG targets pursuant to Senate Bill 32 of 2016 (i.e., 1990 levels by 2020 and 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030) and would be consistent with the statewide GHG reduction goals, and would not considerably contribute to climate change.

The Project would result in small quantities of GHG emissions due to the use of construction equipment, debris hauling, and worker commute trips. However, the demolition activities would be consistent with construction activities described in the Volume 1 of the 2018 LRDP EIR and the Project would comply with the 2018 UC Policy on Sustainable Practices. Therefore, no new or substantially more severe impacts would occur and no mitigation would be required.

- b) As discussed in 2018 LRDP EIR Impact 3.8-2, implementation of the 2018 LRDP would achieve targets established in the UC Sustainable Practices Policy through anticipated planning and policy actions. The UC Davis Office of Sustainability prepares sustainability plans such as the Climate Action Plan (CAP), the Zero Waste Plan, and the Water Action Plan, which set the vision for campus action and outline strategies and efforts to enable the campus to achieve the UC Sustainable Practices Policy goals. Achievement of the UC Sustainable Practices Policy would meet or exceed statewide targets for 2030 and would not impede the ability to achieve statewide 2050 targets, including continued implementation of Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG) Metropolitan Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy

(MTP/SCS). The SACOG MTP/SCS for the Sacramento region proactively links land use, air quality, and transportation needs. The MTP/SCS implements smart growth principles and provides increased transportation options while reducing congestion, shortening commute times, and improving air quality (SACOG 2016). The modeling conducted for the LRDP includes SACOG's planned transportation projects under the 2035 MTP/SCS as part of the future condition analysis and would not conflict with or limit SACOG's ability to implement projects under the 2035 MTP/SCS (UC Davis 2018a).

As discussed in Sections 4.1 through 4.4 of this addendum, the Project is consistent with the 2018 LRDP and its land use designations. As discussed in response a) above, the Building Demolitions Project would not result in any significant short-term or long-term GHG contributions. Implementation of the UC Davis Climate Action Plan (CAP) describes and addresses policy and regulatory requirements of (1) the UC Sustainable Practices Policy, (2) Assembly Bill 32, including CARB's GHG Mandatory Reporting Program (3) the American College and University Presidents Climate Commitment, (4) CEQA, and (5) EPA reporting requirements. The Project would not generate any operations-related emissions and would not interfere with UC Davis attainment of their GHG emissions reduction goals for the years 2020 and 2030. Given this, the Project would not conflict with UC Sustainable Practices Policy, the UC Davis CAP, SACOG's 2035 MTP/SCS, or any other plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purposes of reducing the emissions of GHGs. Therefore, no new or substantially more severe impacts would occur and no mitigation would be required.

4.5.9 Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Section 3.9 of Volume 1 of the 2018 LRDP EIR addresses the hazards and hazardous materials effects of campus growth under the 2018 LRDP by providing regulatory setting information, environmental setting information, analysis methodology, significance criteria, and a detailed environmental impact evaluation.

ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST AND DISCUSSION

Hazards & Hazardous Materials				
Would the Project...	Impact Examined in 2018 LRDP EIR?	Do Proposed Changes Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?*	Do Any New Circumstances Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Do Mitigation Measures in the 2018 LRDP EIR Address/ Resolve Impacts, Including Impacts That Would Otherwise be New or Substantially More Severe?
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	Yes	No	No	N/A
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	Yes	No	No	Yes
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	Yes	No	No	N/A
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 the environment?	Yes	No	No	N/A
e) For a Project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the Project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the Project area?	Yes	No	No	N/A
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?	Yes	No	No	N/A
g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	Yes	No	No	Yes
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?	Yes	No	No	N/A

*Determination is related to pre-mitigation conditions, including implementation of previously adopted mitigation.

- a) Consistent with 2018 LRDP EIR Impact 3.9-1, Project-related demolition activities would temporarily increase the regional transport, and disposal of hazardous materials and petroleum products (such as diesel fuel, lubricants, paints and solvents, and pavement). Additionally, 2018 LRDP EIR Impact 3.9-1 (less than significant) concluded that adherence to existing regulations and compliance with the safety procedures mandated by applicable federal, state, university, and local laws and regulations would minimize the risks from the routine transportation and disposal of hazardous materials or hazardous wastes associated with demolition and implementation of the LRDP to a less-than-significant level. The Project would comply with these regulations and safety procedures, and no new or substantially more severe impacts would occur and no mitigation would be required.
- b) The site is not located on a contaminated site pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 (2018 LRDP EIR Impact 3.9-2). Two sites of potential concern were identified within the 2018 LRDP planning area: the UC Davis-United States Department of Agriculture Weed Control Lab and the Lab for Energy Related Health Research. Both of these sites are under the jurisdiction of state agencies and are currently under remediation and subject to development of Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs), respectively. Activities involving the assessment, cleanup, and monitoring of these sites would continue regardless of approval of the Project.

2018 LRDP EIR Impact 3.9-2 (less than significant with mitigation) discusses how properties located adjacent to roadways may contain elevated concentrations of lead in exposed surface soils, and that soil can contain naturally occurring asbestos when ultramafic rocks containing asbestos are broken or crushed and asbestos fibers are released. grading and excavation activities may have the potential to expose construction workers and the public to hazardous substances present in the soil or groundwater.

A comprehensive hazardous materials survey of the demolition project locations (Animal Husbandry Feed Lab, Head House 2 and 3, Hopkins Cold Storage, Poultry Houses Q and R) was performed to identify suspect asbestos-containing building materials, loose and peeling lead-containing paint, and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) caulking that could be disturbed during the demolition projects (ACC Environmental Consultants, November 17, 2020). Based on the results of the survey, the Animal Husbandry Feed Lab, Head House 2 and 3, and Hopkins Cold Storage buildings have asbestos-containing materials. All five structures had paint samples showing detectable amounts of lead, and four of the buildings had samples that contain lead above 0.5 percent. None of the buildings returned samples that indicated PCBs above the Reporting Limit. Trailer J-11 and TB 2 and 3 would be surveyed prior to any demolition activities.

With implementation of Mitigation Measures 3.9-2a and 3.9-2b of the 2018 LRDP EIR, soil conditions on-site would be confirmed before grading or groundwork and any identified contamination would be appropriately remediated and a contingency plan would be established to describe the necessary actions that would be taken if evidence of contaminated soil or groundwater is encountered during construction, including cessation of work until the potential contamination is characterized and properly contained or remediated. With implementation of Mitigation Measure 3.9-2c of the 2018 LRDP EIR, the potential for accidental release of hazardous materials during demolition would be minimized by disposing of hazardous materials in compliance with applicable federal, state, and local laws; provide written documentation to the appropriate authorities that asbestos testing and abatement has occurred in compliance with federal, state and local laws; and shall provide written documentation to the appropriate authorities that lead based paint testing and abatement has been completed in accordance with federal, state and local laws, Therefore, no new or substantially more severe impacts would occur and no additional mitigation is required.

