

### **3.10 PUBLIC SERVICES AND RECREATION**

This section evaluates the potential for implementation of the Master Plan Update to impact the provision of public services, including fire protection and emergency services, police protection, schools, libraries, and recreational facilities and parks. Public utilities, including water, wastewater, solid waste, and energy, are addressed in Section 3.13, Utilities and Energy. This section presents the applicable regulatory setting, environmental setting, methodology for determining potential impacts, analysis of the potential impacts to public services and recreation resulting from the Master Plan Update, and an analysis of potential cumulative impacts.

One public comment related to public services and recreation was received during the public scoping period in response to the NOP. This comment addresses the project's potential impacts on the provision of adequate recreational facilities, particularly playgrounds for children, in proportion to the community's needs. For a complete list of public comments received during the public scoping period, refer to Appendix A.

#### **3.10.1 Regulatory Setting**

##### **State**

###### *California Code of Regulations, Title 24*

Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR), known as the California Building Standards Code, outlines building standards and requirements throughout the state. All occupancies in California are subject to national model codes adopted into Title 24, and occupancies are further subject to amendments adopted by state agencies and ordinances implemented by local jurisdictions' governing bodies. Chapter 9 of Title 24 is known as the California Fire Code, which establishes minimum requirements for fire protection and prevention, public health and safety, and provides safety and assistance to fire fighters and emergency responders during emergency operations. The California Fire Code provides building standards to increase fire resistance and regulates minimum fire safety requirements for new and existing buildings, facilities, storage, and processes, including the storage and handling of hazardous materials.

###### *California Health and Safety Code*

Sections 13000 et seq. of the California Health and Safety Code set the state regulations for fires and fire protection, which includes building standards, use of fire equipment such as fire extinguishers, fire protection and notification systems, smoke alarms, high-rise building and childcare facility standards, and fire-suppression training.

###### *California Occupational Safety and Health Administration*

The California Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Cal/OSHA) sets and enforces standards for the protection of worker health and safety. Cal/OSHA has established minimum standards for fire suppression and emergency medical services in accordance with CCR, Title 8, Sections 1270 "Fire Prevention" and 6773 "Fire Protection and Fire Equipment".

###### *California State University*

###### California State University Office of Fire Safety

Within the CSU Office of the Chancellor, the Office of Fire Safety is authorized to enforce all fire and panic safety provisions in the CCR as adopted by the Office of the State Fire Marshal

(OSFM).<sup>1,2</sup> CCR Health and Safety Code Sections 13108 and 13146 authorize the OSFM to enforce fire and life safety provisions in the following areas:

- Plan review and approval, permitting and subsequent construction inspections of all new construction, remodel, renovation, and tenant improvement projects on/in state-owned, -leased, or -operated properties (CCR Title 24)
- Inspection of existing state-owned, -leased or -operated properties for compliance with all applicable fire and panic safety regulations (CCR Title 19)
- Investigation of origin and cause of fires/explosions in state-owned, -leased, or -operated facilities (CCR Title 19)

A Memorandum of Understanding between the CSU and the OSFM will incrementally grant the Office of Fire Safety personnel responsibility to exercise enforcement for plan review and approval and subsequent construction inspections on behalf of the OSFM and in accordance with the CSU policies.<sup>3</sup>

#### California State University Emergency Management Policy

The CSU Emergency Management Policy requires CSU universities to develop and maintain an emergency management program that can be utilized when hazardous conditions and natural or man-made disasters may occur beyond the capacity of routine university operations. The policy designates the President of each CSU university responsible for the emergency management program, which includes additional persons as emergency coordinators, as well as extensive training for faculty, staff, and students for the emergency operations center.<sup>4</sup>

CSULB has an Emergency Operations Plan that details how the university will manage and coordinate resources and personnel responding to emergency situations in response to large scale, multi-jurisdictional, and multi-agency emergencies or disasters.

#### California State University Campus Law Enforcement Policies

The CSU Campus Law Enforcement Policies govern law enforcement activities at each CSU university. The CSU system has an agreement with the State University Police Association and has implemented systemwide and university policies that act as a public safety policy manual. Systemwide policies are law enforcement policies that must be adopted at all 23 universities, while university policies are law enforcement policies that may be adopted by the President of each university to meet specific university needs. The public safety policy manual covers the topics of law enforcement role and authority, organization and administration, general operations, patrol operations, investigation operations, equipment, support services, and personnel.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> The California State University, Doing Business with the CSU: Capital Planning, Design, and Construction: Permitting and Review, available at : <https://www.calstate.edu/csu-system/doing-business-with-the-csu/capital-planning-design-construction/operations-center/Pages/permitting-and-review.aspx>, accessed March 15, 2023.

<sup>2</sup> CAL FIRE, June 2022, *Memorandum of Understanding Between CAL FIRE - Office of the State Fire Marshal and The Board of Trustees of the California State University Designated Campus Fire Marshal Program*.

<sup>3</sup> The California State University, PolicyStat, Section XI: Project Plan Development for Major Capital Construction Projects, Section 9232, Building Code Enforcement, available at: <https://calstate.policystat.com/policy/6654819/latest#autoid-x65bw>, accessed July 15, 2022.

<sup>4</sup> The California State University, PolicyStat, Executive Order 1056: California State University Emergency Management, available at: <https://calstate.policystat.com/policy/10865012/latest/>, accessed July 15, 2022.

<sup>5</sup> The California State University, PolicyStat, Section 4000: Campus Law Enforcement Policies, available at: <https://calstate.policystat.com/policy/12062316/latest/>, accessed July 15, 2022.

CSULB has a dedicated University Police Department (UPD) which implements its own policies. The CSULB UPD has total authority as law enforcement officers under California Penal Code Section 830.2 and has a written agreement and mutual aid agreement with the Long Beach Police Department (LBPD) which governs operational authority.<sup>6</sup>

### California State University, Long Beach, Campus Safety Plan 2022

The Campus Safety Plan provides a general overview of UPD availability, location, and methods to summon UPD assistance; special safeguards for facilities or activities such as special event safety planning and access to campus facilities; and recent actions and future proposed changes to improve safety on-campus. Recent actions to improve safety include but are not limited to providing safety drills, workshops, and trainings to students and faculty and staff; fire alarm upgrades to housing facilities; and hardware upgrades for locks.<sup>7</sup>

#### **Local**

CSULB is an entity of the CSU system, a state agency, and the campus is state-owned property; therefore, development on the campus is not subject to local policies, regulations, or ordinances governing public services or recreational facilities. Nonetheless, City regulations related to off-campus public services and recreational facilities are described below for informational purposes, and not as the basis for the determination of significant impact for purposes of CEQA.

#### *City of Long Beach General Plan Public Safety Element*

The Public Safety Element of the City of Long Beach General Plan identifies public safety considerations, including fire protection (e.g., organizations, types of fires, fire stations) and crime prevention (e.g., crime and the police department), and incorporates these into the planning process. The Public Safety Element evaluates plans to meet fire protection needs resulting from changing conditions within the community. A major factor in evaluating the need for new stations or the relocation of existing stations is based on travel distance from the station to the focal points of fire demand zones (also measured as response times). Fire demand zones are identified by areas of large concentrations of people or major industrial or commercial establishments and evaluated by efficient travel times. The desired response time is then compared to current travel times from the existing fire stations and evaluated for additional stations or relocations.

#### *City of Long Beach General Plan Open Space and Recreation Element*

The Open Space and Recreation Element of the City of Long Beach General Plan includes the requirements of open space planning with a focus on planning for public recreation. The City has a goal of achieving a ratio of 8.0 acres of publicly owned recreation open space per 1,000 residents (Goal 4.2).

### **3.10.2 Environmental Setting**

This section describes the public services that serve the CSULB main campus and Beachside Village property within the City of Long Beach. UPD and the University Library primarily serve the campus population while the Long Beach Fire Department (LBFD), LBPD, Long Beach Unified School District (LBUSD), and Long Beach Public Library (LBPL) serve the campus population in addition to all residents of the City of Long Beach. In addition, the study area for the evaluation of impacts on recreation includes the CSULB main campus, Beachside Village property, and the

<sup>6</sup> California State University, Long Beach, 2022, Enforcement Authority, available at: <https://www.csulb.edu/university-police/enforcement-authority>, accessed July 15, 2022.

<sup>7</sup> City of Long Beach, 2022, *Fiscal Year 2022 Adopted Budget*.

parks and recreational facilities managed by the Long Beach Parks, Recreation and Marine Department (LBPRM).

## Fire Protection

### *Long Beach Fire Department*

The LBFD is the primary provider of fire emergency services for CSULB. The department responds to fire, medical, beach, and waterway emergencies and provides fire prevention, education, and preparedness services for the City of Long Beach. The LBFD also handles hazardous materials and non-emergency response services. The LBFD comprises four bureaus that report to the Fire Chief, including the Operations Bureau, Fire Prevention Bureau, Support Services Bureau, and Administration Bureau.<sup>8</sup> Within the City, the Bureau of Fire Prevention is responsible for fire code enforcement and plan checks (although as noted in Section 3.10.1, Regulatory Setting, the State Fire Marshal and the CSU Office of Fire Safety, not local fire departments, are responsible for these functions within the CSU), fire investigation, arson prosecution, environmental investigations, and records management.

The LBFD is staffed with over 500 employees, including 209 firefighters, amongst other fire personnel.<sup>9</sup> The LBFD operates 24 fire stations throughout the City, as well as one Fire Headquarters location and one Beach Operations location.<sup>10</sup> Fire Station 22, located at 6340 Atherton Street on the northeast corner of the CSULB main campus, services the CSULB main campus. Fire Station 17 services the Beachside Village property and is located approximately 0.8 miles north of the property, at 2241 Argonne Avenue.<sup>11</sup>

The LBFD has several ways to measure department performance. A critical measure of performance and a direct measure of the response capability of first responders is response time. Response time is impacted by several factors, including increasing call volume and station location. The LBFD's performance measures for Fiscal Year (FY) 2021 included:

- Percent of on-scene arrival of first appropriate unit for structure fire calls within 6 minutes, 20 seconds or less, estimated at 83 percent;
- Percent of structure fires confined to room of origin, estimated at 75 percent; and
- Number of emergency medical responses, estimated at 51,155.<sup>12</sup>

The LBFD responded to over 76,000 fire, marine safety, and other emergency incidents equating to over 157,000 unit responses in FY 2021.<sup>13</sup>

## Law Enforcement

### *University Police Department*

CSULB is under the primary jurisdiction of the CSU-operated UPD, which provides police protection services to the entire campus and the surrounding area within one mile.<sup>14</sup> As discussed,

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<sup>8</sup> Long Beach Fire Department, Organization Chart, available at: <https://www.longbeach.gov/fire/about-us/organization-chart/>, accessed July 15, 2022.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid.

<sup>10</sup> Long Beach Fire Department, Station Locations, available at: <https://www.longbeach.gov/fire/about-us/station-locations/>, accessed July 15, 2022.

<sup>11</sup> City of Long Beach, May 2021, *Fire Response Zones*.

<sup>12</sup> City of Long Beach, 2022, *Police*.

<sup>13</sup> City of Long Beach, 2022, *Fire*.

<sup>14</sup> California State University, Long Beach, Police Department, *Authority and Purpose*.

CSULB's UPD has total authority as law enforcement officers, meaning officers have the authority to apprehend and arrest those involved in illegal acts on campus and areas adjacent to the campus. The CSU officers undergo special training designed to meet the needs of a contemporary university community.

UPD has a written agreement with LBPD which defines and details operational authority between the two departments and has a mutual aid agreement with LBPD that enables each department to supplement the other during mutual investigations, arrests, and prosecutions.<sup>15</sup> The UPD also provides programs for community service officers and safety escorts, as well as services such as LiveScan fingerprinting and safety trainings. The CSULB's Annual Security Report includes statistics for Clery crimes<sup>16</sup> and hate crimes, with a total of over 120 on-campus Clery crimes and zero hate crimes reported for the years 2018-2020.<sup>17</sup>

The UPD main station is located at 1250 Bellflower Boulevard, within the CSULB main campus's East District near the intersection of Palo Verde Avenue and E Deleon Street, and operates with officers patrolling the campus 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The UPD has 26 police officers and serves both the main campus and Beachside Village property. The UPD is currently meeting its response time goals of 2 minutes or less for priority calls.

#### *Long Beach Police Department*

The LBPD serves the City of Long Beach and supports the UPD in serving CSULB. The LBPD provides law enforcement services, including response to 911 emergencies and general service calls, criminal investigations, victim support, police contract services, and work related to federal and state legislative mandates. In addition, the LBPD provides programs for public safety, such as the Neighborhood Walks and Community Liaison Officer programs. The LBPD provides services to CSULB and the City of Long Beach, as well as contracted law enforcement services to the Port of Long Beach, Long Beach Airport, Long Beach Transit, and Long Beach City College.

The LBPD operates with 800 sworn officers and a total staffing of over 1,200 personnel, working across seven Bureaus, comprised of the Chief of Police, Internal Affairs, Administration, Financial Bureau, Investigations Bureau, Patrol Bureau, and Support Bureau.<sup>18</sup> The Patrol Bureau is the department's largest bureau, requiring more than 50 percent of its personnel, divided into four geographical divisions: north, east, south, west, as well as a special Field Support Division. The CSULB main campus and the Beachside Village property are located geographically within the East Division, which is overseen by the East Patrol Division and Juvenile Investigations station, located at 3800 E. Willow Street, approximately 1.8 miles northwest of the CSULB main campus and 1.3 miles northwest of the Beachside Village property.<sup>19</sup> The East Division also provides law enforcement services to approximately 170,000 residents within the City of Long Beach.<sup>20</sup>

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<sup>15</sup> California State University, Long Beach, 2022, Enforcement Authority, available at: <https://www.csulb.edu/university-police/enforcement-authority>, accessed July 15, 2022.

<sup>16</sup> Clery crimes include homicide, manslaughter, robbery, aggravated assault, sex offense, sexual battery, burglary, motor vehicle theft, arson, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking.

<sup>17</sup> California State University, Long Beach, 2021, *2021 Annual Security Report*.

<sup>18</sup> Long Beach Police Department, 2022, About the LBPD, available at: <https://www.longbeach.gov/police/about-the-lbpd/>, accessed July 15, 2022.

<sup>19</sup> City of Long Beach, 2017, *Police Reporting Districts*.

<sup>20</sup> Long Beach Police Department, 2022, East Patrol Division, available at: <https://www.longbeach.gov/police/about-the-lbpd/bureaus/patrol-bureau/east-patrol-division/>, accessed July 15, 2022.

The LBPD's performance measures for FY 2021 included:

- Response times, estimated at an average of 5 minutes or less;
- Violent crime rate, estimated at 5.8 violent crimes per 1,000 residents; and
- Officer response to calls for service, estimated at 590,013 calls.<sup>21</sup>

## Schools

### *Long Beach Unified School District*

The LBUSD provides educational services to the cities of Long Beach, Lakewood, Signal Hill, and Avalon on Catalina Island. CSULB staff, faculty, and/or students with children may enroll their children in the LBUSD to receive educational services. The LBUSD has an enrollment of 8,000 students in 85 public schools spanning from the preschool to high school level. The staff for the school district totals more than 12,000 full-time and part-time employees.<sup>22</sup> Since 2004, the LBUSD has experienced steady enrollment decline for nearly 20 years, with less than 70,000 students currently attending LBUSD's schools. Demographic studies indicate that this 1.6 percent annual decline will continue, with total district enrollment dipping below 60,000 students within the next 10 years. This decline has and will continue to be experienced at most LBUSD schools. By the 2026-27 school year, it is projected that LBUSD's schools will operate at 75 percent of permanent capacity, with over 23,000 total surplus capacity in permanent buildings and an additional 26,000 surplus capacity in portables.<sup>23</sup>

The LBUSD schools that serve the CSULB main campus are listed in Table 3.10-1.<sup>24</sup> Additionally, a summary of the existing enrollment for 2019 to 2020 for the LBUSD schools that serve the CSULB main campus is provided in Table 3.10-1.

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<sup>21</sup> City of Long Beach, 2022, *Police*.

<sup>22</sup> Long Beach Unified School District, 2022, About, available at: <https://www.lbschools.net/District/>, accessed July 15, 2022.

<sup>23</sup> Long Beach Unified School District, July 2022, *Long Beach Unified School District 2022 Facility Master Plan*.

<sup>24</sup> Long Beach Unified School District, 2022, School Finder, available at: <https://www.lbschools.net/Schools/finder.cfm>, accessed July 15, 2022.

**Table 3.10-1: Long Beach Unified School District Schools Serving the CSULB Campus**

School	Location	Approximate Distance from the CSULB Main Campus	Enrollment <sup>a</sup>	Capacity <sup>b</sup>	Remaining Capacity (Capacity minus Enrollment)
Gant Elementary School	1854 Britton Drive	Adjacent to the northwest border	576	941	365
Rogers Middle School	365 Monrovia Avenue	1.4 miles southwest	869	903	34
Wilson High School	4400 East 10th Street	1.5 miles southwest	3,704	3,781	77

a. Enrollment numbers are based on LBUSD 2019-2020 data.

b. Capacity numbers are based on LBUSD 2021-2022 data from the LBUSD 2022 Facility Master Plan. The factored capacity includes both permanent and temporary capacity.

Source: California Department of Education, DataQuest, available at: <https://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/>, accessed August 15, 2022; Long Beach Unified School District, July 2022, *LBUSD 2022 Facility Master Plan*.

## Libraries

### *University Library*

The University Library is CSULB's main library and is located in the campus's South District. The University Library was established to provide direct support for the educational mission of the university through selecting, organizing, preserving, and disseminating recorded knowledge in all its formats and manifestations. The library opened in 1972 and experienced a major remodel completed in 2008. With six stories and nearly 150,000 square feet of space, the University Library is the largest library facility in the CSU system and has a seating capacity of approximately 4,000. The University Library provides the following services: online and physical access to library collections, access to magazine and journal articles through a research database, and the Spidell Technology Center, a 200-seat computer lab that offers software applications.<sup>25</sup>

### *Long Beach Public Library*

The LBPL system includes 12 libraries throughout the City of Long Beach, which provide library services such as physical and digital collections of resources and materials, family learning centers, and technological resources including computers and internet. The closest library to the CSULB main campus is the Los Altos Neighborhood Library, located at 5614 Britton Drive and approximately 0.73 miles northwest of the campus. The Los Altos Neighborhood Library includes the following amenities: public computers, free Wi-Fi, wireless printing, a copier, community meeting room, and a family learning center. The Los Altos Neighborhood Library opened in January 1957 and occupies a total space of 6,750 square feet.<sup>26</sup> The closest library to the Beachside Village property is the Brewitt Neighborhood Library, located at 4036 E. Anaheim Street, approximately 0.6 miles to the southwest. The Brewitt Neighborhood Library includes the following amenities: public computers, free Wi-Fi, wireless printing, a copier, and community meeting room. The Brewitt Neighborhood Library opened in 1948 and occupies a total space of

<sup>25</sup> California State University, Long Beach, Library Profile and History, available at: <https://www.csulb.edu/university-library/profile-and-history>, accessed July 15, 2022.

<sup>26</sup> Long Beach Public Library, Los Altos Neighborhood Library, available at: <https://www.longbeach.gov/library/locations/losaltos/>, accessed July 15, 2022.

5,225 square feet.<sup>27</sup>

## Parks and Recreational Facilities

### *On-Campus*

The CSULB main campus includes open space and numerous recreational facilities, providing both active and passive recreation to support students, faculty, and staff. The existing landscape and open spaces throughout the campus create a park-like setting. The proposed Open Space Framework for the Master Plan Update aims to build upon the existing structure of open space within the campus. The Open Space Framework is centered around three key themes: providing a sense of place within each district to create a connected network of activity across the campus; increasing programmable space to provide flexibility to adapt to the evolving needs of the university and the community; and enhancing the campus's urban forest, which is tied to CSULB's resiliency goals.

The types of open space offered on campus include the quads, courtyards, plazas, open lawns, the Earl Burns Miller Japanese Garden, and athletic fields. The campus contains a total of over 6,800 trees, providing an urban forest throughout CSULB. Athletic and recreational facilities are concentrated in the North District of the main campus, including the George H. Allen Field, Aquatics Center, Jack Rose Track, Walter Pyramid, baseball and softball fields, rugby field, tennis courts, and beach volleyball court. The East district of the main campus includes the Student Recreation and Wellness Center, while the West District features the Earl Burns Miller Japanese Garden. The Bouton Creek Channel runs diagonally in a northwest/southeast orientation across the main campus.

### *Off-Campus*

The LBPRM provides the City of Long Beach with recreation programs and services that are offered at 169 parks with 26 community centers, two historic sites, and two major tennis centers. Additionally, LBPRM manages a municipal golf system with five courses, the Long Beach Animal Care Services Bureau, the largest municipally operated marina system in the nation, and six miles of beaches. The programs and services provided throughout these facilities include but are not limited to sports leagues, fitness zones, skate parks, youth and teen programs, and senior citizen programs.

More than 3,100 acres within the City's 50 square miles are developed for recreation. LBPRM manages over 172 acres of estuaries, featured at the El Dorado Nature Center, Golden Shores Marine Biological Preserve, Jack Dunster Marine Biological Preserve, Colorado Lagoon, and the DeForest Park Nature Trail.<sup>28</sup> Table 3.10-2 lists five parks and recreational facilities, location, size, and amenities within half-mile of the CSULB main campus. Half a mile is generally the distance that people are willing to walk to a destination, including parks and recreational facilities.<sup>29</sup> Additionally, the 322-acre El Dorado Regional Park is within 0.8 miles of the CSULB main campus.

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<sup>27</sup> Long Beach Public Library, Brewitt Neighborhood Library, available at:

<https://www.longbeach.gov/library/locations/brewitt/>, accessed July 15, 2022.

<sup>28</sup> Long Beach Parks, Recreation and Marine, About the Department, available at:

<https://www.longbeach.gov/park/business-operations/about/>, accessed July 15, 2022.

<sup>29</sup> Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation, May 9, 2016, *Los Angeles Countywide Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Needs Assessment*.



**Table 3.10-2: Parks and Recreational Facilities within One Mile of the CSULB Main Campus**

Facility Name	Address	Amenities	Size (acres)	Distance from CSULB Main Campus (miles)
Whaley Park	5620 Atherton Street	Sports field, playground equipment, basketball courts, roller hockey practice court, picnic tables and athletic fields	13.5	<0.1 northwest
Rancho Los Alamitos	5400 Bixby Hill Road	Historic gardens, ranch house, and barnyard	7.5	0.2 southeast
Channel View Park	7th Street to Loynes Drive at Los Cerritos Channel	Open space, playground, walking path	5.28	0.4 southeast
Recreation Park	4900 East 7th Street	Baseball field, casting pond, community center, dog park, golf course, lawn bowling green, picnic area, playground, tennis center, restrooms, youth recreation, teen center, adult classes.	210.9	0.4 west
Los Altos Plaza Park	Los Altos Plaza and Anaheim Road	Play equipment, benches, open space	0.71	0.5 west

Source: Long Beach Parks, Recreation and Marine, Park and Facilities Directory, available at: <https://www.longbeach.gov/park/park-and-facilities/directory/>, accessed July 15, 2023.

### 3.10.3 Methodology

Evaluation of potential impacts to public services and recreation was based on a review of planning documents identifying current level of service standards for the City of Long Beach, publicly available documents from public service providers, and consultation with UPD. Population data utilized for the analysis of service capacity was from the latest data available. Although the baseline year used for enrollment data for the Master Plan Update is 2019-2020, the latest service provider data is appropriate to use and provides a more accurate projection for this analysis for the Master Plan Update horizon year of 2035. Impacts on public services and recreation that would result from the project were identified by evaluating existing service capacity performance objectives and adequacy of facilities in light of future demand associated with Master Plan Update implementation, considering both the program-level and project-level developments.

The analysis evaluates campus population, new square footage, and new projects for the discussion of fire protection, police protection, and schools; and athletic facilities and mobility, circulation, and open space for the discussion of parks and recreational facilities.

### Project Design Features

The following Project Design Feature (PDF) is currently implemented for projects on campus, and would apply to all projects associated with development of the Master Plan Update to minimize impacts to emergency service providers. The PDF will be incorporated into the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program prepared for the Master Plan Update that will be adopted by the CSU Board of Trustees when they consider approval of the Master Plan Update to ensure their implementation.

- PDF-PSR-1: Notify UPD of construction activities that would require any temporary lane closures and alternate routes/detours.

### Thresholds of Significance

The significance thresholds used to evaluate the impacts of the Master Plan Update related to public services and recreation are based on Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines. Based on Appendix G, a project would have a significant impact related to public services and recreation if it would:

- Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:
  - Fire protection,
  - Police protection,
  - Schools,
  - Parks, and
  - Other public facilities;
- Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated; or
- Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment.

#### 3.10.4 Impact Analysis

The impact analysis below is organized into a program-level analysis and a project-level analysis. For the program-level analysis, the Master Plan Update is evaluated as an overall program of development over a multi-year planning horizon for the CSULB campus. For the project-level analysis, near- and mid-term development projects that would be implemented under the Master Plan Update are analyzed. The analysis of near- and mid-term projects below is organized to separately address renovation projects, which involve renovation of existing facilities and additions to existing facilities; replacement projects, which involve demolition and replacement of existing facilities in the same physical location; and new projects, which involve construction of new facilities with new uses.

**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?**

**Program-Level Analysis for Master Plan Update**

As discussed in Section 3.10.1, a major factor in evaluating the need for new fire stations or the relocation of existing stations for the City is based on travel distance from the station to a focal point of fire demand zone, defined as an area with large concentrations of people or major industrial or commercial establishments. The desired response time is then compared to current travel times from the existing fire stations and evaluated for additional stations or relocations. Fire Station 22 and Fire Station 17 currently provide existing fire protection services to the CSULB main campus and Beachside Village property, respectively. Fire Station 22 is located on the northeast corner of the main campus and Fire Station 17 is located less than one mile from the Beachside Village property. The travel distance from the existing fire stations to the CSULB main campus and Beachside Village property would not change with implementation of the Master Plan Update, as the Master Plan Update is considered infill development and would occur within the existing campus boundaries, and would not result in an expansion of the campus beyond its existing boundaries. While many of the projects that would be developed under the Master Plan Update would be renovated or demolished and replaced with higher-density mixed-use buildings, implementation of the Master Plan Update would result in the continuation of existing academic programs, extra-curricular activities, and similar housing and instructional facilities, and thus, would not fundamentally change the nature of campus operations that would result in a substantial increase in the demand for fire protection.

The provision of new or physically altered government facilities for fire protection is typically associated with unplanned population growth or new residential development. As discussed in Section 3.9, Population and Housing, the campus population is accounted for in the SCAG regional demographics and growth forecasts in the 2020-2045 RTP/SCS; therefore, the net increase in the on-campus population resulting from the Master Plan Update would not be considered unplanned growth. Campus growth accommodated by the Master Plan Update would result in an increase in total campus population of approximately 5,466 persons, including FTES, FTE employees, auxiliary employees, and faculty/staff household members, through the Master Plan Update 2035 horizon year. On-campus housing is projected to increase by 2,172 student and faculty and staff beds. The increased campus population could result in an incremental increase in demand for fire protection services. However, an increase in campus population by itself does not determine whether a new or expanded fire facility is needed; rather, additional services and facilities are considered when an expansion of geographic distribution that may impair emergency response times, or new concentrations of people, occurs. The Master Plan Update would not expand the service area of the LBFD and the distance from existing fire stations to fire demand zones would not change, as the Master Plan Update is considered infill development and would occur within the existing campus boundaries. Nor would the Master Plan Update create a new population center where previously none exists. Thus, implementation of the Master Plan Update is not anticipated to result in a substantial increase in on-campus service calls or response times. Furthermore, operational procedures and policies for development included in the Master Plan Update would be addressed through the CSULB Emergency Operations Plan, which outlines the coordination between CSULB and LBFD in the event of an emergency.

Projects implemented under the Master Plan Update include renovation of existing facilities and additions to existing facilities; demolition and replacement of facilities, and construction of new facilities within the existing campus boundaries, in an area currently served by the LBFD and existing fire and emergency infrastructure such as fire hydrants, water lines, and sprinklers. While implementation of the Master Plan Update would increase the net new square footage on campus, and thus, could increase the demand for fire protection, the net new square footage on campus would be minimized as the majority of the projects include renovation or replacement. Additionally, the OSFM enforces fire and life safety provisions for all new construction, remodel, renovation, and tenant improvement projects, including plan review and inspection of facilities for compliance with all applicable fire and panic safety regulations. The California State Fire Marshal reviews development to ensure that necessary fire prevention and emergency response features are incorporated into new facilities and new construction (i.e., additions). All campus and building improvements carried out under the Master Plan Update would be required to comply with the California Building, Fire, and Health and Safety Codes. Specifically, adherence to the California Fire Code would establish minimum requirements for fire protection and prevention, building standards to increase fire resistance, and minimum fire safety requirements for new developments. All developments proposed under the Master Plan Update would be subject to review and approval by the California State Fire Marshal or the CSU Office of Fire Safety prior to building permit and certificate of occupancy issuance. Thus, the demand for fire protection from any net new square footage on campus would be minimized, and would not result in a substantial increase in demand for fire protection. Therefore, implementation of the Master Plan Update would not result in the need for new or physically altered fire protection facilities and impacts would be less than significant.

### **Project-Level Analysis for Near- and Mid-Term Development Projects**

#### *Construction*

Construction activities for the near- and mid-term projects may require asphalt demolition, grading, paving, compaction, restriping of roads, and/or utilities work. As such, temporary lane closures within the boundaries of the CSULB main campus or Beachside Village property may occur during construction of these projects. However, emergency access for LBFD to the CSULB main campus and Beachside Village property would be maintained at all times and construction would not impede the LBFD from maintaining their response times to the campus. No impact related to maintaining acceptable service ratios would occur. Furthermore, construction activities are temporary in nature and full access to all roadways within the CSULB main campus and Beachside Village property would be restored upon completion of the proposed near- and mid-term development projects. As such, construction of the Master Plan Update's near- and mid-term development projects would not require new or physically altered fire protection facilities, and impacts would be less than significant.

#### *Operation*

The Master Plan Update's proposed near- and mid-term development projects would include the renovation, replacement, and construction of new buildings. For renovation projects that include interior and exterior renovations (Beachside Housing, Jack Rose Track/Commencement Facilities, Walter Pyramid Renovation, Pedestrian/Bike Lane Improvements, Lecture Hall 150-151 Renovation, Fine Arts 1 / 2 Renovation, Fine Arts 4 Renovation, Liberal Arts 5 Renovation, Theatre Arts Renovation, University Theatre Renovation, Microbiology Student Success Center Renovation, Friendship Walk Stairs Revitalization, Improved Campus Entrance and Gateway, Central Plant Decarbonization, Nursing Building Renovation, Engineering Tech Renovation, and Redefining the Campus Quad), no substantial changes would occur to those facilities such that

they would result in the need for new or expanded fire protection facilities. For renovation projects that involve additions (USU Renovation/Addition and Cafeteria Replacement, Hillside College Renovations/Addition, Student Health Services Addition, Corporation Yard Renovations, and University Music Center Renovation/Addition), the additions would be constructed within the existing campus boundaries and would be served by existing fire and emergency infrastructure, including fire hydrants and water lines. The additions would result in net new square footage, which could increase the demand for fire protection. However, the net new square footage would not result in a substantial increase in demand for fire protection as the OSFM enforces fire and life safety provisions for all new construction, remodel, renovation, and tenant improvement projects. Compliance with the fire and life safety provisions, which include plan review and inspection of facilities for compliance with all applicable fire and panic safety regulations, would minimize the demand for fire protection. Moreover, the additions would be constructed to comply with the California Building, Fire, and Health and Safety Codes, and would be subject to review and approval by the California State Fire Marshal or the CSU Office of Fire Safety prior to building permit and certificate of occupancy issuance. Thus, renovation projects would not result in the need for new or expanded fire protection facilities.

Replacement projects involve the demolition and replacement of an existing facility in the same physical location. Replacement projects would include the Engineering Replacement Building, New Parkside Housing Village, Aquatics Center and Pool Renovation, and College of the Arts Replacement Building. The newly constructed facilities would be required to comply with the California Building, Fire, and Health and Safety Codes, with minimum requirements for fire protection and prevention, building standards to increase fire resistance, and minimum fire safety requirements for new developments as well as the OSFM requirements. Replacement projects may also result in increased building occupancy; however, the projects would require review and approval by the California State Fire Marshal prior to building permit and certificate of occupancy issuance. The nature of operations for replacement projects would be similar to existing operations and thus, would have a similar demand for fire protection. Therefore, replacement projects would not result in the need for new or expanded fire protection facilities.

New projects involve construction of a new facility with a new use. New projects would include the Faculty and Staff Housing and New 7th St. Community Outreach Facility. Operation of the New 7th St. Community Outreach Facility would incrementally increase demand for fire protection services but would be considered infill development and would not expand the LBFD's service area. The New 7th St. Community Outreach Facility would also adhere to all applicable building and fire codes and require review and approval for a building permit and certificate of occupancy.

Projects with a new residential component typically increase the demand for fire protection services. The near- and mid-term Housing projects proposed under the Master Plan Update include the New Parkside Housing Village, Faculty and Staff Housing, Hillside College Renovations/Addition, and Beachside Housing. The New Parkside Housing Village and Faculty and Staff Housing projects would result in additional beds on campus while the Hillside College Renovations/Addition and Beachside Housing would right-size units and have fewer beds upon implementation of the Master Plan Update. Overall, the Master Plan Update would increase the number of beds on campus by approximately 2,172 beds, which may incrementally increase the demand on fire protection services. However, similar to the program-level analysis, an increase in beds on campus by itself does not determine whether a new or expanded fire facility is needed; rather, additional services and facilities are considered when an expansion of geographic distribution that may impair emergency response times, or new concentrations of people, occurs. The New Parkside Housing Village and Faculty and Staff Housing projects are considered infill projects and would not expand the service area of the LBFD, and the distance from existing fire

stations to fire demand zones would not change. Nor would the Master Plan Update create a new population center where there previously none exists. Additionally, the New Parkside Housing Village and Faculty and Staff Housing projects would be required to comply with the California Building, Fire, and Health and Safety Codes, which would establish minimum requirements for fire protection and prevention, building standards to increase fire resistance, and minimum fire safety requirements for new developments. The projects would be subject to review and approval by the California State Fire Marshal or the CSU Office of Fire Safety prior to building permit and certificate of occupancy issuance.

Thus, the near- and mid-term development projects are not anticipated to result in a substantial increase in LBFD service calls. Accordingly, operation of the near- and mid-term development projects would not result in the need for new or physically altered fire protection facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts. Therefore, impacts on fire protection services would be 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?**

#### **Program-Level Analysis for Master Plan Update**

The UPD has jurisdiction over the CSULB main campus and Beachside Village property. Under the Master Plan Update, the UPD would continue to be responsible for responding to and handling calls for service, as well as processing and investigating crimes within the campus. The UPD would also continue to uphold its mutual agreement with LBPD, which enables each department to supplement the other for law enforcement resources.

With the anticipated campus population growth, it is anticipated that the demand for on-campus police services would increase. However, the UPD already has plans to increase the existing police department building by approximately 5,000 square feet in the next five years as part of the Corporation Yard Renovation Project. Additionally, based on the anticipated population growth and increased student beds, UPD is planning to expand its existing facility and increase its workforce by 4 police officers and 1 police dispatcher to maintain response times and service capacity. However, it is not anticipated that any new UPD facilities would be necessary offsite.

With the anticipated campus population growth, it is anticipated that the demand for off-campus police services provided by LBPD could increase incrementally since the additional CSULB population would visit areas of the City outside of the campus. However, the provision of new or physically altered government facilities for police protection is typically associated with unplanned population growth or new residential development. As discussed in Section 3.9, Population and Housing, the campus population is accounted for in the SCAG regional demographics and growth forecasts in the 2020-2045 RTP/SCS; therefore, the net increase in the on-campus population resulting from the Master Plan Update would not be considered unplanned growth. Implementation of the Master Plan Update itself would not result in the need for new or expanded police facilities for LBPD. In addition, because the majority of policing on-campus would continue to be conducted by the UPD, the additional demand on LBPD for response on- and off-campus would be limited. Police and emergency response services for any incidents within the LBPD service areas would continue to be provided by the responsible agency and response services would continue in accordance with the Mutual Aid Agreement.

Implementation of the Master Plan Update would result in an incremental increase in demand for on-campus police protection services from enrollment growth, which would be accommodated by the UPD, and would not require new or expanded police facilities for LBPD. Implementation of the Master Plan Update would also result in the continuation of existing academic programs, extra-curricular activities, and similar housing and instructional facilities and would not fundamentally change the nature of campus operations. In addition, although the Master Plan Update would result in new campus buildings and facilities, development activities would occur within the boundaries of the CSULB main campus and Beachside Village property and would not result in an expansion of the campus beyond its existing boundaries. Thus, the Master Plan Update would not modify or increase the UPD or LBPD's existing service areas and would not result in the need for new or physically altered police protection facilities. Impacts would be less than significant.

### **Project-Level Analysis for Near- and Mid-Term Development Projects**

#### *Construction*

As discussed, construction activities for near- and mid-term projects may require temporary lane closures within the boundaries of the CSULB main campus or Beachside Village property. However, emergency access for UPD and LBPD to the CSULB main campus and Beachside Village property would be maintained at all times, and UPD would be notified of construction activities that would require any temporary lane closures and of alternative routes/detours. Furthermore, construction activities are temporary in nature and full access to all roadways within the CSULB main campus and Beachside Village property would be restored upon completion of the proposed near- and mid-term development projects. As such, construction of the Master Plan Update's near- and mid-term development projects would not require new or physically altered police protection facilities, and impacts would be less than significant.

#### *Operation*

The Master Plan Update's proposed near- and mid-term development projects would include the renovation, replacement, and construction of new buildings. For renovation projects that include interior and exterior renovations (Beachside Housing, Jack Rose Track/Commencement Facilities, Walter Pyramid Renovation, Pedestrian/Bike Lane Improvements, Lecture Hall 150-151 Renovation, Fine Arts 1 / 2 Renovation, Fine Arts 4 Renovation, Liberal Arts 5 Renovation, Theatre Arts Renovation, University Theatre Renovation, Microbiology Student Success Center Renovation, Friendship Walk Stairs Revitalization, Improved Campus Entrance and Gateway, Central Plant Decarbonization, Nursing Building Renovation, Engineering Tech Renovation, and Redefining the Campus Quad), no substantial changes would occur to those facilities such that they would result in the need for new or expanded police protection facilities. For renovation projects that involve additions (USU Renovation/Addition and Cafeteria Replacement, Hillside College Renovations/Addition, Student Health Services Addition, and University Music Center Renovation/Addition), the additions would be constructed within the existing campus boundaries and would be served by the UPD. Additionally, the UPD already has plans to increase the existing police department building by approximately 5,000 square feet in the next five years as part of the Corporation Yard Renovation Project.

Replacement projects involve the demolition and replacement of an existing facility in the same physical location. Replacement projects would include the Engineering Replacement Building, New Parkside Housing Village, Aquatics Center and Pool Renovation, and College of the Arts Replacement Building. These facilities would be located within the existing campus boundaries and are already and would continue to be served by the UPD. The nature of operations for

replacement projects would be similar to existing operations and thus, would have a similar demand for police protection. Therefore, replacement projects would not result in the need for new or expanded police protection facilities.

New projects involve construction of a new facility with a new use. New projects would include the Faculty and Staff Housing and New 7th St. Community Outreach Facility. Operation of the New 7th St. Community Outreach Facility would incrementally increase demand for police protection services but would be considered infill development and would not expand the UPD's service area.

Projects with a new residential component typically increase the demand for police protection services. The near- and mid-term Housing projects proposed under the Master Plan Update include the New Parkside Housing Village, Faculty and Staff Housing, Hillside College Renovations/Addition, and Beachside Housing. The New Parkside Housing Village and Faculty and Staff Housing projects would result in additional beds on campus while the Hillside College Renovations/Addition and Beachside Housing would right-size units and have fewer beds upon implementation of the Master Plan Update. Overall, the Master Plan Update would increase the number of beds on campus by approximately 2,172 beds, which may incrementally increase the demand on police protection services. However, the UPD is already planning to expand its existing facility and increase its workforce by 4 police officers and 1 police dispatcher to maintain response times and service capacity within the campus. It is not anticipated that any new UPD facilities would be necessary offsite.

Thus, the near- and mid-term development projects are not anticipated to result in a substantial increase in UPD service calls. Accordingly, operation of the near- and mid-term development projects would not result in the need for new or physically altered police protection facilities, and impacts would be 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 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?**

#### **Program-Level Analysis for Master Plan Update**

Campus growth accommodated by the Master Plan Update would result in an increase of approximately 4,458 FTES, 723 faculty and staff, and 285 faculty/staff household members through the Master Plan Update 2035 horizon year. The growth in students, faculty, and staff may introduce school-aged children that may attend local schools, such as those within LBUSD. The schools within the vicinity of the CSULB main campus include Gant Elementary School, Kettering Elementary School, Rogers Middle School, Wilson High School, Tincher Preparatory School, and Sato Academy of Mathematics & Science High School.

For the purposes of this analysis, a conservative approach was used which assumes that all school-aged children associated with the projected increase of 723 faculty and staff would be served by LBUSD. It is assumed that school-aged children associated with the faculty and staff would attend various schools throughout LBUSD and would not impact one individual school.

Table 3.10-3 shows the student generation impacts resulting from implementation of the Master Plan Update. Based on the projected increase of 723 faculty and staff, and the assumption that



all new faculty and staff would occupy single-family residences, implementation of the Master Plan Update is estimated to generate a total of approximately 98 students.

**Table 3.10-3: School-Aged Children Generated by Master Plan Update**

School Level	Projected Build-Out Single-Family Units	Student Generation Factor	New LBUSD Students from Implementation of Master Plan Update
Elementary School	241	0.1806	44
Middle School	241	0.0895	22
High School	241	0.1310	32
Total	723	-	98

Source: Long Beach Unified School District, October 2022, *Residential and Commercial/Industrial Development School Fee Justification Study*.

Based on LBUSD's future 23,000 total surplus capacity in permanent buildings and additional 26,000 surplus capacity in portables, it is anticipated that LBUSD would have adequate capacity to serve 98 additional students generated from implementation of the Master Plan Update. Therefore, implementation of the Master Plan Update would not result in the need for new or physically altered schools, and impacts would be less than significant.

### Project-Level Analysis for Near- and Mid-Term Development Projects

#### *Construction*

It is anticipated that construction of the near- and mid-term development projects would utilize construction workers within the local and regional labor force. As such, construction workers are not anticipated to relocate to the area as a result of the construction of the near- and mid-term projects and would not result in the generation of school-aged children. Therefore, construction of the proposed near- and mid-term development projects would not require new or physically altered school facilities, and impacts would be less than significant.

#### *Operation*

As discussed under the program-level analysis, assuming the increase of 723 faculty and staff through the Master Plan Update Horizon year would occupy single-family residences, implementation of the Master Plan Update is estimated to generate a total of approximately 98 students, and it is assumed that these school-aged would attend various schools throughout LBUSD and would not impact one individual school.

The increase of faculty and staff would be necessary to support students at CSULB, and thus, is directly associated with the growth in the student population. As such, with the exception of the Faculty and Staff Housing project, none of the individual development projects under the Master Plan Update would directly generate school-aged children.

The Faculty and Staff Housing project could directly generate school-aged children as it would provide new housing for faculty and staff and their household members. The Faculty and Staff Housing project would provide 285 units, which is assumed to include an average of two people (one of whom is the faculty and staff member); therefore, it is assumed that the Master Plan Update would accommodate 285 faculty and staff household members.

Table 3.10-4 shows the student generation impacts resulting from implementation of the Faculty and Staff Housing project. Based on the projected increase of 285 faculty and staff household members, and using the student generation factors for multi-family attached units, implementation of the Faculty and Staff Housing project is estimated to generate a total of approximately 26 students.

**Table 3.10-4: School-Aged Children Generated by the Faculty and Staff Housing Project**

School Level	Projected Build-Out Single-Family Units	Student Generation Factor	New LBUSD Students from Implementation of Master Plan Update
Elementary School	95	0.1136	11
Middle School	95	0.0614	6
High School	95	0.0847	9
Total	285	-	26

Source: Long Beach Unified School District, October 2022, *Residential and Commercial/Industrial Development School Fee Justification Study*.

It is assumed the school-aged children generated by the Faculty and Staff Housing project would attend the elementary, middle, and high schools nearest to the CSULB main campus. Based on the elementary, middle, and high schools total remaining capacity of 365, 34, and 77, respectively, it is anticipated that LBUSD would have adequate capacity to serve 26 additional students generated from implementation of the Faculty and Staff Housing project. Therefore, implementation of the Master Plan Update would not result in the need for new or physically altered schools, and impacts would be less than significant.

**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?**

#### **Program-Level Analysis for Master Plan Update**

The University Library serves CSULB students, faculty, and staff. With the planned campus population growth, it is anticipated that the demand for library services would increase. However, a substantial increase in demand is not expected and the performance objectives of the University Library would continue to be met. Additionally, the Master Plan Update would provide for new study space to be included in ground floors of new and renovated academic buildings and outdoor space such as quads and courtyards, as part of its student support network concept. These improvements are designed to accommodate the increased demand associated with the planned increase in the student and faculty/staff population; therefore, additional on-campus library facilities beyond what is proposed in the Master Plan Update would not be necessary. Impacts to on-campus library services would be less than significant.

It is anticipated that most students, faculty, staff, and faculty/staff household members would primarily utilize the University Library as it serves the CSULB population. The increase in the student and faculty/staff population is not anticipated to substantially increase the use of off-campus library services provided by the LBPL system. Additionally, planning for new or

physically altered LBPL facilities is based on an assessment of the cumulative need for new facilities; implementation of the Master Plan Update itself would not result in the need for new or expanded facilities. For example, in the past year, LBPL has piloted expanded operating hours and teen programming at several branch locations to meet community needs. LBPL implements its Strategic Plan to continue to expand resources in response to community needs and continues to receive funding from the state for facility improvements. Therefore, implementation of the Master Plan Update would not result in the need for new or physically altered other public facilities and impacts would be less than significant.

### **Project-Level Analysis for Near- and Mid-Term Development Projects**

#### *Construction*

Construction of the Master Plan Update's near- and mid-term development projects would utilize construction workers within the local and regional labor force. As such, construction workers are not anticipated to relocate to the area as a result of the near- and mid-term projects and would not result in the generation of residents that would utilize other local public facilities, such as libraries. Therefore, construction of the Master Plan Update's near- and mid-term development projects would not require other new or physically altered facilities such as libraries, and impacts would be less than significant.

#### *Operation*

The near- and mid-term development projects would not involve any changes to the University Library; therefore, operation of the near- and mid-term development projects would not result in direct impacts to on-campus library services. Indirect impacts to library services would result from an increased demand in library services associated with the planned campus growth. However, no specific near- or mid-term development project would impact the performance objectives of the University Library to provide direct support for the educational mission of the university through selecting, organizing, preserving, and disseminating recorded knowledge in all its formats and manifestations. As proposed under the Master Plan Update, study space would be included in ground floors of new and renovated academic buildings and outdoor space such as quads and courtyards, as part of its student support network concept. New and renovated academic buildings that may have ground-floor study space include the following projects: Engineering Replacement Building, College of the Arts Replacement Building, USU Renovation/Addition and Cafeteria Replacement, Fine Arts 1/2 Renovation, Fine Arts 4 Renovation, Liberal Arts 5 Renovation, Microbiology Student Success Center Renovation, Nursing Building Renovation, and Engineering Tech Renovation. Additionally, the Redefining the Campus Quad project may include additional study space. Therefore, the expanded resources resulting from the near- and mid-term development projects would serve the anticipated on-campus population growth.

Due to the proposed expansion of study space and adequate service provided by the University Library, it is not anticipated that the use of off-campus library services provided by the LBPL system would increase. Additionally, planning for new or physically altered LBPL facilities is based on an assessment of the cumulative need for new facilities; implementation of the Master Plan Update's near- and mid-term development projects would not result in the need for new or expanded facilities.

Additionally, a New 7th St. Community Outreach Facility is proposed under the Master Plan Update. Although the details of the project are currently unknown, the proposed building would be used for community engagement. The New 7th St. Community Outreach Facility would be considered infill development, would serve the existing and projected campus population, and would not result in an expansion of the Main Campus beyond its existing boundaries.

Implementation of the New 7th St. Community Outreach Facility would result in the continuation of existing academic programs and campus support facilities that would not fundamentally change the nature of campus operations. Therefore, the New 7th St. Community Outreach Facility would not generate additional demand for other public facilities. Therefore, operation of the near- and mid-term development projects would not result in the need for new or physically altered other public facilities, and impacts would be 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 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?**

### **Program-Level Analysis for Master Plan Update**

The CSULB main campus contains approximately 149 acres of landscaping and open space. As discussed in 3.10.2, Environmental Setting, the Open Space Framework of the Master Plan Update aims to build upon the existing structure of open space within the campus by providing a sense of place within each district to create a connected network of activity across the campus; increasing open space that can adapt to the evolving needs of the campus users and community; and enhancing the campus' urban forest. Implementation of the Master Plan Update would increase open space within each campus district by adding to the urban forest and creating outdoor environments within the South District, providing open space for student housing and along Bouton Creek within the West District, and integrating a more efficient field layout and open space opportunities within the North District. The outdoor spaces would serve as learning spaces and communal areas to serve the campus population.

Furthermore, the Master Plan Update proposes improvements to landscaping and open space throughout the main campus's quad, courtyards, plazas, corridors, and edges. Open space and landscaping improvements within these areas include but are not limited to increasing social spaces connected by pathways; increasing seating and corridors in courtyards; activating outdoor gathering spaces in the plazas; and planting drought tolerant landscape on the edges of the campus. Overall, implementation of the Master Plan Update would expand and redesign the campus's park-like open space and landscaping to serve the needs of the existing and future campus population. As such, implementation of the Master Plan Update would increase and improve open space within the campus.

In addition to improving open space, the Master Plan Update includes the renovation, expansion, or construction of existing and new recreational facilities, as further discussed in the project-level analysis below. As such, implementation of the Master Plan Update would increase and improve the recreational services available for the existing and future campus population, and the physical impacts of these improvements are analyzed throughout Chapter 3 of this EIR. Given the adequacy and wide range of proposed improvements to open space and recreational facilities to serve the needs of the projected campus population, the Master Plan Update would not result in

substantial physical deterioration of on-campus open space and recreational facilities.

The CSULB population is also served by parks and recreational facilities provided by LBPRM. CSULB students, faculty, and staff may access neighborhood, City, and regional parks and recreational facilities. With the projected campus population growth, it is anticipated that the use of existing off-campus parks and recreational facilities could increase nominally. As discussed above, implementation of the Master Plan Update would include improvements to open space, athletic facilities, and the pedestrian and bike network that would continue to serve the campus population. Additionally, as an urban commuter campus, it is anticipated that a portion of the net new on-campus student and employee population would come from within the region, which is already served by parks and recreational facilities provided by LBPRM. Therefore, the increase in the student and employee population is not anticipated to significantly increase the use of off-campus parks. Given the adequacy and wide range of proposed improvements to open space and recreational facilities, it is not expected that off-campus use of neighborhood, City, or regional parks and recreational facilities would in a manner that would require construction or cause substantial deterioration of such facilities.

Overall, implementation of the Master Plan Update would not result in new or physically altered governmental facilities in order to maintain performance objectives for parks; would not increase the use of local parks or recreational facilities in a manner that would cause substantial deterioration; and would not require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment. Impacts would be less than significant.

### **Project-Level Analysis for Near- and Mid-Term Development Projects**

#### *Construction*

Construction of the Master Plan Update's near- and mid-term development projects would utilize construction workers within the local and regional labor force. As such, construction workers are not anticipated to relocate to the area as a result of the near- and mid-term development projects and would not result in the generation of residents that would utilize the local parks and recreational facilities. Therefore, construction of the Master Plan Update's near- and mid-term development projects would not result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with new park facilities, an increase in the use of existing local parks or recreational facilities leading to substantial physical deterioration, or new or physically altered recreational facilities. Construction impacts related to parks and recreational facilities would be less than significant.

#### *Operation*

As discussed under the program-level analysis, implementation of the Master Plan Update would include improvements to landscaping and park-like open space throughout the campus. The following mobility, circulation, and open space projects would renovate the existing pedestrian and bike lane facilities, Friendship Walk, campus entrance, and campus quad on the main campus: Pedestrian/Bike Lane Improvements, Friendship Walk Stairs Revitalization; Improved Campus Entrance and Gateway; Redefining the Campus Quad. The proposed Friendship Walk Stairs Revitalization, Improved Campus Entrance and Gateway, and Redefining the Campus Quad projects would meet the objectives of the Master Plan Update by providing a sense of place within each district. The proposed Pedestrian/Bike Lane Improvements project would improve the connectivity across the campus. Thus, the proposed mobility, circulation, and open space projects would meet the objective of the Master Plan Update to provide a sense of place within each district to create a connected network of activity across the campus.

In addition, other near- and mid-term development projects, such as the New Parkside Housing

Village, Faculty and Staff Housing, Engineering Replacement Building, College of the Arts Replacement Building would create courtyards that offer outdoor social areas and may improve upon and expand open space and landscaping. As such, implementation of the near- and mid-term development projects would increase and improve the open space available for the existing and future campus population.

One of the objectives of the Master Plan Update is to demolish or renovate buildings that are inefficient in terms of operation, maintenance, and user comfort due to age and have critical deferred maintenance issues, including for the campus's recreational facilities. The following near- and mid-term development projects would include the renovation, expansion, or construction of existing and new recreational facilities: Aquatics Center and Pool Renovation, Jack Rose Track/Commencement Facilities, Walter Pyramid Renovation, Baseball Field Conversion to Multi-Use Field, and Relocated Archery Field. The proposed Aquatics Center and Pool Renovation would upgrade one of the most utilized recreational facilities on campus and may include additional bleachers to serve the projected campus population. The Jack Rose Track/Commencement Facilities projects would include additional amenities and bleachers to serve the projected campus population. The proposed Walter Pyramid Renovation project would renovate aging facilities and include interior improvements to better serve student-athletes and fans, such as an upgraded sound system and expanded concession stands. The proposed Baseball Field Conversion to Multi-Use Field and Relocated Archery Field projects would convert and move the existing fields to better serve the existing and projected campus population. Thus, the proposed athletic facilities projects would meet the objective of the Master Plan Update to renovate buildings to improve operation, maintenance, and user comfort. The physical impacts of these improvements are analyzed throughout Chapter 3 of this EIR. Given the adequacy and wide range of proposed improvements to open space and recreational facilities to serve the needs of the projected campus population, the near- and mid-term development projects would not result in substantial physical deterioration of on-campus open space and recreational facilities.

Due to the proposed improvements to on-campus open space and recreational facilities, it is not anticipated that the use of off-campus parks provided by the LBPRM would increase. Thus, implementation of the Master Plan Update's near- and mid-term development projects would not result in the need for new or expanded parks or recreational facilities or cause substantial deterioration of such facilities.

Overall, operation of the near- and mid-term development projects would not result in new or physically altered governmental facilities in order to maintain performance objectives for parks; would not increase the use of local parks or recreational facilities in a manner that would cause substantial deterioration; and would not require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment. Impacts would be less than significant.

### **3.10.5 Mitigation Measures**

No mitigation measures would be required.

### **3.10.6 Level of Significance After Mitigation**

Impacts would be less than significant.

### **3.10.7 Cumulative Impacts**

Public services for CSULB are provided by LBFD, UPD and LBPD, LBUSD, and the University Library and LBPL, and parks and recreational facilities are provided by the university and LBPRM.

LBFD, LBPD, LBUSD, LBPL and LBPRM also serve the population of the City of Long Beach. Cumulative development in the City of Long Beach would increase the concentration of people and structures within these local public service jurisdictions which would increase demand for such services. As discussed in Section 3.10.4 above, the projected campus population growth under the Master Plan Update would also increase the demand for public services. However, as evaluated in Section 3.10.4, it is not anticipated that new or expanded public facilities would be required to accommodate development under the Master Plan Update. The Master Plan Update would not expand the service area of public service providers that also provide services to the City of Long Beach, and projects implemented under the Master Plan Update are considered infill development that would occur within the existing campus boundaries. Additionally, implementation of the Master Plan Update would provide improvements to existing university services, such as providing study space and updating recreational facilities, and is not anticipated to increase off-campus use of libraries and parks and recreational facilities.

Further, any new development and growth from related projects would occur within existing developed areas where adequate public services currently exist as the City of Long Beach is completely urbanized. Other related development projects would be required to pay impact fees consistent with local jurisdiction requirements, such as fire facilities, park and recreation facilities, police facilities, and school impact fees, to ensure the adequate provision of public services. Nonetheless, implementation of the Master Plan Update would not expand service areas nor is it anticipated to require additional facilities/services, and therefore the impact of Master Plan Update buildout on public services would not be considered cumulatively considerable. Cumulative impacts to public services would be less than significant.