Initial Study

California State University, Long Beach
Master Plan Update

Lead Agency:

The California State University
Office of the Chancellor
401 Golden Shore
Long Beach, California 90802-4210

Prepared by:

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April 2022

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CH_4	methane
CNEL	Community Noise Equivalent Level
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
CO_2	carbon dioxide
CSU	California State University
CSULB	California State University, Long Beach
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
FTES	full-time-equivalent students
GHG	greenhouse gases
LBWD	Long Beach Water Department
MRZ	Mineral Resource Zone
N_2O	nitrous oxide
NOP	Notice of Preparation
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SENEL	Single Event Noise Exposure Limits
SMARA	Surface Mining and Reclamation Act
SRA	State Responsibility Area
State Route 1	Pacific Coast Highway
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1 Project Title

California State University, Long Beach Master Plan Update

1.2 Lead Agency Name and Address

The California State University
Office of the Chancellor
401 Golden Shore
Long Beach, California 90802-4210

1.3 Project Sponsor's Name and Address

California State University, Long Beach
Office of Design + Construction Services
1331 Palo Verde Avenue
Long Beach, California 90815

1.4 Contact Person, Email, and Phone Number

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1.5 Overview of the Project

Each of the 23 campuses within the California State University (CSU) system is required by the CSU Board of Trustees to prepare and periodically update a physical Master Plan. The Master Plan is intended to guide the physical campus development necessary to support the needs of the current student, faculty, and staff campus populations as well as projected student enrollment and campus population growth, which serves as the basis for determining long-term academic, administrative, student support, student housing, and athletic and recreational program space needs, in accordance with approved educational policies and objectives.[1]

California State University, Long Beach (CSULB) is proposing a comprehensive update of the current campus Master Plan, last updated in 2008, to accommodate enrollment growth and a campus population and physical development of the campus through the horizon year 2035 (Master Plan Update, proposed project, or project). The Master Plan Update focuses on optimizing the existing physical assets of the campus, enhancing the efficiency of facilities throughout the campus, and evolving the existing buildings and programs to accommodate future campus needs, thereby minimizing the need for net new developed square footage.

CSULB will prepare an Environmental Impact Report (EIR), as required of California's public universities by Public Resources Code (PRC) § 21080.09, to evaluate the environmental effects of the Master Plan Update. The Master Plan Update EIR will be a Program EIR for use in evaluating later development activities proposed as part of the Master Plan Update as well as a Project-level EIR for specific near-term projects.

[1] California State University, State University Administrative Manual (SUAM), Section II, Physical Master Plan and Off-Campus Centers: Section 9007, Development of Physical Master Plan, 2020, available at: https://calstate.policystat.com/policy/8837634/latest#autoid-dgx6z, accessed April 1, 2022.

1.6 California Environmental Quality Act

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) applies to proposed projects initiated by, funded by, or requiring discretionary approvals from state or local government agencies. The proposed Master Plan Update constitutes a project as defined by CEQA (California Public Resources Code Section 2100 et. seq.). Furthermore, as required by PRC § 21080.09, the CSU must conduct environmental review to evaluate the environmental effects of the proposed Master Plan Update. This Initial Study has been prepared to assist in that evaluation.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15367 states that a lead agency is "the public agency which has the principal responsibility for carrying out or approving a project." The Board of Trustees of the California State University is the lead agency responsible for compliance with CEQA for the proposed project.

The potential for significant adverse environmental impacts will be determined based on the nature and scope of the proposed Master Plan Update, the preliminary evaluation of the environmental factors in the Initial Study environmental checklist (provided in Section 2 of this document), and any comments received from public agencies, other stakeholders, and members of the public during the scoping period. Those factors will become the focus of detailed analysis in the EIR to determine the nature and extent of any potential environmental impacts and establish appropriate mitigation measures for those impacts determined to be significant. The EIR will also include an evaluation of alternatives to the proposed project that would reduce or avoid significant impacts, including a No Project Alternative.

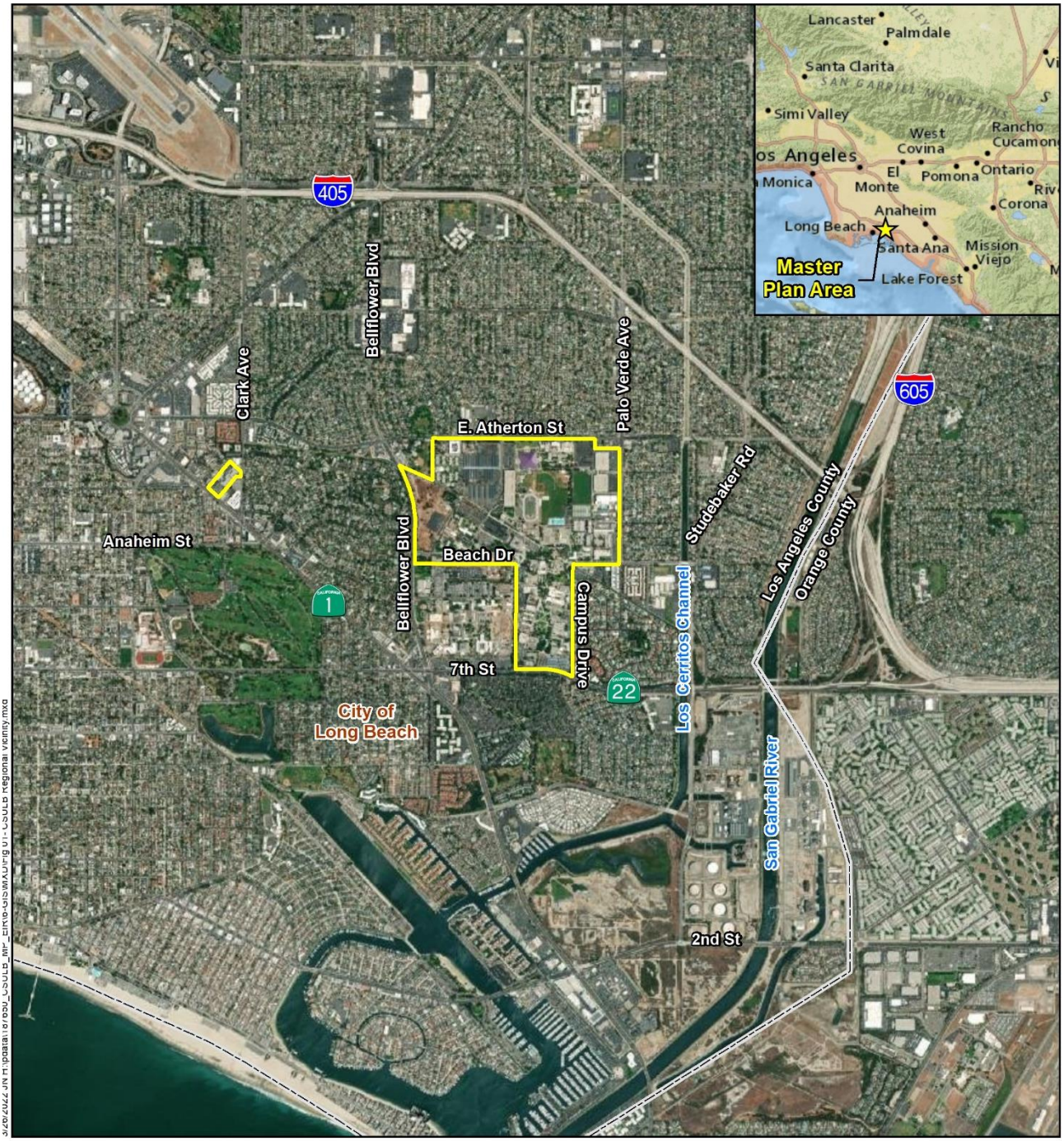
Environmental factors for which no significant adverse environmental impacts are expected to occur, based on the Initial Study analysis, will not be carried forward for detailed analysis in the EIR.

1.7 Project Location and Setting

The CSULB campus is located within the governmental jurisdictional boundary of the City of Long Beach, in southern Los Angeles County, California. The City of Long Beach is bordered by the cities of Paramount and Lakewood to the north; the Pacific Ocean to the south; the cities of Hawaiian Gardens, Cypress, and Los Alamitos, the unincorporated community of Rossmoor, and the city of Seal Beach in Orange County to the east; and the cities of Los Angeles, Carson, and Compton to the west. Figure 1 shows the regional location of the CSULB campus.

1.7.1 California State University, Long Beach Campus

The CSULB campus encompasses 322 acres and is generally bounded by East Atherton Street on the north, East 7th Street on the south, Palo Verde Avenue on the east, and Bellflower Boulevard on the west, as shown in Figure 2. Primary vehicular access to the campus is via Earl Warren Drive and Merriam Way from East Atherton Street; State University Drive from Palo Verde Avenue; West Campus Drive and East Campus Drive from East 7th Street; and Beach Drive from Bellflower Boulevard. Interstate 405 runs east-west north of the campus and provides regional access to the campus via access ramps at Palo Verde Avenue and Bellflower Boulevard. State Route 22 provides direct access to East 7th Street just southeast of the campus. Interstate 605 terminates at Interstate 405 and State Route 22, approximately one mile east of the campus.



Legend

- Campus Master Plan Boundary
- County Boundary

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0 1,500 3,000 Feet

Source: County of Los Angeles, Nearmap, ArcGIS Online

Regional Location Map

Figure 1

Legend

Campus Master Plan Boundary

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0 500 1,000 Feet

Source: County of Los Angeles, Nearmap, ArcGIS Online

Project Location Map

Figure 2

The CSULB campus comprises 84 buildings and eight colleges serving approximately 31,000 full-time-equivalent students (FTES).[2,3] Student housing, commons, dining uses, and student parking facilities are concentrated in the western section of the campus, while many public-facing programs, including athletics venues and the performing arts center, are located in the northern section of the campus. The eastern section of the campus contains a diverse array of facilities including the College of Engineering, Student Recreation and Wellness Center, and Campus Facilities and Maintenance. The central campus contains the main Administration Building-Brotman Hall, College of Business, College of Health and Human Services' Kinesiology Building, and student services facilities such as Student Health Services and Counseling. Most of the academic buildings on the campus are located in the southern campus, surrounding a traditional campus quadrangle. Additionally, Beachside Village is a CSU-owned student housing complex located approximately 0.6 miles west of the main CSULB campus. This off-campus complex comprises two three-story residence halls, a dining hall, and recreational amenities.

Landscaped and open space areas are provided throughout the campus in the form of quadrangles, plazas, courtyards, edges, corridors, and recreation fields. Vehicular circulation primarily occurs on public roadways around the perimeter of the campus, with smaller internal roadways providing access to parking areas. Pedestrian and bicycle pathways provide for non-motorized movement throughout the interior of the campus. Additionally, Bouton Creek Channel, a Los Angeles County Flood Control District channel, runs diagonally and southeasterly across the campus.

Puvungna is an approximately 22-acre parcel of land on the northwest border of the CSULB campus. This undeveloped section of the campus is part of the National Register-listed Puvungna Indian Villages Sites Historic District and is listed in the Native American Heritage Commission's Sacred Lands Inventory, in recognition of its historic, cultural, and religious significance. A restrictive covenant prohibiting development has been established on a significant portion of this site and is held in reserve for the future establishment of a permanent conservation easement for its perpetual protection and management.

1.7.2 Surrounding Land Uses

The CSULB campus is primarily surrounded by low-density residential neighborhoods to the north, east, south, and west. Medium-density residential and commercial uses are located near the northwestern, northeastern, and southeastern corners of the campus, as well as along Pacific Coast Highway (State Route 1) to the southwest of the campus. The 100-acre Veteran's Administration Medical Center complex is located adjacent to the southwestern campus boundary. Other uses in the surrounding area include Whaley Park, a city park, and Minnie Gant Elementary School, across Atherton Street, north of the CSULB campus; City of Long Beach Fire Department Station 22, near the northeast corner of the campus at the intersection of Atherton Street and Palo Verde Avenue; Sato Academy of Math & Science, a public high school, located approximately 700 feet southeast of the campus; and the Los Cerritos flood control channel, which runs north-south approximately 1,200 feet east of the campus, and the San Gabriel River, which runs north-south approximately 1,200 feet to the east of the Los Cerritos flood control channel.

