KROC COMMUNITY CENTER
DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

(SCH #2008071085)

Volume II
Technical Appendices

Prepared for:

CITY OF LONG BEACH
DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT SERVICES
333 WEST OCEAN BOULEVARD, 5th FLOOR
LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA 90802

Prepared by:

Sapphos Environmental, Inc.
430 North Halstead Street
Pasadena, California 91107

March 26, 2009

APPENDIX A
INITIAL STUDY AND COMMENT LETTERS

KROC COMMUNITY CENTER

INITIAL STUDY

Prepared for:

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DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT SERVICES
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July 16, 2008

Alluvial. Clay, silt, sand, gravel, or similar detrital material deposited by running water.

Arterial. Relating to or being a major route of transportation into which local routes flow.

Blue-line drainages. Drainages marked by the blue-lines on the commonly used U.S. Geological Survey 1:24,000 scale topographic map series.

Chaparral. A thicket of dwarf evergreen oaks; a dense impenetrable thicket of shrubs or dwarf trees.

Chenopod scrub. Any plant of the goosefoot family.

Cismontane (woodland). Situated on the side of a mountain.

Coniferous. Any of an order (Coniferales) of mostly evergreen trees and shrubs having usually needle-shaped or scale-like leaves and including forms (as pines) with true cones and others (as yews) with an arillate fruit.

Deciduous (woodlands). Falling off or shed seasonally or at a certain stage of development in the life cycle.

Environmental Assessments (Phase I and II):

Phase I: Reports prepared for real estate and business transactions such as land purchases, building purchases, leases, business purchases, baseline studies, new developments, and business loans.

Phase II: Reports at sites where there is potential or known soil and/or groundwater contamination. Phase II reports are typically limited in nature and are usually the result of a Recognized Environmental Condition being found in a Phase I report during a real estate transaction, or prior to an owner listing a property for sale. The Phase II report is only an initial screen of soil and/or groundwater, in order to determine if there is contamination.

Forbs. A herbaceous plant other than grass.

Friable (soils). Easily crumbled or pulverized.

Gaspur Aquifer. An aquifer of fluvial origin that occurs within an ancestral Los Angeles River channel cut during the previous sea-level lowstand.

Geotextiles. Permeable fabrics that, when used in association with soil, have the ability to separate, filter, reinforce, protect, or drain.

Hydrocarbons. An organic compound containing only carbon and hydrogen and often occurring in petroleum, natural gas, coal, and bitumens.

Ignitability. An object's susceptibility to fire or intense heat.

Inundation. A flood or the act of covering with water.

Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED). A Green Building Rating System developed by the U.S. Green Building Council that provides standards for environmentally sustainable construction.

Lepidopteran. Insect that in the adult state has four wings more or less covered with tiny scales (specifically moth or butterfly species).

Liquefaction. The process of making or becoming liquid.

Migratory (animals). Animals that pass periodically from one region or climate to another for feeding or breeding.

Mitigation measures. Actions taken to reduce or eliminate environmental impacts. Mitigation measures are required as a component of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) if significant impacts are identified.

Montane (coniferous forest). Of, relating to, growing in, or being the biogeographic zone of relatively moist cool upland slopes below timberline dominated by large coniferous trees.

Organochlorine pesticides. A class of pesticides containing chlorine.

Overexcavation. Any soil removed in an effort to investigate or remediate more that the minimum amount required for a site.

Ozone precursors. Chemical compounds such as carbon monoxide, methane, nonmethane hydrocarbons, and nitrogen oxides that, in the presence of solar radiation, react with other chemical compounds to form ozone.

Paleontological resources. Paleontological resources include fossil plants and animals, as well as evidence of past life such as trace fossils, plant imprints, petrified wood, and animal tracks.

Pinyon (habitats). A pine group that grows in the southwestern United States and in Mexico.

Pleistocene. Of, relating to, or being the earlier epoch of the Quaternary or the corresponding series of rocks.

Quaternary (Alluvium). Of, relating to, or being the geological period from the end of the Tertiary to the present time or the corresponding system of rocks.

Recompaction. The compaction of soil after excavation to increase ground stability.

Reconnaissance survey. Preliminary survey to gain information.

Riparian habitat. Relating to or living or located on the bank of a natural watercourse (as a river) or sometimes of a lake or a tidewater.

Seismic. Of, subject to, or caused by an earthquake.

Substrate. The base on which an organism lives.

Surficial sediments. Sediments located on the surface.

Terrace deposits. Deposits located on any one of several terrace levels that make up a valley.

Tungsten. A gray-white, heavy, high-melting, ductile, hard polyvalent, metallic element that resembles chromium and molybdenum in many of its properties and is used especially in carbide materials and electrical components (as lamp filaments) and in hardening alloys (as steel).

Vernal pools. Vernal pools are seasonal depressional wetlands. They are covered by shallow water for variable periods from winter to spring, but may be completely dry for most of summer and fall.

Volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Organic chemical compounds that have high enough vapor pressures under normal conditions to significantly vaporize and enter the atmosphere.

Williamson Act. The more commonly used reference for the California Land Conservation Act of 1965, which enables local governments to enter into contracts with private landowners for the purpose of restricting specific parcels of land to agricultural or related open space use.

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SECTION 1.0
PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1 PROJECT TITLE

Kroc Community Center

1.2 LEAD AGENCY

The City of Long Beach (City) is the Lead Agency for the proposed project.

1.3 POINT OF CONTACT

Ms. Jill Griffiths, Acting Advance Planning Officer
City of Long Beach
333 West Ocean Boulevard, 5th Floor
Long Beach, California 90802
Phone: (562) 570-6191; fax: (562) 570-6068

1.4 PROJECT SPONSOR

The Salvation Army, Southern California Division (Applicant)

1.5 PROJECT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

1.5.1 Goals

The Kroc Community Center (proposed project) would provide facilities, programs, and services that encourage positive life-changing experiences for children and adults, strengthen families, and enrich the lives of individuals in the Central Area of Long Beach, California, and the neighboring City of Signal Hill.

The approach to the proposed project embodies the goals expressed in the City's General Plan and Long Beach Strategic Plan and addresses the ideas of values, design concepts, and community engagement established by the Salvation Army Southern California Division's vision and mission statements. The proposed project aligns with the neighborhood emphasis and revitalization goals expressed in the City's General Plan and the youth services, economic well-being, and embraced sustainability echoed in the Long Beach Strategic Plan 2010.[1,2]

[1] City of Long Beach, Department of Planning and Building. July 1991. *City of Long Beach General Plan, Land Use Element* . Long Beach, CA.

[2] City of Long Beach. 20 June 2000. *Long Beach Strategic Plan 2010.* Long Beach, CA. Available at: http://cms.longbeach.gov/citygov/strategicplan/strategic_plan.pdf

Along with providing a recreational facility for the local community, the Salvation Army Southern California Division presents its goals and objectives as a reflection of its organizational vision and mission. The values incorporated into this proposed project aim to provide "programs and services that are to be offered as a beacon of hope that provides life changing experiences to enrich the lives of families and individuals." These values should present challenges and embrace opportunities in a manner that would develop solid social processes.[3] Design concepts aim to include "landscape, promenade, topography, context setting, ambiance, inspiration, destination, experience, vegetation, landmark, legacy, and community." Finally, the community engagement aspect strives to encourage financial sustainability that would have a long and prosperous life span and would grow with the community and meet local needs.[4]

1.5.2 Objectives

The Salvation Army and the City have identified objectives that are requisite to the achievement of the proposed project goals:

- Provide a safe recreational facility that meets the needs and interests of the residents in an underserved community.
- Provide services to individuals in the central area of the City and the southwestern portion of the City of Signal Hill. The primary service area would be U.S. Census Tract Numbers 5733.00, 5752.02, 5751.01, 5751.02, and 5752.01 in the City, and 5734.02 in the City of Signal Hill.[5]
- Contain the passive and active recreation for a minimum of 32,000 square feet of gymnasium, 25,000 square feet for aquatic recreation, and 4 acres of playing fields.
- Have the ability to provide educational programming for a minimum of 300 adults and 100 children at one time and the capacity to serve a minimum of 100 families within the same facility.
- Offer social programs (such as job training, family resources, and health seminars) to accommodate up to 450 people at one time.
- Be accessible to public transit.
- Encourage positive social and recreational opportunities to an ethnically diverse community.
- Stimulate stability and growth in an economically challenged neighborhood.
- Create a sustainable facility that reflects the requirements of the City interim Green Building Requirements for Private Development.
- Be consistent with Kroc Foundation Grant requirements.
- Be consistent with National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit requirements.
- Maintain water detention capability of approximately 160 acre feet.

[3] Salvation Army, Southern California Division. 30 July 2007. *Kroc Facilities and Program Design*. Los Angeles, CA.

[4] Salvation Army, Southern California Division. 30 July 2007. *Kroc Facilities and Program Design*. Los Angeles, CA.

[5] U.S. Census. 2000. Available at: http://www.census.gov/

An analysis of the proposed project site has determined the site to be a highly suitable location for the proposed recreational facility for four key reasons:

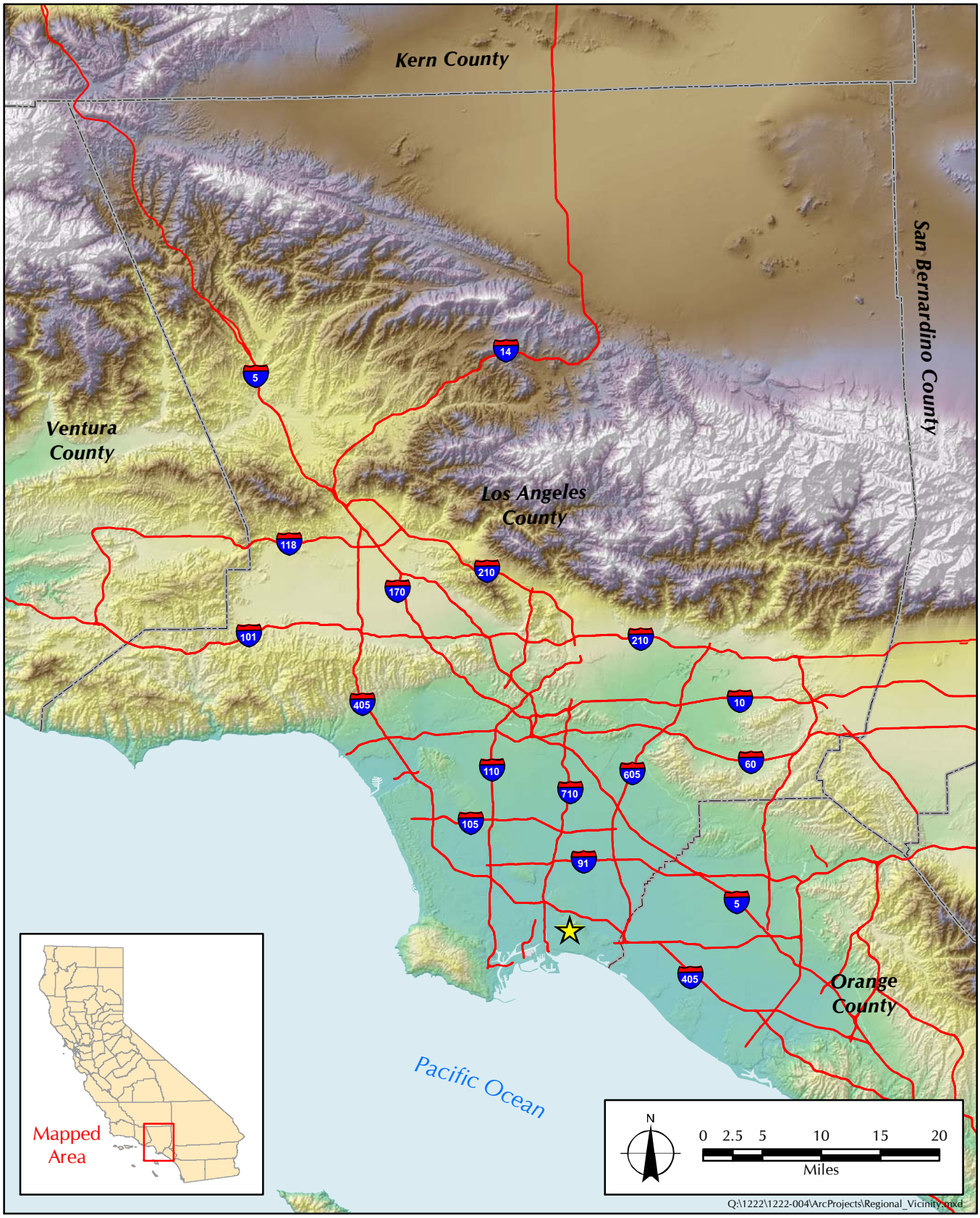
- A market analysis for the neighborhood completed by Brailsford & Dunlavey in consultation with Heery International in 2006 included a 5-mile radius of the proposed project site and revealed that the area surrounding the proposed project site is a low-income, underserved, and transitioning community.[6]
- The large undeveloped parcel of land provides sufficient space and support necessary for the development of the proposed project.
- The proximity of the proposed site to pedestrian traffic, public transportation, and neighborhood institutions—including local schools, churches, and Long Beach City College (Pacific Coast Campus)—ensures access to the proposed facility.
- Current recreational facilities in the surrounding neighborhood lack the capacity to fulfill the recreational needs of the community.

1.6 PROJECT LOCATION

The proposed project site is located on Hamilton Bowl / Chittick Field, at 1900 Walnut Avenue, Long Beach, County of Los Angeles, California (Figure 1.6-1, *Regional Vicinity Map*). The proposed project area consists of up to 7 acres of development on an approximately 19-acre site located in the City, County of Los Angeles, California. The proposed project site appears on the U.S. Geological Survey, *7.5-Minute Series, Long Beach, California, Topographic Quadrangle* (Figure 1.6-2, *Topographic Map*).[7] The elevation of the proposed project site ranges from approximately 3 to 16 feet below mean sea level. The proposed project site is roughly 1.87 miles north of the Pacific Ocean. The proposed project area is partially located on a storm water detention basin known as Hamilton Bowl / Chittick Field and currently is owned by the County of Los Angeles, (Figure 1.6-3, *Aerial Photograph*). The 405 Freeway is roughly 1.45 miles north of the proposed project site, the 605 Freeway is approximately 4.7 miles to the east, and the 710 Freeway is a little over 2 miles west of the proposed project site. The 19-acre property is bounded by East 20th Street, a small flood control area, and the City of Signal Hill to the north; a 12'0" alley between Rose Avenue and Gardenia Avenue to the east; a small strip of commercial development to the south that faces East Pacific Coast Highway; and Walnut Avenue to the west (Figure 1.6-4, *Local Vicinity Map*).

[6] Brailsford & Dunlavey / Heery International. 2006. *Salvation Army of Long Beach Ray and Joan Kroc Corps Community Center Report.* Long Beach, CA.

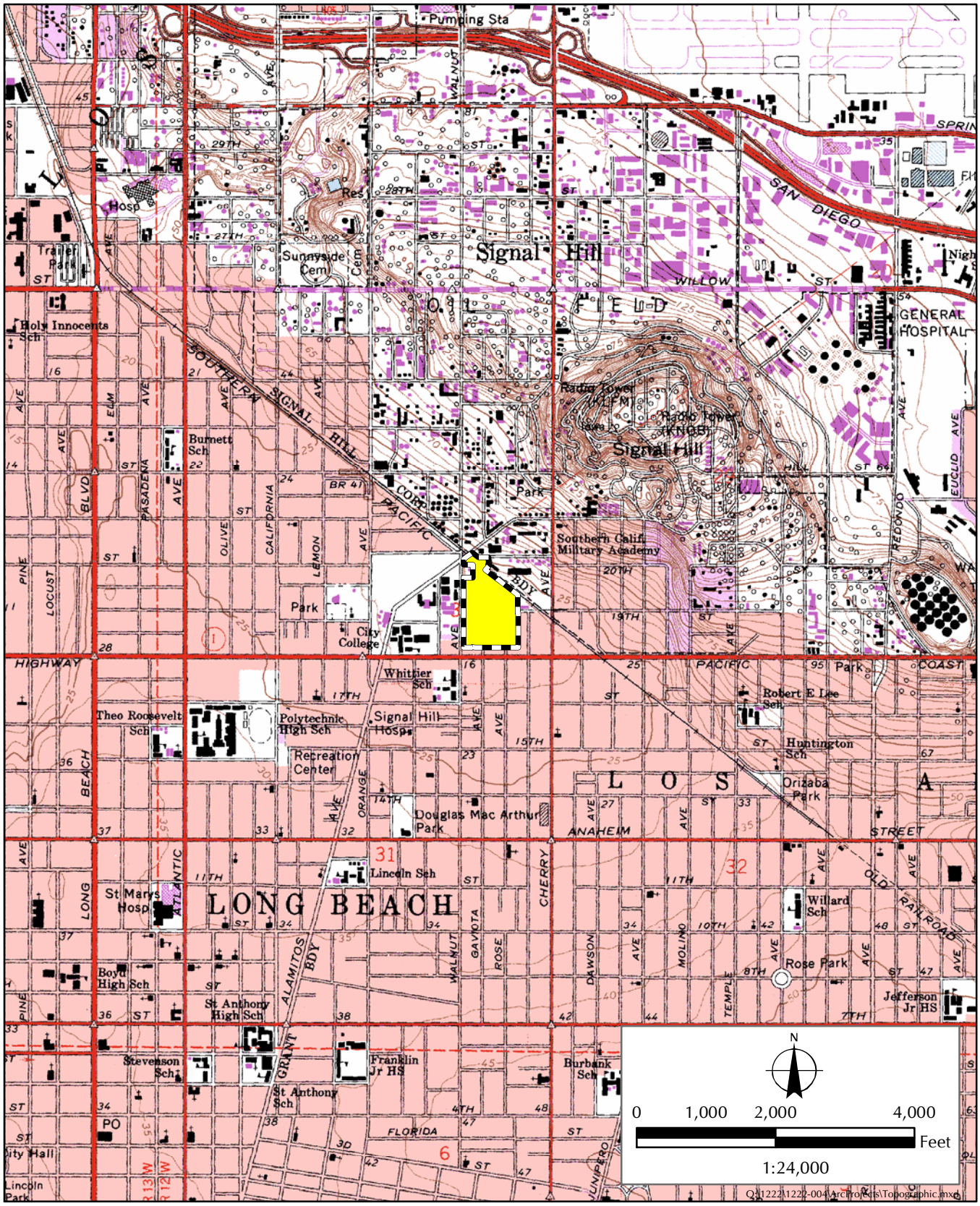
[7] U.S. Geological Survey. [1964] Photo revised 1981. *7.5-Minute Series, Long Beach, California, Topographic Quadrangle.* Reston, VA.



