CHAPTER 2
PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Overview of the Project

Each of the 23 universities within the California State University (CSU) system is required by the CSU Board of Trustees to prepare and periodically update a physical Master Plan. The Master Plan is intended to guide the physical campus development necessary to support the needs of the current student, faculty, and staff campus populations as well as projected student enrollment and campus population growth, which serves as the basis for determining long-term academic, administrative, student support, student housing, and athletic and recreational program space needs, in accordance with approved educational policies and objectives.[1]

California State University, Long Beach (CSULB) is one of the largest universities in the State by enrollment and continues to grow, often receiving the most undergraduate applications of any CSU. It also enrolls one of the largest graduate student populations within the CSU system and the state of California. CSULB is proposing a comprehensive update of the current campus Master Plan, last updated in 2008, to accommodate enrollment growth, a campus population, and physical development of the campus through the horizon year 2035 (Master Plan Update, proposed project, or project). The Master Plan Update focuses on optimizing the existing physical assets of the campus, enhancing the efficiency of facilities throughout the campus, and evolving the existing buildings and programs to accommodate future university needs. The "project" that is analyzed in this EIR includes specific development projects identified in the Master Plan Update that are expected to be developed in the near-term (2-5 years), mid-term (6-10 years), and long-term (11 years or more).

This chapter presents a detailed description of the proposed Master Plan Update, including a description of the project location and setting; campus history and background; campus population projections; the project purpose, need, and objectives; the Master Plan Update characteristics; intended uses of the EIR, and a listing of the permits and approvals that would likely be required to implement the Master Plan Update.

2.2 Project Location and Setting

CSULB is located within the governmental jurisdictional boundary of the City of Long Beach, in southern Los Angeles County, California. The City of Long Beach is bordered by the cities of Paramount and Lakewood to the north; the Pacific Ocean to the south; the cities of Hawaiian Gardens, Cypress, and Los Alamitos, the unincorporated community of Rossmoor, and the city of Seal Beach in Orange County to the east; and the cities of Los Angeles, Carson, and Compton to the west. CSULB consists of two properties: the CSULB main campus and the Beachside Village property, discussed further below. Figure 2-1 shows the regional location of the CSULB main campus and the Beachside Village property.

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

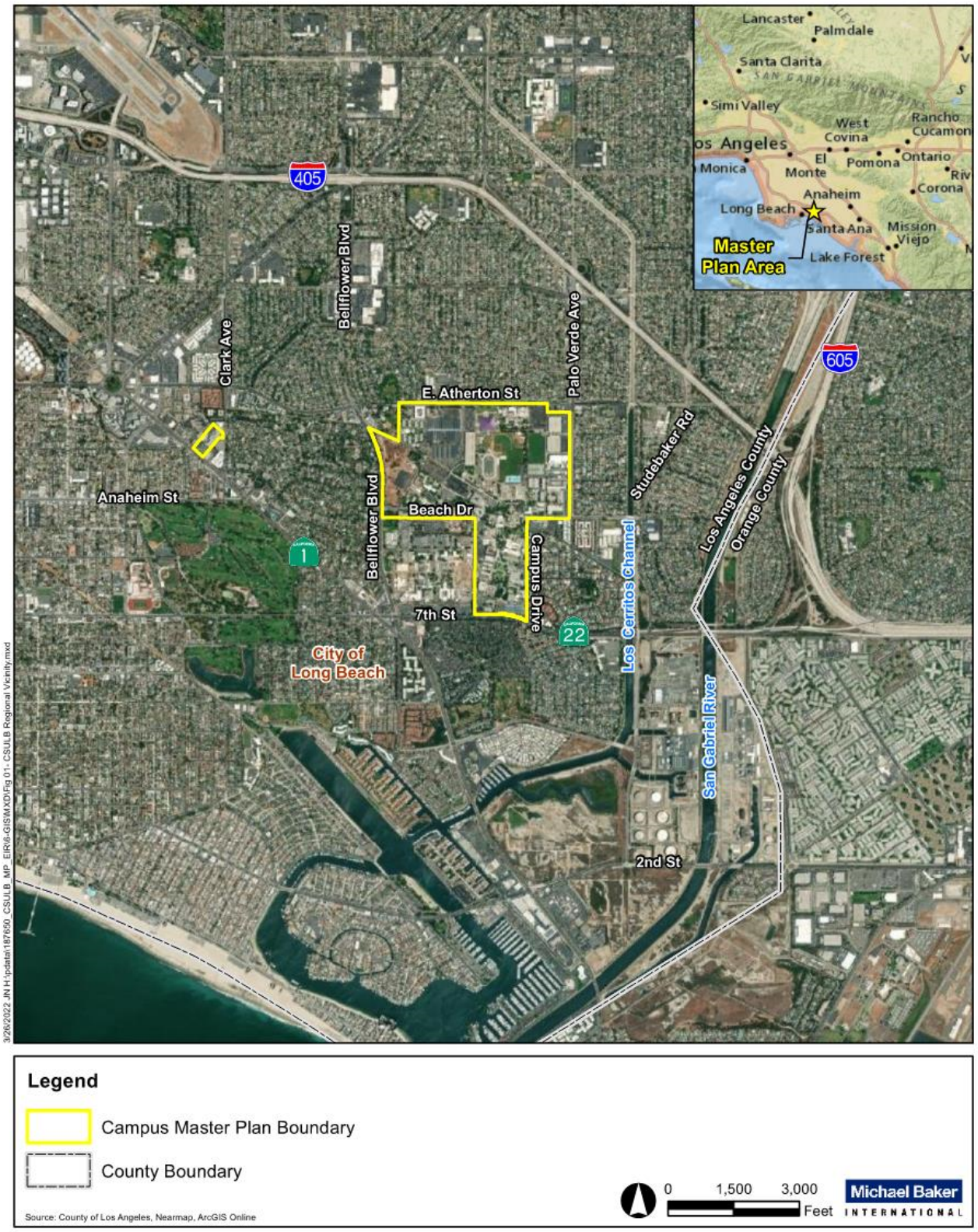

Figure 2-1: Regional Location Map

2.2.1 Existing Conditions

The CSULB main campus encompasses 322 acres and is generally bounded by East Atherton Street on the north, East 7th Street on the south, Palo Verde Avenue on the east, and Bellflower Boulevard on the west, as shown in Figure 2-2. Primary vehicular access to the campus is via Determination Drive[2] 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-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 the campus. The majority of the university's uses are located on the CSULB main campus, which comprises 84 buildings housing eight colleges and totaling approximately 5.8 million gross square feet of buildings. The CSULB main campus hosts an assemblage of mid-century modern architecture, site and landscape features, and a collection of outdoor sculptures and public art.

Main Campus Layout

The southern section of the campus hosts most of the university's academic facilities, with seven out of the eight colleges located here. This concentration of academic buildings forms the academic core of the campus and surrounds a traditional campus quadrangle. Additionally, a majority of student support facilities, including the University Library, University Student Union (USU), Cafeteria, Bookstore, and Shakarian Student Success Center Building, are located within the southern section of the campus.

The central campus has a mix of programmatic functions. It contains the main Administration Building-Brotman Hall, the College of Business, the College of Health and Human Services' Kinesiology Building, and other student support facilities such as Student Health Services and Counseling. The Friendship Walk, a terraced pedestrian corridor, is located along an east-west axis of the central campus. Most of the campus's early growth took place in its southern and central sections.

The eastern section of the campus contains a mix of facilities including the College of Engineering, Student Recreation and Wellness Center, and Beach Building Services. The eastern section also includes the University Police building, two parking structures, and surface parking.

Many public-facing programs are located in the northern section of the campus. Athletics and recreation are concentrated in this section of campus, including the George H. Allen Field, Aquatics Center, and recreation and baseball fields. The landmark 18-story Walter Pyramid is also located in the northern section of campus. North of the athletic fields is a small collection of facilities, including the Carpenter Performing Arts Center and the College of the Arts Music and Dance departments, which are both geographically disconnected from the rest of the campus. This geographical disconnect is due to the notable elevation difference between the northern and southern sections of campus, ranging from approximately 13 feet above mean sea level in the north to approximately 118 feet above mean sea level in the south.

[2] Formerly known as Earl Warren Drive.

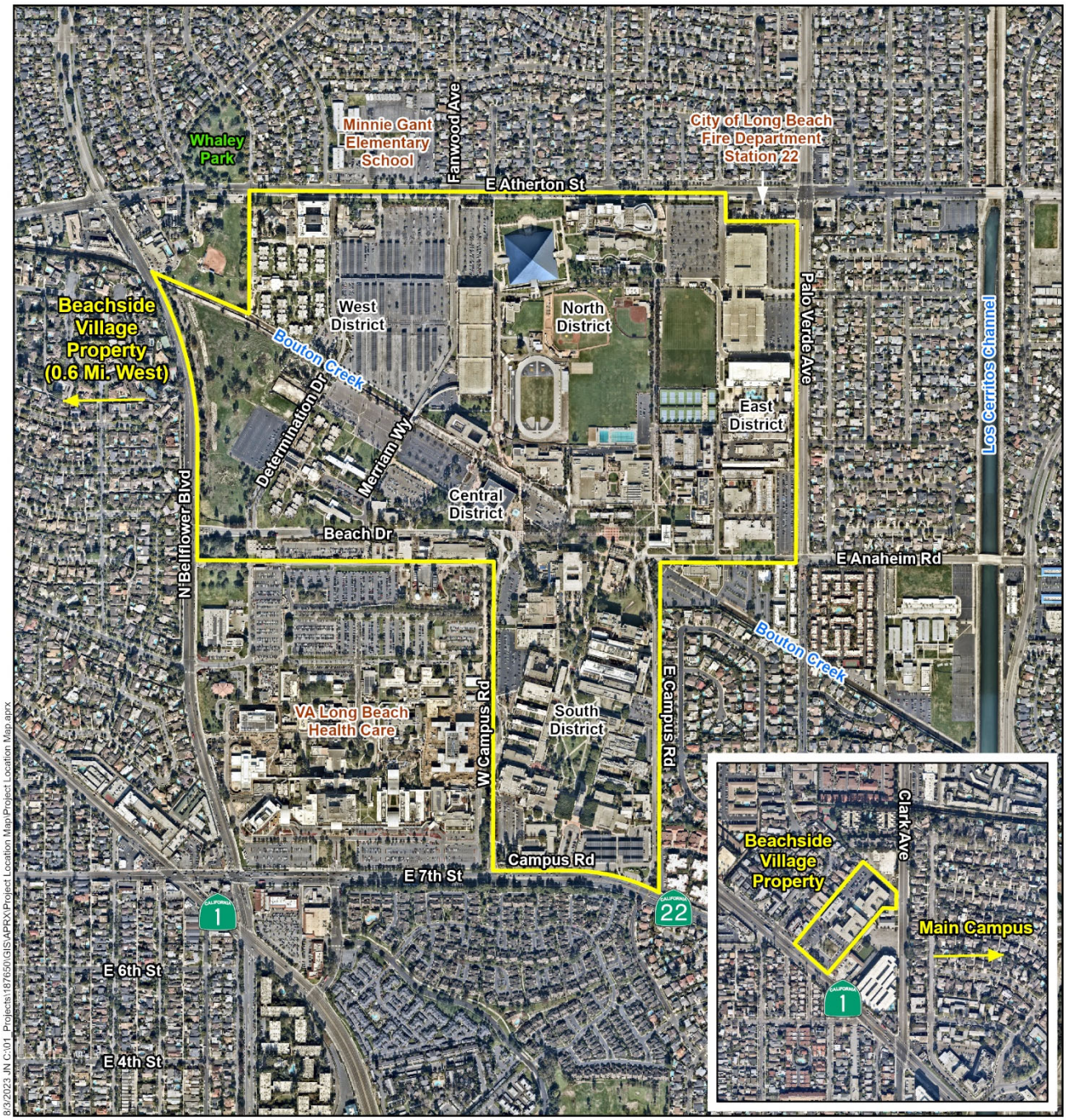

Figure 2-2: Project Location Map

Student housing, commons and dining, and student parking facilities are concentrated in the western section of the campus. This section also includes a small, concentrated area of College of Health and Human Services academic buildings. Currently, there are a total of 3,008 student beds in the Parkside Village, Hillside Village, and Beachside Village (described below) residential communities.

Landscape and Open Space

The campus's park-like landscape and open space areas contribute to the campus's identity and are expressed throughout the campus in the form of quadrangles, plazas, courtyards, edges, corridors, and recreation fields. Bouton Creek Channel, a Los Angeles County Flood Control District channel, runs diagonally and in a northwest/southeast orientation across the campus. Within the western section of campus is the campus's one-acre Earl Burns Miller Japanese Garden, which combines typical elements of Japanese garden design within the context of southern California. Additionally, the campus currently includes over 6,800 trees representing 183 unique species.

Restrictive Covenant - Puvungna

The undeveloped land on the northwest border of the CSULB main campus, bounded by Bouton Creek Channel to the north, Beach Drive to the south, Determination Drive to the east, and North Bellflower Boulevard to the west, is a part of the National Register-listed Puvunga Indian Villages Sites Archaeological District and is listed in the Native American Heritage Commission's Sacred Lands Inventory, in recognition of its historic, cultural, and religious significance as a Native American burial and ceremonial site. A portion of this area holds significance for several California Native American tribal groups and is actively used for tribal ceremonies and gatherings. A restrictive covenant prohibiting development has been established on a large portion of this site and it is held in reserve for the future establishment of a permanent conservation easement for its perpetual protection and management.

Circulation and Parking

Primary vehicular access to the campus is via Determination 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. Additional vehicle entrances are located at various parking lot driveways. Major internal roadways are Beach Drive, Determination Drive, and Merriam Way. Several smaller campus roadways that provide internal campus access are West Campus Drive, East Campus Drive, and Deukmejian Way. There is a total of 14,089 parking spaces on campus, most of which is concentrated at the northern end.

Pedestrian and bicycle pathways provide for non-motorized movement throughout the interior of the campus. Primary pedestrian entrances to campus, characterized by wide sidewalks and wayfinding signage are located at Beach Drive/West Campus Drive and State University Drive/East Campus Drive. The southern section of campus is at a higher elevation than campus without clear or direct pathways to connect the two areas of campus, often necessitating walking uphill, using stairs, or locating indoor elevators.

Beach Drive, West Campus Drive, East Campus Drive and State University Drive are all Class II or Class III bicycle facilities. There is one designated bicycle path that runs between the athletic

track field and the Pyramid Parking structure. This bicycle path connects to the all-wheel path[3] in the northern section of campus; however, there is no direct connection from the northern section of campus to the all-wheel path in the southern section of campus.

Beachside Village

Beachside Village, a CSU-owned student housing complex, encompasses approximately 5 acres and is located approximately 0.6 miles west of the CSULB main campus. The Beachside Village property is bounded by multi-family residential uses to the west and northwest, commercial uses to the north, east, and southeast, and California State Route 1 (i.e., Pacific Coast Highway) to the south and southwest. CSULB acquired the site of the former Brooks College in 2007. After a series of renovations and new construction, CSULB students occupied the newly renovated student housing buildings in 2010. The site currently comprises two three-story residence halls housing 616 beds, a dining hall, and recreational amenities.