- c) Consistent with 2018 LRDP EIR Impact 3.9-4 (less than significant), hazardous materials and waste could be handled within 0.25 mile of an existing or proposed school as a result of the Building Demolitions Project. However, there are no schools within 0.25 mile of the demolition sites. The closest school is Patwin Elementary located approximately 1.40 miles northeast of the nearest demolition site at Head House 2 and 3. Therefore, this issue is not relevant to the Project.
- d) The demolition sites are not located on contaminated sites pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 (2018 LRDP EIR Impact 3.9-2). As discussed in the 2018 LRDP EIR Impact 3.9-2 (less than significant with mitigation), two sites of potential concern were identified within the 2018 LRDP planning area: the UC Davis-USDA Weed Control Lab and the Lab for Energy Related Health Research. Both sites are under the jurisdiction of state agencies and are currently under remediation and subject to development of Waste Discharge Requirements, respectively. The Building Demolitions Project would not disturb these sites and activities involving the assessment, cleanup, and monitoring of these sites would continue regardless of approval of the Building Demolitions Project. Furthermore, to address the potential for undocumented contamination that has not been characterized or remediated at the project site, UC Davis shall implement 2018 LRDP EIR Mitigation Measure 3.9-2b, which would establish a contingency plan that describes the necessary actions to be taken if evidence of contaminated soil or groundwater is encountered during the demolition process, including cessation of work until the potential contamination is characterized and properly contained or remediated. Therefore, no new or substantially more severe impacts would occur and no additional mitigation would be required.
- e) The Hopkins Cold Storage building is located adjacent to the University Airport and within the airport overflight zone. The demolition and removal of the Hopkins Cold Storage building would not conflict with airport operations or result in a safety hazard. Therefore, no new or substantially more severe impacts would occur and no additional mitigation is required.
- f) As stated on page 3.9-29 of Volume 1 the 2018 LRDP EIR, the University Airport is a public use airport, not a private airstrip. No other private airport facilities are within the immediate vicinity of the campus. As a result, impacts related to safety hazards associated with the operation of a private airstrip would not occur. This issue is not relevant to the Project.
- g) Consistent with 2018 LRDP EIR Impact 3.9-6 (less than significant with mitigation), demolition activities could result in short-term, temporary impacts to street traffic as a result of demolition vehicles and haul truck trips. This could result in a temporary traffic slowdown or temporary reduction in the number of lanes available. The Project could result in additional vehicle trips that may increase congestion in the area and affect response times on campus. However, impacts would be temporary and would not substantially increase traffic volumes or worsen intersection operations at a campus-wide scale. Furthermore, the demolition project would not modify any roads or result in road closures and would maintain adequate emergency access. Therefore, no new or substantially more severe impacts would occur and no mitigation would be required.
- h) As stated on page 3.9-29 of Volume 1 of the 2018 LRDP EIR, the project site is not located in or near a fire hazard severity zone established by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. The potential for wildland fire is low and the Project would remove vacant structures from campus. No new or substantially more severe impacts would occur and no mitigation would be required.

4.5.10 Hydrology and Water Quality

Section 3.10 of Volume 1 of the 2018 LRDP EIR addresses the hydrology and water quality effects of campus growth under the 2018 LRDP by providing regulatory setting information, environmental setting information, analysis methodology, significance criteria, and a detailed environmental impact evaluation.

ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST AND DISCUSSION

Hydrology & Water Quality		Do Proposed Changes Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?*	Do Any New Circumstances Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Do Mitigation Measures in the 2018 LRDP EIR Address/ Resolve Impacts, Including Impacts That Would Otherwise be New or Substantially More Severe?
Would the Project...	Impact Examined in 2018 LRDP EIR?			
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?	Yes	No	No	Yes
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)?	Yes	No	No	N/A
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or 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 offsite?	Yes	No	No	Yes
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 offsite?	Yes	No	No	Yes
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?	Yes	No	No	Yes
f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?	Yes	No	No	Yes
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?	Yes	No	No	N/A
h) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?	Yes	No	No	N/A
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?	Yes	No	No	N/A
j) Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?	Yes	No	No	N/A

*Determination is related to pre-mitigation conditions, including implementation of previously adopted mitigation.

a,f) 2018 LRDP EIR Impact 3.10-1 (less than significant) found that ground disturbance from construction activities on campus would not contribute substantial loads of sediment or other pollutants to stormwater runoff. Construction on campus is covered under the NPDES statewide General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction and Land Disturbance Activity (General Permit). The Project would disturb less than one acre of land and as such is not required to prepare and implement a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPPs). However, the Project would require the contractor to prepare and implement an erosion and sedimentation control plan for all construction activities. The UC Davis campus is required to comply with the NPDES state-wide General Permit requirements. This regulatory framework provides adequate protection from stormwater contamination and provides water quality protection from construction activities on campus. The Project would result in minor grading and the use of construction lubricants, which could enter stormwater runoff. However, with implementation of BMPs and adherence to the UC Davis General Permit requirements, these contributions would not be substantial. Therefore, no new or substantially more severe impacts would occur and no mitigation would be required.

b) The Project involves the demolition of structures and removal of impervious surface, and does not propose any new structures on the sites that would require water service, Therefore, the Project would have no effect on groundwater supplies or interfere with groundwater recharge or lower the local groundwater table level. This issue is not relevant to the Project.

c,d,e) The Project involves the demolition of structures and would not result in construction of any new structures or increase in impervious surfaces on the sites. Each site would be subject to final grading to ensure proper drainage and would be mulched and seeded to minimize erosion. Therefore, no new or substantially more severe impacts would occur and no additional mitigation would be required.

Water quality impacts related to stormwater runoff are evaluated in checklist item a, f), above.

g,h) The demolition sites are not located within a 100-year flood hazard area (see Volume 1 of the 2018 LRDP EIR, Exhibit 3.10-2, Designated 100-Year Flood Zones). Therefore, no new or substantially more severe impacts would occur and no mitigation would be required.

i) UC Davis is located within the inundation area of the Monticello Dam, such that up to two meters of water would be present in certain areas of campus for a period of approximately 24 hours. However, the dam structure is carefully managed by state and federal agencies and is capable of withstanding strong seismic shaking. As identified in 2018 LRDP EIR Impact 3.10-8, the risk of inundation of any portion of the campus, including the site, from a failure of the Monticello Dam is low. The Project would not change the risk of flooding nor build new housing within an area subject to flooding. Therefore, no new or substantially more severe impacts would occur and no mitigation would be required.

j) UC Davis is not subject to inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow. The campus is generally flat and is not located near any large water bodies. This issue is not relevant to the Project.

4.5.11 Land Use and Planning

Section 3.11 of Volume 1 of the 2018 LRDP EIR addresses the land use and planning effects of campus growth and development under the 2018 LRDP by providing regulatory setting information, environmental setting information, analysis methodology, significance criteria, and a detailed environmental impact evaluation.

ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST AND DISCUSSION

Land Use & Planning	Impact Examined in 2018 LRDP EIR?	Do Proposed Changes Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?*	Do Any New Circumstances Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Do Mitigation Measures in the 2018 LRDP EIR Address/ Resolve Impacts, Including Impacts That Would Otherwise be New or Substantially More Severe?
Would the Project...				
a) Physically divide an established community?	Yes	No	No	N/A
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?	Yes	No	No	N/A
c) Result in development of land uses that are substantially incompatible with existing adjacent land uses or with planned uses?	Yes	No	No	N/A

*Determination is related to pre-mitigation conditions, including implementation of previously adopted mitigation.

a) There is no housing on or near the demolition project sites and the Project would have no potential to physically divide an established community. Therefore, this issue is not relevant to the Project.

b,c) UC holds jurisdiction over campus-related projects and projects carried out by UC Davis would be consistent with the 2018 LRDP. As shown in Exhibit 2-4 on page 2-8 of Volume 1 of the 2018 LRDP EIR, the west campus demolition sites are designated as *Academic and Administrative* and the south campus demolition site is designated as *Academic and Administrative and Teaching and Research Fields*. Implementation of the Project would not prevent the future uses of the demolition sites for land uses consistent with the LRDP designations. Therefore, no new or substantially more severe impacts would occur and no mitigation would be required for the Project.

