

### 3.1 AESTHETICS

This section evaluates the potential aesthetic impacts of the proposed Master Plan Update pertaining to light and glare. This section presents the applicable regulatory setting, environmental setting, methodology for determining potential impacts, analysis of the potential aesthetic impacts resulting from implementation of the Master Plan Update, proposed measures to mitigate any significant or potentially significant impacts if such impacts are identified, and an analysis of potential cumulative impacts.

As discussed further in Section 3.1.3, Methodology, the CEQA Guidelines Appendix G checklist questions for aesthetics related to scenic vistas, scenic resources, and scenic quality were found to have no impact or a less than significant impact in the Initial Study prepared for the Master Plan Update, and thus, are not discussed in detail in this EIR.

Public comments related to aesthetics were received during the public scoping period in response to the NOP. These comments address the project's potential impact on scenic vistas, scenic resources, and light and glare. For a complete list of public comments received during the public scoping period, refer to Appendix A.

#### Light and Glare

The CSULB campus and Beachside Village property are located within the City of Long Beach, which is an urban area. Typical sources of nighttime lighting in urban areas include interior and exterior building and security lighting, streetlights, and vehicle headlights; illumination levels tend to be higher at major intersections. The CSU Outdoor Lighting Design Guide ("Guide")<sup>1</sup> defines light trespass as nuisance glare that is visible from adjacent properties. Uncontrolled light sources, such as floodlights and unshielded lighting, can create light trespass and glare. Glare also occurs when sunlight is reflected off the surfaces of buildings, objects (e.g., vehicle windshields), or by vehicle headlights on adjacent roadways. Facilities containing large expanses of reflective materials, such as glass, metal, or other polished surfaces, can contribute to daytime and nighttime glare. Excessive glare can restrict visibility and increase ambient heat reflectivity in a given area.

Typical terms related to light and glare used throughout this section are defined below.

- **Light:** For purposes of this analysis, light refers to the degree of brightness generated by a source of light. Light sources can include direct sources, such as a light fixture, or indirect sources, such as reflected light.
- **Glare:** Focused, intense light that occurs either directly from a light fixture or indirectly from reflective surfaces.
- **Light Trespass:** Nuisance light or glare that is visible from adjacent properties. Also known as "light spillover".
- **Luminance/Illuminance:** Intensity of light emanating from a light source.
- **Luminaire:** The complete electric lighting unit consisting of a light source, such as a lamp or lamps, together with the parts that distribute the light, position and protect the light source, and connect it to the power supply.

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<sup>1</sup> The California State University, Office of the Chancellor, December 2018, *Outdoor Lighting Design Guide*.

- Backlight: A light source that comes from behind a subject.
- Uplight: A light source placed or designed to cast light upward.

### 3.1.1 Regulatory Setting

#### State

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

Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations, known as the California Building Standards Code, outline building standards and requirements throughout the State. The Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen Code; Title 24, Part 11) Section 5.106.8 provides standards for light pollution reduction for nonresidential outdoor lighting systems. Such systems must be designed and installed to comply with the following:

1. Minimum requirements in the California Energy Code for Lighting Zones 0-4 as defined in Chapter 10, Section 10-114 of the California Administrative Code, which establishes rules for implementing outdoor lighting zones. Lighting zones correspond to exterior lighting allowances and specify the relative ambient illumination level and the statewide default location for each lighting zone;
2. Backlight (B) rating as defined in Illuminating Engineering Society's Technical Manual for Luminaire Classification Systems for Outdoor Luminaires (IES TM-15-11). This manual defines a luminaire<sup>2</sup> classification system and provides information regarding lumen<sup>3</sup> distribution within solid angles of specific interest; it also provides application examples of the classification system.<sup>4</sup> Backlight ratings are used to evaluate luminaire optical performance related to light trespass;
3. Uplight (U) and Glare (G) ratings as defined in California Energy Code Chapter 8, Tables 130.2-A and 130.2-B. Uplight and Glare ratings are used to evaluate luminaire optical performance related to skyglow<sup>5</sup> and high angle brightness control (i.e., offensive light), respectively; and
4. Allowable Backlight, Uplight and Glare (BUG) rating not exceeding those shown in Table 5.106.8 (Maximum Allowable BUG Ratings) of the CALGreen Code, or comply with a local ordinance lawfully enacted pursuant to Section 101.7 of the CALGreen Code, whichever is more stringent.<sup>6</sup>

The California Energy Code (Title 24, Part 6) mandates all permanently installed outdoor lighting to be controlled by a photosensor or astronomical time switch to automatically turn off lighting when daylight is available. In addition, lighting of building facades, parking lots, garages and canopy luminaires mounted below 24 feet must be controlled such that the power usage in watts can be reduced by 40-90 percent.

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<sup>2</sup> The term "luminaire" refers to the complete electric lighting unit consisting of a light source, such as a lamp or lamps, together with the parts that distribute the light, position and protect the light source, and connect it to the power supply.

<sup>3</sup> The term "lumen" is defined as the measure of brightness from a light source.

<sup>4</sup> Illuminating Engineering Society, Lighting Practice, Product Description for Luminaire Classification System for Outdoor Luminaires, available at: <https://store.ies.org/product/tm-15-20-technical-memorandum-luminaire-classification-system-for-outdoor-luminaires/>, accessed May 26, 2022.

<sup>5</sup> The term "skyglow" refers to the brightness of the night sky in an urban area as a result of light pollution.

<sup>6</sup> California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 11, Section 5.106.8.

Additionally, Chapter 12, Section 1205.7 of the California Building Standards Code requires that parking facilities and primary walkways at CSU campuses follow the lighting standards of the most current edition of the Illuminating Engineering Society lighting handbook. The lighting handbook includes standards for design criteria by application (e.g., residential, educational facilities, etc.); testing and measurement standards for light sources; lighting practice standards, such as design principles for indoor and outdoor environments, descriptions of light sources, lighting maintenance, etc.; lighting science standards, such as visual performance, color appearance, and lighting calculations; and roadway and parking facility lighting standards.<sup>7</sup>

### *California State University*

#### Outdoor Lighting Design Guide

The CSU Outdoor Lighting Design Guide provides goals and strategies to be implemented on CSU campuses for outdoor lighting, focusing on safety, energy efficiency, and aesthetics. The Guide includes lighting design goals, lighting design strategies to meet design goals, control strategies and methods, lamp types preferred for energy and maintenance savings, and State regulations and requirements. The Guide requires that outdoor lighting on CSU campuses comply with the California Energy Code (California Code of Regulations Title 24, Part 6) Section 140.7 for maximum requirements for outdoor lighting power allowances and mandatory control requirements; California Electrical Code (California Code of Regulations Title 24, Part 3) for electrical requirements; and CALGreen Code for additional requirements.<sup>8</sup>