2.2.2 Surrounding Setting

The CSULB main campus is located in an urban and built-up area in the City of Long Beach and is generally surrounded by low-density residential neighborhoods to the north, south, east, and west. North of the campus across Atherton Street is the Los Altos neighborhood of the City of Long Beach, which is lined with single-family residences between Palo Verde Avenue and Bellflower Boulevard, interspersed with Minnie Gant Elementary School located west of Fanwood Avenue, and Whaley Park (a public City park) located further west. Neighborhood-serving retail and commercial uses are located adjacent to the northwest corner of the campus at the intersection of Atherton Street and Bellflower Boulevard, including a dental office, wellness centers, restaurants, church, and City-managed Whaley Park Community Center. Further west, northwest of the campus, is the southwestern extent of the Los Altos neighborhood, which consists of single-family residences.

Adjacent to the northeast section of the CSULB main campus, at the intersection of Atherton Street and Palo Verde Avenue, are the City of Long Beach Fire Department Station 22 and neighborhood-serving retail and commercial uses, including a 7-Eleven convenience store, restaurants, and copy shop. At the northeast corner of Palo Verde Avenue and Atherton Street there is a strip mall with neighborhood-serving retail and commercial uses, including a FedEx Print and Ship Center, a barber shop and nail salon, an insurance agency, and a liquor store. The strip mall is surrounded to the east and northeast by single-family residences.

Directly south of the campus, south of 7th Street, are the University Park Estates and Bixby Village residential neighborhoods, which are generally characterized by single-family residences. University Park Estates generally extends south to Loynes Drive, east to the Los Cerritos flood control channel, and west to Margo Avenue/Bixby Village Golf Course and is characterized by single-family residences. Charles F Kettering Elementary School is located in the northeast corner of this neighborhood, and the Channel View Park, maintained by the City of Long Beach Department of Parks, Recreation, and Marine, runs along the eastern extent of the neighborhood adjacent to the Los Cerritos flood control channel. Directly west of University Park Estates is the Bixby Village neighborhood, which generally extends south to Loynes Drive, east to Margo Avenue, and west to Pacific Coast Highway. Single-family residences predominantly occur in the northern portion of the neighborhood northeast of Bixby Village Drive. Two large multi-family apartment complexes are located in the western portion of the neighborhood between Bixby

[3] The term “all-wheel path” refers to a pathway that is accessible to bicycles, scooters, skates, and skateboards, as well as pedestrians, but is closed to automobiles.

Village Drive and Pacific Coast Highway. The northwestern portion of Bixby Village, located between 7th Street, Pacific Coast Highway, Channel Drive, and Bellflower Boulevard, is developed with a commercial retail center consisting of a Target department store, CVS pharmacy, Chevron gas station, several restaurants, and other neighborhood-serving retail uses. The Bixby Village Golf Course is an approximately 30-acre, public, 9-hole golf course located in the southern portion of Bixby Village. Further south, south of the University Park Estates and Bixby Village neighborhoods is the Belmond Shores Mobile Estates, a mobile home park and the southern outlet of the Los Cerritos flood control Channel into Alamitos Bay which flows to the Pacific Ocean approximately 2.5 miles south of the campus.

East of the CSULB main campus is the southeastern extent of the Los Altos residential neighborhood, which is bounded by Atherton Street on the north, Anaheim Road on the south, the San Gabriel River Channel on the east, and Palo Verde Avenue on the west. This area is primarily developed with single-family residences. A Shell gas station, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, and the Tincher Preparatory School, which hosts both elementary and middle school students, are located along Atherton Street. The Los Cerritos flood control channel runs north-south through this portion of the Los Altos neighborhood, approximately 1,200 feet east of the campus. Further east is the San Gabriel River channel and the I-405/I-605 interchange.

Directly southeast of the campus, at the southeast corner of State University Drive and east of East Campus Drive, is the CSULB 49er Foundation building. This building is affiliated with CSULB but is located outside of the campus boundary on a leased parcel. The Bixby Hill neighborhood is adjacent to the building to the east and southeast, and is bounded by Anaheim Road on the north, 7th Street on the south, the Los Cerritos Flood Control Channel on the east, and East Campus Drive on the west. The Bixby Hill neighborhood is bisected by the eastern extent of Bouton Creek Channel. North of the channel are two multifamily residential apartment buildings and the Sato Academy of Math & Science, a public high school along Anaheim Road. South of the channel is primarily characterized by single-family residences, with two multi-family residential complexes located in the southwestern corner of the neighborhood near the intersection of East Campus Drive and 7th Street. In the center of Bixby Hill is the Rancho Los Alamitos Historic Ranch and Gardens.

Located adjacent to the southwestern campus boundary is the 100-acre Veterans Affairs Medical Center complex, which is bounded by Beach Drive on the north, 7th Street on the south, West Campus Drive on the east, and Bellflower Boulevard to the west. This medical complex is under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs and offers emergency, inpatient, outpatient, and extended care services for veterans throughout its facilities, which include a hospital, pharmacy, specialty clinics, veterans support services, and several other ancillary facilities.

West of the CSULB main campus is the Park Estates neighborhood, which is bounded by Atherton Street on the north, 7th Street and Pacific Coast Highway on the south, Bellflower Boulevard on the east, and Clark Avenue on the west. This neighborhood is primarily characterized by single-family residences. Commercial, retail, and institutional uses are located in the northern portion of the neighborhood along Atherton Street and in the southern portion of the neighborhood along Pacific Coast Highway. These uses include neighborhood-serving restaurants and retail uses, Edgewater Preschool, the Unitarian Universalist Church of Long Beach, and an ARCO gas station. Additionally, the Bouton Creek Channel cuts through the northern portion of Park Estates, and Bouton Creek Park, which is a passive 0.78-acre park maintained by the City of Long Beach Department of Parks, Recreation, and Marine, is located along Atherton Street.

2.3 University History and Background

CSULB, initially known as the Los Angeles-Orange County State College, was founded by Governor Earl Warren in September 1949. At the time, a site had not been selected for the new college and the institution lacked permanent facilities. In June 1950, the City of Long Beach authorized the City Council to purchase a 320-acre tract of land, which was deeded to the State to be the future home of CSULB. From then to 1953, CSULB's first master plan was developed, which laid the groundwork for the physical form of CSULB as it is known today. In 1955, the first permanent buildings were occupied after two years of construction, and in 1959, the first campus dormitories were completed. In response to the growing student population, the next Master Plan was adopted in 1963 with additional revisions occurring between 1965 and 2008. In 1972, the CSU Board of Trustees elevated the school to university status.

Construction of the first permanent buildings began after approval of noted Long Beach architect Hugh Gibbs' master plan in 1953, with several completed in 1955 (refer to Appendix E of this Draft EIR). While a few of the early buildings were designed by Gibbs himself, most were designed by staff architects employed by the State Division of Architecture, using standardized designs that were replicated across the CSU system as a way of keeping construction costs down (Appendix E of this Draft EIR). In 1961, the CSU Board of Trustees decided to discontinue using the State Division of Architecture and instead recruit private practice architects to oversee matters related to design and construction. In 1962, the noted local architectural firm of Killingsworth-Brady-Smith and Associates was retained to serve as consulting campus architect – a role that the firm, and specifically Killingsworth continuously filled until he eventually retired in 2001 (Appendix E of this Draft EIR). The master plan that Killingsworth developed for the CSULB campus was predicated on his approach to Mid-Century Modern architecture and planning, and incorporated design features that characterized the dialect of postwar Modernism that was applied in Southern California – and specifically in and around Long Beach – at this time.

2.3.1 2008 Master Plan

The current adopted master plan for the CSULB campus is the 2008 Master Plan, which was intended to guide development of the campus through the horizon year 2020. The 2008 Master Plan provided a framework for land use, open space, development, and circulation to accommodate the projected population at the campus and was designed to provide new in-fill facilities in the interior of the campus and replace existing aged, obsolete, and inefficient facilities. Components of the 2008 Master Plan included completion of the Hall of Science, renovation of Peterson Hall 2, additional student housing at the Parkside and Hillside Villages, and additional parking structures. Several of the projects from the 2008 Master Plan have been implemented either as proposed or with modifications and subsequently approved through preparation of addenda to the 2008 Master Plan EIR.

Additionally, several projects are currently in progress on the campus that have been cleared through additional environmental documentation. These include the Peterson Hall 1 replacement building, Faculty Office 2 renovation, and Liberal Arts 1 renovation. The 2008 Campus Master Plan Map was most recently revised in July 2020. The 2008 Campus Master Plan Map legend and map are shown in Figure 2-3 below.

California State University, **Long Beach**

Master Plan Enrollment: 31,000 FTE

Master Plan approved by the Board of Trustees: January 1963, February 1963

Master Plan Revision approved by the Board of Trustees: September 1965, June 1966, November 1970, January 1972, May 1972, March 1974, July 1976, September 1976, November 1978, March 1982, January 1984, November 1984, November 1985, July 1986, September 1988, November 1990, September 1991, September 1994, November 1994, July 2003, May 2008, July 2020

1. E. James Brotman Hall
2. Student Health Services
3. Nursing
4. Anna W. Ngai Alumni Center
5. Family and Consumer Sciences
6. University Student Union
7. Cafeteria
8. Bookstore
9. Psychology
10. Liberal Arts 5
11. Liberal Arts 4
12. Liberal Arts 3
13. Liberal Arts 2
14. Liberal Arts 1
15. Faculty Office 3
16. Faculty Office 2
17. Lecture Hall 150-151
18. College of Liberal Arts Administration
19. Library
20. Academic Services
21. Multi-Media Center
22. Ellis Education Building
23. Education 2
24. McIntosh Humanities Office Building
25. Language Arts Building
26. Theatre Arts
27. University Theatre
28. University Telecommunication Center
30. *Peterson Hall 1 Replacement Building*
32. Fine Arts 1
33. Fine Arts 2
34. Fine Arts 3
35. Fine Arts 4
36. Faculty Office 4
37. Peterson Hall 1
38. Shakarian Student Success Cent
39. Women's Softball/Soccer Locker Room
41. Microbiology
43. College of Continuing and Professional Education
44. Electrical Substation (North)
45. Faculty Office 5
46. Social Sciences / Public Affairs
47. Kinesiology
48. Health and Human Services Classrooms
49. Health and Human Services Offices
50. Vivian Engineering Center
51. Engineering 2
52. Engineering 3
53. Engineering 4
54. Design
55. Human Services and Design
56. Engineering Technology
57. Facilities Management
58. Corporation Yard
59. Patterson Child Development Center
60. Los Alamitos Hall
61. Los Cerritos Hall
62A-F. Hillside Residence Halls
62G-Q. Parkside Residence Halls
62R. Parkside Dining Hall
62S. Parkside Office
62T. Hillside Utility
62U. Hillside Dining Hall
62V. Hillside Office
63. Recycling Center
64. Greenhouse 3
65. Electrical Substation (South)
66. Reprographics
67. Communications - Main Distribution Facility A
68. Restrooms / Storage
69. Softball Field Restrooms
70. Communications - Main Distribution Facility B
71. Bob Cole Conservatory of Music
72. Carpenter Performing Arts Center and Dance Center
73. Mike and Arline Walter Pyramid
74. Parking/Transportation Services
75. International House
76. Earl Burns Miller Garden
78. Visitor Information Center
79. Communications - Main Distribution Facility C
80. University Police
81. Neil and Phyllis Barrett Athletic Administration Center
82. Outpost Food Service
83. Engineering/Computer Science
84. Steve and Nini Horn Center
85. College of Business
86. Central Plant
88. Parking Structure No. 1
89. Housing and Residential Life
91. Parking Structure No. 2
92. Parking Structure No. 3
93. Student Recreation and Wellness Center
94. Molecular and Life Sciences Center
95. Hall of Science
96. *Parking Structure 4*
97. *Parking Structure 5*
99. *Liberal Arts Replacement Building*
100. *Student Services Addition*
101. Student Housing, Phase 1
101A. Student Housing, Phase 1
101B. *Student Housing, Phase 1*
101C. *Student Housing, Phase 1*
102A. *Student Housing, Phase 2*
102B. *Student Housing, Phase 2*
103. *Soccer Field and Sports Building*
104. *Food Services*

00. Miller House (Located Off Site)

LEGEND:
Existing Facility */ Proposed Facility*

NOTE: Existing building numbers correspond with building numbers in the Space and Facilities Data Base (SFDB)

Figure 2-3: Existing Campus Master Plan (1 of 2)

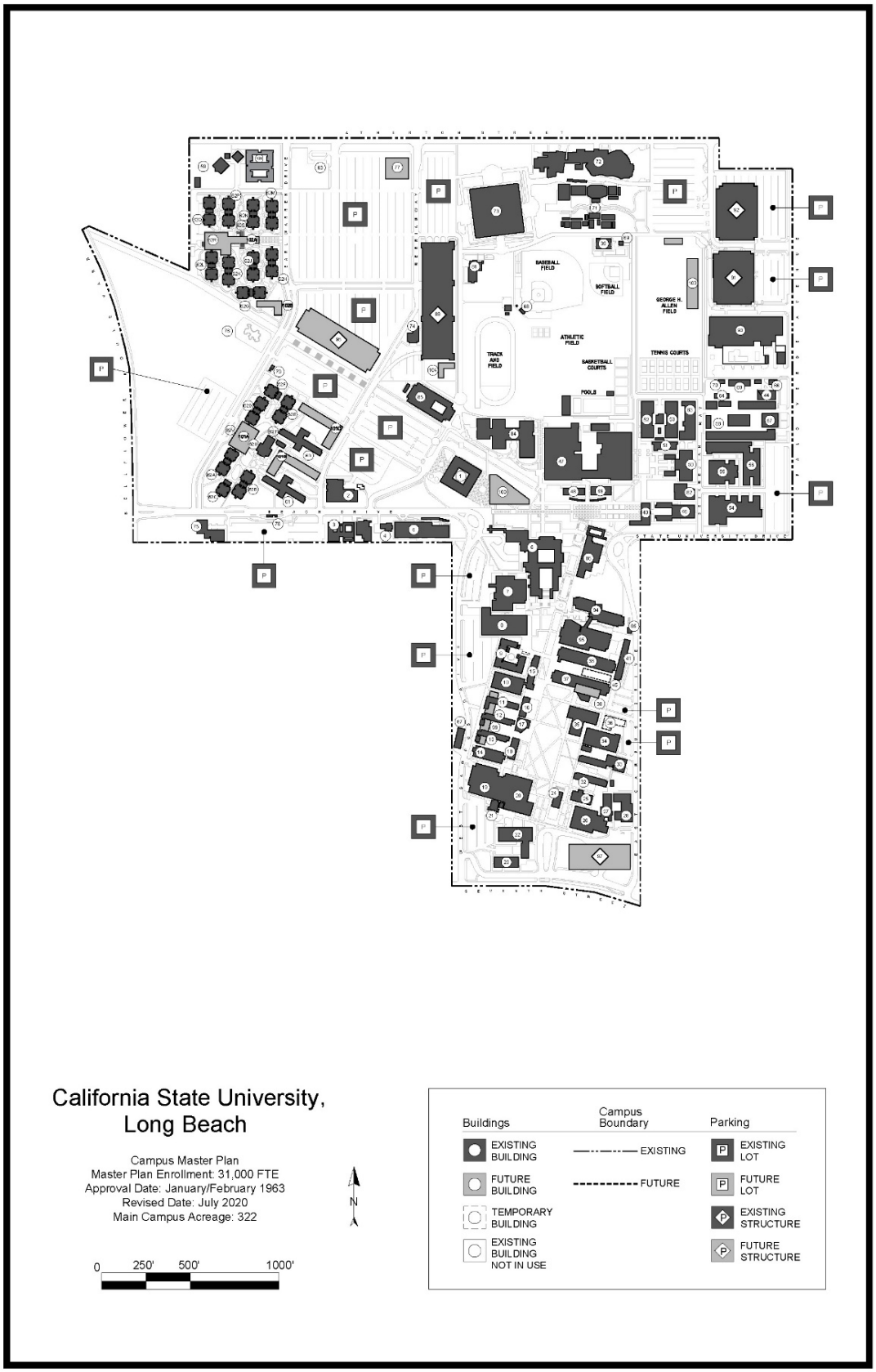

Figure 2-3: Existing Campus Master Plan (2 of 2)