4.5.12 Noise

Section 3.12 of Volume 1 of the 2018 LRDP EIR addresses the noise effects of campus growth under the 2018 LRDP by providing regulatory setting information, environmental setting information, analysis methodology, significance criteria, and a detailed environmental impact evaluation.

ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST AND DISCUSSION

Noise	Impact Examined in 2018 LRDP EIR	Do Proposed Changes Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?*	Do Any New Circumstances Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Do Mitigation Measures in the 2018 LRDP EIR Address/ Resolve Impacts, Including Impacts That Would Otherwise be New or Substantially More Severe?
Would the Project...				
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?	Yes	No	No	Yes
b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	Yes	No	No	N/A
c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the Project vicinity above levels existing without the Project?	Yes	No	No	N/A
d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the Project vicinity above levels existing without the Project?	Yes	No	No	Yes
e) For a Project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the Project expose people residing or working in the Project area to excessive noise levels?	Yes	No	No	N/A
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?	Yes	No	No	N/A

*Determination is related to pre-mitigation conditions, including implementation of previously adopted mitigation.

a,c,d) 2018 LRDP EIR Impact 3.12-1 (less than significant with mitigation) determined that implementation of the 2018 LRDP would result in construction activities, that although would be intermittent and temporary in nature, may still result in noise levels that impact nearby noise sensitive land uses and could disturb people. The 2018 LRDP would necessitate construction activities near adjacent, existing development, including on-campus facilities and could exceed acceptable noise levels or require nighttime construction.

Project-related demolition activity would result in temporary noise increases on and near the demolition sites, which are on the west campus and south campus. The demolition sites are surrounded by existing academic and administrative buildings. The Project is anticipated to occur over six months in 2021; however, each building demolition is anticipated to take less than one month. Site clearing, material hauling, and grading, would result in a temporary noise level increase on and surrounding the project sites. Noise level increases would be temporary and would

vary depending on the equipment used. 2018 LRDP EIR Mitigation Measure 3.12-1 requires construction noise minimization measures, including limiting the hours when construction activity can take place (i.e., between 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. on weekdays and between 8:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. on weekends, and not during finals week); requires the use of noise control technologies (e.g. noise-reduction intake and exhaust mufflers and engine shrouds); and requires strategies to reduce potential impacts on sensitive receptors (e.g. locating equipment as far as possible from nearby noise-sensitive land uses). Implementation of Mitigation Measure 3.12-1 would prevent the exposure of noise-sensitive receptors to construction noise that exceeds the significance criterion of a maximum noise level of 86 A-weighted decibels (dBA), as required by the City of Davis Municipal Code. Therefore, no new or substantially more severe impacts would occur and no additional mitigation would be required.

The Project would remove structures and would not construct new buildings. The Project would not result in new operational stationary or mobile noise sources. Therefore, no new or substantially more severe impacts would occur and no mitigation would be required.

- b) As discussed on page 3.12-20 of Volume 1 of the 2018 LRDP EIR, pile driving, blasting, or other substantial vibration-inducing construction equipment or techniques are not anticipated to be necessary during demolition or construction of the land uses identified under the 2018 LRDP. Consistent with this, the Project would not involve pile driving, blasting, or other substantial vibration-inducing construction equipment or techniques. The Project would require minor grading; however, this is a typical construction activity and would not generate substantial levels of vibration or groundborne noise. Therefore, no new or substantially more severe impacts would occur and no mitigation would be required.
- e) 2018 LRDP EIR Impact 3.12-3 discusses the potential for additional development on campus to result in the exposure of sensitive receptors to existing noise and vibration levels, including the University Airport (less than significant with mitigation). The Hopkins Cold Storage building is adjacent to the University Airport, however, During the demolition of this structure workers would be exposed to airport noise on a temporary basis. Upon completion, the project site would be vacant and no sensitive receptors would be exposed to excessive noise levels associated with this public use airport. Therefore, no new or substantially more severe impacts would occur and no mitigation would be required.
- f) The University Airport is a public use airport, not a private airstrip. No other private airport facilities are within the immediate vicinity of the campus. This issue is not relevant to this Project.

4.5.13 Population and Housing

Section 3.13 of Volume 1 of the 2018 LRDP EIR addresses the population and housing effects of campus growth under the 2018 LRDP by providing regulatory setting information, environmental setting information, analysis methodology, significance criteria, and a detailed environmental impact evaluation.

ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST AND DISCUSSION

Population & Housing	Impact Examined in 2018 LRDP EIR	Do Proposed Changes Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?*	Do Any New Circumstances Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Do Mitigation Measures in the 2018 LRDP EIR Address/ Resolve Impacts, Including Impacts That Would Otherwise be New or Substantially More Severe?
Would the Project...				
a) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	Yes	No	No	N/A
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	Yes	No	No	N/A
c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	Yes	No	No	N/A
d) Create a demand for housing that cannot be accommodated by local jurisdictions?	Yes	No	No	N/A

*Determination is related to pre-mitigation conditions, including implementation of previously adopted mitigation.

a,d) The direct and indirect inducement of population growth and housing demand caused by implementation of the 2018 LRDP is analyzed in 2018 LRDP EIR Impact 3.13-1 (significant and unavoidable). Implementation of the Building Demolitions Project would not increase the demand for student housing and would not induce additional students or employees on campus. Therefore, no new or substantially more severe impacts would occur and no mitigation would be required.

b,c) No housing units exist on the project sites. The structures to be demolished are vacant and the demolitions would not displace any existing housing units or people. Therefore, this issue is not relevant to the Project.

4.5.14 Public Services

Section 3.14 of Volume 1 of the 2018 LRDP EIR addresses the public services effects of campus growth under the 2018 LRDP by providing regulatory setting information, environmental setting information, analysis methodology, significance criteria, and a detailed environmental impact evaluation.

ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST AND DISCUSSION

Public Services	Impact Examined in 2018 LRDP EIR	Do Proposed Changes Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?*	Do Any New Circumstances Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Do Mitigation Measures in the 2018 LRDP EIR Address/ Resolve Impacts, Including Impacts That Would Otherwise be New or Substantially More Severe?
Would the Project...				
a) 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:				
i) Fire protection?	Yes	No	No	N/A
ii) Police protection?	Yes	No	No	N/A
iii) Schools?	Yes	No	No	N/A
iv) Other public facilities?	Yes	No	No	N/A

*Determination is related to pre-mitigation conditions, including implementation of previously adopted mitigation.

a) As discussed in 2018 LRDP EIR Impacts 3.14-1 and 3.14-2 (less than significant), implementation of the 2018 LRDP could increase the demand for fire and police services. The Project would remove dilapidated structures and not require additional staff or increase the number of employees or students anticipated in the 2018 LRDP. Therefore, the Project would not result in the need for additional fire or police protection facilities. No new or substantially more severe impacts would occur and no mitigation would be required.

As discussed in 2018 LRDP EIR Impact 3.14-3 (less than significant), the increase in campus population that is expected to occur under the 2018 LRDP would result in an increased demand for schools. However, the Project would not result in population growth that would contribute to this demand. Therefore, the Project would not result in the need for new or expanded school facilities. No new or substantially more severe impacts would occur and no mitigation would be required.

As discussed in 2018 LRDP EIR Impact 3.14-4 (less than significant), the increase in campus population that is expected to occur under the 2018 LRDP could result in an increased demand for public facilities such as libraries and parks; the Project would not result in population growth that would contribute to this demand. Therefore, the Project would not result in the need for new or expanded public facilities. No new or substantially more severe impacts would occur, and no mitigation would be required.

4.5.15 Recreation

Section 3.15 of Volume 1 of the 2018 LRDP EIR addresses the environmental effects associated with modifying recreational resources to meet campus growth under the 2018 LRDP by providing regulatory setting information, environmental setting information, analysis methodology, significance criteria, and a detailed environmental impact evaluation.

ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST AND DISCUSSION

Recreation	Impact Examined in 2018 LRDP EIR	Do Proposed Changes Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?*	Do Any New Circumstances Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Do Mitigation Measures in the 2018 LRDP EIR Address/ Resolve Impacts, Including Impacts That Would Otherwise be New or Substantially More Severe?
Would the Project...				
a) Would the Project 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?	Yes	No	No	N/A
b) Does the Project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	Yes	No	No	N/A

*Determination is related to pre-mitigation conditions, including implementation of previously adopted mitigation.

- a) 2018 LRDP Impacts 3.15-1 and 3.15-2 (less than significant) found that the 2018 LRDP would have a less-than-significant increase in demand for recreation facilities. The would not increase the student or employee population that was anticipated in the 2018 LRDP. The Building Demolitions Project would not increase demand for on-campus recreation facilities. Therefore, no new or substantially more severe impacts would occur and no mitigation would be required.
- b) The Project does not include construction or expansion of recreation facilities. No new or substantially more severe impacts would occur and no mitigation would be required.

4.5.16 Transportation, Circulation, and Parking

Section 3.16 of the 2018 LRDP EIR addresses the transportation, circulation, and parking effects of campus growth and development under the 2018 LRDP by providing regulatory setting information, environmental setting information, analysis methodology, significance criteria, and a detailed environmental impact evaluation.

ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST AND DISCUSSION

Transportation & Traffic				
Would the Project...	Impact Examined in 2018 LRDP EIR	Do Proposed Changes Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?*	Do Any New Circumstances Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Do Mitigation Measures in the 2018 LRDP EIR Address/ Resolve Impacts, Including Impacts That Would Otherwise be New or Substantially More Severe?
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?	Yes	No	No	Yes
b) Conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including, but not limited to level of service standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads and highways?	Yes	No	No	Yes
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?	No	N/A	N/A	N/A
d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	No	No	No	N/A
e) Result in inadequate emergency access?	Yes	No	No	N/A
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?	Yes	No	No	Yes

*Determination is related to pre-mitigation conditions, including implementation of previously adopted mitigation.

a,b) 2018 LRDP EIR found that implementation of the 2018 LRDP would cause unacceptable level of service conditions on portions of I-80 (2018 LRDP EIR Impacts 3.16-1 and 3.16-6) and at several on-campus intersections (2018 LRDP EIR Impact 3.16-2). 2018 LRDP EIR Mitigation Measures 3.16-1 and 3.16-2(a-e) require the UC Davis to implement Transportation Demand Management strategies to reduce vehicle trips, monitor peak hour traffic operations at critical locations, review individual projects to determine if intersection operations degrade to unacceptable levels, and implement physical improvements when intersection operations

degrade. However, these 2018 LRDP impacts are identified as significant and unavoidable because it is uncertain whether the mitigation would sufficiently reduce LOS conditions to acceptable levels. These impacts were addressed in the Findings and Statement of Overriding Considerations adopted by The Regents in connection with its approval of the 2018 LRDP.

Demolition activities would generate vehicle trips on adjacent roadways, such as hauling of materials, and labor commute trips. However, given the relatively small size of the project sites and the short-term nature of the demolition process (approximately six months), no major traffic impacts are anticipated. Furthermore, the Project would not increase the student or staff population at UC Davis and would not result in an increase in operational vehicular trips.

SB 743, passed in 2013, required the Governor's Office of Planning and Research to develop new CEQA Guidelines that address traffic metrics under CEQA. As stated in the legislation (and Public Resources Code [PRC] Section 21099[b][2] of CEQA), upon adoption of the new CEQA guidelines, "automobile delay, as described solely by LOS or similar measures of vehicular capacity or traffic congestion shall not be considered a significant impact on the environment pursuant to this division, except in locations specifically identified in the CEQA guidelines, if any." The Office of Administrative Law approved the updated CEQA Guidelines on December 28, 2018, and the changes are reflected in new CEQA Guidelines (Section 15064.3). Therefore, automobile delay no longer constitutes a significant impact on the environment under CEQA.

Pursuant to the new CEQA Guidelines vehicle miles traveled (VMT) have replaced congestion as the metric for determining transportation impacts as of July 1, 2020.

As detailed above, following completion of demolition activities, the Project would not be a source for generation of new vehicular trips. Therefore, the Project would not result in an increase in VMT and no new significant impacts or substantially more severe impacts would occur and no new mitigation would be required.

- c) The Project would result in no change to air traffic patterns. The UC Davis airport is the closest airport, the Building Demolitions Project would have no effect on the number of flights or the operation of the airport. This issue is not relevant to the Project.
- d) As disclosed in 2018 LRDP EIR Impacts 3.16-3 (less than significant with mitigation), 3.16-4 (less than significant with mitigation), and 3.16-5 (less than significant with mitigation), implementation of the 2018 LRDP would increase automobile, transit, bicycle, and pedestrian trips to, from, and within the UC Davis campus, which would increase the competition for physical space between the modes to meet both operational and safety objectives related to transit. This could increase the risk of collisions. UC Davis is implementing improvements per Mitigation Measures 3.16-3, 3.16-4 and 3.16-5 to reduce potential significant impacts associated with transit service and facilities, pedestrian facilities, and bicycle facilities to a less than significant level by supporting transit, walking, and biking and minimizing conflicts between travel modes.

The 2018 LRDP EIR does not address hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment). However, all roadway improvements would be subject to review by the UC Davis Design Review Committee. The Design Review Committee serves an advisory role to the Campus Architect and recommendations from the committee are reported to the Chancellor's Committee on Campus Planning and Design, the body responsible for reviewing most campus-based projects. Therefore, the design review and approval process would ensure that the demolition sites would be graded and stabilized to would be designed and constructed in accordance with industry standards and all applicable

design and safety standards. Thus, no new or substantially more severe impacts would occur and no additional analysis is required.

- e) 2018 LRDP EIR Impact 3.9-6 (less than significant with mitigation) identified that implementation of the 2018 LRDP could interfere with the campus' Emergency Operations Plan through construction-related road closures. Demolition activities would not require road closures. Therefore, no new or substantially more severe impacts would occur and no mitigation would be required.
- f) As stated in Volume 1 of the 2018 LRDP EIR, implementation of the 2018 LRDP would not conflict with any adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit (Impact 3.16-3), bicycle (Impact 3.16-4), or pedestrian (Impact 3.16-5) facilities. The Project would not increase campus population, and would not conflict any with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities. Therefore, no new or substantially more severe impacts would occur and no mitigation would be required.

4.5.17 Utilities and Service Systems

Section 3.17 of Volume 1 of the 2018 LRDP EIR addresses the effects of campus growth and development on utility systems under the 2018 LRDP by providing regulatory setting information, environmental setting information, analysis methodology, significance criteria, and a detailed environmental impact evaluation.

ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST AND DISCUSSION

Utilities & Service Systems		Do Proposed Changes Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?*	Do Any New Circumstances Involve New or Substantially More Severe Significant Impacts?	Do Mitigation Measures in the 2018 LRDP EIR Address/ Resolve Impacts, Including Impacts That Would Otherwise be New or Substantially More Severe?
Would the Project...	Impact Examined in 2018 LRDP EIR			
a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?	Yes	No	No	N/A
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?	Yes	No	No	N/A
c) Require or result in the construction of new stormwater drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	Yes	No	No	Yes
d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the Project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?	Yes	No	No	N/A
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 providers existing commitments?	Yes	No	No	N/A
f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?	Yes	No	No	N/A
g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	Yes	No	No	N/A
h) Require or result in the construction or expansion of electrical, natural gas, chilled water, or steam facilities, which would cause significant environmental impacts?	Yes	No	No	N/A
i) Require or result in the construction or expansion of telecommunication facilities, which would cause significant environmental impacts?	No	N/A	N/A	N/A

*Determination is related to pre-mitigation conditions, including implementation of previously adopted mitigation.

- a,b,e) As described in 2018 LRDP EIR Impact 3.17-1 (less than significant), the permitted peak monthly average capacity of the campus wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) is currently 3.85 million gallons per day (mgd), which can accommodate the projected growth under the 2018 LRDP. As described in 2018 LRDP EIR Impacts 3.17-2 and 3.17-3 (less than significant), development under the LRDP would not require additional or expanded facilities. The Project would not increase the UC Davis staff or student population and would not increase wastewater generation. Therefore, no new or substantially more severe impacts would occur and no mitigation would be required.
- c) Increased impervious surfaces and the potential need for new stormwater infrastructure to accommodate growth anticipated under the 2018 LRDP was evaluated in 2018 LRDP EIR Impact 3.10-6 (less than significant with mitigation). The analysis acknowledged that changes in impervious surfaces on campus from new development could involve changes to stormwater infrastructure, including drainage patterns, infrastructure connectivity, and the locations of specific features. 2018 LRDP EIR Mitigation Measure 3.10-6 requires implementation of Mitigation Measure 3.7-4, which requires the preparation of a drainage study prior to approval of individual projects. Consistent with Mitigation Measure 3.7-4, the Building Demolitions Project would remove existing impervious surfaces (buildings and paving), and demolition sites would be graded to provide for surface drainage flows. No new or substantially more severe impacts would occur and no additional mitigation would be required.

Demolition activities would require ground-disturbance, which would result in typical construction-related impacts. These types of impacts are addressed throughout this environmental checklist (e.g., within 3.3, “Air Quality;” 3.5, “Biological Resources,” 3.10, “Hydrology and Water Quality”); none of which would result in new or substantially more severe impacts and no new mitigation would be required.

- d) Water used within the UC Davis campus is provided by three major sources: Woodland-Davis Clean Water Agency surface water, Solano County Water Agency surface water, and groundwater. As described in 2018 LRDP Impact 3.17-1 (less than significant), it was determined that sufficient water supplies are available to meet projected demand and no new or expanded entitlements would be required. The Project would remove vacant structures. No new structures or uses would be constructed on the sites and no additional water demand would result from the Project. Furthermore, no new service population would be generated by Project that would result in new, permanent water demand. Therefore, no new or substantially more severe impacts would occur and no mitigation would be required.
- f,g) 2018 LRDP EIR Impact 3.17-4 (less than significant) determined that Yolo County Central Landfill could accommodate any waste generated by implementation of the 2018 LRDP. Because of increased diversion rate requirements, landfilled quantities are anticipated to be substantially decreased by 2030–2031 (as described in 3.17.1 “Regulatory Setting” of the 2018 LRDP EIR). 2018 LRDP EIR Impact 3.17-4 (less than significant) also found that implementation of the 2018 LRDP would comply with the UC Sustainable Practices Policy would continue to reduce landfill contributions, consistent with California Integrated Waste Management Act, AB 341, Senate Bill (SB) 1374, AB 1826, and SB 1383. Because no new structures or facilities would be constructed, the Project would not generate new operational sources of solid waste. Solid waste generated during demolition activities would become property of the project contractor, which is required to remove and separate all solid waste into recycle and non-recycle waste. The solid waste generated by demolition activities is within the scope of the 2018 LRDP EIR and the Project is consistent with the 2018 LRDP land use designation for the project sites. Therefore, no new or substantially more severe impacts would occur and no mitigation would be required.

- h) The 2018 LRDP EIR identified that campus development under the 2018 LRDP would require extension of electrical utilities as well as expansion of chilled water to serve specific projects and determined impacts would be less than significant (2018 LRDP EIR Impacts 3.17-5 and 3.17-6 [less than significant]). The Building Demolitions Project would remove existing structures and close off any utility connections (electrical, water, sewer). The demolition sites would remain vacant and no new connections would result from the Project. Therefore, no new or substantially more severe impacts would occur and no mitigation would be required.
- i) The Project would remove existing structures and close off any telecommunications connections. No new buildings would be constructed and no telecommunication service would be needed. Therefore, no new or substantially more severe impacts would occur and no mitigation would be required.

4.5.18 Conclusion

As described in Chapter 3 of this document, “Project Description,” and Chapter 4, “Environmental Checklist for Supplemental Environmental Review,” none of the conditions described in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 calling for preparation of a subsequent document have occurred. As documented throughout the environmental checklist and discussion, changes to the approved LRDP in connection with the Building Demolitions Project and any altered conditions since certification of the LRDP EIR in July 2018 would:

- ▲ not result in any new significant environmental effects, and
- ▲ not substantially increase the severity of previously identified significant effects.

In addition, no new information of substantial importance has arisen that shows that:

- ▲ the Project would have new significant effects,
- ▲ the Project would have substantially more severe effects,
- ▲ mitigation measures or alternatives previously found to be infeasible would in fact be feasible, or
- ▲ mitigation measures or alternatives that are considerably different from those analyzed in the EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment.

Therefore, the differences between the approved LRDP, as described in the certified EIR, and the Project modifications now being considered constitute changes consistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15164. Through this addendum, UC Davis has determined that no subsequent EIR or negative declaration is required for the Building Demolitions Project.

5 APPLICABLE 2018 LRDP EIR MITIGATION MEASURES

The following mitigation measures were adopted upon approval of the 2018 LRDP EIR and would be applicable to the mitigation of impacts associated with Building Demolitions Project.

AIR QUALITY

2018 LRDP Mitigation Measure 3.3-1: Reduce construction-generated emissions of ROG, NO_x, and PM₁₀.

Land use development Project implemented under the 2018 LRDP shall require its prime construction contractor to implement the following measures:

- 1) Use construction equipment with engines rated at Tier 3 or better prior to 2025 and Tier 4 or better beginning in 2025.
- 2) Use no- or low-solids content (i.e., no- or low-VOC) architectural coatings with a maximum VOC content of 50 g/L.
- 3) Limit passenger vehicles (i.e., non-vendor and non-hauling vehicles) from being driven on extended unpaved portions of Project construction sites. UC Davis shall provide offsite paved parking and compliant site-transport arrangements for construction workers, as needed.
- 4) Water all active construction sites at least twice daily.
- 5) Plant vegetative ground cover in disturbed areas as soon as possible.
- 6) Apply soil stabilizers on unpaved roads and inactive construction areas (disturbed lands within construction Projects that are unused for at least four consecutive days).
- 7) Establish a 15 mile-per-hour speed limit for vehicles driving on unpaved portions of Project construction sites.

UC Davis shall ensure that the implementation of this mitigation measure is consistent with the UC Davis stormwater program and the California Stormwater Quality Association *Stormwater BMP Handbook for New Development/Redevelopment* and does not result in offsite runoff as a result of watering for dust control purposes.

