

## **2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

### **2.1 PROJECT TITLE**

California State University, Long Beach Housing Expansion Phase 1 – Housing Administration and Commons Building

### **2.2 LEAD AGENCY**

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

### **APPLICANT**

California State University, Long Beach  
Office of Design + Construction Services  
1331 Palo Verde Avenue  
Long Beach, California 90815  
Contact: Martin Grant, Program Manager, Capital Construction

### **2.3 PROJECT LOCATION**

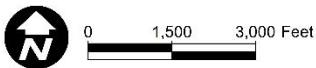
The project site is located on the California State University, Long Beach (CSULB) campus in the eastern portion of the City of Long Beach, California. The City of Long Beach is surrounded by cities of Paramount and Lakewood to the north; the cities of Hawaiian Gardens, Cypress, Los Alamitos, Rossmoor, and Seal Beach to the east; the Pacific Ocean to the south; and the cities of Los Angeles, Carson, and Compton to the west, as shown in Figure 2-1. The CSULB campus encompasses 322 acres and is bounded by East Atherton Street to the north, Palo Verde Avenue to the east, East 7th Street to the south, and Bellflower Boulevard to the west, as shown in Figure 2-2. Primary vehicular access to the campus is via Earl Warren Drive and Merriam Way from East Atherton Street, State University Drive from Palo Verde Avenue, West Campus Drive and East Campus Drive from East 7th Street, and Beach Drive from Bellflower Boulevard. Interstate 405 runs east-to-west north of the campus and provides regional access to the campus via access ramps at Palo Verde Avenue and Bellflower Boulevard. State Route 22 provides direct access to East 7th Street just southeast of the campus. Interstate 605 terminates at Interstate 405 and State Route 22 approximately one mile east of campus.



### **2.4 EXISTING PROJECT SITE CHARACTERISTICS**

The project site is centrally located within the campus's Hillside College residence hall complex, as shown on Figure 2-3. The Hillside College complex is bound by the campus border with the Veterans Affairs (VA) to the south, Earl Warren Drive to the west, the campus's Parking lot G4 and the Bouton Creek channel to the north, and Merriam Way and Student Health Services to the east. Merriam Way provides vehicular access to the Hillside College surface parking lot from the east. Earl Warren Drive is a two-lane road that provides primary north-south vehicular access to the campus. The portion of Earl Warren Drive fronting the existing Hillside College complex is a fire lane and a stop for the campus Beachside Shuttle. No parking is allowed.



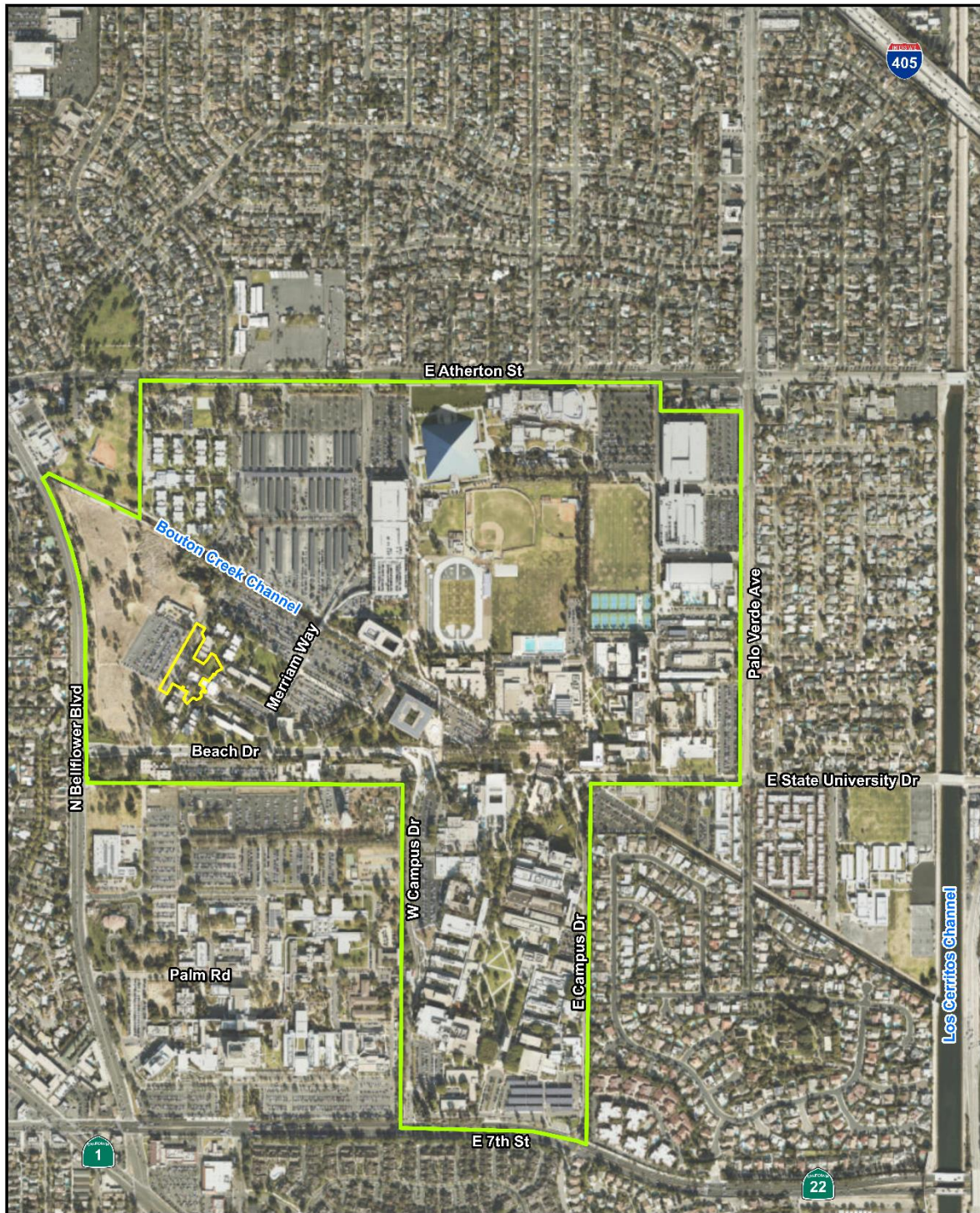
Source: Esri, 2019.