[2] Full-time equivalent student (FTES) is the unit of measurement used to convert class load to student enrollment. At CSULB, one undergraduate FTES is equal to 15 units. Thus, one undergraduate FTES is equal to one undergraduate student enrolled in 15 units or three undergraduate students each enrolled in 5 units. A related unit of measurement is "headcount." In the case of one student taking 15 units, the headcount is 1; in the case of three students collectively taking 15 units, the headcount is 3.

[3] Based on 2019-2020 enrollment.

1.8 Project Background

The current Master Plan for the CSULB campus was approved in 2008 and guided campus development through the horizon year 2020. The 2008 Master Plan provided a framework for land use, development, open space, and circulation to accommodate projected enrollment of 31,000 FTE students on the campus. Components of the 2008 Master Plan included completion of the Hall of Science, renovation of Peterson Hall 2, additional student housing, and additional parking. A number of these projects have been implemented as originally proposed or with modifications addressed in addenda to the 2008 Master Plan EIR.

1.9 Project Purpose and Need

The goal of the Master Plan Update is to support and advance CSULB's mission, strategic vision, and values by guiding the physical development of the campus, and to accommodate changes in enrollment through the horizon year 2035. As previously discussed, Master Plans are intended to implement proposed improvements to accommodate a projected increase in student enrollment and corresponding campus population (which includes student, faculty, and staff). The projections serve as the basis for determining a campus's long-term space and infrastructure needs. Master Plans are based on annual academic year (AY) enrollment projections prepared by each campus as directed by the CSU Office of the Chancellor, which consults with the State of California to anticipate systemwide enrollment growth and associated funding in accordance with the CSU's educational mission according to California's Education Code.[4] CSULB has recently established a goal of increasing online programs and services in order to serve a larger proportion of its future enrollment, making it more convenient for students to attend virtual classes and reducing trips to campus.

The 2019-2020 AY is the most recent year of pre-pandemic in-person campus operations. CSULB enrolled approximately 31,000 FTES in AY 2019-2020, with approximately 27,000 FTES on-campus and the remainder receiving instruction remotely and pursuing educational experience off-campus. The projected enrollment for the Master Plan Update horizon year 2035 is approximately 36,000 FTES, with approximately 31,000 FTES anticipated to be on-campus. As such, the Master Plan Update has been prepared to accommodate 31,000 FTES on-campus. This represents a projected increase of approximately 5,000 FTES, including 4,000 FTES on-campus, compared to AY 2019-2020.

CSULB's enrollment projections for purposes of this Master Plan Update assume annual compounded growth of one percent throughout the life of the Master Plan, as directed by CSU's Office of the Chancellor, which consults with the State legislature to anticipate systemwide enrollment growth and associated funding. However, the future student enrollment and campus population growth projections in the Master Plan Update do not limit CSULB's future student enrollment or campus population. The projections represent CSULB's assumptions about future enrollment and campus population through horizon year 2035, which in turn serve as the basis for determining long-term space and infrastructure needs on the campus. The Master Plan Update defines a maximum development envelope and identifies necessary infrastructure and other physical upgrades for purposes of long-term planning and environmental analysis.

[4] California State University, State University Administrative Manual, Section VII, Five-Year Capital Improvement Program Procedures and Formats for Capital Outlay Submission: Section 9100.1, Basis for Major Capital Outlay and Five-Year Capital Improvement Program Submissions: 3. Full Time Equivalent Student Enrollment Allocations, available at: https://calstate.policystat.com/policy/6657509/latest/, accessed February 15, 2022.

1.10 Proposed Project Characteristics

1.10.1 Proposed Master Plan Update

The Master Plan Update is a long-range planning document that will guide physical development on the CSULB campus through the horizon year 2035. The Master Plan Update addresses CSULB's current and future needs, focusing less on physical growth and more on optimizing the existing physical assets of the campus. The Master Plan Update also identifies priority projects to be implemented in the near term. The primary strategies for implementing the Master Plan Update include renovation of existing buildings (renovation), demolition and replacement of existing buildings in the same physical location (replacement), construction of new buildings (new construction), and leaving buildings in their existing location and configuration (building to remain), as shown in Figure 3. The Master Plan Update also identifies goals and strategies to improve open space, mobility and parking, and sustainability and resiliency.

1.10.2 Campus Organization

The Master Plan Update organizes the CSULB campus into five districts according to existing geography and facilities as well as proposed programming. desired connectivity, and placemaking opportunities. The five districts include the South District, Central District, East District, North District, and West District, as shown in Figure 4. A brief description of each district is provided below.

South District

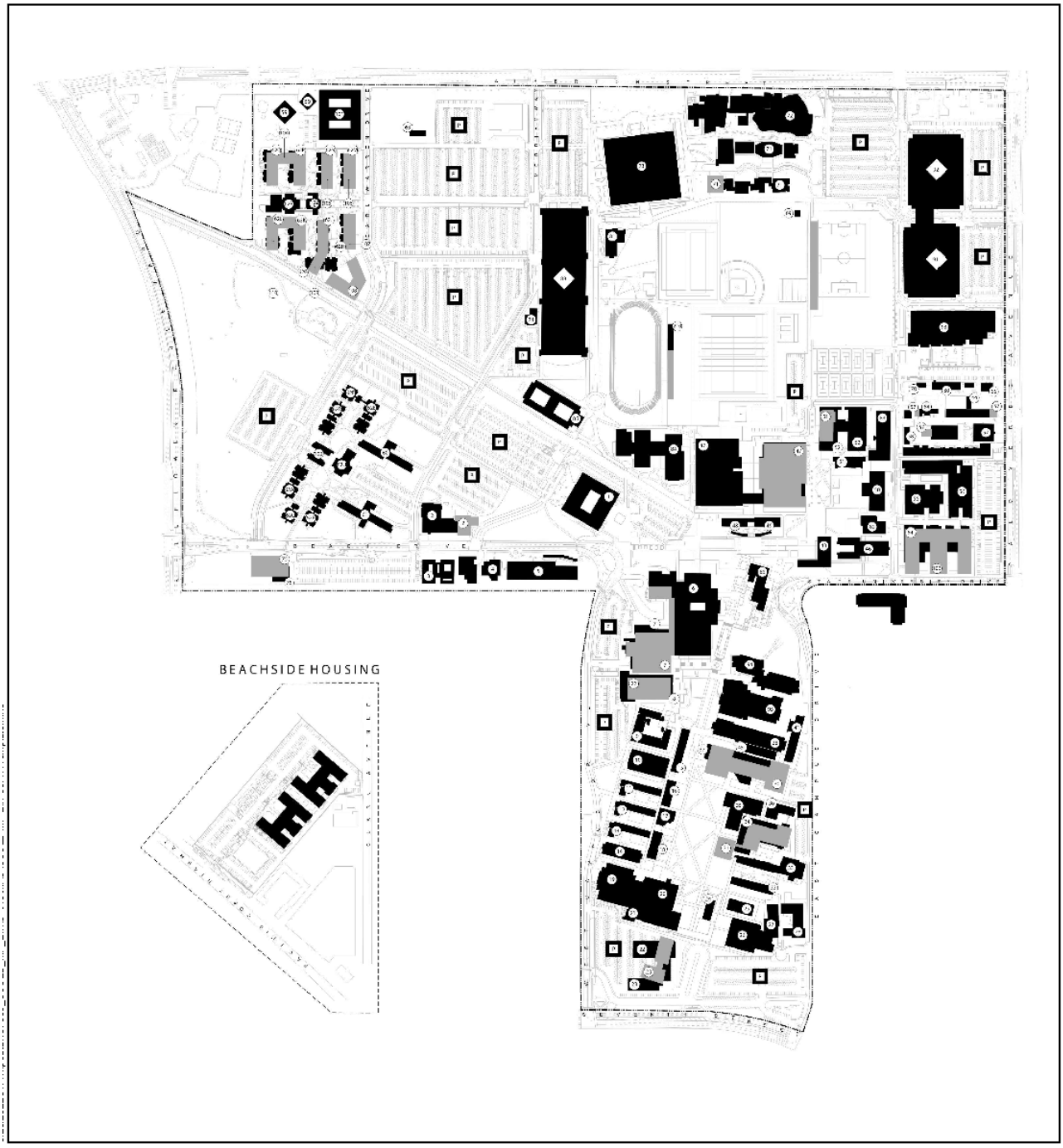
The South District primarily comprises the campus academic core and is the densest area of learning and student experience. Most of the campus's academic buildings, and therefore most faculty offices, study spaces, and instructional spaces, are located within the South District. In addition, the Shakarian Student Success Building and seven of the eight Colleges[5] are located here. The South District includes some of the most iconic buildings on the campus, including the McIntosh Humanities Building, University Theater, Psychology Building, and University Student Union. The academic buildings surround a large traditional collegiate quadrangle.

Academic uses will continue to be primarily located in the campus's South District. Improvements in the South District will focus on relocation, consolidation, and renovation of academic and student-centered programs. Replacement buildings for the College of the Arts and College of Education are proposed to bring additional academic programs and functions along with a reimagined, vibrant campus quadrangle. New development would focus on replacing aging and inefficient, low-density buildings.

Central District

The Central District encompasses a range of existing programming and facilities, including the CSULB's main Administration Building-Brotman Hall, College of Business, the College of Health and Human Services' Kinesiology Building, and key student services such as Student Health Services and the University Student Union, and is typically the most densely populated part of the campus. The recently renovated Horn Center is one of the campus' major classroom buildings with 10 new active learning classrooms, 2 large lecture halls, and the campus' largest computer

[5] The eight Colleges include College of the Arts, College of Business, College of Education, College of Engineering, College of Health & Human Services, College of Liberal Arts, College of Natural Sciences & Mathematics, and College of Professional & International Education.



Buildings
- EXISTING BUILDING
- FUTURE BUILDING
- TEMPORARY BUILDING
- EXISTING BUILDING NOT IN USE

Campus Boundary
- EXISTING
- FUTURE

Parking
- EXISTING LOT
- FUTURE LOT
- EXISTING STRUCTURE
- FUTURE STRUCTURE

Campus Master Plan
Main Campus Acreage: 322

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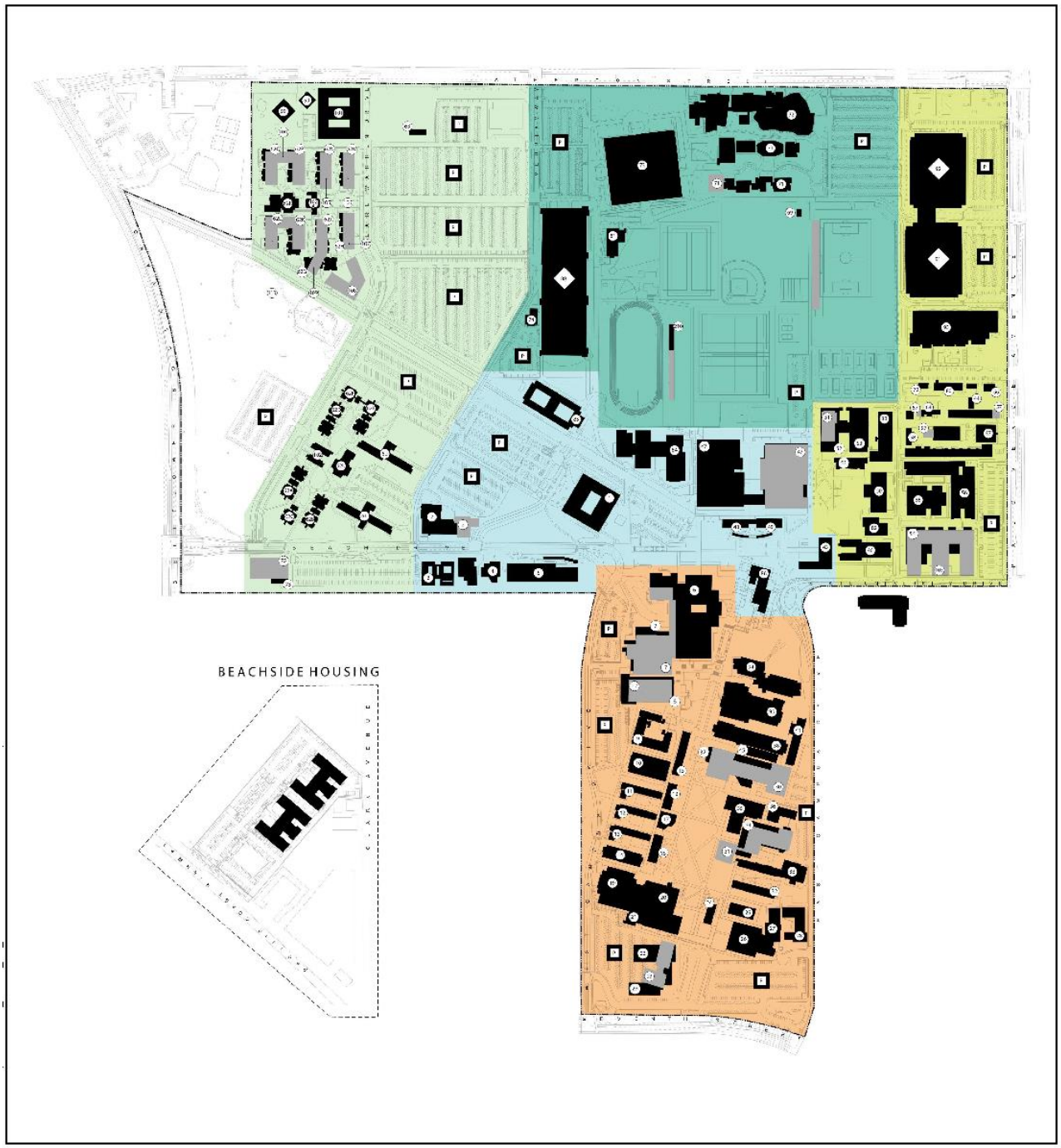
Source: California State University Long Beach

Master Plan Update Map

Figure 3



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Source: California State University Long Beach

Campus Districts Map

Figure 4

lab. The recently renovated Kleefeld Contemporary Art Museum encompasses the western portion of the Horn Center Building.

The Central District is envisioned to be a vibrant academic and student-focused hub within the center of the campus, where the South District connects to north campus housing, athletics, and recreation programs. The proposed demolition of the existing Kinesiology building would allow for a new higher-density Kinesiology Building and new campus quadrangle directly adjacent to the Horn Center. The new Kinesiology Building would also provide space to consolidate various existing programs for the College of Health and Human Services and Athletics. Additionally, the Central District will include new open spaces and enhanced pedestrian links.

East District

The existing uses in the East District include academic programs such as the College of Engineering and departments within the College of the Arts as well as Beach Building Services and the Student Recreation and Wellness Center.

The East District is proposed as an intentional connection to the Central District through improved academic facilities and new graduate student and employee housing that would replace and renovate low-density, aging, and underutilized facilities. A six-story building for the College of Engineering is proposed to replace three low-rise buildings, which would provide opportunities for additional open space and a building site for future uses. Improved connectivity to other campus districts would be supported by pedestrian and bicycle network infrastructure.

North District

The North District is a public front door to the CSULB campus with many public-facing programs, including most athletics venues and the performing arts center. The North District encompasses a diverse range of existing programming and facilities, including the Walter Pyramid, the Carpenter Performing Arts Center, and the Music, and Dance departments. These programs are presently located north of a large concentration of athletics and sports fields, and are thus physically disconnected from many campus services and amenities.

The North District proposes to better serve and connect the programs in this area to the remainder of the campus through expanded amenities and enhanced pedestrian links. The North District would continue to support the CSULB's athletics programs and academic programs in the College of the Arts. Because visitors heavily access this district, key gateway and pedestrian improvements are proposed to improve pedestrian connectivity to other areas of the campus.

West District

The West District is the established housing district on the campus and is defined by the presence of the majority of campus student residence halls. To support on-campus residents, the West District is also home to two dining facilities Parkside Dining and the Hillside Dining halls. This district also includes a small, concentrated area of College of Health and Human Services academic buildings. Two primary campus vehicular entrances and a majority of the student parking facilities are located within the West District.

The West District serves as the starting and ending point to many students' days (for both residents and commuters). As such, improved connectivity with the core of the campus is considered critical to providing a convenient and safe experience for students.

Proposed improvements within the West District would enhance the student residential experience by expanding housing into higher-density facilities to accommodate additional beds, introducing new social and collaboration spaces, and improving pedestrian and bicycle connectivity within the district.

1.11 Required Permits and Approvals

Permits and other use authorizations that may be required to implement the proposed project may include, but may not be limited to, the following:

California State University, Board of Trustees

- Approval and adoption of the Master Plan Map
- Approval and certification of the CEQA environmental document
- Approval of schematic plans for future facilities and improvements

California State Fire Marshal

- Plan Review (Fire and Life Safety)

Division of the State Architect

- ADA Accessibility Compliance

Southern California Air Quality Control District

- Air quality construction and operational permits

Los Angeles County Flood Control District

- Issuance of permits for construction and/or other actions that affect Bouton Creek channel

City of Long Beach

- Issuance of encroachment permits for construction of utility and roadway improvements within City right-of-way
- Approval of new utility connections

CSU Office of Capital Planning, Design & Construction

- Administrative Project Approvals by CSU Board of Trustees

CSULB

- Building Code Plan Check
- Seismic Safety Structural Peer Review
- Capital Planning and/or Campus Planning Committee
- Campus Deputy Building Official
- Campus Departments – Environmental Health and Safety, Facilities Management, Disabled Student Services, Information and Telecommunication Services

2 ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATION

2.1 Environmental Factors Potentially Affected

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project, involving at least one impact that is a "Potentially Significant Impact" as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

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

For the evaluation of potential impacts, the questions in the Initial Study Checklist are stated and an answer is provided according to the analysis undertaken as part of the Initial Study. The analysis considers the long-term, direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts of the project. To each question, there are four possible responses:

- **No Impact.** The project would not have any measurable environmental impact on the environment.
- **Less Than Significant Impact**. The project would have the potential for impacting the environment, although this impact would be below established thresholds that are considered to be significant.
- **Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated**. The project would have the potential to generate impacts which may be considered a significant effect on the environment, although measures or changes to the development's physical or operational characteristics can reduce these impacts to levels that are less than significant.
- **Potentially Significant Impact**. The project would have impacts which are considered significant, and additional analysis is required to identify measures that could reduce these impacts to less than significant levels.

2.2 Environmental Determination

(To be completed by the Lead Agency)

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

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

☐ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

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

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

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

Melissa Soto, Program Planner *Melissa Soto*	4/14/2022
Printed Name and Signature	Date

3 INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST

3.1 Aesthetics

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) In non-urbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from publicly accessible vantage point.) If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	☒	☐	☐	☐

Discussion

a) Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, would the project have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?

No Impact. Scenic views or vistas are defined as panoramic public views of various natural features, including the ocean, striking or unusual natural terrain, or unique urban or historic features. Public access to these views may be from park lands, private and publicly owned sites, and public rights-of-way. No scenic vistas from public lands have been identified that include the CSULB campus and none are available from the CSULB campus. Therefore, no impact to scenic vistas would occur.

b) Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, would the project substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?

No Impact. There are no designated state scenic highways near the main CSULB campus.[6] Pacific Coast Highway is located nearby and is eligible for inclusion in the state scenic highway system; however, it is not formally designated as of the time of this writing.[7] Views of the main CSULB campus are not accessible from Pacific Coast Highway. The CSULB Beachside Village student housing complex, a campus-owned property located approximately 0.6 miles west of the main CSULB campus, is situated adjacent to Pacific Coast Highway. However, there are no scenic resources located within this portion of Pacific Coast Highway that would be impacted during implementation of the Master Plan Update. Additionally, Beachside Village is not a historic building and all proposed improvements at this location would be interior building renovations,

[6] California Department of Transportation, California State Scenic Highway System Map, available at: https://www.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=465dfd3d807c46cc8e8057116f1aacaa, accessed February 15, 2022.

[7] Ibid.

which would not be visible from Pacific Coast Highway. Therefore, no impact related to scenic resources within a state scenic highway would occur.

c) Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, would the project, in non-urbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from publicly accessible vantage point.) If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?

Less Than Significant Impact. The CSULB campus is located in the urbanized area of the City of Long Beach. As a state-owned property, the CSULB campus is not subject to local regulations governing scenic quality. All proposed improvements would be designed to be compatible with existing CSULB buildings to remain. Upon approval of the Master Plan, all proposed improvements would be required to demonstrate consistency with design guidelines prepared as part of the Master Plan, at the time of project implementation. Therefore, impacts related to consistency with regulations governing scenic quality would be less than significant.

d) Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, would the project create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?

Potentially Significant Impact. Proposed improvements implemented under the Master Plan Update may include new sources of outdoor light for new structures, wayfinding signage, safety lighting, and replacement lighting throughout the campus. All lighting would be designed in accordance with the CSU Outdoor Lighting Design Guide, which includes requirements for such lighting to be directed away from nearby light-sensitive uses, such as residences, and shielded to prevent sky glow and light spillover. Nonetheless, given the campus's proximity to residential neighborhoods, a detailed analysis of potential light and glare impacts will be included in the EIR.

3.2 Agriculture and Forestry Resources

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Dept. of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment project; and forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board. Would the project:				
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion

a) Would the project 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?

No Impact. Neither the campus nor the surrounding area is designated as Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance on the "Important Farmland in California" map prepared by the California Resources Agency pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program.[8] Therefore, the proposed project would not convert Farmland to a non-agricultural use and no impact would occur.

[8] California Department of Conservation, Division of Land Resource Protection, Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program, California Important Farmland Finder, available at: https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/DLRP/CIFF/, accessed February 19, 2022.

b) Would the project conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?

No Impact. All proposed Master Plan projects would be implemented within the boundaries of the existing CSULB main campus and the Beachside Village property, none of which is zoned for agricultural use. Additionally, there are no Williamson Act contracts within Los Angeles County.[9] Therefore, the proposed project would not conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract, and no impact would occur.

c) Would the project 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))?

No Impact. No portion of the CSULB campus is zoned for forest land, timberland, or Timberland Production as defined in Public Resources Code Section 12220(g) and Government Code Section 4526. Therefore, the proposed project would not conflict with existing zoning for or cause a rezoning of forest land or timberland. No impact would occur.

d) Would the project result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?

No Impact. No portion of the CSULB campus is developed for forest land use or located adjacent to forest lands. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in the loss of forest land or the conversion of forest land to non-forest use. No impact would occur.

e) Would the project 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?

No Impact. As discussed in response to checklist question 3.2(a) above, no portion of the campus or surrounding area is identified as farmland or used for agricultural purposes. Additionally, as stated in response to checklist question 3.2(c), no portion of the campus or surrounding area is designated as forest land. Therefore, the proposed project would not change the existing environment in a way that would result in the conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use or forest land to non-forest use, and no impact would occur.

[9] California Department of Conservation, Division of Land Resource Protection, The Williamson Act: 2018-2019 Status Report, available at: https://www.conservation.ca.gov/dlrp/wa/Documents/stats_reports/2020%20WA%20Status%20Report.pdf, accessed February 19, 2022.

3.3 Air Quality

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management district or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:				
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	☒	☐	☐	☐
b) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?	☒	☐	☐	☐
c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	☒	☐	☐	☐
d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors adversely affecting a substantial number of people?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Discussion

a) Would the project conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?

Potentially Significant Impact. The South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) monitors air quality within the South Coast Air Basin, which includes the portion of Los Angeles County containing the CSULB campus. The Master Plan Update would involve proposed improvements to campus facilities, including renovation, replacement, and new construction. The Master Plan Update also identifies goals and strategies to improve open space, sustainability and resiliency, and mobility and parking. Implementation of these improvements would accommodate approximately 31,000 FTES on-campus for the horizon year 2035 and associated student, faculty, and staff campus population. An air quality technical report will be prepared for the proposed project to determine whether short-term construction and long-term operational air quality emissions would exceed the emissions budgeted for the campus in the applicable air quality management plan. A detailed analysis of this issue will be included in the EIR.

b) Would the project result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?

Potentially Significant Impact. Implementation of the Master Plan Update would generate air pollutants as a result of construction and operation-related activities. Short-term impacts may result from construction equipment emissions, such as graders, dump trucks, worker vehicle exhaust, and from fugitive dust during site preparation activities. Long-term operational impacts may result from emissions from vehicle trips to and from the campus generated by students, faculty, staff, and visitors, as well as from the operation of new and/or modified facilities. A technical report evaluating air quality will be prepared for the proposed project and will address the potential for cumulative air quality impacts. A detailed analysis of this issue will be included in the EIR.

c) Would the project expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

Potentially Significant Impact. Some populations and land uses are considered more sensitive to air pollutants than others. The California Air Resources Board has identified the following groups who are most likely to be affected by air pollution: children less than 14 years of age, the elderly over 65 years of age, athletes, and people with cardiovascular and chronic respiratory diseases. According to the SCAQMD, sensitive receptors include residences, schools, playgrounds, childcare centers, athletic facilities, long-term health care facilities, rehabilitation centers, convalescent centers, and retirement homes. Some of these types of uses are located on and near the CSULB campus. The air quality technical report to be prepared for the Master Plan Update will evaluate the potential for sensitive receptors to be exposed to unhealthful pollutant concentrations during implementation of the Master Plan Update. A detailed analysis of this issue will be included in the EIR.

d) Would the project result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors adversely affecting a substantial number of people?

Less Than Significant Impact. Potential sources that may produce objectionable odors during construction activities include equipment exhaust, application of asphalt and architectural coatings, and other interior and exterior finishes. Although not anticipated, potential odors from these sources would be localized and generally confined to the immediate area surrounding the construction site. The Master Plan Update projects would be implemented utilizing standard construction techniques and odors would be typical of most construction sites, would be temporary in nature, and would not persist beyond the termination of construction activities. Additionally, all CSULB development projects are required to implement standard temporary construction controls for odors, including, but not limited to, protecting fresh air intakes to existing buildings from noxious fumes and vapors.[10] Therefore, odor impacts during construction would be less than significant.

Land uses and industrial operations that are associated with odor complaints include agricultural uses, wastewater treatment plants, food processing plants, chemical plants, composting, refineries, landfills, dairy farms, and fiberglass molding.[11] The campus does not currently contain these uses and none of these uses would be developed as part of implementation of the Master Plan Update. As discussed in Section 1.10, the primary strategies for implementing the Master Plan Update include renovation, replacement, and new construction at identified campus facilities, such as academic buildings and student housing facilities, while other buildings will be left in their existing location and configuration. The Master Plan Update also identifies goals and strategies to improve open space, mobility and parking, and sustainability and resiliency. Therefore, no impact related to odors would occur during operations.

[10] California State University, State University Administrative Manual (SUAM), Section XI, Project Plan Development for Major Construction Projects (SUAM 9230-9237): Section 9235, Construction Document Phase of Project Development, available at: https://calstate.policystat.com/policy/6654819/latest#autoid-83nrq, accessed February 15, 2022.

[11] South Coast Air Quality Management District, *Guidance Document for Addressing Air Quality Issues in General Plans and Local Planning*, Table 2-1, Sources of Odor and Dust Complaints Received by the AQMD, May 2005, available at: https://www.aqmd.gov/home/research/guidelines/planning-guidance/guidance-document, accessed April 13, 2022.

3.4 Biological Resources

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

Discussion

a) Would the project 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?

Potentially Significant Impact. Sensitive plants include those listed as threatened or endangered, proposed for listing, or candidate for listing by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and/or California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) or those listed by the California Native Plant Society (CNPS). Sensitive wildlife species are those species listed as threatened or endangered, proposed for listing, or candidate for listing by USFWS and/or CDFW, or considered special status by CDFW. Sensitive habitats are those that are regulated by USFWS, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and/or those considered sensitive by CDFW.

The majority of the CSULB campus is developed or landscaped open space (with the exception of the section of campus to which the restrictive covenant applies, on which no development

would occur). Nonetheless, proposed new development and landscape improvements could affect sensitive species. A biological resources technical report will be prepared to evaluate potential impacts to sensitive and/or special status species. A detailed analysis of this issue will be included in the EIR.

b) Would the project 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 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

No Impact. No riparian or sensitive natural community occurs within the boundaries of the CSULB campus.[12] Therefore, no impact to riparian or sensitive natural communities would occur with implementation of the proposed project.

c) Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?

Potentially Significant Impact. The proposed project would include improvements to Bouton Creek, which is identified by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as a wetland area.[13] However, Bouton Creek is an entirely channelized flood control channel that does not support wetland habitat. Nonetheless, the biological resources technical report prepared for the proposed project will describe Bouton Creek and its surroundings and assess the project's potential to result in impacts to wetlands. A detailed analysis of this issue will be included in the EIR.

d) Would the project 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?

Potentially Significant Impact. In an urban context, a wildlife migration corridor can be defined as a linear landscape feature of sufficient width and buffer to allow animal movement between two comparatively undisturbed habitat fragments, or between a habitat fragment and some vital resources, thereby encouraging population growth and diversity. The biological resources technical report prepared for the proposed project will assess the project's potential to affect wildlife movement in the area. A detailed analysis of this issue will be included in the EIR.

e) Would the project conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?

No Impact. Since the CSULB campus is an entity of the CSU, a state agency, and the campus is state-owned property, development on the campus is not subject to local policies or ordinances. Additionally, all development projects on the CSULB campus are required to implement standard temporary construction controls for natural resources protection, including, but not limited to, the protection of trees near construction activities.[14] Therefore, no impact related to local policies or

[12] U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Wetlands Inventory Mapper, Riparian Habitat: https://www.fws.gov/wetlands/data/mapper.html, accessed February 17, 2022.

[13] U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Wetlands Mapper: https://www.fws.gov/wetlands/data/mapper.html, accessed February 17, 2022.

[14] California State University, State University Administrative Manual (SUAM), Section XI, Project Plan Development for Major Construction Projects (SUAM 9230-9237): Section 9235, Construction Document Phase of Project Development, available at: https://calstate.policystat.com/policy/6654819/latest#autoid-83nrq, accessed February 15, 2022.

ordinances protecting biological resources would occur with implementation of the proposed project.

f) Would the project conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?

No Impact. No adopted Habitat Conservation or Natural Community Conservation Plans coincide with the boundaries of the CSULB campus.[15] Therefore, no impact related to such plans would occur with implementation of the Master Plan Update.

[15] California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Natural Community Conservation Plans, Map, available at: https://wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/Planning/NCCP/Plans, accessed February 17, 2022.

3.5 Cultural Resources

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to § 15064.5?	☒	☐	☐	☐
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to § 15064.5?	☒	☐	☐	☐
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?	☒	☐	☐	☐

Discussion

a) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to § 15064.5?

Potentially Significant Impact. Some existing facilities on the campus are more than 50 years old as of 2022, which is the age at which the National Register of Historical Places and the California Register of Historical Resources recommend resources be evaluated for historic significance in accordance with applicable eligibility criteria. A historical resources technical report will be prepared for the Master Plan Update and will assess any potential impacts to such resources. A detailed analysis of this issue will be included in the EIR.

b) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to § 15064.5?

Potentially Significant Impact. As discussed in Section 1.7.1 of the Project Description, an undeveloped section of the northwestern campus is part of the National Register-listed Puvungna Indian Villages Sites Historic District and is listed in the Native American Heritage Commission's Sacred Lands Inventory, in recognition of its historic, cultural, and religious significance. A restrictive covenant prohibits development on a significant portion of this site, and the Master Plan Update does not propose any projects or improvements to this section of the campus. The restrictive covenant will be discussed in the Master Plan Update EIR and a cultural resources technical report will be prepared to assess the potential for impacts on other archaeological resources that may be present on the campus from ground-disturbing activities during construction of some of the proposed improvements identified in the Master Plan Update. A detailed analysis of this issue will be included in the EIR.

c) Would the project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?

Potentially Significant Impact. Some of the proposed improvements under the Master Plan Update would involve ground-disturbing activities during construction. As discussed in response to checklist question 3.5(b), there is known archaeological sensitivity in the northwestern section of the CSULB campus, although development is prohibited in the area encompassed by the restrictive covenant. The archaeological resources technical report prepared for the proposed project will assess potential impacts related to disturbance of human remains outside of the area encompassed by the restrictive covenant. Additionally, the project would be required to comply with California health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and California Public Resources Code

Section 5097 related to discovery of human remains. A detailed analysis of this issue will be included in the EIR.

3.6 Energy

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?	☒	☐	☐	☐
b) Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?	☒	☐	☐	☐

Discussion

a) Would the project result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?

Potentially Significant Impact. Sources of energy use associated with construction and operation of the proposed project include electricity, natural gas, and transportation fuel for vehicle trips and off-road construction equipment. An energy technical report will be prepared for the proposed project to assess energy consumption during short-term construction and long-term operational activities and identify the potential for wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of resources. A detailed analysis of this issue will be included in the EIR.

b) Would the project conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?

Potentially Significant Impact. The energy technical report prepared for the proposed project will evaluate the project's consistency with applicable energy plans. A detailed analysis of this issue will be included in the EIR.

3.7 Geology and Soils

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

Discussion

a) Would the project directly or indirectly cause 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.

Less Than Significant Impact. The CSULB campus is not located within a state-designated Alquist-Priolo Fault Hazard Zone.[16] The nearest Alquist-Priolo Fault Hazard Zone is the Newport-Inglewood fault, located approximately 0.6 miles and 0.1 miles southwest of the main

[16] California Geological Survey, Earthquake Zones of Required Investigation Data Viewer, Search by Location, available at: https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/EQZApp/app/, accessed February 16, 2022.

campus and the Beachside Village student housing complex, respectively. Additionally, the Los Alamitos fault is located approximately 1.5 miles and 2.3 miles north of the main campus and the Beachside Village student housing complex, respectively.[17] However, no active faults are known to cross the CSULB campus. The Master Plan Update would involve proposed improvements to campus facilities, including renovation, replacement, and new construction. The Master Plan Update also identifies goals and strategies to improve open space, sustainability and resiliency, and mobility and parking. The CSU Seismic Requirements, prepared by the Office of the Chancellor, include specific requirements for the construction of new buildings and the renovation of existing buildings.[18] All habitable structures would be designed and constructed in accordance with the latest version of the relevant building codes and all other applicable federal, state, and local codes relative to seismic criteria pursuant to the CSU Seismic Requirements. These building codes are designed to ensure safe construction. Compliance with existing regulations and adherence to the CSU Seismic Requirements would ensure that impacts related to fault rupture would be less than significant.

ii. Strong seismic ground shaking?

Less Than Significant Impact. The campus is located in a seismically active area, as is most of southern California, and is subject to strong seismic ground shaking. However, as discussed in response to checklist question 3.7(a)(i), all improvements implemented by the proposed project would be designed and constructed in accordance with the latest version of the relevant building codes and all other applicable federal, state, and local codes relative to seismic criteria pursuant to the CSU Seismic Requirements. Compliance with existing regulations and adherence to the CSU Seismic Requirements would ensure a less than significant impact related to strong seismic ground shaking.

iii. Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?

Less Than Significant Impact. The northeastern section of the CSULB main campus is located within an area identified as being susceptible to liquefaction.[19] As discussed in Sections 3.7(a)(i) and 3.7(a)(ii), all improvements implemented by the proposed project would be designed and constructed pursuant to the CSU Seismic Requirements. Per the CSU Seismic Requirements, site-specific geotechnical investigations are required for any new development on the campus to assess and classify the subsurface conditions at the site. Geotechnical investigations conducted for any future development or renovations proposed by the Master Plan Update are required to include consideration of all seismically induced site failure hazards, including liquefaction, differential settlement, lateral spreading, landslides, and surface faulting.[20] Additionally, the CSU has determined campus-specific seismic design ground motion parameters to be used for new and modification of existing buildings, which supersede those in the California Building Code.[21] Compliance with existing regulations and adherence to the CSU Seismic Requirements would ensure a less than significant impact related to liquefaction.

[17] California Geological Survey, Geo Hazards Data Viewer, Search by Location, available at: https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/geologichazards/#dataviewer, accessed February 16, 2022.
[18] The California State University, Office of the Chancellor, *CSU Seismic Requirements*, March 2020.
[19] California Geological Survey, Geo Hazards Data Viewer, Search by Location, available at: https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/geologichazards/#dataviewer, accessed February 16, 2022.
[20] The California State University, Office of the Chancellor, *CSU Seismic Requirements*, March 2020.
[21] Ibid.

iv. Landslides?

No Impact. The CSULB campus is not located in an area identified as being susceptible to landslides.[22] Therefore, no impact related to landslide would occur.

b) Would the project result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?

Less Than Significant Impact. Construction of the proposed project would include ground-disturbing activities, such as grading and excavation, which could result in the potential for erosion to occur at the individual development sites. Per the CSU State University Administrative Manual, all development projects on the CSULB campus are required to implement standard temporary construction controls for erosion and sediment control, including, but not limited to: trapping sediments before they leave the site using such techniques as check dams, sediment ponds, or siltation fences; preventing runoff from flowing over unprotected slopes; stabilizing disturbed areas; and removing mud from tires of each moving equipment.[23] Additionally, any proposed improvements that would disturb more than one acre of land would be required to prepare a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) stipulating erosion control measures in compliance with the latest National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit requirements for storm water discharges. Compliance with existing regulations and adherence to the CSU standards for erosion control would ensure a less than significant impact.

c) Would the project be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?

Less Than Significant Impact. As discussed in response to checklist question 3.7(a)(iii), all improvements implemented by the proposed project would be designed and constructed pursuant to the CSU Seismic Requirements, including the preparation of site-specific geotechnical investigations to assess and classify the subsurface conditions at individual development sites. Geotechnical investigations conducted for any future development or renovations proposed by the Master Plan Update are required to include consideration of all seismically induced site failure hazards, including liquefaction, differential settlement, lateral spreading, landslides, and surface faulting. Compliance with existing regulations and adherence to the CSU Seismic Requirements would ensure a less than significant impact related to unstable geologic units or soils.

d) Would the project be located on expansive soil, creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?

Less Than Significant Impact. Expansive soils are clay-based soils that tend to expand (increase in volume) as they absorb water and shrink (lessen in volume) as water is drawn away. If soils consist of expansive clays, foundation movement and/or damage can occur if wetting and drying of the clay does not occur uniformly across the entire area. The geologic materials underlying the CSULB campus include marine deposits consisting of dense silty sand and gravel, and soft sands and silts mixed with some clay, which are not highly susceptible to expansion. Additionally, as previously discussed, all improvements implemented by the proposed project

[22] California Geological Survey, Geo Hazards Data Viewer, Search by Location, available at: https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/geologichazards/#dataviewer, accessed February 16, 2022.

[23] California State University, State University Administrative Manual (SUAM), Section XI, Project Plan Development for Major Construction Projects (SUAM 9230-9237): Section 9235, Construction Document Phase of Project Development, available at: https://calstate.policystat.com/policy/6654819/latest#autoid-83nrq, accessed February 15, 2022.

would be designed and constructed pursuant to the CSU Seismic Requirements, including the preparation of site-specific geotechnical investigations to assess and classify the subsurface conditions at individual development sites. Compliance with existing regulations and adherence to the CSU Seismic Requirements would ensure a less than significant impact related to expansive soils.

e) Would the project 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?

No Impact. The CSULB campus is served by existing sewer infrastructure. No septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems are included as part of the proposed project. Therefore, no impact associated with the use of such systems would occur.

f) Would the project directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?

Potentially Significant Impact. Some of the proposed improvements under the Master Plan Update would involve ground disturbing activities during construction. An analysis of paleontological resources will be prepared for the proposed project, which will include a paleontological resources sensitivity analysis, as well as assess the potential for impacts to such resources. A detailed analysis of this issue will be included in the EIR.

3.8 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

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

Discussion

a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?

Potentially Significant Impact. Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions refer to a group of emissions that are generally believed to affect global climate conditions. GHGs, such as carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), and nitrous oxide (N_2O), keep the average surface temperature of the Earth close to 60-degrees Fahrenheit. In addition to CO_2, CH_4, and N_2O, GHGs include hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6), black carbon (the most strongly light-absorbing component of particulate matter emitted from burning fuels such as coal, diesel, and biomass), and water vapor. CO_2 is the most abundant pollutant that contributes to climate change through fossil fuel combustion.

Temporary GHG emissions would be generated from use of off-road equipment and truck and worker vehicle trips during construction activities. During operations, the majority of permanent GHG emissions associated with land use development are typically related to vehicle trips and energy consumption. A GHG technical report will be prepared for the proposed project, which will assess the GHG emissions associated with project construction and operations. A detailed analysis of this issue will be included in the EIR.

b) Would the project conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?

Potentially Significant Impact. As discussed in response to checklist question 3.8(a), the proposed project would generate GHG emissions during construction and operations. The GHG technical report prepared for the proposed project will evaluate the project's compliance with applicable plans, policies, and regulations adopted for the purpose of reducing GHG emissions. A detailed analysis of this issue will be included in the EIR.

3.9 Hazards and Hazardous Materials

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒
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 or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐
g) Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion

a) Would the project create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?

Less Than Significant Impact. The Master Plan Update would involve proposed improvements to campus facilities, including renovation, replacement, and new construction. The Master Plan Update also identifies goals and strategies to improve open space, sustainability and resiliency, and mobility and parking. Construction activities would involve the temporary use, storage, and transport of hazardous materials typical of construction of buildings, such as asphalt, fuels, lubricants, paints, cleaners, and solvents. Incidental spills and leaks of such substances associated with routine use during construction represent a potential hazard to human health and the environment if not properly stored and handled. Construction contractors are required to comply with the provisions to properly manage hazardous substances and wastes that are included in standard CSU construction specifications, including working with the University's Office of Health & Safety to obtain information regarding known hazardous materials at the campus and halting all work in areas where previously unidentified materials are encountered,

such as asbestos or lead based paint, until such materials are safely abated, as indicated in the State University Administrative Manual.[24]

All development projects on the CSULB campus are required to comply with existing federal, state, and local regulations related to the transport, use, and disposal of hazardous materials. Any disposal of hazardous materials would occur in a manner consistent with applicable regulations and at an appropriate off-site disposal facility. Additionally, any proposed improvements that would disturb more than one acre of land would be required to prepare a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, which would include measures to minimize the release of hazardous materials from construction sites via storm water runoff, in compliance with the latest National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit requirements for storm water discharges.

Operation of some improvements implemented pursuant to the Master Plan Update would involve the routine use of hazardous materials, such as cleaners and common chemicals used for landscaping and maintenance, similar to current operations. Additionally, colleges that require laboratories that use, store, and dispose of hazardous materials would abide by their respective hazardous materials plans, such as chemical hygiene plans and hazardous waste collection and labeling plans. The CSULB Environmental Compliance Program protects the campus through employee training programs, procedures, and policies designed to ensure the safe handling and storage of hazardous materials, and proper disposal of hazardous wastes. [25] The Environmental Compliance Program is also responsible for coordinating with federal, state, and local regulatory agencies to help CSULB achieve compliance with environmental regulations. Compliance with existing regulations and adherence to the CSU standards for the transport, use, and disposal of hazardous materials would ensure a less than significant impact.

b) Would the project 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?

Less Than Significant Impact. As discussed in response to checklist question 3.9(a), CSULB is required to comply with existing federal, state, and local regulations related to the transport, use, and disposal of hazardous materials. Any disposal of hazardous materials undertaken as part of Master Plan Update implementation would occur in a manner consistent with applicable regulations and at an appropriate off-site disposal facility. Accident prevention and containment of hazardous materials are the responsibility of the construction contractors, and provisions to properly manage hazardous substances and wastes are included in standard CSU construction specifications, as indicated in the State University Administrative Manual. Additionally, any proposed improvements that would disturb more than one acre of land would be required to prepare an SWPPP to minimize the release of hazardous materials from construction sites via storm water runoff, in compliance with the latest NPDES permit requirements for storm water discharges.

Operation of improvements implemented pursuant to the Master Plan Update would involve the routine use of hazardous materials, such as cleaners and common chemicals used for landscaping and maintenance, similar to current operations. Additionally, colleges that require

[24] California State University, State University Administrative Manual (SUAM), Section XI, Project Plan Development for Major Construction Projects (SUAM 9230-9237): Section 9235, Construction Document Phase of Project Development, available at: https://calstate.policystat.com/policy/6654819/latest#autoid-83nrq, accessed February 15, 2022.

[25] CSULB, Environmental Compliance, available at: https://www.csulb.edu/beach-building-services/environmental-health-safety/environmental-compliance, accessed March 3, 2022.

laboratories that use, store, and dispose of hazardous materials would abide by their respective hazardous materials plans, such as chemical hygiene plans and hazardous waste collection and labeling plans. As discussed in response to checklist question 3.9(a), the CSULB Environmental Compliance Program protects the campus through employee training programs, procedures, and policies designed to ensure the safe handling and storage of hazardous materials, and proper disposal of hazardous wastes. The CSULB Environmental Compliance Program requires that departments maintain a copy of the Safety Data Sheets for each hazardous substance used in the department, which also include sections on accidental release measures.[26] Therefore, with compliance with existing regulations and adherence to the CSU standards for the safe handling of hazardous materials, impacts would be less than significant.

c) Would the project emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?

Less Than Significant Impact. There are two schools located within one-quarter mile of the CSULB campus. Minnie Gant Elementary School is located across Atherton Street, north of the CSULB campus, and Sato Academy of Mathematics and Science is located 0.15 miles southeast of the campus. All development pursuant to the Master Plan Update would occur within the existing boundaries of the CSULB main campus and the Beachside Village property. As discussed in response to checklist question 3.9(a), all development projects on the CSULB campus are required to comply with existing federal, state, and local regulations related to the transport, use, and disposal of hazardous materials. Additionally, operation of improvements implemented pursuant to the Master Plan Update would involve the routine use of hazardous materials, such as cleaners and common chemicals used for landscaping and maintenance, similar to current operations. Therefore, the proposed project would not emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school, and impacts would be less than significant.

d) Would the project 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?

No Impact. The CSULB campus is not included on any hazardous waste site lists including the Department of Toxic Substances Control's EnviroStor database, which includes CORTESE sites and the Environmental Protection Agency's database of regulated facilities, or other lists compiled pursuant to Section 65962.5 of the Government Code.[27,28] According to the State Water Resources Control Board's GeoTracker site, there is one closed case of a Leaking Underground Storage Tank located within the undeveloped section of the northwestern campus (Engineering Compound CSULB (T0603700100) 1250 Bellflower Blvd Long Beach, CA 90815).[29] The case has

[26] CSULB, Hazard Communication Program, available at: https://www.csulb.edu/sites/default/files/groups/physical-planning-and-facilities-management/EHS/csulb_hazardous_communications_plan_2019.pdf, accessed March 3, 2022.

[27] California Department of Toxic Substances Control, EnviroStor Database, Search by Map Location, available at: http://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/, accessed March 3, 2022.

[28] United States Environmental Protection Agency, Envirofacts Database, available at: https://enviro.epa.gov/, accessed March 3, 2022.

[29] California State Water Resources Control Board, GeoTracker Database, Search by Map Location, available at: http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/map/, accessed March 3, 2022.

been closed since January 9, 1992 and no further action is required.[30] As such, the proposed project would not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment, and no impact would occur.

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 or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?

No Impact. The campus is not located within an airport land use plan; however, the campus is located within 2 miles of Long Beach Airport. According to the Long Beach Airport Noise Office, CNEL (Community Noise Equivalent Level) Contour Map, the campus is located outside of the 60-decibel CNEL contours of the Long Beach Airport and is not affected by aircraft noise.[31] Additionally, Long Beach Airport only permits increases in the number of air carrier flights if, as a group, the air carriers are below the noise budget, which was established based on noise data for the baseline year of 1989-1990.[32] As the Master Plan Update would involve implementing proposed improvements to campus facilities within the existing boundaries of the main campus and the Beachside Village property, no impact would occur related to a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area.

f) Would the project impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

Less Than Significant Impact. The CSULB Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) details how CSULB manages and coordinates resources and personnel responding to emergency situations, including earthquakes, flooding, tsunami, and windstorms.[33] The plan is intended for use in response to large-scale, multi-jurisdictional, multi-agency emergencies or disasters. The CSULB campus also has an evacuation plan for campus-wide and localized evacuation to ensure that evacuation will be done in a systematic, controlled, and planned manner with the guidance and assistance of the University Police Department and campus Building Marshals.[34] The plan delegates responsibility to the Building Marshal Program, which has a staff of over 250 trained employees who volunteer to perform essential tasks during emergency situations. The plan also designates primary and secondary staging areas, as well as assembly areas, within the campus.

During construction of individual Master Plan projects, some primary, secondary, or assembly areas as well as campus routes may be fenced off or restricted for construction activities. However, in the event of an emergency requiring evacuation as specified in the EOP, the Law/Fire/Rescue Unit would coordinate the establishment of alternate routes, and the Building Marshals would ensure that building occupants go to the designated Evacuation Rally Point for their building or area. The campus would abide by the EOP and evacuation plan during

30 California State Water Resources Control Board, GeoTracker Database, ENGINEERING COMPOUND CSULB (T0603700100), available at: https://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile_report.asp?global_id=T0603700100, accessed March 3, 2022.

31 Long Beach Airport, Long Beach Airport Noise Office, CNEL Contour Map, available at https://www.longbeach.gov/globalassets/lgb/community-information/noise-abatement/eir-noise-contour, accessed March 2, 2022

32 Ibid.

33 CSULB, Emergency Operations Plan 2020-2021, available at https://www.csulb.edu/sites/default/files/groups/university-police/csulb_eop_2020_web_version.pdf, accessed March 2, 2022

34 CSULB, Evacuation Plans, available at https://www.csulb.edu/university-police/evacuation-plans, accessed March 2, 2022

emergency situations throughout implementation of the proposed project, and the proposed project would not impair implementation of the evacuation plan.

Additionally, the Division of the State Architect and the State Fire Marshal would perform access compliance reviews and a fire and life safety reviews, respectively, prior to the approval of individual project drawings and specification documents.[35] Therefore, the Master Plan Update would not impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan, and impacts would be less than significant.

g) Would the project expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?

No Impact. The CSULB campus is located in an urban, developed area surrounded by institutional, commercial, and residential uses. No wildlands occur within or near the CSULB campus. As such, no impacts related to risk of wildland fires would occur.

[35] CSU (California State University), 2004, State University Administrative Manual (Section XI – Project Plan Development for Major Capital Construction Projects [Sections 9230-9237]), May 2004.

3.10 Hydrology and Water Quality

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?	☒	☐	☐	☐
b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?	☒	☐	☐	☐
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:				
i) result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?	☒	☐	☐	☐
ii) substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?	☒	☐	☐	☐
iii) 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?	☒	☐	☐	☐
iv) impede or redirect flood flows?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?	☒	☐	☐	☐

Discussion

a) Would the project violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?

Potentially Significant Impact. Water quality standards and waste discharge requirements including the federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendment of 1972 (also referred to as the Clean Water Act) and the California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Section 13000 et seq. of the California Water Code) are intended to protect the quality of waters within the State of California and require comprehensive water quality control plans be developed. The CSULB campus is located within the jurisdiction of the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). Impacts related to water quality would fall under two general categories: short-term construction-related impacts and long-term operational impacts.

Construction activities have the potential to degrade water quality through the exposure of surface runoff to exposed soils, dust, and other debris, as well as from runoff from construction equipment.

Operational impacts may result from the increase in impermeable surfaces which could increase stormwater runoff.

The Master Plan Update would involve proposed improvements to campus facilities, including renovation, replacement, and new construction. The Master Plan Update also identifies goals and strategies to improve open space, sustainability and resiliency, and mobility and parking. Construction related runoff and pollutants would be controlled with the implementation of BMPs including the stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) and erosion control plan. During project operation, surface water will be discharged via existing or new connections to the existing infrastructure. The proposed project is not anticipated to substantially degrade surface or ground water quality; however, a detailed analysis of this issue will be included in the EIR.

b) Would the project substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?

Potentially Significant Impact. The Long Beach Water Department (LBWD) primarily relies on the local Central Basin for groundwater, which accounts for approximately 50 percent of its supply.[36] The LBWD currently has water rights to pump approximately 33,000 acre-feet of groundwater from the Central Basin per year, and extracts groundwater through 27 active wells throughout the service area and then conveys the extracted groundwater through a series of collection pipelines to a centralized groundwater treatment plant. Once the raw groundwater is treated, it then gets pumped into the distribution system for consumption.

The Central Basin is adjudicated and provides the framework for groundwater management by apportioning pumping rights to certain parties and strictly limiting extractions to those apportioned rights. Limits on groundwater extraction and the replenishment of water by the Water Replenishment District of Southern California protects the basin.

The LBWD provides CSULB with reclaimed water that accounts for 50 percent of its water supply. The Master Plan Update would involve the renovation of existing buildings, demolition and replacement of existing buildings in the same physical location, and construction of some new buildings. These new facilities and improvements developed pursuant to the Master Plan Update have the potential to result in an increased water demand and impermeable surfaces, which may decrease groundwater supplies. A technical Water Supply Evaluation will be prepared for the proposed project and will evaluate the availability of water supplies for Master Plan buildout, including the potential to decrease groundwater supplies. A detailed analysis of this issue will be included in the EIR.

c) Would the project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:

i. Result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?

Potentially Significant Impact. As discussed in response to checklist question 3.7(b), construction of the proposed project would include ground-disturbing activities, such as grading and excavation, which could result in the potential for erosion to occur at the individual

[36] Long Beach Water, 2020 Urban Water Management Plan, available at: https://lbwater.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Long-Beach-Water-Department-2020-Urban-Water-Management-Plan.pdf, accessed March 3, 2022

development sites. All development projects on the CSULB campus are required to implement standard temporary construction controls for erosion and sediment control. Additionally, any proposed improvements that would disturb more than one acre of land would be required to prepare a SWPPP with erosion control measures in compliance with NPDES permit requirements. Nonetheless, construction activities could result in changes to drainage patterns. Additionally, the development of new or replacement structures or proposed pedestrian, bicycle, and vehicular circulation improvements could change the amount and locations of impervious surfaces at the CSULB campus. Therefore, a detailed analysis of this issue will be included in the EIR.

ii. Substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?

Potentially Significant Impact. As discussed in response to checklist question 3.10(c)(i), construction activities could result in changes in drainage patterns. Additionally, the development of new or replacement facilities or proposed pedestrian, bicycle, and vehicular circulation improvements could change the amount and locations of impervious surfaces at the CSULB campus. Therefore, a detailed analysis of this issue will be included in the EIR.

iii. 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?

Potentially Significant Impact. Stormwater drainage on-campus is collected and conveyed into Bouton Creek Channel, a Los Angeles County Flood Control District channel that runs southeasterly through the CSULB campus. Construction activities could result in changes to drainage patterns, and the proposed improvements would require new or relocated connections to the existing stormwater drainage infrastructure. Therefore, a detailed analysis of this issue will be included in the EIR.

iv. Impede or redirect flood flows?

Less Than Significant Impact. A 100-year flood is a flood defined as having a 1.0 percent chance of occurring in any given year. The CSULB campus is located near several rivers and waterways: the Los Cerritos Channel less than one-quarter mile east, the San Gabriel River approximately 0.5 mile east, and Bouton Creek which passes directly through campus. The CSULB campus has the potential to be affected by flooding from the San Gabriel River and the Los Cerritos Channel; however, channel improvements have been completed in the last 50 years to improve water capacity. The CSULB campus has several low-lying areas that have had flooding in the past.[37]

The northeastern section of the main CSULB campus is identified as an Area with Reduced Flood Risk Due to Levee,[38] while the southwestern section of the main CSULB campus and the

[37] CSULB. Emergency Operations Plan 2020-2021. Available at: https://www.csulb.edu/sites/default/files/groups/university-police/csulb_eop_2020_web_version.pdf.accessed March 3, 2022.

[38] According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency Flood Insurance Rate Map, areas identified as "Reduced Flood Risk Due to Levee" are those areas that are protected from the 1-percent-annual-chance or greater flood hazard by a levee system that has been provisionally accredited.

Beachside Village property are identified as being within an Area of Minimal Flood Hazard.[39,40] As such, the CSULB campus and the surrounding area is not at substantial risk for flooding. The proposed project would also include new or relocated connections to the existing stormwater drainage infrastructure to help direct flows to the Bouton Creek Channel. The proposed project would not impede or redirect flood flows, and the impact would be less than significant.

d) Would the project in flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?

Less Than Significant Impact. As discussed in response to checklist question 3.10(c)(iv), the CSULB campus and the surrounding area is not at substantial risk for flooding. Tsunamis are large ocean waves that are generated by major earthquakes, undersea landslides, volcanic eruptions, or other similar seismic activity. The campus is located approximately 2 miles northeast of the Pacific Ocean; however, tsunamis can travel upstream in coastal estuaries and rivers, extending the damaging wave farther inland.[41] Due to its proximity to the Los Cerritos Channel and Bouton Creek, run-up and inundation due to tsunamis could occur at the campus.[42]

Seiches are large waves generated in enclosed bodies of water in response to ground shaking. No major water-retaining structures are located immediately upgradient of the campus. The Sepulveda Dam on the Los Angeles River and the Whittier Narrows Dam on the San Gabriel River are the closest dams to the CSULB campus, located approximately 33 miles northwest and approximately 15 miles northeast, respectively. According to the Army Corp of Engineers the danger of any flooding to the CSU Long Beach due to dam failure from either of these dams is remote as all floodwaters should be contained within flood control channels by the time it reaches the campus area.[43]

As discussed, the CSULB campus is not located in an area identified as being at risk of inundation from flooding or seiche. However, due to the locations of Bouton Creek and Los Cerritos Channel through and near the campus, the CSULB campus could be at risk for run-up inundation from a tsunami. The proposed project would include new or relocated connections to the existing stormwater drainage infrastructure to help direct flows to the Bouton Creek Channel. Therefore, the risk release of pollutants due to project inundation would be less than significant.

e) Would the project conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?

Potentially Significant Impact. As discussed in response to checklist question 3.10(a) above, the proposed project would be required to comply with and obtain a NPDES MS4 Permit from the RWQCB for stormwater control to minimize the discharge of pollutants. Additionally, any proposed

39 The CSULB Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) 2020-2021 was approved in August 2020. The EOP states that the CSULB campus is identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) as being located in Zone X, which indicates an area where the annual flood risk is between one percent and 0.2 percent. However, FEMA issued an updated Flood Insurance Rate Map for the area containing the CSULB campus effective April 2021, which identifies the flood risks on the campus as “Reduced Flood Risk Due to Levee” and “Area of Minimal Flood Hazard”. Thus, the description of the applicable flood hazards for the CSULB campus in this Initial Study is based on the most current flood hazard information available from FEMA.

40 Federal Emergency Management Agency, National Flood Hazard Layer Viewer, Flood Insurance Rate Map, search by location, available at: https://hazards-fema.maps.arcgis.com/, accessed March 3, 2022.

41 CSULB. Emergency Operations Plan 2020-2021. Available at: https://www.csulb.edu/sites/default/files/groups/university-police/csulb_eop_2020_web_version.pdf, accessed March 3, 2022.

42 Ibid.

43 Ibid.

improvements that would disturb more than one acre of land would be required to prepare a SWPPP with erosion control measures in compliance with NPDES permit requirements. Operational impacts may result from the increase in impermeable surfaces which could increase stormwater runoff and impact water quality on campus. Therefore, the proposed project has the potential to conflict with or obstruct implementation of the water quality control plan. A detailed analysis of this issue will be included in the EIR.

As discussed in response to checklist question 3.10(b) above, new facilities and improvements developed pursuant to the Master Plan Update have the potential to result in an increased water demand and impermeable surfaces, which may decrease groundwater supplies. Therefore, the proposed project has the potential to conflict with or obstruct implementation of the groundwater management plan. A detailed analysis of this issue will be included in the EIR.

3.11 Land Use and Planning

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Physically divide an established community?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion

a) Would the project physically divide an established community?

No Impact. The CSULB campus is a developed campus that comprises 84 buildings including student housing, commons, dining uses, athletic venues, performing arts centers, parking facilities, landscaped and open space areas, and an undeveloped section of the northwestern campus that has a restrictive covenant prohibiting development. The Master Plan Update would involve implementing proposed improvements to campus facilities including renovation, replacement, and new construction, as well as improvements to landscaping and open space, enhanced sustainability and resiliency operational features, and improved mobility and parking. All development pursuant to the Master Plan Update would occur within the CSULB main campus and at Beachside Village, approximately 0.6 miles west of the campus. Any construction activities would be temporary and would not encroach upon existing neighborhoods or the surrounding community. Additionally, proposed pedestrian, bicycle, and vehicular circulation improvements would occur within the existing boundaries of the CSULB main campus and the Beachside Village property.

The on-campus community consists of students (undergraduate and graduate), faculty, and staff. Implementation of the proposed improvements under the Master Plan Update could temporarily impact travel within and use of on-campus facilities. Development under the Master Plan Update would occur in phases over the planning period in order to maintain all campus functions by developing areas of campus at appropriate and strategic times. Overall, the Master Plan Update would support and advance the CSULB mission, vision, and values by guiding the physical development of the campus and to accommodate changes in enrollment through the horizon year 2035, and would not divide any established community. Therefore, the proposed project would not physically divide an established community, and no impact would occur.

b) Would the project cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?

No Impact. CSULB is an entity of the CSU, and the campus is state-owned property and therefore campus development is not subject to local land use policies or regulations. Instead, campus development is required to comply with the official adopted master plan map and the design guidelines, development standards, and other development assumptions set forth in the Master Plan, which serves as a guidance document, as well as other official adopted CSU and campus policies governing land use. Nonetheless, CSULB considers aspects of local plans and policies for the communities surrounding the campus when it is appropriate and feasible, although it is not bound by those plans and policies in its planning efforts. CSULB communicates with local

organizations, associations, and elected representatives about planning efforts and considers community input.

Some proposed improvements would occur on the periphery of the campus, along Palo Verde Avenue and East Campus Drive to the east. Development, including operation, of proposed Master Plan Update projects would be compatible with existing land uses in the areas surrounding the main campus and the Beachside Village property, including commercial uses, public facilities, and low- and medium-density residential neighborhoods. Additionally, implementation of the Master Plan Update would be consistent with the City of Long Beach's General Plan Land Use Element strategies to "work with students, faculty and alumni from California State University Long Beach and other emerging employment sectors of interest to local students" (LU Policy 5-3), and "work with students, faculty and alumni from California State University, Long Beach and other higher educational institutions to encourage the development of housing to meet student housing needs and housing needs of recent graduates" (LU Policy 12-7).[44] Therefore, no impact related to consistency with land use plans, policies, or regulations adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect would occur.

[44] City of Long Beach, Development Services, General Plan – Land Use Element, available at: https://www.longbeach.gov/globalassets/lbds/media-library/documents/planning/advance/lueude/land-use-element-final-adopted-december-2019, accessed March 3, 2022.

3.12 Mineral Resources

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

Discussion

a) Would the project 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?

No Impact. California's Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975 (SMARA) requires the State Geologist to classify land into mineral resource zones based on the known or inferred mineral resource potential of that land. The California Department of Conservation's Mineral Resources Program provides data about California's varied non-fuel mineral resources (such as metals and industrial minerals), naturally occurring mineral hazards (such as asbestos, radon, and mercury), and information about active and historic mining activities throughout the state.[45] Classification is completed by the State Geologist into Mineral Resource Zones (MRZ) wherein lands classified MRZ-1 are areas where geologic information indicates no significant mineral deposits are present, lands classified MRZ-2 are areas that contain identified mineral resources, lands classified MRZ-3 are areas of undetermined mineral resource significance, and lands classified MRZ-4 are areas of unknown mineral resource potential.[46]

According to the California Department of Conservation CGS Information Warehouse: Mineral Land Classification data mapper, the CSULB campus is located on lands classified MRZ-3 and lands classified MRZ-4.[47] It is not located on lands classified as MR-2, which are areas that contain identified mineral resources. Additionally, the CSULB campus does not contain any oil wells, and no oil extraction occurs within the campus.[48] Historical uses of the CSULB campus have not included mineral extraction, nor does it currently support mineral extraction. In addition, the proposed project does not propose any mineral extraction activities. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and residents of the state, and no impact would occur.

[45] California Department of Conservation, 2019, The California Mineral Resources Program, available at: https://www.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/mrp, accessed March 2, 2022.

[46] California Department of Conservation, n.d., Guidelines for Classification and Designation of Mineral Lands, available at: https://www.conservation.ca.gov/smgb/Guidelines/Documents/ClassDesig.pdf, accessed March 2, 2022.

[47] California Department of Conservation, Generalized Aggregate Resource Classification Map, Orange County – Temescal Valley and Adjacent Production – Consumption Regions, 1981, accessed March 2, 2022.

[48] California Department of Conservation, Geologic Energy Management Division's (CalGEM) Well Finder, available at: https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/doggr/wellfinder/#openModal/-118.10827/33.78270/16, accessed March 2, 2022.

b) Would the project 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?

No Impact. As described in response to checklist question 3.12(a), the CSULB campus is not located on lands classified as MR-2, which are areas that contain identified mineral resources. Additionally, the CSULB campus does not contain any oil wells, and no oil extraction occurs within the campus. According to the City of Long Beach General Plan Conservation Element, the City's oil deposits are abundant in tideland areas, with the major concentration contained in Wilmington Field, located west of the Los Angeles River, approximately 5 miles west of the campus. The Master Plan Update would involve proposed improvements to campus facilities and would not affect any existing oil, gas, or other mineral resource recovery facilities. No impact would occur.

3.13 Noise

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project result in:				
a) Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	☒	☐	☐	☐
b) Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	☒	☐	☐	☐
c) For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or 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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion

a) Would the project result in generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?

Potentially Significant Impact. Construction activities have the potential to generate noise levels that exceed applicable standards in proximity to sensitive noise receptors, such as residential uses. The Master Plan Update would involve proposed improvements to campus facilities including renovation, replacement, and new construction. The Master Plan Update also identifies goals and strategies to improve open space, sustainability and resiliency, and mobility and parking. During project operation, the locations of new facilities may change the location of mobile noise sources, such as vehicles and people gathering. A noise and vibration technical report will be prepared for the proposed project to assess the potential for short-term and long-term increases in noise levels and any associated impacts. A detailed analysis of this issue will be included in the EIR.

b) Would the project result in generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?

Potentially Significant Impact. Construction activities associated with the proposed project may generate ground-borne vibration from use of heavy equipment. The noise and vibration technical report prepared for the proposed project will evaluate the potential for groundborne noise and vibration, as well as any associated impacts. A detailed analysis of this issue will be included in the EIR.

c) For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or 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?

No Impact. As discussed in response to checklist question 3.9(e), the campus is not located within an airport land use plan; however, the campus is located within 2 miles of Long Beach Airport. According to the Long Beach Airport Noise Office, CNEL (Community Noise Equivalent Level) Contour Map, the campus is located outside of the 60 decibel CNEL contours of the Long Beach Airport and is not affected by aircraft noise.[49] The City of Long Beach also has an Airport Noise Compatibility Ordinance (Municipal Code Chapter 16.43) which regulates Maximum SENEL (Single Event Noise Exposure Limits) limits, prohibited activities, cumulative noise limits (CNEL) and noise budgets, compliance with noise budgets, violation enforcement, general exemptions, and flight limits among other things.[50] Additionally, Long Beach Airport only permits increases in the number of air carrier flights if, as a group, the air carriers are below the noise budget, which was established based on noise data for the baseline year of 1989-1990.[51] As the Master Plan Update would involve proposed improvements to campus facilities within the existing boundaries of the main campus and the Beachside Village property, no impact would occur related to excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area.

[49] Long Beach Airport, Long Beach Airport Noise Office, CNEL Contour Map, available at https://www.longbeach.gov/globalassets/lgb/community-information/noise-abatement/eir-noise-contour, accessed March 2, 2022

[50] Long Beach Airport, Long Beach Airport Noise Office, Noise Abatement Frequently Asked Questions, available at https://www.longbeach.gov/lgb/community-information/noise-abatement/faq/, accessed March 2, 2022

[51] Ibid.

3.14 Population and Housing

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Induce substantial unplanned 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)?	☒	☐	☐	☐
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☒	☐	☐	☐

Discussion

a) Would the project induce substantial unplanned 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)?

Potentially Significant Impact. The proposed project be developed pursuant to the Master Plan Update and would include renovation, demolition, and new construction of buildings. The Master Plan Update does project an increase in FTES, although this is not considered unplanned growth. Nonetheless, a detailed analysis of this issue will be included in the EIR.

b) Would the project displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?

Potentially Significant Impact. The Master Plan Update would involve proposed improvements to campus facilities, including increasing housing capacity through the construction of higher-density facilities and accommodating additional beds for students and staff. The Master Plan Update does not include the displacement of any existing housing or people. Nonetheless, a detailed analysis of the potential impacts associated with the construction and operation of proposed new and replacement housing will be included in the EIR.

3.15 Public Services

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?	☒	☐	☐	☐
ii) Police protection?	☒	☐	☐	☐
ii) Schools?	☒	☐	☐	☐
iv) Parks?	☒	☐	☐	☐
v) Other public facilities?	☒	☐	☐	☐

Discussion

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?

Potentially Significant Impact. The Long Beach Fire Department would provide fire protection services to the CSULB campus. Fire Station No. 22 is located at 6340 Atherton Street at the northeast corner of campus. The proposed project would implement improvements identified in the Master Plan Update, which includes renovation, demolition, and new construction of buildings. As previously discussed, the Master Plan Update does project an increase in FTES. As such, the level of increase in demand for new fire protection facilities and whether the construction of these facilities would cause significant impacts to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives will be further evaluated in the EIR.

ii. Police protection?

Potentially Significant Impact. The University Police Department would provide police protection services to the CSULB campus. The University Police Department is located at the eastern side of campus. A substation is also located at the University Student Union on the second floor. The University Police Department has a mutual aid agreement with the Long Beach Police Department. The closest station to the campus is the East Division located at 3800 E Willow Street approximately 1.8 miles northwest from the CSULB campus. The proposed project would implement improvements identified in the Master Plan Update, which includes renovation, demolition, and new construction of buildings. As previously discussed, the Master Plan Update does project an increase in FTES. As such, the level of increase in demand resulting in the need for new police protection facilities and whether the construction of these facilities would cause

significant impacts to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives will be further evaluated in the EIR.

iii. Schools?

Potentially Significant Impact. The Long Beach Unified School District serves the school-age population at the CSULB campus. The Master Plan Update would involve implementing proposed improvements to campus facilities as identified in the Master Plan Update, including expanding housing into higher-density facilities and providing additional beds for students and staff. Expanding housing may result in an increase in students and staff with families that could increase the enrollment at Long Beach Unified School District schools. A detailed analysis of this issue will be included in the EIR.

iv. Parks?

Potentially Significant Impact. The Master Plan Update would involve proposed improvements to campus facilities, including improvements to open space and CSULB facilities on the main campus and at the Beachside Village property. Although improvements to these on-campus facilities would reduce the use of neighborhood and regional parks by student, the Master Plan Update would also expand housing into higher-density facilities to accommodate additional beds for students and staff. Expanding housing may result in an increase in the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities in the area by future residents. A detailed analysis of this issue will be included in the EIR.

v. Other public facilities?

Potentially Significant Impact. The proposed project be developed pursuant to the Master Plan Update and include renovation, demolition, and new construction of buildings. The proposed project would implement improvements identified in the Master Plan Update, which includes renovation, demolition, and new construction of buildings. As previously discussed, the Master Plan Update does project an increase in FTES over projections in the 2008 Master Plan and over 2019-2020 enrollment levels, as well as an increase in associated faculty and staff campus populations. As such, an increase in demand for public facilities including libraries may result. As such, the level of increase in demand for other public facilities and whether the construction of these facilities would cause significant impacts to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives will be further evaluated in the EIR.

3.16 Recreation

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?	☒	☐	☐	☐
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?	☒	☐	☐	☐

Discussion

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?

Potentially Significant Impact. The Master Plan Update would involve proposed improvements to campus facilities, including expanding housing into higher-density facilities and accommodating additional beds for students and staff. Expanding housing may result in an increase in the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities in the area by future residents. A detailed analysis of this issue will be included in the EIR.

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?

Potentially Significant Impact. The Master Plan Update would involve proposed improvements to campus facilities, including renovation, replacement, and new construction. The Master Plan Update also identifies goals and strategies to improve open space. These improvements include campus recreational facilities. A detailed analysis of this issue will be included in the EIR.

3.17 Transportation

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Conflict with a program plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?	☒	☐	☐	☐
b) Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?	☒	☐	☐	☐
c) Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	☒	☐	☐	☐
d) Result in inadequate emergency access?	☒	☐	☐	☐

Discussion

a) Would the project conflict with a program plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?

Potentially Significant Impact. The proposed project would include improvements to mobility and parking and would enhance connectivity within the campus through pedestrian and bicycle network infrastructure. A transportation impact assessment technical report will be prepared for the proposed project to evaluate whether the proposed improvements conflict with a program plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system. A detailed analysis of this issue will be included in the EIR.

b) Would the project conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?

Potentially Significant Impact. The Master Plan Update would involve proposed improvements to campus facilities, including renovation, replacement, and new construction. Implementation of these improvements would accommodate approximately 31,000 FTES on-campus for the horizon year 2035. The transportation impact assessment technical report will evaluate the proposed project's potential to generate vehicle miles traveled and its impact on vehicle miles traveled. A detailed analysis of this issue will be included in the EIR.

c) Would the project substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?

Potentially Significant Impact. The Master Plan Update would involve proposed improvements to campus facilities, including renovation, replacement, and new construction. The Master Plan Update also identifies goals and strategies to improve open space, sustainability and resiliency, and mobility and parking. These improvements have the potential to increase hazards due to vehicular network changes, pedestrian and bicycle path improvements, and the configuration of buildings as it relates to the circulation system on campus. Thus, the transportation impact assessment technical report will evaluate the potential for increased hazards due to a geometric design feature. A detailed analysis of this issue will be included in the EIR.

d) Would the project result in inadequate emergency access?

Potentially Significant Impact. The Master Plan Update would involve proposed improvements to campus facilities, including renovation, replacement, and new construction. The Master Plan Update also identifies goals and strategies to improve open space, sustainability and resiliency, and mobility and parking. Construction of the proposed improvements may require temporary lane closures for project-level activities such as utilities connections or materials deliveries. The proposed project would also result in vehicular network changes and pedestrian and bicycle path improvements that may result in changes related to emergency ingress, egress, and routes. Thus, the transportation impact assessment technical report will evaluate emergency access, and a detailed analysis of this issue will be included in the EIR.

3.18 Tribal Cultural Resources

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code 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:				
i) 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	☒	☐	☐	☐
ii) 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.	☒	☐	☐	☐

Discussion

a) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code 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:

i. 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)?

Potentially Significant Impact. As discussed in Section 1.7.1 of the Project Description, an undeveloped section of the northwestern campus is part of the National Register-listed Puvungna Indian Villages Sites historic district and is listed in the Native American Heritage Commission's Sacred Lands Inventory, in recognition of its historic, cultural, and religious significance. A restrictive covenant prohibits development on the section of campus to which the restrictive covenant applies, and, as such, the Master Plan Update does not propose any projects or improvements to this section of the campus. The Master Plan Update would involve proposed improvements to campus facilities, including renovation, replacement, and new construction. The Master Plan Update also identifies goals and strategies to improve open space, sustainability and resiliency, and mobility and parking. The proposed improvements would include ground disturbing activities during construction, which have the potential to impact unknown cultural resources, including tribal cultural resources. The cultural resources technical report prepared for the proposed project will assess potential impacts to tribal cultural resources. A detailed analysis of this issue will be included in the EIR.

ii. 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?

Potentially Significant Impact. The Master Plan Update would involve proposed improvements to campus facilities, including renovation, replacement, and new construction. The Master Plan Update also identifies goals and strategies to improve open space, sustainability and resiliency, and mobility and parking. The proposed improvements would include ground disturbing activities during construction, which have the potential to impact unknown cultural resources, including tribal cultural resources. Pursuant to Assembly Bill 52, CSULB will notify California Native American tribes known to have interest in the area to determine project impacts and mitigation measures. The cultural resources technical report prepared for the proposed project will assess potential impacts to tribal cultural resources and will outline the AB 52 consultation efforts conducted for the Master Plan Update. A detailed analysis of this issue will be included in the EIR.

3.19 Utilities and Service Systems

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?	☒	☐	☐	☐
b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?	☒	☐	☐	☐
c) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	☒	☐	☐	☐
d) Generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?	☒	☐	☐	☐
e) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	☒	☐	☐	☐

Discussion

a) Would the project require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?

Potentially Significant Impact. The proposed project would include renovation of existing buildings, demolition and replacement of existing buildings in the same physical location, and construction of some new buildings. These proposed new facilities and improvements developed pursuant to the Master Plan Update could result in expanded use of utilities and services systems and require new and/or relocated utility connections. The Long Beach Water Department provides water service and wastewater infrastructure, and the Los Angeles County Sanitation District provides sewer and wastewater treatment services to the CSULB campus. Stormwater drainage is collected on on-campus facilities and conveyed into Bouton Creek Channel, a Los Angeles County Flood Control District channel that runs southeasterly through the CSULB campus. Electric power is supplied by Southern California Edison and natural gas is supplied by the City of Long Beach Department of General Services. Additionally, the campus-wide telecommunications infrastructure was upgraded in 2005. The proposed project includes the preparation of a Utility Master Plan, which will identify utility improvements throughout the CSULB campus. A detailed analysis of these issues will be included in the EIR.

b) Would the project have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?

Potentially Significant Impact. As previously discussed, the proposed project would be developed pursuant to the Master Plan Update and include renovation, demolition, and new construction of buildings. An analysis will be prepared to evaluate the proposed water usage resulting from operation of proposed new facilities and improvements and determine if sufficient water supplies would be available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years. A detailed analysis will be included in the EIR.

c) Would the project result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?

Potentially Significant Impact. As previously discussed, the proposed project would be developed pursuant to the Master Plan Update and include renovation, demolition, and new construction of buildings. An analysis will be prepared to evaluate the proposed wastewater generation resulting from operation of proposed new facilities and improvements and determine if the Long Beach Water Department and the Los Angeles County Sanitation District that serve the project has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the providers' existing commitments. A detailed analysis will be included in the EIR.

d) Would the project generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?

Potentially Significant Impact. As previously discussed, the proposed project would be developed pursuant to the Master Plan Update and include renovation, demolition, and new construction of buildings. Solid waste is collected on campus for recycling, reuse, waste-to-energy, and/or disposal. Recyclable and specified solid wastes are transported by private contractors to the Southeast Resource Recovery Facility in Long Beach for recycling or solid waste-to-energy conversion. Solid waste that cannot be diverted is transported to the Puente Hills landfill for disposal. A detailed analysis of the proposed solid waste generation and diversion rates for the CSULB campus and determination if the project would exceed State or local standards, the capacity of local infrastructure, or impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals will be included in the EIR.

e) Would the project comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?

Potentially Significant Impact. The CSULB campus has a comprehensive "Waste Not" recycling program that aims to eliminate campus waste by 2030 by focusing on reducing wasteful practices and improving recycling infrastructure across the campus. Program implementation includes the installation of new recycling bins inside and outside of buildings, a comprehensive communications and outreach plan, and student and staff training.[52] Further analysis of the

[52] CSULB. Waste Not. Available at: https://www.csulb.edu/sustainability/waste-not, accessed on March 2, 2022.

proposed project's compliance with this program and solid waste management and reduction regulations during construction and operation will be evaluated in the EIR.

3.20 Wildfire

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:				
a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to, pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion

a) If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

No Impact. According to the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection's Fire and Resource Assessment Program, the CSULB campus is not located in or near a State Responsibility Area (SRA).[53] The nearest SRA to the CSULB campus is located approximately 11 miles northeast. In addition, as it is located in an urbanized area, the CSULB campus does not contain lands designated as Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones. Therefore, no impact would occur.

b) If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project, due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to, pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?

No Impact. As previously stated, the CSULB campus is not located in or near an SRA and does not contain lands designated as Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones. Therefore, no impact would occur.

[53] California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, Fire and Resource Assessment Program, Fire Hazard Severity Zone Viewer, available at: https://egis.fire.ca.gov/FHSZ/, accessed February 22, 2022.

c) If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?

No Impact. As previously stated, the CSULB campus is not located in or near an SRA and does not contain lands designated as Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones. Therefore, no impact would occur.

d) If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?

No Impact. As stated in above in response to checklist question 3.20(a), the CSULB campus is not located in or near an SRA and does not contain lands designated as Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones. Therefore, no impact would occur.

3.21 Mandatory Findings of Significance

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

Discussion

a) Does the project have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?

Potentially Significant Impact. As previously discussed, a biological resources technical report will be prepared for the proposed project, which will evaluate potential impacts to special status and/or sensitive species. Additionally, a historical resources technical report and a cultural resources technical report will be prepared for the proposed project, which will evaluate potential impacts to historical and archaeological resources, including tribal cultural resources. A detailed analysis of these issues will be included in the EIR.

b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?

Potentially Significant Impact. Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15130, the EIR will include an evaluation of the proposed project's potential to contribute to cumulative impacts when considered in combination with the effects of other related projects. A detailed analysis of this issue will be included in the EIR.

c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?

Potentially Significant Impact. The proposed project could potentially result in environmental effects that may cause adverse effects on human beings with regard to the following environmental areas discussed in this Initial Study: aesthetics, air quality, energy, greenhouse gas emissions, hydrology and water quality, noise, population and housing, public services, recreation, transportation, and utilities and service systems. A detailed analysis of the project's potential direct and indirect effects on human beings will be included in the EIR.

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