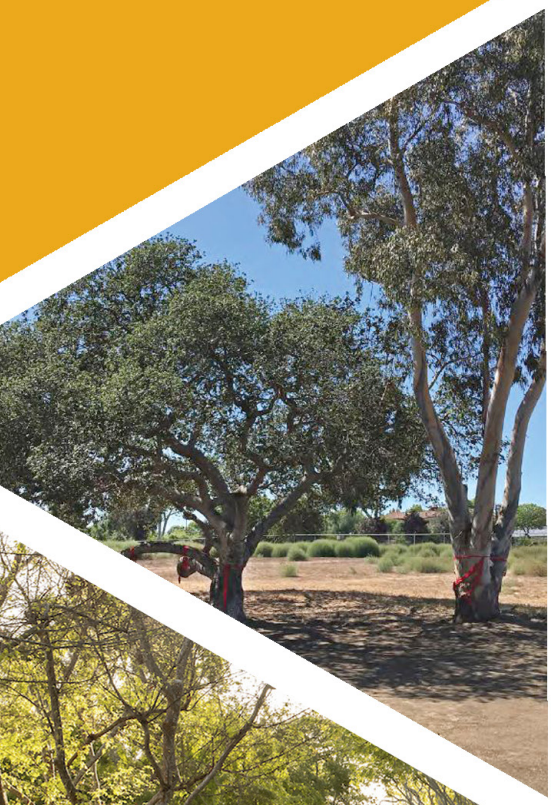
CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY
LONG BEACH

California State University Long Beach Master Plan Update

CEQA FINDINGS OF FACT



STATE CLEARINGHOUSE
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California State University, Long Beach
Master Plan Update

State Clearinghouse No. 2022040460

Prepared for:

California State University, Long Beach
1250 Bellflower Boulevard
Long Beach, CA 90840

Prepared By:

Michael Baker International
801 S. Grand Avenue, Suite 250
Los Angeles, CA 90017

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CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

This statement of Findings of Fact (Findings) addresses the environmental effects associated with implementation of the California State University, Long Beach (CSULB) Master Plan Update (Master Plan Update, proposed project, or project) on the CSULB campus. These Findings are made pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) under Sections 21081, 21081.5, and 21081.6 of the Public Resources Code and Sections 15091 and 15093 of the CEQA Guidelines, Title 14, Cal. Code Regs. 15000, et seq (CEQA Guidelines). The potentially significant impacts were identified in both the Draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) and the Final EIR, as well as additional facts found in the complete record of proceedings.

Section 21081 of the Public Resources Code and Section 15091 of the CEQA Guidelines require that the lead agency prepare written findings for identified significant impacts, accompanied by a brief explanation for the rationale for each finding. The California State University (CSU) is identified as the lead agency responsible for preparation of the EIR in compliance with CEQA and the CEQA Guidelines. The approving governing body is the CSU Board of Trustees. Section 15091 of the CEQA Guidelines states, in part, that:

a) No public agency shall approve or carry out a project for which an EIR has been certified which identifies one or more significant environmental effects of the project unless the public agency makes one or more written findings for each of those significant effects, accompanied by a brief explanation of the rationale for each finding. The possible findings are:

    1) Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project which avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental effect as identified in the final EIR.

    2) Such changes or alterations are within the responsibility and jurisdiction of another public agency and not the agency making the finding. Such changes have been adopted by such other agency or can and should be adopted by such other agency.

    3) Specific economic, legal, social, technological, or other considerations, including provision of employment opportunities for highly trained workers, make infeasible the mitigation measures or project alternatives identified in the final EIR.

The Final EIR for the Master Plan Update identified potentially significant effects that could result from project implementation. However, the Final EIR did not identify any significant impacts that cannot be mitigated to a less than significant level. Therefore, the CSU Board of Trustees finds that the inclusion of certain mitigation measures as part of the project approval will reduce all of those effects to less than significant levels.

In accordance with CEQA and the CEQA Guidelines, the CSU Board of Trustees adopts these Findings as part of its certification of the Final EIR for the Master Plan Update. Pursuant to Section 21082.1(c)(3) of the Public Resources Code, the CSU Board of Trustees also finds that the Final EIR reflects the Board's independent judgment as the approving governing body for the project. As required by CEQA, the CSU Board of Trustees, in adopting these Findings, also adopts a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) for the Master Plan Update. The CSU

Board of Trustees finds that the MMRP, which is incorporated by reference and made a part of these Findings, meets the requirements of Section 21081.6 of the Public Resources Code by providing for the implementation and monitoring of measures intended to mitigate potentially significant effects of the project.

1.2 Organization and Format of Findings

Chapter 1, Introduction, contains the purpose of this Findings, organization of this document, and a summary description of the proposed project and background facts relative to the environmental review process.

Chapter 2, CEQA Findings of Independent Judgment, discusses the CEQA findings of independent judgment. Specifically, Section 2.1 identifies the potential environmental effects that were determined not to be significant, and therefore, do not require mitigation measures. Section 2.2 describes the environmental effects determined to be less than significant, and therefore, do not require mitigation measures. Section 2.3 identifies the potentially significant effects that would be mitigated to a less than significant level with implementation of the identified mitigation measures.

Chapter 3, Findings Regarding Alternatives, identifies the feasibility of the project alternatives that were studied in the Draft EIR.

Chapter 4, General CEQA Findings, discusses the CEQA findings with respect to mitigation of significant adverse impacts, and adoption of the MMRP.

Chapter 5, Certification of the Final Environmental Impact Report, describes the certification of the Final EIR.

1.3 Summary of Project Description

Each of the 23 universities within the 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.

CSULB is one of the largest universities in the State by enrollment and continues to grow, often receiving the most undergraduate applications of any CSU, and enrolls one of the largest graduate student populations across the CSU system and the state of California. CSULB is proposing a comprehensive update of the current campus Master Plan, last updated in 2008, to accommodate enrollment growth, 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 university needs. The “project” that is analyzed in the Draft EIR includes specific development projects identified in the Master Plan Update that are expected to be developed in the near-term (2-5 years), mid-term (6-10 years), and long-term (11 years or more).

The underlying purpose of the Master Plan Update is to 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. CSULB's projected enrollment at the horizon year 2035 is approximately 36,000 Full-Time-Equivalent Students (FTES), including approximately 33,000 FTES on campus and 3,000 FTES off-campus. The Master Plan Update is intended to accommodate this projected student enrollment and the corresponding campus population.

1.4 Project Objectives

The following objectives have been identified to support the underlying purpose of the Master Plan Update to 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:

1. Support and advance the University's educational mission by guiding the physical development of the campus to accommodate gradual student enrollment growth to approximately 36,000 FTES in 2035, including approximately 33,000 FTES on campus and 3,000 FTES off-campus.

2. Optimize the existing campus space and minimize net new gross square footage.

3. Renovate or demolish buildings that are inefficient in terms of operation, maintenance, and user comfort due to age and that have critical deferred maintenance issues.

4. Replace demolished buildings with higher density, mixed-use buildings that consolidate and integrate colleges and student support spaces.

5. Support an expanded residential environment by constructing new or replacement buildings or renovating existing student housing villages to:
    - Increase student housing capacity by approximately 1,600 beds to enhance student experience, support, and wellness to support student success and retention;
    - Include a more diverse mix of housing typologies for students (pod configurations, suites, and apartments);
    - Provide high quality and affordable options with an equitable mix of offerings for students; and
    - Include common spaces, active outdoor spaces, and space for student services.

6. Strengthen the physical connection between the two housing villages on the CSULB main campus.

7. Preserve space in the campus core for academic uses and student-focused facilities and programming to allow for greater integration of student residents.

8. Retain and recruit high-quality faculty and staff by providing on-campus affordable housing options.

9. Provide new faculty and staff housing at the perimeter of the campus to allow ease of access for faculty and staff who maintain social connections and conduct other daily

activities off-campus, such as grocery shopping, dropping children off at school, and other family functions.

10. Provide mobility enhancements for safe and accessible circulation around the campus for pedestrians and bicyclists to help the campus become less reliant on vehicular mobility.

11. Provide defined campus gateways and edges with increased wayfinding and signage to highlight resources for the surrounding community by designating pathways to connect neighboring communities through the campus.

12. Provide high-quality athletic facilities and optimize existing recreational fields by better utilizing land area and improving connections to and through the sports precinct facilities.

1.5 Environmental Review Process

1.5.1 Notice of Preparation and Initial Study

In accordance with CEQA (Public Resources Code Section 21092) and the CEQA Guidelines (14 Cal. Code Regs. Section 15082), a Notice of Preparation (NOP) was published for the proposed project on April 21, 2022, to notify responsible and trustee agencies, stakeholders, and other interested parties that CSULB planned to prepare a Draft EIR and to request input regarding the scope and content of the environmental analysis and information to be included in the Draft EIR. The NOP and Initial Study were circulated for a 30-day comment period from April 21, 2022, to May 20, 2022. Two public scoping meetings were held to obtain input on the scope of the contents of the EIR.

In accordance with CEQA (Public Resources Code Sections 21000-21177) and the CEQA Guidelines (14 Cal. Code Regs. Sections 15000-15387), CSULB prepared an EIR, which is the subject of these Findings, to address the potentially significant environmental effects associated with the proposed Master Plan Update. The Draft EIR addressed the following potentially significant environmental issues:

- Aesthetics
- Air Quality
- Biological Resources
- Cultural Resources
- Geology, Soils, and Paleontological Resources
- Greenhouse Gas Emissions
- Hydrology and Water Quality
- Noise
- Population and Housing
- Public Services and Recreation
- Transportation
- Tribal Cultural Resources
- Utilities and Energy

1.5.2 Public Review of the Draft EIR

CSULB published the Draft EIR for public and agency review on September 1, 2023, for a 45-day public review period that ended on October 16, 2024. During the public review period, the Draft EIR was accessible online at www.csulb.edu/beach-building-services/california-environmental-quality-act-ceqa-compliance. In addition, a limited number of hard copies of the Draft EIR were

available to persons who were unable to access the online version. Two public review meetings were held to obtain comments on the Draft EIR. During the Draft EIR public review period, CSULB received 2 letters from state agencies, 3 letters from local/regional agencies, 1 letter from an organization, and 28 letters from individuals. All comment letters received in response to the Draft EIR were reviewed and included in the Final EIR, and responses to these comments relevant to CEQA were addressed in the Final EIR in compliance with the CEQA Guidelines (Sections 15088, 15132).

1.5.3 Final EIR/Project Approval

Section 15088 of the CEQA Guidelines requires that the Lead Agency responsible for the preparation of an EIR evaluate comments on environmental issues and prepare written responses addressing each of the comments. The intent of the Final EIR is to provide a forum to address comments pertaining to the information and analysis contained within the Draft EIR, and to provide an opportunity for clarifications, corrections, or revisions to the Draft EIR as needed and as appropriate. The Final EIR assembles in one document all the environmental information and analysis prepared for the proposed project, including comments on the Draft EIR and responses by CSULB to those comments. In accordance with Section 15132 of the CEQA Guidelines, the Final EIR for the proposed project consists of:

(i) Draft EIR and subsequent revisions;

(ii) comments received on the Draft EIR;

(iii) a list of the persons, organizations, and public agencies commenting on the Draft EIR;

(iv) written responses to significant environmental issues raised during the public review and comment period and related supporting materials; and

(v) other information contained in the EIR, including EIR appendices.

The Final EIR was released on January 18, 2024, and was made available for review by commenting agencies, in accordance with CEQA requirements. The Final EIR was also made available to the public online at www.csulb.edu/beach-building-services/california-environmental-quality-act-ceqa-compliance.

CHAPTER 2

CEQA FINDINGS OF INDEPENDENT JUDGMENT

2.1 Effects Determined Not to Be Significant

Section 15128 of the CEQA Guidelines requires an EIR to contain a statement briefly indicating the reasons that various possible significant effects of a project were determined not to be significant and were, therefore, not discussed in detail in the EIR. This information is addressed under the subheading "Effects Found Not To Be Significant" in Chapter 3, Environmental Setting, Impacts, and Mitigation Measures, of the Final EIR with respect to those resource areas that were scoped out as part of the NOP process. Additionally, this information is addressed under the subheading "Issues Not Evaluated Further" in each resource section of the Final EIR with respect to those thresholds that were scoped out as part of the NOP process.

The CSU Board of Trustees therefore finds that, based upon substantial evidence in the record, including information in the Final EIR, the following impacts have been determined not to be significant and no mitigation is required pursuant to Section 21081(a) of the Public Resources Code and Section 15091(a) of the CEQA Guidelines:

- Agriculture and Forestry Resources: The project would not convert Farmland to a non-agricultural use.
- Agriculture and Forestry Resources: The project would not conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract.
- Agriculture and Forestry Resources: The project would not conflict with existing zoning for or cause a rezoning of forest land or timberland.
- Agriculture and Forestry Resources: The project would not result in the loss of forest land or the conversion of forest land to non-forest use.
- Agriculture and Forestry Resources: The 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.
- Air Quality: The project would not result in other emissions adversely affecting a substantial number of people.
- Biological Resources: The project would not have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community.
- Biological Resources: The project would not conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources.
- Biological Resources: The project would not conflict with an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approval habitat conservation plan.
- Geology and Soils: The project would not cause potential substantial adverse effects involving rupture of a known earthquake fault.

- Geology and Soils: The project would not cause potential substantial adverse effects involving strong seismic ground shaking.

- Geology and Soils: The project would not cause potential substantial adverse effects involving seismic-related ground failure.

- Geology and Soils: The project would not cause potential substantial adverse effects involving landslides.

- Geology and Soils: The project would not result in substantial soil erosion or loss of topsoil.

- Geology and Soils: The project would not result in landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse.

- Geology and Soils: The project would not be located on expansive soil.

- Geology and Soils: The project would not use septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems.

- Hazards and Hazardous Materials: The project would not create a significant hazard through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials.

- Hazards and Hazardous Materials: The project would not create a significant hazard through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions.

- Hazards and Hazardous Materials: The project would not emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school.

- Hazards and Hazardous Materials: The project would not be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites.

- Hazards and Hazardous Materials: The project would not result in an airport safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area.

- Hazards and Hazardous Materials: The project would not impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan.

- Hazards and Hazardous Materials: The project would not expose people or structures to a significant risk involving wildland fires.

- Hydrology and Water Quality: The project would not substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site in a manner that would impede or redirect flood flows.

- Hydrology and Water Quality: The project would not risk release of pollutants due to project inundation.

- Land Use and Planning: The project would not physically divide an established community.

- Land Use and Planning: The project would not conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect.

- Mineral Resources: The project would not result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource of value to the region and state.

- Mineral Resources: The project would not result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site.

- Noise: The project would not expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels.

- Wildfire: The project would not substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan.

- Wildfire: The project would not exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to wildfire.

- Wildfire: The project would not require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure that may exacerbate fire risk or result in ongoing impacts to the environment.

- Wildfire: The project would not Expose people or structures to significant risks as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes.

2.2 No Impact

The CSU Board of Trustees finds that, based upon substantial evidence in the record, including in the Final EIR, the following impact has been determined to have no impact and no mitigation is required pursuant to Section 21081(a) of the Public Resources Code and Section 15091(a) of the CEQA Guidelines:

Biological Resources

An evaluation of the Project's impacts to biological resources provided in Section 3.3, Biological Resources, of the Final EIR determined that implementation of the Master Plan Update would not result in potentially significant impacts related to wildlife corridors, or native wildlife nursery sites (Impact BIO-3).

Finding

The CSU Board of Trustees finds that, based upon substantial evidence in the record, the potential impact related to the project's effects on wildlife corridors, or native wildlife nursery sites, is no impact, and no mitigation measures are required.

2.3 Less Than Significant Impacts

The CSU Board of Trustees finds that, based upon substantial evidence in the record, including in the Final EIR, the following impacts have been determined to be less than significant and no mitigation is required pursuant to Section 21081(a) of the Public Resources Code and Section 15091(a) of the CEQA Guidelines:

Air Quality

An evaluation of the project's air quality impacts is provided in Section 3.2, Air Quality, of the Final EIR. Implementation of the proposed Master Plan Update is not anticipated to result in any significant impacts related to conflicts with an applicable air quality plan (Impact AQ-1), cumulatively considerable criteria pollutant emissions for which the project region is non-attainment (Impact AQ-2), or exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations (Impact AQ-3); nor would the project result in cumulative air quality impacts.

Finding

The CSU Board of Trustees finds that, based upon substantial evidence in the record, the potential impact related to conflicts with an applicable air quality plan, cumulatively considerable criteria pollutant emissions for which the project region is non-attainment, exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations, and cumulative impacts is less than significant, and no mitigation measures are required.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

An evaluation of the project's impacts on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions is provided in Section 3.6, Greenhouse Gas Emissions, of the Final EIR. Implementation of the Master Plan Update is not anticipated to result in any significant impacts related to generating GHG emissions that may have a significant impact on the environment (Impact GHG-1), or conflicts with an applicable plan, policy or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHGs (Impact GHG-2); nor would the project result in cumulative GHG emissions impacts.

Finding

The CSU Board of Trustees finds that, based upon substantial evidence in the record, the potential impact related to generating GHG emissions that may have a significant impact on the environment, conflicts with an applicable plan, policy or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHGs, and cumulative impacts is less than significant, and no mitigation measures are required.

Hydrology and Water Quality

An evaluation of the project's impacts on hydrology and water quality is provided in Section 3.7, Hydrology and Water Quality, of the Final EIR. Implementation of the Master Plan Update is not anticipated to result in any significant impacts related to violating water quality standards or waste discharge requirements (Impact HWQ-1), decreasing groundwater supplies or interfering substantially with groundwater recharge (Impact HWQ-2); altering the existing drainage pattern of the site which would result in erosion or siltation, increasing the rate of surface runoff, or exceeding the capacity of the existing stormwater drainage system (Impact HWQ-3), or conflicting or obstructing implementation of a water quality control or sustainable groundwater management plan (Impact HWQ-4); nor would the project result in cumulative hydrology and water quality impacts.

Finding

The CSU Board of Trustees finds that, based upon substantial evidence in the record, the potential impact related to violating water quality standards or waste discharge requirements, decreasing groundwater supplies or interfering substantially with groundwater recharge; altering the existing drainage pattern of the site which would result in erosion or siltation, increasing the rate of surface runoff, or exceeding the capacity of the existing stormwater drainage system,

conflicting or obstructing implementation of a water quality control or sustainable groundwater management plan, and cumulative impacts is less than significant, and no mitigation measures are required.

Noise

An evaluation of the project's impacts on noise is provided in Section 3.8, Noise, of the Final EIR. Implementation of the Master Plan Update is not anticipated to result in any significant impacts related to generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels (Impact NOI-2); nor would the project result in cumulative noise impacts.

Finding

The CSU Board of Trustees finds that, based upon substantial evidence in the record, the potential impact related to generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels and cumulative impacts is less than significant, and no mitigation measures are required.

Population and Housing

An evaluation of the project's impacts on population and housing is provided in Section 3.9, Population and Housing, of the Final EIR. Implementation of the Master Plan Update is not anticipated to result in any significant impacts related to inducing substantial unplanned population growth (Impact POP-1) or displacing substantial numbers of existing people or housing (Impact POP-2); nor would the project result in cumulative impacts on population and housing.

Finding

The CSU Board of Trustees finds that, based upon substantial evidence in the record, the potential impact related to inducing substantial unplanned population growth, displacing substantial numbers of existing people or housing, and cumulative impacts is less than significant, and no mitigation measures are required.

Public Services and Recreation

An evaluation of the project's impacts on public services and recreation is provided in Section 3.10, Public Services and Recreation, of the Final EIR. Implementation of the Master Plan Update is not anticipated to result in any significant impacts related to the provision of new or physically altered fire (Impact PSR-1) or police (Impact PSR-2) protection facilities, school facilities (Impact PSR-3), or libraries (Impact PSR-4), or parks (Impact PSR-5); nor would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facilities would occur or be accelerated (Impact PSR-5). Further, the project would not result in cumulative impacts on public services and recreation.

Finding

The CSU Board of Trustees finds that, based upon substantial evidence in the record, the potential impact related to the provision of new or physically altered fire or police protection facilities, school facilities, libraries, or parks, increased use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facilities would occur or be accelerated, and cumulative impacts is less than significant, and no mitigation measures are required.

Transportation

An evaluation of the project's impacts on transportation is provided in Section 3.11,

Transportation, of the Final EIR. Implementation of the Master Plan Update is not anticipated to result in any significant impacts related to conflict with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system (Impact TRA-1), conflict with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b) (Impact TRA-2), substantially increasing hazards due to a geometric design feature (Impact TRA-3), or inadequate emergency access (Impact TRA-4); nor would the project result in cumulative transportation impacts.

Finding

The CSU Board of Trustees finds that, based upon substantial evidence in the record, the potential impact related to conflict with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, conflict with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b), substantially increasing hazards due to a geometric design feature (Impact TRA-3), inadequate emergency access, and cumulative impacts is less than significant, and no mitigation measures are required.

Utilities and Energy

An evaluation of the project's impacts on utilities and energy is provided in Section 3.13, Utilities and Energy, of the Final EIR. Implementation of the Master Plan Update is not anticipated to result in any significant impacts related to the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities (Impact UE-1), sufficient water supplies available to serve the project during normal, dry, and multiple dry years (Impact UE-2), adequate capacity for the wastewater treatment provider (Impact UE-3), generation of solid waste in excess of standards or the capacity of local infrastructure (Impact UE-4), compliance with solid waste reduction statutes and regulations (Impact UE-5), wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy or resources (Impact UE-6), or conflict with a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency (Impact UE-7); nor would the project result in cumulative impacts on utilities and energy.

Finding

The CSU Board of Trustees finds that, based upon substantial evidence in the record, the potential impact related to the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, sufficient water supplies available to serve the project during normal, dry, and multiple dry years, adequate capacity for the wastewater treatment provider, generation of solid waste in excess of standards or the capacity of local infrastructure, compliance with solid waste reduction statutes and regulations, wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy or resources, conflict with a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency, and cumulative impacts is less than significant, and no mitigation measures are required.

2.4 Potentially Significant Impacts That Can Be Mitigated Below a Level of Significance

Pursuant to Section 21081(a) of the Public Resources Code and Section 15091(a)(1) of the CEQA Guidelines, the CSU Board of Trustees finds that, for each of the following significant effects identified in the Final EIR, changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project which mitigate or avoid the identified significant effects on the environment to less than significant. These findings are explained below and are supported by substantial evidence in the record of proceedings.

Aesthetics

An evaluation of the project's impact on aesthetics is provided in Section 3.1, Aesthetics, of the Final EIR. Implementation of the Master Plan Update could result in a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area (Impact AES-1). This is a potentially significant impact. As discussed in Section 3.1, spillover lighting may occur with the use of lighting during nighttime construction activities when construction is occurring adjacent to sensitive land uses (i.e., residential). In order to minimize the potential impact of spillover lighting on adjacent residential uses, Mitigation Measure AES-A would be implemented. Additionally, the proposed Jack Rose Track/Commencement Facilities improvements would introduce new permanent flood lighting. Nighttime use of the new permanent flood lighting may result in additional skyglow that would be visible from off-site areas. As such, Mitigation Measure AES-B would be required to reduce potential light and glare impacts from the proposed new permanent lighting at the Jack Rose Track/Commencement Facilities. Implementation of Mitigation Measures AES-A and AES-B would reduce impacts related to light and glare to less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

AES-A Nighttime Construction Lighting: If the use of nighttime lighting is necessary during construction, all lighting shall be shielded and focused on the construction site.

AES-B New Stadium Lighting: CSULB shall prepare and implement a lighting plan for proposed new permanent flood lighting at Jack Rose Track/Commencement Facilities. The lighting plan shall be prepared by a qualified engineer who is an active member of the Illuminating Engineering Society of North America. The lighting plan shall address all aspects of the lighting and identify feasible strategies to be implemented to minimize light trespass based on the lighting design, such as use of shielding, mounting lighting at specific angles to direct light toward the field, light color, and limiting lumens to the lowest levels necessary for operation.

Finding

The CSU Board of Trustees finds that the above mitigation measures are feasible, will reduce the potentially significant impacts related to aesthetics to less than significant, and are adopted by the CSU Board of Trustees. Accordingly, the CSU Board of Trustees finds, that pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21081(a)(1), and Section 15091(a)(1) of the CEQA Guidelines, changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project, which avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental effect as identified in the Final EIR.

Rationale

Mitigation Measure AES-A would require all lighting to be shielded and focused on the construction site, which would minimize the potential impact of spillover lighting on adjacent residential uses. Mitigation Measure AES-B would require the preparation and implementation of a lighting plan to minimize stadium light impacts through the use of shielding, mounting lighting at specific angles to direct light toward the field, light color, and limiting lumens, would be implemented to reduce potential light and glare impacts from the proposed new permanent lighting at the Jack Rose Track/Commencement Facilities. With implementation of the above discussed mitigation measures, potentially significant impacts to aesthetics as a result of the Master Plan Update would be reduced to less than significant.

Biological Resources

An evaluation of the project's impact on biological resources is provided in Section 3.3, Biological Resources, of the Final EIR. Implementation of the Master Plan Update could result in a substantial adverse effect on candidate, sensitive, or special status species (Impact BIO-1). As discussed in Section 3.3, removal of mature trees, vegetation, or structures during construction activities could result in significant impacts to special-status bird species. Implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-A requiring pre-construction surveys, avoidance buffers around active nests, and construction monitoring as needed, would be required. Additionally, the removal of eucalyptus and palm trees and structures during construction activities could result in impacts to common bat species in the form of take of individual bats and their habitat. Mitigation Measure BIO-B, which requires pre-construction bat surveys, direct and indirect impacts to roosting bats, would be implemented. Implementation of Mitigation Measures BIO-A and BIO-B would reduce impacts related to special status species to less than significant.

The project could also result in a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (Impact BIO-2). As discussed in Section 3.3, activities near and/or over the Bouton Creek channel may result in potentially significant impacts to Bouton Creek and would require regulatory permits. In order to avoid/minimize direct impacts to Bouton Creek, Mitigation Measure BIO-C would be implemented. Implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-C would reduce impacts related to state or federally protected wetlands to less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

BIO-A Construction activities shall adhere to all applicable BMPs and recommendations outlined in the CSULB Nesting Bird Guidance Document[1] (refer to Appendix D of this EIR), which outlines measures to avoid take of bird species protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and California Fish and Game Code (CFGC) during construction activities and maintenance activities conducted by CSULB where tree removal or trimming is proposed. The guidance document provides information on the bird species that may nest in the area, protection under the MBTA and CFGC, and stipulates the following measures to avoiding impacts to nesting birds during the nesting season, generally January 15 through September 15 (as early as January 1 for some raptors):

1. A pre-construction nesting bird survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist within 3 days (72 hours) prior to the start of construction activities and/or tree removal to determine whether active nests are present within or directly adjacent to the construction zone.

    a) Following completion of the survey, a brief memo report shall be prepared to document the location of all nests found (if any), their status (i.e., eggs or hatchlings present), existing biological conditions of the project area, and the bird species detected during the survey. If an active nest is found, recommendations to avoid and minimize impacts to the nest, such as those presented below, shall be included as appropriate.

    b) Surveys shall be conducted by a qualified biologist, defined as a biologist who has at least one year of professional experience conducting nest surveys under a supervising biologist or has formal education in the identification of regional bird

[1] AECOM, August 5, 2020, *Nesting Bird Guidance Document for CSULB Projects*.

species, and is familiar with the life history of regional bird species.

2. A minimum 150-foot no-work buffer shall be established around any active passerine bird nest and a minimum 300-foot no-work buffer shall be established around any active raptor nest. The qualified biologist shall monitor the nest on a weekly basis, and project activities within 150 feet of an active nest of any passerine bird or within 300 feet of an active nest of any raptor shall be postponed until the biologist determines that the nest is no longer active. However, these no-disturbance buffers may be adjusted (including increases or reductions to the buffer) by the qualified biologist on a case-by-case basis taking into consideration the location, type, duration and timing, and severity of work, distance of nest from project activities, surrounding vegetation and line-of-sight between the nest and work areas, and the species' site-specific level of habituation to the disturbance. If the qualified biologist determines nesting activities may fail as a result of project activities, the biologist shall immediately inform the construction manager and all project activities shall cease within the recommended no-disturbance buffer until the biologist determines the adults and young are no longer reliant on the nest site.

3. Avoidance buffers around active nests shall be delineated on-site with bright flagging for easy identification by project staff. The on-site construction supervisor and operator staff shall be notified of the nest and the buffer limits to ensure it is maintained.

4. When recommended nest avoidance buffers are not feasible and construction must occur near or within an established buffer, nests shall receive initial full-time monitoring to ensure that construction activities are not disturbing any nesting activities or active nests. If the biologist determines that the buffer is appropriate, work can continue with regular spot-checks to document the progress of the nest until it is determined that young are no longer dependent on the nest, the nest has been predated, or is deemed no longer active. With the exception of some raptor nests, inactive nests may be dismantled or otherwise destroyed to discourage future nesting in the same location.

BIO-B A pre-construction survey shall be conducted by a qualified bat biologist who has experience with bats/bat surveys to identify trees and/or structures that could provide day and/or night-roosting or maternity roosting sites for bats within 14 days of the start of construction for projects that include tree removal or building demolition. Surveys shall include the use of acoustic recognition technology to maximize detection and potentially identify species of bats. Surveys, reporting, and preparation of avoidance measures by a qualified bat specialist shall be completed and submitted to CSULB prior to any ground-disturbing activities or vegetation removal at or near locations of roosting habitat for bats.

1. If day-time roosting bats or sign of such bats are detected: a qualified bat biologist shall be present to monitor any tree removal and/or building demolition activities and develop project-specific measures to minimize impacts to day-roosting bats. This should include the designation of no-disturbance buffers around day-roosting bats based upon the particular bat species found and/or the phased removal of buildings and trees to allow day-roosting bats to relocate on their own volition.

2. If bats are not detected but the bat specialist determines that roosting bats may be

present, trees shall be pushed down using heavy machinery rather than felling with a chainsaw. To ensure the optimum warning for any roosting bats that may still be present, trees shall be pushed lightly two or three times, with a pause of approximately 30 seconds between each nudge to allow bats to become active. The tree shall then be pushed to the ground slowly and remain in place until it is inspected by a bat specialist. Trees that are known to be bat roosts shall not be bucked or mulched immediately. A period of at least 24 hours, and preferable 48 hours, shall elapse prior to such operations to allow bats to escape.

3. If an active maternity roost is identified, no work activities should occur within 100 feet of or directly under or adjacent to the maternity roost during the breeding season when young are present but are not yet ready to fly (generally March through September).

BIO-C For projects occurring within or adjacent to Bouton Creek, such as the Pedestrian/Bike Lane Improvements project, CSULB shall engage a qualified regulatory specialist to review and evaluate project plans of proposed road improvements over and adjacent to Bouton Creek. If the plans have the potential to result in impacts to the channel requiring permitting pursuant to the Clean Water Act, Porter-Cologne, and/or CFGC, CSULB in coordination with the City of Long Beach shall consult with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board, and California Department of Fish and Wildlife regarding applicable permits for the improvements. Depending on the extent of impacts that may occur to the Bouton Creek channel, consultation with the National Marine Fisheries Service regarding potential impacts to downstream coastal resources may be required and should occur simultaneously in coordination with other regulatory agencies. Additionally, if a Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement is required for any improvements within or near Bouton Creek, a hydrology report shall be prepared and submitted to CDFW to evaluate potential impacts to hydrologic activity within and downstream of the proposed improvements. Any required permit conditions shall be implemented to avoid or minimize impacts to Bouton Creek.

Finding

The CSU Board of Trustees finds that the above mitigation measures are feasible, will reduce the potentially significant biological resources impacts of the project to less than significant, and are adopted by the CSU Board of Trustees. Accordingly, the CSU Board of Trustees finds, that pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21081(a)(1), and Section 15091(a)(1) of the CEQA Guidelines, changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project, which avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental effect as identified in the Final EIR.

Rationale

Adherence to the CSULB Nesting Bird Guidance Document requiring pre-construction nesting bird surveys, no work and avoidance buffers, and monitoring in accordance with Mitigation Measure BIO-A, and pre-construction bat surveys in accordance with Mitigation Measure BIO-B, would minimize and/or avoid significant impacts related to candidate, sensitive, or special status species. Implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-C, which requires a qualified regulatory specialist to review and evaluate project plans of proposed improvements over and adjacent to Bouton Creek and adherence to any required permit conditions, would ensure impacts to protected wetlands would be reduced to less than significant. With implementation of the above discussed mitigation measures, potentially significant impacts to special-status species, protected

avian species, and sensitive habitat as a result of the proposed Master Plan would be reduced to less than significant.

Cultural Resources

An evaluation of the project's impact on cultural resources is provided in Section 3.4, Cultural Resources, of the Final EIR. Implementation of the Master Plan Update could result in a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource (Impact CUL-1). As discussed in Section 3.4, renovation, replacement, or new construction projects affecting individually eligible historic resources, or the historic district, including its contributors, have the potential to impact the historical significance of individually eligible resources and/or the historic district. Implementation of Mitigation Measures HR-A through HR-F would be required to reduce impacts to individually eligible resources and the historic district to less than significant.

The project could also result in a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource (Impact CUL-2). Any renovation, replacement, or new construction project that would require ground-disturbing activities within the boundary of a known or unknown archaeological resource could result in a potentially significant impact to the resource. Implementation of Mitigation Measures AR-A through AR-K would reduce impacts to archaeological resources to less than significant.

The project could disturb human remains (Impact CUL-3). Although not anticipated, ground-disturbing activities may have the potential to disturb human remains, especially within the known significant archaeological sites. This is a potentially significant impact. Implementation of Mitigation Measures AR-D would reduce impacts to human remains to less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

Historic Resources

HR-A For all instances in which a project involves an individually eligible resource, the University shall engage the services of a qualified architectural historian meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards to conduct an assessment of whether the proposed treatment of the historical resource complies with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation ("the Standards"). If the proposed project is found to not be in compliance with the Standards, then the architectural historian shall provide recommendations for how to modify the project design so as to bring it into compliance. The professional shall prepare a memorandum or equivalent level of documentation conveying the findings of the assessment.

HR-B To ensure that historic buildings and other contributing features within the Upper Campus Historic District are appropriately renovated and maintained, and that the impact of new construction within the district is mitigated to a less-than-significant level, the University shall develop an Adaptive Mitigation Management Program for the historic district. This Adaptive Mitigation Management Program shall be produced following adoption of the Master Plan Update. This will act as a rehabilitation and maintenance plan for the district, and will ensure that projects undertaken within the district are compatible with its historic character. The plan shall include:

- Historic overview and context of the district
- Identification of contributing buildings and their character-defining features

- In-depth assessment of the designed landscape within the district, including identification of character-defining site features, hardscape, and softscape

- Definitions of applicable historic preservation terms

- Guidelines for building rehabilitation and maintenance

- Guidelines for compatible new construction

- Guidelines for landscape preservation and maintenance

HR-C The University shall have Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) Level II documentation or the equivalent completed for the historical resource and its setting. This documentation shall include drawings, photographs, and a historical narrative. Documentation shall be undertaken prior to the commencement of construction. To ensure public access, the University shall submit copies of the documentation to the Special Collections and University Archives at the CSULB Library, and other interested parties to be identified.

- Drawings: Existing historic drawings of the historical resource, if available, shall be photographed with large-format negatives or photographically reproduced on Mylar. In the absence of existing drawings, full-measured existing conditions drawings of the building's floorplans and exterior elevations should be prepared.

- Photographs: Photo-documentation of the historical resource shall be prepared to HABS standards (or the equivalent) for archival photography. HABS standards require large-format black-and-white photography, with the original negatives having a minimum size of 4"x5". Digital photography, roll film, film packs, and electronic manipulation of images are not acceptable. All film prints, a minimum of 4"x5", must be hand-processed according to the manufacturer's specifications and printed on fiber base single weight paper and dried to a full gloss finish. A minimum of twelve photographs must be taken. Photographs must be identified and labeled using HABS standards.

- Historical Narrative: A professional meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards in Architectural History or History shall compile historical background information relevant to the historical resource and prepare a narrative.

HR-D The University shall prepare and implement an interpretative program for the historical resource. The interpretive program shall focus on the resource's architectural and historical significance and shall incorporate all of the following materials/media.

- On-site display of historic documentation, which may include historic photographs, historic architectural plans and drawings, and other applicable materials that convey the significance of the historical resource. These materials shall be displayed in a visible and accessible location.

- Online display of historic documentation, including historic photographs, historic architectural plans and drawings, and other applicable materials that convey the significance of the historical resource. These materials shall be published on the

CSULB website and available to the public.

- Incorporation of commemorative materials and historical information into on-campus orientation and tours for educational purposes.

HR-E Under the guidance of a historic architect or architectural historian meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards, and through careful methods of deconstruction to avoid damage and loss, the University shall salvage character-defining features and materials from a historical resource for educational and interpretive purposes on campus, or for reuse in new construction on campus.

HR-F For all instances in which a project involves an individually eligible resource, the University shall engage the services of a qualified architectural historian or historic architect meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards to review milestone drawing sets and generally be available to the design team during design and construction. The architectural historian/historic architect shall review Design Development (DD) and Construction Documentation (CD) drawing sets at 50% and 100% completion and provide a brief memo regarding ongoing project compliance with the Standards. Project review during construction shall occur once a month and reporting in memo format. Memos shall be submitted to CSULB Design and Construction Services.

Archaeological Resources

The following mitigation measures would reduce impacts to known and unknown archaeological resources and apply to projects on campus that would require ground-disturbing activities. Examples of such ground-disturbing activities include the following:

- Equipment and materials staging
- Stockpiling
- Storage
- Placement of temporary structures including construction trailers
- Gravelling
- Geotechnical boring
- Clearing and grubbing, including vegetation or tree removal
- Grading
- Project-specific exploratory ground-disturbance
- Compaction
- Boring
- Excavating, including hydrovac
- Digging
- Trenching
- Rig anchor installation
- Drilling
- Tunneling
- Auguring
- Blasting
- Topsoil stripping
- Land leveling
- Driving a ground rod
- Installing fence post

The following mitigation measures would not be applicable to routine landscape maintenance and other maintenance and operational activities. Examples of excluded maintenance and operational activities include the following:

- Mowing
- Above-ground tree trimming and tree maintenance
- Aerating turf fields
- Setting up bleachers on the athletic fields
- Repairing existing irrigation lines
- Parking, staging, and stockpiling on paved surfaces
- Pest and rodent control activities

For projects on-campus with ground-disturbing activities, the following mitigation measures would apply (AR-A, AR-B, AR-C, and AR-D).

AR-A Initial Project Review

This mitigation measure shall apply to projects on-campus with ground-disturbing activities. Prior to the commencement of ground-disturbing activities, CSULB shall consult with a qualified archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for Archaeology (48 Federal Register 44738). The qualified archaeologist shall determine to what degree ground-disturbing activities have the potential to impact archaeological resources through the review of plans against the data and the analysis in the Archaeological Resources Technical Report prepared for the CSULB Master Plan Update Environmental Impact Report, any subsequent archaeological studies, location-specific archaeological studies covering the project area, designated equipment and materials staging/stockpile areas, available geotechnical studies or boring logs, and the mapped locations of archaeological sites.

If the qualified archaeologist determines the project has the potential to impact unknown and/or ineligible archaeological resources:

- At their discretion, the qualified archaeologist may require Mitigation Measure AR-C (WEAP) or a combination of Mitigation Measures AR-C (WEAP) and AR-G (Archaeological Monitoring).

If the qualified archaeologist determines the project has the potential to impact known listed/potentially eligible archaeological resources:

- The qualified archaeologist shall determine whether an Extended Phase I (XPI) should be implemented in order to identify the presence or absence of a known site within project boundaries in accordance with Mitigation Measure AR-E.
- Avoidance and preservation-in-place are the preferred treatments for significant archaeological resources. If the project has the potential to impact known archaeological resources, then the qualified archaeologist shall work with the Engineer of Record to identify means of avoidance wherever avoidance is feasible. If avoidance is not feasible, or if the project has the potential to impact unknown archaeological resources, then an archaeological resources Treatment Plan shall be

prepared in accordance with Mitigation Measure AR-I.

- The qualified archaeologist retains the discretion to reduce the 25-foot radius on a case-by-case basis based on their expert judgment.

AR-B Designated Staging and Stockpiling Areas

This mitigation measure shall apply to projects on-campus with ground-disturbing activities. Prior to the commencement of projects involving ground-disturbing activities, CSULB shall clearly identify a construction staging and soils stockpiling area for the project. CSULB shall prohibit the placement of earthwork spoils, construction materials, and equipment anywhere other than the specified construction staging and soils stockpile area(s) for that project unless on paved surfaces.

No staging areas or stockpiles shall be established on unpaved surfaces within a 25-foot radius of the boundaries of known potentially eligible archaeological sites without compliance with Mitigation Measure AR-A (Initial Project Review) and potential additional mitigation.

AR-C Worker Environmental Awareness Program for Archaeological Resources

Due to the potential to encounter unanticipated resources, prior to the beginning of ground-disturbing activities by the construction crew, the construction crew associated with ground-disturbing activities shall be informed of the archaeological resource's value involved and of the regulatory protections afforded those resources. The crew shall also be informed of procedures relating to the discovery of unanticipated archaeological resources. The crew shall be cautioned not to collect artifacts, and directed to inform a construction supervisor and the onsite archaeological monitor in the event that archaeological remains are discovered during the course of construction.

The initial training shall be conducted by the on-site archaeological monitor and can be incorporated into the project's construction safety training. A supplemental briefing shall be provided to all new construction personnel that are associated with ground-disturbing activities prior to their commencement of ground-disturbing activities, and may consist of reviewing presentation slides or viewing a recording.

AR-D Treatment of Unanticipated Finds of Human Remains

If human skeletal remains are found at any project site during ground-disturbing activities, work shall be suspended and the Los Angeles County Coroner's Office shall be notified. Standard guidelines set by California law provide for the treatment of skeletal material of Native American origin (California Public Resources Code, Sections 5097.98 et seq.; Health and Safety Code, Section 7050.5). If the remains are found to be archaeological, then after the coroner releases the site, the qualified professional archaeologist, in consultation with the most likely descendant, shall prepare an archaeological resources Treatment Plan in accordance with Mitigation Measure AR-I that also incorporates the guidance in "A Professional Guide for the Preservation and Protection of Native American Remains and Associated Grave Goods," published by the California Native American Heritage Commission. The plan shall follow the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act/CalNAGPRA rules, and include the terms of any reburial or final disposition and any necessary CSULB assistance required

for the reburial or associated ceremonies. Human remains recovered and awaiting repatriation shall be held in a secure location unless otherwise determined by the CSU in consultation with the Most Likely Descendent.

At the discretion of the qualified archaeologist pursuant to Mitigation Measure AR-A, the following mitigation measures may apply.

AR-E Extended Phase I Investigations

This mitigation measure shall apply to projects located within known listed/potentially eligible archaeological sites on campus and/or a 25-foot radius of the known archaeological site boundary. If determined to be required as the result of implementation of Mitigation Measure AR-A (Initial Project Review), an Extended Phase I (XPI) Plan shall be devised and implemented at the advice of the qualified archaeologist and at the discretion of CSULB, if not enough information is available to identify the three-dimensional limits of intact archaeological resources within a known archaeological site. The purpose of the XPI is to identify the three-dimensional spatial boundaries of undisturbed archaeological resources within or in proximity to the proposed project site.

The XPI Plan shall include, at a minimum:

- An introduction;
- Site context and stratigraphy;
- Decision thresholds;
- Scope of work;
- Timetable;
- Curation plan;
- References cited; and
- Appropriate maps.

The XPI shall be completed, and results documented in a memo summarizing the XPI methods and findings prepared by the qualified archaeologist, prior to the beginning of ground-disturbing activities associated with the project so that the results may be used in project planning. The memo reporting either positive or negative results shall also be communicated to the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC).

If no subsurface or potentially significant archaeological resources are identified during the XPI:

- An Archaeological Resources Monitoring and Discovery Plan (ARMDP) shall be prepared in accordance with Mitigation Measure AR-F.
- Upon the start of ground-disturbing activities, Mitigation Measures AR-C (WEAP)

and AR-G (Archaeological Monitoring) shall apply.

- Mitigation shall be considered complete when documentation is completed in accordance with Mitigation Measure AR-J (Reporting).

If potentially significant subsurface archaeological resources are identified during the XPI:

- If feasible, the identified subsurface site location shall be avoided by planned construction. If avoidance is not feasible, then a Treatment Plan and Phase III data recovery in accordance with Mitigation Measures AR-I shall be implemented. Following implementation of AR-I, ground-disturbing activities may commence with implementation of Mitigation Measures AR-C (WEAP) and AR-G (Archaeological Monitoring).

- Mitigation shall be considered complete when documentation is completed in accordance with Mitigation Measures AR-J (Reporting).

AR-F Archaeological Resources Monitoring and Discovery Plan

This mitigation measure shall apply to projects located within known listed/potentially eligible archaeological sites on campus and/or a 25-foot radius of the known archaeological site boundary. If determined to be required following implementation of Mitigation Measure AR-A (Initial Project Review), an Archaeological Resources Monitoring and Discovery Plan (ARMDP) shall be prepared for projects with the potential to impact known listed/potentially eligible archaeological sites. The ARMDP shall clearly specify the steps to be taken to mitigate impacts to archaeological resources. The ARMDP shall specify monitoring methods, personnel, and procedures to be followed in the event of a discovery. All work shall be conducted under the direction of a qualified archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for Archaeology (48 Federal Register 44738). ARMDPs for previous projects on campus may be utilized if applicable as determined by the qualified archaeologist.

The ARMDP shall include, at a minimum:

- An introduction;

- Project description;

- Statement of archaeological sensitivity and rationale for the monitoring program;

- Archaeological context and research design;

- Statement of methods and identification of what activities require monitoring;

- Description of monitoring procedures;

- Outline the protocol to be followed in the event of a find;

- Terms of the final disposition of any non-funerary artifacts;

- Criteria and triggers identified when further consultation is required for the evaluation and treatment of a find;

- Key staff, including Native American monitors, shall be identified, and the process of notification and consultation shall be specified in the event of a potentially significant find; and

- A curation plan.

Once the ARMDP is prepared, ground-disturbing activities may commence with the implementation of Mitigation Measures AR-C (WEAP) and AR-G (Archaeological Monitoring).

If no subsurface or potentially significant archaeological resources are identified:

- Mitigation shall be considered complete when documentation is completed in accordance with Mitigation Measure AR-J (Reporting).

If potentially significant subsurface archaeological resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities:

- Work shall stop immediately and Mitigation Measure AR-H (Evaluation of Unanticipated Finds) shall apply.

AR-G Archaeological Resources Monitoring

At the discretion of the qualified archaeologist pursuant to Mitigation Measure AR-A, for projects located within known listed/potentially eligible archaeological sites on campus and/or a 25-foot radius of the known archaeological site boundary, this mitigation measure shall apply following implementation of an ARMDP developed pursuant to Mitigation Measure AR-F, or implementation of an archaeological resources Treatment Plan developed pursuant to Mitigation Measure AR-I.

This mitigation measure shall also apply, at the discretion of the qualified archaeologist pursuant to Mitigation Measure AR-A (Initial Project Review), for projects located in unknown/ineligible archaeological sites on campus requiring ground-disturbing activities.

Due to the potential to encounter archaeological resources, archaeological monitoring shall be conducted by an archaeological monitor who is working under the guidance of a qualified archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for Archaeology (48 Federal Register 44738).

To preserve the integrity of the tribal consultation process, archaeological support services, including monitoring, shall be provided by an entity separate and distinct from that providing Native American support services. The archaeological monitor shall observe ground-disturbing activities. If discoveries are made during ground-disturbing activities, additional work may be required in compliance with Mitigation Measure AR-H (Evaluation of Unanticipated Finds).

If no subsurface or potentially significant archaeological resources are identified:

- Mitigation shall be considered complete when documentation is completed in accordance with Mitigation Measure AR-J (Reporting).

If potentially significant subsurface archaeological resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities:

- Work shall stop immediately and Mitigation Measure AR-H (Evaluation of Unanticipated Finds) shall apply.

AR-H Evaluation of Unanticipated Finds; Phase II Testing

In the event an unanticipated archaeological resource is unearthed during ground-disturbing activities associated with any campus project, work shall stop immediately and the discovery shall be evaluated by a qualified archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for Archaeology (48 Federal Register 44738), pursuant to the procedures set forth at CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. Depending on the nature of the find, the determination of significance may require additional excavation, potentially including the preparation and execution of a Phase II Archaeological Testing Plan. As the lead agency, CSULB shall make a determination of significance on the basis of the recommendations of the qualified archaeologist and submit this determination of significance to the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) for review and comment. The results of testing shall be presented in an appropriate memorandum or report and communicated to the SCCIC.

If the resource is determined not to be significant:

- Resource-specific work is complete, and Mitigation Measure AR-I (Archaeological Resources Treatment Plan) does not apply.

- Archaeological monitoring in accordance with Mitigation Measure AR-G shall still apply unless otherwise stipulated in the ARMDP.

- Mitigation shall be considered complete when documentation is completed in accordance with Mitigation Measure AR-J (Reporting).

If the resource is determined to be significant and avoidance is not feasible:

- Mitigation Measure AR-I is required, in which a resource-specific Archaeological Resources Treatment Plan shall be prepared and executed prior to recommencing ground-disturbing activities that may impact the resource.

- Archaeological monitoring in accordance with Mitigation Measure AR-G shall still apply unless otherwise stipulated in the ARMDP.

AR-I Archaeological Resources Treatment Plan; Phase III Data Recovery

As determined by a qualified archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for Archaeology (48 Federal Register 44738), if a significant resource is identified within the project site, an archaeological resources Treatment Plan shall be developed that will govern the treatment of the resource if it is encountered. CSULB shall provide via e-mail a copy of the Treatment Plan to the tribe

or tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the CSULB main campus as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission and tribes shall be given 7 days to provide comments.

Avoidance and preservation-in-place are the preferred treatment for archaeological resources, and the Treatment Plan shall detail plans for avoidance, if possible, such as restricting work to disturbed soil or limiting the depth of excavations to avoid archaeological resources.

If disturbance to resources cannot be avoided, a Phase III (data recovery) investigation shall be required, pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. The Phase III data recovery plan shall be prepared in consultation with SHPO. The Phase III data recovery plan shall generally consist of:

- A limited scale program of archaeological excavation;
- Radiocarbon dating of organic materials, such as shell midden and faunal remains;
- Laboratory analysis; and
- Report writing designed to assess the importance of the resource in question.
- Any resources recovered shall be properly curated, as appropriate.

Once the Treatment Plan is prepared and, if applicable, the Phase III data recovery is conducted, ground-disturbing activities may commence or continue with the implementation of Mitigation Measures AR-C (WEAP) and AR-G (Archaeological Monitoring).

All bone recovered as a result of Phase III excavations shall be analyzed by a qualified osteologist or physical anthropologist at minimum on a weekly basis while excavations are underway in order to identify whether any human remains are included in the collection so that they may be appropriately treated in compliance with Mitigation Measure AR-D (Treatment of Human Remains).

Phase III work shall be considered complete and ground-disturbing activities may commence when:

- Archaeological excavations are completed in accordance with the Phase III data recovery plan and to the satisfaction of CSULB and the qualified archaeologist.
- Documentation is completed in accordance with Mitigation Measure AR-J (Reporting). The report shall be completed and presented to CSULB for comment within 18 months of the completion of Phase III excavations.

AR-J Reporting

If a mitigation measure is implemented that requires documentation or reporting, then mitigation shall be considered complete when documentation of findings is completed to a level satisfactory to the qualified archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for Archaeology (48 Federal Register

44738), in coordination with CSULB, and filed with the SCCIC of the California Historical Resources Information System. Specific reporting requirements shall be detailed in the ARMDP, Treatment Plan, and other plans created in the course of the Master Plan Update or in compliance with the above mitigation measures.

A monitoring technical report documenting activities monitored, monitoring actions taken, and a description of finds shall be submitted to the SCCIC after approval by CSULB.

If the results of monitoring for significant resources are negative, or only non-significant finds or isolates are encountered, then the report shall take the form of a memorandum, and shall include, at minimum:

- Undertaking information;
- Appropriate maps of the project area;
- Qualifications of monitoring staff;
- Monitoring locations and methods;
- Dates of monitoring; and
- As necessary, management considerations and recommendations for future work.
- The memorandum shall be submitted to CSULB for comment within 8 weeks of the completion of project fieldwork and communicated to the SCCIC when completed to the satisfaction of CSULB.

If the results of monitoring are positive for significant resources, then the report shall be prepared in accordance with the California Office of Historic Preservation's "Archaeological Resource Management Reports: Recommended Contents and Format*",* and shall include:

- A management summary;
- Undertaking information;
- Appropriate maps of both the project area and impacted resources;
- An environmental setting;
- Prehistoric, ethnographic, and historic contexts;
- Research design;
- Methods;
- A thorough report of findings;
- A discussion of the data obtained and the resource's significance in reference to the

historic, ethnographic, and prehistoric contexts;

- A record of the final disposition of excavated artifacts and any intact archaeological resources;
- Management considerations and recommendations for future work that may impact the resource; and
- References.

Other report sections may also be required as determined by CSULB with the recommendations of the qualified archaeologist. The report shall be submitted to CSULB for comment within 18 months of the completion of project fieldwork, and shall be communicated to the SCCIC when completed to the satisfaction of CSULB.

Appropriate DPR 523 series forms shall also be prepared as appropriate for newly-identified resources or resources that, in the estimation of the qualified archaeologist, require updated forms and submitted to the SCCIC. Minimal documentation of previously unknown isolated finds shall consist of a sufficient description of the find to prepare a DPR 523a Primary Form (including photographs) and appropriate maps.

Minimum documentation of previously unknown archaeological sites shall consist of a:

- Sufficient description of the find to prepare a DPR 523a Primary Form (including photographs);
- DPR 523c Archaeological Site Record;
- DPR 523j Location Map; and
- DPR 523k Sketch Map.

Updated forms may be required for documented resources if:

- There has been a substantial change to the significance of the resource (e.g., if it is found to be destroyed),
- Newly identified archaeological features or attributes of the site are identified that are not otherwise documented in the existing DPR forms, or
- For any reason the qualified archaeologist finds the existing forms to be inadequate.

Minimum documentation of known resources shall consist of a DPR 523L Update form if considered necessary by the qualified archaeologist. Additional forms may also be required to appropriately document resources at the discretion of CSULB and the qualified archaeologist.

AR-K Curation and Final Disposition of Archaeological Materials

Archaeological material collected during ground-disturbing activities for projects shall be

processed and curated according to current professional repository standards unless otherwise determined by the lead agency as the result of consultation. The collections and associated records shall be transferred, including title, to an appropriate curation facility, to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation. Final disposition of resources of Native American origin shall be determined in accordance with the ARMDP in Mitigation Measure AR-F or Treatment Plan in Mitigation Measure AR-I.

Minimum documentation before any final disposition of the artifacts shall consist of:

- Count;
- Weight;
- A basic description of all artifacts; and
- Include photographic documentation of any diagnostic artifacts and a representative sample of non-diagnostic artifacts.

Finding

The CSU Board of Trustees finds that the above mitigation measures are feasible, will reduce the potentially significant impacts related to cultural resources to less than significant, and are adopted by the CSU Board of Trustees. Accordingly, the CSU Board of Trustees finds, that pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21081(a)(1), and Section 15091(a)(1) of the CEQA Guidelines, changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project, which avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental effect as identified in the Final EIR.

Rationale

Mitigation Measure HR-A requiring the University to engage the services of a qualified architectural historian to conduct an assessment of whether the proposed treatment of the historical resource complies with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation, and Mitigation Measure HR-E requiring a qualified architectural historian review milestone drawing sets would reduce impacts to individually eligible resources to less than significant. Mitigation Measure HR-B requiring the University develop an Adaptive Mitigation Management Program would reduce impacts to the Upper Campus Historic District to less than significant. Mitigation Measures HR-C, HR-D, and HR-E requiring a Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) Level II documentation or the equivalent, implementation of an interpretive program, and salvage and reuse for impacts to individually eligible resources would reduce impacts to less than significant.

Mitigation Measure AR-A would require the retention of a qualified archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for Archaeology for an initial project review. The qualified archaeologist would review the Confidential Archaeological Resources Technical Report, subsequent archaeological studies, location-specific archaeological studies covering the project area, available geotechnical studies or boring logs, and the mapped locations of archaeological sites, prior to the start of construction to determine whether ground-disturbing activities have the potential to impact archaeological resources. Additionally, the qualified archaeologist would review the designated staging and stockpiling areas identified for an individual development project, as required by Mitigation Measure AR-B.

If the qualified archaeologist determines that a project has the potential to impact unknown and/or

ineligible archaeological resources, then at their discretion, the qualified archaeologist may require Mitigation Measure AR-C for a Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) prior to the start of construction, or a combination of Mitigation Measures AR-C and AR-G for archaeological monitoring during construction. If a resource is found during ground-disturbing activities, then work would stop, and the resource would be evaluated in accordance with Mitigation Measure AR-H, as further described below. Mitigation Measures AR-C and AR-G would minimize the potential to impact unknown and/or ineligible archaeological resources to less than significant.

If the qualified archaeologist determines that a project has the potential to impact a known listed or potentially eligible archaeological resource, or the project site is within a 25-foot radius of a known archaeological site boundary, but its three-dimensional limits (i.e., areal extent and depth) are unknown, then Mitigation Measure AR-E would apply and an Extended Phase I (XPI) may be implemented in order to identify the presence or absence of the site within project boundaries. If avoidance is not feasible, or if the project has the potential to impact unknown resources, then Mitigation Measure AR-F would require an archaeological resources monitoring and discovery plan (ARMDP) to be prepared.

If an unanticipated archaeological resource is unearthed during ground-disturbing activities, Mitigation Measure AR-H would be implemented. Mitigation Measure AR-H requires that work be halted immediately, and the discovery be evaluated by a qualified archaeologist. As required by Mitigation Measure AR-H, depending on the nature of the find, the determination of significance may require additional excavation, potentially including the preparation and execution of a Phase II Archaeological Testing Plan. If the resource is determined to be significant and avoidance is not feasible, then Mitigation Measure AR-I would apply and requires a resource-specific Archaeological Resources Treatment Plan to be prepared and executed prior to recommencing ground-disturbing activities that may impact the resource.

If a significant resource is identified within a project site, an archaeological resources treatment plan would be developed that will govern the treatment of the resource, as required by Mitigation Measure AR-I. Mitigation Measure AR-I would also require a Phase III investigation (Data Recovery) if disturbance to the resource cannot be avoided. Any resources recovered would be properly curated, as appropriate.

Mitigation would be considered complete upon implementation of Mitigation Measure AR-J, which would require documentation of findings and filing of the documentation with the SCCIC. All archaeological material collected during ground-disturbing activities for the project would be processed and curated according to current professional repository standards, as required by Mitigation Measure AR-K.

Implementation of Mitigation Measure AR-D would halt work and require notification to the Los Angeles County Coroner's Office if human remains are found, which would minimize and/or avoid significant impacts to human remains.

With implementation of the above discussed mitigation measures, potentially significant impacts to cultural resources as a result of the Master Plan Update would be reduced to less than significant.

Geology, Soils, and Paleontological Resources

An evaluation of project's impact on geology, soils, and paleontological resources is provided in Section 3.5, Geology, Soils, and Paleontological Resources, of the Final EIR. Implementation of

the Master Plan Update could destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature (Impact GEO-1). This is a potentially significant impact. As discussed in Section 3.5, all improvements implemented pursuant to the Master Plan Update would be designed and constructed pursuant to the CSU Seismic Requirements. Per the CSU Seismic Requirements, site-specific surface conditions are to be determined for the building/facility site by a geotechnical engineer as part of a project's development. This could include geotechnical investigations for development on the campus that would involve expanded footprints or deeper foundations. However, due to the fossil sensitivity of the rock formations present within the CSULB campus, construction of the individual development projects associated with implementation of the Master Plan Update may result in significant impacts to paleontological resources. Thus, implementation of Mitigation Measures GEO-A through GEO-D would be required.

Mitigation Measures

GEO-A Prior to the commencement of any ground-disturbing activities that would impact native soils (including, but not limited to grading, boring, excavating, digging, trenching, rig anchor installation, drilling, tunneling, auguring, and blasting) at a depth of 4 feet or greater below ground surface, CSULB shall consult with an SVP-qualified paleontologist.

The qualified paleontologist shall review:

- The proposed scope of work;
- Excavation plans against the data and the analysis in the Paleontological Resources Memorandum; and
- Any available geotechnical studies or boring logs.

The paleontologist shall determine to what level the proposed project excavations have the potential to impact paleontological resources. Any geotechnical boring, potholing, or other project-specific exploratory ground disturbance shall be monitored at the qualified paleontologist's discretion.

If the paleontologist determines that the project will not impact paleontological resources:

- Mitigation Measures GEO-B and GEO-C shall not apply.

If the paleontologist determines the proposed scope of work is found to not meet the SVP Standards or the geotechnical investigation identifies medium- to high-potential to encounter undisturbed geologic contexts, the qualified paleontologist, in consultation with CSULB, shall include recommendations for the project.

Recommendations can include:

- Paleontological monitoring by a qualified paleontologist in accordance with Mitigation Measure GEO-B; and
- Worker environmental awareness training in accordance with Mitigation Measure GEO-D.

GEO-B As determined by the SVP-qualified paleontologist in consultation with CSULB, paleontological monitoring shall be required for the following types of projects:

- Found not to meet the SVP Standards;
- The geotechnical investigation identifies medium- to high-potential to encounter undisturbed geologic contexts; or
- Ground-disturbing construction activities (including, but not limited to grading, boring, excavating, digging, trenching, rig anchor installation, drilling, tunneling, auguring, and blasting) into native Pleistocene-age soil and bedrock at a depth of 4 feet or greater below ground surface are required.

At the discretion of the qualified paleontologist, the level of monitoring may range from full-time or part-time (spot-check), based on the qualified paleontologist's review of plans and relevant documentation as well as on-site observations.

- If no significant fossils are recovered after 50 percent of ground-disturbing activities has been completed, full-time monitoring may be modified to weekly spot-check monitoring.
- If it is determined during the course of ground-disturbing activities that project excavations are located within fill or previously disturbed soils, or that the sensitivity for significant paleontological resources is otherwise low, monitoring may be reduced or suspended.
- The determination to reduce or discontinue paleontological monitoring in the project area shall be based on the professional opinion of the qualified paleontologist regarding the potential for fossils to be present after a reasonable extent of the geology and stratigraphy has been evaluated.

The qualified paleontologist shall attend preconstruction meetings, as deemed necessary by the paleontologist in consultation with CSULB, and manage the paleontological monitor(s) if the qualified paleontologist is not doing the monitoring. The paleontological monitor shall maintain logs and provide a final summary report of all ground-disturbing activities monitored with the potential to disturb paleontological resources.

In the event that fossils are discovered during grading at any depth, the following shall be required:

- The on-site construction supervisor shall be notified immediately and shall redirect work away from the location of the discovery.
- The contractor shall notify CSULB and consult with the qualified paleontologist to assess the significance of the find in accordance with SVP Standards.

If any find is determined to be significant, appropriate avoidance measures recommended by the qualified paleontologist and approved by CSULB shall be followed. If avoidance is unnecessary or infeasible, then Mitigation Measure GEO-C shall be implemented. The recommendations of the paleontologist shall be

implemented with respect to the evaluation and recovery of fossils, after which the on-site construction supervisor shall be notified and shall direct work to continue in the location of the fossil discovery.

If any find is determined not to be significant, then work shall proceed, and Mitigation Measure GEO-C would not apply.

GEO-C If the fossils are determined to be significant, then the SVP-qualified paleontologist shall prepare and implement a data recovery plan. The plan shall generally detail the nature and purpose of the paleontological investigation.

The plan shall:

- Incorporate resource context;
- Incorporate appropriate field methods for data collection depending on the type of fossils found; and
- Detail how the fossils will be prepared, cleaned, identified, catalogued, temporarily housed, and permanently curated with an appropriate institution with a research interest in the materials (which may include the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County).

The qualified paleontologist shall ensure that curation of fossils is completed in consultation with CSULB. A letter of acceptance from the curation institution shall be submitted to CSULB.

Ground-disturbing construction activities may commence once excavations are completed in accordance with the data recovery plan and to the satisfaction of CSULB in consultation with the qualified paleontologist. However, the data recovery work shall not be considered complete until excavations and associated analyses are completed and a final report is prepared. The report shall be completed and presented to CSULB for comment within 18 months of the completion of excavations.

GEO-D As determined by the SVP-qualified paleontologist in consultation with CSULB, and prior to the beginning of ground-disturbing activities (including, but not limited to grading, boring, excavating, digging, trenching, rig anchor installation, drilling, tunneling, auguring, and blasting) by the construction crew, the construction crew associated with ground-disturbing activities shall be informed on how to identify paleontological localities, such as fossils, and of the regulatory protections afforded those resources. The crew shall also be informed of procedures relating to the discovery of unanticipated paleontological resources. The crew shall be cautioned not to collect fossils, and directed to inform a construction supervisor and the on-site paleontological monitor, if available, in the event that paleontological resources are discovered during the course of construction.

The initial training shall be conducted by the on-site paleontological monitor and can be incorporated into the project's construction safety training. A supplemental briefing shall be provided to all new construction personnel that are associated with ground-disturbing activities prior to their commencement of ground-disturbing activities, and may consist of reviewing presentation slides or viewing a recording.

Finding

The CSU Board of Trustees finds that the above mitigation measures are feasible, will reduce the potentially significant impacts to paleontological resources to less than significant, and are adopted by the CSU Board of Trustees. Accordingly, the CSU Board of Trustees finds, that pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21081(a)(1), and Section 15091(a)(1) of the CEQA Guidelines, changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project, which avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental effect as identified in the Final EIR.

Rationale

Mitigation Measures GEO-A through GEO-D would require initial project review of the proposed scope of work and recommendations for individual development projects by an SVP-qualified paleontologist, paleontological monitoring, implementation of a data recovery plan in the event of a discovery of any paleontological resources, and paleontological sensitivity training. With implementation of the above discussed mitigation measures, potentially significant impacts to a unique paleontological resource, site, or unique geologic feature as a result of the Master Plan Update would be reduced to less than significant.

Noise

An evaluation of the project's impact on noise is provided in Section 3.8, Noise, of the Final EIR. Implementation of the Master Plan Update could result in generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels (Impact NOI-1). As discussed in Section 3.8, while the majority of construction activities are anticipated to occur during daytime hours, generally 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, and between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. on Saturday and Sunday, it is anticipated that some work outside of these hours may be required in order to maintain construction schedules. As such, nighttime construction activities could result in noise levels exceeding the 65 dBA nighttime construction noise level limit established in the CSU construction guidebook. Therefore, implementation of Mitigation Measures NOI-A and NOI-B would be required. Additionally, the increase in crowd noise generated by the additional seating capacity at the Jack Rose Track/Commencement Facilities could exceed the threshold of a 3 dBA increase over ambient noise level at the nearest sensitive receptor, resulting in a potentially significant impact. Therefore, implementation of Mitigation Measure NOI-C would be required.

Mitigation Measures

NOI-A The following measures shall be implemented to minimize construction noise:

1. Construction activity shall generally be limited to the daytime between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, and between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. on Saturday and Sunday. Construction activities shall be prohibited on Federal holidays. Loud construction (e.g., asphalt removal, large-scale grading operations) shall not be scheduled on Sundays or during finals week and preferentially shall be scheduled during school breaks, summer/winter break, etc.

2. All construction equipment shall be properly maintained and equipped with noise-reducing air intakes, exhaust mufflers, and engine shrouds in accordance with manufacturers' recommendations. Equipment engine shrouds shall be closed during equipment operation.

3. Electrical power, rather than diesel equipment, shall be used to run compressors and similar power tools and to power any temporary structures, such as construction trailers.

4. All stationary construction equipment (e.g., electrical generators, pumps, refrigeration units, and air compressors) and equipment staging areas shall be located as far as feasible from occupied residences adjacent to the CSULB main campus and the Beachside Village property or the Discovery Preschool located 5550 East Atherton Street.

5. When anticipated construction activities are expected to occur less than 140 feet from an existing off-campus residential land use, one or more of the following techniques shall be employed to keep noise levels below a threshold of 75 dBA at potentially affected sensitive receptors:

    a. Reduce construction equipment and vehicle idling and active operation duration.

    b. Install or erect on-site a temporary, solid noise wall (or acoustical blanket having sufficient mass, such as the incorporation of a mass-loaded vinyl skin or septum) of adequate height and horizontal extent so that it linearly occludes the direct sound path between the noise-producing construction process(es) or equipment and the sensitive receptor(s) of concern.

    c. Where impact-type equipment is anticipated onsite, apply noise-attenuating shields, shrouds, portable barriers or enclosures, to reduce the magnitudes of generated impulse noises.

NOI-B If nighttime construction is required, noise levels shall not exceed 65 dB L_{max} when measured at the construction site boundary between the hours of 7:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. One or more of the following techniques shall be employed:

1. The construction contractor shall limit haul truck deliveries to the same hours specified for construction activities (between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, and between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. on Saturday and Sunday). The haul route exhibit shall design delivery routes to minimize the exposure of sensitive land uses or residential dwellings to delivery truck-related noise.

2. The on-site speed limit for all vehicles and construction equipment shall be limited to 15 mph on any construction site.

NOI-C Jack Rose Track/Commencement Facilities Crowd Noise: To minimize operational noise levels generated during events at the Jack Rose Track, a noise assessment shall be conducted by a qualified acoustical engineer or noise specialist to evaluate potential increases in noise levels associated with crowd noise from events at the proposed Jack Rose Track/Commencement Facilities project, including the collection of new ambient noise measurements. The assessment shall be conducted prior to final design. All recommended noise reduction measures shall be incorporated into the design to reduce increases in existing operational noise levels at nearby noise-sensitive land uses to not cause a 3 dBA increase over ambient noise levels and exceed the applicable land use compatibility standard. Such measures may include, but are not limited to, the

incorporation of structural shielding and revised placement for amplified sound system speakers.

Finding

The CSU Board of Trustees finds that the above mitigation measures are feasible, will reduce the potential noise impacts of the project to less than significant, and are adopted by the CSU Board of Trustees. Accordingly, the CSU Board of Trustees finds, that pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21081(a)(1), and Section 15091(a)(1) of the CEQA Guidelines, changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project, which avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental effect as identified in the Final EIR.

Rationale

Mitigation Measure NOI-A would be required to minimize impacts from construction noise as it would require all construction equipment to be equipped with noise-reducing features (i.e., exhaust mufflers, engine shrouds, etc.), use electrical power when feasible, locate stationary construction equipment far away from the sensitive receptors, reduce idling, and install noise wall or portable barriers when feasible. Additionally, Mitigation Measure NOI-B would require specific techniques to reduce noise levels below 65 dBA during nighttime construction activities. With implementation of Mitigation Measure NOI-A and NOI-B, short-term construction noise impacts associated with development under the Master Plan Update would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measure NOI-C would require a noise assessment prior to final design and incorporation of all recommended noise reduction measures to reduce noise levels at nearby noise sensitive residential land uses to not cause a 3 dBA increase over ambient noise and exceed the applicable land use compatibility standard during events held at the Jack Rose Track/Commencement Facilities. With implementation of Mitigation Measure NOI-C, impacts from crowd noise during operation of the Jack Rose Track/Commencement Facilities project would be less than significant. With implementation of the above discussed mitigation measures, potentially significant impacts related to noise as a result of the Master Plan Update would be reduced to less than significant.

Tribal Cultural Resources

An evaluation of the project's impact to tribal cultural resources is provided in Section 3.12, Tribal Cultural Resources, of the Final EIR. Implementation of the Master Plan Update could result in a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource that is listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources (Impact TCR-1), and that is a resource determined by the lead agency (Impact TCR-2). This is a potentially significant impact. As discussed in Section 3.12, a restrictive covenant prohibiting development has been established on a large portion of the undeveloped land on the northwest border of the CSULB main campus that is part of the National Register-listed Puvunga Indian Village Sites Archaeological District and is listed in the Native American Heritage Commission's Sacred Lands Inventory. Due to the potential presence of tribal cultural resources on the CSULB main campus, ground-disturbing activities during construction would result in potentially significant impacts to such resources. Therefore, implementation of Mitigation Measures TCR-A and TCR-C would be required.

Additionally, while development of the Master Plan Update would not impact any portion of the Puvunga Indian Village Sites Archaeological District that is within the Restricted Parcel and development on the Restricted Parcel is prohibited, commemoration of the cultural importance of Puvunga to the tribes through the implementation of Mitigation Measure TCR-D would be

required.

Mitigation Measures

The following mitigation measures would reduce impacts to known and unknown tribal cultural resources and apply to projects on campus that would require ground-disturbing activities. Examples of such ground-disturbing activities include the following:

- Equipment and materials staging
- Stockpiling
- Storage
- Placement of temporary structures including construction trailers
- Gravelling
- Geotechnical boring
- Clearing and grubbing, including vegetation or tree removal
- Grading
- Project-specific exploratory ground-disturbance
- Compaction
- Boring
- Excavating, including hydrovac
- Digging
- Trenching
- Rig anchor installation
- Drilling
- Tunneling
- Auguring
- Blasting
- Topsoil stripping
- Land leveling
- Driving a ground rod
- Installing fence posts

The following mitigation measures would not be applicable to routine landscape maintenance and other maintenance and operational activities. Examples of excluded maintenance and operational activities include the following:

- Mowing
- Above-ground tree trimming and tree maintenance
- Aerating the turf fields
- Setting up bleachers on the athletic fields
- Repairing existing irrigation lines
- Parking, staging, and stockpiling on paved surfaces
- Pest and rodent control activities

TCR-A Worker Environmental Awareness Program for Tribal Cultural Resources

Due to the potential to encounter unanticipated resources, prior to the beginning of ground-disturbing activities by the construction crew, the construction crew associated with ground-disturbing activities shall be informed of the tribal cultural resource's values

involved and of the regulatory protections afforded those resources. The crew shall also be informed of procedures relating to the discovery of unanticipated resources that require evaluation as potential tribal cultural resources.

The crew shall be cautioned not to collect artifacts, and directed to inform a construction supervisor and the onsite Native American monitor in the event that tribal cultural resources are discovered during the course of construction.

The initial training shall be conducted by the on-site Native American monitor and can be incorporated into the project's construction safety training or in conjunction with the Worker Environmental Awareness Program for Archaeological Resources in accordance with Mitigation Measure AR-C. A supplemental briefing shall be provided to all new construction personnel that are associated with ground-disturbing activities, and may consist of reviewing presentation slides or viewing a recording.

TCR-B Native American Monitoring

This mitigation measure shall apply to projects requiring ground-disturbing activities located within known listed/potentially eligible archaeological sites on campus and/or a 25-foot radius of the known archaeological site boundary, including for ground-disturbing activities conducted by an archaeologist.

This mitigation measure shall also apply, at the discretion of the qualified archaeologist pursuant to Mitigation Measure AR-A (Initial Project Review), for projects located in unknown/ineligible archaeological sites on campus requiring ground-disturbing activities.

Due to the potential to encounter unanticipated resources, Native American monitoring shall be conducted by a qualified Native American monitor representing tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the CSULB main campus. To ensure that any firm providing Native American monitoring services has the authority to represent the interests of Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the CSULB main campus, any firm contracted for this purpose that is not owned outright by a state-recognized tribal government must provide CSULB with a designee letter provided by one of the Tribes listed on the NAHC tribal contact list.

To preserve the integrity of the tribal consultation process, archaeological support services, including monitoring, shall be provided by an entity separate and distinct from that providing Native American support services. The tribal cultural monitor shall observe ground-disturbing activities, maintain logs of all activities monitored, and will make documentation available to CSULB and all consulting Native American parties who request a record of the logs.

The log shall contain at a minimum:

- A brief description of the locations and activities monitored;
- A description of tribal cultural resources encountered; and
- A description of the treatment of those resources.

The logs shall be compiled and submitted to CSULB within 4 weeks of the completion of monitoring.

TCR-C Treatment of Tribal Cultural Resources

This mitigation measure applies to projects located within listed/potentially eligible archaeological sites on campus and/or a 25-foot radius of the known archaeological site boundary.

If a significant tribal cultural resource, as defined by Public Resources Code Section 21074, is identified within the project site, then prior to the beginning of the ground-disturbing activities within the documented boundaries of the resource or a 25-foot buffer:

- CSULB shall provide via e-mail a copy of the Treatment Plan prepared pursuant to Mitigation Measure AR-I to the tribe or tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the CSULB main campus as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission; and

- Tribes shall be offered an opportunity to comment within 10 business days on the Treatment Plan developed that will govern the treatment of the resource.

Avoidance and preservation-in-place are the preferred treatment for tribal cultural resources, and the Treatment Plan will detail plans for avoidance, if possible, such as restricting work to disturbed soil or limiting the depth of excavations to avoid potential tribal cultural resources.

TCR-D Commemorative Sign

In consultation with the tribes consulting on this Master Plan Update and other interested Native American campus groups, the CSU shall design, create, and place in an appropriate conspicuous location a sign that shall commemorate the National Historic Register of Places and California Historical Place and California Register of Historical Resources listed site, Puvunga Indian Village Sites. In keeping with state law, no information regarding the archaeological site, artifacts, tribal cultural resources, or other confidential topics shall be included in the signage. No tribal government shall be given precedence in the signage over any other tribal government identified by the Native American Heritage Commission.

Finding

The CSU Board of Trustees finds that the above mitigation measures are feasible, will reduce potentially significant impacts to tribal cultural resources to less than significant, and are adopted by the CSU Board of Trustees. Accordingly, the CSU Board of Trustees finds, that pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21081(a)(1), and Section 15091(a)(1) of the CEQA Guidelines, changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project, which avoid or substantially lessen the significant environmental effect as identified in the Final EIR.

Rationale

Mitigation Measure TCR-A would require a Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) be conducted prior to the start of construction to inform the construction crew of tribal cultural

resource's values involved and procedures relating to the discovery of unanticipated resources that require evaluation as potential tribal cultural resources. Mitigation Measure TCR-B would require Native American monitoring within known listed/potentially eligible archaeological sites on campus and/or a 25-foot radius of the known archaeological site boundary and at the discretion of the qualified archaeologist pursuant to Mitigation Measure AR-A (refer to, the Mitigation Measures under Cultural Resources). Mitigation Measure TCR-C would govern the treatment of tribal cultural resources if they are identified, which would include preparation of a Treatment Plan in accordance with Mitigation Measure AR-I (refer to, the Mitigation Measures under Cultural Resources) and allow tribes an opportunity to comment on the plan. Implementation of Mitigation Measures TCR-A through TCR-C would reduce impacts to listed and eligible tribal cultural resources to less than significant.

Mitigation Measure TCR-D would require the CSU design, create, and place in an appropriate conspicuous location a sign that would commemorate the NRHP-, California Historical Place-, and CRHR-listed site, Puvunga Indian Village Sites, and would ensure that impacts to tribal cultural resources would not be cumulatively considerable.

With implementation of the above discussed mitigation measures, potentially significant impacts to tribal cultural resources as a result of the Master Plan Update would be reduced to less than significant.

2.5 Potentially Significant Impacts That Cannot Be Mitigated Below a Level of Significance

This section identifies the significant unavoidable impacts that require a statement of overriding considerations to be issued by the CSU Board of Trustees, pursuant to Section 15093 of the CEQA Guidelines if the project is approved. Based on the analysis contained in the Final EIR, no impacts have been determined to be significant and unavoidable. This finding is supported by substantial evidence in the record of proceedings.

CHAPTER 3
FINDINGS REGARDING ALTERNATIVES

Section 15126.6(a) of the CEQA Guidelines requires an EIR describe "a range of reasonable alternatives to a project, or the location of a project, which would feasibly attain most of the basic objectives of the project but would avoid or substantially lessen any of the significant effects of the project and evaluate the comparative merits of the alternatives." The Final EIR identified and considered the following reasonable range of feasible alternatives to the project that would be capable, to varying degrees, of reducing identified impacts and meeting the basic objectives of the project:

- Alternative 1: No Project Alternative
- Alternative 2: Faculty and Staff Housing Project Design Alternative
- Alternative 3: Reduced Development Footprint Alternative

These alternatives are evaluated for their ability to avoid or substantially lessen the impacts of the project identified in the Final EIR, as well as consideration of their ability to meet the basic objectives of the project as described in the Final EIR.

3.1 No Project Alternative

Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.6(e)(3)(A), when the project is the revision of an existing land use plan, the No Project Alternative is defined as the continuation of the existing plan into the future. Under this alternative, the proposed Master Plan Update would not be adopted and the proposed improvements to CSULB facilities and individual development projects identified to accommodate the gradual student enrollment growth of approximately 36,000 FTES and overall campus population of 38,165, which includes FTE employees, auxiliary employees, and faculty/staff household members by 2035, would not be implemented. The renovation of existing facilities and the optimization of the physical assets on campus proposed under the Master Plan Update would not occur under this alternative. Instead, CSULB would continue to operate in accordance with the 2008 Master Plan, as amended most recently in July 2020, which includes proposed improvements to campus facilities to accommodate up to 31,000 FTES. Additionally, any new mitigation measures identified to avoid potentially significant impacts under the proposed Master Plan Update would not be implemented and mitigation applicable to development under the No Project Alternative would be limited to those measures already adopted in conjunction with the 2008 Campus Master Plan EIR and 2020 Supplemental EIR.

Under the No Project Alternative, the improvements and facilities under the 2008 Master Plan that have not yet been constructed could be implemented as proposed under the existing plan (refer to Figure 2-3, Existing Campus Master Plan, in Chapter 2, Project Description, of the Final EIR). Improvements proposed under the 2008 Master Plan that have not yet been developed include the following:

- a new soccer field complex at the George Allen Field in the North District which includes bleacher seating to accommodate approximately 1,000 spectators on the east side of the field, locker rooms, ticket booths, public restrooms, and food concessions;
- a new parking structure at the location of the existing surface Parking Lot G6 north of the Bouton Creek channel in the West District; and

- the addition of the remaining 925 beds of the originally proposed 2,000 student housing beds, which would be provided in existing student housing buildings at the CSULB main campus with no new housing buildings being constructed.

Therefore, the No Project Alternative considers the implementation of these improvements (new soccer field complex, new parking structure, and the addition of 925 beds). Additionally, if the proposed Master Plan Update is not implemented, other new development projects proposed in the future would require individual environmental review and would not be evaluated as part of a comprehensive plan.

The No Project Alternative would avoid the potentially significant impacts associated with the proposed new permanent lighting and crowd noise at the Jack Rose Track/Commencement Facilities. However, similar crowd noise impacts associated with the soccer field complex have been identified in the 2008 Master Plan, resulting in similar noise impacts for the No Project Alternative during operation. This alternative would also result in greater impacts in nine environmental areas as compared to implementation of the Master Plan Update, including a significant and unavoidable impact associated with parking structure construction vibration.

Finding

The CSU Board of Trustees rejects the No Project Alternative as undesirable due to the following: it fails to meet the underlying purpose of the proposed Master Plan Update; only fully achieves one and partially achieves two of the 12 project objectives; would result in greater impacts in nine environmental areas as compared to implementation of the Master Plan Update; and because specific economic, legal, social, technological, or other considerations make this alternative infeasible.

Rationale

Development under the No Project Alternative would occur at the George Allen Soccer Field in the North District and at the site of the existing Parking Lot G6 in the West District, thereby preserving space in the campus core that could be used for academic uses and student-focused programming. Therefore, this alternative would achieve the following project objective:

7. Preserve space in the campus core for academic uses and student-focused facilities and programming to allow for greater integration of student residents.

As only limited development would occur under the No Project Alternative, net new gross square footage would be minimal. However, improvements implemented under the No Project Alternative would not include renovations to optimize existing facilities to accommodate the gradual increase in campus enrollment. Therefore, the No Project Alternative would partially achieve the following objective:

2. Optimize the existing campus space and minimize net new gross square footage.

This alternative would include development of a new soccer field complex at the George Allen Field. However, none of the other improvements to athletics facilities would be implemented under the No Project Alternative. Therefore, this alternative would partially achieve the following project objective:

12. Provide high-quality athletic facilities and optimize existing recreational fields by better utilizing land area and improving connections to and through the sports precinct facilities.

Under the No Project Alternative, CSULB would continue to operate under the current adopted 2008 Master Plan, which would include improvements to campus facilities to accommodate up to 31,000 FTES. As proposed development under the No Project Alternative would be limited to the accommodation of up to 31,000 FTES, this alternative would not achieve the following project objective:

1. Support and advance the University's educational mission by guiding the physical development of the campus to accommodate gradual student enrollment growth approximately 36,000 FTES in 2035, including approximately 33,000 FTES on campus and 3,000 FTES off-campus.

The No Project Alternative would only implement those proposed improvements that have not yet been developed, including a new soccer field complex at the George Allen Field in the North District; a new parking structure at the location of the existing surface Parking Lot G6 north of the Bouton Creek channel in the West District; and the addition of the remaining 925 beds of the originally proposed 2,000 student housing beds. As no other proposed improvements would be implemented under the No Project Alternative, upgrades and renovations to existing facilities would not occur. Therefore, this alternative would not achieve the following project objectives:

3. Renovate or demolish buildings that are inefficient in terms of operation, maintenance, and user comfort due to age and that have critical deferred maintenance issues.

4. Replace demolished buildings with higher density, mixed-use buildings that consolidate and integrate colleges and student support spaces.

5. Support an expanded residential environment by constructing new or replacement buildings or renovating existing student housing villages to:

    - Include a more diverse mix of housing typologies for students (pod configurations, suites, and apartments); and

    - Include common spaces, active outdoor spaces, and space for student services.

6. Strengthen the physical connection between the two housing villages on the CSULB main campus.

8. Retain and recruit high-quality faculty and staff by providing on-campus affordable housing options.

9. Provide new faculty and staff housing at the perimeter of the campus to allow ease of access for faculty and staff who maintain social connections and conduct other daily activities off-campus, such as grocery shopping, dropping children off at school, and other family functions.

10. Provide mobility enhancements for safe and accessible circulation around the campus for pedestrians and bicyclists to help the campus become less reliant on vehicular mobility.

11. Provide defined campus gateways and edges with increased wayfinding and signage to highlight resources for the surrounding community by designating pathways to connect neighboring communities through the campus.

Improvements to campus housing under the No Project Alternative would be limited to the

provision of up to 925 beds, providing some contribution to the overall campus housing need. However, these would be implemented as student beds within existing residence halls, some of which are in need of renovations to restore common living spaces that have been converted to accommodate additional beds, which would not occur under the No Project Alternative. As a result, the quality of student housing options under the No Project Alternative would not include the social, programming, and support space offered under the proposed Master Plan Update. For these reasons, the No Project Alternative would not achieve the following objectives:

5. Support an expanded residential environment by constructing new or replacement buildings or renovating existing housing villages to:

    - Increase student housing capacity by approximately 1,600 beds to enhance student experience, support, and wellness to support student success and retention; and

    - Provide high quality and affordable options with an equitable mix of offerings for students.

The No Project Alternative would not implement any of the improvements proposed under the Master Plan Update. Due to the limited development associated with the No Project Alternative, it would result in reduced impacts as compared to the Master Plan Update in the following eight areas: aesthetics; air quality (construction); cultural resources (construction); GHG emissions (construction); hydrology and water quality; transportation (construction); utilities and energy (construction); and tribal cultural resources (construction). However, because mitigation measures identified to avoid potentially significant impacts to nesting birds, roosting bats, and paleontological resources would not be implemented, the No Project Alternative would result in greater construction impacts related to biological resources and geology, soils, and paleontological resources. Additionally, this alternative would not implement pedestrian, bicycle, or campus entry improvements that would enhance safety, and the No Project Alternative would result in greater transportation related impacts during operation. The No Project Alternative would also result in greater impacts related to air quality (operation); GHG emissions (operation); noise and vibration (construction); population and housing; public services and recreation (operation), transportation (greater), and utility and energy usage (operation). Impacts in the following six areas would be similar to those identified for implementation of the Master Plan Update: biological resources (operation); cultural resources (operation); geology, soils, and paleontological resources (operation); noise (operation); public services and recreation (construction); and tribal cultural resources (operation).

3.2 Faculty and Staff Housing Project Design Alternative

The Faculty and Staff Housing Project Design Alternative would construct and operate the Faculty and Staff Housing project at the same location as proposed under the Master Plan Update. However, instead of demolishing the existing Design building and relocating its programming elsewhere on the CSULB main campus, that programming would be incorporated into the design of the project. Whereas the proposed Faculty and Staff Housing project would include four stories of housing above two levels of podium parking for a total of six stories, the building constructed under this alternative would include two levels of podium parking, one story for the relocated Department of Design programming, and four stories of housing, for a total of seven stories. Incorporating the Department of Design programming within the Faculty and Staff Housing project would result in the same number of faculty and staff housing units and an overall increase of approximately 50,000 square feet and one additional story over the project proposed under the

Master Plan Update. All other improvements and individual development projects would be implemented as proposed under the Master Plan Update.

Development of this alternative would eliminate the need to renovate or construct a new space for the existing Department of Design programming elsewhere on the CSULB main campus. As such, this alternative was selected for its potential to reduce or avoid the significant but mitigable impacts identified for the Master Plan Update related to aesthetics; biological resources; cultural resources; geology, soils, and paleontological resources; noise; and tribal cultural resources.

The Faculty and Staff Housing Project Design Alternative would not avoid or substantially lessen any of the potentially significant impacts associated with the project proposed under the Master Plan Update. However, similar to the Master Plan Update, all potentially significant impacts identified under this alternative would be mitigated to levels less than significant. Although this alternative would result in slightly increased noise impacts during construction and operation due to the increased size of the building, construction noise impacts would be less than significant with mitigation and crowd noise levels from outdoor gathering spaces during operation would not exceed the threshold.

Finding

The CSU Board of Trustees rejects the Faculty and Staff Housing Project Design Alternative as undesirable due to the following: it would not avoid or substantially lessen any of the potentially significant impacts identified under the Master Plan Update; would result in greater impacts in two environmental areas as compared to implementation of the Master Plan Update; and because specific economic, legal, social, technological, or other considerations make this alternative infeasible.

Rationale

Construction and operation of the Faculty and Staff Housing Project Design Alternative would be largely the same as described for the project proposed under the Master Plan Update. Additionally, all applicable mitigation measures identified under the Master Plan Update would be implemented under this alternative. As such, construction and operation of this alternative would result in similar impacts to those identified under the Master Plan Update for all areas except noise. Construction of the Faculty and Staff Housing Project Design Alternative would include one additional story, or approximately 50,000 more square feet, than the building proposed under the Master Plan Update. As such, the construction duration would be slightly increased, resulting in greater construction noise impacts at the nearest residential sensitive receptors. Additionally, the Department of Design programming would be incorporated into the new building, resulting in more people at the site. As such, noise associated with outdoor gathering spaces under the Faculty and Staff Housing Project Design Alternative would be slightly increased as compared to the project proposed under the Master Plan Update. Furthermore, the additional height of the building under this alternative would make it more visible from off-site properties than the six-story building proposed under the Master Plan Update, resulting in comparatively greater light and glare impacts during operation.

The Faculty and Staff Housing Project Design Alternative would achieve all 12 of the project objectives. However, the increased size of the building would comparatively increase the construction duration of the Faculty and Staff Housing Project, resulting in increased construction noise impacts on nearby residential uses. Additionally, the increased height of the building would result in greater light and glare impacts as it would be more visible from off-site properties where adjacent residents have expressed privacy concerns.

3.3 Reduced Development Footprint Alternative

The Reduced Development Footprint Alternative would eliminate three near-term projects, including one new development project and two facility replacement projects, that partially overlap with two significant or potentially significant archaeological resources. These include the Faculty and Staff Housing project, the Aquatics Center and Pool Renovation replacement project, and the Engineering Replacement project. None of these facilities would be developed under this alternative, at these locations or any other locations on the main campus. All other development under the Master Plan Update would be implemented as proposed under the project. The existing Aquatics facility would remain in use and would undergo minor maintenance upgrades in place. The Engineering Replacement Building project, including the accompanying open space for future growth and expansion of the College of Engineering, would not be constructed and its programs would not be realized; the College of Engineering would remain in its current facilities.

The reduction in the amount of development that would occur under this alternative would result in reduced construction activities. As such, impacts under this alternative would be reduced as compared to the Master Plan Update in eight areas: aesthetics; air quality (construction); GHG emissions (construction); hydrology and water quality; noise; public services and recreation; transportation; and utilities and energy (construction). As the Reduced Development Footprint Alternative would eliminate development of three projects that partially overlap significant or potentially significant archaeological resources, this alternative would also avoid the potentially significant impacts to archaeological resources and tribal cultural resources associated with development at those sites. The Reduced Development Footprint Alternative would result in greater impacts in four areas: air quality (operation); GHG emissions (operation); population and housing, and utility and energy usage (operation). Impacts in the following areas would be similar to those identified for implementation of the Master Plan Update: biological resources (operation); cultural resources (operation); geology, soils, and paleontological resources (operation); and tribal cultural resources (operation).

Finding

The CSU Board of Trustees rejects the Reduced Development Footprint Alternative as undesirable due to the following: through the elimination of three development projects, this alternative would not fully support the underlying purpose of the Master Plan Update to accommodate changes in enrollment through the horizon year 2035; would only fully achieve five of the 12 project objectives and partially achieve five of the project objectives to a lesser extent than the Master Plan Update; and would result in greater impacts in four environmental areas as compared to implementation of the Master Plan Update.

Rationale

Under the Reduced Development Footprint Alternative, all proposed improvements related to student housing facilities would be implemented as described under the Master Plan Update, including the New Parkside Housing Village, Hillside College Renovations/Addition, Beachside Housing, and landscape, open space, and mobility improvements between and around the student housing facilities. Therefore, this alternative would achieve the following project objectives:

5. Support an expanded residential environment by constructing new or replacement buildings, or renovating existing student housing villages to:
    - Increase student housing capacity by approximately 1,600 beds to enhance

student experience, support, and wellness to support student success and retention.

- Include a more diverse mix of housing typologies for students (undergraduate students, single graduate students, and graduate students with families)
- Provide high quality and affordable options with an equitable mix of offerings for students.
- Include common spaces, active outdoor spaces, and space for services.

6. Strengthen the physical connection between the two housing villages on the CSULB main campus.

The Reduced Development Footprint Alternative would eliminate development of the proposed Faculty and Staff Housing project, Aquatics Center and Pool Renovation project, and Engineering Replacement Building project. All other development proposed under the Master Plan Update would be implemented under this alternative. Additionally, this alternative would not introduce any other development projects not already included in the Master Plan Update. As this alternative would result in less development occurring at the main campus, the Reduced Development Footprint Alternative would achieve the following project objective:

7. Preserve space in the campus core for academic uses and student-focused facilities and programming to allow for greater integration of student residents.

All proposed mobility and circulation improvements would be implemented under the Reduced Development Footprint Alternative. Therefore, this alternative would achieve the following project objectives:

10. Provide mobility enhancements for safe and accessible circulation around the campus for pedestrians and bicyclists to help the campus become less reliant on vehicular mobility.

11. Provide defined campus gateways and edges with increased wayfinding and signage to highlight resources for the surrounding community by designating pathways to connect neighboring communities through the campus.

Similar to the Master Plan Update, the Reduced Development Footprint Alternative would include improvements to campus facilities proposed to accommodate anticipated student enrollment and campus population growth up to 36,000 FTES in the horizon year 2035. However, the elimination of the Faculty and Staff Housing project, Aquatics Center and Pool Renovation project, and Engineering Replacement Building project would limit the physical development and improvements implemented to accommodate the anticipated student enrollment growth. Therefore, this alternative would partially achieve the following project objective:

1. Support and advance the University's educational mission by guiding the physical development of the campus to accommodate gradual student enrollment growth approximately 36,000 FTES in 2035, including approximately 33,000 FTES on campus and 3,000 FTES off-campus.

The proposed Engineering Replacement Building project would demolish the existing EN2, EN3, and EN4 buildings and consolidate the programming and uses at those buildings into a new larger

building at the same site. The elimination of this project under the Reduced Development Footprint Alternative would limit the ability of the University to consolidate academic programming and reduce inefficiencies associated with the existing configuration of the College of Engineering buildings on the main campus and would also constrain and possibly preclude future growth and expansion of the College. As other proposed renovation, replacement, and new construction projects and other improvements would be implemented under this alternative, this alternative would partially achieve the following project objectives:

2. Optimize the existing campus space and minimize net new gross square footage.

3. Renovate or demolish buildings that are inefficient in terms of operation, maintenance, and user comfort due to age and have critical deferred maintenance issues.

4. Replace demolished buildings with higher density, mixed use buildings that consolidate and integrate colleges and student support spaces.

The proposed Aquatics Center and Pool Renovation project would repair and upgrade the existing pool and may increase the size of the facility and include additional bleacher seating. This project would be eliminated under the Reduced Development Footprint Alternative; however, other proposed improvements to athletic facilities would be implemented. Therefore, this alternative would partially achieve the following project objective:

12. Provide high-quality athletic facilities and optimize existing recreational fields by better utilizing land area and improving connections to and through the sports precinct facilities.

The proposed Faculty and Staff Housing project would provide 285 new faculty and staff housing units in a new six-story building near the northwest corner of State University Drive and Palo Verde Avenue. This project would be eliminated under the Reduced Development Footprint Alternative. Therefore, this alternative would not achieve the following project objectives:

8. Retain and recruit high-quality faculty and staff by providing on-campus affordable housing options.

9. Provide new faculty and staff housing at the perimeter of the campus to allow ease of access for faculty and staff who maintain social connections and conduct other daily activities off-campus, such as grocery shopping, dropping children off at school, and other family functions.

The Reduced Development Footprint Alternative would avoid the potentially significant impacts to archaeological resources and tribal cultural resources associated with development of the Faculty and Staff Housing project, Aquatics Center and Pool Renovation project, and the Engineering Replacement Building project. However, with the elimination of the Faculty and Staff Housing project, this alternative would not offset the housing need identified in the Regional Housing Needs Assessment to the same extent as the Master Plan Update, thereby resulting in increased population and housing impacts. The Reduced Development Footprint Alternative would also result in greater impacts related to air quality, GHG, and utility and energy usage as updates to enhance utility and energy efficiency would not be implemented. Nonetheless, the reduction in development under this alternative would result in reduced construction impacts as compared to the Master Plan Update and would avoid impacts in two areas.

The Reduced Density Development Footprint Alternative would achieve five of the 12 project

objectives; would partially achieve five of the project objectives to a lesser extent than the Master Plan Update; and would not achieve two of the project objectives. Therefore, the Reduced Development Footprint Alternative would not fully achieve or attain a majority of the project objectives.

CHAPTER 4
GENERAL CEQA FINDINGS

4.1 Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program

Based on the entire record before the CSU Board of Trustees, the CSU Board of Trustees hereby determines that all feasible mitigation measures within the responsibility and jurisdiction of CSULB have been adopted to reduce or avoid the potentially significant impacts identified in the Final EIR, and that no additional feasible mitigation is available to further reduce significant impacts. The feasible mitigation measures are discussed above and are set forth in the MMRP.

Section 21081.6 of the Public Resources Code requires the CSU Board of Trustees to adopt a monitoring or compliance program regarding the changes in the project and mitigation measures imposed to lessen or avoid significant effects on the environment. The MMRP for the proposed Master Plan Update is hereby adopted by the CSU Board of Trustees because it fulfills the CEQA mitigation monitoring requirements:

- The MMRP is designed to ensure compliance with the changes in the project and mitigation measures imposed on the project during project implementation; and

- Measures to mitigate or avoid significant effects on the environment are fully enforceable through conditions of approval, permit conditions, agreements or other measures.

4.2 CEQA Guidelines Section 15091 and 15092 Findings

Based on the foregoing findings and the information contained in the administrative record, the CSU Board of Trustees has made one or more of the following findings with respect to each of the significant effects of the project:

1. Changes or alterations have been required in, or incorporated into, the project which mitigate or avoid the significant effects on the environment.

2. Those changes or alterations are within the responsibility and jurisdiction of another public agency and such changes have been adopted by such other agency, or can and should be adopted by such other agency.

3. Specific economic, legal, social, technological, or other considerations, including considerations for the provision of employment opportunities for highly-trained workers, make infeasible the mitigation measures or alternatives identified in the Final EIR.

Based on the foregoing findings and the information contained in the administrative record, and as conditioned by the foregoing:

- All significant effects on the environment due to the project have been eliminated or substantially lessened where feasible.

4.3 CSU Board of Trustees Independent Judgment

The Final EIR for the proposed project reflects the CSU Board of Trustees' independent judgment. The CSU Board of Trustees has exercised independent judgment in accordance with Section 21082.1(c)(3) of the Public Resources Code in retaining its own environmental consultant in the preparation of the Final EIR, as well as reviewing, analyzing, and revising material prepared by the consultant. Having received, reviewed, and considered the information in the Final EIR, as

well as any and all other information in the record, the CSU Board of Trustees hereby makes findings pursuant to and in accordance with Sections 21081, 21081.5, and 21081.6 of the Public Resources Code.

4.4 Nature of Findings

Any findings made by the CSU Board of Trustees shall be deemed made, regardless of where they appear in this document. All of the language included in this document constitutes findings by the CSU Board of Trustees, whether or not any particular sentence or clause includes a statement to that effect. The CSU Board of Trustees intends that these findings be considered as an integrated whole and, whether or not any part of these findings fail to cross-reference or incorporate by reference any other part of these findings, that any finding required or committed to be made by the CSU Board of Trustees with respect to any particular subject matter of the Final EIR, shall be deemed to be made if it appears in any portion of these findings.

4.5 Reliance on Record

Each and all of the findings and determinations contained herein are based on substantial evidence, both oral and written, contained in the administrative record relating to the project.

Record of Proceedings

In accordance with Section 21167.6(e) of the Public Resources Code, the record of proceedings for the CSU Board of Trustees' decision on the project includes the following documents:

- The Draft EIR for the project and all appendices;
- All comments submitted by agencies or members of the public during the comment period on the Draft EIR;
- The Final EIR for the project, including comments received on the Draft EIR, responses to those comments, and appendices;
- Documents cited or referenced in the Draft EIR and Final EIR;
- The MMRP for the project;
- All findings and resolutions adopted by the CSU Board of Trustees in connection with the project and all documents cited or referred to therein;
- All reports, studies, memoranda, maps, staff reports, or other planning documents relating to the project prepared in compliance with the requirements of CEQA and with respect to the CSU Board of Trustees' action on the project;
- All documents submitted by other public agencies or members of the public in connection with the project, up through the close of the final public hearing;
- Any minutes and/or verbatim transcripts of all information sessions, public meetings, and public hearings held in connection with the project;
- Any documentary or other evidence submitted at such information sessions, public meetings, and public hearings;

- Any and all resolutions adopted by the CSU regarding the project, and all staff reports, analyses, and summaries related to the adoption of those resolutions;

- Matters of common knowledge, including, but not limited to federal, state, and local laws and regulations;

- Any documents expressly cited in these findings and any documents incorporated by reference, in addition to those cited above;

- Any other written materials relevant to the CSU Board of Trustees' compliance with CEQA or its decision on the merits of the project, including any documents or portions thereof, that were released for public review, relied upon in the environmental documents prepared for the project, or included in the CSU Board of Trustees non-privileged retained files for the EIR or project;

- Any other materials required for the record of proceedings by Section 21167.6(e) of the Public Resources Code; and

- The Notice of Determination.

The CSU Board of Trustees intends that only that evidence relating to the project and its compliance with CEQA and prepared, owned, used, or retained by the CSU Board of Trustees and listed above shall comprise the administrative record for the project. Only that evidence was presented to, considered by, and ultimately brought before the CSU Board of Trustees, prior to reviewing and reaching its decision on the EIR and project.

Custodian of Records

The custodian of the documents or other material that constitute the record of proceedings upon which the CSU Board of Trustees' decision is based is identified as follows:

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

Recirculation Not Required

CEQA Guidelines Section 15088.5 provides the criteria that a lead agency is to consider when deciding whether it is required to recirculate an EIR. Recirculation is required when "significant new information" is added to the EIR after public notice of the availability of the Draft EIR is given, but before certification. (CEQA Guidelines, Section 15088.5(a).) "Significant new information," as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15088.5(a), means information added to an EIR that changes the EIR so as to deprive the public of a meaningful opportunity to comment on a "substantial adverse environmental effect" or a "feasible way to mitigate or avoid such an effect (including a feasible project alternative) that the project's proponents have declined to implement."

An example of significant new information provided by the CEQA Guidelines is a disclosure showing that a "new significant environmental impact would result from the project or from a new mitigation measure proposed to be implemented;" that a "substantial increase in the severity of an environmental impact would result unless mitigation measures are adopted to reduce the impact to a level of insignificance;" or that a "feasible project alternative or mitigation measure

considerably different from others previously analyzed would clearly lessen the significant environmental impacts of the project, but the project's proponents decline to adopt it" (CEQA Guidelines, Section 15088.5(a)(1)-(3)). Recirculation is not required where "the new information added to the EIR merely clarifies or amplifies or makes insignificant modifications in an adequate EIR" (CEQA Guidelines, Section15088.5(b)). Recirculation also is not required simply because new information is added to the EIR — indeed, new information is oftentimes added given CEQA's public/agency comment and response process and CEQA's post-Draft EIR circulation requirement of proposed responses to comments submitted by public agencies. In short, recirculation is "intended to be an exception rather than the general rule" (Laurel Heights Improvement Assn. v. Regents of University of California (1993) 6 Cal.4th 1112, 1132.).

In this legal context, the CSU Board of Trustees finds that recirculation of the Draft EIR prior to certification is not required. In addition to providing responses to comments, the Final EIR includes revisions to expand upon information presented in the Draft EIR; explain or enhance the evidentiary basis for the Draft EIR's findings; update information; and to make clarifications, amplifications, updates, or helpful revisions to the Draft EIR. The Final EIR's revisions, clarifications and/or updates do not result in any new significant impacts or increase the severity of a previously identified significant impact. In sum, the Final EIR demonstrates that the project will not result in any new significant impacts or increase the severity of a significant impact, as compared to the analysis presented in the Draft EIR. The changes reflected in the Final EIR also do not indicate that meaningful public review of the Draft EIR was precluded in the first instance. Accordingly, recirculation of the EIR is not required as revisions to the EIR are not significant as defined in Section 15088.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines.

CHAPTER 5

CERTIFICATION OF THE FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

The CSU Board of Trustees certifies that the Final EIR, dated January 2024, has been completed in compliance with CEQA and the CEQA Guidelines, that the EIR was presented to the Board of Trustees, and that the Board of Trustees reviewed and considered the information contained therein before approving the proposed project, and that the EIR reflects the independent judgment and analysis of the Board of Trustees (CEQA Guidelines Section 15090).