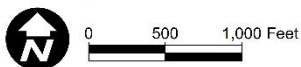
-  Project Boundary
-  CSULB Boundary

**Figure 2-1**  
**Regional Map**





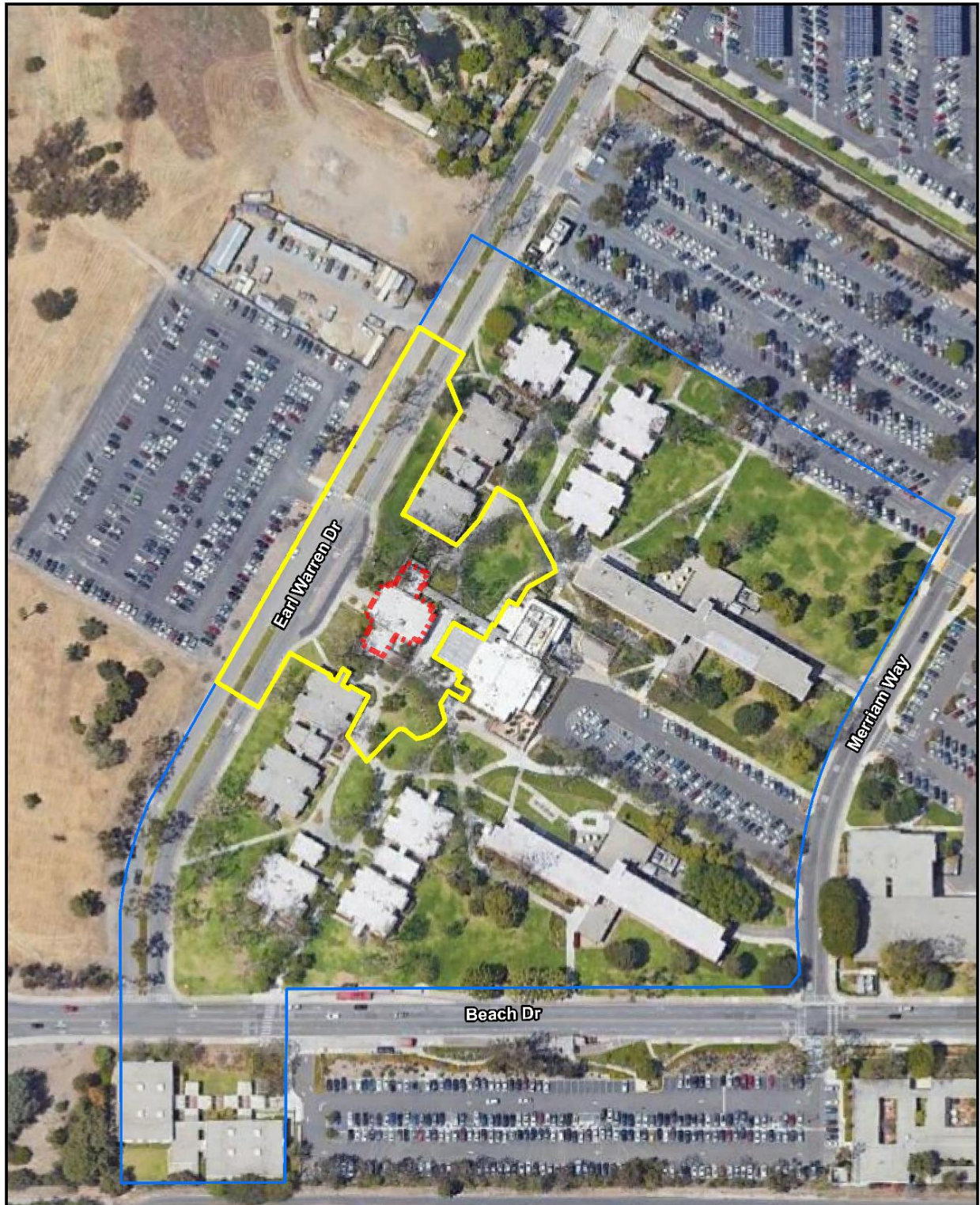
Source: Esri, 2020.