2.4 Project Purpose, Need, and Objectives

2.4.1 Purpose and Need

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

The original architectural and landscape guidelines put forth in the 1962 Master Plan continue to influence new designs and projects on campus. The guidelines outlined relationships between buildings and open spaces, pedestrian circulation patterns, and entrances, with primary building frontages being oriented toward the central campus. The CSULB main campus experienced most of its growth in the 1950s and 1960s and many of the facilities now have outdated infrastructure leading to operational inefficiencies, such as plumbing deficiencies, heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) costs, and poor accessibility and circulation. Over one-half of the existing building inventory on campus have significant or severe deterioration and critical deferred maintenance issues. In addition, older facilities display generally inept functionality in terms of operation, maintenance, and user comfort. Many of the interior spaces within these older buildings have inadequate layouts and proportions.

The purpose of the Master Plan Update is to optimize the existing physical assets of the campus, enhance the efficiency of facilities throughout the campus, and evolve the existing buildings and programs to accommodate future university needs. The Master Plan Update supports and advances the CSULB mission, vision, and values by guiding the physical development of the campus and to accommodate changes in enrollment through the horizon year 2035. As previously discussed, master plans are intended to implement proposed improvements to accommodate future change and growth in enrollment through buildout of the Master Plan. Master Plans are based on Full-Time-Equivalent Student (FTES) enrollment projections prepared by each university in consultation with the CSU Office of the Chancellor.[4,5] CSULB has recently established a goal of increasing online enrollment to allow the university to serve a larger student population and expand the programs and services it can offer, making classes more accessible for students and reducing campus trips.

2.4.2 Project Objectives

The following objectives have been identified to support the underlying purpose of the Master Plan Update to support and advance the CSULB mission, vision, and values by guiding the physical development of the campus and to accommodate changes in enrollment through the horizon year 2035:

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

[5] See Section 2.5.2, Student Enrollment at CSULB, of this chapter for further discussion of FTES and enrollment.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.5 Campus Population Projections

2.5.1 Policies Governing Enrollment Growth

Title 3 of the California Education Code governs Postsecondary Education within the state. Code Section 66011(a) of the California Education Code states that "all resident applicants to California institutions of public higher education, who are determined to be qualified by law or by admission standards established by the respective governing boards, should be admitted to either (1) a district of the California Community Colleges, in accordance with Section 76000, (2) the California State University, or (3) the University of California." Section 66202.5 of the Education Code states, "The University of California and the California State University are expected to plan that adequate spaces are available to accommodate all California resident students who are eligible and likely to apply to attend an appropriate place within the system."

In 1960, the California Master Plan for Higher Education was approved by The Regents and the State Board of Education (which at that time governed the California State University and California Community Colleges). The California Master Plan guarantees access to the CSU university for the top one-third (33.3 percent) of the state's public high school graduates and qualified transfer students from California community colleges. Together, the California Master Plan for Higher Education and Title 3 of the California Education Code dictate enrollment levels for the CSU system.

The California budget is a primary factor that determines annual enrollment levels at CSU universities. The CSU Board of Trustees require each university to have a master plan, showing existing and anticipated facilities necessary to accommodate a specified enrollment at an estimated target date or planning horizon, in accordance with approved educational policies and objectives. Each year, the CSU submits a request for funding for consideration by the state legislature to support planned enrollment growth as part of the annual budget process. The annual state budget identifies anticipated enrollment growth systemwide for the CSU each year; according to the 2019-2020 California State Budget, the state expects the CSU to accommodate growth in enrollment of 10,000 FTES during that period.[6]

Following negotiation, the CSU allocates enrollment growth funding for California residents according to an enrollment target for each of the 23 CSU universities. As noted above, the California Master Plan for Higher Education directs CSU to draw its entering freshmen from the top one-third (33.3 percent) of public high school graduates and to accept all qualified community college students. Such students are considered "eligible" for admission to the CSU system as a whole, but are not guaranteed admission to any particular university. Consistent with this direction, even during challenging budget times, the CSU has continued to offer a seat on at least one of its 23 undergraduate universities to every California resident undergraduate applicant who meets the CSU's minimum requirements. The universities are expected to manage their enrollments within a small margin of error around the target because they receive state/CSU funding only for the targeted number. In the past, when the state has experienced a financial crisis, the enrollment funding for the CSU was reduced, and universities had to reduce their enrollment until additional funding became available in subsequent years. During the past 30 years, enrollment reductions have occurred four times.

6 California Department of Finance, 2019, *California State Budget 2019-20*.

2.5.2 Student Enrollment at CSULB

As previously discussed, Master Plans are intended to identify, describe, and provide a framework to implement proposed improvements to accommodate a projected change (generally an increase) in student enrollment and corresponding campus population (which includes student, faculty, and staff) through an identified planning horizon year. The projections serve as the basis for determining a campus's long-term space and infrastructure needs. Master Plans are based on annual academic year (AY) enrollment projections prepared by each university as directed by the CSU Office of the Chancellor, which consults with the State of California to anticipate systemwide enrollment growth and associated funding in accordance with the CSU's educational mission according to California's Education Code.[7] Enrollment projections are for planning purposes to establish the CSU's physical development program, and do not mandate or commit CSU to any specific level of student enrollment, overall growth, or set a maximum population limit that a campus can physically support.

In general, enrollment growth at each university is driven by a directive from the CSU to absorb a reasonable proportion of the enrollment increases across the CSU system as a whole. Enrollment growth is also affected by university -specific factors such as physical capacity, availability of and interest in specific academic programs, and the individual decisions of potential students. CSULB has recently established a goal of increasing online programs and services in order to serve a defined percentage of its future enrollment, making it more convenient for students to attend virtual classes and reducing trips to campus. The Master Plan Update's enrollment projection and accompanying development program would allow CSULB to balance growth with physical and financial resource constraints such as limited land resources to accommodate new facilities, a large number of outdated facilities that have critical deferred maintenance, and the need for student housing, driven by high demand and limited availability and affordability in the City of Long Beach and surrounding communities.

Student enrollment at CSULB is measured using "full-time-equivalent students" or "FTES."[8] FTES aids the measurement of facilities utilization and need for additional instructional space by providing information on student course loads and scheduling of classes. Because CSULB is an urban commuter campus, students at CSULB can be part-time or full-time and have different attendance patterns. Thus, one student who takes 15 units is considered one FTES. For the purposes of this EIR, FTES is the most appropriate measure of student population at the campus, as opposed to headcount, because it provides a more accurate representation of the population that will be on-campus at a given time. Headcount totals assume that every enrolled student is on-campus full-time, which can lead to an overstatement of the campus's student population and, consequently, the associated environmental impacts. Potential impacts associated with the on-campus population (i.e., vehicle miles traveled, demand for water or public resources, solid waste generation), are analyzed proportionate to the amount of time any one student or faculty member may be on campus based on their unit loads, or staff based on their responsibilities.

The COVID-19 pandemic (beginning March 2020) has led to increases in telework and

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

[8] Full-time-equivalent student (FTES) is the unit of measurement used to convert class load to student enrollment. At CSULB, one undergraduate FTES is equal to 15 units. Thus, one undergraduate FTES is equal to one undergraduate student enrolled in 15 units or three undergraduate students each enrolled in 5 units. A related unit of measure is "headcount." In the case of one student taking 15 units, the headcount is 1; in the case of three students collectively taking 15 units, the headcount is 3.

remote/online learning, that has affected the number of people on campus or traveling to and from campus. The long-term implications of the COVID-19 pandemic on remote learning and telework are still evolving, and thus, the net effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on CSULB's development and operations cannot be predicted at this time. Accordingly, the impact analysis in this EIR assumes that overall behavior within the Master Plan Update horizon year of 2035 would be similar to conditions prior to the start of the COVID-19 pandemic. Therefore, the 2019-2020 AY data is being used as it is the most recent year of pre-pandemic in-person campus operations.

Table 2-1, Existing and Anticipated Student Enrollment, depicts the breakdown of on- and off-campus student enrollment under existing conditions and at the Master Plan Update 2035 horizon year. As shown therein, CSULB enrolled approximately 31,000[9] FTES in AY 2019-2020, including approximately 29,000 FTES on-campus and 2,000 FTES receiving instruction remotely and pursuing educational experience off-campus.

The Master Plan Update makes reasonable assumptions about projected student enrollment through the 2035 horizon year and assumes annual compounded growth of one percent (1%) throughout the life of the Master Plan Update, reflecting typical annual growth per the CSU's Office of the Chancellor, which consults with the state legislature regarding the funding needed to support enrollment growth.

Based on these assumptions, the Master Plan Update projects enrollment by the 2035 horizon year of approximately 36,000 FTES. Supported by historical data for the campus, enrollment projections for the Master Plan Update assume that approximately 7.44 percent of the total enrollment in 2035, or 3,000 FTES, would be accommodated by virtual learning modes or not otherwise accommodated on campus, such as through clinical nursing or student teaching supervision. Additional information about the assumptions used for the projected enrollment is provided in Appendix B.

Table 2-1: Existing and Anticipated Student Enrollment

Full-Time-Equivalent Students (FTES)	Academic Year 2019-2020	Master Plan Update Horizon Year 2035	Change (+/-)
On-Campus	28,876	33,334	+4,458
Off-Campus	2,321	2,679	+358
Total	31,197	36,013	+4,816

Note: The enrollment numbers shown in this table account for a slightly higher number of on-campus students than was included in the Notice of Preparation for the purposes of a more conservative analysis. The total enrollment remains the same.

The Master Plan Update uses the projected future student enrollment and total campus population through the 2035 horizon year to establish the development program and space planning requirements to support that projected future campus population. The projected campus population and planned development under the Master Plan Update are used in this Draft EIR for the analysis of the potential physical environmental impacts resulting from implementation of the proposed Master Plan Update. Implementation of the proposed Master Plan Update based on the projected campus population does not limit future student enrollment or total population at CSULB. The CSU Board of Trustees retains the discretion to update or amend the Master Plan

[9] Numbers in text are rounded to the nearest thousand.

Update and conduct additional environmental review under CEQA, as necessary, in order to increase enrollment beyond the projections in the Master Plan Update.

2.5.3 Faculty and Staff

In addition to the student population, the Master Plan Update projects the associated faculty and staff, which includes Full-Time-Equivalent (FTE) employees and auxiliary employees, that would be necessary to support students at CSULB. CSULB determines faculty and staff needs by evaluating the historical ratios of faculty to students as well as between staffing and students.

FTE employees include the following occupational groups: faculty, professional/technician, office/administrative support, service occupations, construction/maintenance/transportation, and management.[10] The total number of FTE employees excludes student employees, other intermittent or casual employees, and faculty teaching in extension, special sessions and summer sessions. Based on historical data of employee profiles from 2009 to 2019,[11] the Master Plan Update assumes that the number of FTE employees would increase proportionately with the student population at a rate of approximately 1.16 percent annually through horizon year 2035. As such, 3,918 FTE employees are projected in 2035.

Auxiliary employees on campus include those who are employed at Associated Students, Inc. (ASI), the 49er Shops, the CSULB 49er Foundation, and the CSULB Research Foundation.[12] Applying the same proportionate growth of 1.16 percent annually through horizon year 2035 as the FTE employees, it is projected that the Master Plan Update would necessitate approximately 628 auxiliary employees.

Table 2-2, Existing and Anticipated Faculty and Staff, depicts the breakdown of FTE employees and auxiliary staff under existing conditions and at the Master Plan Update 2035 horizon year. The total projected faculty and staff in horizon year 2035 is anticipated to be 4,546 people. Additional information about the assumptions used for the projected faculty and staff are detailed in Appendix B.

Table 2-2: Existing and Anticipated Faculty and Staff

	Academic Year 2019-2020	Master Plan Update Horizon Year 2035	Change (+/-)
FTE Employees	3,295	3,918	+623
Auxiliary Employees[a]	528	628	+100
Total	3,823	4,546	+723

a. In addition to faculty and staff, a limited number of contractors or vendors may be present on-campus for specific tasks or events; however, the number of contractors or vendors is negligible and does not substantially change the number of personnel on-campus.

Due to the provision of housing for faculty and staff as part of the Master Plan Update, it is anticipated that a small portion of faculty and staff would reside on campus with other members

10 The California State University, Faculty and Staff, Employee Profile, Previous Year's Reports, Employee Profile 2009-2019, available at: https://www.calstate.edu/csu-system/faculty-staff/employee-profile/Pages/past-reports.aspx, accessed June 29, 2022.

11 Ibid.

12 California State University, Long Beach, Auxiliaries, available at: https://www.csulb.edu/auxiliaries, accessed July 27, 2022.

of their household. Based on historic data of non-student residents living on the CSULB main campus, it is anticipated that an additional 285 individuals associated with faculty and staff households would also be living on-campus.

2.5.4 Campus Population

The total campus population comprises students, faculty, staff, and faculty/staff household members. In horizon year 2035, the total on-campus population is anticipated to be 38,165, which includes FTES, FTE employees, auxiliary employees, and faculty/staff household members. Table 2-3, Existing and Anticipated Total Campus Population, depicts the breakdown of total on-campus FTES, FTE employees, auxiliary employees, and faculty/staff household members under existing conditions and at the Master Plan Update 2035 horizon year.