2018 LRDP Mitigation Measure 3.3-4: Reduce short-term construction-generated TAC emissions.

UC Davis shall require construction activities under the 2018 LRDP to follow YSAQMD recommended mitigation measures for construction exhaust emissions. To ensure sensitive receptors are not exposed to substantial TAC concentrations, UC Davis shall require its prime construction contractor to implement the following measures prior to Project approval:

- 1) Locate operation of diesel-powered construction equipment as far away from sensitive receptors as possible;
- 2) Limit excess equipment idling to no more than 5 minutes;

- 3) Use construction equipment with engine ratings of Tier 3 or better (included in Mitigation Measure 3.3-1); and
- 4) Use electric, compressed natural gas, or other alternatively fueled construction equipment instead of the diesel counterparts, where available.

In addition, for any construction onsite located within 150 feet of a childcare center or park/recreation field, UC Davis shall schedule the use of heavy construction equipment to times when children are not present. Alternatively, UC Davis shall arrange for temporary relocation of childcare facilities to areas outside of a 150-foot buffer or temporarily close available park space within the 150-foot buffer during operation of heavy construction equipment.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL, HISTORICAL, AND TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

2018 LRDP Mitigation Measure 3.4-1a: Identify and protect unknown archaeological resources.

During Project-specific environmental review of development under the 2018 LRDP, the campus shall define each Project's area of effect for archaeological resources. The campus 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 proposed Project. The campus shall determine the level of archaeological investigation that is appropriate for the Project site and activity, as follows:

- ▲ Minimum: excavation less than 18 inches deep and less than 1,000 sf of disturbance (e.g., a trench for lawn irrigation, tree planting, etc.). Implement Mitigation Measure 3.4-1a(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 3.4-1a(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 identified in Exhibit 3.4-1, or that is adjacent to a recorded archaeological site. Implement Mitigation Measure 3.4-1a(1), (2), and (3).

UC Davis 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 prior to 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. Prior to disturbing the soil, contractors shall be notified that they are required to watch for potential archaeological sites and artifacts and to notify the UC Davis Office of Campus Planning and Environmental Stewardship if any are found. In the event of a find, the campus 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 prior to soil disturbing activities. For sites requiring moderate investigation, in the event of a surface find, intensive investigation will be implemented, as per item (3), below. Irrespective of findings, the qualified archaeologist shall, in consultation with the UC Davis Office of Campus Planning and Environmental Stewardship, develop an archaeological monitoring plan to be implemented during the construction phase of the Project. If the Project site is located within the zone of archaeological

sensitivity or it is recommended by the archaeologists, the campus 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 will be prepared and filed with the appropriate Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System. In the event of a discovery, the campus shall implement item (5), below.

- 3) For Project sites requiring intensive investigation, irrespective of surface finds, the campus 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 will 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.

If it is determined that the resource extends into the Project's area of effects, the resource will be evaluated by a qualified archaeologist, who will determine whether it qualifies as a historical resource or a unique archaeological resource under the criteria of CEQA Guidelines § 15064.5. If the resource does not qualify, or if no resource is present within the Project's area of effects, this will 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.

- 4) 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), the UC Davis Office of Campus Planning and Environmental Stewardship 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 will permit avoidance or substantial preservation in place of the resource. If avoidance or substantial preservation in place is not possible, the campus shall implement Mitigation Measure 3.4-1b.
- 5) If archaeological material is discovered during construction (whether or not an archaeologist is present), all soil disturbing work within 100 feet of the find shall cease. The UC Davis Office of Campus Planning and Environmental Stewardship 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 3.4-1a, steps (3) and (4) shall be implemented.

2018 LRDP Mitigation Measure 3.4-1b: 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 3.4-1a, and where it has been determined under Mitigation Measure 3.4-1a that avoidance or preservation in place is not feasible, a qualified archaeologist, in consultation with the UC Davis Office of Campus Planning and Environmental Stewardship, and Native American tribes as applicable, shall:

- 1) Prepare a research design and archaeological data recovery plan for the recovery that will capture those categories of data for which the site is significant, and implement the data recovery plan prior to 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, the UC Davis Office of Campus Planning and Environmental Stewardship shall reconsider project plans in light of the high value of the resource, and implement more substantial modifications to the proposed 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, the campus shall implement Mitigation Measure 3.4-1c.

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

2018 LRDP Mitigation Measure 3.5-4a: Avoidance of Swainson's hawk and other nesting raptors.

For any projects implemented under the 2018 LRDP that would require the removal of mature trees, the following measures will be implemented prior to initiation of construction to avoid, minimize, and fully mitigate impacts to Swainson's hawk, as well as other special-status raptors:

- 1) Before tree removal occurs, a qualified biologist will determine whether it has been previously recorded or used as a Swainson's hawk or other special-status raptors nest tree. If it is not known to have supported Swainson's hawks or other special-status raptors in the past, the tree will be removed when no active nests are present, generally between September 2 and February 14 if feasible. If the tree to be removed is known to have supported nesting Swainson's hawk or other special-status raptors in the past, UC Davis will implement measures to prevent the potential net loss of Swainson's hawk or other special-status raptors' territories, which may include providing alternative nest trees or protected habitat. UC Davis will consult with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) prior to removal of the nest tree and obtain take authorization under Section 2081 of the Fish and Game Code if needed.
- 2) For construction activities, including tree removal, that begin between February 15 and September 1, qualified biologists will conduct preconstruction surveys for Swainson's hawk and other nesting raptors to identify active nests on and within 0.5 mile of the project site. The surveys will be conducted before the beginning of any construction activities between February 15 and September 1.
- 3) Impacts to nesting Swainson's hawks and other raptors will be avoided by establishing appropriate buffers around active nest sites identified during preconstruction raptor surveys. Project activity will not commence within the buffer areas until a qualified biologist has determined, in coordination with CDFW, that the young have fledged, the nest is no longer active, or that reducing the buffer would not likely result in nest abandonment. CDFW guidelines recommend implementation of 0.25-mile-wide buffer for Swainson's hawk and 500 feet for other raptors, but the size of the buffer may be adjusted if a qualified biologist and UC Davis, in consultation with CDFW, determine that such an adjustment would not be likely to adversely affect the nest. Monitoring of the nest by a qualified biologist during and after construction activities will be required if the activity has potential to adversely affect the nest.
- 4) Trees will not be removed during the breeding season for nesting raptors unless a survey by a qualified biologist verifies that there is not an active nest in the tree.