Proposed Project Location

FIGURE 1.6-1

Regional Vicinity Map



Proposed Project

FIGURE 1.6-2

Topographic Map

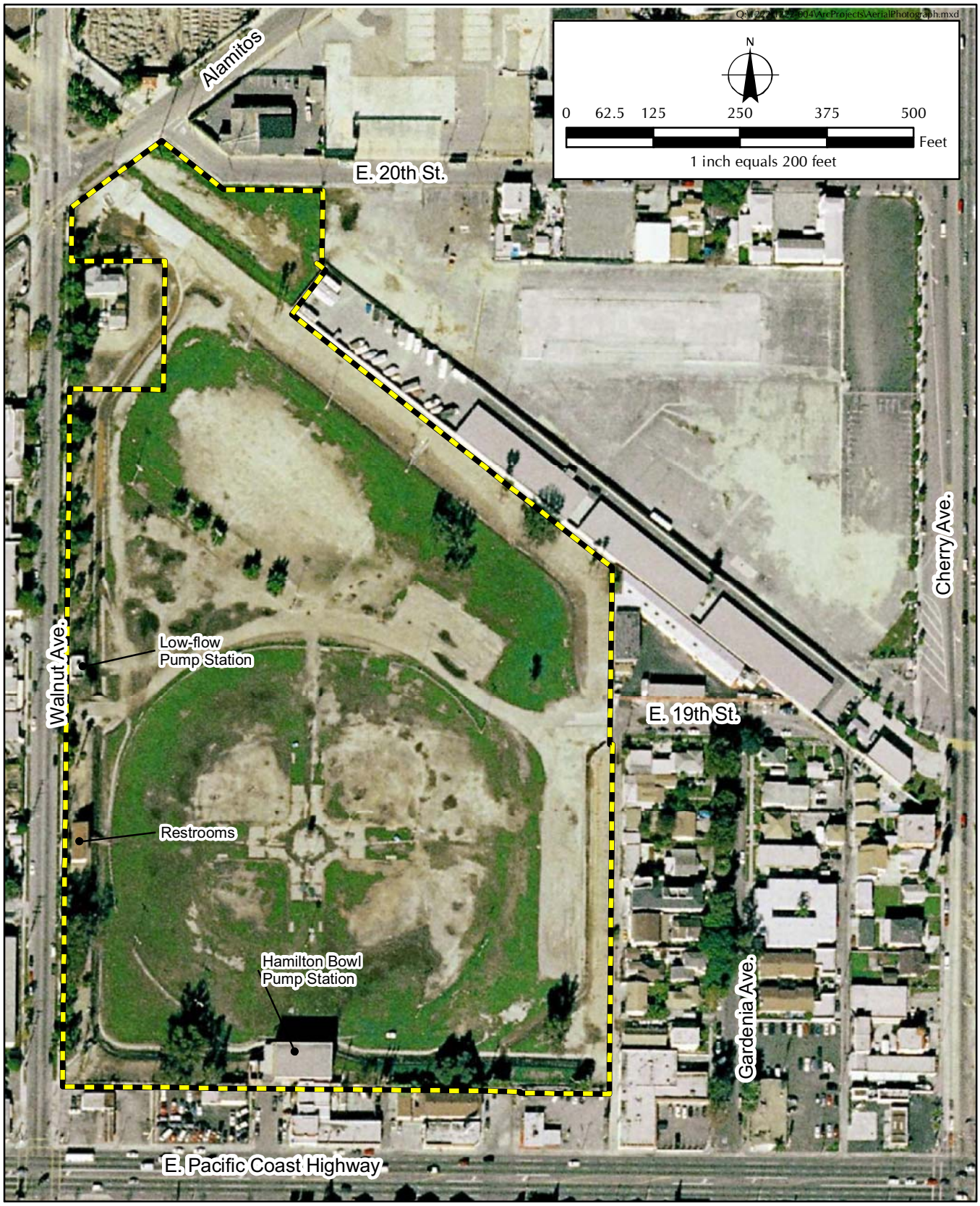


FIGURE 1.6-3

Aerial Photograph

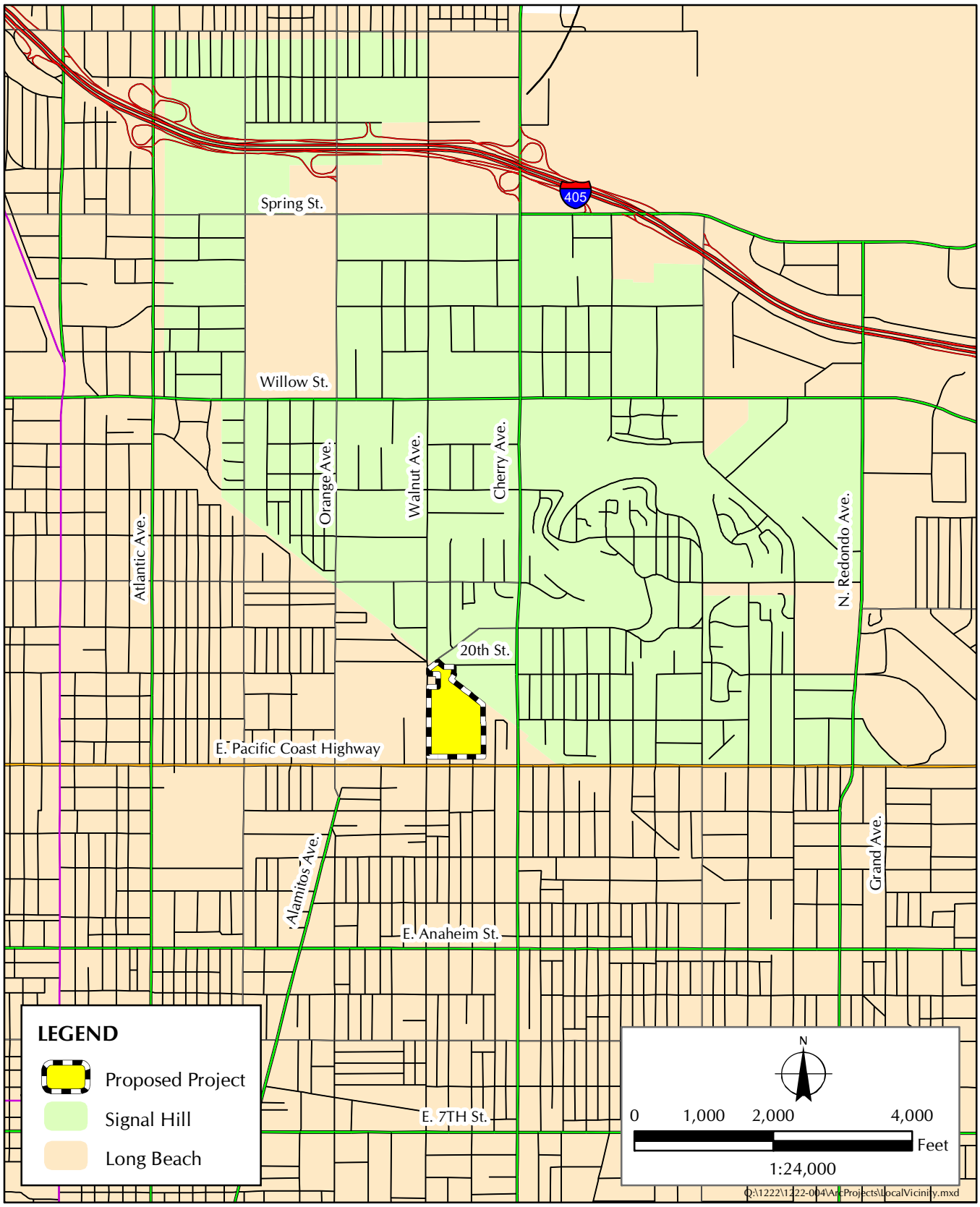


FIGURE 1.6-4

Local Vicinity Map

1.7 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project would involve the reformation of up to roughly 19 acres of land designated by the Salvation Army, through a grant from the Kroc Foundation, for the location of a new recreation and community center to foster and serve the recreational needs of the local community. The proposed project would offer an array of social programs specifically designed to address the demands of the neighboring community. The activities offered in existing recreational facilities are largely limited by current facilities or insufficient staffing capacity;[8] however, the proposed project would offer a combination of educational, social, and recreational programming that would address the demand of the surrounding community. In response to an analysis of the neighborhood, the proposed project would host dynamic social programs such as job training and after-school, senior-, and family-oriented programming in a safe setting that would serve the needs of the targeted community.[9]

1.7.1 Project Elements

The proposed project would consist of a recreational facility that includes both indoor and outdoor components (Figure 1.7.1-1, *Site Plan*). Up to 7 acres of the Hamilton Bowl / Chittick Field site would be developed as the location of the proposed project, which would include a 170,536-square-foot three-building facility that would be located on the proposed site atop 304,920 square feet of raised building pads. The land located around and below the building pads would continue to its current function as a flood detention basin. Approximately 12 acres would continue to serve as a Flood Control Detention Basin for the City of Signal Hill, California. The pump station located at the southern ends of the Hamilton Bowl / Chittick Field site would be expanded and would remain in operation. The Kroc Community Center and main entrance to the facility would be situated along the western side of Hamilton Bowl / Chittick Field off Walnut Avenue. A secondary access to the proposed site would be located at Rose Avenue off East Pacific Coast Highway. In addition, there will be an emergency-only access located on 19th Street that would also be used as a point of access to relieve traffic to and from the site during special events.

1.7.2 Kroc Community Center Proposed Components[10]

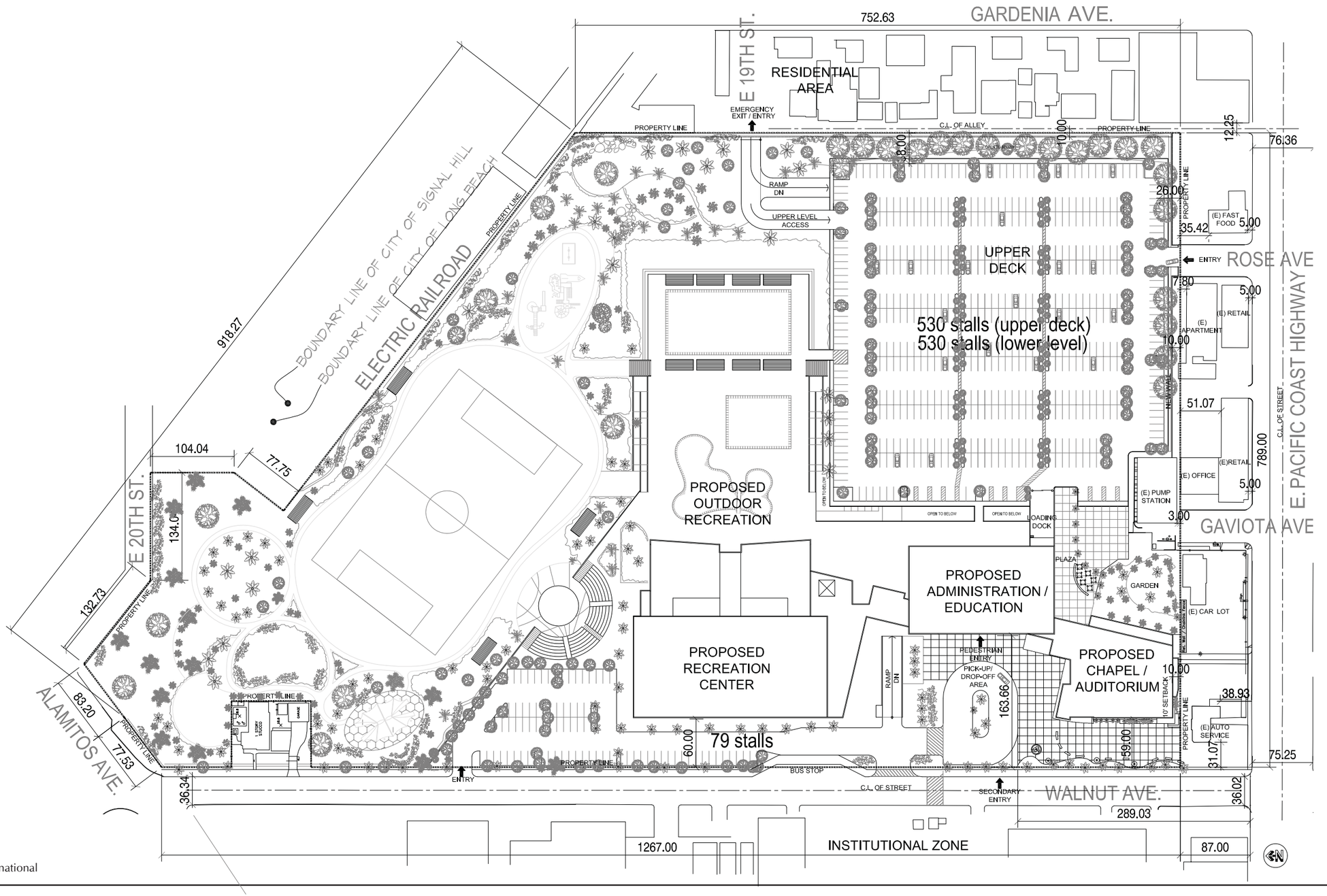
The indoor components intended for the proposed project would be enclosed in an approximately 170,536-square-foot, three- to four-story, three-building complex and would include the following:

- *Chapel / Auditorium building*. This roughly 12,455-square-foot structure would be located near the southwest corner of the proposed project site near

[8] Brailsford & Dunlavey / Heery International. 2006. *Salvation Army of Long Beach Ray and Joan Kroc Corps Community Center Report*. Long Beach, CA.

[9] Brailsford & Dunlavey / Heery International. 2006. *Salvation Army of Long Beach Ray and Joan Kroc Corps Community Center Report*. Long Beach, CA.

[10] Salvation Army Southern California Division. 30 July 2007. Kroc Facilities and Program Design.



SOURCE: Heery International

FIGURE 1.7.1-1
Site Plan

East Pacific Coast Highway and Walnut Avenue. This two-story building would include a lobby, lecture halls, stage, and backstage areas.

- *Administration/Education building*. The building would be roughly 73,910 square feet set back from Walnut Avenue and situated off the northeast corner of the chapel / auditorium building. This four-story building would house a drop-in daycare, a 3,500-square-foot kitchen, art studios, multipurpose rooms, classrooms, a library, a computer lab, and administrative offices.

- *Recreation Center*. This two-story building would be located to the north of the administration/education building and would consist of approximately 84,171 square feet, including a gymnasium, classrooms, a fitness center, exercise rooms, a weight room, locker rooms, a game room, and an indoor therapy pool.

The outdoor components would consist of the following:

- *Outdoor Recreation*. This space would consist of a playing field (discussed below) and 2 acres of gardens, play yards, and horticulture areas. The outdoor recreation complex would include a 50-meter pool, a warm-up pool, and a leisure pool with fountains, slides, and children's area. Other site amenities would include a playground, walking trails, a roughly 10,000-square-foot amphitheater, an outdoor climbing wall, a challenge course, an exterior patio, and a horticulture area.

- *Recreation "Soccer" Field*. This space would be a 4-acre field that would accommodate up to 5,000 spectators. It would be adjacent to a 10,000-square-foot amphitheater that would accommodate up to 750 spectators in a bowl-shaped seating area.[11]

1.7.3 Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design Elements

The Long Beach City Council adopted interim Green Building Requirements for Private Development on November 21, 2006.[12] The interim policy applies to all new projects that apply for development entitlements and meet the policy thresholds beginning November 22, 2006, until the date that a permanent policy is adopted and becomes effective.

According to the interim Green Building Requirements for Private Development in the City, all private development projects that receive direct city funding or benefit from other direct city incentives would be required, prior to the issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy, to have registered their project with the U.S. Green Building Council with the

[11] Salvation Army Southern California Division. 30 July 2007. Kroc Facilities and Program Design.

[12] City of Long Beach. Accessed on 24 November 2007. Web site. "Green Building for Private Development (Green Ribbon Committee)." Available at: http://www.ci.long-beach.ca.us/plan/pb/apd/green/default.asp#privdev

intent to achieve a minimum level of Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certified in their final building design or to provide third-party verification that they meet the equivalent of the minimum requirements of LEED certification in the final building design to the satisfaction of the Director of Planning and Building."[13]

The proposed project would be designed in a manner that is consistent with the interim Green Building Requirements for Private Development for the City. LEED elements would be incorporated in the construction and operational phases of the proposed project to ensure that it is eligible to attain the minimum level LEED certification.

1.8 GENERAL PLAN LAND USE DESIGNATION

1.8.1 City of Long Beach General Plan

The proposed land use is within Land Use District (LUD) No. 11 Open Space and Park District in the City General Plan land use designation.[14] The City General Plan Open Space and Recreation element currently designates the use of this site as a special-use park (entailing green space, picnic tables, and soccer/softball fields).[15] The proposed use of the site is consistent with the existing land-use designations and would remain the same following the development of the proposed project.

According to the Land Use element of the City Master Plan, institutional and open-space uses of this land are consistent with the LUD designation and are permitted with no need to amend the Land Use element.[16] LUD No. 11 is intended to remain or be redeveloped in the future in essentially an open condition. Park open spaces are tracts of land that "are accessible to the general public (usually free but sometimes with a parking/access fee) for the purposes of preserving natural and habitat areas, and promoting the mental and physical health of the community through recreational, cultural, and relaxation pursuits."[17] In addition, the Land Use element of the City Master Plan states that commercial recreational uses of this site are permitted so long as they contribute to the park patron's total experience, supplement the recreational services, and aesthetically compliment existing programming and facilities.[18]

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[13] City of Long Beach. Accessed on 24 November 2007. Web site. "Green Building for Private Development (Green Ribbon Committee)." Available at: http://www.ci.long-beach.ca.us/plan/pb/apd/green/default.asp#privdev

[14] City of Long Beach, Department of Planning and Building. July 1991. *City of Long Beach General Plan, Land Use Element*. Long Beach, CA.

[15] City of Long Beach, Department of Planning and Building. October 2002. *City of Long Beach General Plan, Open Space and Recreation Element*. Long Beach, CA.

[16] City of Long Beach, Department of Planning and Building. July 1991. *City of Long Beach General Plan, Land Use Element*. Long Beach, CA.

[17] City of Long Beach, Department of Planning and Building. July 1991. *City of Long Beach General Plan, Land Use Element*. Long Beach, CA.

[18] City of Long Beach, Department of Planning and Building. July 1991. *City of Long Beach General Plan, Land Use Element*. Long Beach, CA.

1.9 ZONING

All raised building pads on site would be re-zoned as Institutional (I).[19] The Hamilton Bowl / Chittick Field site is currently zoned P (park). The lower portions of the site would continue to function as flood detention and open space, which would be consistent with the existing zoning class specifications.

The following information represents tax assessor information for the proposed project site:

1.9.1 Parcel Numbers

7216–012–900: 1900 Walnut Avenue, Long Beach, CA 90806
7216–012–902: 1900 Walnut Avenue, Long Beach, CA 90806
7216–012–903: 1900 Walnut Avenue, Long Beach, CA 90806
7216–012–904: 1900 Walnut Avenue, Long Beach, CA 90806
7216–012–905: 1900 Walnut Avenue, Long Beach, CA 90806
7216–012–906: 1900 Walnut Avenue, Long Beach, CA 90806

1.10 EXISTING CONDITIONS

The proposed project site is located in the central part of the City on a site known as the Hamilton Bowl / Chittick Field. The site consists of approximately 19 acres of undeveloped parcels of land that are used as a storm water dry detention basin. The 19-acre property is bounded by East 20th Street, a small flood control area, and the City of Signal Hill to the north of the proposed project site. A residential area with a substandard alley is located to the east. Commercial development borders the proposed site to the south and faces East Pacific Coast Highway, and the Long Beach City College (Pacific Coast Campus) is located directly west of the proposed project site across Walnut Avenue.

Phase I and Phase II Environmental Assessments have been conducted at the Hamilton Bowl / Chittick Field site.[20,21] These assessments addressed the potential contamination to the site caused by the use of the site as a "flood control sump," as well as the former presence of a petroleum refinery in the northeastern corner of the proposed project site. The Phase I Assessment found that while there is no presence of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), a presence of diesel and heavy range hyrocarbons, traces of organochlorine pesticides, and typical levels of metals were found in soils located in the multiple areas surveyed throughout the site. The Phase II Environmental Assessment concluded that there are no significant concentrations of VOCs, petroleum hydrocarbon,

[19] City of Long Beach. 1988. Ordinances [Ord. C-7663 § 8, 1999: Ord. C-7047 § 7, 1992: Ord. C-6933 §§ 23, 24, 1991; Ord. C-6684 § 42 (part), 1990: Ord. C-6533 § 1 (part)]. Available at: http://municipalcodes.lexisnexis.com/codes/longbeach/_DATA/TITLE21/Chapter_21_32_COMMERCIAL_DISTR.html

[20] SCS Engineers. October 2005. *Phase I Environmental Assessment 1601–1801, Pacific Coast Highway (APNS 7216-033-001, 004-010, 026, and 027) and 1986 Walnut Avenue (APN 7216-012-002)*. Long Beach, CA.

[21] SCS Engineers. October 2005. *Phase II Investigation Report, Chittick Field*. Long Beach, CA.

metals, or organochlorine pesticides on the proposed project site and that no further investigation was recommended to the site.

1.10.1 Local Demographics

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, the City's population was 461,522.[22] In 1990, the population was 429,433,[23] which reflects a roughly 7 percent growth in population. Population within 1 mile of the proposed project site has increased by 7.6 percent from the year 1990 to 2000. This trend is reflected within 5 miles of the proposed project site.

While growth rates for the proposed project area are comparable to those of the City, other statistics for the proposed project area are opposed to the City and contrary to national standards. Of the roughly 74,621 people living within a 1-mile radius of the proposed project site, nearly 30 percent[24] are below poverty level as opposed to roughly 9.2 percent[25] nationally. Approximately 46 percent of the population is not employed and more than half of the population above the age of 25 years has less than a high school diploma.[26] The community is ethnically diverse with approximately 34 percent Hispanic, 23 percent Caucasian, 21 percent Asian, and 14 percent African American residents in the population within a 1-mile radius.[27] In addition, the immediate community surrounding the proposed project site consists primarily of families (an average of 3.67 persons per household), with approximately 18 percent of the households within a 1-mile radius of the site headed by a single-parent.[28]

According to the City General Plan Housing element, the proposed project is located in both a Community Development Block Grant area and in a Neighborhood Improvement Strategy Area.[29] Both these designations represent underserved urban areas that require improvements based upon economic, social, and public indicators.[30] Development of the proposed project would satisfy neighborhood improvement goals set forth in both of these documents.

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[22] U.S. Census 2000. November 2007. Web site. "Population Finder." Available at: http://factfinder.census.gov/

[23] Brailsford & Dunlavey / Heery International. 2006. *Salvation Army of Long Beach Ray and Joan Kroc Corps Community Center Report.* Long Beach, CA.

[24] U.S. Census 2000. November 2007. Web site. "Population Finder." Available at: http://factfinder.census.gov/

[25] Brailsford & Dunlavey / Heery International. 2006. *Salvation Army of Long Beach Ray and Joan Kroc Corps Community Center Report.* Long Beach, CA.

[26] Brailsford & Dunlavey / Heery International. 2006. *Salvation Army of Long Beach Ray and Joan Kroc Corps Community Center Report.* Long Beach, CA.

[27] Brailsford & Dunlavey / Heery International. 2006. *Salvation Army of Long Beach Ray and Joan Kroc Corps Community Center Report.* Long Beach, CA.

[28] City of Long Beach Department of Planning and Building. October 2002. *City of Long Beach General Plan, Housing Element*. Long Beach, CA.

[29] City of Long Beach Department of Planning and Building. October 2002. *City of Long Beach General Plan, Housing Element*.. Long Beach, CA.

[30] California Code of Regulations. Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3, Sections 15000-15387, Appendix G.

1.10.2 Site Acquisition

The proposed project would be located on land that is owned by the County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works. The Hamilton Bowl / Chittick Field site is currently owned and operated by the County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works. The project applicant has acquired a 99-year lease and would be interested in options to purchase the property to ensure that the site is capable of serving the needs of the community while addressing all of the proposed objectives for this project.

1.10.3 Existing Uses of the Site

The Hamilton Bowl / Chittick Field site operates as the Hamilton Bowl Detention Basin. This site is used as a storm-water detention basin, as a National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) compliance site for the City of Signal Hill and the City, and as a general recreational area for seasonal sports and picnicking by the surrounding community. There are currently two pump stations located on the site that provide drainage and discharge of water during storm events.[31] The Low-flow Pump Station was constructed during the 1930s and is located on the western border of the proposed project site, and the Hamilton Bowl Pump Station is located at the southern end of the proposed project site. During rain events, storm water from the City also drains into the Hamilton Bowl Detention Basin. The Hamilton Bowl Detention Basin is also used by the City of Signal Hill, a city within the County of Los Angeles that borders the northern portion of the proposed project site, to comply with their NPDES requirements. Approximately one half of Signal Hill's runoff drains into the Hamilton Bowl Detention Basin. By removing trash from this urban runoff, the City of Signal Hill is able to maintain compliance with local and federal regulations.[32] At this time, the Low-flow Pump Station's sole use is to store a portable 30-horsepower pump that is manually lowered into the ground by County of Los Angeles staff during storm activity. The original pump was relocated to the Hamilton Bowl Pump Station, which is located at the southern edge of the site.

1.10.4 Existing Site Facilities on the Proposed Project Site

The proposed project site consists of largely undeveloped parcels of land with three structures on the detention basin. There is a privately owned caretaker's house located near the northwest corner and outside of the proposed project site. The Hamilton Bowl Pump Station is located on the south side of the site and borders commercial development off East Pacific Coast Highway. A structure for restrooms and the Low-flow Pump Station are located off Walnut Avenue on the west side of the property. The Low-flow Pump Station is eligible for designation through the California Register of Historical Resources because it may have historical significance as a result of its age and architectural context (Table 1.10.4-1, *Existing Conditions: Gross Floor Areas*).

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[31] Moffatt & Nichol. 23 January 2006. *The Salvation Army Kroc Community Center Preliminary Conceptual Level Detention Basin Analysis*. Long Beach, CA.

[32] City of Signal Hill, Public Works. *Storm Water Runoff*. November 2007. Available at: http://www.signal-hill.ca.us/public_works/storm_water_runoff.php

TABLE 1.10.4-1
EXISTING CONDITIONS: GROSS FLOOR AREAS

Building Number per Existing Building Plan*	Building	Gross Floor Areas (in square feet)
7216–012–905	Hamilton Bowl Pump Station	5,900
7216–012–902	Low-flow Pump Station	1,000
7216–012–902	Restrooms	1,075
	Total	**7,975**

*Numbers reflect County of Los Angeles APN.

1.11 CONSTRUCTION SCENARIO[33]

While the construction of the proposed project is envisioned as a single continuous process to be completed in 29 months between the years 2008 and 2011, the construction phases for the proposed project would serve two essential stages: the reconfiguration of the existing detention basin, and the construction of the proposed facility buildings and development of the associated site improvements. The 886,065-gross-square-foot proposed project would be constructed in four phases that would fall into one of the two stages. The reconfiguration of the existing detention basin would entail Phase I and Phase II. Phase I would be the demolition of existing elements on the site, and Phase II would be the earthwork required to create the building pads. The construction of the proposed facility would include Phase III, drainage improvements related to the storm water management, and Phase IV, the construction of the 170,536-gross-square-foot buildings, and the remaining 715,259-square-foot space for the parking lots, gardens, aquatic center, and sports fields.