Table 2-3: Existing and Anticipated Total Campus Population

	Academic Year 2019-2020	Master Plan Update Horizon Year 2035	Change (+/-)
Full-Time-Equivalent Students (On-Campus)	28,876	33,334	+4,458
Full-Time-Equivalent Employees	3,295	3,918	+623
Auxiliary Employees	528	628	+100
Faculty/Staff Household Members	0	285	+285
Total	32,699	38,165	+5,466

2.6 Proposed Project Characteristics

The Master Plan Update is a long-range planning document that will guide physical development at CSULB through the horizon year 2035. The Master Plan Update addresses CSULB's current and future needs, focusing less on physical growth and more on optimizing the existing physical assets of the campus.

2.6.1 Proposed Master Plan Update

The Master Plan Update establishes priority development projects to be implemented over the next decade and beyond. The primary strategies for implementing the new master plan include renovation of existing buildings (renovation), demolition and replacement of existing buildings in the same physical location (replacement), construction of new buildings (new construction), and leaving buildings in their existing location and configuration (buildings to remain). The Master Plan Update also identifies improvements to landscape and open space, sustainability and resiliency, and mobility and parking. Figure 2-4 shows the proposed Master Plan Map.

2.6.2 Campus Organization

The Master Plan Update organizes the CSULB main campus into five districts characterized by existing geography and development as well as desired connectivity, placemaking opportunities, and proposed programming. The five districts include the South District, Central District, East District, North District, and West District, as shown in Figure 2-5. A description of each district and the proposed improvements is provided below.

California State University, Long Beach

Master Plan Enrollment: 36,000 FTE

Master Plan approved by the Board of Trustees: January 1963, February 1963

Master Plan Revision approved by the Board of Trustees: September 1965, June 1966, November 1970, January 1972, May 1972, March 1974, July 1976, September 1976, November 1978, March 1982, January 1984, November 1984, November 1985, July 1986, September 1988, November 1990, September 1991, September 1994, November 1994, July 2003, May 2008

1. E. James Brotman Hall
2. Student Health Services
3. Nursing
4. Anna W. Ngai Alumni Center
5. Family and Consumer Sciences
6. University Student Union
7. *Cafeteria & Bookstore*
8. *College of Education Replacement Bldg.*
9. Psychology
10. Liberal Arts 5
11. Liberal Arts 4
12. Liberal Arts 3
13. Liberal Arts 2
14. Liberal Arts 1
15. Faculty Office 3
16. Faculty Office 2
17. Lecture Hall 150-151
18. College of Liberal Arts Administration
19. Library
20. Academic Services
21. Multi-Media Center

24. McIntosh Humanities Faculty Office Building
25. Language Arts Building
26. Theatre Arts
27. University Theatre
28. University Telecommunication Center
32. Fine Arts 1
33. Fine Arts 2
31. *College of the Arts Replacement Bldg.*
35. Fine Arts 4
36. Faculty Office 4
37. College of CHHS Replacement Bldg.
38. Shakarian Student Success Center
41. Microbiology
43. College of Professional & Continuing Education
44. Electrical Substation (North)
45. Faculty Office 5
46. Social Sciences / Public Affairs
47. *Kinesiology Replacement Bldg.*
48. Health and Human Services Classrooms
49. Health and Human Services Offices
50. Vivian Engineering Center
51. *Engineering Replacement Bldg.*
55. Human Services and Design
56. Engineering Technology
57. Facilities Management
58. Corporation Yard
59. Patterson Child Development Center
60. Los Alamitos Hall
61. Los Cerritos Hall
62A-F. Hillside Residence Halls
62R. Parkside Dining Hall
62U. Hillside Dining Hall
64. Greenhouse 3
65. Electrical Substation (South)
66. Reprographics
67. Communications - Main Distribution Facility A
68. Restrooms / Storage
69. Women's Softball/Soccer Clubhouse

70. Communications - Main Distribution Facility B
71. Bob Cole Conservatory of Music
72. Carpenter Performing Arts Center and Dance Center
73. Mike and Arline Walter Pyramid
74. Parking/Transportation Services
76. Earl Burns Miller Garden
78. Visitor Information Center
79. Communications - Main Distribution Facility C
80. University Police
81. Neil and Phyllis Barrett Athletic Administration Center
82. Outpost Food Service
83. Engineering/Computer Science

84. Steve and Nini Horn Center
85. College of Business
86. Central Plant
88. Pyramid Parking Structure
91. Palo Verde South Parking Structure
92. Palo Verde North Parking Structure
93. Student Recreation and Wellness Center
94. Molecular and Life Sciences Center
95. Hall of Science
101. Parkside North
102. Hillside Gateway
103 ABC Hillside North Student Housing
00. Miller House (Located Off Site)

104-110 *New Parkside Housing Village*
106 *New Faculty & Staff Housing*

23 *New 7th St. Community Outreach Facility*
75 *International House Replacement Building*

210 *Jack Rose Track/Commencement Facility*
300 Beachside Housing Village (Located Off Site

LEGEND:
Existing Facility */ Proposed Facility*

NOTE: Existing building numbers correspond with building numbers in the Space and Facilities Data Base (SFDB)

Figure 2-4: Proposed Master Plan Update (1 of 2)

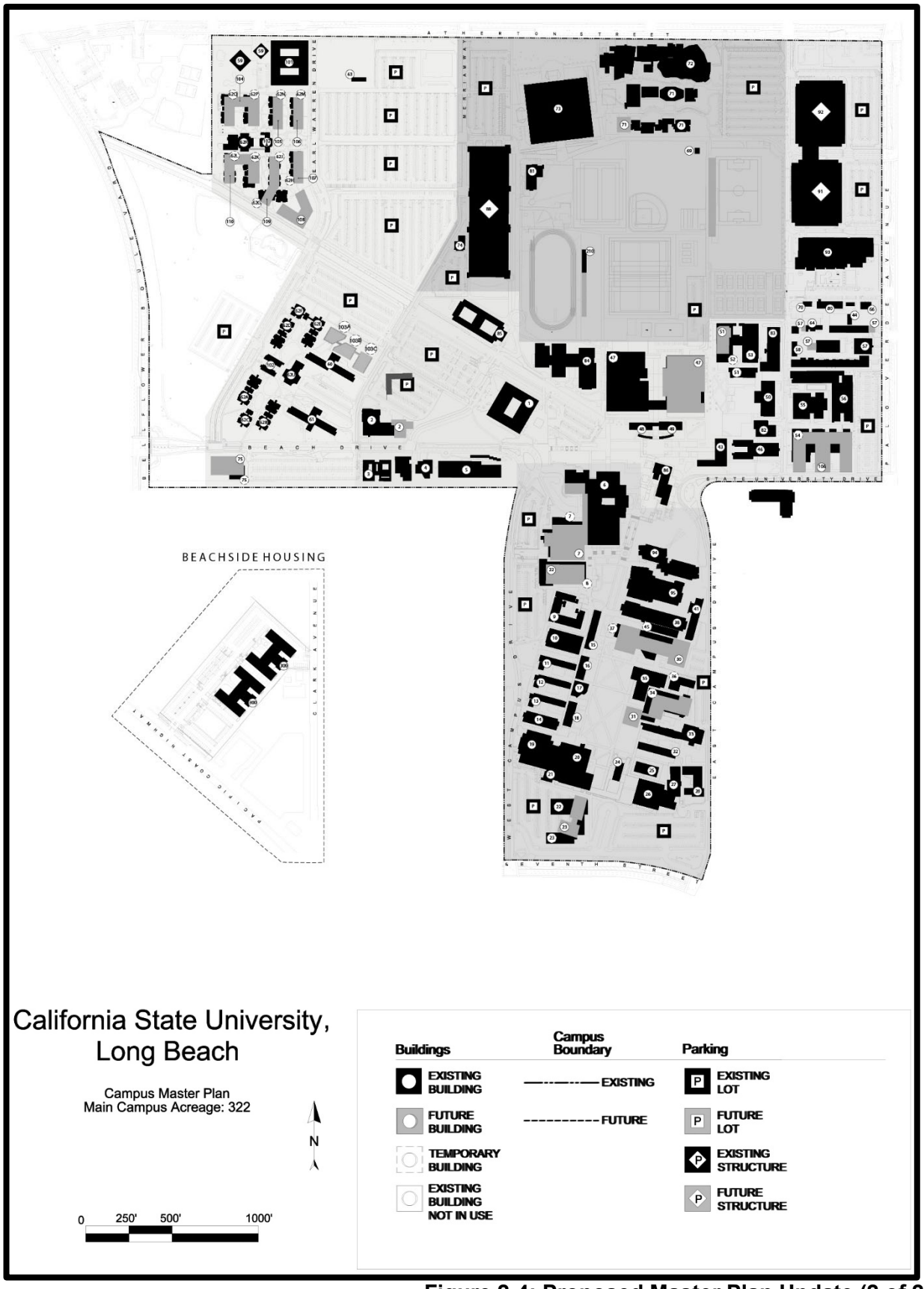

Figure 2-4: Proposed Master Plan Update (2 of 2)

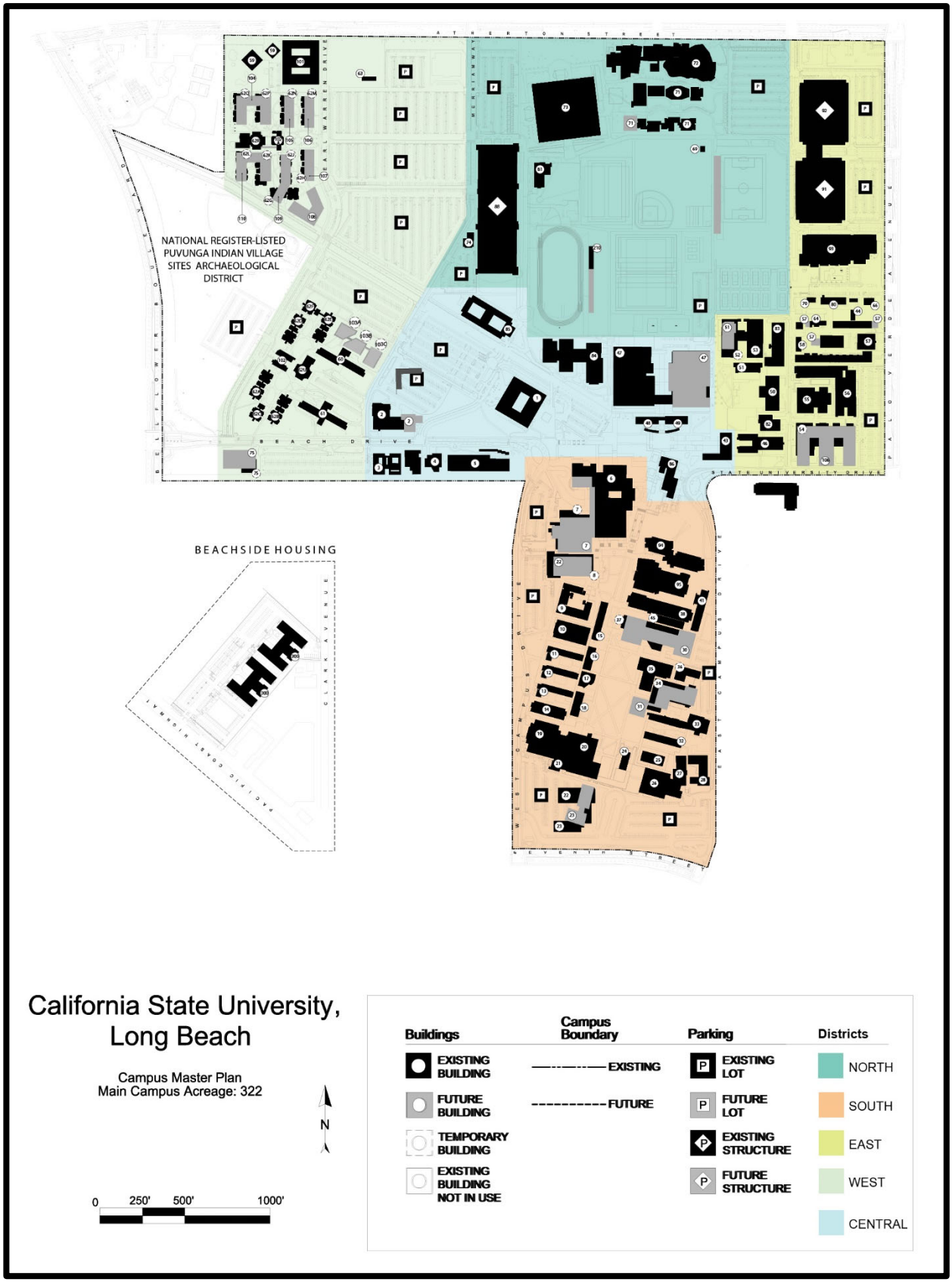

Figure 2-5: Proposed Master Plan Update with Campus Districts

South District

The South District primarily comprises the campus's academic core and is the densest area of learning and student experience. Most of the campus's academic buildings are located within the South District. Therefore, most faculty offices, study space, and instructional space are also located within the South District. In addition, seven out of the eight Colleges are located here, along with the primary student-centered buildings, including the University Student Union, Cafeteria, and Student Services Building. The South District includes some of the most iconic buildings on the campus, including the McIntosh Humanities Building, University Theatre, Psychology Building, and University Student Union. The academic buildings surround a large traditional collegiate quadrangle.

Academic uses would continue to be primarily located in the campus's South District. Improvements in the South District will focus on relocation, consolidation, and renovation of academic and student-centered programs. The McIntosh Humanities Building is the only facility in this district proposed for renovation. Replacement building projects in this district include the Bookstore, College of the Arts building, and College of Education building. Replacement buildings for the College of the Arts (e.g., COTA Fine Arts/Design Replacement Building) and College of Education are proposed to consolidate additional academic programs and functions such as studios, galleries, and hoteling and collaborative spaces and connect these to a redesigned campus quadrangle. The College of Education is currently located in two separate buildings on the CSULB main campus, with the five-story library creating a physical and visual barrier the rest of the quad. The proposed Education Replacement Building would relocate the College of Education into a single, three-story building along the campus quadrangle, bringing the programming of the college closer to the Psychology Building. Table 2-4 lists the projects in the South District and Figure 2-6 shows a focused view of the South District and the improvements proposed in this district.

Table 2-4: Projects in the South District

Map ID	Project Name	Phase
6/7	USU Renovation/Addition and Cafeteria Replacement	Near-Term
41	Microbiology Student Success Center Renovation	Near-Term
17	Lecture Hall 150-151 Renovation	Near-Term
86	Central Plant Decarbonization	Mid-Term
31	College of the Arts Replacement Building	Mid-Term
23	New 7th St. Community Outreach Facility	Mid-Term
10	Liberal Arts 5 Renovation	Mid-Term
32/33	Fine Arts 1 / 2 Renovation	Mid-Term
35	Fine Arts 4 Renovation	Mid-Term
26	Theatre Arts Renovation	Mid-Term
27	University Theatre Renovation	Mid-Term
--	Redefining the Campus Quad	Mid-Term
--	Hardfact Hill Outdoor Classroom	Long-Term
8	Education Replacement Building	Long-Term
24	McIntosh Humanities Building Renovation	Long-Term
25	Language Arts Building Renovation	Long-Term
--	Future Mobility Hub	Long-Term

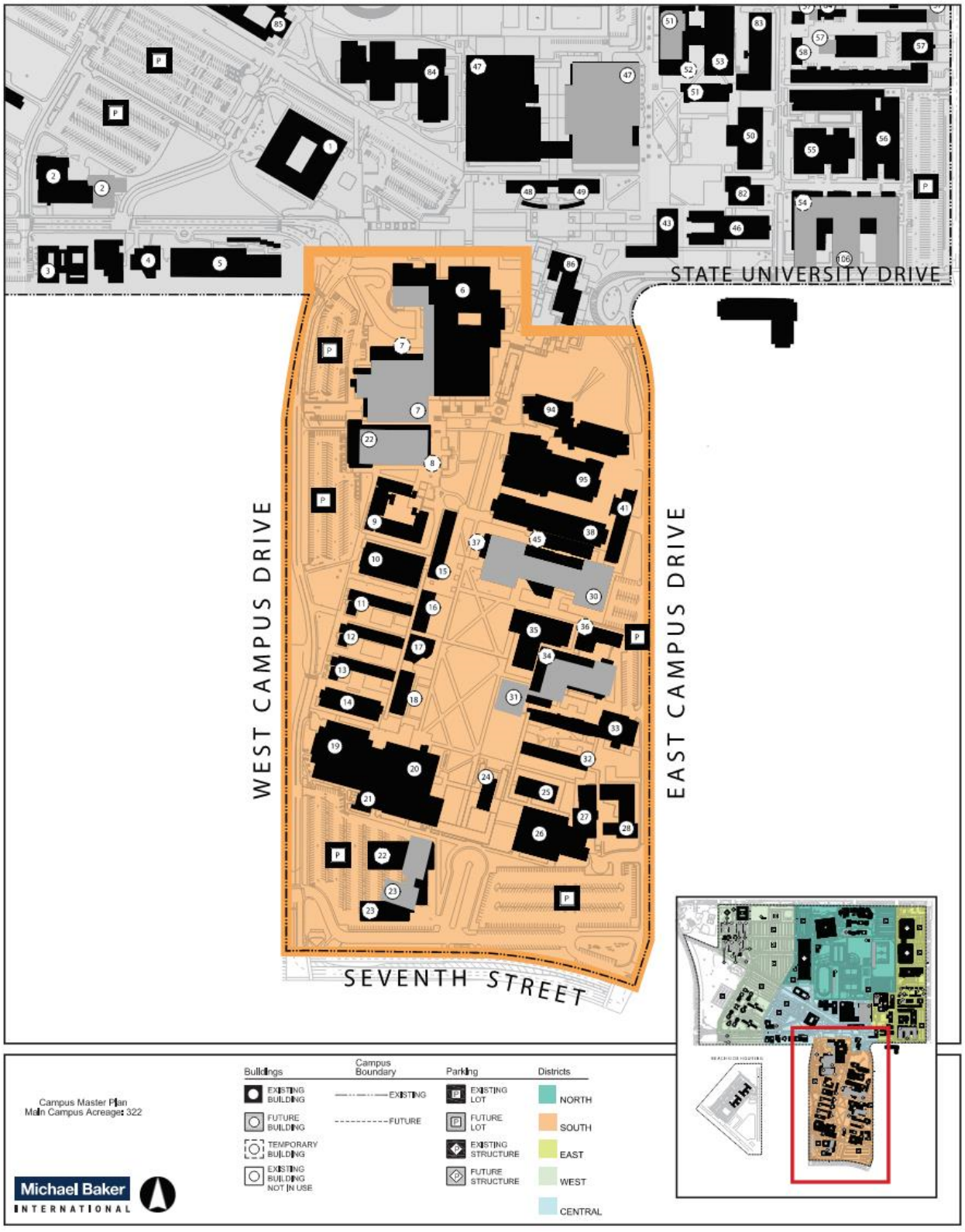

Figure 2-6: South District

Central District

The Central District contains a range of existing programming and facilities including CSULB's main Administration Building-Brotman Hall, the College of Business, College of Health and Human Services' Kinesiology Building, and student support such as Student Health Services. The recently renovated Horn Center is one of the campus's major classroom buildings with 10 new active learning classrooms, 2 large lecture halls, and the campus's largest computer lab. The Kleefeld Contemporary Art Museum was also recently renovated and occupies the western section of the Horn Center Building.

The Central District is programmed as an academic and student-focused hub within the center of campus. It is where the South District connects to north campus housing, athletics, and recreation programs. The proposed Kinesiology Replacement Building project would involve demolition of the existing Kinesiology building to remove the low-density structure and development of a new three-story replacement structure to allow for a new higher-density Kinesiology Building and new campus quadrangle directly adjacent to the Horn Center to improve pedestrian circulation. The new Kinesiology Building would provide space to consolidate various existing programs for the College of Health and Human Services, Club Sports, and Athletics. Additional improvements proposed for the Central District include renovation of the pool, addition of new open spaces such as the construction of 'Beach at the Beach', which includes beach volleyball courts and student gathering areas, creation of outdoor learning environments, and enhanced pedestrian links along Friendship Walk and the terraced stairs. Table 2-5 lists the projects in the Central District and Figure 2-7 shows a focused view of the Central District and the improvements proposed in this district.

Table 2-5: Projects in the Central District

Map ID	Project Name	Phase
2	Student Health Services Addition	Near-Term
--	Friendship Walk Stairs Revitalization	Near-Term
3	Nursing Building Renovation (Counseling and Psychological Services)	Mid-Term
--	Pedestrian/Bike Lane Improvements[a]	Mid-Term
47	Kinesiology Replacement Building and Quad	Long-Term
48/49	HHS 1/2 Renovation	Long-Term

a. Project is also located in the West and South Districts

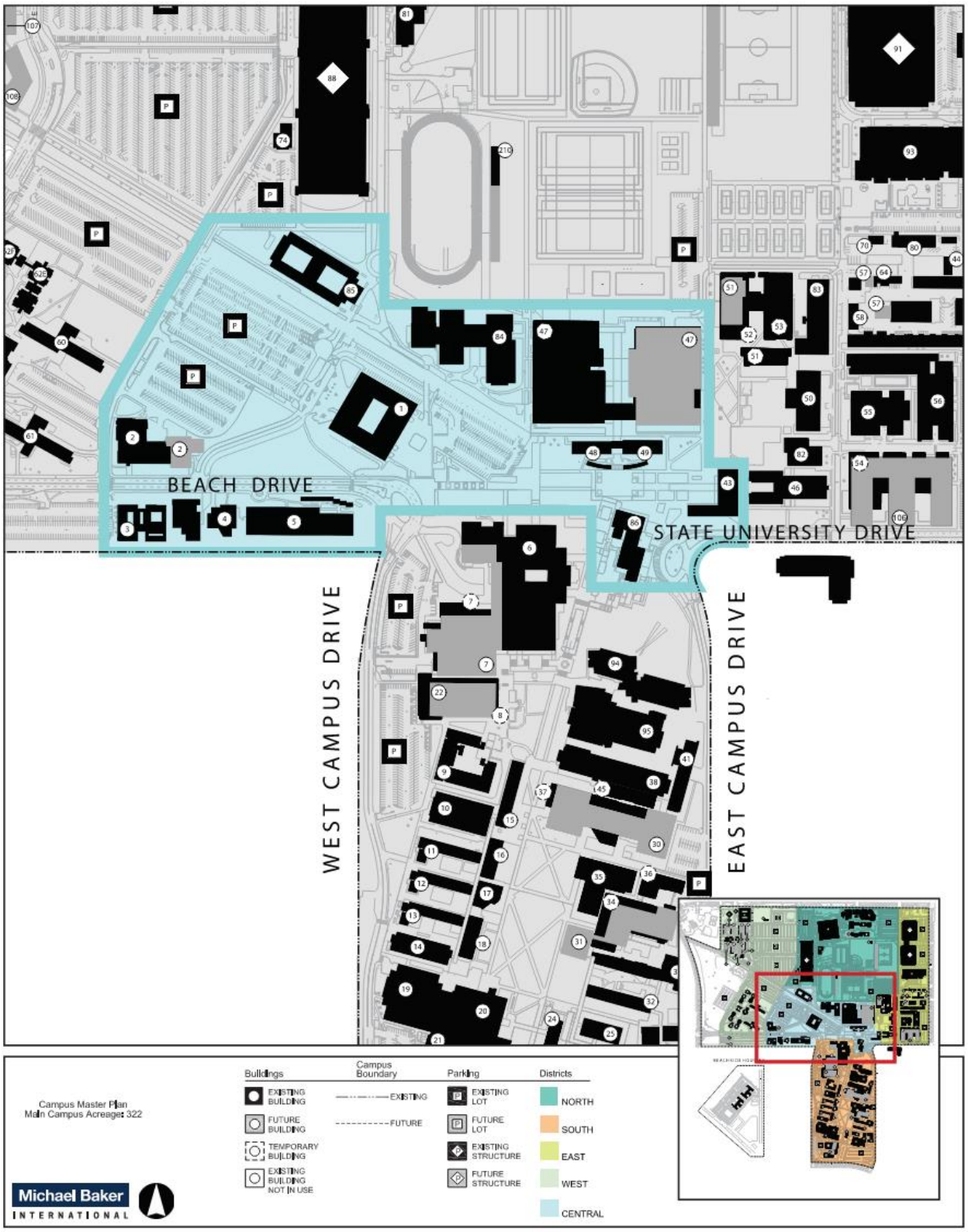

Figure 2-7: Central District

East District

The existing uses in the East District vary from academic programs, such as the College of Engineering and departments within the College of the Arts, to Beach Building Services and the Student Recreation and Wellness Center. Projects within the East District are proposed to provide an intentional connection to the Central District through improved academic facilities (e.g., College of Engineering building replacement) and new faculty and staff housing that would replace and renovate low-density, aging, and underutilized facilities. A new six-story Faculty and Staff Housing building is proposed at State University Drive and Palo Verde Drive, and would include parking, ground-level retail, enhanced pedestrian crossings, and widened sidewalks. Other locations for the Faculty and Staff Housing will be evaluated in Chapter 5, Alternatives. Additionally, connectivity to other campus districts would be supported by improvements to the pedestrian and bicycle network infrastructure. Table 2-6 lists the projects in the East District and Figure 2-8 shows a focused view of the East District and the improvements proposed in this district.

Table 2-6: Projects in the East District

Map ID	Project Name	Phase
58	Corporation Yard Renovations	Near-Term
51	Engineering Replacement Building	Near-Term
106	Faculty and Staff Housing	Mid-Term
56	Engineering Tech Renovation	Mid-Term
50	Vivian Engineering Center Renovation	Long-Term
83	Engineering Computer Science Renovation	Long-Term

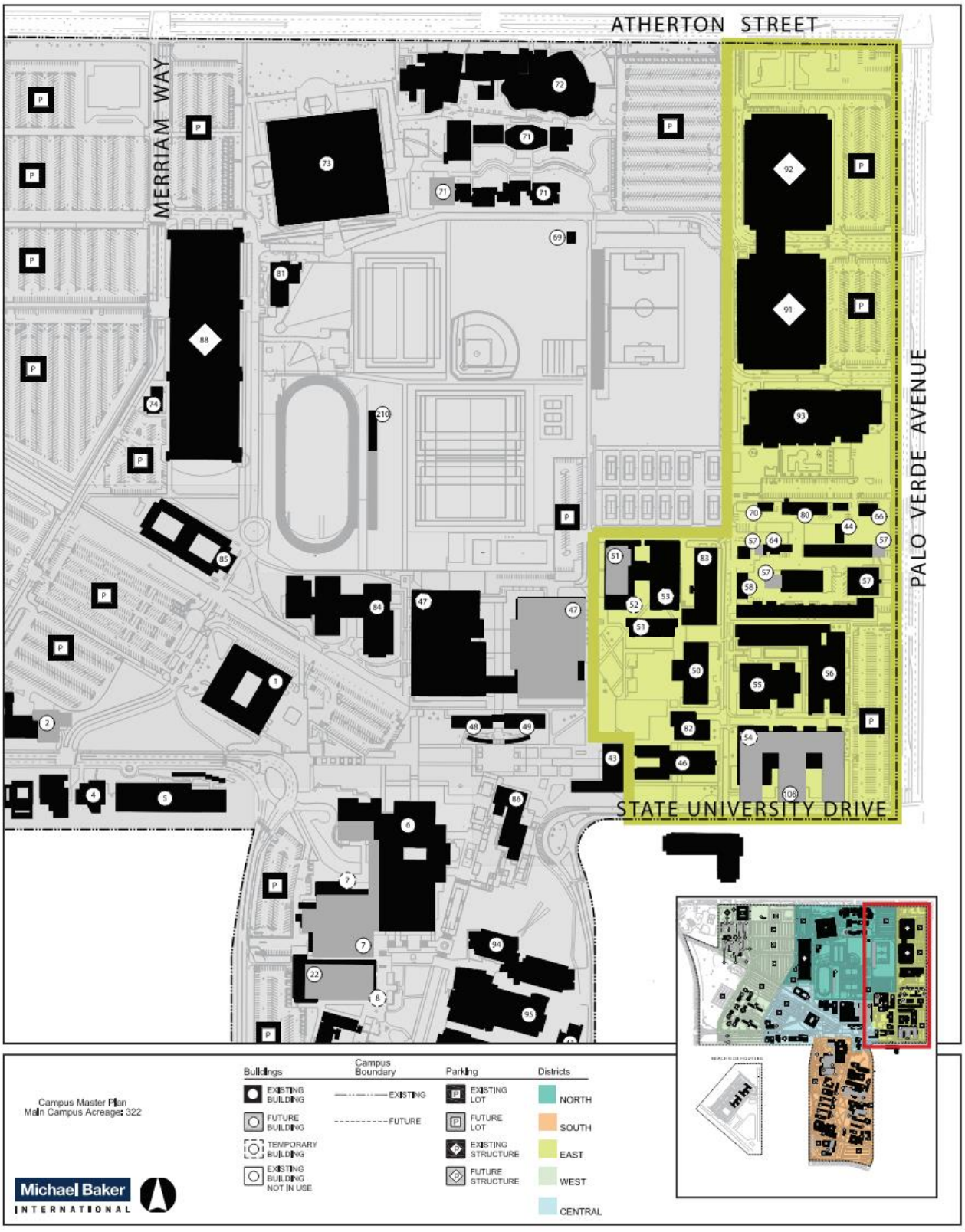

Figure 2-8: East District

North District

The North District is the public "front door" to CSULB with many public-facing facilities, including most athletics venues and the performing arts center. The North District encompasses a diverse range of existing programming and facilities, including the Walter Pyramid, the Carpenter Performing Arts Center, and the Music and Dance departments. These programs are located north of a large concentration of athletics and sports fields and, therefore, are physically disconnected from many campus services and amenities.