Special attention is given to reducing or avoiding light pollution and trespass (i.e., nuisance glare that is visible from adjacent properties) and minimizing glare. Design goals and strategies related to light pollution, light trespass, and glare include the following:

- Use fully shielded luminaires for area and roadway lighting with a minimal Uplight rating;
- Where possible, use motion sensors to control lighting only when needed;
- Consider dimming or turning off lighting when not needed and activate with motion sensors or timers when activity occurs to minimize light trespass into building interiors;
- Adhere to local codes and ordinances regarding luminaire selection, BUG requirements, and lamp type or lamp color temperature;
- Do not over-light areas;
- Locate luminaires to avoid any direct light into adjacent building windows, especially dorm rooms;
- Luminaires attached to exterior building facades should be located between, rather than directly above, windows; in the nighttime environment, maintain luminance levels in approximately the same range by illuminating building surfaces and shielding light sources.<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> Illuminating Engineering Society, Lighting Library Contents, available at: <https://store.ies.org/product-category/lighting-library/>, accessed May 25, 2022.

<sup>8</sup> The California State University, Office of the Chancellor, December 2018, *Outdoor Lighting Design Guide*.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid.

### The CSU Executive Order 0987, Policy Statement on Energy Conservation, Sustainable Building Practices, and Physical Plant Management

This policy statement is issued under the CSU Executive Order 0987 and sets minimum efficiency standards for CSU buildings and establishes sustainable operating practices. While these standards pertain to energy efficiency, the following policies under Physical Plant Management are applicable to indoor and outdoor lighting usage:

#### 3. Physical Plant Management

10. All lighting, except what is required for security purposes, will be turned off when buildings and facilities are unoccupied, such as at the end of the workday. Custodial personnel will turn lights back on only for the time actually required for custodial work.
11. ...[L]ighting systems will not be operated any more or longer than what it required under health and safety codes during low load custodial occupancy periods.
12. Indoor lighting will be reduced in number and/or wattage, wherever possible, to provide for the minimum but adequate lighting levels consistent with the needs of instructional programs and state-mandated standards for the efficient and effective use of the space. Existing incandescent lamps for general-purpose lighting will be phased out and future incandescent lamps will not be allowed unless exempted for very limited and specialized tasks by the campus energy/utility managers. New lighting systems will be in the form of the latest energy saving technology.
13. Outside lighting on building exteriors and campus grounds will be maintained at levels necessary to provide security and safety to promote confidence within the campus community.
14. Purely decorative lighting on CSU campuses beyond reasonable display lighting, inside or outside, will not be added. Existing decorative lighting beyond reasonable display lighting will be eliminated on a continuing basis. In general, lighting will not be used for commercial or holiday purposes unless specifically exempted by the campus president.

#### **Local**

CSULB is an entity of the CSU, 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 light and glare. Nonetheless, the City's regulation pertinent to light and glare are described for informational purposes only, and not as the basis for the determination of significant impact for purposes of CEQA.

#### *City of Long Beach General Plan Urban Design Element*

The Urban Design Element of the City of Long Beach General Plan includes goals and policies guiding the physical character and organization of the relationship between people and the urban environment, such as the form and character of buildings and exterior pedestrian spaces. The policy pertaining to outdoor lighting is as follows:

- Policy UD 14-6: Minimize obtrusive light by limiting outdoor lighting that is misdirected, excessive, or unnecessary.

### 3.1.2 Environmental Setting

#### Lighting

##### *CSULB Main Campus and Beachside Village Property*

The CSULB main campus is characterized by a moderate to high level of nighttime illumination to allow for nighttime operation of campus facilities and events, on-campus housing, and safety/security purposes. Existing sources of lighting at the CSULB main campus and at the Beachside Village property primarily consist of interior and exterior building lighting; exterior security and safety lighting on and around buildings, parking areas, and pedestrian, bicycle, and vehicular circulation pathways; and illuminated identification and wayfinding signage. Light sources at the campus that can be seen from adjacent properties include those from facilities at the perimeter of the CSULB main campus, while lighting on the interior of the main campus is not easily seen from the surrounding areas, with the exception of the stadium lighting at the athletics fields in the North District area of the main campus.

##### South District

The South District is bounded by interior campus uses on the north and bounded on the west by the Veteran's Affairs Medical Center complex, which is characterized by hospital and ancillary facilities. The eastern boundary of the district is East Campus Drive, which directly abuts the Bixby Hill residential neighborhood, characterized by single-family homes. The southern boundary of the district is 7th Street/SR-22, a six-lane highway that transitions to a local arterial. Just south of 7th Street are the University Park Estates and Bixby Village residential neighborhoods, which are generally characterized by single-family residences.

Primary light sources in the South District of the CSULB main campus include interior and exterior building and security lighting associated with the academic, administrative, and student services facilities in this portion of the campus, most which are interior to the campus and not visible from off-site locations. The Microbiology Building in the northeastern portion of the district is the tallest building located at the eastern boundary along East Campus Drive and the upper portion of this building may be visible from adjacent residential properties in the Bixby Hill neighborhood on the east. However, the Microbiology Building does not contain any substantial light sources on the east side of the building facing residential properties. Other light sources in the South District include parking lot lighting in surface parking lots located in the northwest, southwest, southeast, and eastern edges of the South District. Street and pedestrian lighting is provided on West Campus Drive, 7th Street, and East Campus Drive. The campus quadrangle, located on the interior of the South District, provides pedestrian lighting along pathways. Digital lighted signage is located at the campus entrance at 7th Street and West Campus Drive.

Sensitive land uses adjacent to the South District include residential neighborhoods on the east and south. Views toward the campus from the residential properties in the Bixby Hill neighborhood on the east are generally blocked by tall, dense landscaping and fencing along the east side of East Campus Drive. Views of the campus from the University Park Estates and Bixby Village residential neighborhoods to the south are generally not available, as these properties are located at a lower elevation than the campus. Additionally, they are physically separated from the campus by a landscaped berm leading up to a wall along the six-lane 7th Street right-of-way, all of which create a visual barrier of the South District from the properties to the south.

Views of existing facilities in the South District are shown in Figure 3.1-1a, views 1 and 2, and Figure 3.1.b, view 3. View 1 shows the campus quadrangle, which contains lighted pedestrian pathways, grass lawn areas, and mature trees. The McIntosh Humanities Building and the Fine

Arts buildings in the southeastern portion of the South District are visible in the background in view 1. View 2 shows Parking Lot G15 and the Microbiology Building on the eastern boundary of the South District along East Campus Drive. View 2 also shows the existing landscape screening present on both the west and east sides of East Campus Drive. Residential properties are located downslope to the east of the landscaping and fencing on the east side of East Campus Drive. View 3 shows the existing lighted signage and landscaping at the campus entrance at the northeast corner of 7th Street and West Campus Drive.

### Central District

The Central District is located primarily in the interior of the CSULB main campus with only the southwestern boundary abutting the off-site Veteran's Affairs Medical Center complex, which is not a sensitive land use. Additionally, there is an elevation drop moving north across the CSULB main campus from the South District to the Central District such that the majority of the buildings in the Central District are not easily seen from off-site locations.

Primary light sources in this district include parking lot lighting; street and pedestrian lighting on internal campus roadways and pedestrian pathways; and interior and exterior building lighting from the Family and Consumer Sciences Building, School of Nursing Building, and the Anna W. Ngai Alumni Center along Beach Drive; administrative and academic facilities on the interior of the CSULB main campus; and the Central Plant facility at the intersection of East Campus Drive and State University Drive, which is shielded from off-site locations by landscaping.

The campus facilities in the Central District do not abut sensitive land uses and are not typically visible from off-site locations and, therefore, are not considered major sources of light.

Views of existing facilities in the Central District are shown in Figure 3.1-1b, view 4 and Figure 3.1-1c, view 5. View 4 shows the elevation drop that occurs from south to north in the Central District. In this view, which looks north from West Campus Drive, the Brotman Hall administrative building is shown on the left and the Go Beach Sign is shown on the right. Lighting in this area consists of street, pedestrian, and building lighting. In addition to the elevation change, landscaping and mature trees screen much of the facilities on the interior of the main campus. View 5 shows the newly constructed Anna W. Ngai Alumni Center and School of Nursing Building located at the southern boundary of the Central District. Each of these facilities contain typical building lighting present on the CSULB campus.

### East District

The East District is bounded by Long Beach Fire Station 22 and a strip mall with commercial retail uses fronting Atherton Street on the north, Palo Verde Avenue on the east, State University Drive on the south, and interior campus uses on the west. East of Palo Verde Avenue and north of Atherton Street is the Los Altos residential neighborhood, which is characterized by single-family homes with commercial properties along Atherton Street to the north and northeast of the district. Directly south of the East District, south of State University Drive, is CSULB-leased property containing the 49ers Foundation Building, the LDS Institute of Religion, and a three-story multi-family apartment building located at the southwest corner of Palo Verde Avenue and State University Drive. This apartment building is part of the gated Bixby Hill neighborhood to the southeast of the CSULB main campus, which is characterized by two- to three-story multi-family residential buildings north of the Bouton Creek Channel.

The East District is characterized by surface parking lots along the northeastern and southeastern boundary of the campus, which provide increased setbacks for buildings from Palo Verde Avenue. Additionally, landscaping is provided along Palo Verde Avenue at the eastern boundary of the campus, creating a visual barrier and breaking the direct line of sight toward the facilities at the eastern edge of the campus. As such, primary light sources at this location include street and pedestrian lighting and headlights from vehicles traveling on Palo Verde Avenue and State University Drive. Facilities on the interior of the East District are not generally visible from off-site locations with the exception of the Engineering and Computer Science Building, the upper floors of which are visible from residential properties to the east. Other facilities in the East District that are visible from off-site properties are those at the perimeter of the campus boundary. Interior and exterior building and security lighting are provided on the Design Building at the southeast boundary of the main campus; the Engineering and Computer Science on the interior of the district; and the Engineering Technology Building, Beach Building Services facilities, and the Student Recreation and Wellness Center along Palo Verde Avenue. The three-story Palo Verde parking structures are located in the northern portion of this district, which are set back from Palo Verde Drive by surface parking lots and landscaping. The parking facilities include parking and security lighting.

Sensitive land uses adjacent to the East District include the residential neighborhoods on the east and south. Views toward the East District from the residential properties north of Atherton Street are not generally available due to the existing landscaping and the retail and commercial properties and the fire station along Atherton Street, which obscure views of the East District from the north. Views toward the campus from the residential properties in the Los Altos neighborhood on the east are generally blocked by landscaping and a wall along Palo Verde Drive. Views of the campus from the Bixby Hill residential neighborhood to the south are available from the adjacent multi-family apartment building at the southwest corner of Palo Verde Avenue and State University Drive.

Figure 3.1-1c, view 6 shows the typical landscape screening present along Palo Verde Avenue at the eastern boundary of the East District. View 6 looks west from Palo Verde Avenue toward Parking Lot E6 and the Design Building near the northwest corner of Palo Verde Avenue and State University Drive. Lighting at this location includes street, parking, and building lighting.

### North District

The northern border of the North District is Atherton Street, which is a five-lane roadway with landscaped medians separating the westbound lanes from the eastbound lanes, as well as landscaped medians between the main Atherton Street right-of-way and the portion of Atherton Street that provides local access to the Los Altos neighborhood on the north. The North District is bounded on the east, south, and west by interior campus uses.

The primary light sources in the North District that are visible from off-site locations include street and pedestrian lighting on the northern boundary of the main campus, and exterior building lighting at the Carpenter Performing Arts Center and the Walter Pyramid, although the Walter Pyramid is set back from Atherton Street by a large grass-covered lawn. Two surface parking lots are located in the northwestern and northeastern portions of this district, which have parking, security, and pedestrian lighting. The remainder of the facilities in the North District are on the interior of the main campus and include most of the campus's athletic fields. Light sources from these facilities are generally not visible from off-site locations, with the exception of the stadium lighting at the George Allen Soccer Field, which could be a source of nighttime skyglow visible from off-site locations.

Sensitive land uses adjacent to the North District include the residential properties in the Los Altos neighborhood on the north side of Atherton Street. Unobstructed views of the North District from the residential properties to the north are generally not available due to the layers of landscaping provided by street trees on the north sidewalk of Atherton Street, the two landscaped medians that contain mature trees, and landscaping south of Atherton Street within the main campus.

Views of existing facilities in the North District are shown in Figure 3.1-1d, views 7 and 8. View 7 shows the Walter Pyramid as seen looking south from Atherton Street. The existing landscaped set back and pedestrian lighting can be seen in view 7. View 8 shows the existing light poles at George Allen Soccer Field in the eastern portion of the North District on the interior of the main campus.

### West District

The West District is bounded by Atherton Street and the Los Altos neighborhood on the north and interior campus uses on the east. The Veteran's Affairs Medical Center complex property abuts the district on the south. North of Bouton Creek, the Whaley Park Community Center and baseball field forms the western boundary of the district. South of Bouton Creek, the western boundary of the West District abuts the westernmost portion of the CSULB main campus, which includes the undeveloped parcel with no lighting that contains the National Register-listed Puvunga Indian Villages Site Archaeological District; a surface parking lot with parking lighting; and the Earl Burns Miller Japanese Garden, which includes low-level landscape lighting not visible from off-site locations.

The West District contains the majority of the student residence halls and supporting facilities, such as dining halls and parking facilities. Primary light sources in the West District visible from off-site locations include interior and exterior building and security lighting on the three-story Parkside North student housing building at the northern boundary of the district along Atherton Street. The Child Development Center at the northwestern boundary of the main campus includes lower profile, single-story buildings shielded by a wall. The southern portion of the West District is interior to the campus and includes the Parkside and Hillside student housing facilities, as well as surface parking lots and interior roadways. These facilities are not visible from any off-site locations. The International House at the southwestern border of the district abuts the Veterans Affairs Medical Center complex, which is not a sensitive use.

Sensitive land uses adjacent to the West District include the residential properties in the Los Altos neighborhood on the north side of Atherton Street. Unobstructed views of the Parkside North building are available from residential properties directly to the north. Views of on-site facilities are not available from properties in the Park Estates neighborhood west of Bellflower Boulevard as there is a wall and trees abutting the properties along the west side of Bellflower Boulevard, and trees and the undeveloped parcel in the western portion of the main campus create a visual barrier from off-site locations to facilities in the West District of the campus.

Views of existing facilities in the West District are shown in Figure 3.1-1e, views 9 and 10. View 9 shows the Parkside North student housing building from Determination Drive in the northern portion of the West District. Landscaping and street lighting are present along the west side of Determination Drive. View 10 shows the Hillside Village residence halls on the north side of Beach Drive. This portion of the district contains landscaped lawn areas and mature trees, and typical building lighting is present on the residential buildings.



### Beachside Village Property

The Beachside Village property is located approximately 0.6 miles west of the CSULB main campus and is bounded by multi-family residential uses to the west and northwest, commercial uses to the north, east, and southeast, and Pacific Coast Highway to the south and southwest. The Beachside Village property contains surface parking lots and a grass lawn area at the entrance to the property such that the residence halls and the dining hall are set back approximately 250 feet from Pacific Coast Highway.

Primary light sources at the Beachside Village property include interior and exterior building and security lighting on the three-story residence halls and the dining hall building, and parking and pedestrian lighting throughout the property.

Sensitive land uses adjacent to the Beachside Village property include the adjacent residential neighborhoods to the west and northwest, as well as the residential neighborhoods southwest across Pacific Coast Highway. Views toward the Beachside Village property from the adjacent residences to the west and northwest are intermittent and broken up by a wall and landscaping at the property boundary. Unobstructed views of the Beachside Village property are available from second-story windows at the adjacent properties; however, there are no substantial sources of light at the site. Unobstructed views of Beachside Village from the residential neighborhood on the south side of Pacific Coast Highway are not generally available, as the five-lane road right-of-way, landscaping at the property line, and increased setback of the buildings from Pacific Coast Highway create physical barriers that break up the line of sight to Beachside Village from the south. Existing lighting at the Beachside Village property is consistent with that of the surrounding residential and commercial uses.

Views of the Beachside Village property are shown in Figure 3.1-2, views 1 and 2. View 1 shows the main entrance to the Beachside Village property on the north side of Pacific Coast Highway. Landscaping, mature trees, and street lighting are present along Pacific Coast Highway, and the facilities at the Beachside Village property are set back from the property boundary. View 2 shows the portion one of the residence halls at the Beachside Village property that is visible from Clark Avenue. As show in view 2, awnings are provided over all windows and parking lot and security lighting are present at the northern boundary of the property along the fence line.



View 1 (South District): View from the campus quadrangle looking southeast toward the McIntosh Humanities Building and the Fine Arts buildings.



View 2 (South District): View from Parking Lot G15 adjacent to East Campus Drive looking north toward the Microbiology Building. Landscape screening is present on both sides of East Campus Drive.

**Figure 3.1-1a: Existing Facilities at the CSULB Main Campus**





View 3 (South District): View from 7th Street looking northwest toward the signage and landscaping at the entrance to the CSULB main campus at 7th Street and West Campus Drive.



View 4 (Central District): View from West Campus Drive near the intersection with Beach Drive, looking north toward Brotman Hall and the Go Beach sign; the Walter Pyramid is in the background.

**Figure 3.1-1b: Existing Facilities at the CSULB Main Campus**



View 5 (Central District): View from Beach Drive looking south toward the newly constructed Anna W. Ngai Alumni Center; the School of Nursing Building is to the west (right).



View 6 (East District): View from Palo Verde Avenue looking west toward Parking Lot E6 and the Design Building near the northwest corner of Palo Verde Avenue and State University Drive. Landscape screening is present along Palo Verde Avenue.

**Figure 3.1-1c: Existing Facilities at the CSULB Main Campus**





View 7 (North District): View from Atherton Street looking south toward the Walter Pyramid.



View 8 (North District): View from an interior pedestrian walkway looking east at the existing light poles at George Allen Soccer Field.

**Figure 3.1-1d: Existing Facilities at the CSULB Main Campus**



View 9 (West District): View from Determination Drive looking northwest toward the Parkside North building.



View 10 (West District): View from Beach Drive looking northwest toward the Hillside Village residence halls.

**Figure 3.1-1e: Existing Facilities at the CSULB Main Campus**





View 1: View from Pacific Coast Highway looking northeast toward the Beachside Village property.



View 2: View from Clark Avenue looking southwest toward the Beachside Village property.

**Figure 3.1-2: Existing Facilities at the Beachside Village Property**

### *Surrounding Area*

Light sources in the surrounding area consist of street lighting, interior and exterior building lighting, and vehicle headlights on the surrounding roadways. These sources of light are typical of those in a developed area. Existing roadways form the boundaries of the CSULB main campus. As such, primary sources of lighting directly adjacent to the main campus are street and pedestrian lighting and vehicle headlights on Atherton Street on the north, Palo Verde Avenue on the east, 7th Street and Beach Drive on the south, and Bellflower Boulevard on the west. The residential communities to the north, east, southeast, south, and west primarily consist of one- or two-story single-family residences. Taller multi-family residential buildings are located in the Bixby Hill neighborhood southeast of the main campus along Riviera Circle east of East Campus Drive. The surrounding residential neighborhoods are visually separated from the main campus by walls and landscaping that break the line of sight between the adjacent neighborhoods and the main campus, particularly along East Campus Drive, 7th Street, and Bellflower Boulevard. Exterior building and street lighting in these areas are typical of urban residential neighborhoods.

Commercial uses are concentrated at the intersections of Atherton Street and Bellflower Boulevard and Atherton Street and Palo Verde Avenue to the northwest and northeast of the main campus, respectively. The commercial properties consist of interior and exterior building lighting and lighted signage. Additionally, the Whaley Park Community Center directly adjacent to the northwestern boundary of the main campus includes field lighting at the baseball field that is visible from Bellflower Boulevard.

The area adjacent to the southwestern boundary of the main campus, east of Bellflower Boulevard and north of 7th Street, is the 100-acre Veteran's Affairs Medical Center complex. The property contains surface parking lots with parking and security lighting at the northern and southern boundaries. Most buildings at the Veteran's Affairs Medical Center complex are two- to three-story-facilities. The tallest building on the property is the approximately ten-story Medical Center tower located at the main entrance off of 7th Street. All buildings include interior and exterior building and security lighting; internal vehicular and pedestrian pathways contain street and pedestrian lighting; and internal gardens and landscaped areas contain landscape lighting. Lighting at the Veteran's Affairs Medical Center complex is consistent with the types and levels of lighting found in urban areas.

The area surrounding the Beachside Village property is developed with residential, commercial, and institutional uses. With its location on Pacific Coast Highway, a major roadway in the area, primary sources of lighting near the Beachside Village property include street and pedestrian lighting, and vehicle headlights. Other light sources include exterior building and security lighting on the residential and commercial properties located to the west, north, and east of the Beachside Village property. Street lighting is provided on both sides of Clark Avenue east of Beachside Village. Lighted signs are present near the entrances to the commercial businesses on Pacific Coast Highway south of Beachside Village. The residential communities to the south and west of the Beachside Village property, south of Pacific Coast Highway, primarily consist of one- and two-story single-family residences, with a few two- and three-story multi-residential buildings on Park Avenue. Lighting in these residential communities consists of exterior building and street lighting typical of urban residential neighborhoods.

The CSULB main campus, Beachside Village property, and surrounding areas experience moderate to high levels of nighttime illumination due to the urban and developed nature of the area.



## Glare

### *CSULB Main Campus and Beachside Village Property*

Existing building materials for facilities on the CSULB main campus and the Beachside Village property are predominantly non-reflective, consisting of concrete, stucco, and brick. Figure 3.1-1 shows the existing conditions at facilities at the main campus. Figure 3.1-2 shows existing conditions at the Beachside Village property. Potential sources of glare that could affect sensitive off-site receptors include facilities around the perimeter of the CSULB main campus with large expanses of reflective materials, such as windows or metal panels, which are generally not present. Facilities on the perimeter of the main campus with windows that face off-site properties include the Engineering/Computer Science Building and the Student Recreation and Wellness Center in the East District; the Carpenter Performing Arts Center in the North District; and the Parkside North Building in the West District. Most of the perimeter of the main campus is landscaped and/or lined with street trees, which serve to break the direct line of sight between the campus and the surrounding land uses and help minimize glare from reflective surfaces. Additionally, facilities and buildings within the interior of the main campus are typically not visible from locations off-site, with the exception of existing stadium lighting at the George Allen Soccer Field, which could be a source of nighttime glare for off-site locations.

While the residence halls at the Beachside Village property have glass windows, they are shielded with awnings to reduce glare and reflectivity and are set back from public roadways. No other potential sources of glare that could affect off-site properties are present at the Beachside Village property. Additionally, street trees along Pacific Coast Highway and landscape trees through the Beachside Village property serve to break the direct line of sight between Beachside Village and the surrounding land uses, further minimizing potential glare.

### *Surrounding Area*

The residential and commercial uses in the area surrounding the main campus and the Beachside Village property are constructed of predominantly non-reflective building materials. Tall facilities featuring large expanses of windows or other reflective materials are generally absent from the surrounding area. As previously discussed, the residential communities to the north, east, southeast, south, and west of the main campus and to the south and west of the Beachside Village property primarily consist of one- or two-story single-family residences with some slightly taller multi-family residential buildings as well as some low-rise commercial buildings. Buildings in the area are typically constructed of stucco, brick, and wood. Additionally, the residential neighborhoods directly to the south and east of the CSULB main campus and to the south and west of the Beachside Village property have street trees, landscaping, and walls separating these uses from the campus. The buildings on the Veterans Affairs Medical Center property to the southwest of the CSULB main campus are generally constructed of stucco and concrete and do not contain areas with large expanses of windows or other reflective materials. The tallest building at the Veterans Affairs Medical Center is the approximately ten-story Medical Center tower, which does not have large expanses of windows that could be a source of glare. Noticeable glare from buildings in the surrounding area is considered low.

### **3.1.3 Methodology**

The potential for the Master Plan Update to result in aesthetics impacts is based on a review of the existing sources and types of light and glare from the CSULB main campus and the Beachside Village property, and whether the Master Plan Update would add any new substantial sources of light and glare that could affect sensitive (i.e., residential) off-site properties, considering both the campus-wide improvements and any relevant individual near- and/or mid-term projects. The

potential for development under the Master Plan Update to result in light and glare impacts would be limited to those facilities that would be visible from off-site locations, particularly any facilities located at the perimeter of the CSULB main campus or the Beachside Village property that are adjacent to surrounding sensitive uses. It is assumed that all development under the Master Plan Update would comply with applicable CSU, CSULB, and other state policies, regulations, and procedures governing development on CSULB property related to lighting standards and building materials.

Near- and mid-term development projects with the potential to result in light and glare impacts include those projects that would be visible from off-site locations, particularly projects that would be located on the perimeter of the main campus adjacent to surrounding sensitive residential land uses. Further, projects involving only interior renovations to existing buildings would not have the potential to create new substantial sources of light or glare. Thus, the analysis in this section focuses on the following types of projects that would be located adjacent to sensitive uses: replacement projects, renovation projects involving exterior renovations and/or additions to existing buildings, and projects involving construction of new buildings. The following discussion provides the rationale for the project-level analysis for projects proposed in each district.

#### South District

Sensitive land uses adjacent to the South District include the residential neighborhoods on the east and south. Two proposed projects near the campus boundaries in this district include the College of the Arts Replacement Building and the New 7th Street Community Outreach Facility. As previously stated, views of the campus from the residential neighborhoods to the south are generally not available due to the elevation difference and the physical separation of the residential properties from the southern boundary of the campus. The proposed New 7th Street Community Outreach Facility would be located near the southwest boundary of the South District and would not be visible from nearby sensitive uses. The proposed College of the Arts Replacement Building would be located near the eastern boundary of the district near sensitive residential properties to the east of East Campus Drive. This project involves construction of a new taller building at the site of the existing Fine Arts 3 building, which may be visible from off-site locations. Potential light and glare impacts resulting from the College of the Arts Replacement Building are analyzed in Section 3.1.4, Impact Analysis, below.

#### Central District

The facilities in the Central District do not abut sensitive land uses, as such, none of the near- or mid-term projects proposed in the Central District include improvements that would be visible from off-site locations.

#### East District

Sensitive land uses adjacent to the East District include the residential neighborhoods on the east and south. The proposed Faculty and Staff Housing project would be located at the northwestern corner of State University Drive and Palo Verde Avenue adjacent to existing residential uses. Potential light and glare impacts resulting from the proposed Faculty and Staff Housing project are analyzed in Section 3.1.4, Impact Analysis below.

### North District

Sensitive land uses adjacent to the North District include the Los Altos residential neighborhood north of Atherton Street. Proposed near- and mid-term projects in the North District that may be visible from adjacent sensitive uses include the installation of new permanent flood lighting at the Jack Rose Track/Commencement Facilities and the proposed Walter Pyramid Renovation, which includes installation of new roof tiles. Potential light and glare impacts resulting from these proposed projects are analyzed in Section 3.1.4, Impact Analysis, below.

### West District

Sensitive land uses adjacent to the West District include the residential properties in the Los Altos neighborhood on the north side of Atherton Street. None of the near- or mid-term projects proposed in the West District would abut sensitive land uses.

### Beachside Village Property

Sensitive land uses adjacent to the Beachside Village property include the residential neighborhoods to the west, northwest, and southwest across Pacific Coast Highway. Proposed improvements at the Beachside Village property involve partial exterior renovations, including installation of new windows. Potential light and glare impacts resulting from the proposed improvements are analyzed in Section 3.1.4, Impact Analysis, below.

### **Thresholds of Significance**

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

- Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?

### **Issues Not Evaluated Further**

The Master Plan Update would not result in significant impacts related to the following CEQA Guidelines Appendix G checklist questions, as determined in the Initial Study (Appendix A), and therefore are not evaluated further in this Draft EIR.

- *Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?*

Scenic views or vistas are defined as panoramic public views of various natural features, including the ocean, striking or unusual natural terrain, or unique urban or historic features. Public access to these views may be from park lands, private and publicly owned sites, and public rights-of-way. The City of Long Beach identifies the following open space and natural areas as scenic resources: beaches, wetlands, and coastline.<sup>10,11</sup> No views of beaches, coastline, open space and natural areas are available from public vantage points on or around the CSULB campus. The nearest wetland area to the main campus and the Beachside Village property is Colorado Lagoon, located approximately 1 mile southwest of the main campus. Views of Colorado Lagoon are not available from the CSULB campus or the Beachside Village

<sup>10</sup> City of Long Beach, December 2019, General Plan - Land Use Element.

<sup>11</sup> City of Long Beach, October 2022, General Plan - Open Space and Recreation Element.

property due to their distance from the campus and the topography of the area. No designated scenic vistas from public lands have been identified that include the CSULB campus or the Beachside Village property and none are available from the CSULB campus or the Beachside Village property. Therefore, no impact to scenic vistas would occur.

- *Would the project significantly damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?*

There are no designated state scenic highways near the main CSULB campus. Pacific Coast Highway is located nearby and is eligible for inclusion in the state scenic highway system; however, it is not formally designated as of the time of this writing.<sup>12</sup> Views of the main CSULB campus are not accessible from Pacific Coast Highway. The Beachside Village property is situated adjacent to Pacific Coast Highway. However, there are no scenic resources located within this portion of Pacific Coast Highway that would be impacted during implementation of the Master Plan Update. Additionally, Beachside Village is not a historic building and all proposed improvements at this location would be interior building renovations, which would not be visible from Pacific Coast Highway. Therefore, no impact related to scenic resources within a state scenic highway would occur.

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

The CSULB campus and Beachside Village property are located in the urbanized area of the City of Long Beach, as shown in the existing conditions in Figures 3.1-1 through 3.1-4. Development under the Master Plan Update would be characterized as in-fill development within the boundaries of the CSULB main campus and Beachside Village property. The area surrounding the CSULB main campus and Beachside Village property is also fully built out with urban development, including residential neighborhoods; commercial, retail, and institutional uses; and public open space and recreational areas. Proposed development under the Master Plan Update would be consistent with existing campus facilities that are currently visible from off-site locations, and landscaped areas would be maintained and would provide partial screening in some perimeter areas of the campus. Additionally, proposed improvements at the Beachside Village property involve partial exterior renovations that would be consistent with the existing facilities at that location.

As a state-owned property, the CSULB campus is not subject to local regulations governing scenic quality. All proposed improvements would be designed to be compatible with existing CSULB buildings to remain. Upon approval of the Master Plan, all proposed improvements would be required to demonstrate consistency with design guidelines prepared as part of the Master Plan, at the time of project implementation. Therefore, impacts related to consistency with regulations governing

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<sup>12</sup> California Department of Transportation, California State Scenic Highway System Map, available at: <https://www.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=465dfd3d807c46cc8e8057116f1aaca>, accessed May 25, 2022.

scenic quality would be less than significant.

### 3.1.4 Impact Analysis

The impact analysis below is organized by 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 projects developed 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 analyzes those projects that would be developed adjacent to sensitive residential uses.

#### **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?**

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

###### *Construction*

As discussed in Section 2.7 in Chapter 2, Project Description, of this EIR, the majority of construction activities are anticipated to occur during daytime hours, generally 7:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. However, it is anticipated that some nighttime work may be required in order to maintain construction schedules and minimize potential road detours. Construction activities associated with the proposed Master Plan Update improvements would not require substantial nighttime lighting. It is anticipated that low-level lighting would be used to secure equipment or any active construction site. Although not anticipated, spillover lighting may occur with the use of lighting during nighttime construction activities when construction is occurring adjacent to sensitive land uses (i.e., residential). In order to minimize the potential impact of spillover lighting on adjacent residential uses, Mitigation Measure AES-A would be implemented to require all lighting to be shielded and focused on the construction site. Construction materials and vehicles would not introduce any nuisance glare during daytime construction as these are typical of urban environments. Additionally, construction-related sources of nighttime lighting or glare would be temporary and would be removed upon completion of the activities requiring lighting, if any. With implementation of Mitigation Measure AES-A, impacts from light and glare would be less than significant during construction.

###### *Operation*

As discussed above, the CSULB main campus is currently characterized by a moderate to high level of nighttime illumination to allow for nighttime operation of campus facilities and events, on-campus-housing, and safety/security purposes. As discussed previously, potential light and glare impacts would be limited to those facilities that would be visible from off-site locations, particularly any facilities located at the perimeter of the main campus or the Beachside Village property adjacent to residential areas. Implementation of the improvements under the proposed Master Plan Update would create new sources of light associated with interior and exterior building lighting from new and relocated facilities. Additionally new security and safety lighting would be installed with mobility and circulation improvements, such as enhanced lighting along pathways used after dark, new pedestrian crossings and pathways, and updated identification and wayfinding signage. These improvements would primarily occur along pathways internal to the CSULB main campus, although some improvements would be located at various locations around the main campus periphery that interface with off-site vehicle, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities. However, proposed development would be sited in proximity to other on-campus development, which already contains numerous existing sources of lighting.

The types of lighting to be incorporated with development under the Master Plan Update would

be similar to those already used and would include replacement lighting that is consistent with the CSU Outdoor Lighting Design Guide. As such, it is not anticipated that development under the Master Plan Update would substantially change the levels of nighttime illumination on the main campus, Beachside Village property, or in the surrounding areas. In accordance with CSU policy, all interior lighting not required for security purposes would be turned off when buildings and facilities are unoccupied, and outside lighting would be maintained at levels necessary for security and safety, reducing the potential for over-lighting. Additionally, all development on the campus would be required to comply with the applicable development standards and regulations for exterior lighting under the California Building Standards Code and the CSU Outdoor Lighting Design Guide related to light and glare, including requirements for light pollution and trespass reduction, such as the use of shielding. The CALGreen-mandated BUG ratings for exterior lighting would also apply to development per the designated lighting zone unless otherwise exempt, which would reduce light pollution and glare by specifying lighting standards, such as illumination levels and lumen distribution, to minimize light trespass and control high angle brightness (i.e., offensive light). Therefore, development under the Master Plan Update would not create a new source of substantial light that would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area. The impact would be less than significant during operation.

Consistent with the proposed Master Plan Update, development across the campus would focus on reducing reliance on the need for daytime lighting by increasing the use of windows to enhance natural lighting for interior building spaces. Increased windows could increase the potential for glare from reflected sunlight during daytime hours and from exterior light sources during nighttime hours, which could impact adjacent sensitive residential land uses if development occurs at the perimeter of the main campus boundary. However, compliance with the applicable development standards and regulations under the California Building Standards Code and the CSU Outdoor Lighting Design Guide related to light and glare would minimize glare that could affect off-site properties. In addition, as previously discussed, most of the perimeter of the main campus is landscaped and/or lined with street trees, which serves as a partial buffer minimizing glare from reflective surfaces. The Master Plan Update also includes landscaping improvements at the campus edges to create a boundary and to act as a buffer between the surrounding streets and land uses. Landscaping at the campus edges currently consists of dense screen plantings, natural vegetation, and maintained planting areas. Development under the Master Plan Update would be consistent with existing facilities at the main campus and the Beachside Village property and landscaped buffers would be maintained and, in some areas, enhanced. Therefore, development under the Master Plan Update would not create a new source of substantial glare that would affect day or nighttime views in the area. The impact would be less than significant during operation.

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

#### *Construction*

Construction activities associated with the proposed individual near- and mid-term development projects would result in similar impacts to those described above at the program level for implementation of the Master Plan Update. The majority of construction activities are anticipated to occur during daytime hours, generally 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, and between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. on Saturday and Sunday. However, it is anticipated that work outside of these hours may be required in order to maintain construction schedules and minimize potential road detours. Construction activities associated with the proposed individual development projects would not require substantial nighttime lighting. Low-level lighting would be used to secure equipment or any active construction site.

Although not anticipated, spillover lighting may occur with the use of lighting during nighttime construction activities when construction is occurring adjacent to sensitive land uses. In order to minimize the potential impact of spillover lighting on adjacent residential uses, Mitigation Measure AES-A would be implemented and would require all lighting to be shielded and focused on the construction site. Construction materials and vehicles would not introduce any nuisance glare during daytime construction as these are typical of urban environments and would not be noticeable in the context of ambient daytime light levels. Additionally, construction-related sources of nighttime lighting or glare would be temporary and would be removed upon completion of the activities requiring lighting, if any. Therefore, with implementation of Mitigation Measure AES-A, impacts from light and glare would be less than significant during construction.

### *Operation*

As discussed in Section 3.1.3, Methodology, above, the analysis of near- and mid-term development projects is focused on those projects that would be visible from adjacent sensitive residential land uses and that would have the potential to create new substantial sources of light or glare. Such projects are described below.

#### College of the Arts Replacement Building

In the South District of the main campus, the College of the Arts Replacement Building project would involve construction of a new three- to four-story building at the site of the existing Fine Arts building. Due to its location near the eastern boundary of the South District and the increased height of the proposed building as compared to existing building at the site, this project may be visible from residential properties in the Bixby Hill neighborhood east of East Campus Drive. Operation of the College of the Arts Replacement Building project would create new sources of light and glare from interior and exterior building and security lighting. Lower levels of the proposed replacement building would generally not be visible from off-site locations to the east due to the presence of landscaping and fencing along the east side of East Campus Drive, which serves as screening that breaks the line of sight. Interior and exterior lighting from upper floors of the proposed new building may be visible from adjacent residential properties.

As the proposed College of the Arts Replacement Building would be located on a site with existing similar types of interior and exterior lighting and glare, light and glare visible from off-site locations would not be substantially higher than existing conditions. Additionally, in accordance with the CSU Executive Order 0987, all interior lighting not required for security purposes would be turned off when the building is unoccupied, and outside lighting would be maintained at levels necessary for security and safety, reducing the potential for over-lighting. Furthermore, development of the College of the Arts Replacement Building would be required to comply with the applicable development standards and regulations under the California Building Standards Code and the CSU Outdoor Lighting Design Guide related to light and glare, including requirements for light pollution and trespass reduction, such as the use of shielding. The CALGreen-mandated BUG ratings would also apply to development per the designated lighting zone unless otherwise exempt, which would reduce light pollution and glare by specifying lighting standards, such as illumination levels and lumen distribution, to minimize light trespass and control high angle brightness (i.e., offensive light). Implementation of these requirements would minimize light trespass from the proposed College of the Arts Replacement Building and would not permit excessive sources of lighting that would be directed upward or contribute to light pollution or glare that could affect off-site properties. Furthermore, building materials used in the College of the Arts Replacement Building would be similar to those used for exterior finishes on existing facilities at the main campus. Therefore, operation of the proposed College of the Arts Replacement Building

would not create a new source of substantial light or glare that would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area. The impact would be less than significant during operation.

#### Faculty and Staff Housing

In the East District of the main campus, the proposed Faculty and Staff Housing project would replace the existing one-story Design building near the corner of State University Drive and Palo Verde Avenue with a new, six-story housing building. The new building would be located adjacent to the existing apartment building on the south side of State University Drive. As the proposed new building would be taller than the existing building at the site, it is likely that the upper floors of the building would be visible from more residential properties in the Bixby Hill neighborhood to the south and in the Los Altos neighborhood to the east. Operation of the Faculty and Staff Housing project would create new sources of light and glare from interior and exterior building and security lighting.

As the proposed Faculty and Staff Housing project would be located on a site containing and surrounded by existing similar types of interior and exterior lighting and glare, light and glare visible from off-site locations would not be substantially higher than existing conditions. Additionally, the Faculty and Staff Housing project would be required to comply with the applicable development standards and regulations under the California Building Standards Code and the CSU Outdoor Lighting Design Guide related to light and glare, including requirements for light pollution and trespass reduction, such as the use of shielding. The CALGreen-mandated BUG ratings would also apply to development per the designated lighting zone unless otherwise exempt, which would reduce light pollution and glare by specifying lighting standards, such as illumination levels and lumen distribution, to minimize light trespass and control high angle brightness (i.e., offensive light). Implementation of these requirements would minimize light trespass from the proposed Faculty and Staff Housing project and would not permit excessive sources of lighting that would be directed upward or contribute to light pollution or glare that could affect off-site properties. Furthermore, building materials used in the Faculty and Staff Housing project would be similar to those used for exterior finishes on existing facilities at the main campus. Therefore, operation of the proposed Faculty and Staff Housing project would not create a new source of substantial light or glare that would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area. The impact would be less than significant during operation.

#### Jack Rose Track/Commencement Facilities

The proposed Jack Rose Track/Commencement Facilities improvements would introduce new permanent flood lighting. Such lighting would be in operation during evening and nighttime hours only during events taking place at the Jack Rose Track facility. Additionally, this facility is located on the interior near the middle of the main campus in the North District. The new lighting would be required to comply with the applicable development standards and regulations under the California Building Standards Code and the CSU Outdoor Lighting Design Guide related to light and glare, including requirements for light pollution and trespass reduction, such as the use of shielding. Nonetheless, nighttime use of the new permanent flood lighting may result in additional skyglow that would be visible from off-site areas. As such, Mitigation Measure AES-B, requiring the preparation and implementation of a lighting plan to minimize stadium light impacts through the use of shielding, mounting lighting at specific angles to direct light toward the field, light color, and limiting lumens, would be required to reduce potential light and glare impacts from the proposed new permanent lighting at the Jack Rose Track/Commencement Facilities.



Implementation of Mitigation Measure AES-B and compliance with the applicable development standards and regulations under the California Building Standards Code and the CSU Outdoor Lighting Design Guide related to light and glare would ensure that operation of the proposed Jack Rose Track/Commencement Facilities improvements would not create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area. The impact would be less than significant with implementation of Mitigation Measure AES-B.

#### Walter Pyramid Renovation

Proposed exterior improvements at the Walter Pyramid in the North District of the main campus include installation of a new roof. The defining feature of the Walter Pyramid is the blue roof tiles on the 18-story facility. Existing street trees, landscaped medians along Atherton Street, and the landscaped setback between Atherton Street and the Walter Pyramid provide screening such that unobstructed views toward the Walter Pyramid from residential properties to the north are generally not available. Nonetheless, due to its height, partial views of the Walter Pyramid are available from various locations on the north side of Atherton Street. As such, the new roof would continue to be visible from off-site locations. The existing roof tiles are corrugated and painted in a matte finish to minimize reflection and glare. The proposed exterior improvements would replace the roof tiles within in-kind materials and finishes, including color, to ensure that glare levels would remain consistent with existing conditions. In addition, any new exterior security lighting would be required to comply with the applicable development standards and regulations under the California Building Standards Code and the CSU Outdoor Lighting Design Guide related to light and glare, including requirements for light pollution and trespass reduction, such as the use of shielding. Therefore, the proposed Walter Pyramid Renovation would not create a new source of substantial light or glare that would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area. The impact would be less than significant during operation.

#### Beachside Village Property

Proposed improvements at the Beachside Village property involve partial exterior renovations, including the installation of new windows. The exterior renovations would not represent considerable changes to the existing property that could result in substantial increases in light or glare from existing conditions. As previously discussed, existing walls, landscaping, and setbacks create visual barriers toward the site from surrounding residential properties. These conditions would remain unchanged with implementation of the proposed improvements.

Additionally, improvements at the Beachside Village property would be required to comply with the applicable development standards and regulations under the California Building Standards Code and the CSU Outdoor Lighting Design Guide related to light and glare, including requirements for light pollution and trespass reduction, such as the use of shielding. The CALGreen-mandated BUG ratings would also apply to development per the designated lighting zone unless otherwise exempt, which would reduce light pollution and glare by specifying lighting standards, such as illumination levels and lumen distribution, to minimize light trespass and control high angle brightness (i.e., offensive light). Implementation of these requirements would minimize light trespass from the Beachside Village property and would not permit excessive sources of lighting that would be directed upward or contribute to light pollution or glare that could affect adjacent residential properties. Additionally, materials used for exterior renovations would be similar to those used on existing facilities at the Beachside Village property. Therefore, operation of the proposed improvements at the Beachside Village property would not create a new source of substantial light or glare that would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area. The impact would be less than significant during operation.

### 3.1.5 Mitigation Measures

The following mitigation measures would be required to reduce impacts related to light and glare during construction and operation of the development implemented under the Master Plan Update.

**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.

### 3.1.6 Level of Significance After Mitigation

Compliance with existing policies and regulations, and implementation of Mitigation Measure AES-A would reduce impacts related to light and glare during construction to a level of less than significant.

Compliance with existing policies and regulations, and implementation of Mitigation Measure AES-B would reduce impacts related to light and glare during operation to a level of less than significant.

### 3.1.7 Cumulative Impacts

Cumulative light and glare impacts occur in the form of skyglow from new developments in proximity to each other that introduce new light and glare sources. The CSULB main campus, Beachside Village property, and surrounding areas are located in a fully developed, urban setting that includes lighting from streetlights, vehicle headlights, interior and exterior building and security lighting, and pedestrian lighting. Development under the Master Plan Update would consist of infill development that would include lighting at sites that currently contain similar types of lighting. Additionally, all new lighting would be installed in compliance with the applicable development standards and regulations under the California Building Standards Code, the CSU Outdoor Lighting Design Guide, and CALGreen related to light and glare, which would limit light pollution and trespass. Potential impacts during construction would be minimized with implementation of Mitigation Measure AES-A. Potential impacts from installation of new flood lighting at the Jack Rose Track/Commencement Facilities would be minimized with preparation and implementation of a lighting plan, as required under Mitigation Measure AES-B. Implementation of Mitigation Measures AES-A and AES-B, and compliance with existing light and glare policies and regulations would ensure that development under the Master Plan Update would not contribute to a cumulatively considerable impact. Additionally, any development in the surrounding area would be required to follow all applicable state and local lighting standards. Furthermore, no new development has been identified in the surrounding area that could combine with the proposed development under the Master Plan Update to concentrate light in a specific area such that cumulatively considerable light or glare impacts would occur. Therefore, implementation of the Master Plan Update would result in less than significant cumulative impacts related to light and glare.