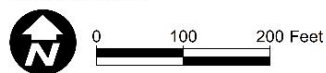
-  CSULB Boundary
-  Project Site




**Figure 2-2**  
**California State University,**  
**Long Beach Campus**





Source: Esri, 2019.



-  Project Site
-  Existing Hillside Office/Commons Building
-  Hillside Residential College Boundary

**Figure 2-3**  
**Project Location Map**

Construction of the Hillside College complex was completed in 1970. Spanning 21 acres, the complex currently contains seven two-story residence halls (Hillside Suites A, B, C, D, E, and F and International House Hall), two three-story residence halls (Los Alamitos and Los Cerritos), a one-story dining hall, an office, a surface parking lot, concrete-lined walkways, and landscaped, grass-covered open space. The topography of the site is relatively flat, with the southern area of the campus rising approximately 80 feet from north to south. Figures 2-4a through 2-4c show the existing site and adjacent ground within the Hillside College complex.

The project site includes the existing Hillside Office/Commons building, which fronts Earl Warren Drive, and is generally bound by a surface parking lot (Lot G2) to the west, Hillside residence halls to the north and south, and the Hillside Dining Hall to the east. The existing one-story building was constructed in 1969 in a Mid-Century Modern style, which is characterized by wood or steel framing, rectilinear building forms, open interior planning, flat or low-pitched roofs, and integration of building and landscape. The building is irregularly shaped with a brick exterior and features a flat roof which extends into a covered walkway that connects the building to the dining hall to the east.

The existing Hillside Office/Commons building serves as a Central Customer Services Office and common space for Hillside College residents, which is open daily from 10:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. The office provides services including mail distribution, checkout of games, vacuums, and recreational equipment, and contains a large, quiet study area for use by residents during regular office hours. The Hillside Office/Commons also has two single apartments for Housing and Residential Life (HRL) staff. The building is proposed for demolition in the 2008 Campus Master Plan because it was determined the space could be used more efficiently to serve students, as further described in Section 2.5 below.





**Figure 2-4a**  
**Main Entrance View from Earl Warren Drive East**



**Figure 2-4b**  
**Northwest Elevation  
Looking Southeast**



**Figure 2-4c**  
**Northeast Elevation Featuring Covered  
Walkway Connecting to Hillside College  
Dining Hall (left), Looking Southwest**

## 2.5 PROJECT PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES

The 2008 Campus Master Plan proposed demolition of the existing Hillside Office/Commons building and, in its place, the construction of a new dining hall in a building that would also include a coffee house, convenience store, and new, expanded commons area that would include an activity room, housing office for the Hillside College, arts and crafts room, two residence coordinator apartments, and 35 flex residential units (approved project).

However, since Master Plan approval, other new facilities have been constructed on campus that now house some of the uses originally contemplated in the approved Campus Master Plan, eliminating the need for uses of a dining hall as originally described and evaluated in the 2008 EIR. Specifically, as a separate project, the Hillside Dining Hall just east of the project site was enlarged, and a coffee house was constructed inside the adjacent Los Alamitos dormitory building within the Hillside College. In addition, the HRL office building within the Parkside College residence hall complex, located in the northwest portion of CSULB and a campus-wide resource for students and residents, was demolished and is being replaced with a student residence building providing 476 beds.

As a result of these projects, a new dining hall within the Hillside complex is no longer necessary. However, the campus needs to construct a new HRL office to replace the Parkside complex housing administration building recently demolished, as well as expand the commons area and associated space for support services for Hillside College residents. As such, in place of the existing Hillside Office/Commons building, the proposed project would construct a new HRL office building and a new commons building.

In May 2014, the CSU Board of Trustees adopted the first systemwide Sustainability Policy, which applies sustainable principles across all areas of university operations, including facility sustainability improvements, energy and water efficiency retrofits, and incorporation of green building practices into new facility design. In addition, current CSU policy requires all new construction and major renovations to be achieve the equivalent of a silver level of certification under the U.S. Green Building Council's Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) rating system. The LEED rating system assesses buildings in accordance with sustainability criteria across many areas, including location and transportation, energy and water efficiency, materials, indoor environmental quality, integration of the site with its natural environment, and innovation. In addition to adhering to LEED green building standards, CSULB is committed to pursuing the principles of Net Zero Energy (NZE) to all new campus buildings. Buildings will be designed to not only minimize consumption of energy and other natural resources, but also to use only as much energy as they can generate from renewable energy sources such as solar photovoltaic systems. Specifically, in 2016, CSULB President Conoley signed the Climate Commitment to integrate carbon neutrality with climate resilience and established the President's Commission on Sustainability in 2018, with the mission of integrating sustainability--defined as the intentional and simultaneous focus on environmental, social, and economic health--into all aspects of the university (CSULB 2016).

Accordingly, the proposed project would be consistent with the CSU's Commitment to Sustainability and the CSULB President's Climate Commitment. The design of the proposed project would require sustainable design features to meet and/or exceed energy goals, including exceeding Title 24 energy budget by at least 10 percent, attaining LEED Platinum Rating (LEED v4, BD&C), and constructing a NZE building in which 100 percent of the building's energy needs on a net annual basis would be supplied by on-site renewables. In addition, the campus will seek full Living Building Challenge certification for the HRL office and commons buildings, which is a

performance-driven design standard for self-sufficient buildings that incorporates design elements that encourage a regenerative built environment, wherein a building generates more energy than it consumes.

The 2008 Campus Master Plan identified the need to expand its residential offerings to serve their growing enrollment numbers, with approximately 33,034 FTES (38,776 head count)<sup>2</sup> enrolled in Fall 2019. As housing stock is expanding on campus to accommodate the existing student population, the proposed project would provide associated campus support services to support additional residents on campus. The proposed project would remain consistent with the major objectives of the 2008 Campus Master Plan, which include the following:

- Share in the need to accommodate the demand for higher education by students in California by providing the necessary facilities and improvements.
- Improve, update, and replace outdated, inefficient and obsolete facilities.
- Provide high quality services that enhance access and usability.
- Maintain and enhance campus open space, character, and the quality of the physical environment.

The overall purpose of the proposed project is to provide the space needed for student support services, including a housing and residential life office and a commons space in a central, accessible location within the Hillside College complex. Specific objectives of the proposed project are as follows:

- Replace existing residential support facilities that are too outdated and undersized to support the full range of needed support services.
- Site the proposed HRL office building and proposed commons building in the same location as the existing, original Hillside Office/Commons building, to maintain the historic spatial relationship to the existing Hillside College Complex residential buildings, hardscape, and landscape that comprise the historic district, as well as to maintain the building's presence and accessibility along Earl Warren Drive.
- Site the proposed HRL office building and commons building within the Hillside College Complex in a way that best utilizes existing parking that is convenient and accessible for campus students, employees and visitors.
- Provide a centralized and accessible HRL office building and commons building for students in the Hillside and Parkside College Complexes, to provide a safe and comfortable living environment for students.

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<sup>2</sup> A full-time undergraduate student within the CSU system is expected to enroll in 15 units each term. One full-time equivalent student, or FTES, is defined as one student taking 15 course units, and therefore one student for purposes of headcount. Two part-time students, each taking 7.5 course units, also would be considered one FTES, but two headcount students. Therefore, the total student headcount enrollment is higher than the FTES enrollment. As average course loads vary, so does the relationship between FTES and headcount.



- Provide high-quality programming services for students that includes adequate space for commons, administration, and HRL staff.
- Provide open space for students to recreate and socialize.
- Be consistent with campus-wide sustainability policies supporting the achievement of net-zero/net-positive energy consumption goals.
- Ensure that the new HRL office building and commons building are consistent with the 2008 Master Plan's site and architectural guidelines.

## 2.6 PROJECT COMPONENTS

The project proposes to demolish the existing 5,700-square-foot (SF) Hillside Office/Commons building and construct two new buildings in its place: a two-story, 8,000-SF commons building and a single-story, 4,500-SF HRL office building. The proposed commons building would be a maximum of 38 feet in height above adjacent grade and the proposed HRL office building would be a maximum of 26 feet in height above adjacent grade. The two buildings would flank a canopy-covered central courtyard that would serve both, and the main entrances to the two buildings would face each other across the courtyard. Figure 2-5 shows a site plan of the proposed project, and Figures 2-6, 2-7 and 2-8 present renderings of the buildings.

The proposed commons building would replace the commons area in the existing Hillside Office/Commons building and would serve a similar purpose, providing study and recreational areas for students. Five one- and two-bedroom apartments and an outdoor terrace would be provided on the second floor of the proposed commons building to replace two one-bedroom apartments that would be lost to demolition of the existing Hillside Office/Commons building. The proposed commons building would be ADA-accessible and include an elevator in the northeastern portion of the building as well as two staircases on the east and west sides of the building.

The proposed buildings would incorporate energy efficient, sustainable, water and waste efficient, and resilient features to achieve LEED Platinum Rating, NZE Rating, and Full Living Building Challenge Certification. A total of approximately 400 solar photovoltaic (PV) panels would be installed on the roofs of the two buildings and the central courtyard canopy to generate approximately 89 kilowatts of energy. Existing building-serving utilities, including storm drain, electrical, and water and wastewater, would be removed and replaced to appropriately serve the new buildings.

Up to 55 landscape trees would be removed with the project to allow for construction. New landscaping would also be installed as part of the project. CSULB's "Campus Forest" initiative aims to replace trees on at least a one-for-one basis either within the project site or elsewhere on campus, and therefore up to 55 new trees would be planted as part of the project.

The proposed buildings are designed to encourage student involvement while creating a unique indoor-outdoor experience. In accordance with the CSULB 2008 Master Plan site and architectural guidelines, the siting of the proposed buildings has been coordinated with the open spaces of the campus in order to provide for enhanced pedestrian circulation patterns, and feature broad and welcoming entrances. As shown in Figure 2-7, the buildings utilize roof overhangs, trellises and courtyards as a means of transitioning outdoor to interior spaces, and outdoor seating is provided for individuals and groups in a variety of locations to encourage student use of the space.

The proposed buildings would feature massing and use contemporary building materials, which would be a departure from the existing traditional brick and concrete palette of the existing Hillside College complex. As shown in Figure 2-8, the proposed commons building elevator tower, visible from other buildings within the existing Hillside College Complex, would create a visual tie to the brick walls and concrete bands of the existing surrounding buildings. The tower would provide a new visual focal point within the complex to identify and draw focus to the proposed commons building and HRL office building as a central gateway and commons facility.

The design of the proposed buildings would allow for more sustainable construction in the use of recycled and higher performing building materials and systems, and incorporates warmer tones that are considered reflective of a modern HRL facility. The materials used for the interior, exterior and subterranean areas of the proposed buildings would be vetted for compliance with the Red List, prohibiting the use of any materials which may have chemicals of concern.<sup>3</sup> Materials with environmental product declarations, which disclose a product's life cycle assessment and includes its global warming potential, would be used to the extent possible. Construction waste management would be implemented using a net positive waste strategy which includes diverting 99 percent of metal, paper, cardboard, and 100 percent of soil and biomass; diverting 95 percent of rigid foam, carpet, and insulation; diverting 90 percent of all other materials; and reuse of existing brick and diverting 95 percent of total construction and demolition debris from landfills. Materials with high solar reflectance indexes would be used to help mitigate heat and allow light to reflect naturally throughout the space.

Design of the buildings would include operable windows, which would allow for passive ventilation strategies, and provide direct access to outdoor air and natural daylight. State of the art enhanced mechanical systems would optimize energy efficiency and contribute to NZE goals. Enhanced filtration media would be used at all mechanical systems to enhance air quality throughout occupancy, which would increase volumes of fresh outdoor air. Recycled water pipelines would be installed to save approximately 4,300 gallons of potable water daily. In addition, energy and water submeters would be employed to optimize building technology as well as inform ongoing operations and maintenance demands.

Outside, on-site solar PV would be installed on the roofs and canopy to support NZE design. The canopy-covered courtyard would provide shade as well as support and activate the space between the buildings. Bicycle racks would be provided in a location that accommodates preferred access to the buildings and a connection to the existing campus bicycle network, to encourage its use and support CSULB's goal of reducing single-commuter vehicular traffic on campus. Bioswales with native riparian planting would be installed throughout the western and northern perimeters of the project site and flow towards the proposed bioretention area. Bioswale, open space, and rainwater management would capture and/or infiltrate 100 percent of stormwater for groundwater recharge.

Following construction, the air would be flushed and indoor air quality would be tested for presence of particulate matter, formaldehyde, smoke, volatile organic compounds and other chemicals of concern prior to occupancy.

Table 2-1 summarizes the proposed uses for each building.

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<sup>3</sup> The Red List contains the worst in class materials prevalent in the building industry. The commonly used-chemicals on the Red List are polluting the environment, bio-accumulating up the food chain until they reach toxic concentrations, and harming construction and factory workers.



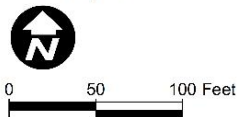
**Table 2-1  
Proposed Uses for Commons and HRL Office Buildings**

| Proposed Building | Proposed Uses   |
|-------------------|---|
| <b>Commons</b>    | <p style="text-align: center;"><u>1st floor</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community space with kitchen (1,088 SF)</li> <li>• Front desk area (179 SF)</li> <li>• Mail room (103 SF)</li> <li>• Storage room (160 SF)</li> <li>• Wellness room (113 SF)</li> <li>• Practice room (96 SF)</li> <li>• BDF room (120 SF)</li> <li>• 4 offices (ranging from 105-112 SF)</li> <li>• Resource/storage room (188 SF)</li> <li>• Conference room (248 SF)</li> <li>• Women’s restroom (158 SF)</li> <li>• Men’s restroom (148 SF)</li> <li>• All gender restroom (69 SF)</li> <li>• Custodial closet (62 SF)</li> <li>• Fire riser room (10 SF)</li> <li>• Mechanical electrical room (198 SF)</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>2nd floor</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 two-bedroom apartments (667-685 SF)</li> <li>• 3 one-bedroom apartments (535-538 SF)</li> <li>• Outdoor terrace (316 SF)</li> </ul> |
| <b>HRL Office</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lobby (289 SF)</li> <li>• 10 offices (100-111 SF)</li> <li>• Executive director office (172 SF)</li> <li>• Small conference room (181 SF)</li> <li>• Open office space (766 SF)</li> <li>• IDF room (114 SF)</li> <li>• Workroom (226 SF)</li> <li>• Large conference room (364 SF)</li> <li>• Break room (236 SF)</li> <li>• Administrative storage and copy room (89 SF)</li> </ul>  |

SF = square feet  
BDF and IDF rooms contain data switches



Source: Esri, 2019.



-  Project Site
-  Proposed Pedestrian Pathways
-  Proposed Bioretention Area
-  Proposed Median

**Figure 2-5**  
**Proposed Site Plan**





**Figure 2-6**  
**Rendering of Commons Building (left) and**  
**HRL Office Building (right) from Earl Warren Drive**





**Figure 2-7**  
**Rendering of Commons Building**  
**and Canopy-Covered Courtyard**





**Figure 2-8**  
**Rendering of Commons Building and Elevator Tower (left)**  
**from within the Hillside College Complex**

In order to construct the proposed project, pedestrian and vehicular access in the area would be modified. Concrete in pathways surrounding the existing Hillside Office/Commons building would be removed and replaced to appropriately serve the proposed buildings. The median on Earl Warren Drive in front of the existing Hillside Office/Commons building would be removed to accommodate the proposed buildings which extend farther west than the existing building. Additionally, the existing northern and southern medians would be shortened for the section of road along the project site where the curb is shifted. This would require demolition of asphalt, repaving, and restriping. The two northbound and two southbound lanes on Earl Warren Drive would be maintained in the vicinity of the proposed project. Additionally, the drop-off/pick-up zone would remain in front of the proposed HRL office building and proposed commons building. The campus shuttle zone would be slightly shifted to the north of the existing zone. In addition, the fire lane and bus stop along Earl Warren Drive would be restored. The project would not include additional parking facilities. The proposed project is not expected to generate additional vehicle trips during operation since the buildings would serve existing students.

Following construction, the proposed project would generally serve the same functions as the existing Hillside Office/Commons building, providing office space and a location for students to study and lounge. It is anticipated that the new HRL office building and new commons building would be open to students on a 24-hour basis, 7 days a week. The proposed buildings would be designed to be sustainable and achieve an NZE rating, and are expected to generate less energy and water demand than the existing Hillside Office/Commons building.

### **Construction**

Construction of the proposed project would last approximately 15 months and is currently anticipated to commence as early as August 2020 and be completed in October 2021. The majority of construction activities are anticipated to occur during daytime hours, generally from 7:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. However, it is anticipated that some nighttime hours and weekends may be required in order to maintain the construction schedule and minimize road detours. All construction activities would comply with Section 8.80.202 of the Long Beach Municipal Code regarding construction noise. Approximately 50 construction workers would be on site daily with a peak of approximately 100 construction workers during construction of the buildings and road. Construction workers would park in the surface lot adjacent to E. Atherton Street between Earl Warren Drive and Merriam Way.

Construction-related disturbance would encompass an area of approximately two acres, be excavated to a maximum depth of ten feet, and would involve several phases, including demolition, site preparation, structural work, and architectural coating. The demolition phase would take approximately two months and include utilities work, hazards abatement, as necessary, demolition of the existing Hillside Office/Commons building, and clearing and grubbing of the area. Following demolition, foundations would be constructed for the proposed HRL office building and proposed commons building, utilities would be installed underground, and concrete slabs would be poured. Once the foundations are completed, structural work for the buildings would begin and take approximately three months to complete. Structural work includes erecting the steel structures, metal decking, and reinforcing and fireproofing the structures. Following structural work, the buildings' exteriors would be completed. Lastly, interior construction, finishes, and installation of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems would occur.

Demolition and construction of Earl Warren Drive would last approximately seven months. Construction activities for the road would disturb approximately 0.75 acres and generally be excavated up to two feet, and include demolition, site preparation, and paving. Limited utility



trenching for a reclaimed water line would require excavation of 4 to 6 feet along the northern section of the northbound lanes of Earl Warren Drive for approximately 270 linear feet. Prior to demolition, the area would be cleared and grubbed. The existing concrete asphalt pavement would be demolished, graded and compacted, and restriped.

A temporary partial closure of Earl Warren Drive would be required during most construction activities. Earl Warren Drive would be reduced to a single-lane in each direction during construction hours for equipment and material deliveries. In addition, Earl Warren Drive would be reduced to one lane for approximately three to six weeks to resurface the street. The southbound lane of Earl Warren Drive closest to parking lot G2 would remain open and access to lot G2 would be maintained throughout the project duration. A vehicular and pedestrian traffic management plan would be developed and approved prior to the start of construction.

For construction of the proposed buildings, the maximum number of trucks per day would be 20 and would occur during the site preparation activities. For road construction, a maximum of 10 trucks per day would be required during the most intensive phase of construction, which would be during paving activities. Equipment required for construction of the proposed project include backhoes, a concrete saw, a compactor, a crane, a dozer, an excavator, a forklift, a grader, a loader, a paver, and a roller. Approximately 4,000 cubic yards of excavated soil and 1,060 tons of demolition debris would be hauled to Puente Hills Materials Recovery Facility, located approximately 23 miles north of the project site.

Five locations have been identified within the campus as potential areas for a construction laydown yard for the proposed project, as shown in Figure 2-9. One identified location is on Earl Warren Drive within the project site in the lane closest to the existing Hillside Office/Commons building. Additionally, two locations in existing parking lots and two locations within the Hillside College complex have been identified. The potential construction laydown yard locations within existing parking lots would either be in Lot R2, located north of the Bouton Creek flood control channel and east of Earl Warren Drive, or Lot R1, located east of the Hillside Dining Hall. If chosen as the construction laydown yard location, a portion of the existing parking lot would be fenced off and temporarily unavailable to park in as the space would be used for stockpiling soils until they can be hauled off-site. Access to the parking lot entrance would be maintained, and parking spaces would be restored following construction activities. The potential construction laydown yard locations within the Hillside College complex would either be in the open area between Los Cerritos Hall and Beach Drive, or in the open area between of Los Alamitos Hall and surface parking lot G4. The proposed project would implement standard best management practices, including a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan, and comply with National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System requirements, as described in the 2008 EIR. The open areas would be restored following completion of construction activities.

There are several proposed truck haul routes to the project site. Trucks would access the project site by traveling west along California State Route 22 from Interstate 405, routing north along N. Bellflower Boulevard, and then traveling east on Beach Drive until reaching Earl Warren Drive. Trucks would also access the project site from Interstate 405 by traveling south either along N. Bellflower Boulevard to Beach Drive, or Palo Verde Avenue to E. Atherton Street until reaching Earl Warren Drive.



Source: Esri, 2019.



0 125 250 Feet

-  Laydown Yard Locations
-  Project Site
-  Hillside Residential College Boundary
-  Existing Parking Lot

**Figure 2-9**  
**Potential Locations for Construction Laydown Yard**

## 2.7 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

According to Section 15355 of the CEQA Guidelines, cumulative impacts refer to:

“Two or more individual effects which, when considered together are considerable or which compound or increase other environmental effects. The individual effects may be changes resulting from a single project or a number of separate projects. The cumulative impact from several projects is the change in the environment which results from the incremental impact of a project when added to other closely related past, present, and reasonably foreseeable probably future projects. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant projects taking place over a period of time.”

Additionally, Section 15130(a) of the CEQA Guidelines States:

“An EIR shall discuss cumulative impacts of a project when the project’s incremental effect is cumulatively considerable... When the combined cumulative impact associated with the project’s incremental effect and the effects of other projects is not significant, the EIR shall briefly indicate why the cumulative impact is not significant and is not discussed in further detail in the EIR... An EIR may determine that a project’s contribution to a significant cumulative impact will be rendered less than cumulatively considerable and thus is not significant...if the project is required to implement or fund its fair share of a mitigation measure or measures designed to alleviate the cumulative impact.”

Pursuant to Section 15130(b)(1)(A) of the CEQA Guidelines, a list of past, present, and probable future projects producing related or cumulative impacts may be used as the basis of the cumulative impacts analysis. The “list” approach was used for the cumulative impacts discussion in this Supplemental EIR. The scale or geographic scope of related projects varies for each impact category. For instance, cumulative geology and soils or aesthetics impacts, as analyzed in the 2008 EIR, are considered localized, while cumulative energy and greenhouse gas emissions are considered regional. Table 2-2 includes all the approved or proposed development projects that would occur within the proposed project construction timeframe and located on the CSULB campus or within a one-mile radius of the campus. This Supplemental EIR addresses cumulative impacts in each environmental resource section.



**Table 2-2  
Related Projects**

| <b>Project Name</b>  | <b>Location</b>  | <b>Project Description</b>  |
|--|--|---|
| Los Cerritos Dormitory Renovation – Exterior               | CSULB Campus   | Exterior renovation, including new building signs, replace lower roofs, replace windows, upgrade exterior building lights to LED                            |
| Los Alamitos Dormitory Renovation – Exterior               | CSULB Campus   | Exterior renovation, including new building signs, replace lower roofs, replace windows, upgrade exterior building lights to LED                            |
| HHW South Loop Laterals                                    | CSULB Campus   | Replacement and upgrades of heating hot water lateral lines, including restoration of affected hardscape and landscape                                      |
| MSX Campus-Wide Parking Lot Restoration Summer 2020        | CSULB Campus   | Restoration of existing parking lots, including but not limited to asphalt replacement, curb and gutter, landscape and irrigation, slurry seal and striping |
| MSX Campus-Wide Parking Lot Restoration Summer 2021        | CSULB Campus   | Restoration of existing parking lots, including but not limited to asphalt replacement, curb and gutter, landscape and irrigation, slurry seal and striping |
| Parkside Housing Project                                   | CSULB Campus   | H&RL Housing Expansion Phase I  |
| Alumni Center  | CSULB Campus   | Construction of new building  |
| FCS Childcare Center                                       | CSULB Campus   | Construction of new building or renovation of existing building   |
| Horn Center/University Art Museum                          | CSULB Campus   | Renovation of existing 50,000 gross square feet and addition of 4,000 gross square feet   |
| Bellflower Boulevard from Garford Street to Stearns Street | Bellflower Boulevard between Garford Street and Stearns Street, Long Beach | Roadway improvements including resurfacing; curb, gutter, and sidewalk improvements, construct curb ramps and bus pads, and replace pavement markings       |
| Anaheim Road Bridge  | Anaheim Road, Long Beach   | Bridge deck repairs   |
| Storm Drain Pump Station Repair                            | Atherton Street at the Los Cerritos Channel, Long Beach                    | Storm water pump repair and upgrades  |

Source: CSULB, 2019; City of Long Beach Proposed FY 20 Capital Improvements List, 2019; City of Long Beach Development Projects Map, 2019.

## **2.8 DISCRETIONARY ACTIONS WHICH MAY BE REQUIRED**

The CSU Board of Trustees would be responsible for certification of the EIR and approval of the Housing Administration and Commons Building Project. Permits and other use authorizations that may be required from external agencies include, but may not be limited to, the following:

### **California State Fire Marshal**

- Plan Review

### **Division of the State Architect**

- ADA Accessibility Compliance

### **City of Long Beach**

- Long Beach Health Department

### **Long Beach Fire Department**

- Fire access plan review

### **CSULB**

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