2018 LRDP Mitigation Measure 3.5-5a: Burrowing owl avoidance and compensation.

For any construction projects implemented under the 2018 LRDP, the following measures will be implemented prior to initiation of construction to reduce impacts on burrowing owl:

- 1) UC Davis will retain a qualified biologist to conduct focused breeding and nonbreeding season surveys for burrowing owls in areas of suitable habitat (e.g., ruderal grassland, annual grassland, agricultural land, roadsides) on and within 1,500 feet of pending construction activities for a project under the 2018 LRDP. Surveys will be conducted prior to the start of construction activities and in accordance with Appendix D of CDFW's *Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation* (CDFW 2012).
- 2) If no occupied burrows are found, a letter report documenting the survey methods and results will be submitted to CDFW and no further mitigation will be required.
- 3) If an active burrow is found within 1,500 feet of pending construction activities that would occur during the nonbreeding season (September 1 through January 31), UC Davis will consult with CDFW regarding protection buffers to be established around the occupied burrow and maintained throughout construction. If occupied burrows are present that cannot be avoided or adequately protected with a no-disturbance buffer, a burrowing owl exclusion plan will be developed, as described in Appendix E of CDFW's 2012 Staff Report. Burrowing owls will not be excluded from occupied burrows until the project's burrowing owl exclusion plan is approved by CDFW. The exclusion plan will include a plan for creation, maintenance, and monitoring of artificial burrows in suitable habitat.
- 4) If an active burrow is found during the breeding season (February 1 through August 31), occupied burrows will not be disturbed and will be provided with a protective buffer unless a qualified biologist verifies through noninvasive means that either: (1) the birds have not begun egg laying, or (2) juveniles from the occupied burrows are foraging independently and are capable of independent survival. The size of the buffer will depend on the time of year and level disturbance as outlined in the CDFW Staff Report (CDFW 2012). The size of the buffer may be reduced if a broad-scale, long-term, monitoring program acceptable to CDFW is implemented so that burrowing owls are not detrimentally affected. Once the fledglings are capable of independent survival, the owls can be evicted and the burrow can be destroyed per the terms of a CDFW-approved burrowing owl exclusion plan developed in accordance with Appendix E of CDFW's 2012 Staff Report.
- 5) If active burrowing owl nests are found on the project site and are destroyed by project implementation, UC Davis will mitigate the loss of occupied habitat in accordance with guidance provided in the CDFW 2012 Staff Report, which states that permanent impacts to nesting, occupied and satellite burrows, and burrowing owl habitat will be mitigated such that habitat acreage and number of burrows are replaced through permanent conservation of comparable or better habitat with similar vegetation communities and burrowing mammals (e.g., ground squirrels) present to provide for nesting, foraging, wintering, and dispersal. UC Davis will retain a qualified biologist to develop a burrowing owl mitigation and management plan that incorporates the following goals and standards: a) Mitigation lands will be selected based on comparison of the habitat lost to the compensatory habitat, including type and structure of habitat, disturbance levels, potential for conflicts with humans, pets, and other wildlife, density of burrowing owls, and relative importance of the habitat to the species range wide. Mitigation for loss of burrowing owl habitat under the 2003 LRDP included establishment of mitigation lands within Russell Ranch, which is a feasible option for future mitigation under the 2018 LRDP.
 - b) If feasible, mitigation lands will be provided adjacent or proximate to the project site (e.g. Russell Ranch) so that displaced owls can relocate with reduced risk of take. Feasibility of providing mitigation adjacent or proximate to the project site depends on availability of sufficient suitable habitat to support displaced owls that may be preserved in perpetuity.

- c) If suitable habitat is not available for conservation adjacent or proximate to the project site, mitigation lands will be focused on consolidating and enlarging conservation areas outside of urban and planned growth areas and within foraging distance of other conservation lands. Mitigation may be accomplished through purchase of mitigation credits at a CDFW-approved mitigation bank, if available. If mitigation credits are not available from an approved bank and mitigation lands are not available adjacent to other conservation lands, alternative mitigation sites and acreage will be determined in consultation with CDFW.
- d) If mitigation is not available through an approved mitigation bank and will be completed through permittee-responsible conservation lands, the mitigation plan will include mitigation objectives, site selection factors, site management roles and responsibilities, vegetation management goals, financial assurances and funding mechanisms, performance standards and success criteria, monitoring and reporting protocols, and adaptive management measures. Success will be based on the number of adult burrowing owls and pairs using the site and if the numbers are maintained over time. Measures of success, as suggested in the 2012 Staff Report, will include site tenacity, number of adult owls present and reproducing, colonization by burrowing owls from elsewhere, changes in distribution, and trends in stressors.

2018 LRDP Mitigation Measure 3.5-6: Tricolored blackbird avoidance.

With respect to any construction activities undertaken for a particular project under the 2018 LRDP, the following measures will be implemented to avoid or minimize loss of active tricolored blackbird or other bird nests:

- 1) To minimize the potential for loss of tricolored blackbird or other bird nests, vegetation removal activities will commence during the nonbreeding season (September 1 - January 31). If all suitable nesting habitat is removed during the nonbreeding season, no further mitigation would be required.
- 2) Prior to removal of any vegetation, or any ground-disturbing activities between February 1 and August 31, a qualified biologist will conduct preconstruction surveys for nests on any or vegetation slated for removal, as well as for potential tricolored blackbird nesting habitat. The surveys will 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 will be required. If active nests are located during the preconstruction surveys, the biologist will notify CDFW. If necessary, modifications to the project design to avoid removal of occupied habitat while still achieving project objectives will be evaluated and implemented to the extent feasible. If avoidance is not feasible or conflicts with project objectives, construction will be prohibited within a minimum of 100 feet of the outer edge of the nesting colony to avoid disturbance until the nest colony is no longer active.

2018 LRDP Mitigation Measure 3.5-7: Valley elderberry longhorn beetle avoidance.

The following measure will be implemented to avoid or minimize loss of elderberry shrubs and valley elderberry longhorn beetle as a result of construction activities associated with the 2018 LRDP:

- 6) If elderberry shrubs can be retained within the project footprint, project activities may occur up to 20 feet from the dripline of elderberry shrubs if precautions are implemented to minimize the potential for indirect impacts. Specifically, these minimization measures include:
 - a) All areas to be avoided during construction activities will be fenced or flagged as close to construction limits as possible.

- b) A minimum avoidance area of at least 20 feet from the dripline of each elderberry plant will be maintained to avoid direct impacts that could damage or kill the plant.
- c) A qualified biologist will provide training for all contractors, work crews, and any on-site personnel on the status of valley elderberry longhorn beetle, its host plant and habitat, the need to avoid damaging the elderberry shrubs, and the possible penalties for non-compliance.
- d) A qualified biologist will monitor the work area at project-appropriate intervals to assure that all avoidance and minimization measures are implemented. The amount and duration of monitoring will depend on the project specifics and will be discussed with a USFWS biologist.
- e) As much as feasible, all activities that could occur within 165 feet of an elderberry shrub will be conducted outside of the flight season of the valley elderberry longhorn beetle (March – July).
- f) Trimming of elderberry shrubs will occur between November and February and will avoid removal of any branches or stems that are greater than or equal to 1 inch in diameter to avoid and minimize adverse effects to valley elderberry longhorn beetle.
- g) Project activities, such as truck traffic or other use of machinery, will not create excessive dust on the project site, such that the growth or vigor of elderberry shrubs is adversely affected. Enforcement of a speed-limit and watering dirt roadways are potential methods to minimize excessive dust creation.

2018 LRDP Mitigation Measure 3.5-8b: Bat preconstruction surveys, exclusion, and mitigation

The following mitigation will apply to construction of the project to reduce impacts on bats:

- 1) Before commencing any structure or tree removal activities, a qualified biologist will conduct surveys for roosting bats. If evidence of bat use is observed, the species and number of bats using the roost will 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 mitigation will be required.
- 2) If pallid bats are found, bats will be excluded from the roosting site before the tree or structure is removed. Exclusion efforts may 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 mitigation program identifying exclusion methods and roost removal procedures will be developed by a qualified biologist in consultation with CDFW before implementation.

2018 LRDP Mitigation Measure 3.5-11: Tree surveys and tree removal mitigation.

Before a project is approved, UC Davis will perform a tree survey of the project site. The Office of Campus Planning and the Office of Environmental Stewardship and Design and Construction Management will provide input about tree classifications and will modify project design to avoid important trees if feasible. If a project cannot avoid an important tree, the following measures will apply:

- 1) If a project would necessitate removal of a heritage tree, replacement plantings of the same species will be provided by UC Davis at a ratio of 3:1 within two years of removal.
- 2) If a project would necessitate removal of a specimen tree, the Project will relocate the tree if feasible, or will replace the tree with the same species or species of comparable value (relocation or replacement will occur within the project site if feasible).