Construction would be scheduled in compliance with the City regulations and would commence no earlier than 7:00 a.m. and cease no later than 7:00 p.m. on weekdays. Work could be conducted on Saturdays and would commence no earlier than 9:00 a.m. and cease no later than 6:00 p.m. The information contained in the construction scenarios for reasonably anticipated proposed project elements was developed in coordination with Heery International and Moffat & Nichol Engineers and was used in the assessment of potential construction impacts to air quality, ambient noise levels, and traffic and circulation.

Noise levels in the proposed project area exceeding a decibel level of 45 (dBA) between the hours of 10:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. and a decibel level of 50 (dBA) between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m.[34] are prohibited. While it is understood that construction

[33] This construction scenario was prepared in coordination with Moffat & Nichol Engineers.

[34] City of Long Beach. *The Long Beach Municipal Code, Noise*. Section 8.80.160, Exterior Noise Limits – Correction for Character of Sound. Available at: http://www.longbeach.gov/cityclerk/lbmc/title-08/frame.htm

noise is a temporary by-product of new development and urban redevelopment,[35] the contractor would conduct construction activities in such a manner that the maximum noise levels at the affected buildings would not exceed established noise levels.

The construction contractor would be required to incorporate best management practices consistent with the guidelines provided in the *California Storm Water Best Management Practice Handbooks: Construction*.[36] Should the construction period continue into the rainy season, supplemental erosion measures would need to be implemented, including, but not limited to, the following:

- Mulching
- Geotextiles and mats
- Earth dikes
- Temporary drains and gullies
- Silt fence
- Straw bale barriers
- Sandbag barrier
- Brush or rock filter
- Sediment trap

Wherever possible, grading activities would be undertaken outside the normal rainy season (i.e., October 15 through April 15 for most of Southern California), thus minimizing the potential for increased surface runoff and the associated potential for soil erosion. A recommended construction period would begin in late April or early May and be completed in late January, assuming the majority of the construction would be completed in this recommended nine-month period. Best management practices to control surface runoff and soil erosion would be required for construction taking place during rainy periods.

Construction equipment would be turned off when not in use. The construction contractor would ensure that all construction and grading equipment is properly maintained. All vehicles and compressors would utilize exhaust mufflers and engine enclosure covers (as designed by the manufacturer) at all times.

The type and quantity of equipment that would potentially be used in construction of the proposed project is listed below in tables prepared for each of the anticipated phases of construction.

[35] City of Long Beach, Department of Planning and Building. 25 March 1975. *City of Long Beach General Plan, Noise Element* . Long Beach, CA.

[36] California Storm Water Quality Association. 1993. *California Storm Water Best Management Practice Handbooks: Construction*. Menlo Park, CA.

1.11.1 Phase I: Demolition

This phase would involve the demolition of existing structures and utilities in order to accommodate the proposed project. The demolition phase of construction would include the following tasks:

- Removal of existing utilities on site, including light poles, electrical services, underground water mains, and existing irrigation systems.
- Removal of the existing low-flow concrete drainage swales that are located along the Walnut Avenue and East Pacific Coast Highway proposed project limits.
- Removal of existing storm-drain outlets that would interfere with the earthwork phase of the proposed project. These storm-drain outlets would be reconstructed when the site-drainage improvements are constructed.

While the current site plan reveal that all structures located on the proposed project site, with the exception of the Hamilton Bowl Pump Station, would be removed in preparation of the proposed project, plans to demolish the restrooms and the Low-flow Pump Station may need to be avoided or delayed due to the historical significance of these structures.

It is anticipated that the demolition subphase of the detention basin's reconfiguration would last approximately one month. A list of the type and quantity of equipment that would potentially be used in this phase of the construction of the basin's reconfiguration is shown in Table 1.11.1-1, *Anticipated Construction Equipment*.

TABLE 1.11.1-1
ANTICIPATED CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT

Approximate Quantity	Type of Equipment / Vehicle
1	Loader / Caterpillar 966, 250 HP
2	End dump truck (25 ton)
1	Flat bed truck (6 ton)
1	Water truck (4,000 gallon)
1	Crane (100 ton)
1	Excavator with hydraulic hammer / Caterpillar 350, 300 HP
1	Bulldozer / Caterpillar D-9, 400 HP
1	Pickup trucks

1.11.2 Phase II: Earthwork

Earthwork at the proposed project site would include the following items of work:

- Mass grading of those portions of the existing detention basin that are to be deepened. It is anticipated that these portions of the detention basin would be deepened between 24 and 36 inches.
- Overexcavation and initial recompaction of those portions of the detention basin that are to become the proposed project's new land mass.
- Using the on-site materials (and limited off-site materials) from the mass-grading operation to create the base of the proposed project's land mass, including compaction of the material.

The new project land mass would be completed when the proposed project site's elevation reaches a measurement of 16 feet above mean sea level.

It is anticipated that the earthwork during this phase of the detention basin's reconfiguration would last approximately four months. A list of the type and quantity of equipment that would potentially be used in this phase of the construction of the basin's reconfiguration is shown in Table 1.11.2-1, *Anticipated Construction Equipment*.

TABLE 1.11.2-1
ANTICIPATED CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT

Approximate Quantity	Type of Equipment / Vehicle
7	Scraper / Caterpillar 631, 500HP 30 CY Capacity
1	Grader / Caterpillar 14G, 200HP
2	Bull Dozer / Caterpillar D-9, 400HP
3	Water truck
1	Dozer / Caterpillar 834C, 500 HP Compactor
20	Bottom dump truck (25 ton)
1	Loader / Caterpillar 980, 300HP (off site)
3	Pickup trucks

1.11.3 Phase III: Drainage Improvements

Drainage improvements would be required to ensure that the proposed project site is able to operate as the proposed project and retain its existing function as a detention basin. A Preliminary Conceptual Level Detention Basin Analysis[37] prepared for the Hamilton Bowl / Chittick Field site provides recommendations for the improvement and reconfiguration of the existing site in order to accommodate the development of the proposed project. The recommendations provided in the analysis have been incorporated into the project design for the proposed site and would be implemented during Phase III of the construction of the site. The following tasks would be implemented during this phase:

- Construction of a perimeter low-flow drainage system using a large-diameter, reinforced, gasketed concrete pipe. This system would be located along the deepened portions of the reconfigured detention basin. In general, this system would be located along Walnut Avenue and the basin's northern, eastern, and southern limits. This system would terminate at the location of the existing Hamilton Bowl Pump Station.

- Construction of a new low-flow pump station, below ground, in the vicinity of the existing Hamilton Bowl Pump Station. This new low-flow pump station would be equipped with its own emergency electrical power system should a loss of off-site power occur.

- Construction of a new discharge line for the new low-flow pump station. This discharge line would start at the new low-flow pump station, head west, and tie into the existing 48-inch storm drain located west of Walnut Avenue at East Pacific Coast Highway.

- Construction of crib walls around the perimeter of the reconfigured and deepened detention basin, including the edges of the proposed project's land mass.

- Reconstruction of the numerous storm-drain outlets entering the detention basin and their connections to the new low-flow drainage system. These new storm-drain outlets would be fitted with debris-retention devices to capture and retain incoming storm-water conveyed debris.

It is anticipated that the drainage improvement subphase of the detention basin's reconfiguration would last approximately six months. A list of the type and quantity of equipment that would potentially be used in this phase of the construction of the basin's reconfiguration is shown in Table 1.11.3-1, *Anticipated Construction Equipment*.

[37] Moffatt & Nichol. 23 January 2006. *The Salvation Army Kroc Community Center Preliminary Conceptual Level Detention Basin Analysis.* Long Beach, CA.

TABLE 1.11.3-1
ANTICIPATED CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT

Approximate Quantity	Type of Equipment / Vehicle
1	Backhoe / Caterpillar 446, 100 HP
1	Excavator with hydraulic hammer / Caterpillar 350, 300 HP
1	Loader / Caterpillar 966, 250 HP
1	Water truck (4,000 gallon)
1	Delivery trucks
1	Concrete transit mix truck, 10 CY Capacity
1	End dump truck (25 ton)
1	Crane (30 ton)
3	Pickup trucks
2	Diesel-powered hand compactors, 5 HP

1.11.4 Phase IV: Construction

The 170,536-gross-square-foot three-building community center facility would be constructed in one phase, and a traditional building process would be employed. After the site grading, earthwork, and 304,920 square feet of building pads are completed, the underground utilities and foundations would be constructed. The structural system, vertical and horizontal utilities, floors, and roof would then be constructed. Following this, the exterior walls, windows, doors, and other waterproofing elements would be constructed simultaneously. Interior construction and final finish materials would be installed. The exterior aquatics center, patios, and open areas would be constructed as the building is being constructed.

Parking lots and fields would be constructed toward the end of the building construction phase and completed at the same time as all other structures.

It is anticipated that the construction of the buildings, pools, and parking facilities would last approximately 18 months. A list of the type and quantity of equipment that would potentially be used in the building phase is shown in Table 1.11.4-1, *Anticipated Construction Equipment*.

TABLE 1.11.4-1
ANTICIPATED CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT

Approximate Quantity	Type of Equipment / Vehicle
1	Loader / Caterpillar 966, 250 HP
1	End dump truck (25 ton)
3	Flat-bed truck (6 ton)
2	Water truck (4,000 gallon)
3	Crane (100 ton)
3	Forklift (20 ton)
2	Man lift (40-foot reach)
1	Backhoe Caterpillar 446, 100 HP
3	Grader Caterpillar 14G, 200 HP
1	Delivery trucks
1	Steel roller (20 ton)
1	Asphalt pavers 200 HP
5	Pickup trucks
1	Concrete pump (36 meters)
1	Concrete transit mix truck, 10 CY capacity

1.12 FACILITY ACCESS, PARKING, AND CIRCULATION

1.12.1 Access

The proposed project would have the following vehicular accesses:

- A primary access on Walnut Avenue south of Alamitos Avenue.
- A secondary access on Walnut Avenue near the southwest corner of the proposed project site.
- A secondary access via Rose Avenue off of East Pacific Coast Highway.
- A gated, emergency-only access located along the eastern boundary of the site at the terminus of 19th Street. This access would also potentially be used to relieve the anticipated increase in service levels when special events are scheduled at the proposed project.

In the traffic study that would be required for the proposed project, the accesses to the proposed project site would need to be evaluated in terms of their linkages to the adjacent street system. In order to ensure the safety of all visitors to the site, access to the facility would be monitored and the site would have a perimeter fence on all sides. Pedestrian visitors as well as those that arrive by car would all use the same secure entrance to access the facility on foot.

Conceptual plans for the proposed project depict a Long Beach Transit Authority bus stop that would be situated along the eastern border of Walnut Avenue to help give visitors using public transportation better access to the proposed project site, and bicycle racks are also incorporated into the proposed project's design. This proposed bus stop would require Long Beach Transit Authority approval.

1.12.2 Parking and On-site Circulation

The on-site parking would be open for public access. The proposed project would provide more than 1,100 parking spaces on one surface lot and in a two-level parking structure. The proposed parking and on-site circulation would need to be evaluated for the following:

- Adequacy of the parking to satisfy the project demand
- Parking when the detention basin is flooded
- On-site circulation for maintenance and emergency vehicles
- On-site circulation for commercial truck deliveries
- Locations of passenger drop off / pick up
- Parking during special events
- Mass transit, shuttle service, etc.

1.12.3 Off-site Circulation

In order to function effectively, the proposed project would utilize multiple accesses and would rely on the surrounding streets for safe ingress and egress. The public right-of-ways surrounding the proposed project site would be evaluated for their adequacy to serve the proposed project. Evidence of deteriorated infrastructure could result in required street improvements for the proposed project. The City Municipal Code requires that when new development occurs, any substandard public right-of-way abutting the proposed project site must be improved to current code standards.[38]

[38] City of Long Beach. *The Long Beach Municipal Code*. Title 10: Vehicles and Traffic. Available at: http://municipalcodes.lexisnexis.com/codes/longbeach/maintoc.htm

SECTION 2.0
ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

This section contains a copy of the Environmental Checklist prepared for the Kroc Community Center (proposed project). The checklist used is consistent with Appendix G to the California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines. A summary of the substantial evidence that was used to support the responses in the Environmental Checklist is contained in Section 3. The answers contained in this Environmental Checklist are based on the City of Long Beach General Plan; relevant literature reviews and documents; technical reports as they pertain to Air Quality, Biological Resources, Cultural Resources, Hazardous Materials, Hydrology and Water Quality, Noise, Population and Housing, Parking, and Traffic; and field reconnaissance undertaken from October 2007 to December 2007.

DETERMINATION

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

☐ I find that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

☐ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

X I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.

☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" impact on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.

☐ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.

Jill Griffiths
Signature

July 10, 2008
Date

Jill Griffiths
Printed Name

Long Beach Development Services
For

	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
2.1. AESTHETICS Would the proposed project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	_____	_____	____	__X__
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	_____	_____	_____	__X__
c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?	_____	_____	__X__	_____
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	_____	__X__	_____	_____

	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
2.2. AGRICULTURE RESOURCES In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Dept. of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. Would the proposed project:				
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	_____	_____	_____	__X__
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	_____	_____	_____	__X__

	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use?	_____	_____	_____	X
2.3. AIR QUALITY Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the proposed project:				
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	_____	X	_____	_____
b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?	_____	X	_____	_____

	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the proposed project region is nonattainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?	_____	__X__	_____	_____
d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	_____	__X__	_____	_____
e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	_____	__X__	_____	_____

	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
2.4. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES Would the proposed project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	_____	X	_____	_____
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or US Fish and Wildlife Service?	_____	_____	_____	X

	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	_____	_____	_____	__X__
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	_____	_____	__X__	_____
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	_____	_____	_____	__X__
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	_____	_____	_____	__X__

	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
2.5. CULTURAL RESOURCES Would the proposed project:				
a) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	_____	X	_____	_____
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?	_____	_____	_____	X
c) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5?	X	_____	_____	_____
d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	_____	_____	_____	X
2.6. GEOLOGY AND SOILS Would the proposed project:				
a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				

	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.	_____	X	_____	_____
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	_____	X	_____	_____
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	_____	_____	X	_____
iv) Landslides?	_____	_____	_____	X
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	_____	X	_____	_____
c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse?	_____	_____	_____	X

	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18- 1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?	_____	_____	_____	__X__
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?	_____	_____	_____	__X__
2.7. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS Would the proposed project:				
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	_____	_____	_____	__X__
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	_____	_____	_____	__X__

	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	_____	_____	X	_____
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	_____	_____	X	_____
e) For a proposed project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the proposed project area?	_____	X	_____	_____
f) For a proposed project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the proposed project area?	_____	_____	_____	X

	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	_____	_____	X	_____
h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?	_____	_____	_____	X
2.8 NATIONAL POLLUTION DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM Would the proposed project yield any of the following effects:				
a) Result in a significant erosion of surface soils due to runoff from drainage system?	_____	X	_____	_____
b) Will the proposed project create a significant discharge of pollutants into the storm drain or water way?	_____	X	_____	_____

	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) Will the proposed project violate any best management practices of the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System permit?	_____	X	_____	_____
d) Will the inlet connections to existing sewer system promote any significant impact?	_____	_____	X	_____
e) Could the construction project result in significant loss of topsoil and wind erosion?	_____	X	_____	_____

2.9. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

Would the proposed project:

a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?	_____	X	_____	_____

	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?	_____	__X__	_____	_____
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?	_____	_____	__X__	_____

	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
d) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?	_____	_____	X	_____
e) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?	_____	X	_____	_____
f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?	_____	_____	X	_____
g) Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?	_____	_____	_____	X
h) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?	_____	_____	_____	X
i) Expose people or	_____	_____	_____	X

	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?				
j) Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?	_____	_____	X	_____
2.10. LAND USE AND PLANNING Would the proposed project:				
a) Physically divide an established community?	_____	_____	_____	X
b) Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	X	_____	_____	_____
c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?	_____	_____	_____	X

	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
2.11. MINERAL RESOURCES Would the proposed project:				
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	_____	_____	_____	X
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?	_____	_____	_____	X
2.12. NOISE Would the proposed project result in:				
a) Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	_____	X	_____	_____
b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	_____	X	_____	_____

	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	_____	X	_____	_____
d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	_____	X	_____	_____
e) For a proposed project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the proposed project expose people residing or working in the proposed project area to excessive noise levels?	_____	X	_____	_____
f) For a proposed project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the proposed project expose people residing or working in the proposed project area to excessive noise levels?	_____	_____	_____	X

	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
2.13. POPULATION AND HOUSING Would the proposed project:				
a) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	_____	_____	__X__	_____
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	_____	_____	__X__	_____
c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	_____	_____	__X__	_____
2.14. PUBLIC SERVICES a) Would the proposed project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause				

	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:				
Fire protection?	_____	_____	_____	X
Police protection?	_____	_____	_____	X
Schools?	_____	_____	_____	X
Parks?	_____	_____	X	_____
Other public facilities?	_____	_____	_____	X

2.15. RECREATION

a) Would the proposed project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	_____	X	_____	_____
b) Does the proposed project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	X	_____	_____	_____

	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
2.16. TRANSPORTATION AND TRAFFIC Would the proposed project:				
a) Cause an increase in traffic which is substantial in relation to the existing traffic load and capacity of the street system (i.e., result in a substantial increase in either the number of vehicle trips, the volume to capacity ratio on roads, or congestion at intersections)?	_____	X	_____	_____
b) Exceed, either individually or cumulatively, a level of service standard established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?	_____	X	_____	_____
c) Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that result in substantial safety risks?	_____	_____	_____	X
d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	_____	X	_____	_____

	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
e) Result in inadequate emergency access?	_____	_____	X	_____
f) Result in inadequate parking capacity?	_____	X	_____	_____
g) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation (e.g., bus turnouts, bicycle racks)?	_____	X	_____	_____

2.17. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

Would the proposed project:

a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?	_____	X	_____	_____
b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	_____	_____	X	_____
c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	_____	_____	X	_____

	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?	_____	X	_____	_____
e) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	_____	_____	_____	X
f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?	_____	_____	X	_____
g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	_____	X	_____	_____

SECTION 3.0
ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

The environmental analysis provided in this section describes the information that was considered in evaluating the questions in Section 2.0, *Environmental Checklist*. The information used in this evaluation is based on a review of relevant literature and technical reports (see Section 4.0, *References*, for a list of reference material consulted) and field reconnaissance undertaken from October 2007 to December 2007.

3.1 AESTHETICS

This analysis is undertaken to determine if the Kroc Community Center (proposed project) may have a significant impact to aesthetics that would require the consideration of mitigation measures or alternatives in accordance with Section 15063 of the California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines (State CEQA Guidelines).[1] Aesthetics at the proposed project site were evaluated with regard to the City of Long Beach Land Use element of the Long Beach General Plan,[2] the California Department of Transportation Scenic Highway System[3] designations, previously published information regarding the visual character of the proposed project site, including light and glare, site reconnaissance, and a review of conceptual elevations and site plans.

State CEQA Guidelines recommend the consideration of four questions when addressing the potential for significant impacts to aesthetics.

Would the proposed project:

(a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?

State Route 1 (Pacific Coast Highway) is an arterial that is separated from the southern edge of the proposed project site by shallow commercial lots (Figure 1.6-4). It is, in some sections, eligible for State Scenic Highway designation. The closest section of Route 1 eligible for State Scenic Highway designation begins at the intersection of Lincoln Boulevard and Venice Boulevard and runs northwest. It is 30.26 miles from the proposed project site.[4] The surrounding area is highly urbanized with a community college and commercial and residential areas surrounding the proposed project site.

The proposed project would comply with design guidelines specified by the City of Long Beach Planning and Building Department. In addition, the proposed project is consistent with the City of Long Beach General Plan.[5] There are no designated scenic resources within the proposed project site. The nearest designated scenic resource is Ocean Avenue between the 710 Freeway and Livingston Avenue, approximately 1.2 miles south of the proposed site.[6] Therefore, it is not anticipated that there would be impacts to aesthetics related to scenic vistas. No further analysis is warranted.

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[1] *California Code of Regulations*. Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3, Sections 15000–15387, Appendix G.

[2] City of Long Beach Department of Planning and Building. July 1991. *City of Long Beach General Plan, Land Use Element.* Long Beach, CA.

[3] California Department of Transportation. 13 November 2007. *California Scenic Highway System: A List of Eligible (E) and Officially Designated (OD) Routes (by Route).* Available at: http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/LandArch/scenic_highways/scenic_hwy.htm

[4] California Department of Transportation. 13 November 2007. *California Scenic Highway System: A List of Eligible (E) and Officially Designated (OD) Routes (by Route).* Available at: http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/LandArch/scenic_highways/scenic_hwy.htm

[5] City of Long Beach Department of Planning and Building. July 1991. *City of Long Beach General Plan, Land Use Element.* Long Beach, CA.

[6] City of Long Beach Department of Planning and Building. July 1991. *City of Long Beach General Plan, Transportation Element.* Long Beach, CA.

(b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?

The proposed project would not be expected to result in impacts to aesthetics in relation to substantial damage to scenic resources within a state scenic highway. State Route 1 (Pacific Coast Highway) is an arterial that parallels the southern edge of the proposed project site from east to west (Figure 1.6-4). It is, in some sections, eligible for State Scenic Highway designation. The closest section of State Route 1 eligible for State Scenic Highway designation begins at the intersection of Lincoln Boulevard and Venice Boulevard and runs northwest. It is 30.26 miles from the proposed project site.[7] Therefore, there would be no expected impacts to aesthetics related to substantial damage to scenic resources within a state scenic highway. No further analysis is warranted.

(c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?

The proposed project would be expected to result in less than significant impacts to aesthetics in relation to the substantial degradation of the existing visual character of the site and its surroundings. The proposed site is currently used as a flood retention basin primarily for the City of Signal Hill. In this capacity, urban run-off from the cities of Signal Hill and Long Beach collects in the site's flood retention basin and is pumped to the Los Angeles River from this site. Some trash is filtered out and collected within the site's existing pump plant; however, some litter remains on the site. When it is the dry season, the flood retention basin is dry and holds four baseball diamonds. Because there is no grass or other flora to keep the earth in place, in windy conditions the air above the site becomes dust-filled.

The site is currently designated as Open Space and Commercial in the Land Use element of the City of Long Beach General Plan.[8] A strip of commercial retail property runs along the south edge of the proposed site on a main urban corridor, East Pacific Coast Highway. Walnut Avenue and Long Beach City College are to the west of the proposed project site and residential property is located east of the proposed site. The proposed project site is situated south of Signal Hill, a small city within and surrounded by the City of Long Beach. The City of Signal Hill is northeast of the proposed site and reaches an elevation of 148 feet at its summit. Upon completion of the proposed project, residents in the City of Signal Hill and the City of Long Beach, whose homes face the proposed site, would view a manicured community center rather than an underdeveloped, sporadically wet, dusty, or debris-scattered storm water detention basin.

[7] California Department of Transportation. 13 November 2007. *The California Scenic Highway System: A List of Eligible (E) and Officially Designated (OD) Routes (by Route)*. Available at: http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/LandArch/scenic_highways/scenic_hwy.htm

[8] City of Long Beach Department of Planning and Building. July 1991. *City of Long Beach General Plan, Land Use Element*. Long Beach, CA.

The materials and finishes that would be used on the proposed project would utilize themes, colors, and designs that are consistent with structures in the neighboring community. The proposed project would be cohesive in height and form with buildings located on the adjacent Long Beach City College (Pacific Coast Campus), which would face the proposed project on Walnut Avenue. Therefore, the impacts to degradation of the existing visual character of the site and its surroundings would be expected to be less than significant as they relate to aesthetics. No further analysis is warranted.

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

Impacts to aesthetics related to the creation of a new source of substantial light or glare that would adversely affect daytime or nighttime views in the proposed project area as a result of the proposed project would be expected to be reduced to below the level of significance with the incorporation of mitigation measures. At present, there are no sources of light or glare at the proposed location except for necessary and required street lighting surrounding the site. Existing light and glare in the surrounding neighborhood are typical of an urban landscape and of the proposed project's neighborhood. Street lights and neon store signage are present in the area. Structures in the area are primarily painted stucco or brick. The parking lot of the community college to the west of the proposed site has some treescape coverage that reduces glare from parked automobiles and asphalt pavement.

It is expected that the proposed project and its parking lot, security, and walkway lighting would contribute to nighttime lighting levels of the proposed project. Therefore, impacts to aesthetics related to the creation of a new source of substantial light or glare that would adversely affect daytime or nighttime views in the proposed project area would be reduced to below the level of significance by the incorporation of the specified mitigation measures. Further analysis is warranted.

3.2 AGRICULTURE RESOURCES

This analysis is undertaken to determine if the Kroc Community Center (proposed project) may have a significant impact to agriculture resources, thus requiring the consideration of mitigation measures or alternatives in accordance with Section 15063 of the California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines (State CEQA Guidelines).[1] Agriculture resources at the proposed project site were evaluated with regard to the California Department of Conservation (CDC) Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP),[2] the City of Long Beach General Plan, and the County of Los Angeles General Plan.[3,4,5]

State CEQA Guidelines [(§21060.1(a)) Public Resources Code 21000-21177)] define agricultural land as "prime farmland, farmland of statewide importance, or unique farmland, as defined by the United States Department of Agriculture land inventory and monitoring criteria, as modified for California," and is herein collectively referred to as "Farmland." State CEQA Guidelines recommend the consideration of three questions when addressing the potential for significant impacts to agriculture resources.

Would the proposed project:

(a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?

The proposed project would not be expected to result in impacts to agricultural resources in relation to the conversion of Farmland. The City of Long Beach General Plan Land Use element designates that the proposed project area falls under Land Use District No. 11 Open Space and Park.[6] The City of Long Beach General Plan Open Space and Recreation element currently designates the use of this site as a special-use park (entailing green space, picnic tables, and soccer/softball fields).[7]

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[1] *California Code of Regulations*. Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3, Sections 15000–15387, Appendix G.

[2] California Department of Conservation, Division of Land Resource Protection, Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program. 2004. *Important Farmland in California, 2002*. Sacramento, CA.

[3] City of Long Beach, Department of Planning and Building. July 1991. *City of Long Beach General Plan, Land Use Element*. Long Beach, CA.

[4] City of Long Beach, Department of Planning and Building. October 2002. *City of Long Beach General Plan, Open Space and Recreation Element*. Long Beach, CA.

[5] County of Los Angeles Regional Planning. November 1980. *County of Los Angeles General Plan*. Los Angeles, CA.

[6] City of Long Beach, Department of Planning and Building. July 1991. *City of Long Beach General Plan, Land Use Element*. Long Beach, CA.

[7] City of Long Beach, Department of Planning and Building. October 2002. *City of Long Beach General Plan, Open Space and Recreation Element*. Long Beach, CA.

The 19-acre proposed project area located in the City of Long Beach, County of Los Angeles, California, consists of a storm water detention basin known as Hamilton Bowl / Chittick Field and is owned by the County of Los Angeles Flood Control District. The proposed project site consists of undeveloped parcels of land that have not been used or designated for farmland.

The proposed project is consistent with the existing land-use designations. The most recent mapping of Long Beach for Farmland undertaken by the CDC FMMP was reviewed for the proposed project site.[8] Based on the review of the land-use designations and applicable Important Farmland map for the proposed project site, there are no Farmlands located in or immediately adjacent to the proposed project site. Therefore, there would be no expected impacts to agriculture resources related to the conversion of Farmland. No further analysis is warranted.

(b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?

The proposed project would not be expected to result in impacts to agricultural resources in relation to a conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract. Based on an analysis of the City of Long Beach General Plan and the County of Los Angeles General Plan, there is no agricultural land use zoned within the City of Long Beach's jurisdiction.[9,10,11] The proposed project area is located on a storm water retention basin known as Hamilton Bowl / Chittick Field and is currently owned by the County of Los Angeles Flood Control District. The proposed project site is located in a residential area of the City of Long Beach and is used as a storm water dry detention basin and general recreational field for seasonal sports. Based on the review of the City of Long Beach and the County of Los Angeles' zoning and status of Williamson Act contracts, there would be no expected impacts to agriculture resources related to a conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract. No further analysis is warranted.

[8] California Department of Conservation, Division of Land Resource Protection, Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program. 2004. *Important Farmland in California, 2002*. Sacramento, CA.

[9] City of Long Beach, Department of Planning and Building. July 1991. *City of Long Beach General Plan, Land Use Element*. Long Beach, CA

[10] City of Long Beach, Department of Planning and Building. October 2002. *City of Long Beach General Plan, Open Space and Recreation Element*. Long Beach, CA.

[11] County of Los Angeles Regional Planning. November 1980. *County of Los Angeles General Plan*. Los Angeles, CA.

[12] California Department of Conservation, Division of Land Resource Protection, Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program. 2004. *Important Farmland in California, 2002*. Sacramento, CA.

(c) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use?

The proposed project would not be expected to result in impacts to agricultural resources in relation to changes in the existing environment that, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use. Based on the review of the most recent mapping of the City of Long Beach for Farmland undertaken by the CDC FMMP, there is no Farmland on the proposed project site.[12] The proposed project would not alter the suitability of any designated farmland for development because there are no designated farmlands within the proposed project area. Therefore, there would be no expected impacts to agriculture resources related to changes in the existing environment that, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use. No further analysis is warranted.

3.3 AIR QUALITY

This analysis is undertaken to determine if the Kroc Community Center (proposed project) may have a significant impact to air quality, thus requiring the consideration of mitigation measures or alternatives in accordance with Section 15063 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines.[1] Air quality at the proposed project site was evaluated with regard to the City of Long Beach General Plan,[2] the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS),[3] the California Ambient Air Quality Standards,[4] and the Clean Air Act (CAA).[5]

Data on existing air quality in the South Coast Air Basin (SCAB), where the proposed project site is located, is monitored by a network of air monitoring stations operated by the California Environmental Protection Agency, the California Air Resources Board (CARB), and the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD). The air quality assessment considers all phases of project planning, construction, and operation. The analysis of construction impacts was based on a construction scenario for a building of comparable size and a construction schedule of comparable duration. The conclusions reflect guidelines established by the SCAQMD *CEQA Air Quality Handbook*.[6]

State CEQA Guidelines recommend the consideration of five questions when addressing the potential for significant impacts to air quality.

Would the proposed project:

a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?

Impacts to air quality related to conflicts with or obstruction of implementation of the applicable air quality plan as a result of the proposed project would be expected to be reduced to below the level of significance with the incorporation of mitigation measures. The proposed project area is located in the City of Long Beach, which is located within the SCAQMD portion of the SCAB. Ozone (O_3) is the pollutant of greatest concern throughout the SCAB. No single source accounts for most of the emissions of O_3 precursors, nitrogen oxides, and volatile organic compounds; many sources are spread throughout the SCAB. The SCAB is designated as a federal-level nonattainment area for the 8-hour O_3 and particulate matter measuring 2.5 micrograms or less ($PM_{2.5}$) air quality standards,[7] but the

[1] *California Code of Regulations*. Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3, Sections 15000–15387, Appendix G.

[2] City of Long Beach Department of Planning and Building. December 1996. *City of Long Beach General Plan, Air Quality Element*. Long Beach, CA.

[3] U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. 2007. Air and Radiation: National Ambient Air Quality Standards. Available at: http://www.epa.gov/air/criteria.html

[4] California Environmental Protection Agency. 2007. Air Resources Board: California Ambient Air Quality Standards. Available at: http://www.arb.ca.gov/research/aaqs/caaqs/caaqs.htm

[5] *Federal Clean Air Act,* U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. 2005. Title I, "Air Pollution Prevention and Control." Available at: http://www.epa.gov/oar/caa/contents.html

[6] South Coast Air Quality Management District. 1993. *CEQA Air Quality Handbook*. Diamond Bar, CA.

[7] South Coast Air Quality Management District. June 2007. *Final 2007 Air Quality Management Plan*. Diamond Bar, CA.

basin has recently improved from nonattainment to attainment with the NAAQS for both nitrogen dioxide (NO_2)[8] and carbon monoxide (CO).[9] The SCAB is a state-level nonattainment area for the 8-hour O_3 and $PM_{2.5}$ air quality standards, and the County of Los Angeles is a state-level nonattainment area for the 8-hour O_3, 24-hour PM_{10}, and annual $PM_{2.5}$ air quality standards per the California Ambient Air Quality Standards.[10]

The most recent update to the SCAQMD Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) was prepared in order for air quality improvement to meet both state and federal CAA planning requirements for all areas under AQMP jurisdiction. This update, which would be submitted for inclusion in the State Implementation Plan, was adopted on June 1, 2007, by SCAQMD and CARB. The AQMP sets forth strategies for attaining the federal PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ air quality standards and the federal 8-hour O_3 air quality standard, as well as meeting state standards at the earliest practicable date. With incorporation of new scientific data, emission inventories, ambient measurements, control strategies, and air quality modeling, this 2007 AQMP focuses on O_3 and $PM_{2.5}$ attainments.

Existing air quality within the City of Long Beach vicinity is characterized by a mix of local emission sources that include stationary activities, such as space and water heating, landscape maintenance, consumer products, and mobile sources. Motor vehicles are the primary source of pollutants within the proposed project vicinity because they have the potential to generate localized levels of CO, termed as CO "hotspots." Section 9.4 of the SCAQMD *CEQA Air Quality Handbook* identifies CO as a localized problem requiring additional analysis when a proposed project is likely to expose sensitive receptors to CO hotspots.[11]

The SCAQMD evaluates the project in terms of air pollution thresholds.[12] The proposed project would be considered significant if implementation of the proposed project would result in daily operation, daily construction, or operation-related emissions that cause or exceed the SCAQMD thresholds of significance. The proposed project area contains three existing buildings and structures, including the Hamilton Bowl Pump Station, Low-flow Pump Station, and restrooms, totaling approximately 7,975 square feet. As described in Section 1.0, *Project Description*, of this Initial Study, the proposed project, which includes indoor and outdoor components, would require demolition of two buildings and structures totaling less than 2,075 square feet, construction and use of new facilities totaling approximately 170,536 square feet, building pads totaling roughly 304,920 square feet, and site preparation and construction of outdoor components including recreational fields totaling approximately 12 acres (522,720 square feet). In addition, demolition,

[8] South Coast Air Quality Management District. June 2007. *Final 2007 Air Quality Management Plan*. Diamond Bar, CA.

[9] U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. 11 May 2007. *Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans and Designation of Areas for Air Quality Planning Purpose: California*. Available at: http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/EPA-AIR/2007/May/Day-11/a8673.htm.

[10] South Coast Air Quality Management District. June 2007. *Final 2007 Air Quality Management Plan*. Diamond Bar, CA.

[11] South Coast Air Quality Management District. 1993. *CEQA Air Quality Handbook*. Diamond Bar, CA.

[12] South Coast Air Quality Management District. 1993. "Developing Baseline Air Quality Information." In *Air Quality Guidance Handbook*. Diamond Bar, CA.

construction, and site preparation of the proposed project, as currently conceived, would occur daily. With at least 1,071,529 square feet proposed for daily construction activities, the proposed project would be expected to result in significant impacts in relation to its consistency with the applicable air quality plan.

Implementation of the proposed project would be expected to be consistent with the City of Long Beach General Plan land use designations for the area.[13] The proposed project, as currently conceived, entails an approximately 12,455-square-foot (745 seats), two-story chapel or auditorium; an approximately 73,910-square-foot, four-story education/administration and daycare building; an approximately 84,171-square-foot, two-story recreation center; and an up to 12-acre (522,720 square feet) outdoor recreational area that would include a soccer field capable of accommodating up to 5,000 spectators at cultural events. Because the majority of the proposed project currently exists as an open field with a few existing buildings and structures on site, implementation of the proposed project would be expected to create new activity that would contribute to air quality impacts in the surrounding area. In addition, during operation of the proposed project, emissions generated daily from adjacent facilities by landscape maintenance equipment, space and water heating, and vehicle trips generated by new employees and visitors to and from the proposed project area would be expected to have the potential to result in operational air quality impacts beyond the SCAQMD thresholds of significance.

It is anticipated that the proposed project would incorporate Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) elements and mitigation measures during the construction and operation of the proposed project that would reduce the potential air quality impacts related to the incorporation of the proposed project. Therefore, impacts to air quality associated with the proposed project in relation to its consistency with the applicable air quality plan would have the potential to be significant and require the incorporation of mitigation measures specified by SCAQMD to mitigate these impacts to below the level of significance. Further analysis is warranted.

b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?

The proposed project is located in the SCAQMD South Los Angeles County Air Monitoring Subregion No. 4, which is served by the Long Beach Monitoring Station network. The Long Beach Monitoring Station network consists of two monitoring stations: the North Long Beach Monitoring Station, approximately 7.3 miles northwest of the proposed project site at 3648 North Long Beach Boulevard, Long Beach, California, and the South Long Beach Monitoring, approximately 0.3 mile southwest of the proposed project site at 1305 East Pacific Coast Highway, Long Beach, California. The Long Beach Monitoring Station network monitors criteria pollutants, including CO, O_3, NO_2, sulfur dioxide, PM_{10}, and PM2.5, as well as lead.[14]

[13] City of Long Beach Department of Planning and Building. July 1991. *City of Long Beach General Plan, Land Use Element*. Long Beach, CA.

[14] South Coast Air Quality Management District. June 2007. *Draft South Coast Air Quality Management District Annual Air Quality Monitoring Network Plan*. Diamond Bar, CA.

Implementation of the proposed project would potentially result in significant, short-term air quality impacts during construction and would require consideration of the SCAQMD standard list of mitigation measures. Construction-related air quality impacts may result from combustion emissions from on-site construction and mobile equipment and from fugitive dust emissions from demolition, grading, and site preparation activities. The proposed project, as currently conceived, would entail three construction components: demolition of obsolete buildings and structures, construction of new facilities, and site preparation and construction of outdoor recreational fields. The total area that would be under construction is approximately 1,071,529 square feet at minimum. Construction of the proposed project would be expected to last a total of 29 months and potentially contribute to an exceedance of air quality standards, especially if all construction work described in Section 1.0, *Project Description*, of this Initial Study occurred in one phase.

Operational phase impacts may occur from increased equipment emissions as a result of maintenance for new buildings, outdoor recreational fields, and landscape; from increased emissions from building support systems as a result of new buildings requiring space and water heating; and from increased vehicle emissions generated from trips to and from the proposed project site. The anticipated trip generation would be evaluated to determine the extent of the potential impacts. Although the operational function of the proposed project as a new recreational and community center for local communities would not be expected to be sufficiently enough to cause a new air quality violation, the size, the number of floors, and the capacity of the proposed new buildings and outdoor recreational fields suggest that the proposed project has the potential to cause a measurable increase in existing violations. Therefore, the proposed project has the potential to result in impacts to air quality standards in relation to violating any air quality standards or contributing to an existing or projected air violation, and mitigation measures specified by SCAQMD must be incorporated to reduce these impacts to below the level of significance. Further analysis is warranted.

c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is nonattainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?

The proposed project site is located within the SCAB, which is designated as a nonattainment area according to the state and federal O_3 and $PM_{2.5}$ air quality standards. During the construction phase, primary emissions would include ozone precursor emissions and particulate matter. Ozone precursor emissions from vehicles coming to and from the proposed project site would be the primary source of impact to air quality associated with operation of the proposed project. According to the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (Assembly Bill 32), greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are defined as emissions of following gases: carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride. The primary contributors of impacts to GHG emissions include the use of construction equipment and automobiles of the construction workers' daily commute trips, and commute trips generated by people

working at and visiting the proposed project site during its operation. Given the relatively large area that would be scheduled for construction activities, the expected 29-month construction duration, and the presence of at least 38 other ongoing construction projects within the vicinity of the proposed project site (up to 19 within a 2-mile radius), emissions from both criteria pollutants and GHGs associated with the proposed project would have the potential for cumulative and significant impacts in relation to criteria pollutants. Therefore, the proposed project would be expected to result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is nonattainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard. These impacts could only be reduced to below the level of significance through the incorporation of mitigation measures specified by SCAQMD. Further analysis is warranted.

d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

Construction of the proposed project would occur within the existing footprint of the Hamilton Bowl / Chittick Field at 1900 Walnut Avenue, Long Beach, California, 90806. Sensitive receptors may be exposed to construction emissions such as fugitive dust and combustion emissions and diesel particular matter. Operation of the proposed project may also expose sensitive receptors in the vicinity of the proposed project site to equipment and building emissions as a result of building maintenance activities and space and water heating and to automotive combustion emissions as a result of increased vehicle trip generations. With four elementary schools identified within 0.25 mile of the proposed project site, consideration of the SCAQMD standard list of mitigation measures would be required to reduce potential impacts to below the level of significance. Further analysis is warranted.

e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?

Construction of the proposed project would require the use of diesel-powered equipment. Odors associated with emissions from diesel equipment may be considered unpleasant by some people. Because a minimum of 1,071,529 square feet of buildings, structures, outdoor recreational fields would be under construction, and the use of diesel-powered equipment would be anticipated to occur daily during its construction phase, construction of the proposed project would be expected to result in impacts in relation to creating objectionable odors. However, these construction-related air quality impacts would be expected to be below the level of significance because the use of diesel-powered equipment would only occur over a short construction period. Therefore, with a potential to create objectionable odors during its construction, the proposed project requires the consideration of the SCAQMD standard list of mitigation measures to reduce the construction-related air quality impacts to objectionable odors to below the level of significance.

It is anticipated that both the construction and operation of the proposed project would incorporate LEED components that would reduce the potential air quality impacts. In addition, the proposed project would operate as a recreational center and as such, the operational function of the proposed project would not be likely to result in the creation of

objectionable odors. However, given the size of the outdoor recreational fields that may require the use of diesel-powered equipment for maintenance, operation of the proposed project would have the potential to result in a long-term creation of objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people working at or visiting the proposed project site, thus requiring the consideration of mitigation measures to reduce impacts to below the level of significance. Further analysis is warranted.

3.4 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

This analysis is undertaken to determine if the Kroc Community Center (proposed project) may have a significant impact on biological resources, thus requiring the consideration of mitigation measures or alternatives, in accordance with Section 15063 of the California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines (State CEQA Guidelines).[1] Biological resources at the proposed project site were evaluated with regard to the Conservation element of the City of Long Beach General Plan Program;[2] a query of the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB)[3] for the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-Minute Series, Long Beach, Topographic Quadrangle[4] where the proposed project is located; and all surrounding USGS 7.5-Minute Series Topographic Quadrangles including: Inglewood,[5] South Gate,[6] Whittier,[7] Torrance,[8] Los Alamitos,[9] San Pedro,[10] and Seal Beach;[11] and a review of published and unpublished literature germane to the proposed project.

State CEQA Guidelines recommend the consideration of six questions when addressing the potential for significant impacts to biological resources.

Would the proposed project:

(a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

[1] California Code of Regulations. Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3, Sections 15000–15387, Appendix G.

[2] City of Long Beach. 1973. *General Plan Program: Conservation Element*. Long Beach, CA.

[3] California Department of Fish and Game. 2002. *Rarefind 2: A Database Application for the Use of the California Department of Fish and Game Natural Diversity Database*. Sacramento, CA.

[4] U.S. Geological Survey. [1964] Photo revised 1981. *7.5-Minute Series, Long Beach, California, Topographic Quadrangle*. Reston, VA.

[5] U.S. Geological Survey. [1964] Photo revised 1981. *7.5-Minute Series, Inglewood, California, Topographic Quadrangle*. Reston, VA.

[6] U.S. Geological Survey. [1964] Photo revised 1981. *7.5-Minute Series, South Gate, California, Topographic Quadrangle*. Reston, VA.

[7] U.S. Geological Survey. [1965] Photo revised 1981. *7.5-Minute Series, Whittier, California, Topographic Quadrangle*. Reston, VA.

[8] U.S. Geological Survey. [1964] Photo revised 1981. *7.5-Minute Series, Torrance, California, Topographic Quadrangle*. Reston, VA.

[9] U.S. Geological Survey. [1964] Photo revised 1981. *7.5-Minute Series, Los Alamitos, California, Topographic Quadrangle*. Reston, VA.

[10] U.S. Geological Survey. [1965] Photo revised 1981. *7.5-Minute Series, San Pedro, California, Topographic Quadrangle*. Reston, VA.

[11] U.S. Geological Survey. [1965] Photo revised 1981. *7.5-Minute Series, Seal Beach, California, Topographic Quadrangle*. Reston, VA.

Listed Species

The proposed project would not be expected to result in impacts to biological resources in relation to species listed as rare, threatened, or endangered pursuant to the federal and state Endangered Species Acts. Of the species listed as rare, threatened, or endangered pursuant to the federal and state Endangered Species Acts that were identified as having the potential to occur in the region of southwestern County of Los Angeles (Table 3.4-1, *Listed Plant and Wildlife Species with the Potential to Occur in the Region of the Proposed Project Site*), none of the species were determined to have the potential to occur within the proposed project area due to lack of suitable habitat. A query of the CNDDB identified 16 listed species that are known from the region including 7 plant species and 9 wildlife species.

The seven plant species include: Lyon's pentachaeta (*Pentachaeta lyonii*), Gambel's water cress (*Rorippa gambelii*), Ventura marsh milk-vetch (*Astragalus pycnostachyus* var. *lanosissimus*), coastal dunes milk-vetch (*Astragalus tener* var. *titi*), spreading navarretia (*Navarretia fossalis*), salt marsh bird's-beak (*Cordylanthus maritimus* ssp. *maritimus*), and California orcutt grass (*Orcuttia californica)*.

The nine wildlife species include: Palos Verde blue butterfly (*Glaucopsyche lygdamus palosverdesensis*), Mohave tui chub (*Gila bicolor mohavensis*), California brown pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis californicus*), California least tern (*Sternula antillarum browni*), western yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*), southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*), coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*), Belding's savannah sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi*), and Pacific pocket mouse (*Perognathus longimembris pacificus*).

The seven listed plant species were determined to be absent as a result of a habitat assessment conducted on October 9, 2007. As a result of the habitat assessment and a review of the habitat requirements for the subject species, it was determined that the proposed project site does not contain habitat suitable to support the seven listed plant species with the potential to occur in the region of the proposed project. The proposed project site is located within an urban setting and consists of an open field used for sports and a man-made canal partially lined with concrete. The site is characterized by primarily non-native vegetation consisting of herbs and shrubs and several landscaped trees. A few native species were identified.

The nine listed wildlife species were determined to be absent as a result of a habitat assessment conducted on October 7, 2007. As a result of the habitat assessment and a review of the habitat requirements for the subject species, it was determined that the proposed project lacked suitable habitat to support the nine listed wildlife species with the potential to be present in the region of the proposed project. As described above, the proposed project is in an urban setting lacking the native plant communities needed to support the subject species. Therefore, there would be no expected impacts to biological resources related to species listed as rare, threatened, or endangered pursuant to the federal and state Endangered Species Acts. No further analysis is warranted.

TABLE 3.4-1
LISTED PLANT AND WILDLIFE SPECIES WITH THE POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE REGION OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT SITE

Species	Status	Habitat Requirements	Habitat Assessment
Plants			
Lyon's pentachaeta *(Pentachaeta lyonii)*	FE, SE, CNPS 1B	Chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland. Occurs between 30 and 630 meters above mean sea level (MSL). Blooms from March to August.	Not observed on the proposed project study area. No suitable habitat occurs within the proposed project site.
Gambel's water cress *(Rorippa gambelii)*	FE, SE, CNPS 1B	Marshes and swamps. Occurs between 5 and 330 meters above MSL. Blooms from April to September.	Not observed on the proposed project study area. No suitable habitat occurs within the proposed project site.
Ventura marsh milk-vetch *(Astragalus pycnostachyus* var. *lanosissimus)*	FE, SE, CNPS 1B	Coastal dunes, coastal scrub, and marshes and swamps. Occurs between 1 and 305 meters above MSL. Blooms from March to June.	Not observed on the proposed project study area. No suitable habitat occurs within the proposed project site.
coastal dunes milk-vetch *(Astragalus tener* var. *titi)*	FE, SE, CNPS1B	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, and coastal prairie. Occurs between 1 and 50 meters above MSL. Blooms from March to May.	Not observed on the proposed project study area. No suitable habitat occurs within the proposed project site.
spreading navarretia *(Navarretia fossalis)*	FT, CNPS 1B	Chenopod scrub, marshes and swamps, playas, and vernal pools. Occurs between 30 and 1,300 meters above MSL. Blooms from April to June.	Not observed on the proposed project study area. No suitable habitat occurs within the proposed project site.
salt marsh bird's-beak *(Cordylanthus maritimus* ssp. *Maritimus)*	FE, SE, CNPS 1B	Coastal dunes, marshes, and swamps. Occurs between 0 and 30 meters above MSL. Blooms from May to October.	Not observed on the proposed project study area. No suitable habitat occurs within the proposed project site.

TABLE 3.4-1
LISTED PLANT AND WILDLIFE SPECIES WITH THE POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE REGION OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT SITE, Continued

Species	Status	Habitat Requirements	Habitat Assessment
California Orcutt grass *(Orcuttia californica)*	FE, SE, CNPS 1B	Vernal pools. Occurs between 15 and 660 meters above MSL. Blooms from April to August.	Not observed on the proposed project study area. No suitable habitat occurs within the proposed project site.
Wildlife			
Palos Verde blue butterfly *(Glaucopsyche lygdamus palosverdesensis)*	FE	Occurs in coastal sage scrub on the Palos Verdes Peninsula and requires either deerweed or locoweed as a host plant.	Not observed on the proposed project study area. No suitable habitat occurs within the proposed project site.
Mohave tui chub *(Gila bicolor mohavensis)*	FE, SE	Found in deep pools and slough-like areas of the Mojave River, but now only occurs in highly modified refuge sites in San Bernardino County.	Not observed on the proposed project study area. No suitable habitat occurs within the proposed project site.
California brown pelican *(Pelecanus occidentalis californicus)*	FE, SE	Nest on islands in the Gulf of California and along the coast to West Anacapa and Santa Barbara Islands. They rarely occur inland.	Not observed on the proposed project study area. No suitable habitat occurs within the proposed project site.
California least tern *(Sternula antillarum browni)*	FE, SE	Nest in colonies on bare or sparsely vegetated flat substrates near the coast.	Not observed on the proposed project study area. No suitable habitat occurs within the proposed project site.
western yellow-billed cuckoo *(Coccyzus americanus occidentalis)*	FC, SE	Found in association with riparian forest, along lower flood-bottom of larger river systems.	Not observed on the proposed project study area. No suitable habitat occurs within the proposed project site.
southwestern willow flycatcher *(Empidonax traillii extimus)*	FE, SE	Found in association with riparian habitat where willow, cottonwoods, and stinging nettles are dense.	Not observed on the proposed project study area. No suitable habitat occurs within the proposed project site.

TABLE 3.4-1
LISTED PLANT AND WILDLIFE SPECIES WITH THE POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE REGION OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT SITE, Continued

Species	Status	Habitat Requirements	Habitat Assessment
Coastal California gnatcatcher *(Polioptila californica californica)*	FT, CSC	Occurs in or near sage scrub habitat, which includes the following plant communities: Venturan coastal sage scrub, Diegan coastal sage scrub, maritime succulent scrub, Riversidean sage scrub, Riversidean alluvial fan scurb, southern coastal bluff scrub, and coastal sage-chaparral scurb.	Not observed on the proposed project study area. No suitable habitat occurs within the proposed project site.
Belding's savannah sparrow *(Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi)*	SE	Resides year-round in coastal salt marshes from Goleta Slough in Santa Barbara County to northern Baja California. Primarily nests in pickleweed habitat.	Not observed on the proposed project study area. No suitable habitat occurs within the proposed project site.
Pacific pocket mouse *(Perognathus longimembris pacificus)*	FE, CSC	Found on soils of fine, alluvial sands near the ocean. Open spaces in otherwise dense, weedy areas.	Not observed on the proposed project study area. No suitable habitat occurs within the proposed project site.

KEY:
CSC = California Department of Fish and Game Species of Special Concern
CNPS 1B = Listed as rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere by the California Native Plant Society
FE = Listed as endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act
FT = Listed as threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act
FC = Federal candidate species
SE = Listed as endangered by the State of California
ST = Listed as threatened by the State of California
Rare = Listed as rare by the State of California

Sensitive Species

The proposed project is not expected to result in impacts to biological resources in relation to sensitive species recognized by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) as Federal Species of Concern or by the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) as California Special Concern Species. Of the sensitive species that were identified as having the potential to occur in the region of southwestern County of Los Angeles (Table 3.4-2, *Sensitive Plant and Wildlife Species with the Potential to Occur in the Region of the Proposed Project Site*), none of the species were determined to have the potential to occur within the project area due to lack of suitable habitat. A query of the CNDDB identified 13 sensitive wildlife species that are known from the region: western spadefoot (*Spea hammondii*), southwestern pond turtle (*Clemmys marmorata pallida*), coast (San Diego) horned lizard (*Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillii*), ferruginous hawk (*Buteo regalis*),

burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*), tricolored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*), Southern California saltmarsh shrew (*Sorex ornatus salicornicus*), greater western mastiff bat (*Eumops perotis californicus*), pocketed free-tailed bat (*Nyctinomops femorosaccus*), big free-tailed bat (*Nyctinomops macrotis*), American badger (*Taxidea taxus*), south coast marsh vole (*Microtus californicus stephensi*), and San Diego desert woodrat (*Neotoma lepida intermedia*). As a result of a habitat assessment conducted on October 7, 2007, and a review of the habitat requirements of the 13 sensitive species, it was determined that none have the potential to occur on the project site. The proposed project in an urban setting lacking the native plant communities needed to support the subject species. Therefore, there are no expected impacts to biological resources related to sensitive species recognized by USFWS as Federal Species of Concern or by CDFG as California Special Concern Species. No further analysis is warranted.

TABLE 3.4-2
SENSITIVE PLANT AND WILDLIFE SPECIES WITH THE POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE REGION OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT SITE

Species	Status	Habitat	On-site Potential
Amphibians			
western spadefoot *(Spea hammondii)*	CSC	Require temporary rain pools with water temperatures between 9 and 30 degrees Celsius for reproducing. Soil characteristics of burrow refuge sites have not been studied. Occurs between near sea level and 1,363 meters above MSL.	Not observed on the proposed project study area. No suitable habitat occurs within the proposed project site.
Reptiles			
southwestern pond turtle *(Clemmys marmorata pallida)*	CSC, BLM	Require some slack- or slow-water aquatic habitat. Reach higher densities where many aerial and aquatic basking sites are available. Nests are located on unshaded slopes usually within 200 meters of the aquatic site.	Not observed on the proposed project study area. No suitable habitat occurs within the proposed project site.
coast (San Diego) horned lizard *(Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillii)*	CSC	Coastal sage, annual grassland, chaparral, oak woodland, riparian woodland, and coniferous forest.	Not observed on the proposed project study area. No suitable habitat occurs within the proposed project site.
Birds			
Ferruginous hawk *(Buteo regalis)*	CSC	Nests on steep cliff faces or atop tall species of trees. Also found in uncultivated pastures on the prairies and arid grasslands of western North America.	Not observed on the proposed project study area. No suitable habitat occurs within the proposed project site.

TABLE 3.4-2
SENSITIVE PLANT AND WILDLIFE SPECIES WITH THE POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE REGION OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT SITE, Continued

Species	Status	Habitat	On-site Potential
burrowing owl *(Athene cunicularia)*	CSC	Found in open grasslands, agricultural and range lands, and desert habitats and are often associated with burrowing animals, specifically the California ground squirrel. They can also inhabit grass, forbs, and shrub stages of pinyon and ponderosa pine habitats.	Not observed on the proposed project study area. No suitable habitat occurs within the proposed project site.
tricolored blackbird *(Agelaius tricolor)*	CSC	Freshwater marshes and croplands.	Not observed on the proposed project study area. No suitable habitat occurs within the proposed project site.
Mammals			
Southern California saltmarsh shrew *(Sorex ornatus salicornicus)*	CSC	No information other than coastal marshes. Likely requires dense ground cover and nesting sites above mean high tide and free from inundation.	Not observed on the proposed project study area. No suitable habitat occurs within the proposed project site.
greater western mastiff bat *(Eumops perotis californicus)*	CSC, BLM	Occurs in many open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, annual and perennial grasslands, palm oases, chaparral, and desert scrub. This species also occurs in urban habitats.	Not observed on the proposed project study area. No suitable habitat occurs within the proposed project site.
pocketed free-tailed bat *(Nyctinomops femorosaccus)*	CSC	Associated with rocky, desert areas with relatively high cliffs.	Not observed on the proposed project study area. No suitable habitat occurs within the proposed project site.
big free-tailed bat *(Nyctinomops macrotis)*	CSC	Rocky areas in the arid southwest, roosting primarily in crevices in cliffs.	Not observed on the proposed project study area. No suitable habitat occurs within the proposed project site.

TABLE 3.4-2
SENSITIVE PLANT AND WILDLIFE SPECIES WITH THE POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE REGION OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT SITE, Continued

Species	Status	Habitat	On-site Potential
American badger *(Taxidea taxus)*	CSC	Found in arid, open habitats, particularly grasslands, savannahs, mountain meadows, and desert scrub openings. Needs friable soils for digging and open, uncultivated ground. Occurs at low to moderate slopes. Has been associated with Joshua tree woodland and pinyon-juniper habitats.	Not observed on the proposed project study area. No suitable habitat occurs within the proposed project site.
south coast marsh vole *(Microtus californicus stephensi)*	CSC	Marshland habitat (generally restricted to this habitat type)	Not observed on the proposed project study area. No suitable habitat occurs within the proposed project site.
San Diego desert woodrat *(Neotoma lepida intermedia)*	CSC	Found in a variety of shrub and desert habitats, primarily associated with rock outcroppings, boulders, cacti, or areas of dense undergrowth	Not observed on the proposed project study area. No suitable habitat occurs within the proposed project site.

KEY:
CSC = California Department of Fish and Game Species of Special Concern
BLM = Sensitive species under Bureau of Land Management

Locally Important Species

The proposed project may be expected to result in significant impacts to biological resources in relation to locally important species afforded protection pursuant to the California Native Plant Society or CDFG that could be reduced to below the level of significance with the incorporation of mitigation measures. Of the locally important species that were identified as having the potential to occur in the region of southwestern County of Los Angeles (Table 3.4-3, *Locally Important Plant and Wildlife Species with the Potential to Occur in the Region of the Proposed Project Site*), none of the species were determined to have the potential to occur within the project area due to lack of suitable habitat. A query of the CNDDB identified 20 locally important species that are known from the region: aphanisma (*Aphanisma blitoides*), southern tarplant (*Centromadia parryi* ssp. *australis*), Coulter's goldfields (*Lasthenia glabrata* ssp. *coulteri*), San Bernardino aster (*Symphyotrichum defoliatum*), south coast saltscale (*Atriplex pacifica*), Parish's brittlescale (*Atriplex parishii*), Davidson's saltscale (*Atriplex serenana* var. *davidsonii*), estuary seablite (*Suaeda esteroa*), Santa Barbara morning-glory (*Calystegia sepium* ssp. *bingamiae*), island green dudleya (*Dudleya virens* ssp. *insularis*), Catalina crossosoma (*Crossosoma californicum*), Parish's gooseberry (*Ribes divaricatum* var. *parishii*), mud nama (*Nama*

stenocarpum), Brand's phacelia (*Phacelia stellaris*), Salt Spring checkerbloom (*Sidalcea neomexicana*), Lewis' evening-primrose (*Camissonia lewisii*), prostrate navarretia (*Navarretia prostrate*), coast woolly-heads (*Nemacaulis denudata* var. *denudate*), Santa Catalina Island desert-thorn (*Lycium brevipes* var. *hassei*), and Sanford's arrowhead (*Sagittaria sanfordii*).

During a habitat assessment conducted on October 9, 2007, and a review of the habitat requirements for the subject locally important species, it was determined that none have the potential to occur on the proposed project site. However, as a result of a siting in May 2008 of a potential locally significant lepidopteron species at the proposed project site, it has been determined that a directed survey and habitat assessment will be performed to determine the suitability of the proposed project site to support locally important lepidopteron species, including the Eufala skipper (*Lerodea eufala)*. The habitat assessment will focus on open, sunny areas where adult and larval food is present, including the non-native vegetation consisting of herbs and shrubs and the landscaped trees that occur on site.

In the event that the habitat assessment determines that the site has the potential to support the subject species, mitigation measures will be required to reduce the proposed project impacts to below the level of significance. Therefore, impacts to biological resources related to locally important species would be expected to be reduced to below the level of significance with the incorporation of mitigation measures.[12] Further analysis is warranted.

[12] The California Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA). 1977. California Fish and Game Code, Section 1900-1913.

TABLE 3.4-3
LOCALLY IMPORTANT PLANT AND WILDLIFE SPECIES WITH THE POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE REGION OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT SITE

Species	Status	Habitat	On-site Potential
Plants			
Aphanisma *(Aphanisma blitoides)*	CNPS 1B	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, and coastal scrub. Occurs between 1 and 305 meters above MSL. Blooms from March to June.	Not observed on the proposed project study area. No suitable habitat occurs within the proposed project site.
Southern tarplant *(Centromadia parryi* ssp. *Australis)*	CNPS 1B	Marshes and swamps, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools. Occurs between 0 and 425 meters above MSL. Blooms from May to November.	Not observed on the proposed project study area. No suitable habitat occurs within the proposed project site.
Coulter's goldfields *(Lasthenia glabrata* ssp. *Coulteri)*	CNPS 1B	Marshes and swamps, playas, and vernal pools. Occurs between 1 and 1,220 meters above MSL. Blooms from February to June.	Not observed on the proposed project study area. No suitable habitat occurs within the proposed project site.
San Bernardino aster *(Symphyotrichum defoliatum)*	CNPS 1B	Cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, and valley and foothill grassland. Occurs between 2 and 2,040 meters above MSL. Blooms from July to November.	Not observed on the proposed project study area. No suitable habitat occurs within the proposed project site
south coast saltscale *(Atriplex pacifica)*	CNPS 1B	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, and playas. Occurs between 0 and 140 meters above MSL. Blooms from March to October.	Not observed on the proposed project study area. No suitable habitat occurs within the proposed project site.
Parish's brittlescale *(Atriplex parishii)*	CNPS 1B	Chenopod scrub, playas, and vernal pools. Occurs between 25 and 1,900 meters above MSL. Blooms from June to October.	Not observed on the proposed project study area. No suitable habitat occurs within the proposed project site.
Davidson's saltscale *(Atriplex serenana var. davidsonii)*	CNPS 1B	Coastal bluff scrub and coastal scrub. Occurs between 10 and 200 meters above MSL. Blooms from April to October.	Not observed on the proposed project study area. No suitable habitat occurs within the proposed project site.
estuary seablite *(Suaeda esteroa)*	CNPS 1B	Marshes and swamps. Occurs between 0 and 5 meters above MSL. Blooms from May to October.	Not observed on the proposed project study area. No suitable habitat occurs within the proposed project site.

TABLE 3.4-3
LOCALLY IMPORTANT PLANT AND WILDLIFE SPECIES WITH THE POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE REGION OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT SITE, Continued

Species	Status	Habitat	On-site Potential
Santa Barbara morning-glory *(Calystegia sepium* ssp. *Bingamiae)*	CNPS 1A	Marshes and swamps. Occurs between 0 and 20 meters above MSL. Blooms from April to May.	Not observed on the proposed project study area. No suitable habitat occurs within the proposed project site.
island green dudleya *(Dudleya virens* ssp. *Insularis)*	CNPS 1B	Coastal bluff scrub and coastal scrub. Occurs between 5 and 300 meters above MSL. Blooms from April to June.	Not observed on the proposed project study area. No suitable habitat occurs within the proposed project site.
Catalina crossosoma *(Crossosoma californicum)*	CNPS 1B	Chaparral and coastal scrub. Occurs between 0 and 500 meters above MSL. Blooms from February to May.	Not observed on the proposed project study area. No suitable habitat occurs within the proposed project site.
Parish's gooseberry *(Ribes divaricatum* var. *parishii)*	CNPS 1A	Riparian woodland. Occurs between 65 and 300 meters above MSL. Blooms from February to April.	Not observed on the proposed project study area. No suitable habitat occurs within the proposed project site.
mud nama *(Nama stenocarpum)*	CNPS 2	Marshes and swamps. Occurs between 5 and 500 meters above MSL. Blooms from January to July.	Not observed on the proposed project study area. No suitable habitat occurs within the proposed project site.
Brand's phacelia *(Phacelia stellaris)*	CNPS 1B	Coastal dunes and coastal scrub. Occurs between 1 and 400 meters above MSL. Blooms from March to June.	Not observed on the proposed project study area. No suitable habitat occurs within the proposed project site.
Salt Spring checkerbloom *(Sidalcea neomexicana)*	CNPS 2	Chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, Mojavean desert scrub, and playas. Occurs between 15 and 1,530 meters above MSL. Blooms from March to June.	Not observed on the proposed project study area. No suitable habitat occurs within the proposed project site.
Lewis' evening-primrose *(Camissonia lewisii)*	CNPS 3	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal woodland, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland. Occurs between 0 and 300 meters above MSL. Blooms from March to May.	Not observed on the proposed project study area. No suitable habitat occurs within the proposed project site.
prostrate navarretia *(Navarretia prostrate)*	CNPS 1B	Coastal scrub, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools. Occurs between 15 and 700 meters above MSL. Blooms from April to July.	Not observed on the proposed project study area. No suitable habitat occurs within the proposed project site.

TABLE 3.4-3
LOCALLY IMPORTANT PLANT AND WILDLIFE SPECIES WITH THE POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN THE REGION OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT SITE, Continued

Species	Status	Habitat	On-site Potential
coast woolly-heads *(Nemacaulis denudata var. denudate)*	CNPS 1B	Coastal dunes. Occurs between 0 and 100 meters above MSL. Blooms from April to September.	Not observed on the proposed project study area. No suitable habitat occurs within the proposed project site.
Santa Catalina Island desert-thorn *(Lycium brevipes* var. *hassei)*	CNPS 1B	Coastal bluff scrub and coastal scrub. Occurs between 10 and 300 meters above MSL. Blooms in June.	Not observed on the proposed project study area. No suitable habitat occurs within the proposed project site.
Sanford's arrowhead *(Sagittaria sanfordii)*	CNPS 1B	Marshes and swamps. Occurs between 0 and 650 meters above MSL. Blooms from May to October.	Not observed on the proposed project study area. No suitable habitat occurs within the proposed project site.
Eufala skipper (*Lerodea eufala)*	Locally important	Open, sunny areas; old fields; lawns	Observed on site

KEY:
CNPS = California Native Plant Society (as List 1, List 2, List 3, or List 4 species). Listed as rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere by the California Native Plant Society
CNPS2 = CNPS listings from its January 2000 edition of *Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California*. List 2 (CNPS2) indicates that plants are rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but are common elsewhere (Skinner and Pavlik, 1994).
CNPS 3 = Plants about which we need more information.
CNPS1A = Plant presumed extinct in California by the CNPS
CNPS1B = Plants considered rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere by the CNPS
Threat ranks:
0.1: Seriously threatened in California.
0.2: Fairly threatened in California.
0.3: Not very threatened in California.

(b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

The proposed project is not expected to result in impacts to biological resources in relation to riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities. The proposed project site is located within an urban setting and consists of an open field used for sports and a man-made canal partially lined with concrete. The site is characterized by primarily non-native vegetation consisting of herbs and shrubs and several landscaped trees. As a result of a habitat assessment and a review of the USGS 7.5-Minute Series, Long Beach, Topographic Quadrangle[13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20] of where the project is located and the National Wetland

[13] U.S. Geological Survey. 1901. *7.5-Minute Series, Southern California, Sheet 1, Topographic Quadrangle*. Reston, VA.

[14] U.S. Geological Survey. 1902. *7.5-Minute Series, Downey, California, Topographic Quadrangle*. Reston, VA.

[15] U.S. Geological Survey. 1925. *7.5-Minute Series, Long Beach, California, Topographic Quadrangle*. Reston, VA.

[16] U.S. Geological Survey. 1947. *7.5-Minute Series, Downey, California, Topographic Quadrangle*. Reston, VA.

Inventory Map,[21] it was determined that no blue-line drainages or wetlands are present within the proposed project that would support sensitive natural communities. In addition, no riparian habitat was observed associated with the man-made canal. Therefore, there are no expected impacts to biological resources related to riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities. No further analysis is warranted.

(c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?

The proposed project is not expected to result in impacts to biological resources in relation to federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means. A review of the National Wetland Inventory Map[22] indicated that no federally protected wetlands exist in the project area. In addition, as a result of the review of historical USGS topographic maps, there are no blue-line drainages on the proposed project site. Therefore, there are no expected impacts to biological resources related to federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. No further analysis is warranted.

(d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?

Wildlife Movement / Corridors

The proposed project would be expected to result in less than significant impacts to biological resources in relation to movement of any migratory fish or wildlife species or with an established wildlife corridor. The project site includes a 19-acre plot which contains an open field used for sports and a man-made canal. Several bird species were found on the project site inhabiting both the open field and the man-made canal, including the great blue heron (*Ardea herodias*), killdeer (*Charadrius vociferous*), western gull (*Larus occidentalis*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*), and Say's phoebe (*Sayornis saya*). However, these common species were not abundant. The project site is present in an urban matrix, isolated from any other wildlife corridor.

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[17] U.S. Geological Survey. 1951. *7.5-Minute Series, Long Beach Vicinity 20F3, California, Topographic Quadrangle*. Reston, VA.

[18] U.S. Geological Survey. 1964. *7.5-Minute Series, Long Beach, California, Topographic Quadrangle*. Reston, VA.

[19] U.S. Geological Survey. [1964] Photo revised 1972. *7.5-Minute Series, Long Beach, California, Topographic Quadrangle*. Reston, VA.

[20] U.S. Geological Survey. [1964] Photo revised 1981. *7.5-Minute Series, Long Beach, California, Topographic Quadrangle*. Reston, VA.

[21] U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Division of Habitat and Resource Conservation. Accessed 6 November 2007. Web site. "Wetlands Geodatabase." Available at: http://wetlandsfws.er.usgs.gov/NWI/index.html

[22] U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Division of Habitat and Resource Conservation. Accessed 6 November 2007. Web site. "Wetlands Geodatabase." Available at: http://wetlandsfws.er.usgs.gov/NWI/index.html

Therefore, the implementation of the proposed project would be expected to result in less than significant impacts to biological resources in relation to movement of any wildlife species or with an established wildlife corridor. Implementation of the proposed project would also not interfere with the movement of any migratory fish because the man-made canal present on the subject property is isolated from any other water way. Therefore, there are less than significant impacts to biological resources related to movement of any migratory fish or wildlife species or with an established wildlife corridor. No further analysis is warranted.

Nursery Site

The proposed project is not expected to result in impacts to biological resources in relation to the use of nursery sites by any migratory fish or wildlife species. The project site includes 19 acres, which contains an open field used for sports and a man-made canal. The site is characterized by primarily non-native vegetation consisting of herbs, shrubs, and several landscaped trees. A few native species were identified. Over 15 species of non-status birds including several species, which may breed in rockeries, were found on the project site. However, none of these species will use the project site as a nursery site due to the lack of suitable habitat. No further analysis is warranted.

(e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?

For Conflict with Local Ordinances

The proposed project would not be expected to result in impacts to biological resources in relation to conflicts with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources. Based on a combination of field investigations and a review of the conservation element of the Long Beach General Plan Program,[23] the proposed project does not conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources. Therefore, there are no expected impacts to biological resources related to conflicts with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources. No further analysis is warranted.

(f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?

The proposed project would not be expected to result in impacts to biological resources in relation to conflicts with the provisions of any adopted Habitat Conservation Plan or Natural Community Conservation Plan. Based on review of existing and potential Habitat Conservation Plan and Natural Community Conservation Plan boundaries pursuant to USFWS and CDFG, respectively,[24,25] it was determined that the proposed project site is not

[23] City of Long Beach. 1973. *General Plan Program: Conservation Element*. Long Beach, CA.

[24] California Department of Fish and Game. Accessed 28 June 2007. Web site. "Natural Community Conservation Planning." Sacramento, CA. Available at: http://www.dfg.ca.gov/nccp/

within the boundaries of any Habitat Conservation Plan or Natural Community Conservation Plan. Therefore, there would be no expected impacts to biological resources related to conflicts with the provisions of any adopted Habitat Conservation Plan or Natural Community Conservation Plan. No further analysis is warranted.

[25] United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Carlsbad Fish and Wildlife Office. Accessed 12 December 2007. Web site. "Habitat Conservation Plans." Carlsbad, CA. Available at: http://www.fws.gov/carlsbad/HCPs.htm

3.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES

This analysis is undertaken to determine if the Kroc Community Center (proposed project) may have a significant impact to cultural resources, thus requiring the consideration of mitigation measures or alternatives in accordance with Section 15063 of the California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines (State CEQA Guidelines).[1] Cultural resources at the proposed project site were evaluated with regard to queries of the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), located at California State University, Fullerton, for the presence of recorded historical and/or archaeological resources, the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County for the presence of paleontological resources, and the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the presence of Native American sacred sites. Published and unpublished literature was reviewed. A reconnaissance-level historical resources survey to define an impact area and to identify if any buildings, structures, objects, or districts may potentially be identified as historical resources was performed on November 13, 2005.

State CEQA Guidelines recommend the consideration of four questions when addressing the potential for significant impacts to cultural resources.

Would the proposed project:

(a) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?

Impacts to cultural resources related directly or indirectly to the destruction of a unique paleontological resource, site, or unique geologic feature from the proposed project would be expected to be reduced to below the level of significance with the incorporation of mitigation measures. A paleontological record search was conducted for the proposed project site at the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County to assess the relative level of sensitivity for the proposed project site to contain unique paleontological resources.[2] The proposed project site consists of a thin layer of Quaternary Alluvium underlain by surficial sediments of older Quaternary terrace deposits, primarily terrestrial but with some marine components (Pico Formation). This terrace deposit is considered to have high sensitivity for paleontological resources. The closest known fossil locality, identified as LACM 7493, was found almost directly east of the southern portion of the proposed project area along East Pacific Coast Highway just west of Grand Avenue. This locality produced a specimen of fossil camel (*Camelops*) at a depth of 8.5 feet below the surface. Several other specimens have also been found in the nearby area (Figure 1.6-4). LACM 3260, located east-southeast of the proposed project area along Anaheim Street, produced a specimen of fossil bison (*Bison*) at an unknown depth (Figure 1.6-4). LACM 1021 (same as LACM 1932) and LACM 3245 were found just east of the north end of the

[1] *California Code of Regulations*. Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3, Sections 15000-15387, Appendix G.

[2] McLeod, Samuel, Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County. 13 November 2007. Letter response to Amy Commendador-Dudgeon, Sapphos Environmental, Inc., Pasadena, CA.

proposed project area along Spring Street near the intersection with Cherry Avenue (Figure 1.6-4). LACM 1021 consisted of a fossil mammoth (*Mammuthus*) from an unknown depth, and LACM 3245 produced extensive fossil fish fauna at 37 feet below the surface.

Surface grading or very shallow excavations within the uppermost layers of soil and Quaternary Alluvium are unlikely to uncover significant fossil vertebrates. However, based on the fossil findings previously mentioned, it is likely that deeper excavations of more than 10 feet extending down into older Quaternary terrace deposits may encounter significant fossil vertebrate remains; therefore, mitigation measures would be required. Full recovery of paleontological resources during ground-disturbing activities, in accordance with standards for such recovery established by the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology, would be expected to reduce impacts to below the level of significance. Further analysis is warranted.

(b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?

The proposed project is not expected to result in impacts to cultural resources related to a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archeological resource. A records search was conducted at SCCIC to determine the presence of known archaeological resources within the proposed project site. The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-Minute Series, Long Beach, California, Topographic Quadrangle[3] was reviewed for previously recorded archaeological resources within the proposed project area and within a 1-mile radius. The results of the record search indicate that the proposed project site has never been surveyed for the presence of archaeological resources. Twenty-two previous archaeological assessments were conducted within 1 mile from the proposed project area; only one archaeological resource (CA-LAN-837) was identified. CA-LAN-837 consists of a shell midden deposit on the western edge of Signal Hill,[4] within a 0.5 mile of the proposed project area. In addition, consultation was undertaken with the NAHC to identify the presence of known Native American sacred sites. According to the NAHC, no Native American cultural resources are in the sacred lands file for the proposed project site.[5]

It is unlikely that the proposed project site has the potential to yield archaeological resources due to the historical development of the proposed project area. The ground surface has been highly disturbed by the placement of a petroleum refinery in the northeastern portion of the proposed project area, as well as by construction of buildings in the 1920s and 1930s along the western and southern borders,[6] and the development of

[3] U.S. Geological Survey. [1964] Photo revised 1981. *7.5-Minute Series, Long Beach, California, Topographic Quadrangle*. Reston, VA.

[4] Fenega, G., Archaeological Research, Inc. 1973. Archaeological Site Survey Record for LAN-837. On file at Sapphos Environmental, Inc., Pasadena, CA.

[5] Singleton, Dave, Native American Heritage Commission, Sacramento, CA. 8 November 2007. Letter to Amy Commendador-Dudgeon, Sapphos Environmental, Inc., Pasadena, CA.

[6] U.S. Geological Survey. 1925. *7.5-Minute Series, Long Beach, California, Topographic Quadrangle*. Obtained through Environmental Data Resources, Inc., Milford, CT.

the Pacific Electric Railroad along the northern border. In addition to these disturbances, modern grading and excavations required for the Hamilton Bowl / Chittick Field storm water detention basin has likely eliminated the potential for in situ archaeological resources within the proposed project area. Therefore, there are no expected impacts to cultural resources related to a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archeological resource. No further analysis is warranted.

(c) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?

The proposed project would be expected to result in significant impacts to cultural resources related to a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource that may not be able to be reduced to below the level of significance through the incorporation of mitigation measures, therefore requiring the consideration of alternatives. A records search for the proposed project was conducted at the SCCIC to determine the known presence of historical resources within the proposed project site. The USGS 7.5-Minute Series, Long Beach, California, Topographic Quadrangle[7] was reviewed for previously recorded historical resources within the proposed project area and within a 0.5-mile radius.[8] The records search revealed that the project site has not been previously surveyed for historical resources. A field survey and background research indicated that the project site has been developed as a park as early as the 1930s. The reconnaissance survey revealed that there are two buildings located within the proposed project site:

- A public restroom building constructed circa 1960
- A low-flow pump station constructed in 1935

One of the two buildings, the 1935 pump house, appears to meet the criteria for a historical resource pursuant to State CEQA Guidelines based on architectural significance, integrity, and the date of construction. According to State CEQA Guidelines, a historical resource is defined as a resource listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources.

Construction of the proposed project may result in demolition of historical resources that have been identified on the project site. Demolition is a significant adverse impact that generally cannot be reduced below the threshold of significance through the incorporation of mitigation measures. Implementation of the proposed project has the potential to result in significant impacts to cultural resources related to a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource. Further analysis is warranted.

[7] U.S. Geological Survey. [1964] Photo revised 1981. *7.5-Minute Series, Long Beach, California, Topographic Quadrangle*. Reston, VA.

[8] U.S. Geological Survey. 1925. *7.5-Minute Series, Long Beach, California, Topographic Quadrangle*. Obtained from Environmental Data Resources, Inc., Milford, CT.

(d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?

The proposed project would not be expected to result in impacts to cultural resources related to the disturbance of human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries. A record search was conducted at SCCIC for the presence of former historic period cemeteries within the vicinity of the proposed project site. In addition, historic maps were reviewed for the presence of historic cemeteries.[9,10,11] No evidence of former cemeteries on the proposed project site was discovered. A record search with NAHC did not yield the presence of known Native American sacred sites, including informal burials.[12] Therefore, the proposed project would not be expected to adversely affect cultural resources related to human remains considering no cemeteries are known to lie within the limits of the proposed project area, and no known data suggest the presence of Native American sacred sites and burials. No further analysis is warranted.

[10] U.S. Geological Survey. 1947. 1*5-Minute Series, Downey, California, Topographic Quadrangle*. Obtained from Environmental Data Resources, Inc., Milford, CT.

[11] U.S. Geological Survey. 1951. *7.5-Minute Series, Long Beach Vicinity 20F3, Topographic Quadrangle*. Obtained from Environmental Data Resources, Inc., Milford, CT.

[12] Singleton, Dave, Native American Heritage Commission, Sacramento, CA. 8 November 2007. Letter to Amy Commendador-Dudgeon, Sapphos Environmental, Inc., Pasadena, CA.

3.6 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

This analysis is undertaken to determine if the Kroc Community Center (proposed project) may have a significant impact to geology and soils, thus requiring the consideration of mitigation measures or alternatives, in accordance with Section 15063 of the California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines (State CEQA Guidelines).[1] Geology and soils at the proposed project site were evaluated with regard to the City of Long Beach Land Use element of the Long Beach General Plan,[2] the City of Long Beach General Plan Seismic Safety element,[3] the U.S. Geological 7.5-Minute Series Topographic Quadrangle,[4] and the Fault Rupture Hazard Zones in Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning (APEFZ) Maps.[5]

State CEQA Guidelines recommend the consideration of nine questions when addressing the potential for significant impacts to geology and soils.

Would the proposed project:

(a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:

i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault?

The impact of the proposed project to expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects—including the risk of loss, injury, or death—involving rupture of a known earthquake fault, would expect to be reduced to below the level of significance with the incorporation of mitigation measures.

According to *Fault-Rupture Hazard Zones in California, Special Publication No. 42*,[4] no faults are known to exist beneath the site, and the proposed project site is not in the Alquist-Priolo Special Studies Zone. The Newport-Inglewood fault zone is the most significant fault system in the vicinity of the proposed project and is located approximately 0.2 mile to the northeast.[6,7] Faults do exist in the city, and seismic events can impact the

[1] California Code of Regulations. Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3, Sections 15000–15387, Appendix G.

[2] City of Long Beach Department of Planning and Building. July 1991. *City of Long Beach General Plan, Land Use Element*. Long Beach, CA.

[3] City of Long Beach Department of Planning and Building. October 1988. *City of Long Beach General Plan, Seismic Safety Element*. Long Beach, CA.

[4] California Division of Conservation, Division of Mines and Geology (CDMG). 1966. *Minerals of California Volume (1866-1966)*. Bulletin 189. Prepared by: CDMG, Los Angeles, CA.

[5] Department of Conservation. 2007. *Fault-Rupture Hazard Zones in California, Special Publication No. 42*. Sacramento, CA.

[6] Department of Conservation. 2007. Web site. "Seismic Hazards Zonation Program." Available at: htt://gmw.consrv.ca.gov/shmp/index.htm

[7] Charles W. Jennings Database. 1994. *Fault Activity Map of California and Adjacent Areas*. Geologic Data Map No. 6.

proposed project site due to ground shaking and/or vibration that are considered indirect impacts.

The California Building Code (CBC) establishes standards for investigation and mitigation of site conditions related to fault movement, ground rupture, ground shaking, as well as other seismically inducted activities. In addition, the State of California delegates authority to local government to regulate development within APEFZ. The City of Long Beach General Plan Seismic Safety element[8] outlines policies and implementation of safety measures and planning for potential seismic events. This Element establishes construction guidelines for structures built within the city as well as response recommendations for reducing the loss associated with seismic events.

The project applicant would be required to demonstrate compliance with the goals of the City of Long Beach General Plan during the planning process. Therefore, the potential for the proposed project to result in potentially significant impacts to expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects—including the risk of loss, injury, or death—involving rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent APEFZ Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault, would be reduced to below the level of significance with the incorporation of mitigation measures. Further analysis is warranted.

ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?

The potential for the proposed project to expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects—including the risk of loss, injury, or death—involving strong seismic ground shaking would be reduced to below the level of significance with the incorporation of mitigation measures.

The relative close proximity of the Newport-Inglewood Fault could create substantial ground shaking at the proposed site if a seismic event occurred along the fault. However, there are numerous variables (depth and magnitude of seismic event, condition and structure of buildings being impacted, relevant radius of after shocks and their magnitude, etc.) that determine the level of damage to a specific location. Given these variables, it is not possible to determine the level of damage that may occur on the site during a seismic event.

The project applicant would be required to demonstrate compliance with the measures outlined in the CBC and the City of Long Beach General Plan for all proposed structure. In addition, the proposed project would be required to be constructed in conformance with all current state and local building codes relative to seismic safety. Therefore, potential for the proposed project to expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects—including the risk of loss, injury, or death—involving strong seismic ground

[8] City of Long Beach, Department of Planning and Building. October 1988. *City of Long Beach General Plan, Seismic Safety Element*. Long Beach, CA.

shaking would be reduced to below the level of significance with the incorporation of mitigation measures. Further analysis is warranted.

iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?

The proposed project is expected to result in less than significant impacts from exposing people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects—including the risk of loss, injury, or death—involving seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction.

According to the City of Long Beach Plate 7 of the Seismic Safety element,[9] the proposed project is located in a part of the city where the potential for liquefaction to occur is suspected to be minimal.[10] All structures on the proposed project site would be built to meet specific design standards as advised by state and local standards as well as project engineers.

Therefore, the proposed project would be expected to result in less than significant impacts from exposing people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects involving seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction. No further analysis is warranted.

iv) Landslides?

The proposed project is not expected to result in impacts from exposing people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects—including the risk of loss, injury, or death—involving landslides.

Per the Seismic Safety element, the proposed project site is not located in an area where landslides are anticipated to occur,[11] and no impact would be expected. Therefore, there would be no expected impacts from exposing people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects involving landslides. No further analysis is warranted.

(b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?

The impact to geology and soils related to soil erosion or the loss of topsoil from the proposed project would be expected to be reduced below the level of significance with the incorporation of mitigation measures. The proposed project site is in a centralized urban environment where agricultural issues are not a potential consideration. Any potential loss of topsoil from fugitive dust would be mitigated by the utilization of appropriate dust control measures to reduce or eliminate erosion and dust control.

[9] City of Long Beach, Department of Planning and Building. October 1988. *City of Long Beach General Plan, Seismic Safety Element*. Long Beach, CA.

[10] Department of Conservation. 2007. Web site. "Seismic Hazards Zonation Program." Available at: htt://gmw.consrv.ca.gov/shmp/index.htm

[11] City of Long Beach, Department of Planning and Building. October 1988. *City of Long Beach General Plan, Seismic Safety Element*. Long Beach, CA.

Therefore, the proposed project is expected to result in less than significant impacts to geology and soils in relation to substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil.

The site is relatively flat; therefore, it would be expected to result in minimal soil erosion during the construction, demolition, and grading operations with mitigation measures in place. The proposed project would be expected to implement best management practices as specified in the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan of the Storm Water Prevention Plan. Therefore, impacts to geology and soils related to soil erosion or the loss of topsoil from the proposed project would be expected to be reduced below the level of significance with the incorporation of mitigation measures. Further analysis is warranted.

(c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslides, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?

The proposed project would not be expected to result in impacts to geology and soils in relation to location on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable or that would become unstable as a result of the project and potentially result in on- or off-site landslides, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse.

According to the Seismic Safety element of the Long Beach Central Plan,[12] the proposed project site would be located on soil made up of predominantly granular, non-marine terrace deposits overlying Pleistocene granular, marine sediments at shallow depths. There is nothing in the Seismic Safety element to indicate that this type of soil would become unstable as a result of the proposed project.

Therefore, there would be no expected impacts to geology and soils related to location on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable or that would become unstable as a result of the proposed project and potentially result in on- or off-site landslides, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse. No further analysis is warranted.

(d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?

The proposed project would not be expected to result in impacts to geology and soils in relation to location on expansive soil creating substantial risks to life or property, as defined by Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994). Therefore, the proposed project would not be expected to result in impacts to geology and soils in relation to location on expansive soil creating substantial risks to life or property. No further analysis is warranted.

[12] City of Long Beach, Department of Planning and Building. October 1988. *City of Long Beach General Plan, Seismic Safety Element*. Long Beach, CA.

e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?

The proposed project would not be expected to result in impacts to geology and soils in relation to having soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater. Sewer systems are in place in the vicinity of the proposed project site. The use of septic tanks or an alternative wastewater disposal system would not be necessary, and no impact would be anticipated. Therefore, there are no expected impacts to geology and soils related to soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater. No further analysis is warranted.

3.7 HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

This analysis is undertaken to determine if the Kroc Community Center (proposed project) may have a significant impact related to hazards or hazardous materials, thus requiring the consideration of mitigation measures or alternatives in accordance with Section 15063 of the California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines (State CEQA Guidelines).[1] Hazardous wastes are by-products of society that can pose a substantial or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly managed. Hazardous wastes possess at least one of four characteristics (ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, or toxicity) or appear on special Environmental Protection Act lists.[2] Hazards and hazardous materials at the proposed project site were evaluated based on expert opinion supported by facts, review of an environmental regulatory database,[3] and the City of Long Beach General Plan.[4]

State CEQA Guidelines recommend the consideration of eight questions when addressing the potential for significant impacts to hazards and hazardous materials.

Would the proposed project:

(a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?

The proposed project would not be expected to result in significant impacts to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. The proposed project consists of the development of a Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) eligible community recreational center that would not involve the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials to and/or from the site that would create a significant hazard to the public. Therefore, no impact to the public or the environment resulting from exposure to hazardous materials would be expected. No further analysis is warranted.

(b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?

The proposed project would not be expected to result in impacts to the public or the environment through the creation of reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials. During the operation of the proposed project, hazardous materials maintained onsite would involve the limited use of pesticides and herbicides for landscaping and pool chemicals, including chlorine, for the swimming pools. However, the amounts of these hazardous materials maintained at the proposed

[1] California Code of Regulations. Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3, Sections 15000–15387, Appendix G.

[2] Code of Federal Regulations. Title 40, Chapter 1, Part 261.

[3] SCS Engineers. September 2005. *Phase I Environmental Assessment, 1601-1801 Pacific Coast Highway and Walnut Avenue, Long Beach, California 90806*.

[4] City of Long Beach, Department of Planning. *General Plan Program, 2004*.

project would be in limited quantities and would be used only as needed. Therefore, the proposed project would not be expected to result in significant impacts to the public or the environment through the creation of a reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials. No further analysis is warranted.

(c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?

The proposed project is expected to result in less than significant impacts with regard to the emission of hazardous emissions or the handling of hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or wastes within 0.25 mile of an existing or proposed school. There are six schools within 0.25 mile of the proposed project: John G. Whittier Elementary School, John G. Whittier Preschool, Alvarado Elementary School, Mary Butler K–8 School, Signal Hill Elementary School, and Long Beach City College (Pacific Coast Campus). These schools are located approximately 0.08 mile southwest, 0.2 mile southwest, 0.18 mile northeast, 0.3 mile northwest, 0.5 mile northeast, and 0.2 mile west of the proposed project site, respectively. Coordination has been undertaken with the City of Long Beach School District, and no other schools are proposed to be built within 0.25 mile of the proposed project site.[5]

However, the proposed project would consist of features, such as LEED elements, that would significantly reduce the potential hazards related to the emission of hazardous materials, substances, or wastes within 0.25 mile of an existing or proposed school. Operation and maintenance of the proposed project would be expected to involve limited use of potentially hazardous materials:

- Pesticides and herbicides may be applied as needed to the landscape and ball fields by licensed commercial applicators, thus avoiding and minimizing the potential risk to people and property.

- Pool chemicals, including chlorine and acid, would be expected to be used by a professional pool maintenance staff to maintain water quality and human health in the aquatic facilities. The Regional Water Quality Control Board has requested that the pool be constructed above the 100-year flood plain to ensure that treated water does not enter the Los Angeles River.

- It is anticipated that the community center would be maintained by a professional janitorial service trained in the proper use and application of cleaning products.

[5] City of Long Beach. Web site. Available at: http://www.ci.long-beach.ca.us

All potentially hazardous materials would be properly stored with material-safety data sheets to protect people and property. In addition, the facility safety features and design would further reduce any potential impacts. Thus, the use of these materials would not be expected to result in any exposure to the previously mentioned schools that are located within 0.25 mile of the proposed project site. Therefore, the proposed project would be expected to result in less than significant impacts related to hazardous emissions or to the handling of hazardous or acutely hazardous materials within 0.25 mile of an existing or proposed school. No further analysis is warranted.

(d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?

The proposed project, on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5, would create a significant hazard to the public or the environment and is expected to result in less than significant impacts. According to the review of a compilation of environmental regulatory databases, the proposed project site is located on a hazardous materials site pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5, which is also known as the Cortese database.[6] Both a Phase I and a Phase II Site Investigation have been completed for the Hamilton Bowl / Chittick Field site. The Phase II Environmental Assessment concluded that there are no significant concentrations of volatile organic compounds, petroleum hydrocarbon, metals, or organochlorine pesticides on the proposed project site and that no further investigation was recommended to the site.[7] Therefore, potential impacts from hazardous materials at this location are less than significant. No further analysis is warranted.

(e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within 2 miles of a public airport or public-use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?

Potentially significant impacts related to safety hazards for people working in the proposed project area in the vicinity of an airport land use plan, a public airport, or a public-use airport can be reduced to below the level of significance with the incorporation of mitigation measures. The nearest airport is the Long Beach Municipal Airport, which is located at 4100 Donald Douglas Drive, Long Beach, California, 90808, and is approximately 1.3 miles northeast of the proposed project site (Figure 3.7-1, *Airports Located in the Proposed Project Vicinity*). There are potential impacts resulting from the proximity of the Long Beach Municipal Airport to the proposed project site. Therefore, noise impacts in relation to safety hazards for people working in the proposed project area in the vicinity of an airport land use plan, a public airport, or a public-use airport would be reduced to below the level of significance with the incorporation of mitigation measures. Further analysis is warranted.

[6] SCS Engineers. September 2005. *Phase I Environmental Assessment, 1601-1801 Pacific Coast Highway and 1986 Walnut Avenue, Long Beach, California 90806*.

[7] SCS Engineers. October 2005. *Phase II Investigation Report, Chittick Field*. Long Beach, CA.

FIGURE 3.7-1

Airports Located in the Proposed Project Vicinity

(f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?

The implementation of the proposed project would not result in impacts related to safety hazards for people working in the proposed project area in the vicinity of a private airstrip. There are no private airstrips located within a 2-mile radius of the proposed project site. Therefore, there would be no impacts from hazards due to the proposed project's vicinity to a private airstrip that may pose potential safety hazards for people residing or working in the project area. No further analysis is warranted.

(g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

The proposed project would be expected to result in less than significant impacts from hazards and hazardous materials related to impairing the implementation of or physically interfering with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. According to the City of Long Beach General Plan, East Pacific Coast Highway and Cherry Avenue are part of the city's emergency response plan.[8] Any construction at the proposed project site would adhere to the city's emergency response plan and directives. In addition, as part of the proposed facility's best management practices, all staff would comply with operational safety procedures that would comply with the emergency plan for the City of Long Beach. Therefore, the proposed project would be expected to result in less than significant impacts from hazards and hazardous materials from impairing the implementation of or physically interfering with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. No further analysis is warranted.

(h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?

The proposed project would not be expected to result in impacts from hazards and hazardous materials from exposure of people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urban areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands. According to the County of Los Angeles *Proposed Fire Hazard Severity Zone in the Significant Resource Areas Map*,[9] the project site is located within an urbanized setting and would not expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires. Therefore, there would be no expected impacts to exposure of people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires. No further analysis is warranted.

[8] City of Long Beach Department of Planning and Building. December 1991. *City of Long Beach General Plan, Transportation Element*. Long Beach, CA.

[9] County of Los Angeles. September 2007. *Proposed Fire Hazard Severity Zones in Significant Resource Areas Map*. Available at: http://frap.cdf.ca.gov/data/frapgismaps/select.asp?record=fhsz_map

3.8 NATIONAL POLLUTION DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

This analysis is undertaken to determine if the proposed Kroc Community Center (proposed project) may have a significant impact on the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)[1] in accordance with Section 15063 of the California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines (State CEQA Guidelines).[1] The conclusions rely on information contained in the State CEQA Guidelines, the County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works Hydrology Manual,[2] the NPDES municipal permit requirements as regulated by the Los Angeles Regional Section of the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB),[2] the California Storm Water Best Management Practice Handbook for Construction Activity,[3] and the City of Long Beach Storm Water Management Plan.[4]

State CEQA Guidelines recommend the consideration of five questions when addressing the potential for significant impacts to the NPDES. This section briefly describes the rationale for the answers to the questions related to the NPDES in Section 2.0, *Environmental Checklist*, of this Initial Study.

Would the proposed project:

(a) Result in a significant erosion of surface soils due to runoff from drainage system?

The proposed project would be expected to result in significant impacts to erosion of surface soils during the construction phase that would be reduced to below the level of significance with the incorporation of mitigation measures. It is suspected that runoff would be experienced during the construction phase as a result of grading and other construction-related activities. There would be some expected impacts to NPDES regarding runoff and the drainage system as it relates to nonpoint and point sources in excess of established standards. Further analysis is warranted.

(b) Create a significant discharge of pollutants into the storm drain or waterway?

The proposed project would be expected to result in significant impacts as they relate to the discharge of pollutants into the nearby storm drains or waterways that would be reduced below the level of significance with the incorporation of mitigation measures. In 1998, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published the final notice for General Permits for Storm Water Discharges from construction activities disturbing 5 acres or greater.[1] A Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) would be required for grading that would involve more than 1 acre of ground disturbance. The proposed project

[1] *California Code of Regulations*. Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3, Sections 15000–15387, Appendix G.

[2] County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, 1991. *Hydrology Manual*. Available at: http://ladpw.org/wrd/publication/engineering/online/Contents/hydman.pdf

[3] California Stormwater Quality Association. 1993. *California Storm Water Best Management Practice Handbook*. Available at: http://www.cabmphandbooks.com

[4] City of Long Beach. 2004. *Long Beach Stormwater Management Plan*. Available at: http://www.lbstormwater.org/plan

involves construction-related activities on an approximately 19-acre site. In addition, the SWPPP requires the institution of temporary and permanent soil erosion and sediment controls that would be used during construction activities. These controls would provide soil stabilization for disturbed areas and structural controls to divert runoff and remove sediment from the proposed project area. The implementation of SWPPP at the proposed site would also address the control of other potential storm water pollutant sources, such as construction materials, waste disposal, vehicular traffic, and sanitary waste disposal. It is anticipated that implementation of the required NPDES permit and SWPPP would reduce potentially significant impacts to a below the level of significance with the incorporation of mitigation measures. Further analysis is warranted.

(c) Violate any best management practices of the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System permit?

The proposed project would be expected to result in significant impacts related to the violation of any best management practices (BMPs) of the NPDES permit; however, the impacts would be reduced below the level of significance with the incorporation of mitigation measures. The proposed project construction activities would abide by the SWRCB Order No. 99-08,[3] in accordance with NPDES General Permit No. CAS2000002 (General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity).[4] Section 402 of the Clean Water Act[5] requires the U.S. EPA Administrator to develop the NPDES to issue permits for pollutant discharge to waters of the United States.

The issuance of this permit requires the review, development, and implementation of the SWPPP. The SWPPP includes inspections of construction sites for compliance with NPDES and SWPPP, as well as erosion and sediment control plans. The project site would be required to comply with regulations for erosion, sediment, and grading set forth in the SWPPP.

Pursuant to NPDES regulations, in order to minimize the potential effects of construction runoff on receiving water quality, the state requires that any construction activity affecting 1 acre or more must obtain a General Construction Activity Stormwater Permit. Permit applicants are required to prepare a SWPPP and to implement BMPs to reduce construction effects on receiving water quality by implementing erosion control measures.

The proposed project area is located on the Hamilton Bowl Detention Basin, which is used as a storm water detention basin and NPDES compliance site for the Cities of Signal Hill and Long Beach. Approximately one half of Signal Hill's runoff drains into the Hamilton Bowl Detention Basin.[5] In order to maintain compliance with the current uses of the proposed project site, it is anticipated that the proposed project would be improved as discussed in the Section 3.9, *Hydrology and Water Quality*, of this Initial Study.

[5] City of Signal Hill Public Works. November 2007. Web site. "Storm Water Runoff." Available at: http://www.signal-hill.ca.us/public_works/storm_water_runoff.php

Construction of the proposed project would include the implementation of a SWPPP and BMPs to reduce the level of impact of the proposed project related activities. In addition, the site would be improved in the manner described in Section 3.9 of this report to ensure compliance with NPDES requirements. It is anticipated that with the incorporation of these measures, potentially significant impacts related to the compliance of the proposed project with BMPs of the NPDES permit would be reduced to below the level of significance with the incorporation of mitigation measures. Further analysis is warranted.

(d) Include inlet connections to existing sewer system that would promote any significant impact?

The proposed project would be expected to result in less than significant impact to NPDES in relation to inlet connections to existing sewer system. The proposed project would be designed to connect to the existing sewer system. The proposed project would also contain Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design elements that would reduce the potential impact of the proposed project on the existing sewer system to less than significant. Therefore, it is anticipated that there would be no impact related to discharge pipelines incapable of adequately handling non-potable water generated from the facility, which includes construction and operation activities. The proposed project would result in less than significant impacts to NPDES as they relate to impacts to inlet connections to existing sewer system that would promote significant impacts. No further analysis is warranted.

(e) Result in significant loss of topsoil and wind erosion?

The proposed project would be expected to result in significant loss of topsoil and wind erosion that would be reduced to below the level of significance with the incorporation of mitigation measures. It is suspected that during the construction phase there would be a potential for seasonal prevailing winds to cause soil erosion on the project site. Loss of top soils can be reduced to a level of less than significant with the implementation of BMPs for dust control established within the soil erosion plan and SWPPP which shall be prepared for the site preparation, construction, and postconstruction periods. The proposed project entails construction-related activities on roughly 19 acres of land that is largely undeveloped. Construction on this land would have potentially significant impacts related to the loss of topsoil and wind erosion. An erosion control plan for construction-related activities on the proposed project site shall incorporate BMPs consistent with the requirements of the NPDES. It is anticipated that with the incorporation of mitigation measures, impacts related to the significant loss of topsoil and wind erosion would be reduced to below the level of significance. Further analysis is warranted.

[1] U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. 2007. Air and Radiation: National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). Available at: http://www.epa.gov/air/criteria.html

[2] California Environmental Protection Agency. 2007. Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board. Available at: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/

3.9 HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

This analysis is undertaken to determine if the Kroc Community Center (proposed project) may have a significant impact to hydrology and water quality, thus requiring the consideration of mitigation measures or alternatives, in accordance with Section 15063 of the California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines (State CEQA Guidelines).[1] Hydrology and water quality at the proposed project site were evaluated with regard to the City of Long Beach General Plan;[2] the State of California Regional Water Quality Control Board Basin Plan for the Hamilton Detention Basin; National Flood Insurance Program Flood Insurance Rate Maps for the County of Los Angeles;[3] a 2006 Detention Basin Analysis;[4] and the U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-Minute Series, Long Beach, California, Topographic Quadrangle.[5]

State CEQA Guidelines recommend the consideration of 10 questions when addressing the potential for significant impacts to hydrology and water quality.

Would the proposed project:

(a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?

Construction and operation of the proposed project would have the potential to result in significant impacts to water quality standards or waste discharge requirements, requiring the incorporation of mitigation measures. The primary objectives of the 1987 amendments to the Clean Water Act established a framework for regulating storm water discharges from municipal, industrial, and construction (activities under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES).[6] These objectives include effectively prohibiting non-storm water discharges and reducing the discharge of pollutants from storm water conveyance systems to the maximum extent practicable. The resulting program to resolve the storm water pollution issues are a Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan (SUSMP) for priority projects. SUSMP sediment removal and management plans, landscape design features, and engineered drainage devices would be required to obtain a NPDES permit and conform to the SUSMP (See Section 3.8, *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System*). Each of the three components of the proposed project would be required to incorporate mitigation measures to conform to the SUSMP. Elements of Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) would be incorporated into the proposed project in order to reduce or eliminate construction or operational non-conformance. However,

[1] California Code of Regulations. Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3, Sections 15000–15387, Appendix G.

[2] City of Long Beach. 1973. *Long Beach General Plan Program: Conservation Element*. Long Beach, CA.

[3] Federal Emergency Management Agency. December 1980. *Flood Insurance Rate Maps for the County of Los Angeles*. DFIRM Panel #0650430955B. Washington, DC.

[4] Moffatt & Nichol. 23 January 2006. *The Salvation Army Kroc Community Center Preliminary Conceptual Level Detention Basin Analysis*. Long Beach, CA.

[5] U.S. Geological Survey. [1964] Photo revised 1981. *7.5-Minute Series, Long Beach, California, Topographic Quadrangle*. Reston, VA.

[6] U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. 2007. Air and Radiation: National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). Available at: http://www.epa.gov/air/criteria.html

the proposed project would be expected to increase impervious surfaces and therefore, a hydrology study is in the process of being prepared to determine the increase in runoff caused by the proposed project and its impacts on the existing storm drain systems.

It is anticipated that the construction phase of the proposed project would be able to conform to the requirements of NPDES and SUSMP programs through the incorporation of mitigation measures. The grading necessary for the proposed project requires preparation of a storm water quality management plan and the consideration of best management practices (BMPs) and mitigation measures to reduce impacts to water quality and waste discharge requirements. Similarly, it is anticipated that the proposed land uses would be able to conform to applicable standards for water quality and waste water discharge through the incorporation of mitigation measures. Further analysis is warranted.

(b) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level that would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?

The proposed project would be expected to result in potentially significant impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to groundwater supplies or groundwater recharge that can be reduced to below the level of significance with the incorporation of mitigation measures. The proposed project site is located in the Hamilton Bowl Detention Basin, a region that is historically known to flood during seasonal rains due to its low elevation in relation to the surrounding topography. Currently, water is pumped off of the proposed project site to the Los Angeles River in order to keep the area from being inundated with surface water after precipitation and the remaining moisture is saturated into the site through the pervious surface; however, development of the proposed project would result in a portion of the existing 19-acre site being covered in impervious surfaces, which may decrease the amount of ground water discharge. The proposed project may be expected to result in potentially significant impacts to hydrology and water quality related to groundwater supplies or groundwater recharge that would be reduced to below the level of significance with the incorporation of mitigation measures. Further analysis is warranted.

(c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner that would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?

The impacts to hydrology and water quality related to the alteration of existing drainage patterns in a manner that would result in substantial erosion or siltation on or off site from the proposed project are expected to be less than significant. Since the proposed project is located within a detention basin, grading and fill would occur to create a level platform to build the proposed structures. As discussed in Section 1.11.3, *Phase III: Drainage Improvements*, of the Project Description, the design for the proposed project includes upgrades to the drainage infrastructure of the Hamilton Bowl Detention Basin to

accommodate the proposed project, to improve drainage from the proposed project site, and to alleviate any erosion or siltation due to the implementation of the proposed project. Therefore, impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to alteration of existing drainage patterns in a manner that would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site would be less than significant. No further analysis is warranted.

(d) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding on- or off-site?

The impacts to hydrology and water quality related to the alteration of existing drainage patterns in a manner that would result in flooding on or off site from the proposed project are expected to be less than significant. As stated above, improvements to the existing infrastructure of the Hamilton Bowl Detention Basin would alleviate any potential surface runoff issues created by the implementation of the proposed project. Implementation of these improvements would curtail impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to the alteration of existing drainage patterns in a manner that would result in flooding on or off site to be less than significant. No further analysis is warranted.

(e) Create or contribute runoff water that would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or providing substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?

The impacts to hydrology and water quality related to exceeding the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or providing substantial additional sources of polluted runoff from the proposed project are expected to be reduced to below the level of significance with the incorporation of BMPs as well as the reconfiguration of the Hamilton Bowl Detention Basin and implementation of the improvements and mitigation measures mentioned in Sections C and D. If implemented, these measures would control surface runoff by channeling water flow into the existing and upgraded infrastructure at the Hamilton Bowl Detention Basin. Therefore, impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to exceeding the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or providing substantial additional sources of polluted runoff would be reduced to below the level of significance with the incorporation of specified mitigation measures. Further analysis is warranted.

(f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?

The impacts to hydrology and water quality related to substantial degradation of water quality from the proposed project would be expected to be less than significant. Construction and operation of the proposed project would be expected to result in impacts to water quality. However, the proposed project would include LEED features and would be required to prepare a SUSMP consistent with the requirements of the applicable NPDES permit. This provision would ensure that no substantial amount of polluted runoff would be generated during construction. Therefore, impacts to hydrology and water quality in

relation to substantial degradation of water quality would be less than significant. No further analysis is required.

(g) Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?

The proposed project is not expected to result in impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to placement of housing within a 100-year flood hazard area. The proposed project site does not include the construction of residential units, nor would it redirect flood flows in a manner that would result in flooding of existing housing. The proposed project site is not located within a 100-year flood plain as indicated in the City of Long Beach General Plan, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) maps, and Flood Insurance Rate Maps for the County of Los Angeles.[7,8,9] Therefore, there are no expected impacts to hydrology and water quality related to placement of housing within a 100-year flood hazard area. No further analysis is warranted.

(h) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?

The proposed project would not be expected to result in impacts to hydrology and water quality in relation to placement of structures within a 100-year flood hazard area. The proposed project site does not lie within a 100-year flood plain according to City of Long Beach General Plan, FEMA maps, and Flood Insurance Rate Maps for the County of Los Angeles.[10,11,12] Therefore, there would be no expected impacts to hydrology and water quality related to placement of structures within a 100-year flood hazard area. No further analysis is warranted.

(i) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?

The proposed project would not be expected to expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving flooding, including flooding, as a result of the failure of a levee or dam. There are no levees or dams located near the proposed project site. The proposed project site would be retained as a detention basin for the cities of Long Beach and Signal Hill and would maintain its existing ability to provide flood control protection

[7] City of Long Beach. 1973. *Long Beach General Plan Program: Conservation Element*. Long Beach, CA.

[8] Federal Emergency Management Agency. *Flood Maps*. Available at: http://www.fema.gov/hazard/map/index.shtm

[9] Federal Emergency Management Agency. December 1980. *Flood Insurance Rate Maps for the County of Los Angeles*. DFIRM Panel #0650430955B. Washington, DC.

[10] City of Long Beach. 1973. *Long Beach General Plan Program: Conservation Element*. Long Beach, CA.

[11] Federal Emergency Management Agency. *Flood Maps*. Available at: http://www.fema.gov/hazard/map/index.shtm

[12] Federal Emergency Management Agency. December 1980. *Flood Insurance Rate Maps for the County of Los Angeles*. DFIRM Panel #0650430955B. Washington, DC.

for the site and surrounding areas.[13] Therefore, there would be no significant impacts related to flooding. No further analysis is warranted.

(j) Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?

Implementation of the proposed project would be expected to result in less than significant impacts due to seiche, tsunami, or mudflow. The proposed project site is located approximately 1.87 miles east of the Pacific Ocean and the topography of the proposed project area can be best described as relatively flat with a gentle overall slope of 2 percent, generally to the south. A seiche is a large wave generated in an enclosed body of water in response to ground shaking or a large landslide that falls into an enclosed water body. During extreme rain events, the Hamilton Bowl / Chittick Field site could become inundated with more storm water. However, in the unlikely event that water levels surpass the drainage capacity,[14] the proposed site may become an enclosed body of water and thus capable of resulting in a seiches during an earthquake in the vicinity of the proposed project area. It is anticipated that the design-feature as described in the Section 1.11.3 would significantly reduce the likelihood of this event. Therefore, implementation of the proposed project would result in a minimal threat by seiches. Tsunamis are tidal waves generated in large bodies of water in response to ground shaking or other catastrophic events. Based on the distance of the site from the Pacific Ocean, tsunamis do not pose a threat to the proposed project area. The land areas within and surrounding the proposed project area are not subject to mudflows. The low relief in the proposed project area does not contribute to the potential for landslides that would result in mudflows. Therefore, impacts due to seiche, tsunami, or mudflow would be expected to be less than significant. No further analysis of is warranted.

[13] Moffatt & Nichol. 23 January 2006. *The Salvation Army Kroc Community Center Preliminary Conceptual Level Detention Basin Analysis*. Long Beach, CA.

[14] Moffatt & Nichol. 23 January 2006. *The Salvation Army Kroc Community Center Preliminary Conceptual Level Detention Basin Analysis*. Long Beach, CA.

3.10 LAND USE AND PLANNING

This analysis is undertaken to determine if the Kroc Community Center (proposed project) might have a significant impact to land use and planning, thus requiring the consideration of mitigation measures or alternatives in accordance with Section 15063 of the California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines (State CEQA Guidelines).[1] Land use and planning at the proposed project site was evaluated in reference to the published City of Long Beach Land Use Map,[2] the City of Long Beach General Plan,[3] the County of Los Angeles General Plan,[4] the Long Beach Strategic Plan 2010,[5] and the City of Long Beach General Plan,[6] and in coordination with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the California Department of Fish and Game.

State CEQA Guidelines recommend the consideration of three questions when addressing the potential for significant impacts to land use and planning.

Would the proposed project:

(a) Physically divide an established community?

The proposed project is not expected to result in impacts to land use and planning through the physical division of an established community. The Land Use element of the City of Long Beach General Plan[7] and the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) *7.5-Minute Series Topographic Quadrangle*[8] were used to determine the relationship of the proposed project to the communities surrounding it. The approximately 19-acre property is bounded by the Hamilton Bowl / Chittick Field flood control area to the north, a residential area to the east, commercial development along the East Pacific Coast Highway to the south, and Long Beach City College (Pacific Coast Campus) to the west. The Chittick Field site is currently bordered by a fence that ensures the safety of visitors to the site and to the residential units neighboring the site. The proposed project would include a fence around portions of the facility in order to maintain the security of the site. However, the proposed project is compatible with existing land uses on the project site and is located in a manner that is

[1] *California Code of Regulations*. Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3, Sections 15000–15387, Appendix G.

[2] City of Long Beach Department of Planning and Building. July 1991. *City of Long Beach General Plan, Land Use Element*. Long Beach, CA.

[3] City of Long Beach Department of Planning and Building. July 1991. *City of Long Beach General Plan, Land Use Element*. Long Beach, CA.

[4] County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. 1993. *Streamlined County of Los Angeles General Plan*. Los Angeles, CA.

[5] City of Long Beach. 20 June 2000. *Long Beach Strategic Plan 2010*. Long Beach, CA. Available at: http://www.longbeach.gov/civica/filebank/blobdload.asp?BlobID=3191

[6] City of Long Beach Department of Planning and Building. July 1991. *City of Long Beach General Plan, Land Use Element*. Long Beach, CA.

[7] City of Long Beach Department of Planning and Building. July 1991. *City of Long Beach General Plan, Land Use Element*. Long Beach, CA.

[8]. U.S. Geological Survey. [1964] Photo revised 1981. *7.5-Minute Series, Long Beach, California, Topographic Quadrangle*. Reston, VA

compatible with the existing community and would not cause a physical division within an established community. Therefore, there are no expected impacts to land use and planning that result in a physical division to the established community. No further analysis is warranted.

(b) Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?

The proposed project would result in potentially significant impacts to land use and planning in relation to a conflict with adopted or proposed land use plans, policies, or regulations that may not be able to be reduced to below the level of significance through the incorporation of mitigation measures, therefore requiring the consideration of alternatives. The proposed project area consists of an approximately 19-acre site. The proposed project site would be located in an urban area in the City of Long Beach, California, and consists mainly of mixed residential and commercial uses.

The City of Long Beach General Plan[9] and the City of Long Beach Strategic Plan 2010[10] were reviewed to determine the compatibility of the proposed project with adopted land use plans, policies, and regulations. The proposed project would be consistent with the Open Space and Recreation element of the City of Long Beach General Plan goal of increasing public recreation resources by enhancing the recreational facilities at the proposed project site and would be consistent with the Long Beach Strategic Plan goal of providing needed youth services.[11]

The City of Long Beach land use designation for the site is Land Use District (LUD) No. 11 Open Space and Park District.[12] The City of Long Beach General Plan Open Space and Recreation element currently designates the use of this site as a special-use park (entailing green space, picnic tables, and soccer/softball fields).[13] The proposed use of the site is consistent with the existing land use designations and would remain the same following the development of the proposed project.

[9] City of Long Beach Department of Planning and Building. July 1991. *City of Long Beach General Plan, Land Use Element*. Long Beach, CA.

[10] City of Long Beach. 20 June 2000. *Long Beach Strategic Plan 2010*. Long Beach, CA. Available at: http://www.longbeach.gov/civica/filebank/blobdload.asp?BlobID=3191

[11] City of Long Beach Department of Planning and Building. October 2002. *City of Long Beach General Plan, Open Space and Recreation Element*. Long Beach, CA.

[12] City of Long Beach Department of Planning and Building. July 1991. *City of Long Beach General Plan, Land Use Element*. Long Beach, CA.

[13] City of Long Beach, Department of Planning and Building. October 2002. *City of Long Beach General Plan, Open Space and Recreation Element*. Long Beach, CA.

According to the Land Use element of the City of Long Beach Master Plan, institutional and open-space uses of this land are consistent with the LUD No. 11 designation and are permitted with no need to amend the Land Use element.[14] LUD No. 11 is intended to remain or be redeveloped in the future in essentially an open condition. Park open spaces are tracts of land that "are accessible to the general public (usually free but sometimes with a parking/access fee) for the purposes of preserving natural and habitat areas, and promoting the mental and physical health of the community through recreational, cultural, and relaxation pursuits."[15] In addition, the Land Use element of the City of Long Beach Master Plan states that commercial recreational uses of this site are permitted so long as they contribute to the park patron's total experience, supplement the recreational services, and aesthetically compliment existing programming and facilities.[16]

The zoning designation for the site is P (Park). The Hamilton Bowl / Chittick Field site is currently zoned P (park). The lower elevation portions of the site would continue to function as flood detention and open space which would be consistent with the existing zoning class specifications.

It is expected that the proposed project would be inconsistent with the City of Long Beach General Plan's goals relating to preservation of historic homes and buildings. The Land Use element of the City of Long Beach General Plan includes the goal of managed growth. One component of this goal is that the City of Long Beach should support efforts aimed at supporting the city's significant historic and cultural places and buildings.[17] The Conservation element of the City of Long Beach General Plan includes the goal of identifying and preserving sites of outstanding scenic, historic, and cultural significance and recreational potential.[18] The Housing element of the City of Long Beach General Plan includes the goal of retaining and improving the quality of existing housing and improving the quality of life in neighborhoods. One policy of this goal is to continue to preserve and maintain the city's historical and architecturally significant buildings and neighborhoods by establishing and maintaining historical landmarks and districts. The City of Long Beach Strategic Plan 2010[19] includes the goal of supporting neighborhood efforts to create beauty and pride. One aspect of this goal is to promote historic preservation and neighborhood appreciation.

A preliminary evaluation of the proposed project site revealed that one of the buildings

[14] City of Long Beach, Department of Planning and Building. July 1991. *City of Long Beach General Plan, Land Use Element*. Long Beach, CA.

[15] City of Long Beach, Department of Planning and Building. July 1991. *City of Long Beach General Plan, Land Use Element*. Long Beach, CA.

[16] City of Long Beach, Department of Planning and Building. July 1991. *City of Long Beach General Plan, Land Use Element*. Long Beach, CA.

[17] City of Long Beach Department of Planning and Building. July 1991. *City of Long Beach General Plan, Land Use Element*. Long Beach, CA.

[18] City of Long Beach Department of Planning and Building. July 1991. *City of Long Beach General Plan, Conservation Element*. Long Beach, CA.

[19] City of Long Beach. 20 June 2000. *Long Beach Strategic Plan 2010*. Long Beach, CA. Available at: http://www.longbeach.gov/civica/filebank/blobdload.asp?BlobID=3191

located on the proposed property site, the Low-flow Pump Station constructed in 1935, appears to meet the criteria for a historical resource. Construction of the proposed project may result in the demolition of historical resources that have been identified on the proposed project site. Demolition is a significant adverse impact that generally cannot be reduced below the threshold of significance through the incorporation of mitigation measures. Demolition of the buildings on the proposed project site would conflict with the City of Long Beach General Plan (Land Use element). Implementation of the proposed project has the potential to result in significant impacts to cultural resources related to a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource.

Therefore, the proposed project would be inconsistent with the land use goals and policies of the City of Long Beach General Plan and the City of Long Beach Strategic Plan relating to preservation of historical homes and buildings. The proposed project would result in potentially significant impacts to land use and planning related to a conflict with adopted or proposed land use plans, policies, or regulations requiring the consideration of alternatives. Further analysis is warranted.

(c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?

The proposed project would not be expected to result in impacts to land use and planning in relation to conflicting with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan. The proposed project area would not be located in an area proposed or adopted as part of a habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan.[20,21] Therefore, there are no expected impacts to existing land use and planning related to a conflict with any adopted habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan. No further analysis is warranted.

[20]California Department of Fish and Game. Accessed 28 June 2007. Web site. "Natural Community Conservation Planning." Sacramento, CA. Available at: http://www.dfg.ca.gov/nccp/

[21] City of Long Beach. 1973. *Long Beach General Plan Program: Conservation Element.* Long Beach, CA.

3.11 MINERAL RESOURCES

This analysis is undertaken to determine if the Kroc Community Center (proposed project) may have a significant impact to mineral resources, thus requiring the consideration of mitigation measures or alternatives, in accordance with Section 15063 of the California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines (State CEQA Guidelines).[1] Mineral resources at the proposed project site were evaluated with regard to California Division of Mines and Geology publications and the adopted City of Long Beach General Plan[2] for the proposed project site.

State CEQA Guidelines recommend the consideration of two questions when addressing the potential for significant impacts to mineral resources.

Would the proposed project:

(a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?

The proposed project is not expected to result in impacts to mineral resources in relation to the loss of availability of a known mineral resource. The proposed project is located in the southeastern portion of the Los Angeles Basin in a region known as the Long Beach Plain. This area is characterized by deposits of sand, gravel, silt, and clay carried by rivers flowing to the ocean. The proposed project site is part of the Gasper Aquifer characterized by subsurface water flow that moves through deposited sand and gravel approximately 400 feet deep. The soil characterization at the proposed project site is of the Chino Clay Loam and is approximately 12 to 18 inches deep.[3] According to *Mines and Minerals Producers Active in California (1977–1998)*, there are 25 active mines located within the County of Los Angeles (County).[4] The County contains active sand and gravel, dimension stone, clay, decorative rock, and tungsten producers. However, there are no mining districts located in or around the vicinity of the proposed project site. Based on a review of California Division of Mines and Geology publications, there are no known mineral resources of statewide or regional importance located within the proposed project site.[5,6] Therefore, there would be no expected impacts to mineral resources related to the loss of availability of a known mineral resource. No further analysis is warranted.

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[1] *California Code of Regulations*. Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3, Sections 15000–15387, Appendix G.

[2] City of Long Beach Department of Planning and Building. July 1991. *City of Long Beach General Plan, Land Use Element*. Long Beach, CA.

[3] City of Long Beach. 1973. *Long Beach General Plan Program: Conservation Element*. Long Beach, CA.

[4] California Division of Conservation, Division of Mines and Geology (CDMG).1990. *Mines and Mineral Producers Active in California (1988–89)*. Special Publication 103. Prepared by: CDMG, Los Angeles, CA.

[5] California Division of Conservation, Division of Mines and Geology (CDMG). 1966. *Minerals of California Volume (1866–1966)*. Bulletin 189. Prepared by: CDMG, Los Angeles, CA.

[6] California Division of Conservation, Division of Mines and Geology (CDMG). 1990. *Mines and Mineral Producers Active in California (1988–89)*. Special Publication 103. Prepared by: CDMG, Los Angeles, CA.

(b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?

The proposed project is not expected to result in impacts to mineral resources in relation to the loss of availability of a known mineral resource recovery site. Based on a review of the Conservation element of the Long Beach General Plan Program,[7] there are no known mineral resource recovery sites of local importance located within the proposed project site. Oil deposits are abundant in the Long Beach area and have been exploited since 1936.[8] Due to the Subsidence Act of California, local oil extraction has been curtailed. Since the proposed project site is part of an already developed area, the loss of availability of oil resources is not expected. Therefore, there are no expected impacts to mineral resources related to the loss of availability of a known locally important mineral resource recovery site. No further analysis is warranted.

[7] City of Long Beach. 1973. *Long Beach General Plan Program: Conservation Element*. Long Beach, CA.

[8] City of Long Beach. 1973. *Long Beach General Plan Program: Conservation Element*. Long Beach, CA.

3.12 NOISE

This analysis is undertaken to determine if the Kroc Community Center (proposed project) may have a significant impact to noise, thus requiring the consideration of mitigation measures or alternatives, in accordance with Section 15063 of the California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines (State CEQA Guidelines).[1] Noise at the proposed project site was evaluated with regard to the County of Los Angeles General Plan,[2] the City of Long Beach General Plan,[3] and the City of Long Beach Noise Ordinance.[4]

State CEQA Guidelines recommend the consideration of six questions when addressing the potential for significant impacts to noise.

Would the proposed project result in:

(a) Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?

Implementation of the proposed project would result in a potentially significant impacts to noise levels resulting in the generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the Noise element of the City of Long Beach General Plan and the City of Long Beach Noise Ordinance; however, noise levels in excess of established standards may be reduced to below the level of significance with incorporation of mitigation measures. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency estimates that noise levels on construction sites normally reach 90 decibels at a distance of 50 feet from the construction site. The City of Long Beach Noise Ordinance outlines the city's approach to controlling noise, including a definition of noise, a description of exterior and interior noise limits, and programs and policies that would ensure a safe noise environment for the city. The City of Long Beach requires that all construction activities, except construction activities within the Long Beach Harbor District, should obtain a valid permit from the city and prohibits construction activities from taking place between the hours of 7:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. on weekdays and federal holidays, between the hours of 6:00 p.m. and 9:00 a.m. on Saturdays, and anytime on Sundays. Based on the City of Long Beach Land Use District Index Map[5] and the City of Long Beach Noise District Map,[6] the proposed project is determined to be located within the City of Long Beach Noise Receiving Land Use District

[1] *California Code of Regulations*. Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3, Sections 15000-15387, Appendix G.

[2] County of Los Angeles Department of Planning. January 1993. *County of Los Angeles General Plan, Noise Element*. Los Angeles, CA.

[3] City of Long Beach Department of Planning and Building. Updated 25 March 1975. *City of Long Beach General Plan, Noise Element*. Long Beach, CA.

[4] City of Long Beach. *The Long Beach Municipal Code, Noise*. Section 8.80.010-8.80-410. Available at: http://www.longbeach.gov/cityclerk/lbmc/title-08/frame.htm

[5] City of Long Beach Department of Planning and Building. 5 March 2007. *Land Use District Map*. Available at: http://www.longbeach.gov/plan/pb/apd/general_plan/lud_map.asp

[6] City of Long Beach. *The Long Beach Municipal Code, Noise*. Section 8.80.160, "Exterior Noise Limits – Correction for Character of Sound." Available at: http://www.longbeach.gov/cityclerk/lbmc/title-08/frame.htm

One, which prohibits exterior construction activities from exceeding a decibel level of 45 (dBA) between the hours of 10:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. and a decibel level of 50 (dBA) between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m.[7] In addition, the City of Long Beach Noise Ordinance addresses loud noises that may affect residents, businesses, and visitors, and these policies are enforced by the Noise Control Office of the City of Long Beach's Department of Health and Human Services.

Sensitive receptors in the vicinity of the proposed project that may be affected by noise levels in excess of established standards include four elementary schools within a 0.25-mile radius of the proposed project site.

The proposed project, as currently conceived, would involve demolition of approximately 2,075 square feet in buildings and structures, construction of approximately 170,536 square feet of new facilities, and site preparation and construction of approximately 304,920 square feet of building pads, and approximately 12 acres of outdoor recreational facilities and fields including a soccer field. Construction of the proposed project would be expected to use heavy equipment over an approximately 29-month construction period. Therefore, construction of the proposed project may be expected to result in significant impacts resulting from exposure of sensitive receptors near the proposed project site to construction-related noise levels exceeding the adopted standards of the City of Long Beach Noise Ordinance, thus requiring the consideration of mitigation measures.

As discussed in Section 1.0, *Project Description*, of this Initial Study, the proposed project would be operated as a site to provide local communities with a new recreational and community center. Given the approximately 170,536-square-foot new indoor recreational facilities and the approximately 12-acre outdoor recreational facilities and fields, the proposed project would be expected to require additional staff for building and equipment maintenances, increase visitation, and generate additional vehicle trips in the proposed project area. With increased visitors and traffic anticipated from the proposed project, operation of the proposed project would be expected to result in significant impacts resulting from exposure of sensitive receptors near the proposed project site to operation-related noise levels exceeding the adopted standards of the City of Long Beach Noise Ordinance.

Implementation of the proposed project may result in potentially significant impacts to noise levels related to exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local General Plan or Noise Ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies, that may be reduced to below the level of significance with the incorporation of mitigation measures. Further analysis is warranted.

[7] City of Long Beach. *The Long Beach Municipal Code, Noise*. Section 8.80.160, "Exterior Noise Limits – Correction for Character of Sound." Available at: http://www.longbeach.gov/cityclerk/lbmc/title-08/frame.htm

(b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?

Implementation of the proposed project may generate excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels resulting in potentially significant impacts, thus requiring the consideration of mitigation measures. Groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels associated with the proposed project would originate from earth movement during the construction phase. Such noise levels would be expected to be reduced to below the level of significance by complying with the City of Long Beach General Plan policies including the city's general noise goal, which aims at "attaining a healthier and quieter environment for all its citizens while maintaining a reasonable level of economic progress and development."[8] In order to comply with the General Plan Noise element, the proposed project is recommended to adopt noise-control solutions, including "equipment noise limitations, operating hours restrictions, sound-proofing, [and] temporary barrier walls,"[9] to reduce and avoid construction-related groundborne noises. Operation of the proposed project would not require continued use of heavy equipment or earth-moving activities and, therefore, would not be expected to generate impacts related to groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels. Therefore, impacts to noise in relation to generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise would be reduced to below the level of significance with the incorporation of mitigation measures. Further analysis is warranted.

(c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the proposed project?

Implementation of the proposed project would have the potential to permanently increase the ambient noise levels in the proposed project's vicinity, exceeding the existing baseline conditions established in the City of Long Beach General Plan Noise element and Noise Ordinance requiring the incorporation of mitigation measure to reduce impacts to below the level of significance. The proposed project would result in increased traffic levels due to the ongoing operation and maintenance of the proposed project, increased number of visitors coming to use the recreational services provided by the proposed project, and increased traffic trips commuting to and from the proposed project site. The increase in ambient noise levels has the potential to result in significant impacts unless mitigation measures are incorporated. Therefore, impacts to noise in relation to permanent increases in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the proposed project could be reduced to below the level of significance with the incorporation of mitigation measures. Further analysis is warranted.

[8] City of Long Beach Department of Planning and Building. Updated 25 March 1975. *City of Long Beach General Plan, Noise Element. Long B*each, CA.

[9] City of Long Beach Department of Planning and Building. Updated 25 March 1975. *City of Long Beach General Plan, Noise Element. Long B*each, CA.

(d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the proposed project vicinity above levels existing without the proposed project?

Implementation of the proposed project would be expected to generate high noise levels during construction, which would increase ambient noise levels in the proposed project's vicinity, exceeding the existing baseline conditions requiring the implementation of mitigation measure to reduce impacts to below the level of significance. The Noise Ordinance limits construction noise to the hours of 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. on weekdays and federal holidays and between the hours of 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. on weekends. Valid permits shall be obtained from the city for construction; no construction, repair, or remodeling noise impacts shall exceed 50 decibels A-weighted [db(A)] across any property boundary at any time during the course of a day for the Noise Receiving Land Use District No. 11 in which the proposed project is located.[10] With approximately 2,075 square feet currently scheduled for demolition, construction of new indoor recreational facilities, and site preparation and construction of outdoor recreational facilities, the proposed project would be expected to have the potential to generate high noise levels during the construction phase. In addition, the construction scenario of the proposed project described in Section 1.0 of this Initial Study suggests that heavy construction equipment would be expected to be used over a 29-month construction period, and the use of heavy construction equipment would periodically increase ambient noise levels in the proposed project area and exceed existing baseline conditions. However, the proposed project would include the implementation of best management practices, project elements, and measures to reduce the anticipated noise ambient noise levels. Therefore, noise impacts in relation to a periodic increase in ambient noise levels, as a result of the proposed project, would be reduced to below the level of significance with the incorporation of mitigation measures. Further analysis is warranted.

(e) For a proposed project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the proposed project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?

Potentially significant impacts resulting from exposure of people residing or working in the proposed project area to excessive noise could be reduced to below the level of significance with the incorporation of mitigation measures. The proposed project would not be located within an airport land use plan. The nearest airport is the Long Beach Municipal Airport, which is located at 4100 Donald Douglas Drive, Long Beach, California, 90808, is less than 2 miles from the proposed project site. The airport is approximately 1.3 miles northeast of the proposed project site (Figure 3.7-1). Therefore, noise impacts in relation to exposure of people residing or working in the proposed project area to excessive noise, would be reduced to below the level of significance with the incorporation of mitigation measures. Further analysis is warranted.

[10] City of Long Beach. *The Long Beach Municipal Code, Noise*. Section 8.80.160, "Exterior Noise Limits – Correction for Character of Sound." Available at: http://www.longbeach.gov/cityclerk/lbmc/title-08/frame.htm

(f) For a proposed project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the proposed project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?

Implementation of the proposed project would not be expected to result in significant impacts to people residing and working in the proposed project area due to excessive noise near a private airstrip. There are no private airstrips located within a 2-mile radius of the proposed project site. Therefore, there would be no expected impacts to noise related to private airstrips. No further analysis is warranted.

3.13 POPULATION AND HOUSING

This analysis is undertaken to determine if the Kroc Community Center (proposed project) would have a significant impact to population and housing requiring the consideration of mitigation measures or alternatives, in accordance with Section 15063 of the California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines (State CEQA Guidelines).[1] Population and housing at the proposed project site were evaluated with regard to state, regional, and local data and forecasts for population and housing, the City of Long Beach (City) General Plan Housing element[2] and the proximity of the proposed project to existing and planned utility infrastructure.

State CEQA Guidelines recommend the consideration of three questions when addressing the potential for significant impacts to population and housing.

Would the proposed project:

(a) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?

The proposed project would be expected to result in less than significant impacts to population and housing in relation to inducing substantial direct or indirect population growth. According to Section 15064.7 of the State CEQA Guidelines, established thresholds of significance for housing and population growth include effects that would induce substantial growth or concentration of a population beyond city projections; alter the location, distribution, density, or growth rate of the population beyond that projected in the General Plan Housing element; result in a substantial increase in demand for additional housing; or create a development that significantly reduces the ability of the city to meet housing objectives set forth in the General Plan Housing element.[3] The proposed project would not include construction of new homes or businesses and does not extend infrastructure into areas not currently served by roads or other infrastructure; therefore, impacts would be less than significant. No further analysis is warranted.

(b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?

The proposed project would be expected to result in less than significant impacts to population and housing in relation to the displacement of substantial amounts of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. The proposed project does not include the construction of any new housing units and would not be

[1] City of Long Beach Department of Planning and Building. October 2002. *City of Long Beach General Plan, Housing Element*. Long Beach, CA.

[2] U.S. Census 2000. November 2007. Web site. "Population Finder." Available at: http://factfinder.census.gov/

[3] *California Code of Regulations*. Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3, Sections 15000–15387, Appendix G.

expected to alter the need for residential development in the proposed project area. Therefore, the proposed project would result in less than significant impacts to population and housing related to the displacement of substantial amounts of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. No further analysis is warranted.

(c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?

The proposed project would be expected to result in less than significant impacts to population and housing in relation to the displacement of substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. The proposed project does not include the construction of any new housing units and would not be expected to significantly alter the need for residential development in the proposed project area. The relocation of the residents of the one home does not constitute the displacement of a substantial amount of people. Therefore, the proposed project would result in less than significant impacts to population and housing related to the displacement of substantial numbers of people. No further analysis is warranted.

3.14 PUBLIC SERVICES

This analysis is undertaken to determine if the Kroc Community Center (proposed project) may have a significant impact to public services, thus requiring the consideration of mitigation measures or alternatives, in accordance with Section 15063 of the California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines (State CEQA Guidelines).[1] Public services at the proposed project site were evaluated based on review of the City of Long Beach General Plan,[2,3] the City of Long Beach Web site,[4] the City of Long Beach Fire Department Web site,[5] the Long Beach Police Department Web site,[6] and previously completed environmental documentation.

State CEQA Guidelines recommend the consideration of one question when addressing the potential for significant impacts to public services.

> Would the proposed project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the following five public services:
>
> 1) Fire protection?

The proposed project is not expected to result in impacts to public services in relation to fire protection. The proposed project is not expected to induce population growth and would not include residential development that would be expected to result in a net increase to the local population. There are currently fire protection facilities in place to serve the proposed project site. Fire protection in the proposed project area is provided by the Long Beach Fire Department (LBFD), which maintains 24 fire stations and 1 fire headquarters throughout the city.[7]

The primary fire stations, based on closest proximity to the proposed project area, are described in Table 3.14-1, *Fire Stations in the Proposed Project Vicinity*. Fire Station No. 10 is located approximately 0.5 mile from the proposed project site and would be the primary fire emergency responder for the proposed project site.[8] However, any Long

[1] *California Code of Regulations*. Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3, Sections 15000–15387, Appendix G.

[2] City of Long Beach Department of Planning and Building. October 2002. *City of Long Beach General Plan, Open Space and Recreation Element*. Long Beach, CA.

[3] City of Long Beach Department of Planning and Building. July 1991. *City of Long Beach General Plan, Land Use Element*. Long Beach, CA.

[4] City of Long Beach. Web Site. Available at: http://www.ci.long-beach.ca.us/

[5] Long Beach Fire Department. 2007. Web site. