UCDAVIS

SOLANO PARK DEMOLITION PROJECT

Subsequent Environmental Impact Report to the UC Davis 2018 Long Range Development Plan EIR

State Clearinghouse No. 2017012008

Prepared By:

CAMPUS PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP
University of California, Davis
One Shields Avenue
436 Mrak Hall
Davis, California 95616

December 21, 2022

Contact: Heather Davis, Interim Director of Environmental Planning
530-759-3766

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Appendices

Figures

Tables

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ES.1 INTRODUCTION

In accordance with the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the University of California, Davis (UC Davis or University) has prepared a subsequent environmental impact report (Subsequent EIR) tiered from the 2018 Long Range Development Plan (2018 LRDP) Program EIR (State Clearinghouse [SCH] Number 2017012008). Subsequent environmental review is environmental analysis prepared for a later discretionary approval after an agency has certified a prior EIR to address potential changes in a project or changes in environmental conditions that may result in new or different significant impacts (Public Resources Code [PRC] Section 21166; CEQA Guidelines Sections 15162). As the lead agency under CEQA (PRC Section 21000 et seq.), UC Davis has determined that a Subsequent EIR is necessary to further evaluate the project-specific information for the Solano Park Demolition Project (Project) in relation to potential impacts to archaeological and historical resources and tribal cultural resources, pursuant to State CEQA Guidelines Sections 15162 and 15168(d).

This Executive Summary is provided in accordance with the CEQA Guidelines Section 15123 and contains an overview of the project-specific analysis of the UC Davis Solano Park Demolition Project, which is a component of the UC Davis 2018 LRDP. As stated in the State CEQA Guidelines Section 15123(a), "[a]n EIR shall contain a brief summary of the proposed actions and its consequences. The language of the summary should be as clear and simple as reasonably practical." State CEQA Guidelines Section 15123(b) states, "[t]he summary shall identify: 1) each significant effect with proposed mitigation measures and alternatives that would reduce or avoid that effect; 2) areas of controversy known to the Lead Agency, including issues raised by agencies and the public; and 3) issues to be resolved including the choice among alternatives and whether or how to mitigate the significant effects." Accordingly, this summary includes a brief synopsis of the Solano Park Demolition Project, project alternatives, environmental impacts and mitigation, areas of known controversy, and issues to be resolved during environmental review. Table ES-1, below, presents the summary of potential environmental impacts, their level of significance without mitigation measures, the mitigation measures, and the levels of significance following the implementation of mitigation measures.

ES.2 SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF THE SOLANO PARK DEMOLITION PROJECT

The Solano Park Demolition project site, located on the UC Davis central campus, is on approximately 16 acres located off Old Davis Road and Arboretum Drive, south of the Arboretum Waterway, and just north/northwest of the Union Pacific Railroad tracks. Solano Park is a student housing development, built in 1962, that consists of 26 two-and three-story multi-unit apartment buildings, a community center, and ancillary buildings for mail, laundry, storage, and maintenance. There are a total of 35 buildings on the site, totaling approximately 180,600 gross square feet.

The buildings at the UC Davis Solano Park student housing development have reached the end of their lifespan, are not compliant with current building codes, and would require substantial investments to provide for adequate seismic safety, building systems, and utility infrastructure. In addition, there are security concerns due to the unauthorized use of onsite utilities and vacated portions of the site. Police service calls for the Solano Park apartments have increased as buildings have been vacated (UC Davis 2022). The safety of the students and their families is a priority for the University and maintaining uninhabited buildings poses an ongoing management concern for the University. Therefore, the University has determined that vacating, demolishing, and removing the buildings, followed by site stabilization, is necessary.

As of November 2022, 60 percent of the units (in the southern Solano Park buildings) have been vacated, and 40 percent of the units remain occupied (in the northern Solano Park buildings). The units in the northern portion of the site will be vacated by September 2023. Consistent with the University of California Relocation Assistance Act Policy for Real Estate Acquisitions and Leases (University of California 2013) and the UC Davis 2018 LRDP, the students and their families within the Solano Park apartments that need housing beyond the closure dates at Solano Park have

been or will be offered on-campus housing, primarily at Primero Grove and Orchard Park, in compliance with UC-CR-12-0187 Relocation Assistance Policy.

No new development is proposed at the project site and the demolition project does not include any new housing developments elsewhere on campus. Rather, other on-campus housing, primarily at Primero Grove and Orchard Park, will provide sufficient units to accommodate the students and families relocated from Solano Park.

The Project would involve demolition of the UC Davis Solano Park student housing development, including site preparation and hazardous materials remediation; demolition and removal of existing structures; relocation of water pipelines; electrical conduit to maintain street lights and security lighting; and final site stabilization and management. The project site would be fenced during demolition to prevent public access. Pedestrian, bicycle, and vehicle access would be maintained along project's northern boundary, Arboretum Drive, during demolition.

All demolition would be completed in accordance with current codes and ordinances. A staging area, or multiple staging areas, would be established onsite to accommodate debris collection bins and equipment. Contractor employees would park within established locations in the demolition site boundaries. Measures would be taken to prevent tracking dirt from the construction site, and adjacent paved streets would be cleaned daily during demolition activities. Solid waste generated during demolition activities would be separated into recyclable and non-recyclable waste and removed/disposed of as appropriate. Appliances with refrigerants would be separated and coordinated with a University representative to ensure proper disposal requirements are followed.

In compliance with the 2018 LRDP EIR archaeological resource Mitigation Measures 3.4-1a through 3.4-1c, the University has identified and documented known archaeological resources at the project site and has designed the demolition project to avoid the known archaeological resources to the degree feasible. The demolition activities in the northern and southern portions of the project site would involve different levels of ground disturbance to prevent disturbance of native soils where there is high likelihood of encountering archaeological and tribal cultural resources.

ES.3 SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Pursuant to State CEQA Guidelines Section 15382, a significant effect on the environment is defined as "a substantial, or potentially substantial, adverse change in any of the physical conditions within the area affected by the plan, including land, air, water, minerals, flora, fauna, ambient noise, and objects of historic or aesthetic significance." Chapter 4 of this Subsequent EIR describes the significant environmental impacts that would result from implementation of the Project. Table ES-1 summarizes the environmental impacts and mitigation measures discussed in these chapters. Chapters 5 and 6 provide a discussion of cumulative impacts and other CEQA considerations, respectively.

ES.4 SIGNIFICANT AND UNAVOIDABLE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

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

As addressed in Chapter 3 of this document, the majority of environmental impacts due to the Solano Park Demolition Project were adequately analyzed in the environmental impact analysis in the 2018 LRDP EIR. However, due to the sensitivity of the site in terms of Patwin history, which has the potential to substantially increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact, UC Davis has identified the potential for significant environmental effects related to cultural resources and tribal cultural resources, which are evaluated in further detail in Chapter 4 of this Subsequent EIR. As summarized in Table ES-1, below the Project's impacts to cultural resources are mitigated to less than significant with implementation of the applicable 2018 LRDP EIR mitigation measures. However, the project-specific impact to tribal cultural resources is considered significant and unavoidable because although implementation of project-specific mitigation measures would reduce the Project's impact to tribal cultural resources, the possibility remains that demolition activities may not be able to avoid impact significant tribal cultural resources.

ES.5 ALTERNATIVES

State CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.6, as amended, mandates that all EIRs include a comparative evaluation of the proposed plan with alternatives to the plan that are capable of attaining most of the Project's basic objectives, but would avoid or substantially lessen any of the significant effects of the Project. CEQA requires an evaluation of a "range of reasonable" alternatives, including the "no project" alternative. The following alternatives are under consideration for the Project:

- Alternative 1: No Project–No Demolition Alternative. There would be no demolition of the Solano Park apartments and associated facilities, no realignment of utilities, nor abandonment of infrastructure. The project site would remain in its current condition.
- Alternative 2: Light Demolition Across the Entire Project Site. UC Davis would proceed with the project as proposed. However, instead of implementing full demolition on approximately 4.5 acres of the southern portion of the project site, light demolition would be implemented across the entire site to avoid subsurface ground disturbance.

The State CEQA Guidelines section 15126.6 states that an EIR should identify the "environmentally superior" alternative. The No Project–No Demolition Alternative would avoid all adverse impacts resulting from the Solano Park Demolition Project analyzed in Chapters 3 and 4; therefore, it is the environmentally superior alternative. However, the No Project–No Demolition Alternative would not meet the objectives the Project as presented in Section 6.2.1.

When the environmentally superior alternative is the No Project Alternative, the State CEQA Guidelines (Section 15126[d][2]) require selection of an environmentally superior alternative from among the other action alternatives evaluated. As illustrated in Table ES-2, although Alternative 2: Light Demolition Across the Entire Project Site would greatly reduce the potential for impacts to tribal cultural resources, both the Project and Alternative 2 would result in a significant and unavoidable impact because the possibility remains that demolition activities could impact tribal cultural resources. Furthermore, Alternative 2 would not fulfill the project objective to resolve safety, security, and maintenance issues because it would leave all surface structures throughout the project site. Alternative 2 would not achieve the project objective to demolish all existing buildings, surface improvements, and utilities on the project site to the same degree as the Project. Because the Project would result in less-than-significant impacts with implementation of 2018 LRDP EIR mitigation measures, because the Project would implement all feasible mitigation measures to lessen the significant and unavoidable impact to tribal cultural resources, and because the Project would more fully achieve the project objectives, the Project is considered to be the environmentally superior alternative.

ES.6 AREAS OF CONTROVERSY

In accordance with CEQA Statute Section 21092 and CEQA Guidelines 15082, UC Davis issued a Notice of Preparation (NOP) for the Solano Park Demolition Project on June 10, 2022, beginning the scoping period for a Subsequent EIR, tiered from the 2018 LRDP EIR. A public scoping meeting was held via webinar on June 27, 2022; no scoping comments were provided during the meeting. Written scoping comments were accepted from June 10 through July 11, 2022. Appendix A contains the scoping comment letters submitted in response to the NOP.

Based on the comments received during the scoping period, the potential areas of controversy associated with the Project are the:

- inadvertent discovery of archaeological resources, tribal cultural resources, or Native American human remains;
- potential for historic or future activities on or near the project site to result in the release of hazardous wastes/substances;
- potential for impacts to special-status species or sensitive natural communities; and
- potential for water quality impacts.

All of the substantive environmental issues raised in the NOP comment letters have been addressed or otherwise considered during preparation of this Subsequent EIR.

Table ES-1 Summary of Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Impacts	Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance after Mitigation
Cultural Resources			
Impact 4.1-1: Impacts to Historical Resources The Solano Park apartment complex was evaluated for historical significance and recommended not eligible for listing in either the NRHP or CRHR. Because the buildings and structures do not meet the CEQA criteria for historical resource, there would be no impact.	NI	As stated in 2018 LRDP Mitigation Measure 3.4-4, for buildings or structures that do not meet the CEQA criteria for historical resource, no further mitigation is required. Because the Solano Park apartment complex does not appear to be eligible for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR, no mitigation is required.	NI
Impact 4.1-2: Impacts to Unique Archaeological Resources Archaeological site P-57-000198/CA-YOL-182 is a unique archaeological resource that is recommended eligible for the NRHP and CRHR. Project-related ground-disturbing activities could result in discovery or damage of archaeological resources as defined in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. This would be a significant impact.	S	The following mitigation measures from the 2018 LRDP EIR apply to the entirety of the Project. **2018 LRDP EIR 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	LTS

NI = No impact LTS = Less than significant PS = Potentially significant S = Significant SU = Significant and unavoidable

Impacts	Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance after Mitigation
		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 subsurface 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	

Impacts	Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance after Mitigation
		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 EIR 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.	

Impacts	Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance after Mitigation
		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. **2018 LRDP EIR Mitigation Measure 3.4-1c: Document Unique Archaeological Resources** If a significant unique archaeological resource cannot be preserved intact, before the property is damaged or destroyed, the UC Davis Office of Campus Planning and Environmental Stewardship shall ensure that the resource is appropriately documented. For an archaeological site, a program of research-directed data recovery shall be conducted and reported, consistent with Mitigation Measure 3.4-1a.	
Tribal Cultural Resources			
Impact 4.2-1: Substantial Adverse Change in the Significance of a Tribal Cultural Resource The records search results identified one archaeological resource (P-57-000198/CA-YOL-182). In consultation with the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation for the Project, UC Davis has discussed treatment of the site as a tribal cultural resource, as defined under PRC Section 21074, and it is assumed that the Tribe would like for it to be treated as such. Because project-related ground-disturbing activities could result in damage to tribal cultural resources, the Project could cause a potentially significant impact.	PS	**2018 LRDP EIR Mitigation Measures 3.4-1a and 3.4-1c (see above)** **Solano Park Demolition Project Mitigation Measure 4.2-1a: Prepare and Implement a Discovery and Treatment Plan** Prior to any demolition activities associated with the Project, including placement of heavy machinery within the boundaries of P-57-000198/CA-YOL-182, UC Davis shall finalize a discovery and treatment plan specific to the site. The plan shall be developed in collaboration with the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation and submitted to the Tribe for final review 30 days prior to ground disturbance. If the Tribe does not reply within thirty days, work may commence. The discovery and treatment plan shall include, but is not limited to: ▶ specific descriptions of the known vertical and horizontal distribution of cultural deposits across the project site and a general sensitivity analysis for specific demolition activities based on this description; ▶ definitions of what constitutes a significant construction discovery and a research design in case such a find is made; ▶ specific measures that will be taken in the most likely discovery circumstances conceivable, to include: ▪ recovery and immediate reburial conducted by the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation at a predetermined location,	SU

Impacts	Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance after Mitigation
		▪ archaeological sampling and analysis (including radiocarbon dating or obsidian hydration), if approved by the Tribe, to be performed by the consulting archaeologist, and/or ▪ specific provisions for the handling and processing of any items recovered during construction (e.g., use of paper rather than plastic bags, recovery of all soils associated with processed soil samples). ▶ archaeological and tribal monitoring (as required under 2018 LRDP Mitigation Measure 3.4-1a[2]) procedures, including: ▪ logs shall be completed weekly by the archaeological monitor, and ▪ based on presence/absence results of the monitoring, the boundaries of P-57-000198/CA-YOL-182 shall be validated or revised on appropriated Department of Parks and Recreation 523 forms. ▶ a burial treatment agreement; ▶ reporting requirements; and ▶ health and safety procedures. **Solano Park Demolition Project Mitigation Measure 4.2-1b: Prepare and Implement Worker Tribal Cultural Resources Awareness and Respect Training Program** A cultural resources awareness and respect training program will be provided to all construction personnel active on the project site prior to implementation of earth moving activities; this will be a component of the archaeological worker awareness training required under 2018 LRDP EIR Mitigation Measure 3.4-1a(1). A representative or representatives from culturally affiliated California Native American Tribe(s) will be invited to participate in the development and delivery of the training program in coordination with a qualified archaeologist meeting the United States Secretary of Interior guidelines for professional archaeologists. The training program shall be submitted to the Tribe 14 days prior to ground disturbance for final review. If the Tribe does not reply within 14 days, the training may be given and work may commence. The program will include relevant information regarding sensitive tribal cultural resources, including protocols for resource avoidance, applicable laws regulations, and the consequences of violating them. The program will also underscore the requirement for confidentiality and culturally-appropriate treatment of any find of significance to Native Americans and protocols, consistent with Native American Tribal values, as determined through consultation with tribal representative(s).	

Impacts	Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance after Mitigation
		Solano Park Demolition Project Mitigation Measure 4.2-1c: Construction Management The following best management practices shall be incorporated into the demolition/construction requirements: ▶ Heavy equipment shall be required to have rubber tracks within the light demolition area. ▶ If heavy equipment must enter the boundaries of P-57-000198/CA-YOL-182, it shall be confined to the minimum area possible. In the light demolition portion of the project site, UC Davis and the consulting archaeologist shall create a map that identifies approved equipment routes and placement sites. The contractor(s) shall utilize the identified routes and equipment sites to avoid areas of known resources. These routes and sites shall be marked with flags or lathes. ▶ All demolition staging shall occur in paved areas outside the boundaries of P-57-000198/CA-YOL-182. ▶ Protective mats or other similar protective methods shall be used, when appropriate, to minimize damage to subsurface materials. Because rain-saturated soils would allow the mats to sink and potentially damage subsurface materials, protective mats shall not be used during or immediately following periods of rain. The archaeological and tribal monitors shall coordinate with the construction foreman regarding the appropriate timing for use of protective mats. ▶ Check-ins shall occur weekly as needed between the construction supervisor/foreman, the archaeological and tribal monitors, and UC Davis to coordinate and set expectations for the week's upcoming demolition work. **Solano Park Demolition Project Mitigation Measure 4.2-1d: Post-demolition Tribal Cultural Resources Protection** ▶ Following completion of all demolition activities, UC Davis shall erect protective fencing around the light demolition portion of the project site, at the same time construction fencing is removed. ▶ High priority tribal cultural resources shall be capped. These high-priority areas shall be identified and coordinated with Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation and identified in the discovery and treatment plan. (Due to confidentiality concerns, the types and locations of the areas to be capped are not included herein.) ▶ UC Davis shall work collaboratively with Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation regarding wildfire management of P-57-000198/CA-YOL-182. Methods could include the use of riding mowers of less than 1,000 pounds or herbivory.	

Table ES-2 Summary Environmental Impacts of the Alternatives Relative to the Solano Park Demolition Project

Environmental Topic	Proposed Project	Alternative 1: No Project – No Demolition	Alternative 2: Light Demolition Across the Entire Project Site
Cultural Resources	Less than Significant with Mitigation	No Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation
Tribal Cultural Resources	Significant and Unavoidable with all Feasible Mitigation	No Impact	Significant and Unavoidable with all Feasible Mitigation

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE OF THIS SUBSEQUENT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

In accordance with the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the University of California, Davis (UC Davis or University) has prepared a subsequent environmental impact report (Subsequent EIR) tiered from the 2018 Long Range Development Plan (2018 LRDP) Program EIR (State Clearinghouse [SCH] Number 2017012008). Subsequent environmental review is environmental analysis prepared for a later discretionary approval after an agency has certified a prior EIR to address potential changes in a project or changes in environmental conditions that may result in new or different significant impacts (Public Resources Code [PRC] Section 21166; CEQA Guidelines Sections 15162). As the lead agency under CEQA (PRC Section 21000 et seq.), UC Davis has determined that a Subsequent EIR is necessary to further evaluate the project-specific information for the Solano Park Demolition Project (Project) in relation to potential impacts to archaeological and historical resources and tribal cultural resources, pursuant to State CEQA Guidelines Sections 15162 and 15168(d).

1.1.1 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 2018) 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 2018) and identifies measures to mitigate the significant adverse program-level and cumulative impacts associated with that growth.

To determine the Project's CEQA compliance coverage with regard to the 2018 LRDP and 2018 LRDP EIR, key questions to be answered include the following:

- 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 Sections 15162 and 15168(d) regarding the need for preparation of a subsequent EIR occurred?

2018 LRDP OBJECTIVES

The overall objective of the UC Davis 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 buildings that have reached the end of their lifespan, thereby making room for future facilities, as needed.

- The Project would enrich community life by removing outdated buildings that would require substantial investment to provide adequate safety and systems, removing hazardous building materials, and addressing security concerns.
- The Project would contribute to a sustainable future by relocating students from Solano Park to new on-campus housing units at Primero Grove and Orchard Park, which are all electric, and more energy/water efficient, and making room for future facilities that could be constructed using more sustainable methods and materials.

2018 LRDP Campus Population

For the 2021-2022 school year (three-quarter average), UC Davis had an annual average on-campus faculty and staff population of 11,740 people and an annual average on-campus student population of 36,944 people (UC Davis 2022). The Solano Park Demolition Project would not add students or staff at UC Davis and would not alter the on-campus population. Therefore, the Project is within the scope of the 2018 LRDP population projections.

2018 LRDP Land Use Designation

The 2018 LRDP designates the project site as *Student Housing*. The *Student Housing* land use designation applies to most of the land dedicated to campus housing, including residence halls for primarily first-year students and campus apartments for undergraduates, graduates, and students with families. The Project would demolish housing and support buildings within this land use designation. No redevelopment is proposed.

2018 LRDP Academic Building Space

The 2018 LRDP provides capacity for approximately 2 million square feet (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 student housing buildings. No academic buildings would be demolished as part of the Project.

1.1.2 State CEQA Guidelines Regarding a Subsequent EIR

Pursuant to State CEQA Guidelines Section 15162, a Subsequent EIR should be prepared if an EIR has been certified for a project, but one or more of the following conditions are met.

(1) Substantial changes are proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or negative declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects;

(2) Substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or Negative Declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects; or

(3) 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 was certified as complete or the Negative Declaration was adopted, shows any of the following:

   A. The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR or negative declaration;

   B. Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR;

   C. 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

   D. Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative.

Additionally, State CEQA Guidelines Section 15168(d) provides further guidance and direction for use of a Program EIR with subsequent EIRs. More specifically, a program EIR can be used to simplify the task of preparing environmental documents on later activities in the program. The program EIR can:

(1) Provide the basis in an Initial Study for determining whether the later activity may have any significant effects;

(2) Be incorporated by reference to deal with regional influences, secondary effects, cumulative impacts, broad alternatives, and other factors that apply to the program as a whole; or

(3) Focus an EIR on a later activity to permit discussion solely of new effects which had not been considered before.

Chapter 3 of this Subsequent EIR contains a detailed examination of the environmental topics for which the Solano Park Demolition Project is within the scope and were adequately analyzed in the environmental impact analysis in the 2018 LRDP EIR. However, because of the sensitivity of the site in terms of Patwin history, which has the potential to substantially increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact, UC Davis has identified the potential for significant environmental effects related to archaeological and historical resources and tribal cultural resources, which are evaluated in further detail in Chapter 4 of this Subsequent EIR.

1.2 INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE

The UC Davis 2018 LRDP EIR (SCH #2017012008) is hereby incorporated by reference into this Subsequent EIR. The 2018 LRDP and 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

1.3 ORGANIZATION OF THE SUBSEQUENT EIR

This Subsequent EIR is organized into the following chapters:

Executive Summary provides a synopsis of the Project, the environmental impacts that would result from implementation of the Project, recommended mitigation measures and the level of significance of impacts after mitigation, areas of controversy known to the University, and alternatives considered.

Chapter 1 – Introduction provides an introduction and overview describing the intended use of the Subsequent EIR and the environmental review and certification process.

Chapter 2 – Project Description describes the Solano Park Demolition Project, including the location of the project site, project need, existing facilities, demolition phasing, demolition activities, and maintenance of the site.

Chapter 3 – Environmental Checklist contains an analysis of how the Project is consistent with and addressed by the 2018 LRDP and 2018 LRDP EIR, respectively. This chapter also identifies any changes in the 2018 LRDP or the circumstances under which the Project would be undertaken that could result in new or substantially more severe environmental impacts than considered in the 2018 LRDP EIR. Two environmental resources may have new impacts or impacts with increased severity: cultural resources and tribal cultural resources; therefore, these two topics are evaluated further in Chapter 4.

Chapter 4 – Environmental Setting, Impacts, and Mitigation contains an analysis of the reasonably foreseeable and potentially significant adverse environmental impacts of the Project on cultural resources and tribal cultural resources, expanding upon the previous evaluations of these resources in the 2018 LRDP EIR. The two subsections introduce and describe the existing regulatory and environmental setting for the resource issue, significance criteria, methodology used to evaluate impacts, issues not discussed further, a description of project impacts, the applicable 2018 LRDP EIR mitigation measures, and, if necessary, recommendations of additional mitigation measures for significant impacts.

Chapter 5 – Cumulative Impacts discusses the potential cumulative impacts to archaeological and historical resources and tribal cultural resources that would result from implementation of the Project together with both the overall implementation of the 2018 LRDP and other past, present, and probable future projects including whether the project's incremental increase to an already significant impact is cumulatively considerable.

Chapter 6 – Alternatives describes a range of potentially feasible alternatives to the Project, their ability to avoid or lessen the significant impacts of the Project related to cultural resources and tribal cultural resources, and their environmental effects.

Chapter 7 – Other CEQA-Required Sections includes a discussion of potential growth-inducing impacts and unavoidable significant impacts that cannot be mitigated to less-than-significant levels.

Chapter 8 – EIR Authors and Persons Consulted identifies the Subsequent EIR preparers and those consulted during its preparation.

Chapter 9 – References lists references used in the preparation of this document.

Chapter 10 – List of Abbreviations lists abbreviations used within the Subsequent EIR.

2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 REGIONAL LOCATION

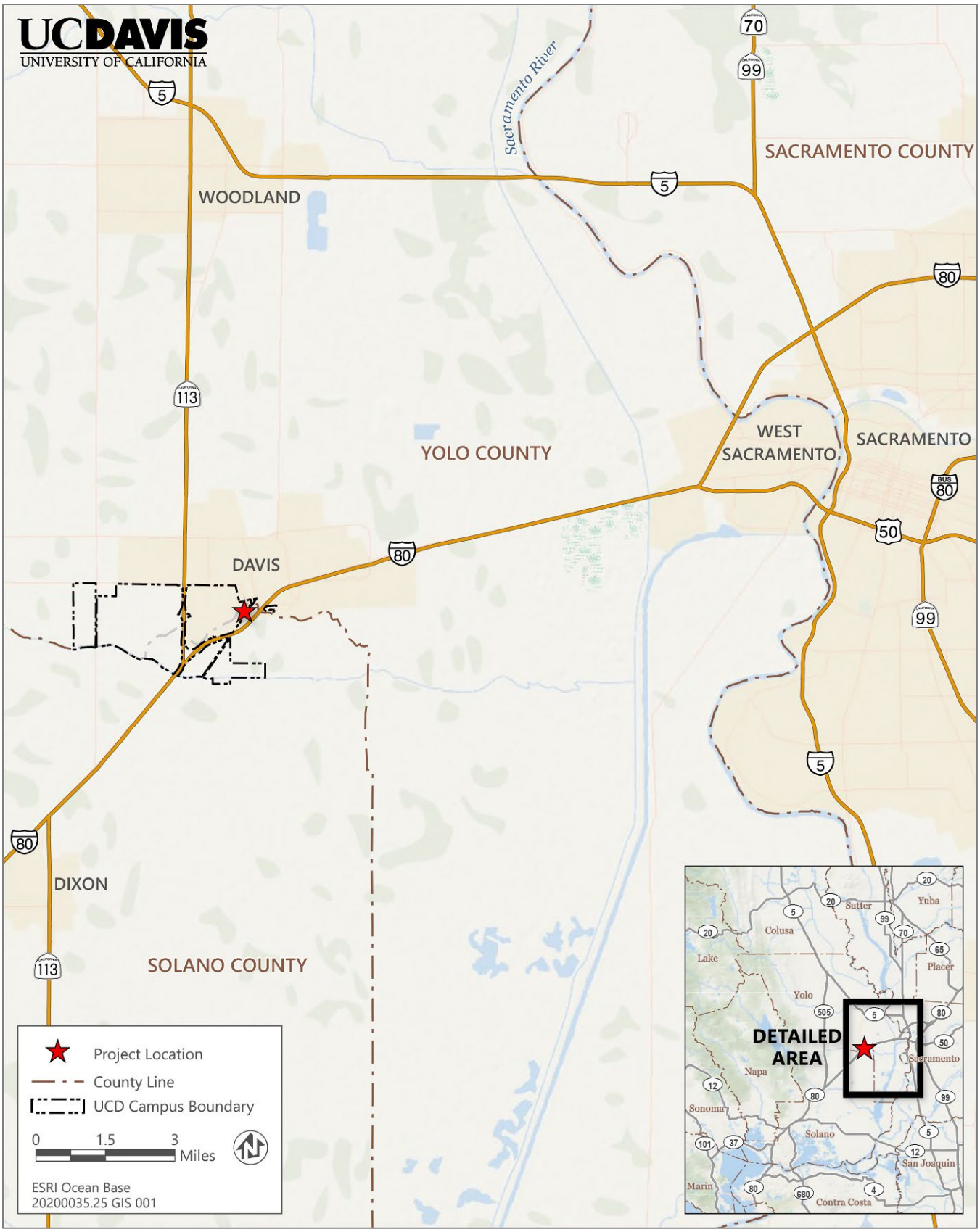
The approximately 5,300-acre UC Davis campus is located in Yolo and Solano Counties, approximately 72 miles northeast of San Francisco, 15 miles west of the City of Sacramento, and adjacent to the City of Davis (Figure 2-1). The campus is composed of four geographical areas: the central campus, the south 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 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.

2.2 PROJECT LOCATION

The Solano Park Demolition project site, located on the UC Davis central campus, is on approximately 16 acres located off Old Davis Road and Arboretum Drive, south of the Arboretum Waterway, and just north/northwest of the Union Pacific Railroad tracks (Figure 2-2). Solano Park is a student housing development, built in 1962, that consists of 26 two-and three-story multi-unit apartment buildings, a community center, and ancillary buildings for mail, laundry, storage, and maintenance. There are a total of 35 buildings on the site, totaling approximately 180,600 gross square feet (GSF). Representative photographs of existing conditions are provided in Figure 2-3.

The project site, designated *Student Housing* in the 2018 LRDP, is framed by the UC Davis central campus to the north and west including the University Arboretum and the Arboretum Waterway, which are designated *as Arboretum and Public Garden* in the 2018 LRDP, Parking Lot 5 to the northwest, and land designated *Academic and Administrative* to the west. North and west of the UC Davis Arboretum within the central campus, land is designated *Academic and Administrative* and *Faculty and Staff Housing* (the Aggie Village faculty and staff housing).

Off campus lands to the north and east of the project site are within the City of Davis and include commercial businesses to the east, and the Union Pacific Railroad right of way and private agricultural land utilized for dry farming that is identified for the future Nishi Residential Development Project to the east and south.



Source: Adapted by Ascent Environmental in 2022

Figure 2-1 Regional Location

Source: Adapted by Ascent Environmental in 2022

Figure 2-2 Solano Park Demolition Project Site

This page intentionally left blank.

Source: Ascent Environmental, 2022

Source: Ascent Environmental, 2022

Source: Ascent Environmental, 2022

Source: Ascent Environmental, 2022

Figure 2-3 Representative Photographs of Existing Solano Park Site Conditions

2.3 PROJECT BACKGROUND

The Solano Park apartments provided 276 units for families and graduate students. The closure of the existing 276 units at Solano Park is being done in two phases that correspond with the re-opening of the renovated on-campus Primero Grove housing units in 2022 and the opening of new on-campus housing units at Orchard Park in 2023. As of November 2022, 60 percent of the units (in the southern Solano Park buildings) have been vacated, and 40 percent of the units remain occupied (in the northern Solano Park buildings). The units in the northern portion of the site will be vacated by September 2023.

Consistent with the University of California Relocation Assistance Act Policy for Real Estate Acquisitions and Leases (University of California 2013) and the UC Davis 2018 LRDP, the students and their families within the Solano Park apartments that need housing beyond the closure dates at Solano Park have been or will be offered on-campus housing, primarily at Primero Grove and Orchard Park, in compliance with UC-CR-12-0187 Relocation Assistance Policy.

No new development is proposed at the project site and the demolition project does not include any new housing developments elsewhere on campus. Rather, other on-campus housing, primarily at Primero Grove and Orchard Park, will provide sufficient units to accommodate the students and families relocated from Solano Park.

In 2007, UC Davis had 740 unit leases at Solano Park available for families and graduate students. In 2023, when Orchard Park opens and Solano Park is closed, UC Davis will have 624 unit leases and 1,338 bed leases for families and graduate students, for a total of 1,962 leases available. Therefore, although the demolition of the Solano Park units would reduce existing on-campus housing, other on campus housing has been provided to result in a net increase in units for families and graduate students.

2.4 PROJECT NEED

The buildings at the UC Davis Solano Park student housing development have reached the end of their lifespan, are not compliant with current building codes, and would require substantial investments to provide for adequate seismic safety, building systems, and utility infrastructure. In addition, there are security concerns due to the unauthorized use of onsite utilities and vacated portions of the site. Police service calls for the Solano Park apartments have increased as buildings have been vacated (UC Davis 2022). The safety of the students and their families is a priority for the University and maintaining uninhabited buildings poses an ongoing management concern for the University. Therefore, the University has determined that vacating, demolishing, and removing the buildings, followed by site stabilization, is necessary.

2.5 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the Solano Park Demolition Project are to:

- demolish and remove the buildings and facilities, including surface and subsurface infrastructure, which have reached the end of their lifespan and would require substantial investments to provide for adequate seismic safety and building systems;
- resolve safety, security, and maintenance issues at the vacated portion of the buildings;
- demolish all existing buildings, surface improvements, and utilities on the project site; and provide for efficient demolition activities; and
- prevent future dilapidation and degradation of the buildings and facilities by removing them after they are vacated.

2.6 PROPOSED DEMOLITION PROJECT

The Project would involve demolition of the UC Davis Solano Park student housing development, including site preparation and hazardous materials remediation; demolition and removal of existing structures; relocation of water pipelines; electrical conduit to maintain street lights and security lighting; and final site stabilization and management. The project site would be fenced during demolition to prevent public access. Pedestrian, bicycle, and vehicle access would be maintained along project's northern boundary, Arboretum Drive, during demolition. These project elements are described in detail below and identified on Figure 2-4. Future development of the site is not proposed.

2.6.1 Site Preparation and Hazardous Materials Remediation

Prior to demolition, the following site preparation activities would be completed:

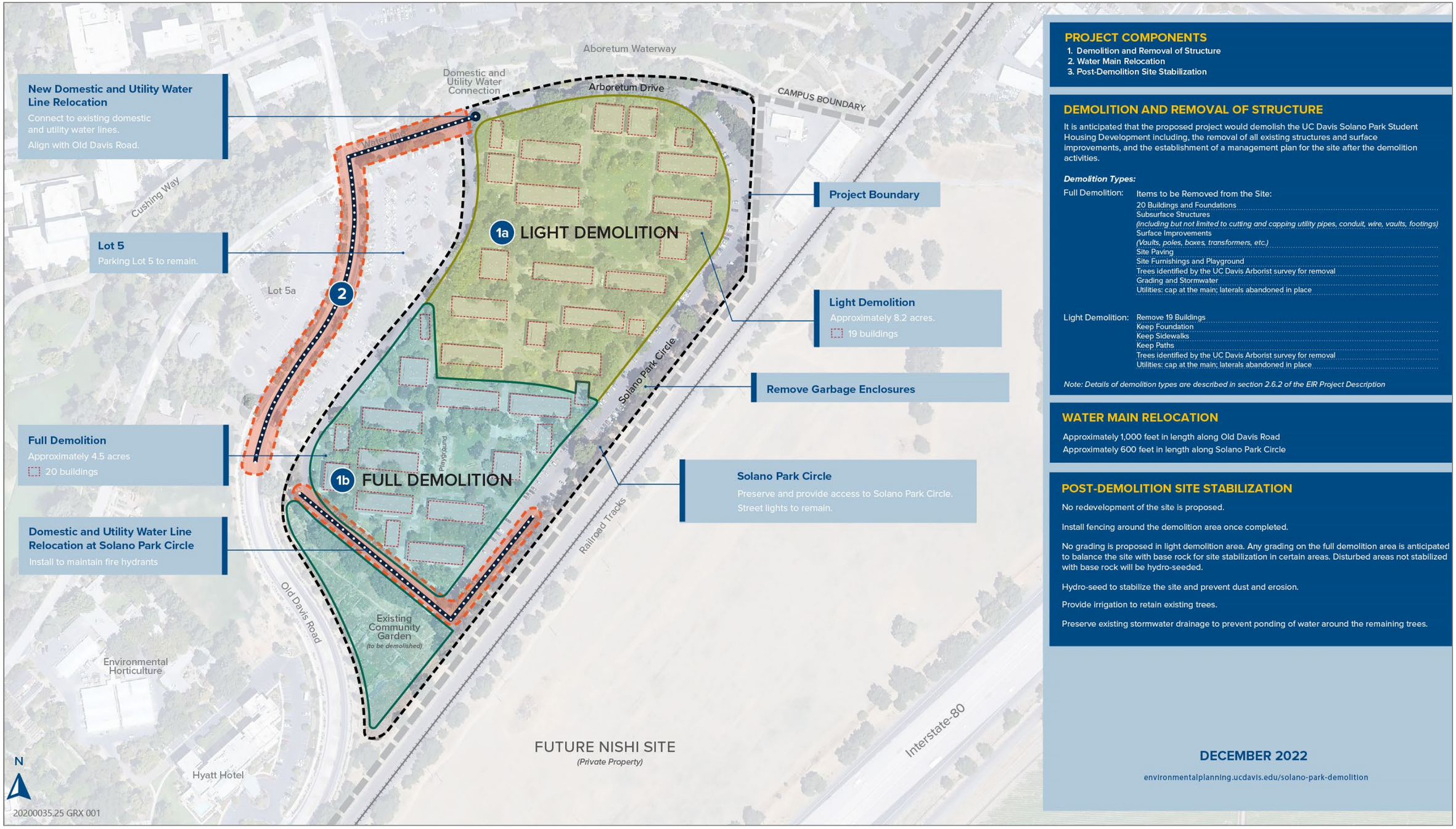
- Existing in-service pipes and utilities would be identified to avoid unwanted interruption of service.
- In coordination with an arborist and University representative, trees to be preserved or removed would be identified and fenced as necessary, per UC Davis tree preservation standards. No vehicle parking or material storage would occur under the drip lines of existing trees planned to be preserved. Felled trees would be mulched to be used under existing trees on campus. Any tree stumps in areas of work would be cut at grade and the stump would be ground.
- Hazardous materials would be remediated and disposed of in accordance with the recommendations of the UC Davis's hazardous materials reports and applicable laws and regulations.
- A traffic control plan would be implemented to protect adjacent properties from hazards during demolition activities and traffic concerns.
- Bicycle and vehicular access to Arboretum Drive and Parking Lot 5 would be maintained during demolition activities. Solano Park Circle would be closed during demolition and would be maintained for demolition contractor staging and access.
- Temporary lane closures may be required on Arboretum Drive and Old Davis Road during relocation of the water line.
- The project site would be fenced during demolition to prevent public access.

2.6.2 Demolition and Removal of Structures

All demolition would be completed in accordance with current codes and ordinances. A staging area, or multiple staging areas, would be established onsite to accommodate debris collection bins and equipment. Contractor employees would park within established locations in the demolition site boundaries. Measures would be taken to prevent tracking dirt from the construction site, and adjacent paved streets would be cleaned daily during demolition activities. Solid waste generated during demolition activities would be separated into recyclable and non-recyclable waste and removed/disposed of as appropriate. Appliances with refrigerants would be separated and coordinated with a University representative to ensure proper disposal requirements are followed.

DEMOLITION TYPES

In compliance with the 2018 LRDP EIR archaeological resource Mitigation Measures 3.4-1a through 3.4-1c, the University has identified and documented known archaeological resources at the project site and has designed the demolition project to avoid the known archaeological resources to the degree feasible. As identified in Figure 2-4, the demolition activities in the northern and southern portions of the project site would involve different levels of ground disturbance to prevent disturbance where there is high likelihood of encountering cultural and tribal cultural resources. The demolition parameters for northern and southern portions of the site are described below.



PROJECT COMPONENTS

1. Demolition and Removal of Structure
2. Water Main Relocation
3. Post-Demolition Site Stabilization

DEMOLITION AND REMOVAL OF STRUCTURE

It is anticipated that the proposed project would demolish the UC Davis Solano Park Student Housing Development including, the removal of all existing structures and surface improvements, and the establishment of a management plan for the site after the demolition activities.

Demolition Types:

Full Demolition:	Items to be Removed from the Site: 20 Buildings and Foundations Subsurface Structures *(including but not limited to cutting and capping utility pipes, conduit, wire, vaults, footings)* Surface Improvements *(Vaults, poles, boxes, transformers, etc.)* Site Paving Site Furnishings and Playground Trees identified by the UC Davis Arborist survey for removal Grading and Stormwater Utilities: cap at the main; laterals abandoned in place
Light Demolition:	Remove 19 Buildings Keep Foundation Keep Sidewalks Keep Paths Trees identified by the UC Davis Arborist survey for removal Utilities: cap at the main; laterals abandoned in place

Note: Details of demolition types are described in section 2.6.2 of the EIR Project Description

WATER MAIN RELOCATION

Approximately 1,000 feet in length along Old Davis Road
Approximately 600 feet in length along Solano Park Circle

POST-DEMOLITION SITE STABILIZATION

No redevelopment of the site is proposed.

Install fencing around the demolition area once completed.

No grading is proposed in light demolition area. Any grading on the full demolition area is anticipated to balance the site with base rock for site stabilization in certain areas. Disturbed areas not stabilized with base rock will be hydro-seeded.

Hydro-seed to stabilize the site and prevent dust and erosion.

Provide irrigation to retain existing trees.

Preserve existing stormwater drainage to prevent ponding of water around the remaining trees.

DECEMBER 2022

environmentalplanning.ucdavis.edu/solano-park-demolition

Source: UC Davis 2022

Figure 2-4 Solano Park Demolition Project Demolition Plan

Full Demolition – Southern Portion of Project Site

Full demolition would be implemented on approximately 4.5 acres of the southern portion of the project site, including the community garden. Full demolition would be distinct from the light demolition in the northern portion of the project site because it would include the standard ground disturbance to support building demolitions, which would include both demolition and removal of the buildings as well as demolition, abandonment, and removal of surface and subsurface improvements and structures (such as foundations, pavement, and utility lines). Standard demolition equipment would be used including large and medium size excavators, backhoes, haul trucks, and bobcats. The following would be included in full demolition:

- Twenty (20) buildings and foundations would be demolished and removed.
- Other above ground structures, appliances, landscape furnishings, playgrounds, fencing, etc. would be removed.
- Surface improvements such as vaults, poles, boxes, transformers, and pavement that is no longer needed would be demolished.
- Utilities would be disconnected, cut, and capped at the mains. Portions of pipes would be filled to plug the ends with 12 inches of non-shrink grout.
- Subsurface utility structures, or portions of those structures, between ground surface and 32 inches below ground surface would be removed.
- Subsurface utility structures, or portions of those structures, located greater than 32 inches below ground surface would be abandoned in place.
- Above-ground irrigation would be installed to maintain the onsite trees being preserved.

Light Demolition – Northern Portion of Project Site

Due to a high risk of encountering archaeological material, light demolition would be implemented on approximately 8.2 acres in the northern portion of the project site. Light demolition would be distinct from the full demolition in the southern portion of the project site because it would make every effort to avoid subsurface ground disturbance. Demolition would stop at the ground surface and foundations, pads, sidewalks and other pavement or surface improvements would remain in place. Although standard demolition equipment would be used, similar to that used for full demolition, equipment may be placed on existing paved areas or the University could consider utilizing temporary ground-protection mats placed to protect unpaved areas. The following would be included in light demolition:

- Nineteen (19) buildings would be demolished and removed.
- Other above-ground structures, appliances, landscape furnishings, playgrounds, fencing, etc. would be removed.
- Surface improvements such as foundations, sidewalks, and paths would remain in place.
- The pads for utility boxes or vaults would be cracked to prevent water retention and would be backfilled with appropriate material.
- Subsurface structures and utilities would be abandoned in place; utility pipes and conduit would be disconnected, cut, and capped at the main and lateral pipes would be filled and abandoned in place.
- Above-ground irrigation would be installed to maintain the onsite trees being preserved.

2.6.3 Utilities and Water Main Relocation

To support street lights and onsite security lighting for the post-demolition vacated project site, new conduit connections would be needed between a few existing electrical pull boxes near Solano Park Drive. This would require trenching between pull boxes (approximately 6-inches wide by 2-feet deep). It is estimated that approximately 200 linear feet of trenching would be needed as well as small excavations (approximately 2-feet by 2-feet) adjacent to the pull boxes would be required.

The existing water main located under the eastern portion of Solano Park Circle would be capped at the connections, filled, and abandoned in place. Approximately 1,000-feet of new water main would be installed under Arboretum Drive and Old Davis Road, as shown on Figure 2-4, to relocate this water main. The 12 inch-diameter pipe would be installed (via a trench approximately 3-feet wide and approximately 4-5-feet deep) and would connect to existing water lines at Arboretum Drive and adjacent to Nelson Hall.

To provide necessary fire suppression in the project area, water service needs to be maintained to fire hydrants around Solano Park Circle. Therefore, approximately 600-feet of new 6-inch water pipeline would be installed (via a trench approximately 3-feet wide and approximately 4-5 feet deep).

2.6.4 Post-Demolition Site Stabilization and Management

No redevelopment of the site is proposed. After demolition and removal of materials, disturbed areas in the full demolition (southern) zone would be graded appropriately for drainage. However, no grading would be allowed in tree protection zones. Little to no off-hauling or import of soil is anticipated. Disturbed areas would be either stabilized with aggregate base or hydro-seeded for dust and erosion control. The full demolition (southern) portion of the site may be used on an interim basis for construction staging for UC Davis construction projects in the future.

In the light demolition (northern) portion of the site, no grading of existing soil would be allowed. The light demolition area would be fenced and long-term management of this fenced site would involve maintenance of the trees, irrigation to serve remaining trees, and occasional mowing of naturalized grasses.

The entire site would be managed post-demolition to ensure the area is safe, secure, and aesthetically equivalent to other undeveloped areas at UC Davis. Consistent with campus management, site management activities would include, but are not limited to: tree management, including pruning or potential tree removal due to safety concerns; utility and irrigation repairs, as needed; occasional mowing of naturalized grasses to prevent wildfire; regular site inspections for unauthorized use, illegal dumping, or other safety issues; installing or repairing dust and soil erosion controls; and fence repairs, as needed.

While not part of the project, the City of Davis is separately considering development of the Nishi Gateway project, a private residential development aimed at housing students across the SPRR tracks from this site. The City has already approved the Nishi Gateway project, which included an overcrossing from Nishi to UC Davis that may be located, in part, on the UC Davis Solano Park Demolition Project site. While the City requires separate consideration of the overcrossing, the site full demolition portion of the Solano Park site could accommodate the overcrossing if approved by the City subject to applicable legal requirements, including CEQA compliance and Regents or equivalent approval.

2.6.5 Sustainability

The Project would comply with the UC Policy on Sustainable Practices, where applicable. The Sustainable Practices policy applies primarily to new construction and these elements of the policy would not apply to the Project. The Project would comply with recycling and waste management elements of the policy. As indicated above, demolished building materials would be recycled on campus to the extent possible and appropriately disposed of where recycling is not possible. The Solano Park buildings and structures would be removed and would not be replaced. Existing utility services (electrical, gas, domestic water, and sewer) to the site would be shut off and abandoned; however, irrigation water would continue to be provided to maintain trees that are preserved onsite and electricity would be provided to support street lights, onsite security lighting, and an electrical connection for temporary construction trailers (to be located in the southern portion of the project site).

2.6.6 Demolition Schedule and Project Workforce

The Solano Park Demolition Project is anticipated to begin in fall 2023 and would take an estimated six months to complete.

The project workforce would vary according to demolition phase (e.g., site preparation, structure removal, finishing, etc.); however, the estimated number of workers on-site at any given time would be less than 30. In addition to on-site workers, additional workers would be involved in the transport of materials to and from the site (primarily the offsite disposal of demolition debris). It is estimated that there would be approximately 6 to 8 deliveries of materials to the landfill per day.

This page intentionally left blank.

3 COVERAGE UNDER THE 2018 LRDP EIR

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:

Impacts 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 Appendix A of this Subsequent EIR.

3.1 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.

3.1.1 Environmental Checklist and Discussion

Aesthetics Would the Project…	Impacts 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) 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 demolition and removal of the apartment buildings, ancillary buildings, and other structures at Solano Park on the central campus (Figures 2-2 through 2-4). Mature trees, landscaped vegetation, and lawns grow throughout the project site. On the central campus, existing buildings and tree coverage preclude long-distance views of scenic vistas of the Coast Range mountains to the west of Davis. None of the Solano Park structures proposed for demolition contribute to any scenic view or vista. After demolition, the Project would not result in the construction of any new structures; the site would remain vacant, many trees would be maintained, and the site would be fenced. The Project would not 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 site are located near a state scenic highway. There are no scenic rock outcroppings or historic buildings, and although some trees may be pruned or removed, many trees would be maintained. 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 site by removal of buildings, structures, and landscaped vegetation. Some trees may be pruned or removed; however, many trees would be maintained. The project site is surrounded by UC Davis central campus land uses to the north and west including *Arboretum and Public Garden* along the Arboretum Waterway to the north, Parking Lot 5 to the northwest, *Academic and Administrative* to the west. Off campus land uses to the south and east of the project site include the Union Pacific Railroad tracks and a private vacant site within the City of Davis that is identified for the future Nishi Residential Development Project. The removal of the Solano Park structures would not substantially alter the visual character of the area. Therefore, no new or substantially more severe impacts would occur and no mitigation would be required.

d) Street lights and onsite security lighting would be maintained; however, 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 mitigation would be required.

3.2 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.

3.2.1 Environmental Checklist and Discussion

Agricultural & Forestry Resources Would the Project…	Impacts 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 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 Project.

d) As described in criterion (c) above, there are no forest lands within the UC Davis campus, including the project sites. As described in criterion (a) above, no agricultural land uses exist within the proposed demolition site. 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 site is designated *Student Housing* in the 2018 LRDP, is surrounded by UC Davis central campus land uses to the north and west including *Arboretum and Public Garden* along the Arboretum Waterway to the north, Parking Lot 5 to the northwest, and *Academic and Administrative* to the west. Off campus land uses to the south and east of the project site include the Union Pacific Railroad tracks and a private vacant site within the City of Davis that is identified for the future Nishi Residential Development Project. The demolition of existing structures would not directly or indirectly result in the conversion of Farmland to nonagricultural use. The Project would not involve any changes that could result in conversion of forest land to non-forest use. Therefore, no new or substantially more severe impacts would occur and no mitigation would be required.

3.3 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.

3.3.1 Environmental Checklist and Discussion

Air Quality Would the Project…	Impacts 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 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 (PM_{10}) 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 particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 microns (PM_{10}) 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 PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ would result from combustion of fuels. Ozone precursor emissions would primarily be associated with exhaust from construction equipment, haul truck trips, and worker trips. Emissions of ROG 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 Solano Park 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 PM_{10} 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 PM_{10} 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. 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 particular matter (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 LRPD 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). On-campus sensitive receptors include student housing developments such as Aggie Village directly north of the project site, student wellness centers, outdoor athletic facilities, child care centers, and outdoor playgrounds located at on-campus housing. The nearest off-campus sensitive receptors include residences approximately 650 feet to the north, on 1st Street (just north of Aggie Village). Health risk from TAC exposure is of greatest concern when emissions are generated for extended periods of time, increasing the opportunities for exposure, which is most common with residential uses (e.g., opening windows/door, outdoor use areas. Although these receptors are located less than 1,000 feet from the project site, demolition activities would be limited to approximately six months and light demolition would occur in the northern portion of the project site, which avoids subsurface ground disturbance. Therefore, project demolition-related TAC emissions would not expose any 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 will require the project contractor to locate diesel-powered equipment away from sensitive receptors as feasible, reduce equipment idling times, and use equipment with U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (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 from 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 (Feeney et al. 1975:1147; Cahill, pers. comm., 2015:19). The demolition site is located approximately 1,000 feet from I-80. The Project would demolish and remove the Solano Park structures; no redevelopment of the site is proposed and the project would not introduce receptors to existing sources of TACs and UFPs from I-80.

Furthermore, as described below in Section 3.1.9, "Hazards and Hazardous Materials," a preliminary site assessment due diligence report was completed for the Solano Park Apartments in 2022 (UC Davis 2022). Site reconnaissance on May 26, 2022 and review of public records, historical documents, and a previous Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment were conducted to identify the presence of hazardous materials. No significant environmental concerns were identified; however, the results of the investigation concluded that the structures at Solano Park contain lead and asbestos-containing materials. A lead and asbestos sampling inspection was not performed as part of this site assessment. However, asbestos, lead, and hazardous materials would need to be properly removed by the appropriate licensed abatement contractors prior to demolition.

Naturally occurring asbestos sampling and testing was completed for the project site. The laboratory testing determined that 0.1 percent of asbestiform minerals were observed in the samples from the site. Therefore, earthmoving activities at the project site would not be subject to the requirements specified in the CARB Asbestos Airborne Toxic Control Measure for construction grading (Wallace-Kuhl 2022).

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, 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; providing written documentation to the appropriate authorities that asbestos testing and abatement has occurred in compliance with federal, state and local laws; and providing 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, the Project would not contribute to 2018 LRPD 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.

3.4 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.

3.4.1 Environmental Checklist and Discussion

Archaeological, Historical, & Tribal Cultural Resources Would the Project…	Impacts 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) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5?	Yes	No	No	No mitigation would be required. However, this will be further evaluated in Subsequent EIR.
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?	Yes	No	Yes	2018 LRDP EIR mitigation addresses impact. However, this will be further evaluated in Subsequent EIR
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	Yes	No	Yes	No mitigation would be required. However, this will be further evaluated in Subsequent EIR.

Archaeological, Historical, & Tribal Cultural Resources Would the Project…	Impacts 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?
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 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.	Yes	No	Yes	2018 LRDP EIR mitigation addresses impact. However, this will be further evaluated in Subsequent EIR

*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 Solano Park structures to be demolished are considered historic resources. Therefore, no new or substantially more severe impacts would occur and no mitigation would be required. However, this impact will be evaluated in further detail in Chapter 4 of this Subsequent EIR.

b) As shown in Volume 1 of the 2018 LRDP EIR Exhibit 3.4-1, the site is within an area of archaeological sensitivity. As discussed in 2018 LRDP EIR Impact 3.4-1 (less than significant with mitigation), areas within 800 feet of the banks of the historic channel of Putah Creek (now referred to as the Arboretum Waterway) and its tributaries and slough channels, and in the vicinity of known archaeological sites, have been identified as sensitive for the presence of archaeological resources. Although the Solano Park site was disturbed by the previous construction activities, 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). Furthermore, due to the sensitivity of the site in terms of Patwin history, which has the potential to substantially increase the severity of the previously identified significant impact, UC Davis has identified the potential for significant environmental effects related to archaeological resources, which will be evaluated in further detail in Chapter 4 of this Subsequent EIR, along with the need for any additional mitigation.

c) As discussed in 2018 LRDP EIR Impact 3.4-3 (less than significant), 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 (PRC) Section 5097 would provide an opportunity to avoid or minimize the disturbance of human remains and to appropriately treat any remains that are discovered.

However, due to the sensitivity of the site in terms of Patwin history, this impact will be evaluated in further detail in Chapter 4 of this Subsequent EIR.

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 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 Assembly Bill (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.

However, due to the sensitivity of the site in terms of Patwin history, UC Davis has identified the potential for significant environmental effects related to tribal cultural resources, which will be evaluated in further detail in Chapter 4 of this Subsequent EIR.

3.5 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.

3.5.1 Environmental Checklist and Discussion

Biological Resources Would the Project…	Impacts 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) 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 Solano Park Demolition Project site, which is located within the central campus, as urban landscaping /developed habitat (2018 LRDP EIR Exhibit 3.5-1). The buildings and surrounding areas generally contain developed landscape (e.g., paved roads, paved parking lots, cement walkways, buildings), and urban landscaping (e.g., ornamental trees, native 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 (CNDDB 2022, CNPS 2022) and a reconnaissance-level survey of the project site on July 5, 2022, there is potential for Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*), white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*), other nesting birds (non-special-status), valley elderberry longhorn beetle (*Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*), and pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*) to occur. 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.

Swainson's hawks and white-tailed kites are known to nest within the UC Davis central campus (CNDDB 2022). There are several documented nesting occurrences of Swainson's hawk within approximately 1,000 feet southeast of the project site and two occurrences approximately 900 feet north of the project site (CNDDB 2022). Nesting habitat potentially suitable for Swainson's hawk is present adjacent to Lake Spafford north of the project site, and in large trees on the project site. There is one documented nesting occurrence of white-tailed kite approximately 2.8 miles west of the project site (CNDDB 2022). Nesting habitat potentially suitable for white-tailed kite is present adjacent to Lake Spafford north of the project site, and (although less likely) in large trees on the project site. 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*], red-shouldered hawk [*Buteo lineatus*], Cooper's hawk [*Accipiter cooperi*]) and other native nesting birds. The apartments buildings themselves may provide nesting habitat potentially suitable for common songbirds (e.g., house finch [*Haemorhous mexicanus*], black phoebe [*Sayornis nigricans*]).

Project demolition activities, including vehicle use, heavy equipment use, ground disturbing activities, demolition crews within close proximity of nesting trees, building demolition, and disturbance to or removal of nesting trees or shrubs 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 would 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.

There is one historic (1964) documented occurrence of pallid bat in the City of Davis (CNDDB 2022). It is possible that pallid bats or that other large maternity colonies of common bat species could be present within empty apartments or other buildings on the project site. During the reconnaissance-level survey of the project site on July 5, 2022, many buildings were occupied, which reduces the likelihood of the presence of bat colonies in these buildings. However, it is possible that bat colonies may be present in currently empty buildings or could be established before the buildings are demolished.

Project activities, including building demolition and pruning or removal of large trees, 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 would 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 July 5, 2022, there is one elderberry (*Sambucus nigra* ssp. *caerulea*) shrub on the project site. Project activities may result in pruning or removal of this shrub. Mitigation Measure 3.5-7 from the 2018 LRDP EIR would be implemented as part of the Project to prevent disturbance to the elderberry shrub if it can be retained on the project site or to compensate for pruning or removal of the shrub. Therefore, no new or substantially more severe impacts would occur.

b,c) As described in 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. The project site does not contain riparian habitat or wetlands, rather it is developed with buildings, roads, parking areas, and landscaping. Project activities would occur within Arboretum Drive, Old Davis Road, and the Solano Park site, which are directly south of the Arboretum Waterway and its associated riparian habitat. However, there would be no project activities within the *Arboretum and Public Garden* area

along Arboretum Waterway. Therefore, no new or substantially more severe impacts would occur and no mitigation would be required.

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. The project site is approximately 1.2 miles north of the Putah Creek corridor. Project activities therefore not result in adverse effects on the Putah Creek corridor. 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 tree survey was conducted by UC Davis campus planning staff on July 13, 2022 (UC Davis 2022). Many specimen trees and two heritage trees were identified on the project site (UC Davis 2022). These trees may be pruned or removed as a result of Project implementation. Mitigation Measure 3.5-11 (1 and 2) from the 2018 LRDP would be implemented as part of the Project to identify heritage or specimen trees on the project site and to relocate or replace these trees if removal is necessary. 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.

3.6 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.

3.6.1 Environmental Checklist and Discussion

Energy Would the Project…	Impacts 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 structures, leaving the project site vacant. The majority of the existing electrical services to the site would be shut off and abandoned. Limited electrical would be maintained to support street lights and onsite security lighting. 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.

3.7 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.

3.7.1 Environmental Checklist and Discussion

Geology, Soils, & Seismicity Would the Project…	Impacts 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) 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	N/A
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 Project would not exacerbate seismic hazards because the Project involves the demolition of structures and would not construct any new structures. 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 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 demolition project would result in the removal of existing impervious surfaces from the 16-acre project site; the buildings and surface pavement would be removed from the full demolition area, while only buildings and structures would be removed (surface features such as foundations or pavement would remain) from the light demolition area. Because demolition would affect over one acre, the University would prepare and implement a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), which would address erosion and sedimentation control for all demolition activities. After demolition and removal of materials, disturbed areas in the full demolition zone would be graded appropriately for drainage. No grading would be allowed in the light demolition area nor in tree protection zones. Topsoil would be reused and disturbed areas would be hydro-seeded with native grasses to prevent dust and erosion.

The Project would reduce impervious surfaces and therefore would not increase surface water runoff. The existing drainage system would continue to receive stormwater from the site and runoff from the site would not exceed the capacity of the system. 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 remove buildings from the project site and no new structures would be constructed 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 demolition project would remove buildings from the project site and no new structures would be constructed 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 on the central campus and does not propose new structures on the site. 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.

3.8 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.

3.8.1 Environmental Checklist and Discussion

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Would the Project…	Impacts 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 or 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 vehicle miles traveled (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 (SB) 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 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 2019). 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 2018).

As discussed in Section 3.1.11, Land Use and Planning, below, the Project is consistent with the 2018 LRDP land use designations. As discussed in response a) above, the Project would not result in any significant short-term or long-term GHG contributions. Implementation of the UC Davis CAP describes and addresses policy and regulatory requirements of (1) the UC Sustainable Practices Policy, (2) AB 32, including the California Air Resources Board'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.

3.9 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.

3.9.1 Environmental Checklist and Discussion

Hazards & Hazardous Materials Would the Project…	Impacts 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	N/A
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, 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 preliminary site assessment due diligence report was completed for the Solano Park Apartments in 2022 (UC Davis 2022). Site reconnaissance on May 26, 2022 and review of public records, historical documents, and a previous Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment were conducted to identify the presence of hazardous materials. No significant environmental concerns were identified; however, the results of the investigation concluded that the structures at Solano Park contain lead and asbestos-containing materials. A lead and asbestos sampling inspection was not performed as part of this site assessment. However, asbestos, lead, and hazardous materials would need to be properly removed by the appropriate licensed abatement contractors prior to demolition.

   Naturally occurring asbestos sampling and testing was completed for the project site. The laboratory testing determined that 0.1 percent of asbestiform minerals were observed in the samples from the site. Therefore, earthmoving activities at the project site would not be subject to the requirements specified in the CARB Asbestos Airborne Toxic Control Measure for construction grading (Wallace-Kuhl 2022).

   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, 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; providing written documentation to the appropriate authorities that asbestos testing and abatement has occurred in compliance with federal, state and local laws; and providing 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 Project. However, there are no schools within 0.25 mile of the project site. The closest school is Davis School-Independent Study located approximately 0.5 mile northeast of the site. Therefore, this issue is not relevant to the Project.

d) The project site is 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 Project would not disturb these sites and activities involving the assessment, cleanup, and monitoring of these sites would continue regardless of project approval. Furthermore, to address the potential for undocumented contamination that has not been characterized or remediated at the project site, UC Davis will 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) As shown in 2018 LRDP EIR Exhibits 3.9-2 and 3.9-3 of the 2018 LRDP EIR, the project site is not within any of the airport safety compatibility zones for the University Airport or the Yolo County Airport (2018 LRDP EIR Impact 3.9-5). Therefore, the demolition and removal of structures would not conflict with airport operations. This issue is not relevant to this project and was adequately addressed in the 2018 LRDP EIR.

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 and relocation of the water main could result in short-term, temporary impacts to street traffic as a result of pipeline trenching, 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. As required by Mitigation Measure 3.9-6, UC Davis shall prepare and implement a site-specific construction traffic management plan for work within existing roadways and shall ensure adequate access for emergency vehicles. Therefore, no new or substantially more severe impacts would occur and no additional 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 structures from campus. No new or substantially more severe impacts would occur and no mitigation would be required.

3.10 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.

3.10.1 Environmental Checklist and Discussion

Hydrology & Water Quality Would the Project…	Impacts 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) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?	Yes	No	No	N/A
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	N/A
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	N/A
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	N/A
f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?	Yes	No	No	N/A
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 over one acre of land and as such is required to prepare and implement a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP). The Project would require the contractor to prepare and implement a SWPPP that addresses erosion and sedimentation control for all demolition and site stabilization 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 in the full demolition portion of the project site and the use of construction lubricants, which could enter stormwater runoff. However, with implementation of best management practices (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 site. Rather, the Project would result in the removal of existing impervious surfaces from the project site; the buildings and surface pavement would be removed from the full demolition area and only buildings and structures would be removed (surface paving would remain) from the light demolition area. After demolition and removal of materials, disturbed areas in the full demolition zone would be graded appropriately for drainage. No grading would be allowed in the light demolition area nor in tree protection zones. Topsoil would be reused and disturbed areas would be hydro-seeded with native grasses to prevent dust and 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. Water quality impacts related to stormwater runoff are evaluated in checklist item a, f), above.

g,h) The project site is 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.

3.11 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.

3.11.1 Environmental Checklist and Discussion

Land Use & Planning Would the Project…	Impacts 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) 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) The buildings in the southern portion of the project site were vacated in September 2022. As of November 2022, the buildings in the northern portion of the site remain occupied and would be vacated by September 2023. Students would be relocated to on-campus housing at Primero Grove and Orchard Park, housing projects that are under construction and will be open the fall of 2023. The Project would demolish and remove the buildings from the project site, leaving the site vacant and fenced. The site, located at the southeastern boundary of the UC Davis central campus would not physically divide an established community. The vacant site would not conflict with surrounding on-campus land uses including *Arboretum and Public Garden* along the Arboretum Waterway to the north, Parking Lot 5 to the northwest, and A*cademic and Administrative* to the west. In addition, the vacant site would not conflict with the off-campus land use to the south and east of the Union Pacific Railroad tracks, which is a private vacant site within the City of Davis that is identified for the future Nishi Residential Development Project. 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 Solano Park Demolition project site is designated as *Student Housing*. Implementation of the Project would leave the site vacant and would not prevent the future use of the site consistent with the LRDP designation. No redevelopment is currently proposed. The project site is surrounded by UC Davis central campus land uses to the north and west including *Arboretum and Public Garden* along the Arboretum Waterway to the north, Parking Lot 5 to the northwest, and A*cademic and Administrative* to the west. Off campus land uses to the south and east of the project site include the Union Pacific Railroad tracks and a private vacant site within the City of Davis that is identified for the future Nishi Residential Development Project. The Project would be compatible with the surrounding on campus land uses. Furthermore, while not part of the project, the City of Davis's approved Nishi Residential Development Project may include an overcrossing located, in part, on the UC Davis Solano Park Demolition project site. While the City requires separate consideration of the overcrossing, the demolished site would accommodate the overcrossing if approved by the City. Therefore, no new or substantially more severe impacts would occur and no mitigation would be required for the Project.

3.12 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.

3.12.1 Environmental Checklist and Discussion

Noise Would the Project…	Impacts 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) 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 they 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 demolition and 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 project site on the central campus. However, the southeastern boundary of the site is the Union Pacific Railroad tracks and vacant land within the City of Davis. The central campus lands immediately west and north of the site are Academic and Administrative and Arboretum and Public Garden. However, just north of the arboretum, approximately 200 feet north of Arboretum Drive, is the Aggie Village faculty and staff housing. The Project is anticipated to occur over approximately six months in 2023. Demolition, material hauling, and grading (in the full demolition portion of the project site) would result in a temporary noise level increase on and surrounding the project site. 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 in the full demolition portion of the site; however, this is a typical site stabilization 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 discussed 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. The 2018 LRDP would not place any student housing within the 55 dBA community noise equivalent level (CNEL) contour of the airport and the 2018 LRDP, including the Project, does not propose changes to University Airport operations that would result in increases in associated airport noise. The demolition and removal of structures would not expose people to excessive noise levels associated with this public use airport because project site is located over 2 miles east of the University Airport, outside of the airport's 55 dB CNEL, and would be left vacant after demolition is complete. Therefore, this issue is not relevant to this project.

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.

3.13 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.

3.13.1 Environmental Checklist and Discussion

Population & Housing Would the Project…	Impacts 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) 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 Solano Park Demolition 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) The Solano Park apartments provided 276 units for families and graduate students. As of November 2022, 60 percent of units have been vacated, and 40 percent units remain occupied. Consistent with the 2018 LRDP, the students and their families within the Solano Park apartments that need housing beyond the closure dates at Solano Park have been or will be offered on-campus housing, in compliance with UC-CR-12-0187 Relocation Assistance Policy. The closure of the existing 276 units at Solano Park is being done in two phases that correspond with the re-opening of the renovated on-campus Primero Grove housing units in 2022 and the opening of new on-campus housing units at Orchard Park in 2023.

No new development is proposed at the project site. Furthermore, this Project does not include any new housing developments elsewhere on campus. The on-campus housing, primarily at Primero Grove and Orchard Park, will provide sufficient units to accommodate the students and families relocated from Solano Park.

In 2007, UC Davis had 740 unit leases available for families and graduate students. In 2023, when Orchard Park opens and Solano Park is closed, UC Davis will have 624 unit leases and 1,338 bed leases for families and graduate students, for a total of 1,962 leases available. Therefore, although the demolition of the Solano Park units would reduce existing on-campus housing, other on campus housing has been provided to result in a net increase in units for families and graduate students. The Project would not alter the UC Davis population of students, staff, or faculty.

3.14 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.

3.14.1 Environmental Checklist and Discussion

Public Services Would the Project…	Impacts 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) 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 apartment buildings and ancillary structures and would 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.

3.15 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.

3.15.1 Environmental Checklist and Discussion

Recreation Would the Project…	Impacts 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) 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 Project would not increase the student or employee population that was anticipated in the 2018 LRDP. The 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.

3.16 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.

3.16.1 Environmental Checklist and Discussion

Transportation & Traffic Would the Project…	Impacts 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	N/A

*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 level of service (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 short-term nature of demolition process (approximately six months total), 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 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 VMT has 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 generate 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 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.

   There would be no roadway improvements nor development of new structures as part of the Project. After demolition of the structures, the site would be stabilized and fenced in accordance with applicable design and safety standards. After replacement of the water main, the roads would be repaved and would remain in their current alignment. 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 and relocation of the water main could result in short-term, temporary impacts to street traffic as a result of pipeline trenching, 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. As required by Mitigation Measure 3.9-6, UC Davis shall prepare and implement a site-specific construction traffic management plan for work within existing roadways and shall ensure adequate access for emergency vehicles. Therefore, no new or substantially more severe impacts would occur and no additional 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.

3.17 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.

3.17.1 Environmental Checklist and Discussion

Utilities & Service Systems Would the Project…	Impacts 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) 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	N/A
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 is currently 3.85 million gallons per day, 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. Existing domestic water and wastewater services to the site would be shut off and abandoned and a water line would be relocated; however, irrigation water would continue to be provided to maintain trees that are preserved onsite. The Project would not increase the UC Davis staff or student population and, therefore, would not increase water or wastewater generation or demand for treatment. 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. However, the Project would result in the removal of existing impervious surfaces from the project site; the buildings and surface pavement would be removed from the full demolition area and only buildings and structures would be removed (surface paving would remain) from the light demolition area. After demolition and removal of materials, disturbed areas in the full demolition zone would be graded appropriately for drainage. No grading would be allowed in the light demolition area nor in tree protection zones. Topsoil would be reused and disturbed areas would be hydro-seeded with native grasses to prevent dust and erosion. The Project would not increase surface water runoff; the existing drainage system would continue to receive stormwater from the site and runoff from the site would not exceed the capacity of the system. Therefore, no new or substantially more severe impacts would occur and no 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 Sections 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 buildings and structures. Existing water lines to the site would be shut off and abandoned, a water line would be relocated, and irrigation water would continue to be provided to maintain trees that are preserved onsite. No new structures or uses would be constructed on the site and 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, which would continue to reduce landfill contributions, consistent with California Integrated Waste Management Act, AB 341, 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 recyclable and non-recyclable 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]). As part of the demolition of Solano Park, the majority of the existing electrical and all heating/cooling utility services to the site would be shut off and abandoned. Limited electrical would be maintained to support street lights and onsite security lighting. The site would remain vacant and no new utility 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.

3.18 CONCLUSION

The majority of environmental impacts due to the Solano Park Demolition Project were adequately analyzed in the environmental impact analysis in the 2018 LRDP EIR. However, due to the sensitivity of the site in terms of Patwin history, which has the potential to substantially increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact, UC Davis has identified the potential for significant environmental effects related to cultural resources and tribal cultural resources, which are evaluated in further detail in Chapter 4 of this Subsequent EIR.

4.1 CULTURAL RESOURCES

This section analyzes the potential impacts of the Project on known and unknown cultural resources. Although impacts related to human remains are typically analyzed alongside archaeological and historical resources, discovery of human remains in the project area are likely to be Native American and would also be considered a tribal cultural resource; impacts associated with tribal cultural resources are discussed in Section 4.2, "Tribal Cultural Resources."

Cultural resources include districts, sites, buildings, structures, or objects generally older than 50 years and considered to be important to a culture, subculture, or community for scientific, traditional, religious, or other reasons. Cultural resources include districts, sites, buildings, structures, or objects generally older than 50 years and considered to be important to a culture, subculture, or community for scientific, traditional, religious, or other reasons. They include precontact resources and historic-period resources. Archaeological resources are locations where human activity has measurably altered the earth or left deposits of precontact or historic-period physical remains (e.g., stone tools, bottles, former roads, house foundations). Historical (or built-environment) resources include standing buildings (e.g., houses, barns, outbuildings, cabins) and intact structures (e.g., dams, bridges, roads, districts), or landscapes. A cultural landscape is defined as a geographic area (including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife therein), associated with a historic event, activity, or person or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values.

No comment letters regarding archaeological or historical resources were received in response to the Notice of Preparation (see Appendix B).

4.1.1 Regulatory Setting

FEDERAL

National Register of Historic Places

The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) is the nation's master inventory of known historic properties. It is administered by the National Park Service and includes listings of buildings, structures, sites, objects, and districts that possess historic, architectural, engineering, archaeological, or cultural significance at the national, state, or local level.

The formal criteria (36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 60.4) for determining NRHP eligibility are summarized as follows:

1. The property is at least 50 years old (however, properties under 50 years of age that are of exceptional importance or are contributors to a district can also be included in the NRHP);
2. It retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and associations; and
3. It possesses at least one of the following characteristics:

   Criterion A Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history (events).

   Criterion B Is associated with the lives of persons significant in the past (persons).

   Criterion C Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant, distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (architecture).

   Criterion D Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (information potential).

For a property to retain and convey historic integrity it must possess most of the seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where a historic event occurred. Integrity of location refers to whether the property has been moved since its construction. Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. Setting is the physical environment of a historic property that illustrates the character of the place. Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property. Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory. Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. This is an intangible quality evoked by physical features that reflect a sense of a past time and place. Association is the direct link between the important historic event or person and a historic property. Continuation of historic use and occupation help maintain integrity of association.

Listing in the NRHP does not entail specific protection or assistance for a property but it does guarantee consideration in planning for federal or federally-assisted projects, eligibility for federal tax benefits, and qualification for federal historic preservation assistance. Additionally, project effects on properties listed in the NRHP must be evaluated under CEQA.

The National Register Bulletin series was developed to assist evaluators in the application of NRHP criteria. For example, National Register Bulletin #36 provides guidance in the evaluation of archaeological site significance. If a property cannot be placed within a particular theme or time period, and thereby lacks "focus," it will be unlikely to possess characteristics which would make it eligible for listing in the NRHP. Evaluation standards for linear features (such as roads, trails, fence lines, railroads, ditches, and flumes) are considered in terms of four related criteria that account for specific elements that define engineering and construction methods of linear features: (1) size and length, (2) presence of distinctive engineering features and associated properties, (3) structural integrity, and (4) setting. The highest probability for NRHP eligibility exists in the intact, longer segments, where multiple criteria coincide.

STATE

California Register of Historical Resources

All properties in California that are listed in or formally determined eligible for listing in the NRHP are also listed in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). The CRHR is a listing of State of California resources that are significant in the context of California's history. It is a Statewide program with a scope and with criteria for inclusion similar to those used for the NRHP. In addition, properties designated under municipal or county ordinances are also eligible for listing in the CRHR.

A historical resource must be significant at the local, state, or national level under one or more of the criteria defined in the California Code of Regulations Title 15, Chapter 11.5, Section 4850 to be included in the CRHR. The CRHR criteria are tied to CEQA because any resource that meets the criteria below is considered a significant historical resource under CEQA. As noted above, all resources listed in or formally determined eligible for listing in the NRHP are automatically listed in the CRHR.

The CRHR uses four evaluation criteria:

Criterion 1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States.

Criterion 2. Is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.

Criterion 3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction; represents the work of a master; or possesses high artistic values.

Criterion 4. Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation.

Similar to the NRHP, a historical resource must meet one of the above criteria and retain integrity to be listed in the CRHR. The CRHR uses the same seven aspects of integrity used by the NRHP.

California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA requires public agencies to consider the effects of their actions on "historical resources," and "unique archaeological resources." Pursuant to Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21084.1, a "project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment." Section 21083.2 requires agencies to determine whether projects would have effects on unique archaeological resources.

Historical Resources

"Historical resource" is a term with a defined statutory meaning (PRC Section 21084.1; State CEQA Guidelines Sections 15064.5[a] and [b]). Under State CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a), historical resources include the following:

1) A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in, the CRHR (PRC Section 5024.1).

2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(k) or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of PRC Section 5024.1(g), will be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.

3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be a historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource will be considered by the lead agency to be historically significant if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the CRHR (PRC Section 5024.1).

4) The fact that a resource is not listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to PRC Section 5020.1[k]), or identified in a historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in PRC Section 5024.1[g]) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be a historical resource as defined in PRC Sections 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

Unique Archaeological Resources

CEQA also requires lead agencies to consider whether projects will affect unique archaeological resources. PRC Section 21083.2(g) states that "unique archaeological resource" means an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets one or more of the following criteria:

1. Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.

2. Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.

3. Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important precontact or historic event or person.

Public Resources Code Section 21083.2

Treatment options under PRC Section 21083.2(b) to mitigate impacts to archaeological resources include activities that preserve such resources in place in an undisturbed state. PRC Section 21083.2 states in pertinent part:

(a) As part of the determination made pursuant to Section 21080.1, the lead agency shall determine whether the project may have a significant effect on archaeological resources. If the lead agency determines that the project may have a significant effect on unique archaeological resources, the environmental impact report shall address the issue of those resources. An environmental impact report, if otherwise necessary, shall not address the issue

of nonunique archaeological resources. A negative declaration shall be issued with respect to a project if, but for the issue of nonunique archaeological resources, the negative declaration would be otherwise issued.

(b) If it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts to be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. Examples of that treatment, in no order of preference, may include, but are not limited to, any of the following:

(1) Planning construction to avoid archaeological sites.

(2) Deeding archaeological sites into permanent conservation easements.

(3) Capping or covering archaeological sites with a layer of soil before building on the sites.

(4) Planning parks, greenspace, or other open space to incorporate archaeological sites.

(c) To the extent that unique archaeological resources are not preserved in place or not left in an undisturbed state, mitigation measures shall be required as provided in this subdivision.

(d) Excavation as mitigation shall be restricted to those parts of the unique archaeological resource that would be damaged or destroyed by the project.

(e) In no event shall the amount paid by a project applicant for mitigation measures required pursuant to subdivision (c) exceed the following amounts:

(1) An amount equal to one-half of 1 percent of the projected cost of the project for mitigation measures undertaken within the site boundaries of a commercial or industrial project.

(2) An amount equal to three-fourths of 1 percent of the projected cost of the project for mitigation measures undertaken within the site boundaries of a housing project consisting of a single unit.

(3) If a housing project consists of more than a single unit, an amount equal to three-fourths of 1 percent of the projected cost of the project for mitigation measures undertaken within the site boundaries of the project for the first unit plus the sum of the following:

(A) Two hundred dollars ($200) per unit for any of the next 99 units.

(B) One hundred fifty dollars ($150) per unit for any of the next 400 units.

(C) One hundred dollars ($100) per unit in excess of 500 units.

(f) Unless special or unusual circumstances warrant an exception, the field excavation phase of an approved mitigation plan shall be completed within 90 days after final approval necessary to implement the physical development of the project or, if a phased project, in connection with the phased portion to which the specific mitigation measures are applicable. However, the project applicant may extend that period if he or she so elects. Nothing in this section shall nullify protections for Indian cemeteries under any other provision of law.

California Native American Historical, Cultural, and Sacred Sites Act

The California Native American Historical, Cultural, and Sacred Sites Act (PRC Section 5097.9) applies to both State and private lands. The Act requires, upon discovery of human remains, that construction or excavation activity cease and that the county coroner be notified. If the remains are those of a Native American, the coroner must notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which notifies and has the authority to designate the most likely descendant (MLD) of the deceased. The Act stipulates the procedures the descendants may follow for treating or disposing of the remains and associated grave goods.

Health and Safety Code, Sections 7050.5

Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code requires that construction or excavation be stopped in the vicinity of discovered human remains until the coroner can determine whether the remains are those of a Native American. If they are determined to be those of a Native American, the coroner must contact NAHC.

Public Resources Code Section 5097

PRC Section 5097 specifies the procedures to be followed if human remains are unexpectedly discovered on nonfederal land. The disposition of Native American burials falls within the jurisdiction of NAHC. PRC Section 5097.5 (a) states:

> A person shall not knowingly and willfully excavate upon, or remove, destroy, injure, or deface, any historic or prehistoric ruins, burial grounds, archaeological or vertebrate paleontological site, including fossilized footprints, inscriptions made by human agency, rock art, or any other archaeological, paleontological or historical feature, situated on public lands, except with the express permission of the public agency having jurisdiction over the lands.

PRC Section 5097(c) provides that violation of the above section is a misdemeanor.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

There are no UC regulations specifically related to archaeological or historical resources that apply to the Project.

LOCAL

UC Davis, a constitutionally created State entity, is not subject to municipal regulations of surrounding local governments for uses on property owned or controlled by UC Davis that are in furtherance of the university's education purposes. However, UC Davis may consider, for coordination purposes, aspects of local plans and policies for the communities surrounding the campus when it is appropriate and feasible, but it is not bound by those plans and policies in its planning efforts.

City of Davis General Plan

The City of Davis General Plan contains the following policies that are relevant to the evaluation of impacts to archaeological and historical resources:

- **Policy UD 2.1:** Preserve and protect scenic resources and elements in and around Davis, including natural habitat and scenery and resources reflective of place and history.
- **Policy HIS 1.2:** Incorporate measures to protect and preserve historic and archaeological resources into all planning and development.
- **Policy HIS 2.1:** Add to the knowledge and understanding of Davis' past.

Yolo County General Plan

The goals and policies of the Land Use and Community Character Element and the Conservation and Open Space Element of the Yolo County General Plan seek to ensure a balanced management of Yolo County's cultural resources. Goals and policies specific to cultural resources are:

GOAL CO-4 Cultural Resources. Preserve and protect cultural resources within the County.

- **Policy CO-4.1** Identify and safeguard important cultural resources.
- **Policy CO-4.11** Honor and respect local tribal heritage.
- **Policy CO-4.12** Work with culturally affiliated tribes to identify and appropriately address cultural resources and tribal sacred sites through the development review process.
- **Policy CO-4.13** Avoid or mitigate to the maximum extent feasible the impacts of development on Native American archaeological and cultural resources.

Yolo County Code

Title 8, Chapter 11of the Yolo County Code pertains to the treatment of local historic landmarks and historic districts. Overseen by the County Historic Landmarks Commission, this Chapter of the code provides for the identification, protection, enhancement, perpetuation, and use of cultural resources within the County that reflect elements of its cultural, agricultural, social economic, political, aesthetic, military, maritime, engineering, archaeological, religious, ethnic, natural, architectural and other heritage.

4.1.2 Environmental Setting

REGIONAL PREHISTORY

The following classification system has been defined for the Central Valley: Paleo-Indian (11,500–8550 calibrated years before common era [cal B.C.E.]), Lower Archaic (8550–5550 cal B.C.E.), Middle Archaic (5550–550 cal B.C.E.), Upper Archaic (550 cal B.C.E.– 1100 cal. C.E.), and Emergent or Late Prehistoric Period (1100 cal C.E.–Historic Contact). Subsequent to the Paleo-Indian and Lower Archaic periods, the cultural framework is further divided into three regionally based "patterns." Specific to the project vicinity, there are three regionally based patterns. These are the Windmiller, Berkeley, and Augustine patterns. The patterns mark distinct changes in artifact types, subsistence practices, and settlement patterns, which began circa 5550 cal B.C.E. and lasted until historic contact in the mid-1800s.

Paleo-Indian and Lower Archaic Periods

There is little evidence of the Paleo-Indian and Lower Archaic periods in the Central Valley. Recent geoarchaeological studies have found that large segments of the Late Pleistocene landscape throughout the California lowlands have been buried or removed by periodic episodes of deposition and erosion. Periods of climate change and associated alluvial deposition occurred at the end of the Pleistocene (approximately 9050 cal B.C.E.) and at the beginning of the early Middle Holocene (approximately 5550 cal B.C.E.). Earlier studies had also estimated that Paleo-Indian and Lower Archaic sites along the lower stretch of the Sacramento River and San Joaquin River drainage systems had been buried by Holocene alluvium up to 33 feet thick that was deposited during the last 5,000 to 6,000 years. The formation of the Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta began during the early Middle Holocene. After approximately 1,000 cal B.C.E. during the Late Holocene, there were renewed episodes of alluvial fan and floodplain deposition (Ascent 2022a).

The archaeological evidence that is available for the Paleo-Indian Period is primarily defined by basally thinned, fluted projectile points. These points are morphologically similar to well-dated Clovis points found elsewhere in North America. In the Central Valley, fluted points have been recovered from remnant features of the Pleistocene landscape at only three archaeological localities, the Woolfsen Mound in Merced County; Tracey Lake in San Joaquin County; and Tulare Lake basin in Kings County (Ascent 2022a).

Middle Archaic Period/Windmiller Pattern

Archaeological sites dating to the first 3,000 years of the Middle Archaic are relatively scarce in the Sacramento River Valley, mainly due to natural geomorphic processes. On the valley floor, sites are more common after 2550 cal. B.C.E. The archaeological record in the valley and foothills indicates the subsistence system during this period included a wide range of natural resources (e.g., plants, small and large mammals, fish, and waterfowl) indicating people followed a seasonal foraging strategy. Some researchers suggest populations may have occupied lower elevations during the winter and moved to higher elevations in the summer. Others suggest there was increasing residential stability along Central Valley river corridors during the Middle Archaic (Ascent 2022a).

The Windmiller Pattern appears to have centered in the Cosumnes District of the Delta region. Dart, atlatl and spear technologies are represented by stemmed projectile points dominated by chert and slate. A milling technology, although rarely manifest, is reflected in mano and metate grinding implements. Given a higher proportion of projectile points to grinding implements, a hunting emphasis is assumed. Diverse subsistence practices are inferred through mortar fragments at some sites, large projectile points, and terrestrial and aquatic faunal remains. Baked clay objects are common in this stone-poor region. Baked clay pecan-shaped line weights are found to suggest fishing.

Trident bone spear tips and two types of bone angling hooks also suggest fishing. Trade appears to be focused primarily upon acquisition of ceremonial and ornamental objects, obtained in finished form rather than as raw material. Burial of the dead are noted in both intravillage grave plots and in non-midden off-village cemeteries. The mortuary complex has a ceremonial emphasis, with abundant, deliberate grave furnishings being relatively common. The most frequent burial posture is westerly oriented ventral extension, although westerly oriented dorsal extension also occurs. The presence of artifacts made of exotic materials, such as obsidian, shell and quartz, indicates that an extensive trade network existed in central California. This time-period may represent the arrival of Utian populations into central California, while the successive Berkeley Pattern marks the eastward expansion of ancestral Miwok groups from the San Francisco Bay area (Ascent 2022a).

Upper Archaic Period/Berkeley Pattern

The Upper Archaic is characterized by a shift over a 1,000-year period to the more specialized, adaptive Berkeley Pattern. Dart and atlatl technologies were still in use, represented predominantly by non-stemmed projectile point forms. A greater percentage of obsidian was used in their manufacture. Milling technology is strongly represented by minimally shaped cobble mortars and cobble pestles, although mano and metate use continues to persist. A higher proportion of grinding implements to projectile points implies an emphasis on the collection of plant resources, especially acorns. A baked clay industry begins to fluoresce at this time. Baked clay net weights (spool shaped) are commonly found, along with bone mesh gauges, suggesting both fishing and fowling pursuits using net technology. Bident bone fish spears (unbarbed and single unilateral barbed) were in use during this period also. The deceased were typically buried in flexed positions with variable orientation within village contexts. Grave goods were mostly restricted to a few utilitarian items or ornamental objects. Ceremonialism is infrequently indicated by graves containing objects compatible with known ethnographic "shaman's kits," e.g., quartz crystals, charmstones, and bone whistles. The practice of sprinkling powdered red ochre over burials was most common during this period. Graves were also sometimes accompanied by bird and animal bone, occasionally by articulated portions of skeletons. The number of sites and depth of deposits at Berkeley Pattern sites suggest larger populations in comparison with the earlier Windmiller. The Berkeley Pattern shows inter- and intra-regional variation indicative of gradual expansion rather than abrupt population replacement. This time-period reflects a gradual change in economic emphasis and material traits due to assimilation in combination with population movement (Ascent 2022a).

Emergent Period/Augustine Pattern

The Augustine Pattern is portrayed as one involving a change in the general economic complex. Bow and arrow technology is introduced, as evidenced by a growing increase in the number of small projectile points. Mortar and pestle implements continue to be used, with acorn being the dominant staple. Trade becomes highly developed, with both finished goods and raw materials being exchanged. The deceased were either cremated or buried in flexed position with variable orientation within village contexts. Judging from the differential distribution of grave goods often found with the two burial modes, cremations were apparently reserved for relatively wealthy and prestigious individuals. Preinterment grave pit burning, however, was a common mortuary practice. Ceremonialism, possibly indicative of widespread secret societies (documented during the ethnographic period), is evidenced in the artifactual complexes which emphasize grave associated shell beads and ornaments. The emergence of the recent Augustine Pattern at central California sites may represent a process of population expansion. The migration during the Augustine probably reflects Wintuan population movements from the north, which stimulated a blending of new traits with the established Berkeley Pattern. The period marked by the Augustine saw an intensification of exchange and subsistence activities, including fishing, hunting and gathering. Population growth, reflected in the proliferation of settlements after C.E. 1400, possibly resulted in greater sociopolitical complexity and social stratification, as evident in the use of clamshell disk beads as an exchange medium. In general, the east-west external relationships among populations were more important than north-south ties, possibly due to the more diverse resource areas available on either side of the central valley (Ascent 2022a).

HISTORIC SETTING

University of California, Davis

The UC Davis campus is the second in the University of California system; it was founded to establish the University Farm for UC Berkeley's thriving College of Agriculture. On March 18, 1905, Governor George C. Pardee signed into law "an Act providing for the Purchase of a University Farm" which authorized the Regents of the University of California to acquire a tract of land for an agricultural school. The school, administered by the university's College of Agriculture, was intended to conduct experimentation in agriculture and provide rural youth an opportunity to obtain practical training in vocations related to farming (Ascent 2022b).

The State Farm Commission authorized the purchase of the original farm site on about 780 acres in Yolo and Solano counties on April 5, 1906. The first Farm School students were officially enrolled in 1908, with UC Berkeley students arriving to join them for a semester or two of "practical education." Specialized short courses in agriculture were also offered to the public. The farm had six degree-students in 1909 and grew to 95 students by 1912. Two years later the first three female students enrolled and by 1920, the Davis campus had a student body of 577. By 1936, undergraduate enrollment topped 900, with a graduate population of 44 students (Ascent 2022b).

During World War II (WWII) the Western Signal Corps established a school on the University campus and from 1943-1945 the university suspended regular classes as a part of the war-time effort. The end of WWII brought a resumption of university classes and enrollment expanded from 500 in the 1930s to 1200 at the end of WWII. Until 1948, all students in the four-year program at UC Davis received their degrees in graduation ceremonies held at UC Berkeley. That year, the Regents agreed to decentralize graduations, and the Davis campus had its own commencement for the first time. Receiving their diplomas from the university president Robert Sproul, members of the class of 1948 were awarded 101 bachelor of science degrees in agriculture and 105 certificates from the two-year curricula (Ascent 2022b).

The return of WWII veterans utilizing the GI Bill had a huge impact on both enrollment and availability of educational funding. Signed into law in June 1944, the GI Bill of Rights gave qualified veterans money for tuition, books, training costs, and subsistence, the latter being a higher amount if they had dependents. At UC Davis, fall enrollment in 1947 reached just over 1,700; up from 350 students from spring 1946 and surpassing the pre-war enrollment of 1,466 in 1940. Approximately two-thirds of the new students were veterans. The large influx of GI Bill students altered the demographic of the school, as this new student population was generally older than the typical college students at the time, and many were newly married who brought their spouses and/or young families to Davis to live with them. Enrollment climbed steadily through the 1960s with more than 1,000 additional students being enrolled on the average each year. By 1970, the student population (almost 13,000) had more than quadrupled during the decade (Ascent 2022b).

Accompanying physical growth, the Davis College of Agriculture evolved into a general university that offered new fields of study. When the University established a College of Letters and Sciences at Davis in 1950, expanding the institution beyond its agricultural beginnings, the total student population at Davis stood at 1,525 and was expected to rise substantially. In 1951, the home economics program at UC Berkeley was phased out and transferred to UC Davis and in 1952 a modern home economics building, Everson Hall, was constructed. The Regents formally designated Davis as a General Campus in 1959 and two years later the Graduate Division was added, followed by the College of Engineering in 1962, the School of Law in 1966, the School of Medicine in 1967, the Division of Extended Learning in 1972, and the School of Administration in 1981 (Ascent 2022b).

Project Site History

The project site was used for ranching and agriculture prior to the construction of the Solano Park apartment complex. In 1960, the planning began for the construction of two residential complexes to house married students and their families. Known initially as Married Student Housing I and II, the Solano Park apartment complex and Orchard Park Apartments were designed through a collaborative effort between the two San Francisco architectural firms of Clark & Beuttler and Rockrise & Watson, with landscape designs completed by Lawrence Halprin & Associates. Completed in 1962 on a 15-acre site southeast of the campus core between Putah Creek and the railroad tracks, Solano Park apartment complex provided housing for 276 families in 26 two- and three-story buildings. The complex includes eight

separate one-story buildings for laundry, storage, and postal facilities, tot lots (i.e., playgrounds for young children), and two additional recreational areas (Ascent 2022b).

RECORDS SEARCHES AND SURVEYS

Background literature and document searches were conducted at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System at Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California on March 23, 2017 for the LRDP (NWIC File No.: 16-1271). Cultural resources site records and previous investigation documentation were also obtained from the confidential cultural resources database maintained by the UC Davis Department of Environmental Planning. The records search reviewed the following sources:

- NRHP and CRHR,
- California Office of Historic Preservation Historic Property Directory,
- California Inventory of Historic Resources,
- California State Historic Landmarks,
- California Points of Historical Interest, and
- Historic properties reference map.

The results of the UC Davis and NWIC cultural record database searches identified one previously recorded resource within the project site (P-57-000198/CA-YOL-182) and two resources that had been previously recorded within 0.25 mile of the project site (P-57-000093/CA-YOL-118 and P-57-000438/CA-YOL-197/H). The records search also found that nine previous investigations evaluated approximately 85 percent of the project site, and five additional investigations have occurred within 0.25 mile of the project site.

On April 26, 2022, an archaeological survey of the entire Solano Park complex, including the landscaped areas on the edge of the parking places around the complex, landscaped strips on Old Davis Road, and Parking Lot 5 was conducted. Intuitive transects were used due to the developed nature of the complex, parking lots, and roadway. If open areas were large enough, such as between Buildings 3400 and 2500, transects spaced 15 meters apart were used.

An intensive level architectural survey was also conducted at this time. All built-environment features surveyed were subject to written documentation on appropriate Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms, as appropriate. Photographs that documented major characteristics and notable alterations were also taken.

An additional archaeological pedestrian survey of the Community Garden located adjacent to and south of the Solano Park complex occurred on September 13, 2022. Parallel transects measuring approximately 15 meters apart were used to survey the garden.

Archaeological Sites

P-57-000198/CA-YOL-182

This archaeological site has been assigned two sets of Primary/Trinomial Numbers, P-48-000211/CA-SOL-397 and P-57-000198/CA-YOL-182, at different times in the past based on the position of the county boundary line. USGS maps show the boundary in one place and the state county boundary layer shows another place. However, the actual county boundary, as received from Yolo County is in a third location. The resource numbers assigned by NWIC reflect the actual county lines as depicted by the counties themselves. Thus, the Solano County designation of P-48-000211/CA-SOL-397 was voided in 2015 and the Yolo County designations (P-57-000198/CA-YOL-182) were reinstated.

CA-YOL-182 was originally discovered in 1993 during landscape construction activities. Items discovered at the site include flaked stone (mainly obsidian), shell beads, human remains, and archaeofaunal and botanical remains indicating year-round settlement. Analysis indicates that the site dates to 725 to 200 B.C.E. (i.e., 1275-1800) with the heaviest use between 500 to 200 B.C.E. (i.e., 1500-1800) and that it may represent a residential and tool production

base camp, related to smaller seasonal field camps and a larger central village. Although disturbance is evident throughout the site, past investigations have revealed that intact deposits with features are present in discrete locations within the site. The April 2022 pedestrian survey identified two isolated items within site CA-YOL-182. The first was a large basalt flake tool and the second item found was a calcined bird bone.

CA-YOL-182 was evaluated in 1999 and was determined to have significant data potential and therefore meets the criteria for a unique archaeological resource as defined in PRC Section 21083.2 (g) and the criteria for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 4 and NRHP under Criterion D. The site is therefore a resource under CEQA.

Historic Features

Solano Park Apartment Complex

The Solano Park apartment complex provides one- and two-bedroom apartments constructed in 1962 for student-family housing purposes. The complex consists of two- and three-story apartment buildings on approximately 14 acres. The apartment complex also contains single-story mail, laundry, and storage buildings, two playgrounds, mature landscaping, and a parking lot.

The Solano Park Apartment complex does not appear to be eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A (CRHR Criterion 1) because it is not historically important within the context of the development of the UC Davis campus. The complex was constructed in 1962 as a housing facility built on the UC Davis campus specifically for married couples and families. Like other infrastructural improvements made to the campus during the post-WWII period, such as construction of academic buildings and expanded utilities, this complex helped support the sustained growth of the campus, but was not an impetus for that growth. Under Criterion B/2, the complex does not have any direct associations with any individuals significant to history, as a large housing facility, the complex was short-term housing for thousands of students. The complex is not eligible under Criterion C/3 because it is not an important example of a type, period, or method of construction. It is a modest and very late example of the Second Bay Tradition that does not fully or successfully express the style. Additionally, the complex is not a significant example of the work of master architects or landscape architects. Criterion D/4 generally applies to archaeological resources, or other resources that through study of construction details can provide information that cannot be obtained in other ways. Construction details about the Solano Park apartment complex have been documented. The property does not appear to be significant under this criterion because it is not likely to yield any additional important information about our history (Ascent 2022b).

4.1.3 Impacts and Mitigation Measures

METHODOLOGY

The impact analysis for archaeological and historical resources are based on the findings and recommendations of the *Archaeological Report for the UC Davis Solano Park Demolition Project* (Ascent 2022a) and the *Solano Park Apartments Historic Evaluation Memo* (Ascent 2022b). The analysis is also informed by the provisions and requirements of federal, state, and local laws and regulations that apply to cultural resources.

PRC Section 21083.2(g) defines a "unique archaeological resource" as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets one or more of the following CRHR-related criteria: (1) that it contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information; (2) that it as a special and particular quality, such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type; or (3) that it is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important precontact or historic event or person. An impact on a resource that is not unique is not a significant environmental impact under CEQA (State CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5[c][4]). If an archaeological resource qualifies as a resource under CRHR criteria, then the resource is treated as a unique archaeological resource for the purposes of CEQA.

For the purposes of the impact discussion, "historical resource" is used to describe built-environment historic-period resources. Archaeological resources (both precontact and historic-period), which may qualify as "historical resources" pursuant to CEQA, are analyzed separately from built-environment historical resources.

THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Based on Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines, the Solano Park Demolition Project would result in a significant impact on archaeological and historical resources if it would:

- cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines; or
- cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines.

ISSUES NOT DISCUSSED FURTHER

All potential archaeological and historical resources issues identified in the significance criteria are evaluated below.

As noted above, although impacts related to human remains are typically analyzed alongside archaeological and historical resources, discovery of human remains in the project area are likely to be Native American and would be considered a tribal cultural resource. Impacts associated with tribal cultural resources are discussed in Section 4.2, "Tribal Cultural Resources."

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Impact 4.1-1: Impacts to Historical Resources

The Solano Park apartment complex was evaluated for historical significance and recommended not eligible for listing in either the NRHP or CRHR. Because the buildings and structures do not meet the CEQA criteria for historical resource, there would be **no impact**.

Consistent with 2018 LRDP Mitigation Measure 3.4-4, "Conduct project-specific level surveys and identify and implement measures to protect identified historic resources," the project site was surveyed by a qualified architectural historian on April 26, 2022. All built-environment features surveyed were subject to written documentation on DPR 523 forms, as appropriate (Ascent 2022b). Photographs that documented major characteristics and notable alterations were also taken. Significance was evaluated using the criteria set forth for historic resources under CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5, described above in Section 4.1.1, under "California Environmental Quality Act."

The Solano Park apartment complex does not appear to be eligible for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR as the complex is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to history (Criterion A/1), does not have any direct associations with any individuals significant to history (Criterion B/2), is without noteworthy architectural qualities (Criterion C/3), and is not likely to yield any additional important information about our history (Criterion D/4) (Ascent 2022b). As a result, it is not considered a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA. Therefore, the Project, which includes demolition of these structures, would have **no impact** on historical resources.

Mitigation Measures

As stated in 2018 LRDP Mitigation Measure 3.4-4, for buildings or structures that do not meet the CEQA criteria for historical resource, no further mitigation is required. Because the Solano Park apartment complex does not appear to be eligible for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR, no mitigation is required.

Impact 4.1-2: Impacts to Unique Archaeological Resources

Archaeological site P-57-000198/CA-YOL-182 is a unique archaeological resource that is recommended eligible for the NRHP and CRHR. Project-related ground-disturbing activities could result in discovery or damage of archaeological resources as defined in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. This would be a **significant** impact.

Consistent with 2018 LRDP Mitigation Measure 3.4-1a, "Identify and protect unknown archaeological resources," the project site was surveyed by a qualified archaeologist on April 26, 2022 and September 13, 2022 and results have been documented in an archaeological report (Ascent 2022a). P-57-000198/CA-YOL-182 is a significant precontact archaeological resource containing time-sensitive artifacts and features important as part of history and to living peoples. As described above, based on the dates of the site as well as the diversity of time-sensitive artifacts and types of features, P-57-000198/CA-YOL-182 was recommended as eligible for the NRHP and CRHR and is therefore considered an archaeological resource for the purposes of CEQA (Ascent 2022a).

Although the site is developed and past construction activities may have damaged or removed certain subsurface elements, past monitoring and site investigations in the area have demonstrated there is the potential presence of subsurface resources, including artifacts and features that would qualify as archaeological resources. As described in Chapter 2, "Project Description," the demolition activities in the northern and southern portions of the project site would involve different levels of ground disturbance.

Full demolition would be implemented on approximately 4.5 acres of the southern portion of the project site, including the community garden. Full demolition would be distinct from the light demolition in the northern portion of the project site because it would include ground disturbance and removal of surface and subsurface improvements and structures. Standard demolition equipment would be used including large and medium size excavators, backhoes, haul trucks, and bobcats.

Due to a high risk of encountering archaeological material, light demolition would be implemented on approximately 8.2 acres in the northern portion of the project site. Light demolition would be distinct from the full demolition in the southern portion of the project site because it would avoid subsurface ground disturbance to the extent feasible. Demolition would stop at the ground surface and foundations, pads, sidewalks and other pavement or surface improvements would remain in place. Although standard demolition equipment would be used, similar to that used for full demolition, equipment would be placed either on existing paved areas or would be placed on temporary ground-projection mats placed to protect unpaved areas.

Because archaeological site P-57-000198/CA-YOL-182 was recommended as eligible for the NRHP and CRHR, because full demolition in the southern portion of the site would involve subsurface ground disturbance, and because light demolition in the northern portion of the site would involve the use of heavy equipment and limited excavation around utility connections, the Project may disturb or destroy previously undisturbed and significant precontact archaeological deposits. Therefore, the impact would be **significant**.

2018 LRDP Mitigation Measures

The following mitigation measures from the 2018 LRDP EIR apply to the entirety of the Project.

2018 LRDP EIR 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 subsurface 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 EIR 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.

2018 LRDP EIR Mitigation Measure 3.4-1c: Document Unique Archaeological Resources

If a significant unique archaeological resource cannot be preserved intact, before the property is damaged or destroyed, the UC Davis Office of Campus Planning and Environmental Stewardship shall ensure that the resource is appropriately documented. For an archaeological site, a program of research-directed data recovery shall be conducted and reported, consistent with Mitigation Measure 3.4-1a.

Significance after Mitigation

Implementation of 2018 LRDP EIR Mitigation Measures 3.4-1a through 3.4-1c would reduce impacts associated with precontact archaeological resources to a **less-than-significant** level by requiring the preparation of a data recovery plan (as detailed in Solano Park Demolition Project Mitigation Measure 4.2-1a), implementation of a worker cultural resources awareness program (as detailed in Solano Park Demolition Project Mitigation Measure 4.2-1b), require a qualified archaeological monitor during ground disturbing activities, the performance of professionally accepted and legally compliant procedures in the event of a discovery, as well as the protection of any previously undocumented significant precontact archaeological resources. Because of the use of heavy equipment for light demolition, and due to ground disturbance for full demolition, these measures apply to the entire Solano Park Demolition Project site.

4.2 TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

This section analyzes and evaluates the potential impacts of the Project on known and unknown (undiscovered or unidentified) tribal cultural resources. Tribal cultural resources, as defined by Assembly Bill (AB) 52, Statutes of 2014, in Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21074, are sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places and objects, with cultural value to a tribe and are either listed or eligible for listing as cultural resources by the state or a local government. A tribal cultural landscape is defined as a geographic area (including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife therein) relating to a tribal cultural resource, associated with a historic event, activity, or person or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values.

One comment letter regarding tribal cultural resources was received in response to the Notice of Preparation (see Appendix B). The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) requested AB 52 and Senate Bill (SB) 18 compliance information; SB 18 does not apply to the project because there is no General Plan amendment associated with the project (which is the trigger for SB 18 compliance). Additionally, SB 18 is not a CEQA requirement and therefore is not discussed in this section. AB 52 compliance is described below.

Please note that the potential impacts of the Project on known and unknown archaeological and historical resources are discussed in Section 4.1, "Archaeological and Historical Resources," of this Subsequent EIR.

4.2.1 Regulatory Setting

FEDERAL

There are no federal regulations that apply.

STATE

California Register of Historical Resources

All properties in California that are listed in or formally determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) are also listed in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). The CRHR is a listing of State of California resources that are significant in the context of California's history. It is a Statewide program with a scope and with criteria for inclusion similar to those used for the NRHP. In addition, properties designated under municipal or county ordinances are also eligible for listing in the CRHR.

A historical resource must be significant at the local, State, or national level under one or more of the criteria defined in the California Code of Regulations Title 15, Chapter 11.5, Section 4850 to be included in the CRHR. The CRHR criteria are tied to CEQA because any resource that meets the criteria below is considered a significant historical resource under CEQA. As noted above, all resources listed in or formally determined eligible for listing in the NRHP are automatically listed in the CRHR.

The CRHR uses four evaluation criteria:

Criterion 1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States.

Criterion 2. Is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.

Criterion 3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction; represents the work of a master; or possesses high artistic values.

Criterion 4. Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation.

Similar to the NRHP, a historical resource must meet one of the above criteria and retain integrity to be listed in the CRHR. The CRHR uses the same seven aspects of integrity used by the NRHP: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and associations.

California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA requires public agencies to consider the effects of their actions on "[T]ribal cultural resources." PRC Section 21084.2 establishes that "[a] project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a [T]ribal cultural resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment." PRC Section 21074 states:

a) "Tribal cultural resources" are either of the following:
    1) Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American Tribe that are either of the following:
        A) Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR.
        B) Included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1.
    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 Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 for the purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American Tribe.
b) A cultural landscape that meets the criteria of subdivision (a) is a tribal cultural resource to the extent that the landscape is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape.
c) A historical resource described in Section 21084.1, a unique archaeological resource as defined in subdivision (g) of Section 21083.2, or a "nonunique archaeological resource" as defined in subdivision (h) of Section 21083.2 may also be a tribal cultural resource if it conforms with the criteria of subdivision (a).

AB 52, signed by the California Governor in September of 2014, established a new class of resources under CEQA: "[T]ribal cultural resources," defined in PRC Section 21074. Pursuant to CEQA requirements, lead agencies undertaking CEQA review must, upon written request of a California Native American Tribe, begin consultation before the release of an EIR, negative declaration, or mitigated negative declaration.

Health and Safety Code, Section 7050.5

Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code requires that construction or excavation be stopped in the vicinity of discovered human remains until the coroner can determine whether the remains are those of a Native American. If they are determined to be those of a Native American, the coroner must contact NAHC.

California Native American Historical, Cultural, and Sacred Sites Act

The California Native American Historical, Cultural, and Sacred Sites Act (PRC Section 5097.9) applies to both State and private lands. The Act requires, upon discovery of human remains, that construction or excavation activity cease and that the county coroner be notified. If the remains are those of a Native American, the coroner must notify the NAHC, which notifies (and has the authority to designate) the most likely descendants of the deceased. The Act stipulates the procedures the descendants may follow for treating or disposing of the remains and associated grave goods.

Public Resource Code Section 5097

PRC Section 5097 specifies the procedures to be followed in the event of the unexpected discovery of human remains on nonfederal land. The disposition of Native American human burials falls within the jurisdiction of the NAHC. Section 5097.5 of the Code states the following:

> A person shall not knowingly and willfully excavate upon, or remove, destroy, injure, or deface, any historic or prehistoric ruins, burial grounds, archaeological or vertebrate paleontological site, including fossilized footprints, inscriptions made by human agency, rock art, or any other archaeological, paleontological or historical feature, situated on public lands, except with the express permission of the public agency having jurisdiction over the lands.

PRC Section 5097(c) provides that violation of the above section is a misdemeanor.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

There are no UC regulations specifically related to tribal cultural resources that apply to the Project.

LOCAL

UC Davis, a constitutionally created State entity, is not subject to municipal regulations of surrounding local governments for uses on property owned or controlled by UC Davis that are in furtherance of the university's education purposes. However, UC Davis may consider, for coordination purposes, aspects of local plans and policies for the communities surrounding the campus when it is appropriate and feasible, but it is not bound by those plans and policies in its planning efforts.

Yolo County General Plan

The goals and policies of the Land Use and Community Character Element and the Conservation and Open Space Element of the Yolo County General Plan seek to ensure a balanced management of Yolo County's cultural resources. Goals and policies specific to cultural resources are:

GOAL CO-4 Cultural Resources. Preserve and protect cultural resources within the County.

- **Policy CO-4.1** Identify and safeguard important cultural resources.
- **Policy CO-4.11** Honor and respect local tribal heritage.
- **Policy CO-4.12** Work with culturally affiliated tribes to identify and appropriately address cultural resources and tribal sacred sites through the development review process.
- **Policy CO-4.13** Avoid or mitigate to the maximum extent feasible the impacts of development on Native American archaeological and cultural resources.

City of Davis General Plan

The City of Davis General Plan contains the following policies that are relevant to the evaluation of impacts to tribal cultural resources under the 2018 LRDP:

- **Policy HIS 1.2:** Incorporate measures to protect and preserve historic and archaeological resources into all planning and development.
- **Policy HIS 2.1:** Add to the knowledge and understanding of Davis' past.

4.2.2 Environmental Setting

ETHNOHISTORY

Prior to the arrival of Euroamericans in the region, California was inhabited by groups of Native Americans speaking more than 100 different languages and occupying a variety of ecological settings. The plan area is within the ethnographic territory of the Southern Wintun or Patwin, who are members of the widespread Penutian language family, which was prevalent throughout California during the late precontact and historic era (e.g., 1800). Patwin are the southernmost division of Wintuan groups, a distinction primarily based on linguistic variation. Patwin are members of California Penutian linguistic stock, and they occupied the southwest portion of the Sacramento Valley, from the lower hills of the eastern North Coast Ranges to the Sacramento River, and from Princeton south to San Pablo and Suisun Bays. Patwin are comprised of numerous different tribal groups with separate dialects, but anthropologists usually separate Patwin into two primary subdivisions: Hill Patwin and River Patwin. Hill Patwin occupied the lower, eastern slopes of the southern North Coast Range and River Patwin occupied the west side of the

lower Sacramento River below the mouth of the Feather River and the lower reaches of Cache Creek and Putah Creek in the Sacramento Valley.

As with most of the hunting-gathering groups of California, the "tribelet" represented the basic social and political unit. Typically, a tribelet chief would reside in a major village where ceremonial events were held. The status of such individuals was inherited patrilineal among the Patwin, although village elders had considerable power in determining who actually succeeded to particular positions.

Hunting and fishing were the responsibilities of the men in the community, who also produced the associated tool assemblage, including nets, boats, bows, and arrows. Women's tools primarily consisted of a variety of baskets of many sizes and shapes manufactured from available materials such as sedge roots and willow and redbud shoots.

Many items that could not be obtained locally were procured through an active and extensive trade network. Clam shell disk beads served as currency in the region, and the Patwin routinely imported pine nuts, seeds, bear hides, beads, and sinew-backed bows from the central Wintun; and shell beads, magnesite, salt, clams, and obsidian from the Pomo. In exchange, they exported salmon, river otter pelts, cordage, shell beads, yellow hammer headbands, and sinew-backed bows to the Pomo. In some instances, they acted as middlemen for particular items in the east-west or north-south movement of various commodities.

The expansion of missions and ranches throughout California was disastrous for the Patwin. Patwin members from southern villages were used as forced labor at the ranches and as neophytes at Mission San Francisco de Asis, Mission San Jose, and later Mission San Francisco Solano, as early as 1800. Diseases such as measles and smallpox were instrumental in reducing the population to the point that established cultural traditions and settlement systems could no longer be maintained. The lower Sacramento Valley and Delta region was an area severely impacted by western settlement. Surviving Patwin in the region either became partly assimilated into white culture or were placed on small reservations. Various population estimates attest to the rapid and almost total decline of indigenous people. Indeed, diseases introduced by Euroamericans resulted in the annihilation of nearly 75 percent of the native population. The decreased population is reflected in the 1972 U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs census, which lists only 12 native Patwin. Today many of the estimated 2,500 descendants of the Wintun/Patwin reside on the Colusa, Cortina, Grindstone Creek, Redding, and Rumsey Rancherías, as well as the Round Valley Reservation.

Patwin were known to have lived along the banks of Putah Creek in the vicinity of the City of Davis. Archaeological evidence suggests that these habitation sites date to the Augustine Pattern (approximately 1500-1800). Evidence of subsistence activities, such as seed processing, basketry manufacturing, fishing, catching of waterfowl, and hunting of large game such as tule elk, have been recovered. Remains of structures, including sweat lodges, have been located, and multiple burial sites have been discovered. A potential ethnographic Patwin village is located within the project site, CA-SOL-397 (later reassigned: CA-YOL-182).

CONTEMPORARY NATIVE AMERICAN SETTING

As archaeologists routinely focus on traditional Native American lifeways and ignore current and vibrant Native American culture, a sufficient context or set of values maintained by the current Native American community related to its history and the landscape is often ignored. To help remedy this, a discussion of the contemporary Native American setting is included here.

The Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation (YDWN or Yocha Dehe) is the contemporary Native American community associated with the project. Yocha Dehe means "home by the spring water" in the Patwin's native language. This takes the Yocha Dehe back to their roots, origins, and land. As inhabitants of the California's Capay Valley they emphasize that their homeland is at the heart of their culture and heritage.

In 2009, the name Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation was legally changed from the Rumsey Band of Wintun Indians, which was originally a name given to the nation by the federal government. The Yocha Dehe Tribal council is the governing body of the tribe, which consists of five members elected every 3 years by members of the tribe of age 18 and older.

The Yocha Dehe Cultural Resources Department creates cultural media, plans community events, supports language revitalization, and designs programs to protect historic sites. Maintaining their traditions, language, wisdom and culture of their elders alive is essential for their survival as a tribe. It reflects a promise made to future and past generations of cultural practitioners; a promise that they will carry the knowledge of their traditions of their people on into perpetuity to preserve the core of what they are as Native Patwin people (YDWN 2022).

UC Davis pays homage to Native Americans and land on which the campus is located. After consultation with various members of the Patwin community, UC Davis has formulated a "Land Acknowledgement Statement" that can be used in written or oral form at events as deemed appropriate. The statement is as follows:

> *"We should take a moment to acknowledge the land on which we are gathered. For thousands of years, this land has been the home of Patwin people. Today, there are three federally recognized Patwin tribes: Cachil DeHe Band of Wintun Indians of the Colusa Indian Community, Kletsel Dehe Wintun Nation, and Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation.*
>
> *The Patwin people have remained committed to the stewardship of this land over many centuries. It has been cherished and protected, as elders have instructed the young through generations. We are honored and grateful to be here today on their traditional lands."* (UC Davis 2022)

RECORDS SEARCHES AND CONSULTATION

Records Search

Background literature and document searches were conducted at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System at Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California on March 23, 2017 for the LRDP (NWIC File No.: 16-1271). Cultural resources site records and previous investigation documentation were also obtained from the confidential cultural resources database maintained by the UC Davis Department of Environmental Planning. The results of the UC Davis and NWIC cultural record database searches identified one previously recorded resource within the project site (P-57-000198/CA-YOL-182) and two resources had been previously recorded 0.25 miles from the project site (P-57-000093/CA-YOL-118 and P-57-000438/CA-YOL-197/H). The records search also found that nine previous investigations comprised of approximately 85 percent of the project site, and five investigations have occurred within 0.25 mile.

Sacred Lands File Search

A search of the NAHC Sacred Lands File was requested. On July 11, 2022, the results were returned as negative for the presence of Native American resources within the project area. A list of Native American individuals and tribes to contact for more information was also provided with the results. The list provided included the Cachil Dehe Band of Wintun Indians of the Colusa Indian Community, the Cortina Rancheria - Kletsel Dehe Band of Wintun Indians, and the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation.

Archaeological Survey

As described in Section 4.1, "Archaeological and Historical Resources," of this Subsequent EIR, on April 26, 2022, an archaeological survey of the entire Solano Park complex, including the landscaped areas on the edge of the parking places around the complex, landscaped strips on Old Davis Road, and Parking Lot 5 was conducted. Intuitive transects were used due to the developed nature of the complex, parking lots, and roadway. If open areas were large enough, such as between Buildings 3400 and 2500, transects spaced 15 meters apart were used. An additional archaeological pedestrian survey of the Community Garden located adjacent to and south of the Solano Park complex occurred on September 13, 2022. Parallel transects measuring approximately 15 meters apart were used to survey the garden.

Tribal Consultation

On May 18, 2022, in compliance with AB 52 requirements, UC Davis sent letters to the Cachil Dehe Band of Wintun Indians of the Colusa Indian Community, the Cortina Rancheria - Kletsel Dehe Band of Wintun Indians, and Yocha

Dehe. A response was received from Cachil Dehe Band of Wintun Indians of the Colusa Indian Community, stating that they defer to the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation. The Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation requested formal consultation on June 7, 2022. Although consultation remains ongoing, a summary of events related to UC Davis' consultation with Yocha Dehe is provided below:

- June 22, 2022: UC Davis responded to Yocha Dehe by email, provided a brief overview of the project scope, timeline, and a link to previously prepared archaeological reports.
- June 23, 2022: Yocha Dehe representatives and UC Davis agree to schedule a meeting on August 8, 2022, to allow Yocha Dehe time to review the previously prepared archaeological reports.
- July 27, 2022: UC Davis sent email to Yocha Dehe containing an agenda for the upcoming meeting, the latest project overview figure, and resent the link to previously prepared archaeological reports.
- August 8, 2022: Representatives from UC Davis, Yocha Dehe, and Ascent Environmental participated in the first virtual consultation meeting. Potential protection measures are discussed and Yocha Dehe sends "Treatment Protocol for Handling Human Remains and Cultural Items Affiliated with the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation" to Ascent representatives.
- October 4, 2022: Yocha Dehe representatives and UC Davis agree to a second virtual consultation meeting on November 3, 2022.
- October 24, 2022: Representatives from UC Davis, Yocha Dehe, and Ascent Environmental met at the project site to review project details and discuss final treatment of the site.
- November 4, 2022: UC Davis shared the archaeological report for the current project to Yocha Dehe for review and comment.
- November 18, 2022: UC Davis asked Yocha Dehe again to provide input on the archaeological report.
- November 21, 2022: UC Davis shared the proposed Draft EIR mitigation measures with Yocha Dehe for review and comment.
- November 29, 2022: UC Davis asked Yocha Dehe again to provide input on the archaeological report and proposed mitigation measures.
- November 29, 2022: Yocha Dehe responded to prior inquiries, stating that they had reviewed the mitigation measures and would like to discuss testing (assumed related to radiocarbon dating or obsidian hydration).
- December 6, 2022: UC Davis sent an information map of the project site to Yocha Dehe which depicted all previous testing types, locations, and results.

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

One tribal cultural resource has been identified within the project site, P-57-000198/CA-YOL-182 (previously assigned: CA-SOL-397).

P-57-000198/CA-YOL-182 is an indigenous archaeological resource with multiple artifact types and features that was first identified in 1993 during landscape construction activities. Items discovered at the site include flaked stone (mainly obsidian), shell beads, human remains, and archaeofaunal and botanical remains indicating year-round settlement. Analysis indicates that the site dates to 725 to 200 B.C.E. (i.e., 1275-1800) with the heaviest use between 500 to 200 B.C.E. (i.e., 1500-1800) and that it may represent a residential and tool production base camp, related to smaller seasonal field camps and a larger central village. Although disturbance is evident throughout the site, past investigations have revealed that intact deposits with features are present in discrete locations within the site. The April 2022 pedestrian survey identified two isolated items within site CA-YOL-182. The first was a large basalt flake tool and the second item found was a calcined bird bone.

P-57-000198/CA-YOL-182 was evaluated in 1999 and was recommended as eligible for the NRHP and CRHR and is therefore considered an archaeological resource for the purposes of CEQA (P-57-000198/CA-YOL-182 is evaluated as an archaeological resource in Section 4.1, "Archaeological and Historical Resources"). In consultation with the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation for the Project, UC Davis has discussed treatment of the site as a tribal cultural resource and it is assumed that the Tribe concurs with such enhanced treatment.

4.2.3 Impacts and Mitigation Measures

METHODOLOGY

Information related to tribal cultural resources is based on findings reported in the NAHC Sacred Lands File database search, the records search results (NWIC File No. 16-1271), and the results of Native American consultation under AB 52. The analysis is also informed by the provisions and requirements of State and local laws and regulations that apply to cultural resources.

PRC Section 21074 defines "tribal cultural resources" as "sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American [T]ribe" that are listed or determined eligible for listing in the CRHR, listed in a local register of historical resources, or otherwise determined by the lead agency to be a tribal cultural resource.

For the purposes of this impact discussion, "historical resource" is used to describe historic-era, built-environment resources while the term "unique archaeological resource" is used to describe archaeological sites. Tribal cultural resources, which may qualify as "historical resources" pursuant to CEQA, are analyzed separately from built-environment historical resources and unique archaeological resources, which are analyzed in Section 4.1 of this Subsequent EIR.

THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Based on Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines, the Solano Park Demolition Project would result in a potentially significant impact on tribal cultural resources if it would:

- disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries; or
- cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in PRC Section 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:
  - 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
  - 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.

ISSUES NOT DISCUSSED FURTHER

All potential tribal cultural resources impacts are evaluated below.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Impact 4.2-1: Substantial Adverse Change in the Significance of a Tribal Cultural Resource

The records search results identified one archaeological resource (P-57-000198/CA-YOL-182) on the project site. In consultation with the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation for the Project, UC Davis has discussed treatment of the project site as a tribal cultural resource, as defined under PRC Section 21074, and it is assumed that the Tribe concurs in such enhanced treatment. Because project-related ground-disturbing activities could result in damage to tribal cultural resources, the Project could cause a **potentially significant** impact.

As part of the 2013/2014 legislative session, AB 52 established a new class of resources under CEQA, tribal cultural resources, and requires that lead agencies undertaking CEQA review must, upon written request of a California Native American Tribe, begin consultation once the lead agency determines that the application for the project is complete. As detailed above, UC Davis has been in consultation with Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation. Although the consultation process did not specifically identify site P-57-000198/CA-YOL-182 as a tribal cultural resource, consultation proceeded with that assumption. P-57-000198/CA-YOL-182 was recommended as eligible for the NRHP and CRHR and is a significant tribal cultural resource because of its use as a residential and tool production base camp for tribal members.

California law recognizes the need to protect Native American human burials, skeletal remains, and items associated with Native American burials from vandalism and inadvertent destruction. The procedures for the treatment of Native American human remains are contained in California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and California PRC Section 5097. Because there is a tribal cultural resource within the project site, any Native American human remains discovered would be considered part of the tribal cultural resource. Therefore, a burial treatment agreement will be incorporated into the overall discovery and treatment plan. In addition to detailing the procedures required under California law, the burial treatment agreement will also require UC Davis to contact the appropriate California Native American Tribe if human remains are encountered during project implementation.

Implementation of the project would involve the demolition and removal of the Solano Park apartment buildings and appurtenant structures. As described in Chapter 2, "Project Description," the demolition activities in the northern and southern portions of the project site would involve different levels of ground disturbance.

Full demolition would be implemented on approximately 4.5 acres of the southern portion of the project site, including the community garden. Full demolition would be distinct from the light demolition in the northern portion of the project site because it would include ground disturbance and removal of surface and subsurface improvements and structures. Standard demolition equipment would be used including large and medium size excavators, backhoes, haul trucks, and bobcats.

Due to a high risk of encountering indigenous materials, light demolition would be implemented on approximately 8.2 acres in the northern portion of the project site. Light demolition would be distinct from the full demolition in the southern portion of the project site because it would avoid subsurface ground disturbance to the greatest extent feasible. Demolition would stop at the ground surface and foundations, pads, sidewalks and other pavement or surface improvements would remain in place. Although standard demolition equipment would be used, similar to that used for full demolition, equipment would be routed and placed to avoid areas of known resources.

Although the site is developed and past construction activities may have damaged or removed any subsurface elements, monitoring and past investigations have demonstrated that there is the potential presence of subsurface resources, including artifacts, features, and human remains that contribute to the tribal cultural resource. Components of the Project, including earth-moving, excavation, and heavy equipment that may cause ground compaction, may disturb or destroy any previously undisturbed and significant tribal cultural resources or deposits. Therefore, the Project's impact to tribal cultural resources is considered **potentially significant**.

2018 LRDP Mitigation Measures

The 2018 LRDP EIR did not include mitigation measures specific to tribal cultural resources. While 2018 LRDP Mitigation Measure 3.4-1a, "Identify and protect unknown archaeological resources," and Mitigation Measure 3.4-1c, "Document unique archaeological resources," call for worker awareness training and the preparation of a research-directed data recovery program, these measures do not include tribal input on these measures. Therefore, the following mitigation measures are required for the Solano Park Demolition Project to supplement 2018 LRDP Mitigation Measures 3.4-1a and 3.4-1c to mitigate the Project's potentially significant impacts to tribal cultural resources.

Mitigation Measures

Solano Park Demolition Project Mitigation Measure 4.2-1a: Prepare and Implement a Discovery and Treatment Plan

Prior to any demolition activities associated with the Project, including placement of heavy machinery within the boundaries of P-57-000198/CA-YOL-182, UC Davis shall finalize a discovery and treatment plan specific to the site. The plan shall be developed in collaboration with the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation and submitted to the Tribe for final review 30 days prior to ground disturbance. If the Tribe does not reply within thirty days, work may commence. The discovery and treatment plan shall include, but is not limited to:

- specific descriptions of the known vertical and horizontal distribution of cultural deposits across the project site and a general sensitivity analysis for specific demolition activities based on this description;
- definitions of what constitutes a significant construction discovery and a research design in case such a find is made;
- specific measures that will be taken in the most likely discovery circumstances conceivable, to include:
  - recovery and immediate reburial conducted by the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation at a predetermined location,
  - archaeological sampling and analysis (including radiocarbon dating or obsidian hydration), if approved by the Tribe, to be performed by the consulting archaeologist, and/or
  - specific provisions for the handling and processing of any items recovered during construction (e.g., use of paper rather than plastic bags, recovery of all soils associated with processed soil samples).
- archaeological and tribal monitoring (as required under 2018 LRDP Mitigation Measure 3.4-1a[2]) procedures, including:
  - logs shall be completed weekly by the archaeological monitor, and
  - based on presence/absence results of the monitoring, the boundaries of P-57-000198/CA-YOL-182 shall be validated or revised on appropriated Department of Parks and Recreation 523 forms.
- a burial treatment agreement;
- reporting requirements; and
- health and safety procedures.

Solano Park Demolition Project Mitigation Measure 4.2-1b: Prepare and Implement Worker Tribal Cultural Resources Awareness and Respect Training Program

A cultural resources awareness and respect training program will be provided to all construction personnel active on the project site prior to implementation of earth moving activities; this will be a component of the archaeological worker awareness training required under 2018 LRDP EIR Mitigation Measure 3.4-1a(1). A representative or representatives from culturally affiliated California Native American Tribe(s) will be invited to participate in the development and delivery of the training program in coordination with a qualified archaeologist meeting the United States Secretary of Interior guidelines for professional archaeologists. The training program shall be submitted to the Tribe 14 days prior to ground disturbance for final review. If the Tribe does not reply within 14 days, the training may be given and work may commence. The program will include relevant information regarding sensitive tribal cultural

resources, including protocols for resource avoidance, applicable laws regulations, and the consequences of violating them. The program will also underscore the requirement for confidentiality and culturally-appropriate treatment of any find of significance to Native Americans and protocols, consistent with Native American Tribal values, as determined through consultation with tribal representative(s).

Solano Park Demolition Project Mitigation Measure 4.2-1c: Construction Management

The following best management practices shall be incorporated into the demolition/construction requirements:

- Heavy equipment shall be required to have rubber tracks within the light demolition area.
- If heavy equipment must enter the boundaries of P-57-000198/CA-YOL-182, it shall be confined to the minimum area possible. In the light demolition portion of the project site, UC Davis and the consulting archaeologist shall create a map that identifies approved equipment routes and placement sites. The contractor(s) shall utilize the identified routes and equipment sites to avoid areas of known resources. These routes and sites shall be marked with flags or lathes.
- All demolition staging shall occur in paved areas outside the boundaries of P-57-000198/CA-YOL-182.
- Protective mats or other similar protective methods shall be used, when appropriate, to minimize damage to subsurface materials. Because rain-saturated soils would allow the mats to sink and potentially damage subsurface materials, protective mats shall not be used during or immediately following periods of rain. The archaeological and tribal monitors shall coordinate with the construction foreman regarding the appropriate timing for use of protective mats.
- Check-ins shall occur weekly as needed between the construction supervisor/foreman, the archaeological and tribal monitors, and UC Davis to coordinate and set expectations for the week's upcoming demolition work.

Solano Park Demolition Project Mitigation Measure 4.2-1d: Post-demolition Tribal Cultural Resources Protection

- Following completion of all demolition activities, UC Davis shall erect protective fencing around the light demolition portion of the project site, at the same time construction fencing is removed.
- High priority tribal cultural resources shall be capped. These high-priority areas shall be identified and coordinated with Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation and identified in the discovery and treatment plan. (Due to confidentiality concerns, the types and locations of the areas to be capped are not included herein.)
- UC Davis shall work collaboratively with Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation regarding wildfire management of P-57-000198/CA-YOL-182. Methods could include the use of riding mowers of less than 1,000 pounds or herbivory.

Significance after Mitigation

Implementation of project-specific Mitigation Measures 4.2-1a through 4.2-1d would reduce the Project's impact to tribal cultural resources but not to a less-than-significant level. Implementation of project-specific Mitigation Measures 4.2-1a through 4.2-1d require the preparation and implementation of a worker tribal cultural resources awareness and respect training, the preparation and implementation of a discovery and treatment plan including preservation options and proper care of significant artifacts if they are recovered, and post-demolition measures to protect subsurface resources. As required by Public Resources Code Section 21082.3 (b) this Subsequent Environmental Impact Report has considered whether feasible alternatives (See Chapter 6) or mitigations measures exist to substantially lessen or avoid impacts to the tribal cultural resource, including those contemplated in Public Resources Code Section 21084.3. These mitigation measures would reduce the Project's impact to tribal cultural resources, but not to a less-than-significant level because the possibility remains that demolition activities might not be able to avoid impacting significant tribal cultural resources. Therefore, this impact would be **significant and unavoidable.**

5 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

5.1 INTRODUCTION TO THE CUMULATIVE ANALYSIS

This Draft Subsequent EIR provides an analysis of cumulative impacts of the Solano Park Demolition Project taken together with both the overall implementation of the 2018 LRDP and other past, present and probable future projects producing related impacts, as required by Section 15130 of the California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines (State CEQA Guidelines). The goals of such an exercise are twofold: first, to determine whether the overall long-term impacts of all such projects would be cumulatively significant; and second, to determine whether the incremental contribution to any such cumulatively significant impacts by the project would be "cumulatively considerable" (and thus significant). (See State CEQA Guidelines Sections 15130[a]–[b], Section 15355[b], Section 15064[h], and Section 15065[c]; and Communities for a Better Environment v. California Resources Agency [2002] 103 Cal. App. 4th 98, 120.) In other words, the required analysis intends first to create a broad context in which to assess cumulative impacts, viewed on a geographic scale beyond the project site itself, and then to determine whether the Project's incremental contribution to any significant cumulative impacts from all projects is itself significant (i.e., "cumulatively considerable").

Cumulative impacts are defined in State CEQA Guidelines Section 15355 as "two or more individual effects which, when considered together, are considerable or which compound or increase other environmental impacts." A cumulative impact occurs from "the change in the environment which results from the incremental impact of the project when added to other closely related past, present, and reasonably foreseeable probable future projects. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant projects taking place over a period of time" (State CEQA Guidelines Section 15355[b]).

Consistent with State CEQA Guidelines Section 15130, the discussion of cumulative impacts in this Draft EIR focuses on significant and potentially significant cumulative impacts. Section 15130(b) of the State CEQA Guidelines provides, in part, the following:

> [t]he discussion of cumulative impacts shall reflect the severity of the impacts and their likelihood of occurrence, but the discussion need not provide as great detail as is provided for the effects attributable to the project alone. The discussion should be guided by the standards of practicality and reasonableness, and should focus on the cumulative impact to which the identified other projects contribute rather than the attributes of other projects which do not contribute to the cumulative impact.

A proposed project is considered to have a significant cumulative effect if:

- the cumulative effects of development without the project are not significant and the project's additional impact is substantial enough, when added to the cumulative effects, to result in a significant impact; or
- the cumulative effects of development without the project are already significant and the project contributes measurably to the effect.

The term "measurably" is subject to interpretation. The standards used herein to determine measurability are that the impact must be noticeable to a reasonable person, or must exceed an established threshold of significance (defined in the two resource sections in Chapter 4 of this Draft Subsequent EIR).

5.2 SCOPE OF THE CUMULATIVE ANALYSIS

The geographic area that could be affected by the Project and is appropriate for a cumulative impact analysis varies depending on the environmental resource topic, as presented in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1 Geographic Scope of Cumulative Impacts

Resource Topic	Geographic Area
Cultural Resources	Regional (archaeological) and Local (historical)
Tribal Cultural Resources	Regional (former territory of the Southern Wintun or Patwin)

Within the 2018 LRDP EIR, the analysis used regional growth projections to assess regionally cumulative impacts and the list method to assess more localized cumulative impacts. Table 4-2 of the 2018 LRDP EIR (see pages 4-4 through 4-6 of the Draft EIR) listed past, present, and future development projects in the vicinity of the campus. That table identified projects constructed, approved, or under review in the vicinity of the project site (approximately 1 mile) that have some relation to the environmental impacts of construction and operation of potential uses associated with implementation of the 2018 LRDP. The list of projects provided in the 2018 LRDP EIR included information for approved and pending projects obtained from the City of Davis, the City of Winters, the City of Woodland, the City of Dixon, Yolo County, and Solano County. Additionally, approved and pending UC Davis projects that were considered part of the previous (2003) LRDP were also provided. The cumulative context provided therein is still considered appropriate, current, and adequate for the purposes of the evaluation of cumulative impacts, including the evaluation of the potential cumulative contribution of the Project.

In the vicinity of the project site (i.e., within 0.5 mile), the 2018 LRDP EIR included the Lincoln 40 Apartments (2018 LRDP EIR Map Key #20), the Nishi Gateway Project (2018 LRDP EIR Map Key #22), and Trackside Center (2018 LRDP EIR Map Key #25) as part of its cumulative context. Since certification of the LRDP EIR in 2018, the Nishi Gateway Project was revised, removing the previously-proposed office space for research and development, revising the circulation network to provide an overcrossing to UC Davis instead of the previously-proposed undercrossing, and increasing the number of beds (from 1,920 to a total of 2,200 beds). The change in the Nishi Gateway Project's design to include an overpass is an important consideration for cumulative impacts, as this overpass is proposed to connect to UC Davis at the Solano Park Demolition Project site. There are two additional projects that have been approved by the City of Davis since certification of the 2018 LRDP EIR considered appropriate for evaluation within the cumulative context of this subsequent EIR, which are listed in Table 5-2. These two projects are located to the northeast of the project site within downtown Davis and are considered as part of the cumulative context.

Table 5-2 Cumulative Projects List within the City of Davis

Project Name	Developed or Proposed Land Use	Size (Acreage and/or Dwelling Units)	Built/Approved/ Proposed
Nishi Gateway (Amended)	Residential	2,200 beds of student-oriented housing and overcrossing connection to Old Davis Road.	Approved; Overcrossing under consideration by City of Davis
Olive Drive Mixed Use	Mixed-use Residential Development	47 one-bedroom apartments and 1,219 sf of commercial/office space	Approved
Research Park Mixed Use – 1770 Research Park Drive	Mixed-use Residential Development	160 apartments and 26,912 sf of technology/office space	Approved

Source: Data compiled by Ascent Environmental in 2022 based on data obtained from the City of Davis and University of California at Davis (UC Davis).

5.3 ANALYSIS OF CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

The following sections contain a discussion of the cumulative effects anticipated from implementation of the Solano Park Demolition Project, together with the 2018 LRDP, related projects, and planned development in the Davis area, for the two environmental issue areas evaluated in detail in this Draft Subsequent EIR. The analysis conforms with Section 15130(b) of the State CEQA Guidelines, which specifies that the "discussion of cumulative impacts shall reflect

the severity of the impacts and their likelihood of occurrence, but the discussion need not provide as great detail as is provided for the effects attributable to the project alone. The discussion should be guided by the standards of practicality and reasonableness, and should focus on the cumulative impact to which the identified other projects contribute rather than the attributes of other projects which do not contribute to the cumulative impact."

When considered in relation to other reasonably foreseeable projects, cumulative impacts to some resources would be significant and more severe than those caused by the proposed project alone.

For purposes of this EIR, the Project would result in a significant cumulative effect if:

- the cumulative effects of related projects (past, current, and probable future projects) are not significant and the incremental impact of implementing the Solano Park Demolition Project is substantial enough, when added to the cumulative effects of related projects, to result in a new cumulatively significant impact; or
- the cumulative effects of related projects (past, current, and probable future projects) are already significant and implementation of the Solano Park Demolition Project makes a considerable contribution to the effect. The standards used herein to determine a considerable contribution are that either the impact must be substantial or must exceed an established threshold of significance.

This cumulative analysis assumes that all mitigation measures identified in the 2018 LRDP EIR and Chapter 4 of this Subsequent EIR to mitigate Project impacts are adopted and implemented, and all elements of the design build performance criteria that would minimize environmental effects are implemented. The analysis herein analyzes whether, after implementation of project-specific mitigation and performance criteria that minimize environmental effects, the residual impacts of the Project would cause a cumulatively significant impact or would contribute considerably to existing/anticipated (without the Project) cumulatively significant effects. Where the Project would so contribute, additional mitigation is recommended where feasible.

5.3.1 Cumulative Context

The cumulative context for the archaeological, historical, and tribal cultural resources analyses considers a broad regional system of which the resources are a part. The cumulative context for historical resources is UC Davis, the City of Davis, and the Sacramento Valley where common patterns of historic-era settlement have occurred over roughly the past two centuries. The cumulative context for archaeological resources is the Central Valley, where archaeologists have developed a taxonomic framework describing patterns characterized by technology, particular artifacts, economic systems, trade, burial practices, and other aspects of culture. The cumulative context for human remains and tribal cultural resources is the former territory of the Southern Wintun, or Patwin. River Patwin occupied the west side of the lower Sacramento River below the mouth of the Feather River and the lower reaches of Cache Creek and Putah Creek in the Sacramento Valley.

Because all significant cultural resources are unique and nonrenewable members of finite classes, meaning there are a limited number of significant cultural resources, all adverse effects erode a dwindling resource base. The loss of any one archaeological site could affect the scientific value of others in a region because these resources are best understood in the context of the entirety of the cultural system of which they are a part. Tribal cultural systems are represented by the total inventory of all sites and other cultural remains in the region. As a result, a meaningful approach to preserving and managing cultural resources must focus on the likely distribution of cultural resources, rather than on a single project or parcel boundary.

Many of the buildings constructed during the early days of development of both the campus and the city of Davis are no longer present, or have been substantially altered for conversion to other uses. Therefore, the cumulative loss of historic resources at UC Davis and the Sacramento Valley is considered significant. Known historic resources on the UC Davis campus include Hart Hall, TB-9, Walker Hall, North Hall, and South Hall. While no modifications to these buildings are proposed under the 2018 LRDP, future development under the plan could result in the loss or modification of buildings or structures that have not yet been evaluated for historical significance.

Proper planning and appropriate mitigation can help to capture and preserve knowledge of such resources and can provide opportunities for increasing our understanding of the past environmental conditions and cultures by recording data about sites discovered and preserving artifacts found. Federal, state, and local laws are also in place that protect these resources in most instances. Even so, it is not always feasible to protect these resources, particularly when preservation in place would make projects infeasible, and for this reason the cumulative effects of past and present projects in the Sacramento Valley could result in a potentially significant cumulative impact on cultural resources.

5.3.2 Cultural Resources

As described in Chapter 2, "Project Description," the Project's demolition activities in the northern and southern portions of the project site would involve different levels of ground disturbance. Full demolition would be implemented in the southern portion of the project site where previous archaeological investigations have not encountered archaeological materials. Full demolition would involve ground disturbance and removal of surface and subsurface improvements and structures. Due to a high risk of encountering archaeological material, light demolition would be implemented on the northern portion of the project site. Light demolition would be distinct from the full demolition in the southern portion of the project site because it would avoid subsurface ground disturbance. In addition, implementation of 2018 LRDP EIR Mitigation Measures 3.4-1a, 3.4-1b, and 3.4-1c would apply to the entire site; therefore, adverse effects on currently known archeological resources (P-57-000198/CA-YOL-182) and potentially newly discovered archeological resources would be avoided or mitigated. With implementation of these measures the Project **would not contribute** considerably to the cumulative loss of archaeological resources.

In regard to historical resources, a historic structure evaluation was completed for the Project in compliance with 2018 LRDP EIR Mitigation Measures 3.4-4 that determined the buildings and structures at the Solano Park Apartments do not appear to be eligible for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR. As stated in 2018 LRDP Mitigation Measure 3.4-4, for buildings or structures that do not meet the CEQA criteria for historical resource, no further mitigation is required. Therefore, the Project's contribution to cumulative impacts to historical resources **would not be cumulatively considerable**.

5.3.3 Tribal Cultural Resources

The historical lands of the Patwin people have been affected by development since the early 1800s as part of Spanish settlement and missionization and through the steady influx of nonnative people during the 1850s Gold Rush. Development of the Patwin lands continued with the completion of the Central Pacific Railroad in 1862 and continued expansion of railroad operations through the early 1900s. Residential growth increased after World War I and then greatly intensified after World War II. These activities have resulted in an existing significant adverse effect on tribal cultural resources, including Native American remains. Cumulative development continues to contribute to the disturbance and loss of cultural resources.

Implementation of project-specific Mitigation Measures 4.2-1a through 4.2-1d would reduce the Project's impact to tribal cultural resources but not to a less-than-significant level. These project-specific mitigation measures require the preparation and implementation of a worker tribal cultural resources awareness and respect training, the preparation and implementation of a discovery and treatment plan including preservation options and proper care of significant artifacts if they are recovered, and post-demolition measures to protect subsurface resources, in collaboration with the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation. In addition, as required by Public Resources Code Section 21082.3 (b) this Subsequent EIR has considered whether feasible alternatives (See Chapter 6) or mitigations measures exist to substantially lessen or avoid impacts to the tribal cultural resource, including those contemplated in Public Resources Code Section 21084.3. These mitigation measures would reduce the Project's contribution to cumulative tribal cultural resource impacts, but not to a less-than-significant level because the possibility remains that demolition activities might not be able to avoid impacting significant tribal cultural resources. Cumulative development would be required to implement similar mitigation to avoid/reduce impacts to tribal cultural resources, and compliance with California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and PRC Section 5097 would ensure that treatment and disposition of the remains occurs in a manner consistent with State guidelines and California Native American Heritage Commission guidance. However, despite implementation of all feasible mitigation measures, the Project **would result in a considerable contribution** to significant cumulative tribal cultural resource impacts.

6 ALTERNATIVES

6.1 INTRODUCTION

Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR) Section 15126.6(a) (State CEQA Guidelines) requires EIRs to describe "… a range of reasonable alternatives to the project, or to the location of the project, which would feasibly attain most of the basic objectives of the project but would avoid or substantially lessen any of the significant effects of the project, and evaluate the comparative merits of the alternatives. An EIR need not consider every conceivable alternative to a project. Rather, it must consider a range of potentially feasible alternatives that will avoid or substantially lessen the significant adverse impacts of a project, and foster informed decision making and public participation. An EIR is not required to consider alternatives that are infeasible. The lead agency is responsible for selecting a range of project alternatives for examination and must publicly disclose its reasoning for selecting those alternatives. There is no ironclad rule governing the nature or scope of the alternatives to be discussed other than the rule of reason." This section of the State CEQA Guidelines also provides guidance regarding what the alternatives analysis should consider. Subsection (b) further states the purpose of the alternatives analysis is as follows:

> Because an EIR must identify ways to mitigate or avoid the significant effects that a project may have on the environment (Public Resources Code [PRC] Section 21002.1), the discussion of alternatives shall focus on alternatives to the project or its location which are capable of avoiding or substantially lessening any significant effects of the project, even if these alternatives would impede to some degree the attainment of the project objectives, or would be more costly.

The State CEQA Guidelines require that the EIR include sufficient information about each alternative to allow meaningful evaluation, analysis, and comparison with the proposed project. If an alternative would cause one or more significant effects in addition to those that would be caused by the project as proposed, the significant effects of the alternative must be discussed, but in less detail than the significant effects of the project as proposed (CCR Section 15126.6[d]).

The State CEQA Guidelines further require that the "no project" alternative be considered (CCR Section 15126.6[e]). The purpose of describing and analyzing a no project alternative is to allow decision makers to compare the impacts of approving a proposed project with the impacts of not approving the proposed project. If the no project alternative is the environmentally superior alternative, CEQA requires that the EIR "…shall also identify an environmentally superior alternative among the other alternatives." (CCR Section 15126[e][2]).

In defining "feasibility" (e.g., "… feasibly attain most of the basic objectives of the project …"), CCR Section 15126.6(f) (1) states, in part:

> Among the factors that may be taken into account when addressing the feasibility of alternatives are site suitability, economic viability, availability of infrastructure, general plan consistency, other plans or regulatory limitations, jurisdictional boundaries (projects with a regionally significant impact should consider the regional context), and whether the proponent can reasonably acquire, control or otherwise have access to the alternative site (or the site is already owned by the proponent). No one of these factors establishes a fixed limit on the scope of reasonable alternatives.

In determining what alternatives should be considered in this Subsequent EIR, it is important to consider the objectives of the Project, the Project's significant effects, and unique project considerations. These factors are crucial to the development of alternatives that meet the criteria specified in Section 15126.6(a). Although, as noted above, EIRs must contain a discussion of "potentially feasible" alternatives, the ultimate determination as to whether an alternative is feasible or infeasible is made by the lead agency's decision-making body, here the Regents or their delegate. (See PRC Sections 21081.5, 21081[a] [3].)

6.2 CONSIDERATIONS FOR SELECTION OF ALTERNATIVES

6.2.1 Project Objectives

In determining what alternatives should be considered in the EIR, the objectives of the Project must be considered, as attainment of most of the basic objectives forms one of the tests of whether an alternative is feasible (see discussion above). UC Davis identified the following project objectives for the Solano Park Demolition Project, as previously described in Chapter 2, "Project Description" of this Subsequent EIR:

- demolish and remove the buildings and facilities, including surface and subsurface infrastructure, which have reached the end of their lifespan and would require substantial investments to provide for adequate seismic safety and building systems;
- resolve safety, security, and maintenance issues at the vacated portion of the buildings;
- demolish all existing buildings, surface improvements, and utilities on the project site; and provide for efficient demolition activities; and
- prevent future dilapidation and degradation of the buildings and facilities by removing them after they are vacated.

6.2.2 Environmental Impacts of the Solano Park Demolition Project

As addressed throughout Chapter 3, "Coverage under the 2018 LRDP and 2018 LRDP EIR," the majority of the potential environmental impacts of the Solano Park Demolition Project are addressed in the 2018 LRDP EIR, and for the most part, there is no additional environmental analysis necessary relative to the 2018 LRDP as a result of the Project or the circumstances at the project site that would result in new or substantially more severe impacts than considered in the 2018 LRDP EIR. However, due to the sensitivity of the project site in terms of Patwin history, and the proposed demolition project, which has the potential to substantially increase the severity of a previously identified and analyzed significant impact from the 2018 LRDP EIR, UC Davis has identified the potential for significant environmental effects related to cultural resources and tribal cultural resources, which are evaluated in further detail in Chapter 4 of this Subsequent EIR.

Potentially feasible alternatives were developed with consideration of avoiding or lessening the significant, and potentially significant, adverse impacts of the project, as identified in Chapter 4 of this Draft Subsequent EIR and beyond what was previously evaluated as part of the 2018 LRDP EIR. If an environmental issue area analyzed in this Subsequent EIR is not addressed below, it is because no new or substantially more severe significant impacts were identified for that issue area beyond the scope of the 2018 LRDP EIR (see Chapter 3 of this Subsequent EIR). No significant and unavoidable environmental impacts resulting from the Project were identified.

6.3 ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED BUT NOT EVALUATED FURTHER

As described above, State CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.6(c) provides that the range of potential alternatives for the project shall include those that could feasibly accomplish most of the basic objectives of the project, and could avoid or substantially lessen one or more of the significant effects. Alternatives that fail to meet the fundamental project purpose need not be addressed in detail in an EIR. (*In re Bay-Delta Programmatic Environmental Impact Report Coordinated Proceedings* (2008) 43 Cal.4th 1143, 1165-1167.)

In determining what alternatives should be considered in the Subsequent EIR, it is important to acknowledge the objectives of the project, the project's significant effects, and unique project considerations. These factors are crucial to the development of alternatives that meet the criteria specified in Section 15126.6(a). Although, as noted above, EIRs must contain a discussion of "potentially feasible" alternatives, the ultimate determination as to whether an alternative is feasible or infeasible is made by lead agency decision-maker(s). (See Pub. Resources Code, §

21081(a)(3).) At the time of action on the project, the decision-maker(s) may consider evidence beyond that found in this EIR in addressing such determinations. The decision-maker(s), for example, may conclude that a particular alternative is infeasible (i.e., undesirable) from a policy standpoint, and may reject an alternative on that basis provided that the decision-maker(s) adopts a finding, supported by substantial evidence, to that effect, and provided that such a finding reflects a reasonable balancing of the relevant economic, environmental, social, and other considerations supported by substantial evidence. (*City of Del Mar v. City of San Diego* (1982) 133 Cal.App.3d 401, 417; *California Native Plant Society v. City of Santa Cruz* (2009) 177 Cal.App.4th 957, 998.)

The Subsequent EIR should also identify any alternatives that were considered by the lead agency, but were rejected during the planning or scoping process and briefly explain the reasons underlying the lead agency's determination.

The following alternatives were considered by UC Davis but are not evaluated further in this Draft Subsequent EIR.

6.3.1 Solano Park Redevelopment

As noted above and in Chapter 2, "Project Description," the buildings at the UC Davis Solano Park student housing development have reached the end of their lifespan. Redevelopment of the Solano Park Apartments would require substantial investments to renovate the apartment buildings to provide adequate seismic safety, building systems, and utility infrastructure. In addition, there have been security concerns due to unauthorized use at the vacated portion of the site. The safety of the students and their families is a priority for the University and the time required to redesign and redevelop 35 buildings would not resolve the safety issues in a reasonable timeframe. Therefore, the University has determined that vacating, demolishing, and removing the buildings is necessary at the present time. Additional student housing is currently available and/or under construction on campus to accommodate current residents of the Solano Park apartments plus other students at UC Davis. As a result, redevelopment of the Solano Park Apartments to provide student housing is not necessary to meet LRDP housing commitments for the University at the present time.

Redevelopment of the apartments would also involve the use of heavy equipment and ground disturbing activities that would exceed the soil depth identified for the demolition project. Therefore, this alternative would result in greater potential cultural and tribal cultural resource impacts, compared to the proposed demolition project. Because this alternative would not avoid or lessen the potential significant environmental impacts of the Project and because redevelopment of the Solano Park apartment complex at the present time does not meet the project objectives, this alternative is not considered feasible and is not considered in further detail.

6.3.2 Full Demolition with Resource Recovery and Repatriation Alternative

Due to the presence of known cultural resources within the project site, UC Davis considered but ruled out implementing full demolition, involving ground disturbance to remove surface structures such as pavement and foundations, throughout the entire Solano Park Demolition Project site. As discussed in Chapter 4, "Environmental Setting, Impacts, and Mitigation Measures," UC Davis consulted with Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation and identified one tribal cultural resource (P-57-000198/CA-YOL-182). P-57-000198/CA-YOL-182 within the project site because of its historic use as a residential and tool production base camp for tribal members. The resource was also recommended as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR). The University recognizes the likelihood of encountering cultural and tribal cultural resources during ground disturbing activities on or near this identified site.

Under this alternative, full demolition of the entire project site would be implemented, which would result in ground disturbing activities to remove all structures, surface structures, foundations, and utility infrastructure. Due to the known cultural site, it is anticipated that there would be discoveries, which would be handled through resource recovery and repatriation in consultation with qualified archaeologists and tribal representatives. The full demolition project approach would result in greater potential impacts to cultural and tribal cultural resources than the Project,

which proposes avoidance of ground disturbance over approximately 8.2 acres of the identified cultural site. In addition, through AB 52 consultation between UC Davis and the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation it has been made clear that avoidance of potential disturbance to known sensitive resources is the preferred approach, rather than discovery and repatriation. Because this alternative would not avoid the potential environmental impacts of the Project and because this alternative is less effective at meeting the project objective to preserve and protect cultural and tribal cultural resources, this alternative is not feasible and is not considered in further detail.

6.4 ALTERNATIVES SELECTED FOR DETAILED ANALYSIS

The following alternatives are evaluated in this Draft Subsequent EIR.

- Alternative 1: No Project–No Demolition Alternative. There would be no demolition of the Solano Park apartments and associated facilities, no realignment of utilities, nor abandonment of infrastructure. The project site would remain in its current condition.
- Alternative 2: Light Demolition Across the Entire Project Site. UC Davis would proceed with the project as proposed. However, instead of implementing full demolition on approximately 4.5 acres of the southern portion of the project site, light demolition would be implemented across the entire site to avoid subsurface ground disturbance.

Further details on these alternatives, and an evaluation of environmental effects relative to the proposed project, are provided below.

6.4.1 Alternative 1: No Project – No Demolition Alternative

Under Alternative 1, the No Project Alternative, UC Davis would not demolish the Solano Park Apartments and associated facilities, would not realign utilities, and would not abandon the infrastructure. As of November 2022, 60 percent of the units (in the southern Solano Park buildings) have been vacated, and 40 percent of the units remain occupied (in the northern Solano Park buildings). The units in the northern portion of the site will be vacated by September 2023. However, the project site would then remain in its current physical condition. The buildings, which have reached the end of their lifespan, would continue to deteriorate, potentially leading to future dilapidated structures. The vacated buildings pose safety and security concerns due to the unauthorized use of vacated facilities. These issues would be a management challenge for the University. The No Project Alternative would not meet the project objectives. However, as required by CEQA, the No Project Alternative is evaluated in this Draft Subsequent EIR.

Although it is acknowledged that with the No Project Alternative, there would be no discretionary action by the State, for purposes of comparison with the other action alternatives, conclusions for each technical area are characterized as "impacts" that are greater, similar, or less, to describe conditions that are worse than, similar to, or better than those of the proposed project.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

The Solano Park apartment complex was evaluated for historical significance and recommended not eligible for listing in either the NRHP or CRHR. Because the buildings and structures do not meet the CEQA criteria for historical resources, demolition of the Solano Park apartment complex would not impact potentially historic structures. Therefore, Alternative 1 would not avoid or lessen an impact to historical resources. However, demolition and ground-disturbing activities associated with the Project have the potential to disturb archaeological resources. Feasible mitigation measures and regulatory requirements/procedures would reduce these impacts to a less-than-significant level. However, the No Project Alternative would avoid all demolition and ground-disturbing activities, leaving the Solano Park apartment complex in its existing condition. Therefore, Alternative 1 would have no impact on cultural resources. (*Less Impact*)

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

Demolition and ground-disturbing activities associated with the Project have the potential to disturb tribal cultural resources or result in accidental discovery of human remains. Feasible mitigation measures and regulatory requirements/procedures would reduce these impacts, but not to a less-than-significant level. The Project impact would remain significant and unavoidable. However, the No Project Alternative would avoid all demolition and ground-disturbing activities, leaving the Solano Park apartment complex in its existing condition. Therefore, Alternative 1 would result in no impact to tribal cultural resources. (*Less Impact, Avoiding the Significant and Unavoidable Impact*)

ACHIEVEMENT OF PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Alternative 1 would not demolish or remove the buildings and facilities at Solano Park. The buildings, which have reached the end of their lifespan and pose safety and security concerns, would continue to deteriorate, potentially leading to dilapidated structures and further safety and management concerns for the University. The No Project Alternative would not meet the project objectives.

6.4.2 Alternative 2: Light Demolition Across the Entire Project Site

Instead of implementing full demolition on approximately 4.5 acres of the southern portion of the project site, light demolition would be implemented across the entire site to avoid subsurface ground disturbance throughout the entirety of the project site. Demolition would stop at the ground surface and foundations, pads, sidewalks and other pavement or surface improvements would remain in place. Although standard demolition equipment would be used, equipment would be placed either on existing paved areas or would be placed on temporary ground-projection mats placed to protect unpaved areas. Consistent with the proposed project, the existing water main located under the eastern portion of Solano Park Circle would be capped at the connections, filled, and abandoned in place. Approximately 1,000-feet of new 12-inch diameter water main would be installed under Arboretum Drive and Old Davis Road, which would connect to existing water lines at Arboretum Drive and adjacent to Nelson Hall. To provide necessary fire suppression in the project area, water service would be maintained to fire hydrants around Solano Park Circle. Therefore, approximately 600-feet of new 6-inch water pipeline would be installed (via a trench approximately 3-feet wide and approximately 4-5 feet deep). In addition, new electrical conduit would be installed between existing electrical pull boxes to support street lights and onsite security lighting.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Because the Solano Park buildings and structures do not meet the CEQA criteria for historical resources, demolition of the Solano Park apartment complex would not impact potentially historic structures. However, demolition and ground-disturbing activities associated with the Project have the potential to disturb archaeological resources. Feasible mitigation measures and regulatory requirements/procedures would reduce these impacts to a less-than-significant level. However, Alternative 2 would avoid all ground-disturbing activities to known archaeological resource P-57-000198/CA-YOL-182. This would reduce the potential discovery or disturbance of archaeological resources, although the potential remains due to ground disturbance related to the new water main, pipeline for fire hydrants, and electrical conduit. Furthermore, implementation of 2018 LRDP EIR Mitigation Measures 3.4-1a, 3.4-1b, and 3.4-1c would apply to this alternative; therefore, adverse effects on currently known archaeological resources (P-57-000198/CA-YOL-182) and potentially newly discovered archaeological resources would be avoided or mitigated. Therefore, similar to the Project, Alternative 2 would have a less-than-significant impact on cultural resources, but impacts would be reduced compared to the Project due to the lesser level of ground disturbance. (*Less Impact*)

TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

Demolition and ground-disturbing activities associated with the Project have the potential to disturb tribal cultural resources or result in accidental discovery of human remains. Feasible mitigation measures and regulatory requirements/procedures would reduce these impacts, but not to a less-than-significant level; the Project impact would remain significant and unavoidable. However, Alternative 2 would avoid all ground-disturbing activities to known tribal cultural resource P-57-000198/CA-YOL-182. This would substantially reduce the potential for discovery or disturbance of tribal cultural resources, including human remains, although the potential remains due to ground disturbance related to the new water main, pipeline for fire hydrants, and electrical conduit. In addition, similar to the proposed project, project-specific Mitigation Measures 4.2-1a through 4.2-1d would be implemented to reduce significant tribal cultural resource impacts by requiring preparation and implementation of a worker tribal cultural resources awareness and respect training, the preparation and implementation of a discovery plan including preservation options and proper care of significant artifacts if they are recovered, and post-demolition measures to protect subsurface resources in collaboration with the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation. Therefore, Alternative 2 would have less potential to encounter tribal cultural resources, resulting in a reduced impact to tribal cultural resource impacts compared to the project. However, like the proposed project, because the possibility remains that demolition activities might not be able to avoid impacting significant tribal cultural resources, the impact would still be considered significant and unavoidable. (*Less Impact, but still Significant and Unavoidable*)

ACHIEVEMENT OF PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Alternative 2 would demolish and remove the buildings and facilities at Solano Park utilizing light demolition to avoid ground disturbance to preserve and protect cultural and tribal cultural resources. This alternative would be more protective of cultural and tribal cultural resources by avoiding ground disturbing activities to resource P-57-000198/CA-YOL-182, while removing the potential for dilapidated structures and safety concerns by removing the vacated buildings and structures from the site. However, Alternative 2 would not completely avoid the significant and unavoidable impact because the possibility remains that demolition activities or ground-disturbance related to the new utility lines might not be able to avoid impacting significant tribal cultural resources. Additionally, Alternative 2 would not fulfill the project objectives to demolish all existing buildings, surface improvements, and utilities on the project site to the same degree as the Project. Nor would Alternative 2 achieve the objective to resolve safety, security, and maintenance issues. Any remaining surface structures can become a tripping hazard or potential impalement or blunt force hazard if a person falls on it. Soil settlement or migration can cause a flush surface structure to become a hazard in the future and unfilled voids can become an entrapment hazard for people of animals. Therefore, the light demolition approach in Alternative 2 would not fully support achievement of the project objectives.

6.5 ENVIRONMENTALLY SUPERIOR ALTERNATIVE

Because the No Project–No Demolition Alternative (described above in Section 5.4.1) would avoid all adverse impacts resulting from the Solano Park Demolition Project analyzed in Chapters 3 and 4, it is the environmentally superior alternative. However, the No Project–No Demolition Alternative would not meet the objectives the Project as presented above in Section 6.2.1.

When the environmentally superior alternative is the No Project Alternative, the State CEQA Guidelines (Section 15126[d][2]) require selection of an environmentally superior alternative from among the other action alternatives evaluated. As illustrated in Table 6-1, below, although Alternative 2: Light Demolition Across the Entire Project Site would greatly reduce the potential for impacts to tribal cultural resources, both the Project and Alternative 2 would result in a significant and unavoidable impact because the possibility remains that demolition activities could impact tribal cultural resources. Furthermore, Alternative 2 would not fulfill the project objective to resolve safety, security, and maintenance issues because it would leave all surface structures throughout the project site. Alternative 2 would not achieve the project objective to demolish all existing buildings, surface improvements, and utilities on the project site to the same degree as the Project. Because the Project would result in less-than-significant impacts with implementation of 2018 LRDP EIR mitigation measures, because the Project would implement all feasible mitigation measures to lessen the

significant and unavoidable impact to tribal cultural resources, and because the Project would more fully achieve the project objectives, the Project is considered to be the environmentally superior alternative.

Table 6-1 Summary of Environmental Impacts of Alternatives Relative to the Solano Park Demolition Project

Environmental Topic	Proposed Project	Alternative 1: No Project – No Demolition	Alternative 2: Light Demolition Across the Entire Project Site
Cultural Resources	Less than Significant with Mitigation	No Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation
Tribal Cultural Resources	Significant and Unavoidable with all Feasible Mitigation	No Impact	Significant and Unavoidable with all Feasible Mitigation

This page intentionally left blank.

7 OTHER CEQA-MANDATED SECTIONS

Section 15126 of the CEQA Guidelines requires that all aspects of a project be considered when evaluating its impact on the environment, including planning, acquisition, development, and operation. As part of this analysis, the Subsequent EIR must also identify the following: 1) significant environmental impacts that cannot be avoided if the project is implemented, 2) significant irreversible environmental changes that would result from implementation of the project, and 3) growth-inducing impacts of the project. Although growth inducement itself is not considered an environmental effect, it could potentially lead to foreseeable physical environmental effects, which are discussed under Growth Inducing Impacts below.

7.1 SIGNIFICANT AND UNAVOIDABLE ADVERSE IMPACTS

The State CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.2(b) requires EIRs to include a discussion of the significant environmental effects that cannot be avoided if the proposed project is implemented. As documented throughout Chapter 4 (project-level impacts) and Chapter 5 (cumulative impacts) of this Draft Subsequent EIR, after implementation of the recommended mitigation measures, most of the impacts associated with the Project would be reduced to a less-than-significant level. The following impacts are considered significant and unavoidable; that is, no feasible mitigation is available to reduce the project's impacts to a less-than-significant level.

This summary does not reiterate the previously identified significant and unavoidable impacts of the 2018 LRDP EIR, which are provided in Chapter 5, "Other CEQA Sections," of that EIR.

As addressed in Chapter 3 of this document, the majority of environmental impacts due to the Solano Park Demolition Project were adequately analyzed in the environmental impact analysis in the 2018 LRDP EIR. However, due to the sensitivity of the site in terms of Patwin history, which has the potential to substantially increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact, UC Davis has identified the potential for significant environmental effects related to cultural resources and tribal cultural resources, which are evaluated in further detail in Chapter 4 of this Subsequent EIR. The Project's impacts to cultural resources are mitigated to less than significant with implementation of the applicable 2018 LRDP EIR mitigation measures. However, the project-specific impact to tribal cultural resources is considered significant and unavoidable because although implementation of project-specific mitigation measures would reduce the Project's impact to tribal cultural resources, the possibility remains that demolition activities may not be able to avoid impact significant tribal cultural resources.

7.2 GROWTH INDUCEMENT

CEQA Section 21100(b)(5) specifies that the growth-inducing impacts of a project must be addressed in an EIR. Section 15126.2(d) of the State CEQA Guidelines provides the following guidance for assessing growth-inducing impacts of a project:

> Discuss the ways in which the proposed project could foster economic or population growth, or the construction of additional housing, either directly or indirectly, in the surrounding environment. Included in this are projects which would remove obstacles to population growth (a major expansion of a wastewater treatment plant might, for example, allow for more construction in service areas). Increases in the population may tax existing community service facilities, requiring construction of new facilities that could cause significant environmental effects. Also, discuss the characteristics of some projects which may encourage and facilitate other activities that could significantly affect the environment, either individually or cumulatively. It must not be assumed that growth in any area is necessarily beneficial, detrimental, or of little significance to the environment.

A project can induce growth directly, indirectly, or both. Direct growth inducement would result if a project involved construction of new housing. Indirect growth inducement would result, for instance, if implementing a project resulted in any of the following:

- substantial new permanent employment opportunities (e.g., commercial, industrial, or governmental enterprises);
- substantial short-term employment opportunities (e.g., construction employment) that indirectly stimulates the need for additional housing and services to support the new temporary employment demand; and/or
- removal of an obstacle to additional growth and development, such as removing a constraint on a required public utility or service (e.g., construction of a major sewer line with excess capacity through an undeveloped area).

Growth inducement itself is not an environmental effect but may foreseeably lead to environmental effects. If substantial growth inducement occurs, it can result in secondary environmental effects, such as increased demand for housing, demand for other community and public services and infrastructure capacity, increased traffic and noise, degradation of air or water quality, degradation or loss of plant or animal habitats, conversion of agricultural and open-space land to urban uses, and other effects.

7.2.1 Summary of Growth-Inducing Impacts of the 2018 LRDP

Mechanisms by which a project may directly induce growth may include creating jobs that attract economic or population growth to the area, promoting the construction of homes that would bring new residents to the area, or removing an obstacle that impedes growth in the area. As noted in the 2018 LRDP EIR, implementation of the 2018 LRDP would foster on-campus student and employee population growth. Environmental impacts of on-campus population growth are accounted for in the 2018 LRDP and considered in the program EIR for the broader campus plan (e.g., impacts to agricultural resources, air quality, and traffic). On-campus population growth may induce some off-campus growth, which is minor in relationship to the region and well within regional growth plans. However, the 2018 LRDP EIR concludes that the detailed potential environmental effects of that potential growth cannot be specifically known or analyzed at the time and are subject to the review and approval of regional municipal and regulatory agencies, including environmental review required under CEQA. The general plans of surrounding communities that support housing, including housing that would accommodate faculty and staff, are required to address the environmental impacts of their land use designations that support such growth. The cumulative sections of the 2018 LRDP EIR provide a description of the cumulative impacts that are expected as a result of implementation of the 2018 LRDP. Therefore, the 2018 LRDP EIR concludes that plan implementation could result in adverse growth-inducing impacts off-campus beyond those inherent to the plan itself.

7.2.2 Growth-Inducing Impacts of the Project

The Solano Park Demolition Project would result in no change to UC Davis staffing or enrollment levels. The Project would not involve new construction on site; there would be no construction of new homes and the Project would not involve an increase in student enrollment or on-campus population. As described in Section 4.2.1, "Vacating Buildings and Relocation of Residents," in this Subsequent EIR, the Solano Park apartments provide 276 units for families and graduate students. Consistent with the 2018 LRDP, the students and their families within the Solano Park apartments that need housing beyond the closure dates at Solano Park have been or will be offered on-campus housing, primarily at Primero Grove and Orchard Park. The closure of the existing 276 units at Solano Park would be done in two phases that correspond with the re-opening of the renovated on-campus Primero Grove housing units in 2022 and the opening of new on-campus housing units at Orchard Park in 2023. All students and their families that must vacate the Solano Park units would have access to on-campus housing; therefore, the Project would not induce off-campus growth. The Project would not directly bring new residents into the project area.

As described in Chapter 3, "Project Description," demolition would occur in 2023. The project workforce would vary according to demolition phase (e.g., site preparation, structure removal, finishing, etc.); however, the estimated number of workers at any given time would be less than 30. In addition to on-site workers, additional workers would be

involved in the transport of materials to and from the site (primarily the offsite disposal of demolition debris). Deliveries of materials to the landfill would be limited, approximately 1 to 2 per day. This number of workers would be minor such that workers would likely come from the labor pool already available in the County and the region. No substantial relocation of workers would occur, and no new demand for housing and public services would result. Therefore, project construction would not be growth inducing.

Post-project operations and maintenance would not require any additional employees; maintenance activities would be handled by UC Davis's existing facilities personnel. Therefore, the long-term maintenance of the project site would not result in workers relocating to the area and requiring housing, and would not be growth inducing. Additionally, the Project would not spur secondary job growth such as jobs or retail services to serve employees. Because demolition and site maintenance would not create a substantial number of jobs that would fuel economic or population growth, promote new residential construction, or remove an obstacle that impedes growth, the Project would not be growth inducing.

7.2.3 Cumulative Growth Inducement

Growth in an area may also result from the removal of physical impediments or restrictions to growth, as well as the removal of planning impediments resulting from land use plans and policies. In this context, physical growth impediments may include nonexistent or inadequate access to an area or the lack of essential public services (e.g., water service), while planning impediments may include restrictive zoning and/or land use designations. The demolition of the Solano Park Apartments could remove an impediment to establishing an overpass connection as proposed in the cumulative City of Davis Nishi Gateway Project (see Chapter 5 of this document). The overpass would support connectivity between the proposed student housing project providing up to 700 units and a total capacity of 2,200 occupants in the City of Davis and the UC Davis central campus. In addition to the University's evaluation of growth for the 2018 LRDP in the associated EIR (described above), the Nishi residential development project was evaluated by the City of Davis in an EIR (State Clearinghouse Number 2015012066), which was certified by the City in 2016 and to which an addendum was prepared in 2018.

This page intentionally left blank.

8 EIR AUTHORS AND PERSONS CONSULTED

University of California, Davis (Lead Agency)

Heather Davis ..... Interim Director of Environmental Planning
Alex Tremblay ..... Environmental Planner
Christopher R. Cheleden ..... Principal Counsel, UC Office of the General Counsel
Elisabeth Gunther ..... UC Office of the President, Interim Counsel
Ha Ly ..... UC Office of the President, Capital Planning
Brian Harrington ..... UC Office of the President, Physical & Environmental Planning

Ascent Environmental, Inc. (CEQA Compliance)

Gary Jakobs, AICP ..... Principal
Suzanne Enslow ..... Project Manager
Chris Mundhenk ..... Technical Review
Alta Cunningham ..... Archaeological and Historical Resources and Tribal Cultural Resources
Emilie Zelazo ..... Archaeological and Historical Resources and Tribal Cultural Resources
Roberto Mora ..... Archaeological and Historical Resources and Tribal Cultural Resources
Gary Scholze, M.A. ..... Independent Contractor, Archaeologist
Allison Fuller ..... Biological Resources
Lisa Merry ..... GIS Specialist
Gayiety Lane ..... Publishing Specialist
Michele Mattei ..... Publishing Specialist
Brian Perry ..... Graphic Specialist

This page intentionally left blank.

9 REFERENCES

Executive Summary

University of California, Davis. 2018. *2018 Long Range Development Plan Final Environmental Impact Report*. State Clearinghouse No. 2017012008. Davis, CA. Available: https://environmentalplanning.ucdavis.edu/2018-lrdp-eir/eir. Accessed November 14, 2022.

UC Davis. 2022. CAD Calls for Solano Park Cir June 1 – November 19, 2022.

University of California. 2013. Relocation Assistance Act Policy for Real Estate Acquisitions and Leases. Effective 5/1/2013. Responsible Officer EVP Chief Financial Officer. Responsible Office Capital Asset Strategy and Finance.

Chapter 1 Introduction

University of California, Davis. 2018. *2018 Long Range Development Plan Final Environmental Impact Report*. State Clearinghouse No. 2017012008. Davis, CA. Available: https://environmentalplanning.ucdavis.edu/2018-lrdp-eir/eir. Accessed November 14, 2022.

UC Davis. 2022 (September). UC Davis Total On- and Off-Campus Headcount Population Annual Averages. Budget and Institutional Analysis. Prepared September 16, 2022.

Chapter 2 Project Description

UC Davis. 2022. CAD Calls for Solano Park Cir June 1 – November 19, 2022.

University of California. 2013. Relocation Assistance Act Policy for Real Estate Acquisitions and Leases. Effective 5/1/2013. Responsible Officer EVP Chief Financial Officer. Responsible Office Capital Asset Strategy and Finance.

Chapter 3 Coverage Under the 2018 LRDP EIR

<u>Air Quality</u>

Cahill, Thomas. Professor of Physics and Atmospheric Sciences and Head, DELTA Group, University of California, Davis. October 16, 2015—letter to City of Davis Planning Commission with air quality concerns pertaining to the air quality impacts from traffic on the I-80 on the Nishi property which is adjacent to the Plan area.

California Air Resources Board. 2005 (March). Air Quality and Land Use Handbook: A Community Health Perspective. Sacramento, CA. Available: http://arb.ca.gov/ch/handbook.pdf. Accessed February 5, 2018.

CARB. *See* California Air Resources Board.

Feeney, P.J.; Cahill, Thomas A.; Flochinni, R.G.; Eldred, R.A.; Shadoan, D.J.; Dunn, T. 1975. Effect of Roadbed Configuration on Traffic Derived Aerosols, Journal of the Air Pollution Control Association, 25:11, 1145-1147.

Health Effects Institute. 2013 (January). Understanding the Health Effects of Ambient Ultrafine Particles. HEI Review Panel of Ultrafine Particles. Boston, MA.

Roorda-Knape, M. C., N. A. H. Janssen, J. de Hartog, P. H. N. Van Vliet, H. Harssema, and B. Brunekreef. 1999. Traffic related air pollution in city districts near motorways. The Science of the Total Environment. Volume 235, pages 339–341.

UC Davis. 2022 (August). Phase 1 Preliminary Site Assessment Due Diligence Report for the Acquisition of Campus-Related Property. UC Davis Solano Park Apartments. Prepared by Aimee J. Pfohl, UC Davis Environmental Health and Safety, Environmental Specialist.

Wallace-Kuhl. 2022 (August). Naturally Occurring Asbestos Sampling and Results. UCD SOLANO PARK. Davis, California.

Zhu, Y.; Hinds, W.C.; Kim, Seongheon; and Sioutas, Constantinos. 2002. Concentration and size distribution of ultrafine particles near a major highway. Journal of the Air & Waste Management Association. Volume 52.9, pages 1032+.

Biological Resources

California Natural Diversity Database. 2022. Rarefind 5. An online subscription database application for the use of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife's natural diversity database. California Natural Heritage Division, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Sacramento, CA. Retrieved August 10, 2022.

California Native Plant Society. 2022. Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California (online edition, v9-01 1.5). Available: http://www.rareplants.cnps.org. Retrieved August 10, 2022.

CNDDB. *See* California Natural Diversity Database.

CNPS. *See* California Native Plant Society.

UC Davis. 2022 (July). *Tree Evaluation Solano Park*. Prepared by UC Davis Campus Planning.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change

SACOG. See Sacramento Area Council of Governments.

Sacramento Area Council of Governments. 2019. 2020 Metropolitan Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy. Adopted November 18, 2019. Available: https://www.sacog.org/2020-metropolitan-transportation-plansustainable-communities-strategy. Accessed March 2022.

UC Davis. See University of California, Davis.

University of California, Davis. 2018. 2018 Long Range Development Plan Final Environmental Impact Report. State Clearinghouse No. 2017012008. Davis, CA. Available: https://environmentalplanning.ucdavis.edu/2018-lrdp-eir/eir. Accessed March 2022.

Hazards and Hazardous Materials

UC Davis. 2022 (August). Phase 1 Preliminary Site Assessment Due Diligence Report for the Acquisition of Campus-Related Property. UC Davis Solano Park Apartments. Prepared by Aimee J. Pfohl, UC Davis Environmental Health and Safety, Environmental Specialist.

Wallace-Kuhl. 2022 (August). Naturally Occurring Asbestos Sampling and Results. UCD SOLANO PARK. Davis, California.

Chapter 4 Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Section 4.1 Cultural Resources

Ascent. *See* Ascent Environmental.

Ascent Environmental. 2022a. *Archaeological Report for the UC Davis Solano Park Demolition Project*. Prepared for UC Davis.

Ascent Environmental. 2022b. *Solano Park Apartments Historic Evaluation Memo*. Prepared for UC Davis.

Section 4.2 Tribal Cultural Resources

YDWN. 2022. Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation Cultural Resources. Available: https://www.yochadehe.org/cultural. Accessed on October 18, 2022.

Chapter 5 Cumulative Impacts

No references use in this chapter.

Chapter 6 Alternatives

No references use in this chapter.

Chapter 7 Other CEQA Sections

No references use in this chapter.

10 LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

2018 LRDP	2018 Long Range Development Plan
AB	Assembly Bill
BMP	best management practice
CAP	climate action plan
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CNEL	community noise equivalent level
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
dBA	A-weighted decibels
diesel PM	diesel particular matter
DPR	Department of Parks and Recreation
EIR	environmental impact report
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
General Permit	General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction and Land Disturbance Activity
GHG	greenhouse gas
GSF	gross square feet
HCP	Habitat Conservation Plan
I-80	Interstate 80
LOS	level of service
MTP/SCS	Metropolitan Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NCCP	Natural Community Conservation Plan
NO_X	oxides of nitrogen
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NWIC	Northwest Information Center
PCB	polychlorinated biphenyl
PM_{10}	particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 microns
$PM_{2.5}$	particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 2.5 microns or smaller
PRC	Public Resources Code
Project	Solano Park Demolition Project
ROG	reactive organic gases

SACOG	Sacramento Area Council of Governments
SB	Senate Bill
SCH	State Clearinghouse
SR	State Route
Subsequent EIR	subsequent environmental impact report
SWPPP	stormwater pollution prevention plan
TAC	toxic air contaminants
UC Davis or University	University of California, Davis
UFP	ultrafine particle
VMT	vehicle miles traveled
WWII	World War II
YDWN	Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation