EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ES.1 Introduction

This Environmental Impact Report (EIR) has been prepared by California State University, Long Beach (CSULB) to inform the community, responsible agencies, trustee agencies, and other interested agencies organizations, of the potential significant environmental effects resulting from implementation of the proposed California State University, Long Beach Master Plan Update (Master Plan Update, proposed project, or project). This EIR has been prepared in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) statutes (California Public Resources Code Section 21000 et. seq., as amended) and its implementing guidelines (California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 15000 et. seq.). The Board of Trustees of the California State University (CSU) is the lead agency under CEQA responsible for certification of this EIR and for consideration of project approval.

This EIR provides both a program-level analysis of the proposed Master Plan Update and a project-level analyses of 30 specific proposed near- and mid-term projects. The project-level analysis has been prepared for those projects that would be implemented within the foreseeable future (within the next 10 years) and for which enough detailed development information is available. As individual projects are proposed for implementation, each would be individually reviewed for consistency with the Master Plan Update EIR and approved for implementation by the CSU Board of Trustees or its designee. Project changes, changes in a project's circumstances, or the potential for new or more severe impacts may require additional environmental review, as necessary. Any additional CEQA environmental review for these future projects would occur after the CSU Board of Trustees approval of the Master Plan Update and certification of this EIR. Identifying the individual development projects in this EIR allows for future streamlining such that implementation of future projects under the proposed Master Plan Update may qualify for preparation of a lower level of CEQA documentation (e.g., a categorical exemption or an addendum to this EIR) or a tiered[1] analysis based on this EIR, as applicable.

This Executive Summary provides a brief overview of the Master Plan Update background; location and setting; the project purpose, need, and objectives; a discussion of the characteristics of the Master Plan Update; alternatives to the Master Plan Update; and issues raised by the public and agencies during the EIR scoping process. Table ES-2 at the end of this section includes a summary of the potential environmental impacts resulting from implementation of the Master Plan Update, the feasible mitigation measures proposed to avoid or substantially reduce those impacts, and the impact level of significance following the implementation of mitigation measures, if required.

ES.2 Master Plan Update Background

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

[1] Pursuant to CEQA Statute Section 21094 and CEQA Guidelines Section 151152.

approved educational policies and objectives.[2]

The current adopted master plan for the CSULB campus is the 2008 Master Plan, which was intended to guide development of the campus through the horizon year 2020. The 2008 Master Plan provided a framework for land use, open space, development, and circulation to accommodate the projected population at the campus and was designed to provide new in-fill facilities in the interior of the campus and replace existing aged, obsolete, and inefficient facilities. Components of the 2008 Master Plan included completion of the Hall of Science, renovation of Peterson Hall 2, additional student housing at the Parkside and Hillside Villages, and additional parking structures. Several of the projects from the 2008 Master Plan have been implemented either as proposed or with modifications and subsequently approved through preparation of addenda to the 2008 Master Plan EIR. Additionally, several projects are currently in progress on the campus that have been cleared through additional environmental documentation. These include the Peterson Hall 1 replacement building, Faculty Office 2 renovation, and Liberal Arts 1 renovation. The 2008 Campus Master Plan Map was most recently revised in July 2020.

ES.3 Project Location and Setting

CSULB is located within the governmental jurisdictional boundary of the City of Long Beach, in southern Los Angeles County, California. The City of Long Beach is bordered by the cities of Paramount and Lakewood to the north; the Pacific Ocean to the south; the cities of Hawaiian Gardens, Cypress, and Los Alamitos, the unincorporated community of Rossmoor, and the city of Seal Beach in Orange County to the east; and the cities of Los Angeles, Carson, and Compton to the west. CSULB consists of two properties, including the CSULB main campus and the Beachside Village property. The majority of the university's uses are located on the CSULB main campus, which comprises 84 buildings housing eight colleges and totaling approximately 5.8 million gross square feet of buildings. The CSULB main campus hosts an assemblage of mid-century modern architecture and site and landscape features, and a collection of outdoor sculptures and public art.

The CSULB main campus comprises approximately 322 acres and is organized into five districts, including the South District, Central District, East District, North District, and West District. The South District hosts most of the University's academic programming, with seven out of the eight colleges located here. The concentrated cluster of academic buildings forms the academic core of the campus and is surrounded by a traditional campus quadrangle. Additionally, a majority of student-serving facilities, including the University Library, University Student Union (USU), Cafeteria, Bookstore, and Shakarian Student Success Building are located within the southern section of the campus.

The Central District has a mix of programmatic functions and contains the main Administration Building-Brotman Hall, College of Business, College of Health and Human Services' Kinesiology Building, and key student services facilities such as Student Health Services and Counseling. The Friendship Walk, a terraced pedestrian corridor, is also located within the Central District.

The East District contains a mix of facilities including the College of Engineering, Student Recreation and Wellness Center, and Campus Facilities and Maintenance. The eastern section also includes the University Police building, parking structures, and surface parking.

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

The North District contains many public-facing programs, including athletics and recreational facilities, such as the George H. Allen Field, Aquatics Center, and the recreation and baseball fields. The landmark 18-story Walter Pyramid is also located in the northern section of campus. North of the athletic fields is a small collection of facilities, including the Carpenter Performing Arts Center and the College of the Arts Music and Dance departments, that are both geographically disconnected from the rest of the campus. Although the facilities on the north are near the academic core facilities to the south, there is a notable elevation difference between the northern and southern sections of campus, ranging from approximately 13 feet above mean sea level in the north to approximately 118 feet above mean sea level in the south.

The West District contains the majority of student residence halls and supporting facilities, such as dining halls and parking facilities. This district also includes a small, concentrated area of College of Health and Human Services academic buildings.

The campus also includes undeveloped land on its northwest border that is part of the National Register-listed Puvunga Indian Villages Sites Archaeological District and is listed in the Native American Heritage Commission's Sacred Lands Inventory, in recognition of its historic, cultural, and religious significance as a Native American burial and ceremonial site. A portion of this area holds significance for several California Native American tribal groups and is actively used for tribal ceremonies and gatherings. A restrictive covenant prohibiting development has been established on a large portion of this site and it is held in reserve for the future establishment of a permanent conservation easement for its perpetual protection and management.

Located approximately 0.6 miles west of the main campus is Beachside Village. Beachside Village is a CSU-owned student housing complex that comprises two three-story residence halls, a dining hall, and recreational amenities.

ES.4 Project Propose, Need, and Objectives

ES.4.1 Purpose and Need

The CSU Board of Trustees requires every CSU university to have a master plan showing existing and proposed facilities necessary to accommodate a specified enrollment by an estimated planning horizon. The campus master plan reflects the physical requirements of academic programs and auxiliary activities during the planning period, and the CSU Board of Trustees recommend periodic re-evaluation of campus master plans in acknowledgment of master planning as a continuous process.

The purpose of the Master Plan Update is to optimize the existing physical assets of the campus, enhance the efficiency of facilities throughout the campus, and evolve the existing buildings and programs to accommodate future university needs. The Master Plan Update supports and advances 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. As previously discussed, master plans are intended to implement proposed improvements to accommodate future change and growth in enrollment through buildout of the Master Plan. Master Plans are based on Full-Time-Equivalent Student (FTES) enrollment projections prepared by each university in consultation with the CSU Office of the Chancellor.[3] CSULB has recently established a goal of increasing online enrollment to allow the university to serve a larger student population

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

and expand the programs and services it can offer, making classes more accessible for students and reducing campus trips.

ES.4.2 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.

ES.5 Proposed Project Characteristics

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. It also enrolls one of the largest graduate student populations within the CSU system and the state of California. In general, enrollment growth at each campus is driven by a directive from the CSU to absorb a reasonable proportion of the enrollment increases across the CSU system as a whole. Enrollment growth is also affected by university-specific factors such as physical capacity, availability of and interest in specific academic programs, and the individual decisions of potential students. The student enrollment in the horizon year 2035 is anticipated to be approximately 36,000 FTES, including approximately 33,000 FTES on campus and 3,000 FTES off-campus.

In addition to the student population, the Master Plan Update projects the associated faculty and staff, which includes Full-Time-Equivalent (FTE) employees and auxiliary employees, that would be necessary to support students at CSULB. CSULB determines faculty and staff needs by evaluating the historical ratios of faculty to students as well as between staffing and students. The total campus population comprises students, faculty, staff, and faculty/staff household members. In horizon year 2035, the total on-campus population is anticipated to be 38,165, which includes FTES, FTE employees, auxiliary employees, and faculty/staff household members. The Master Plan Update is a comprehensive long-range planning document that will guide physical development at CSULB to accommodate the total future campus population through the horizon year 2035.

The Master Plan Update addresses CSULB's current and future needs, focusing less on physical growth and more on optimizing the existing physical assets of the campus. The Master Plan Update establishes priority development projects to be implemented over the next decade and beyond. The primary strategies for implementing the new master plan include renovation of existing buildings (renovation), demolition and replacement of existing buildings in the same physical location (replacement), construction of new buildings (new construction), and leaving buildings in their existing location and configuration (buildings to remain). The Master Plan Update also identifies improvements to landscape and open space, sustainability and resiliency, and mobility and parking.

As discussed, the Master Plan Update organizes the CSULB main campus into five districts (South, Central, East, North, and West) characterized by existing geography and development as well as desired connectivity, placemaking opportunities, and proposed programming. Individual development projects have been identified for implementation across the five districts and the Beachside Village property and are grouped into five distinct categories according to the type of building or function and use: Academic and Administrative Facilities, Housing, Student and Campus Support Facilities, Athletic Facilities, and Mobility, Circulation, and Open Space. Projects that are expected to be developed in the next 10 years and are referred to as near-term (2-5 years) and mid-term (6-10 years) projects. The individual projects were prioritized for possible

implementation based on a variety of factors, such as funding, building age, consolidation of programming, etc. Of the individual development projects, it is estimated that 13 would be near-term and 17 would be mid-term. The proposed near- and mid-term development projects are listed in Table ES-1.

The Master Plan Update also includes a number of projects that are expected to be developed in the long-term (11 years or more). While these projects are identified in the Master Plan Update, they are not discussed or analyzed in further detail in this Draft EIR, as it would be speculative to estimate project-level details for those projects at this time.

Table ES-1: Proposed Near-Term and Mid-Term Projects Analyzed in this EIR

Near-Term Projects	Mid-Term Projects
Engineering Replacement Building	College of the Arts Replacement Building
New Parkside Housing Village	New 7th St. Community Outreach Facility
Faculty and Staff Housing	Jack Rose Track/Commencement Facilities
USU Renovation/Addition and Cafeteria Replacement	Walter Pyramid Renovation
Hillside College Renovations/Addition	Pedestrian/Bike Lane Improvements
Beachside Housing	Fine Arts 4 Renovation
Aquatics Center and Pool Renovation	Fine Arts 1/2 Renovation
Lecture Hall 150-151 Renovation	Liberal Arts 5 Renovation
Student Health Services Addition	Theatre Arts Renovation
Corporation Yard Renovations	University Theatre Renovation
Microbiology Student Success Center Renovation	Baseball Field Conversion to Multi-Use Field
Friendship Walk Stairs Revitalization	Central Plant Decarbonization
Improved Campus Entrance and Gateway	University Music Center Renovation Addition
	Nursing Building Renovation (CAPS)
	Engineering Tech Renovation
	Relocated Archery Field
	Redefining the Campus Quad

ES.6 Project Alternatives

In accordance with the CEQA Guidelines, alternatives to the proposed Master Plan Update have been considered in this EIR to explore potential means to mitigate or avoid the significant environmental impacts associated with implementation of the Master Plan Update while still achieving the primary objectives of the project. Pursuant to Section 15126.6(a) of the CEQA Guidelines, an EIR shall describe a range of reasonable alternatives to the project, or to the location of the project, which would feasibly attain most of the basic objectives of the project but would avoid or substantially lessen any of the significant effects of the project and evaluate the comparative merits of the alternatives. An EIR should present a reasonable range of feasible alternatives that will support informed decision making and public participation regarding the potential environmental consequences of a project and possible means to address those consequences. The alternatives analysis must also include a comparative evaluation of the No Project Alternative in accordance with Section 15126.6(e) of the CEQA Guidelines to determine the consequences of not implementing the project. Through the identification, evaluation, and comparison of alternatives, the relative advantages and disadvantages of each alternative compared with the proposed Master Plan Update can be determined. Six alternatives were considered but eliminated from further consideration in this EIR, as discussed in Chapter 5, Alternatives. The following three alternatives are reviewed in detail in Chapter 5.

- **No Project Alternative:** This alternative considers limited continued buildout of the campus in accordance with the approved 2008 Master Plan. 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.

  The No Project Alternative would avoid one potentially significant impact associated with the Master Plan Update; however, it would also result in nine increased impacts, including a significant unavoidable impact associated with construction vibration. The No Project Alternative would achieve one of the 12 project objectives; would partially achieve two of the project objectives to a lesser extent than the Master Plan Update; and would not achieve nine of the project objectives. Therefore, the No Project Alternative would not fully achieve or attain most of the project objectives.

- **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, resulting in a larger building with one additional story. 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. 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, although all potentially significant impacts would be mitigated to levels less than significant. The Faculty and Staff Housing Project Design Alternative would achieve all 12 of the project objectives.

- **Reduced Development Footprint Alternative:** This alternative would eliminate proposed near-term development projects that partially overlap significant or potentially significant archaeological resources. The alternative was chosen for its potential to avoid significant but mitigable impacts on archaeological resources resulting from the Master Plan Update.

  The Reduced Development Footprint Alternative would avoid the potentially significant impacts to archaeological resources and tribal cultural resources associated with three development projects; however, it would also result in increased impacts in three resource areas. The Reduced 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.

The reduction in development under the Reduced Development Footprint Alternative would result in reduced construction impacts as compared to the Master Plan Update and would avoid potential impacts to archaeological resources and tribal cultural resources associated with three of the proposed near- and mid-term development projects under the Master Plan Update. This alternative would result in the least impacts of the three alternatives and is considered the environmentally superior alternative. As discussed above, the Reduced Development Footprint Alternative would not fully achieve or attain a majority of the project objectives.

ES.7 Issues Raised by the Public and Agencies

A Notice of Preparation (NOP) was published for this Draft EIR 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. The NOP was sent to approximately 80 agencies, stakeholders, and other interested parties and over 2,600 residences and businesses.

Two public scoping meetings were held to obtain input on the scope of the contents of the EIR. The meetings consisted of one virtual meeting hosted on the Zoom platform on April 28, 2022, and one in-person meeting held at The Pointe, located in the Walter Pyramid at CSULB, on May 4, 2022. Nine individuals attended the virtual meeting and ten individuals attended the in-person meeting. A total of 17 individual written comments were received from public agencies and members of the general public during the 30-day comment period. The NOP, Initial Study, and all comments received on the NOP and Initial Study are provided in Appendix A. The following list summarizes the public comments and questions that were received during the comment period related to environmental issues:

- **Aesthetics:** The EIR should assess potential impacts to scenic vistas, scenic resources, scenic quality, and light and glare, particularly resulting from proposed development at the perimeter of the main campus near adjacent residential properties (refer to Section 3.1, Aesthetics).
- **Air Quality:** The EIR should identify potential air quality impacts that could occur from all phases of the proposed project. California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod) should be used to estimate emissions; criteria pollutant emissions should be quantified and compared to the South Coast Air Quality Management District's regional and localized significance thresholds (refer to Section 3.2, Air Quality).
- **Biological Resources:** The EIR should assess potential impacts to Bouton Creek, nesting birds, and bats. Mitigation measures should be identified for potentially significant impacts to biological resources. The EIR should include a thorough discussion of potential direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts to biological resources (refer to Section 3.3, Biological Resources).
- **Greenhouse Gas Emissions:** The EIR should identify potential greenhouse gas emissions impacts that could occur from all phases of the proposed project. CalEEMod should be used to estimate emissions (refer to Section 3.6, Greenhouse Gas Emissions).
- **Noise:** The EIR should assess potential increases in noise related to proposed development under the Master Plan Update (refer to Section 3.8, Noise).

- **Public Services and Recreation:** The EIR should assess potential impacts on the provision of adequate recreational facilities, particularly playgrounds for children, in proportion to the community's needs (refer to Section 3.10, Public Services and Recreation).
- **Transportation:** The EIR should assess the potential for the Master Plan Update to increase vehicle miles traveled, conflict with adopted plans or policies, potential to increase hazards, or impact emergency access. A review of safety conditions at intersections near the main campus should be considered, and the use of transportation demand management measures is encouraged to mitigate potential project impacts should those impacts be found significant. The EIR should assess potential impacts to access for campus users and local residents, conditions for people who walk/bike/scooter on campus, and parking conditions on campus and in adjacent neighborhoods (refer to Section 3.11, Transportation).
- **Tribal Cultural Resources:** Native American tribal consultation should be conducted in accordance with Assembly Bill 52 and Senate Bill 18. The EIR should address the existence and significance of tribal cultural resources, and avoidance, preservation, and/or mitigation of project-related impacts to tribal cultural resources should be identified (refer to Section 3.12, Tribal Cultural Resources).
- **Utilities and Energy:** The EIR should assess potential impacts on wastewater service capacity and facilities of the Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts and the local sewer system (refer to Section 3.13, Utilities and Energy).

ES.8 Summary of Environmental Impacts

An analysis of the potential environmental impacts associated with implementation of the proposed Master Plan Update has been conducted and is contained in this EIR. Thirteen environmental issue areas are analyzed in detail in Chapter 3, Environmental Setting, Impacts, and Mitigation Measures, of this EIR. Table ES-2 provides a summary of the potential environmental impacts detailed in Chapter 3 of this EIR that would result during construction and operation of the proposed Master Plan Update, mitigation measures that would lessen potentially significant environmental impacts, and the level of significance of the environmental impacts that would remain after implementation of mitigation, if necessary. The EIR identifies potentially significant impacts requiring mitigation measures for aesthetics; biological resources; cultural resources; geology, soils, and paleontological resources; noise; and tribal cultural resources. The EIR identifies less than significant impacts for air quality, greenhouse gas emissions, hydrology and water quality, population and housing, public services and recreation, transportation, and utilities and energy. No significant and unavoidable impacts have been identified for implementation of the Master Plan Update.

Table ES-2: Summary of Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Environmental Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
AESTHETICS			
AES-1 Would the project create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	Potentially significant	**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.	Less than significant
AIR QUALITY			
AQ-1 Would the project conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	Less than significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than significant
AQ-2 Would the project result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?	Less than significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than significant
AQ-3 Would the project expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	Less than significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than significant

Table ES-2: Summary of Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Environmental Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES			
BIO-1 Would the project have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	Potentially significant	**BIO-A** Construction activities shall adhere to all applicable BMPs and recommendations outlined in the CSULB Nesting Bird Guidance Document (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.	Less than significant

Table ES-2: Summary of Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Environmental Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
		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 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	

Table ES-2: Summary of Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Environmental Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
		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. 1. If day-time roosting bats or sign of such bats are detected: a qualified bat biologist should 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.	

Table ES-2: Summary of Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Environmental Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
		2. 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 April through August).	
BIO-2 Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	Potentially significant	**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. Any required permit conditions shall be implemented to avoid or minimize impacts to Bouton Creek.	Less than significant
BIO-3 Would the project interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	No impact	No mitigation measures are required.	No impact

Table ES-2: Summary of Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Environmental Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
CULTURAL RESOURCES			
CUL-1 Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?	Potentially significant	**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	Less than significant

Table ES-2: Summary of Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Environmental Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
		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	

Table ES-2: Summary of Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Environmental Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
		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 web site and available to the public. • Incorporation of commemorative materials and historical information into on-campus orientation and tours for educational purposes.	

Table ES-2: Summary of Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Environmental Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
		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.	
CUL-2 Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?	Potentially significant	**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	Less than significant

Table ES-2: Summary of Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Environmental Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
		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 resource: • 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	

Table ES-2: Summary of Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Environmental Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
		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	

Table ES-2: Summary of Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Environmental Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
		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	

Table ES-2: Summary of Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Environmental Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
		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.	

Table ES-2: Summary of Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Environmental Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
		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).	

Table ES-2: Summary of Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Environmental Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
		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;	

Table ES-2: Summary of Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Environmental Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
		• 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	

Table ES-2: Summary of Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Environmental Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After 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.	

Table ES-2: Summary of Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Environmental Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
		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:	

Table ES-2: Summary of Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Environmental Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
		• 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:	

Table ES-2: Summary of Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Environmental Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
		• 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.	

Table ES-2: Summary of Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Environmental Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
		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.	

Table ES-2: Summary of Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Environmental Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
		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	

Table ES-2: Summary of Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Environmental Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
		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	

Table ES-2: Summary of Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Environmental Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
		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.	
CUL-3 Would the project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?	Potentially significant	See Mitigation Measure AR-D above.	Less than significant
GEOLOGY, SOILS, AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES			
GEO-1 Would the project directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	Potentially Significant	**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 a Society of Vertebrate Paleontology (SVP)-qualified paleontologist. The qualified paleontologist shall review:	Less than significant

Table ES-2: Summary of Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Environmental Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
		• 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:	

Table ES-2: Summary of Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Environmental Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
		• 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,	

Table ES-2: Summary of Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Environmental Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
		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:	

Table ES-2: Summary of Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Environmental Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
		• 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	

Table ES-2: Summary of Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Environmental Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
		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.	
GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS			
GHG-1 Would the project generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	Less than significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than significant
GHG-2 Would the project conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	Less than significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than significant
HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY			
HWQ-1 Would the project violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?	Less than significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than significant

Table ES-2: Summary of Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Environmental Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
HWQ-2 Would the project substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?	Less than significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than significant
HWQ-3 Would the project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would result in (i) substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site, (ii) substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site, or (iii) create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?	Less than significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than significant
HWQ-4 Would the project conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?	Less than significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than significant
NOISE			
NOI-1 Would the project result in generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of	Potentially significant	**NOI-A** The following measures shall be implemented to minimize construction noise:	Less than significant

Table ES-2: Summary of Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Environmental Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
other agencies?		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:	

Table ES-2: Summary of Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Environmental Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
		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 Lmax 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.	

Table ES-2: Summary of Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Environmental Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
		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.	
NOI-2 Would the project result in generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	Less than significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than significant
POPULATION AND HOUSING			
POP-1 Would the project induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	Less than significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than significant

Table ES-2: Summary of Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Environmental Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
POP-2 Would the project displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	Less than significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than significant
PUBLIC SERVICES AND RECREATION			
PSR-1 Fire Protection. Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for fire protection?	Less than significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than significant
PSR-2 Police Protection. Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for police protection?	Less than significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than significant
PSR-3 Schools. Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new	Less than significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than significant

Table ES-2: Summary of Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Environmental Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for schools?			
PSR-4 Library Services. Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for other public facilities?	Less than significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than significant
PSR-5 Parks. Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for parks? Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur	Less than significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than significant

Table ES-2: Summary of Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Environmental Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
or be accelerated? Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?			
TRANSPORTATION			
TRA-1 Would the project conflict with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?	Less than significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than significant
TRA-2 Would the project conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?	Less than significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than significant
TRA-3 Would the project substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	Less than significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than significant
TRA-4 Would the project result in inadequate emergency access?	Less than significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than significant
TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES			
TCR-1 Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code § 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American	Potentially significant	**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	Less than significant

Table ES-2: Summary of Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Environmental Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
tribe, and that is listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k)?		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 the tribe or tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the CSULB main campus. To preserve the integrity of the tribal consultation	

Table ES-2: Summary of Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Environmental Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
		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	

Table ES-2: Summary of Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Environmental Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
		• Tribes shall be offered an opportunity to comment within 7 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.	
TCR-2 Would the project the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code § 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is a resource	Potentially significant	See Mitigation Measures TCR-A through TCR-D above.	Less than significant

Table ES-2: Summary of Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Environmental Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code § 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code § 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe?			
UTILITIES AND ENERGY			
UE-1 Would the project require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?	Less than significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than significant
UE-2 Would the project have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?	Less than significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than significant
UE-3 Would the project result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	Less than significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than significant

Table ES-2: Summary of Project Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Environmental Impact	Significance Before Mitigation	Mitigation Measures	Significance After Mitigation
UE-4 Would the project generate solid waste in excess of state or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?	Less than significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than significant
UE-5 Would the project comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	Less than significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than significant
UE-6 Would the project result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?	Less than significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than significant
UE-7 Would the project conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?	Less than significant	No mitigation measures are required.	Less than significant