GEOLOGY, SOILS, AND SEISMICITY

2018 LRDP Mitigation Measure 3.7-4: Manage stormwater flows to reduce soil erosion.

Prior to approval of individual Projects proposed under the 2018 LRDP, UC Davis shall conduct a drainage study in the vicinity of the site proposed for development to determine if the development could produce additional runoff that may exceed the capacity of campus stormwater infrastructure, cause localized ponding to worsen, or increase the potential for property damage from flooding. Recommendations identified in the drainage study shall be incorporated into Project design such that any projected increase in surface water runoff is detained/retained in accordance with applicable requirements and does not exceed current flow rates. Measures may include, but are not limited to, installation of detention/retention basins to capture and manage water, installation of water-retaining landscaping or green-roof features, modifications to existing stormwater capture/conveyance systems, and/or other measures at Project-level or campus-wide to capture and manage stormwater.

HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

2018 LRDP Mitigation Measure 3.9-2a: Site-specific investigation and work plan implementation.

Where initial investigations indicate the potential for contamination, UC Davis shall conduct soil sampling within the boundaries of the plan area prior to initiation of grading or other groundwork. This investigation will follow the American Society for Testing and Materials standards for preparation of a Phase II Environmental Site Assessment and/or other appropriate testing guidelines. If the results indicate that contamination exists at levels above regulatory action standards, then the site will be remediated in accordance with recommendations made by applicable regulatory agencies, including YCEHD, RWQCB, and DTSC. The agencies involved shall depend on the type and extent of contamination.

Based on the results and recommendations of the investigation described above, UC Davis shall prepare a work plan that identifies any necessary remediation activities, including excavation and removal of on-site contaminated soils, and redistribution of clean fill material within the plan area. The plan shall include measures that ensure the safe transport, use, and disposal of contaminated soil removed from the site.

2018 LRDP Mitigation Measure 3.9-2b: Hazardous materials contingency plan.

Prior to initiation of grading or other groundwork, UC Davis shall provide a hazardous materials contingency plan to Campus Safety Services and YCEHD, as appropriate. The plan will describe the necessary actions that would be taken if evidence of contaminated soil or groundwater is encountered during construction. The contingency plan shall identify conditions that could indicate potential hazardous materials contamination, including soil discoloration, petroleum or chemical odors, and presence of underground storage tanks or buried building material.

If at any time during the course of construction, evidence of soil and/or groundwater contamination with hazardous material is encountered, UC Davis shall immediately halt construction and contact Campus Safety Services and YCEHD. Work shall not recommence until the discovery has been assessed/treated appropriately (through such mechanisms as soil or groundwater sampling and remediation if potentially hazardous materials are detected above threshold levels) to the satisfaction of YCEHD, RWQCB, and DTSC (as applicable).

The plan, and obligations to abide by and implement the plan, shall be incorporated into the construction and contract specifications of the Project.

2018 LRDP Mitigation Measure 3.9-2c: Minimization of hazards during demolition.

Minimize potential for accidental release of hazardous materials during demolition. Prior to demolition of existing structures, UC Davis shall complete the following:

- 1) Locate and dispose of potentially hazardous materials in compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local laws. This shall include: 1) identify locations that could contain hazardous residues; 2) remove plumbing fixtures known to contain, or potentially containing, hazardous materials; 3) determine the waste classification of the debris; 4) package contaminated items and wastes; and 5) identify disposal site(s) permitted to accept such wastes.
- 2) Provide written documentation to the appropriate County (Yolo or Solano) department that asbestos testing and abatement, as appropriate, has occurred in compliance with applicable federal, state, and local laws.
- 3) Provide written documentation to the appropriate County (Yolo or Solano) department that lead-based paint testing and abatement, as appropriate, has been completed in accordance with applicable state and local laws and regulations. Abatement shall include the removal of lead contaminated soil (considered soil with lead concentrations greater than 400 parts per million in areas where children are likely to be present). If lead-contaminated soil is to be removed, UC Davis shall submit a soil management plan to YCEHD.

HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

2018 LRDP Mitigation Measure 3.7-4: Manage stormwater flows to reduce soil erosion.

Prior to approval of individual Projects proposed under the 2018 LRDP, UC Davis shall conduct a drainage study in the vicinity of the site proposed for development to determine if the development could produce additional runoff that may exceed the capacity of campus stormwater infrastructure, cause localized ponding to worsen, or increase the potential for property damage from flooding. Recommendations identified in the drainage study shall be incorporated into Project design such that any projected increase in surface water runoff is detained/retained in accordance with applicable requirements and does not exceed current flow rates. Measures may include, but are not limited to, installation of detention/retention basins to capture and manage water, installation of water-retaining landscaping or green-roof features, modifications to existing stormwater capture/conveyance systems, and/or other measures at Project-level or campus-wide to capture and manage stormwater.

NOISE

2018 LRDP Mitigation Measure 3.12-1: Reduce construction noise.

For all construction activities, UC Davis shall implement or incorporate the following noise reduction measures into construction specifications for contractor(s) implementation during Project construction:

- 1) Construction activity shall be limited to the daytime hours between 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. on weekdays and between 8:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. on weekends and holidays, where possible.
- 2) 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.

- 3) 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.
- 4) Individual operations and techniques shall be replaced with quieter procedures (e.g., using welding instead of riveting, mixing concrete offsite instead of onsite) where feasible and consistent with building codes and other applicable laws and regulations.
- 5) Stationary noise sources such as generators or pumps shall be located 100 feet away or more from noise-sensitive land uses, as feasible.
- 6) Loud construction activity (i.e., construction activity such as jackhammering, concrete sawing, asphalt removal, and large-scale grading operations) shall not be scheduled during finals week and preferably during holidays, summer/winter break, Thanksgiving break, and spring break.
- 7) No less than one week prior to the start of construction activities at a particular location, notification shall be provided to academic, administrative, and residential uses located within 100 feet of the construction site.
- 8) When construction would occur within 100 feet of on-campus housing and may result in temporary noise levels in excess of 86 dBA L_{max} at the exterior of the adjacent housing structure, temporary noise barriers (e.g., noise-insulating blankets or temporary plywood structures) shall be erected that reduce construction-related noise levels to less than 86 dBA L_{max} at the receptor.
- 9) For any construction activity that must extend beyond the daytime hours of 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. on weekdays and between 8:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. on weekends and occur within 1,120 feet of a building where people sleep, UC Davis shall ensure that interior noise levels of 45 dBA L_{max} are not exceeded at any receiving land use by not exceeding 70 dBA L_{max} at the receiving land use property line. 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 70 dBA L_{max} would ensure interior noise levels do not result in an increased risk for sleep disturbance. To achieve this performance standard, the following measures shall be implemented:
 - a) Use of noise-reducing enclosures and techniques around stationary noise-generating equipment (e.g., concrete mixers, generators, compressors).
 - b) 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 nearby sensitive receptor(s) and consist of durable, flexible composite material featuring a noise barrier layer bounded to sound-absorptive material on one side. The noise barrier layer shall consist of rugged, impervious, material with a surface weight of at least one pound per square foot.
 - c) Retain a qualified noise specialist to 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 70 dBA L_{max} . Exceedances of noise standards shall result in immediate halt of construction until additional noise-reduction measures are implemented.

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