The North District proposes to better serve and connect the programs in this area to the remainder of the campus through expanded amenities and enhanced pedestrian links. The North District would continue to support CSULB's athletics programs and College of the Arts academic programs. The District includes projects that build upon the current framework but focus on efficiently utilizing the land area such as reconfiguring and optimizing recreation fields and improving existing venues and buildings. Proposed improvements include the George Allen Field and Jack Rose Track and the Commencement Facilities. Additionally, the Walter Pyramid, one of the most recognizable campus facilities on the campus, would require renovations due to its age. Proposed renovations for the Walter Pyramid include a new roof and interior improvements such as upgrading the sound system, replacing the existing elevators, expanding concession stands, adding storage, and updating the restrooms.

Because visitors heavily access this district, key gateway and pedestrian improvements are proposed along the northern edge of the campus to improve pedestrian connectivity to other areas of the campus. Table 2-7 lists the projects in the North District and Figure 2-9 shows a focused view of the North District and the improvements proposed in this district.

Table 2-7: Projects in the North District

Map ID	Project Name	Phase
--	Aquatics Center and Pool Renovation	Near-Term
71	University Music Center Renovation/Addition	Mid-Term
73	Walter Pyramid Renovation	Mid-Term
210	Jack Rose Track/Commencement Facilities	Mid-Term
--	Baseball Field Conversion to Multi-Use Field	Mid-Term
--	Relocated Archery Field	Mid-Term
--	George Allen Field Improvements	Long-Term
--	New Recreation Field	Long-Term

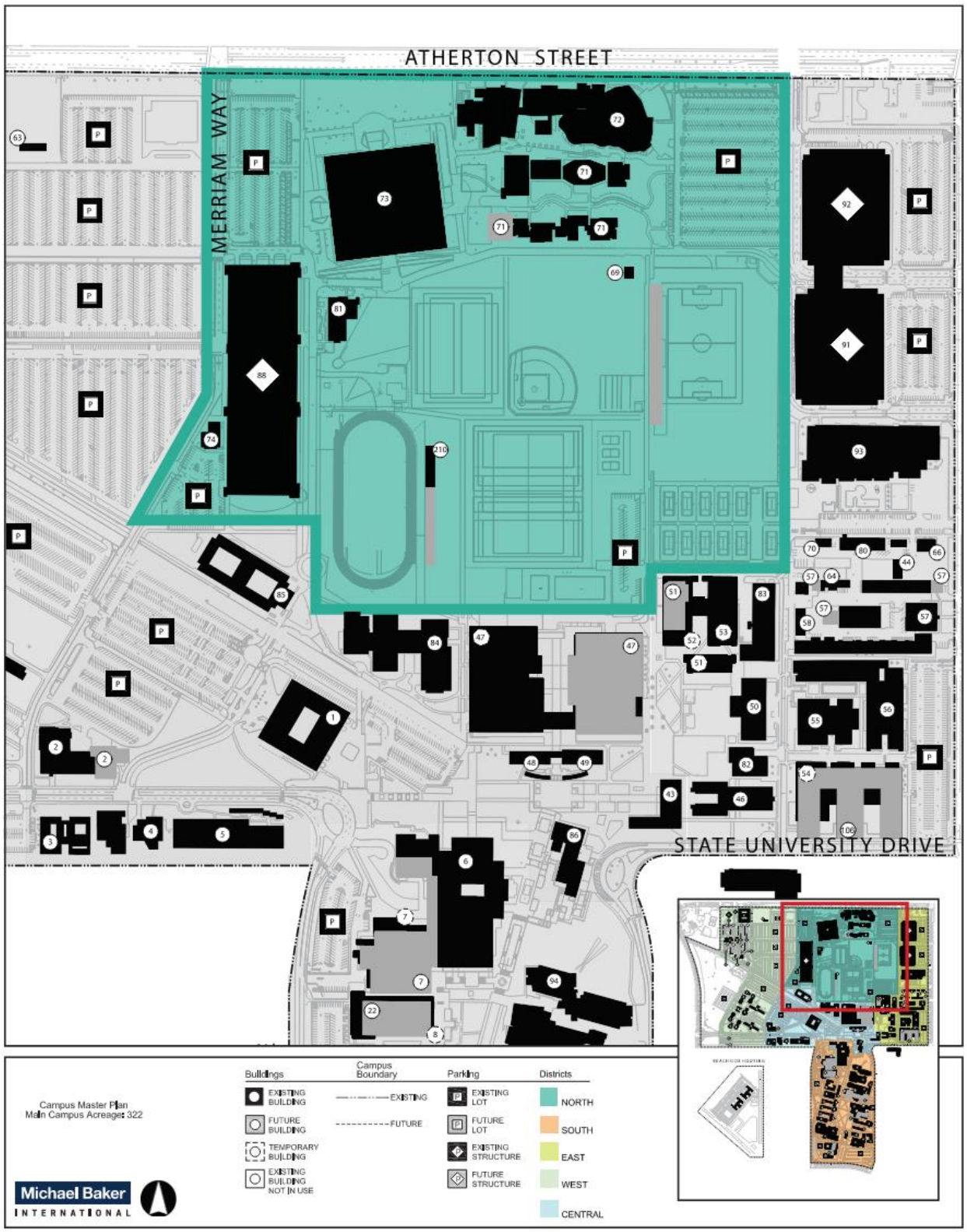

Figure 2-9: North District

West District

The West District is the established housing section of the campus and is defined by the presence of the majority of student residence halls. To support on-campus residents, the West District is also home to two dining facilities, including the Parkside Dining and the Hillside Dining halls. In addition, two primary campus vehicular entrances and a majority of the student parking facilities are located within the West District. This district also includes a small, concentrated collection of College of Health and Human Services academic buildings.

The West District serves as a starting and ending point to many students' days (for both residents and commuters). As such, proposed connectivity improvements into the core of the campus are considered critical to providing a convenient and safe experience for students.

Proposed improvements within the West District would enhance the student residential experience by expanding housing into higher-density facilities to accommodate additional beds (i.e., the new Parkside Housing Village), introducing new social and collaboration spaces, and improving pedestrian and bicycle connectivity within the district such as the planned Bouton Creek bike pathway improvement project and an enhanced Bellflower and Beach main entrance to the campus. The Bellflower Boulevard and Beach Street entrance is the primary gateway into the CSULB main campus. Proposed updates to this entrance include the installation of new landscaping and improved signage. The proposed Parkside Housing Village improvements would include demolition of the existing student residences to be replaced with seven new housing buildings configured with new pod and suite-style beds. Table 2-8 lists the projects in the West District and Figure 2-10 shows a focused view of the West District and proposed development projects.

Table 2-8: Projects in the West District

Map ID	Project Name	Phase
62A-F	Hillside College Renovations/Addition	Near-Term
--	Improved Campus Entrance and Gateway	Near-Term
104-110	New Parkside Housing Village	Near-Term
75	Future Community Engagement Site	Long-Term

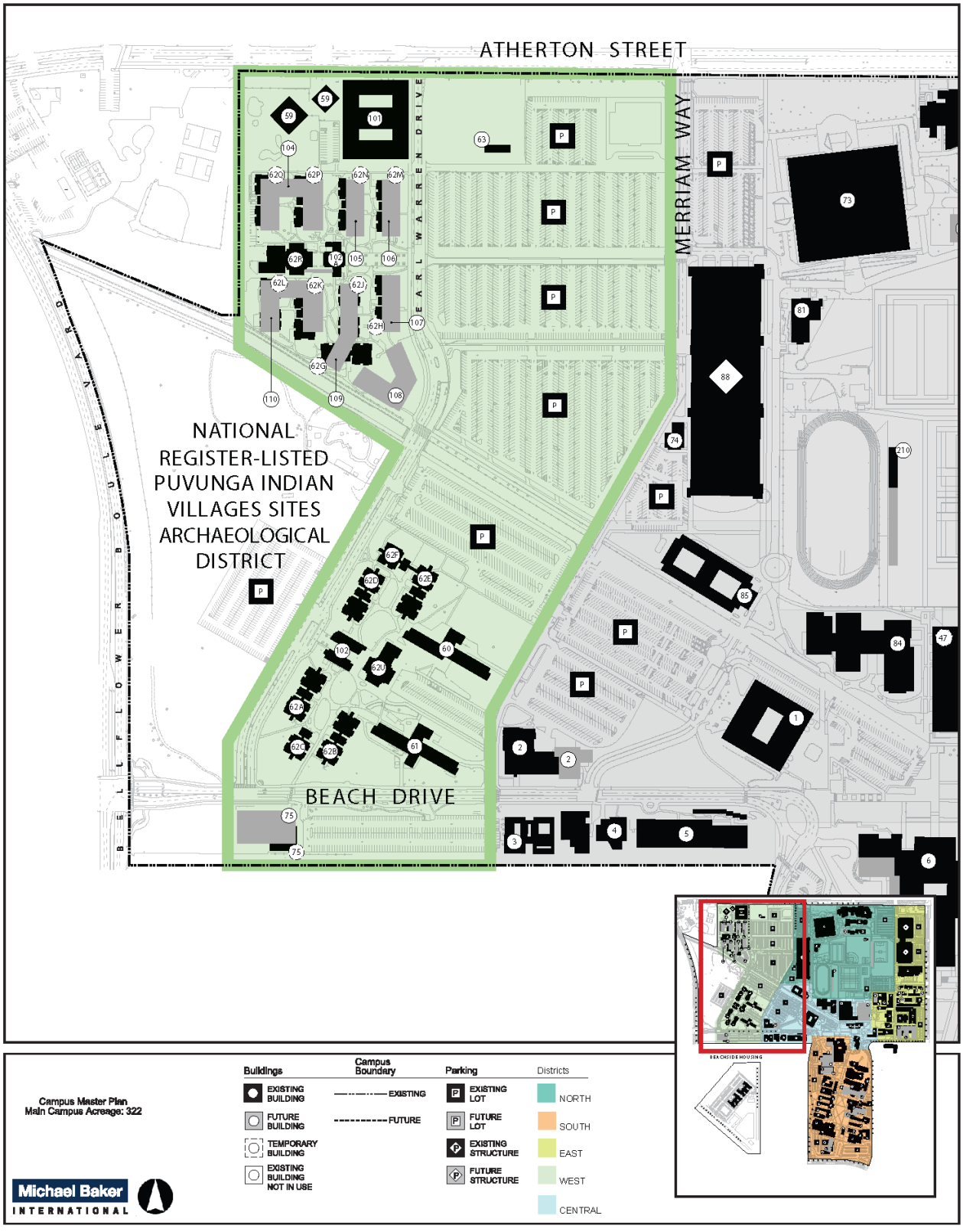

Figure 2-10: West District

2.6.3 Campus Housing

The existing CSULB housing communities include Parkside, Hillside, and Beachside. As discussed in Section 2.4.2 above, one of the objectives of the proposed Master Plan Update is to increase the number of student beds on campus by approximately 1,600. To achieve this increase, several improvements to campus housing are proposed, including right-sizing existing housing units in the Hillside and Beachside Housing communities to include common/shared living spaces within the buildings; replacing and renovating the lowest-performing buildings; and increasing the number of beds available through a proposed increase in units at Parkside. Additionally, the Master Plan Update plans on providing faculty and staff housing in a proposed new apartment housing building. The proposed housing improvements and the resulting net changes in the number of beds provided are shown in Table 2-9.

Table 2-9: Proposed Campus Housing Improvements

Campus Housing	Existing	Proposed
Number of Student Beds		
Parkside	1,387 beds	3,472 beds
Hillside	1,005 beds	694 beds
Beachside	616 beds	444 beds
TOTAL	*3,008* beds	*4,610* beds
Net Change	--	*+1,602* beds
Number of Non-Student Beds/Units[a]		
Housing and Residential Life[b]	26 beds/13 units	26 beds/13 Units
Faculty and Staff Housing	0	570 beds/285 units
TOTAL	*26 beds/13 units*	*596 beds/298 units*
Net Change	--	*+570 beds/285 units*

a. It is assumed each unit includes an average of two people; therefore, 26 beds for Housing and Residential Life and 570 beds for Faculty and Staff Housing are included for planning purposes.

b. Existing Housing and Residential Life units are dispersed throughout Parkside, Hillside, and Beachside and are not included in the student bed count.

2.6.4 Landscape and Open Space

The existing landscape and open spaces throughout the campus create a park-like setting and serve several functions, including recreation, outdoor gathering and event support, relaxation, and cultural expression. The Master Plan Update proposes improvements to landscaping and open space centered on three key themes, including providing a sense of place within each district; increasing programmable space to provide flexibility to adapt to the evolving needs of the campus and the community; and building upon the existing park-like setting to enhance the campus's urban forest, which offers aesthetic, environmental, and wellness benefits.

The primary types of open space offered on campus and proposed improvements are described as the following:

- Quad: As the primary open spaces on campus, quadrangles are predominantly used for socializing and studying. The Master Plan Update would improve the existing quadrangles by incorporating small-scale spaces to allow people to gather for occasional events and daily relaxing and socialization, while also accommodating large volumes of people at peak passage times. Proper circulation, adequate seating, and improved nighttime lighting

would be incorporated into the quads. The Master Plan Update proposes redefining the existing traditional Campus Quad, constructing a new North Campus (Kinesiology) Quad, and reconfiguring the Engineering Quad to accommodate the proposed Engineering Replacement Building.

- Courtyards: Courtyards are areas of open space that are either partially or completely enclosed by walls or buildings. CSULB's campus courtyards vary in size and character. Some courtyards function as a building's entry space while others, like the Liberal Arts Courtyard, serve as outdoor classrooms and are an extension of the surrounding buildings' program. Campus courtyards would include pedestrian promenades, a variety of seating arrangements, and landscaping that would provide shade. Wi-Fi coverage will be provided wherever courtyards are developed. The Master Plan Update would improve the Fine Arts Courtyard and create enhanced courtyards along the perimeter of the Campus Quad to promote a diverse range of social gathering activities.
- Plazas: CSULB's plazas serve as gathering spaces for both intimate social connections and large group events. Because of the campus's temperate climate, these outdoor spaces are a year-round amenity for students, faculty, staff, and the surrounding community. Plazas would be designed as public places where students, faculty, and community members can transition and connect. The Master Plan Update would create an arrival courtyard to the Walter Pyramid's primary visitor entrance to enhance the identity of the gateway.
- Corridors: CSULB's campus corridors are thoroughfares that allow pedestrians to get to and from their destinations. The Master Plan Update would improve connectivity across the campus along Bouton Creek through pedestrian and micro-mobility enhancements including redefining the bike lane, collapsing bollards, installing fencing and hedges, updating the guardrail, and installing pedestrian lighting. The Master Plan Update would also include the lawn terrace revitalization at Friendship Walk and the University Student Union bike lane connection from Beach Drive to Friendship Walk.
- Edges: The edges of the campus establish an identity and gateway, creating a boundary and acting as a buffer between the surrounding streets, land uses, and the campus. The landscape of campus edges varies from dense screen plantings and natural vegetation to turf areas and manicured planting areas. Proposed improvements would enhance the park-like aesthetic of the campus and promote wayfinding, health and wellness opportunities, safety, and consider accessibility and pedestrian volume during peak hours of the day. Drought tolerant landscaping would be used wherever possible to convey the campus's value of sustainability to the community. The Master Plan Update would improve the Bellflower Boulevard and Beach Street entrance to the campus with enhanced signage, bike lanes, landscaping and the installation of a speed table.
- Athletic Facilities: The Master Plan Update includes several Athletics and Recreation projects that focus on better utilizing land area and improving connections to and through the sports precinct. To better serve the highly utilized recreational fields, additional multi-use recreational fields would be added by reconfiguring the existing field space (i.e., conversion of the baseball field and removal of Lot E4). Additionally, permanent lighting, pedestrian pathways, and synthetic turf would be installed to maximize utilization and connectivity while reducing maintenance and water demand. The Master Plan Update proposes improvements to and/or expansion of the Walter Pyramid, Blair Field, George Allen Field, Jack Rose Track, softball stadium, and telecommunication improvements for broadcasting and streaming competitions.

2.6.5 Sustainability and Resiliency

The President's Commission on Sustainability was established to integrate sustainability into all aspects of CSULB.

The Master Plan Update identifies sustainability topic areas that most closely align with the campus vision and commitments toward climate action and resilience. The main sustainability topics that would incorporate CSULB's sustainability goals into the physical improvements proposed by the Master Plan Update include:

- Water: CSULB receives its water from the City of Long Beach, which draws on local groundwater for 50 percent of its supply, reducing dependence on imported water. The City manages its own conservation protocols, allowing for incentives and partnerships with institutions like CSULB. CSULB is committed to developing an improved campus strategy for reducing water use, repurposing water, maintaining healthy water quality, and ensuring a resilient water supply. As part of this effort, 50 percent of CSULB's current water supply is reclaimed water, which is used for some toilets, most irrigation, and central plant cooling towers. The Master Plan Update includes updated goals to expand on the use of reclaimed water through retrofitting and extension of reclaimed water lines, and use of reclaimed water for toilet flushing in new/replacement buildings. Additionally, the Master Plan Update includes goals and strategies to enhance stormwater management throughout the campus by implementing strategies for reducing runoff.
- Materials: The selection of materials for new construction, major renovation, and interior renovation projects impacts the sustainability goals and commitments of the campus. Materials require energy, water, and other physical resources throughout their life cycle. Sustainable materials are those whose production, installation, maintenance, and disposal have a low environmental cost. Factors identified for defining materials evaluation include operational performance; physical material performance; cost, including life cycle cost and cost of carbon/embodied carbon; human impact; environmental impact; and innovation and aesthetics.
- Energy and Carbon Reduction: CSULB prepared an update to its Climate Action and Adaptation Plan (CAAP) to identify strategies to reduce and eliminate greenhouse gas emissions from campus operations. In addition, current CSULB policy includes applying Net Zero Energy strategies to all new campus buildings.
- Multi-Modal Circulation: Currently, approximately 60 percent of air quality emissions attributed to CSULB come from faculty, staff, and student commuter trips. CSULB has implemented several Transportation Demand Management strategies aimed at reducing vehicle trips to and from campus and their resulting emissions. Additional transportation demand management (TDM) measures considered under the Master Plan Update are discussed further in Section 2.6.7 below.
- Place: The Master Plan Update includes strategies to connect sustainability with placemaking on the campus, including connecting the natural environment and park-like qualities of the campus to the design of the built environment and creating spaces on the campus that educate and promote sustainability initiatives.

2.6.6 Utilities

The CSULB main campus is served by existing utilities comprised of domestic and fire water, sewer, storm drain, irrigation water, chilled and hot water distribution, gas, electrical and telecommunications systems. To support the facilities proposed as part of the Master Plan Update

alterations, upgrades, or modifications are needed to existing utilities. The Utility Master Plan Update (April 2023) identifies critical needs for each of the utilities on campus that need to be addressed to minimize interruptions and promote reliability and redundancy. Each utility is evaluated for capacity, functionality, reliability, ease of maintenance, age, and ability to serve the existing and future needs of the campus.

2.6.7 Mobility and Parking

CSULB is a multi-modal campus featuring amenities for pedestrian, bicycle, personal vehicle, and public transit circulation and access.

Pedestrian Network Improvements

Pedestrian amenities throughout the CSULB main campus include sidewalks and paths that provide key connections to academic buildings, housing, and other student services. The Master Plan Update seeks to improve the existing pedestrian network on the campus to promote safety, comfort, access, and direct connections between uses. To accomplish this, three sets of improvements are proposed, the first of which includes filling network gaps, which primarily occur through and adjacent to parking lots, as well as through the sports field section of campus. In these areas, new sidewalks and paths are proposed.

The second set of improvements involves proposed enhancements for widened sidewalks, upgrades compliant with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), traffic calming to provide shared space for pedestrians, and new paved pathways to support new buildings.

The third set of improvements would include enhancements to existing pedestrian crossings and create new crossings. The targeted crossings would be located internal to the campus, as well as along the edges of the campus that connect with the surrounding community.

In addition to the three sets of improvements described, night walk overlays would be identified for primary pedestrian pathways to provide connections between the campus districts after dark. The identified night walk overlay pathways would be well lit in the evening hours and would provide connections between buildings, facilities, and programs used after 8:00 p.m. Specific proposed pedestrian network improvements are described in Section 3.11, Transportation.

Bicycle and All-Wheel Network Improvements

One of the goals of the Master Plan Update is to provide improvements to help the CSULB main campus become less reliant on vehicular mobility. Proposed improvements to the bicycle and all-wheel network would provide safer and more comfortable options, enabling bicycle use internal to the campus, as well as provide connections for trips to and from campus. Proposed improvements to the bicycle and all-wheel are proposed to be implemented throughout the CSULB main campus, including along Bouton Creek, Determination Drive, Beach Drive, and West Campus Drive. Additional proposed improvements could include new bicycle route signage, pavement striping and markings, and widening pathways where shared bicycle/pedestrian spaces are currently narrower than 15 feet. Specific proposed bicycle and all-wheel network improvements are described in Section 3.11, Transportation.

Transit Network Improvements

The existing on-campus shuttle system provides a full loop around the campus. The east and west loops require transfer points at the northern and southern ends of campus. Several improvements are proposed to simplify the current service, including simplifying campus routes

to full clockwise and counterclockwise loops; improving frequency to 15-minute peak headways in each direction to address capacity concerns; staffing shuttle stops to alleviate confusion about shuttle and help build ridership among new students; and providing an on-demand shuttle service or ride-hailing subsidy to provide service to Beachside Village and off-campus locations.

In the long term, CSULB may consider multiple mobility hub locations on campus to help serve as key transfer points for different modes, and destinations for services. Future mobility hubs would serve as a location where existing mobility services would converge.

Vehicular Network Improvements

In order to increase safety and comfort for pedestrians and bicyclists on the CSULB main campus, improvements to the vehicular network are proposed along Determination Drive, Beach Drive, West Campus Drive, East Campus Drive, Deukmejian Way, and Palo Verde Avenue. Pedestrian and bicycle focused gateway improvements are proposed for campus entry points along Bellflower Boulevard, 7th Street, Palo Verde Avenue, and Atherton Street. Additionally, due to its proximity to surface parking lots on the campus, Atherton Street is envisioned as the primary vehicular entry point for the campus, specifically at Merriam Way and Carfax Avenue. The current entry point at Determination Drive is proposed to be deprioritized for vehicles due to the proposed bicycle and pedestrian improvements at this location. Specific proposed vehicular network improvements are described in Section 3.11, Transportation.

Parking and Transportation Demand Management

Proposed changes related to building and facility improvements proposed in the Master Plan Update would require the shifting of some existing parking space locations. However, no net change in parking spaces is anticipated, except for those needed for community outreach facilities.

TDM measures would be implemented to reduce vehicle trips and prioritize pedestrian and bicycle movement, encourage greater use of transit, pedestrian, and bicycle travel, and reduce dependence on automobiles at the campus. While CSULB has implemented several TDM strategies, additional TDM measures considered under the Master Plan Update could include, but not be limited to:

- Completing and updated TDM plan that comprehensively plans for the future with a focus on achieving CSULB's goals of reducing GHG emissions and reliance on vehicle mobility, and reducing the need for parking;
- Increasing on-campus housing opportunities;
- Incentivizing student residents to not have a car on campus;
- Distributing class and work schedules to spread the peak demand on campus;
- Providing additional on-campus amenities (e.g., childcare, post office, etc.); and
- Enhancing transit, shuttle, bicycle, and pedestrian amenities on the campus.

2.6.8 Proposed Master Plan Development

The Master Plan Update provides for planned improvements phased through the 2035 planning horizon. As previously discussed, development under the Master Plan Update would include renovation of existing buildings, demolition, and replacement of existing buildings in the same physical location, and construction of new buildings. Individual projects have been identified that

are expected to be developed in the next 10 years and are referred to as near-term (2-5 years) and mid-term (6-10 years) projects. The individual projects were prioritized for possible implementation based on a variety of factors, such as funding, building age, consolidation of programming, etc. Of the individual development projects, it is estimated that 13 would be near-term and 17 would be mid-term. These projects, listed in Table 2-10, are analyzed in this Draft EIR.

Table 2-10: Proposed Near-Term and Mid-Term Projects Analyzed in this EIR

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

Table 2-11 below provides a description of each of the individual near-term and mid-term development projects that are analyzed in this EIR, and categorizes the projects as either “major” or “minor”. Major projects include projects that are analyzed in detail due to their size, level of construction effort or type of construction activities, location within the campus, operational scenario, or potential for impacts to historical or archaeological resources. Generally, major projects may also include a quantitative analysis. Minor projects are defined as projects that are smaller in size, have a lower level of construction effort (i.e., minimal ground disturbance or construction equipment), or operate similarly to existing conditions. Minor projects are generally analyzed at a qualitative level.

Additionally, individual development projects in Table 2-11 have been organized into three types of proposed development. Each type of proposed development is identified, as follows:

- Renovation: involves renovation of an existing facility within its existing footprint; some renovation projects are further distinguished as additions, which involves expanding the footprint of an existing facility;

- Replacement: involves demolition and replacement of an existing facility in the same physical location; or

- New: involves construction of a new facility with a new use.

Lastly, the individual development projects have been further grouped into five distinct categories according to the type of building or function and use: Academic and Administrative Facilities, Housing, Student and Campus Support Facilities, Athletic Facilities, and Mobility, Circulation, and Open Space. Projects within each category would typically be implemented in a similar manner (i.e., similar construction and operation scenarios).

Identifying the individual development projects in this EIR allows for future streamlining such that implementation of future projects under the proposed Master Plan Update may qualify for preparation of a lower level of CEQA documentation (e.g., a categorical exemption or an addendum to this EIR) or a tiered[13] analysis based on this EIR, as applicable.

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

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

Table 2-11: Proposed Near-Term and Mid-Term Projects

Figure 2-5 Map ID	Project Name and Description	Level of Analysis		Phase	Type of Development	Type of Use	Campus District
		Major	Minor				
51	**Engineering Replacement Building** The proposed replacement building would construct a new six-story building at the site of the existing EN2, EN3, and EN4 buildings. The project would require the demolition of EN2, EN3, and EN4. The proposed replacement building would modernize and right-size classrooms, teaching labs, and faculty and staff workspaces through the inclusion of flexible lab spaces. Additionally, the replacement of the existing low-density building with a new higher-density building would create new open space for a quad. In the long-term, the open space provides space for future buildings as the College of Engineering grow over time. *Size: 71, 000 gross square feet (GSF); 6 floors*	●		Near	Replacement	Academic and Administrative Facilities	East
104-110	**New Parkside Housing Village** The campus would establish Parkside Housing Village, a new residential community in place of the existing Parkside Residence Halls. The first phase of construction for the New Parkside Housing Village would demolish existing buildings G, H, J, K, and L and construct two new buildings with approximately 1,000 student beds. The buildings would be five stories tall and incorporate active lounges to support student experiences, passive lounges for studying, shared kitchens to encourage community and student services, and ground-floor dining services as needed. The building massing would create courtyards that offer students outdoor social areas. *Size (Phase I): 200,000 GSF (across 2 buildings); 5 Floors Each*	●		Near	Replacement	Housing	West
106	**Faculty and Staff Housing** The project proposes to demolish the existing Design Building and replace it with a new building for faculty and staff housing with 285 units. The project includes four stories of studios and one-and two-bedroom apartment-style units. Parking for residents would be located on the first two levels of the building, which preliminarily is planned to be approximately 360 spaces. The project may also include ground-level retail and dining to serve campus and	●		Near	New	Housing	East

Table 2-11: Proposed Near-Term and Mid-Term Projects

Figure 2-5 Map ID	Project Name and Description	Level of Analysis		Phase	Type of Development	Type of Use	Campus District
		Major	Minor				
	community. The proposed building would be setback approximately 180 feet from Palo Verde Drive and 55 feet from State University Drive as the existing Parking Lot E9 would remain. With the proposed housing building across State University Drive from the Bixby Hill Apartment Complex, the project would be designed to extend the existing townscape character of the community. The project also proposes improvements to State University Drive to support pedestrian safety, including enhanced pedestrian crossings and widened sidewalks. *Size: 388,000 GSF; 6 Floors (4 Floors of Housing and 2 Floors of Parking)*						
6/7	**USU Renovation/Addition and Cafeteria Replacement** This project would renovate the existing USU building and provide an addition. The addition would require demolition of the University Dining Plaza. The project would modernize and expand the building to accommodate current student needs, as well as provide expanded campus food services. The USU was found to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register and California Register, and is a contributing building to the Upper Campus Historic District. The University Dining Plaza is also a contributing building to the Upper Campus Historic District. *Size: 50,000 GSF (Addition); 160,000 GSF (Renovation)*	●		Near	Renovation	Student and Campus Support Facilities	South
62A-F	**Hillside College Renovations/Addition** The project would expand six buildings within the existing Hillside College to add communal space to the buildings. The project would fully renovate all Hillside College buildings including interiors, exteriors, and accessibility improvements. *Size: 96,000 GSF (across 6 buildings); 20,000 GSF (Addition)*	●		Near	Renovation	Housing	West

Table 2-11: Proposed Near-Term and Mid-Term Projects

Figure 2-5 Map ID	Project Name and Description	Level of Analysis		Phase	Type of Development	Type of Use	Campus District
		Major	Minor				
300	**Beachside Housing** The project would provide a partial interior and partial exterior renovation of existing Beachside College buildings including new elevator towers, new fire alarm systems, new flooring and finishes, new student use kitchens, new hot water systems, new windows, and furniture. Size: 122,100 GSF (across 2 buildings)	●		Near	Renovation	Housing	Off-Main Campus
--	**Aquatics Center and Pool Renovation** The project would include repair and upgrade of the pool, which was constructed in the early 1970s and is one of the most utilized facilities as it is shared by Athletics, Academics, Club Sports, and community. The project may increase the facility size and add more bleachers, which would require demolition of the existing pool. *Size: 38,000 GSF (Renovation); 20,000 GSF (Addition)*	●		Near	Replacement	Athletic Facilities	North
31	**College of the Arts Replacement Building** The proposed replacement building would construct a new three- to four-story building at the site of the existing Fine Arts 3 building. This project requires the demolition of Fine Arts 3. The Fine Arts 3 building is a contributing building to the Upper Campus Historic District. Additionally, the project would construct a three-story addition, with a bridge connecting to the proposed replacement building. The proposed replacement building would house Fine Arts programs and the relocation of the Design Department. The building would be positioned to define the east side of the Quad, with an internal courtyard space for outdoor learning, study, gallery space, and gathering. The new facility could also contain shared studios, collaboration spaces, and innovation spaces supporting interdisciplinary initiatives within the College of the Arts. *Size: 114,100 GSF; 3-4 Floors*	●		Mid	Replacement	Academic and Administrative Facilities	South

Table 2-11: Proposed Near-Term and Mid-Term Projects

Figure 2-5 Map ID	Project Name and Description	Level of Analysis		Phase	Type of Development	Type of Use	Campus District
		Major	Minor				
23	**New 7th St. Community Outreach Facility** This project would construct a new building in the location of the existing Education 1 and Education 2 buildings, which would require the demolition of those buildings. The proposed building would be used for community engagement. The Education 1 and Education 2 buildings are contributing buildings to the Upper Campus Historic District. *Size: 100,000 GSF; 4 Floors maximum*	●		Mid	New	Student and Campus Support Facilities	South
210	**Jack Rose Track/Commencement Facilities** The project proposes improvements to the Jack Rose Track to provide amenities for both Athletics track events and Commencement. The improvements include expanded bleachers on the east side of the facility, permanent flood lighting, and permanent concessions that could double as a food venue for academic programs nearby. There is also a need for locker room space for Track and Field and Cross Country. Size: 5,000 GSF	●		Mid	Renovation	Athletic Facilities	North
73	**Walter Pyramid Renovation** The project would include a new roof and interior improvements to serve student-athletes and fans better. Interior improvements include upgrading the sound system, replacing the existing elevators, expanding concession stands, adding storage, and updating the restrooms. Size: 158,000 GSF	●		Mid	Renovation	Athletic Facilities	North
--	**Pedestrian/Bike Lane Improvements** The project would include an enhanced crossing at Bellflower Boulevard, to be coordinated with the City of Long Beach. West of Determination Drive, a newly constructed path is proposed south of Bouton Creek. An enhanced diagonal crossing at Determination Drive would facilitates crossing from the south side of the creek to the north side. Between Determination Drive and Merriam Way, use of the existing pedestrian path for a shared use facility is proposed,	●		Mid	Renovation	Mobility, Circulation, and Open Space	Central, West, and South

Table 2-11: Proposed Near-Term and Mid-Term Projects

Figure 2-5 Map ID	Project Name and Description	Level of Analysis		Phase	Type of Development	Type of Use	Campus District
		Major	Minor				
	which may be widened to at least 15 feet. East of Merriam Way, the Bouton Creek bicycle facility would split from the existing pedestrian pathway for a proposed 15 feet wide bicycle facility within current parking lot space south of the College of Business (some existing parking spaces would be lost while others would be relocated in Lots E1 and E2). A marked bicycle route would continue through the center of campus, with another proposed enhanced crossing across State University Drive. In the future, a path on the northside of Bouton Creek or a pre-fabricated bridge may be considered to help enhance connections between the bicycle facility and Parkside housing.						
17	**Lecture Hall 150-151 Renovation** This project consists of an interior tenant improvement renovation. The Lecture Hall 150-151 building is a contributing building to the Upper Campus Historic District. *Size: 7,050 GSF*	●		Near	Renovation	Academic and Administrative Facilities	South
32/33	**Fine Arts 1 / 2 Renovation** This project would include interior renovations of the Fine Arts 1 and Fine Arts 2 buildings. The Fine Arts 1 and Fine Arts 2 buildings are contributing buildings to the Upper Campus Historic District. *Size: 35,000 GSF*	●		Mid	Renovation	Academic and Administrative Facilities	South
35	**Fine Arts 4 Renovation** The project would also include a full interior renovation of the three-story Fine Arts 4 building. The building footprint would remain unchanged. The Fine Arts 4 building is a contributing building to the Upper Campus Historic District. *Size: 83,000 GSF*	●		Mid	Renovation	Academic and Administrative Facilities	South

Table 2-11: Proposed Near-Term and Mid-Term Projects

Figure 2-5 Map ID	Project Name and Description	Level of Analysis		Phase	Type of Development	Type of Use	Campus District
		Major	Minor				
10	**Liberal Arts 5 Renovation** The project would include a full building renovation, including interior and exterior. The project would replace windows and update the exterior to be ADA compliant. The Liberal Arts 5 building is a contributing building to the Upper Campus Historic District. *Size: 63,000 GSF*	●		Mid	Renovation	Academic and Administrative Facilities	South
26	**Theatre Arts Renovation** This project would include an interior renovation of the building. The Theatre Arts Building was found to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register and California Register, and is a contributing building to the Upper Campus Historic District. *Size: 60,000 GSF*	●		Mid	Renovation	Academic and Administrative Facilities	South
27	**University Theatre Renovation** This project would include an interior renovation of the building. The University Theatre building is a contributing building to the Upper Campus Historic District. *Size: 20,000 GSF*	●		Mid	Renovation	Academic and Administrative Facilities	South
--	**Baseball Field Conversion to Multi-Use Field** The project proposes to convert the existing baseball field to a recreation field for academic classes and club sports through updating line markers and moving fencing to serve academic classes and club sports. Additionally, the existing full baseball field would be converted to a new practice infield located adjacent to the softball stadium.	●		Mid	Replacement	Athletic Facilities	North
2	**Student Health Services Addition** The project would provide an addition to the existing Student Health Services building to provide enhanced and centralized Student Counseling and Psychological Services. The earliest project start date is 2024. *Size: 9,000 GSF*		●	Near	Renovation	Student and Campus Support Facilities	Central

Table 2-11: Proposed Near-Term and Mid-Term Projects

Figure 2-5 Map ID	Project Name and Description	Level of Analysis		Phase	Type of Development	Type of Use	Campus District
		Major	Minor				
58	**Corporation Yard Renovations** The project would include renovations that would occur in phases. The project would include expansion of the University Police Department building by approximately 5,000 feet. The project would expand the shops on the west side of the complex, which would require relocating the current storage facility to the recycling center and utility connections. The project would renovate and place an addition to the custodial shops, which would require the relocation of the existing shipping containers. Additionally, the project would renovate the current automotive, plumbing, and electrical shops and the southernmost shops, including the paint shop, lock shop, sign shop, and carpenter shop. Additional storage and warehousing space may be needed as well. To maximize the Corporation Yard use, shops, storage, and warehousing facilities could be relocated to the former recycling center. *Size: 43,000 GSF (Renovation) 9,500 GSF (Addition); 1 Floor*		●	Near	Renovation	Student and Campus Support Facilities	East
41	**Microbiology Student Success Center Renovation** This project would include an interior renovation of the building. *Size: 10,000 GSF*		●	Near	Renovation	Student and Campus Support Facilities	South
--	**Friendship Walk Stairs Revitalization** The project would include demolition of the existing pavement along Friendship Walk and redesign of the path to include terraces, amphitheater steps, seating, and ornamental trees for shade, and would be designed to meet ADA requirements.		●	Near	Renovation	Mobility, Circulation, and Open Space	Central
--	**Improved Campus Entrance and Gateway** The Bellflower Boulevard and Beach Street entrance is a primary gateway into campus. The project would include introducing a palm and understory tree allee, improving the current signage, and introducing traffic calming through a speed table.		●	Near	Renovation	Mobility, Circulation, and Open Space	West

Table 2-11: Proposed Near-Term and Mid-Term Projects

Figure 2-5 Map ID	Project Name and Description	Level of Analysis		Phase	Type of Development	Type of Use	Campus District
		Major	Minor				
86	**Central Plant Decarbonization** The project would replace equipment at the Central Plant with electrified equipment.		●	Mid	Renovation	Student and Campus Support Facilities	South
71	**University Music Center Renovation/Addition** This project would include an interior renovation of the building and addition. *Size: <10,000 GSF (Renovation); 15,000 GSF (Addition)*		●	Mid	Renovation	Academic and Administrative Facilities	North
3	**Nursing Building Renovation (Counseling and Psychological Services)** This project would include an interior renovation of the building. *Size: 23,000 GSF*		●	Mid	Renovation	Academic and Administrative Facilities	Central
83	**Engineering Tech Renovation** This project would include an interior renovation of the building. *Size: 67,000 GSF*		●	Mid	Renovation	Academic and Administrative Facilities	East
--	**Redefining the Campus Quad** The project includes landscaping, hardscaping, and installation of seating, tables, and lighting to help define the perimeter of the quad.		●	Mid	Renovation	Mobility, Circulation, and Open Space	South
--	**Relocated Archery Field** The project would relocate the existing archery field, including relocation of the existing storage shed.		●	Mid	New	Athletic Facilities	North

2.7 Construction

Construction of the planned improvements would occur in phases and would be overlapping through the 2035 planning horizon. The majority of construction activities are anticipated to occur during daytime hours, generally from 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, and between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. on Saturday and Sunday. It is anticipated that work outside of these hours may be required in order to maintain construction schedules and minimize any potential road detours. All construction activities would comply with Section 8.80.202 of the Long Beach Municipal Code regarding construction noise.

As previously discussed, the identified individual development projects have been categorized into types of proposed development and would typically be implemented in a similar manner (i.e., similar construction scenarios). Thus, construction scenarios for renovation, replacement, and new project types may involve the following activities listed in Table 2-12.

Table 2-12: Potential Construction Activities for Each Master Plan Update Project Type

Type of Project	Construction Activities
Renovation – Interior	• Repainting walls • Replacing floors • Demolition or installation of walls • Infrastructure systems upgrades systems • Americans With Disabilities Act (ADA)-related improvements • Electrical work • Lighting upgrades
Renovation – Interior and Exterior	• Activities included for interior renovation • Energy efficiency improvements (including window replacements) • HVAC installation or upgrades • Utilities connections • Selective Landscaping and hardscaping • Asphalt demolition, grading, paving, and compaction of roads • Restriping of roads
Renovation – Addition	• Site preparation, including tree removal • Earthmoving activities such as excavation, utilities, trenching, and grading • Construction of the building addition • Utilities connections • Asphalt demolition, grading, paving, and compaction of roads • Restriping of roads • Landscaping • Architectural coating

Table 2-12: Potential Construction Activities for Each Master Plan Update Project Type

Type of Project	Construction Activities
Replacement	• Demolition of existing building/facility • Site preparation, including tree removal • Earthmoving activities such as excavation, utilities, trenching, and grading • Construction of the new building/facility • Asphalt demolition, grading, paving, and compaction of roads • Restriping of roads • Landscaping, as applicable • Architectural coating
New	• Site preparation, including tree removal • Earthmoving activities such as excavation, utilities, trenching, and grading • Construction of the new building/facility • Utilities connections • Asphalt demolition, grading, paving, and compaction of roads • Restriping of roads • Landscaping • Architectural coating

2.7.1 Construction Staging

Construction staging and laydown areas for individual development projects will be determined during the preconstruction phase. Construction staging and laydown areas would generally be located in surface parking lots or within landscaped or lawn areas, as feasible, and would be selected based on availability of space within an individual project site, or proximity to the individual project site. Should construction staging and laydown areas outside of the boundaries of the individual project site be necessary, they would be fenced off and temporarily unavailable to park or recreate in. Access points to the campus would be maintained, and parking spaces and/or landscaped and lawn areas used for construction staging and laydown would be restored following construction activities.

2.7.2 Haul Routes

There are several proposed haul truck routes to the CSULB main campus that could be used during construction. Trucks could access the CSULB main campus by traveling from Interstate 605 or Interstate 405 to California State Route 22, until reaching East Campus Drive or West Campus Drive. Trucks could also access the CSULB main campus locally by traveling along North Bellflower Boulevard and routing east on East Atherton Street or entering one of the campus' entrances on Beach Drive.

Truck could access the Beachside Village property by traveling north or south along California State Route 1. Trucks would enter the Beachside Village property along California State Route 1 or Clark Avenue. From the north, trucks could access the Beachside Village property by traveling south on Interstate 405, south on California Route 19, and southeast on California State Route 1. From the west, trucks could travel east along California State Route 1 until reaching the Beachside Village property. From the east, trucks could west travel along California 22, and north along

California State Route 1 until reaching the Beachside Village property.

2.8 Intended Uses of the EIR

Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15121, an EIR is an informational document used by a public agency to analyze and disclose the potential environmental effects resulting from a proposed project, to identify alternatives, and to disclose possible ways to reduce or avoid significant environmental effects. The CSU Board of Trustees is the lead agency responsible for certification of this EIR as adequate under CEQA and the related approval of the proposed Master Plan Update. This EIR could also be relied upon by state or federal responsible agencies with permitting or approval over any project-specific action to be implemented in connection with the proposed project.

This EIR provides both a program-level analysis of the proposed Master Plan Update and a project-level analyses of 30 specific proposed near- and mid-term projects. The project-level analysis has been prepared for those projects that would be implemented within the foreseeable future (within the next 10 years) and for which enough detailed development information is available. As individual projects are proposed for implementation, each would be individually reviewed for consistency with the Master Plan Update EIR and approved for implementation by the CSU Board of Trustees or its designee. Project changes, changes in a project's circumstances, or the potential for new or more severe impacts may require additional environmental review, as necessary. Any additional CEQA environmental review for these future projects would occur after the CSU Board of Trustees approval of the Master Plan Update and certification of this EIR. As discussed in Section 2.6.8, identifying the individual development projects in this EIR allows for future streamlining such that implementation of future projects under the proposed Master Plan Update may qualify for preparation of a lower level of CEQA documentation (e.g., a categorical exemption or an addendum to this EIR) or a tiered[14] analysis based on this EIR, as applicable.

2.9 Required Permits and Approvals

Permits and other use authorizations that may be required to implement the proposed project may include, but may not be limited to, the following:

The California State University, Board of Trustees

- Approval and adoption of the Master Plan Map
- Approval and certification of the CEQA environmental document
- Approval of schematic plans for future facilities and improvements

Federal Aviation Administration

- Approval for sports field flood lighting within the Long Beach Airport flight path

California State Fire Marshal

- Plan Review (Fire and Life Safety)

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

Division of the State Architect

- ADA Accessibility Compliance

Southern California Air Quality Control District

- Air quality construction and operational permits

Los Angeles County Flood Control District

- Issuance of permits for construction and/or other actions that affect Bouton Creek channel

City of Long Beach

- Issuance of encroachment permits for construction of utility and roadway improvements within City right-of-way
- Approval of new utility connections

CSU Office of Capital Planning, Design & Construction

- Administrative Project Approvals by the CSU Board of Trustees

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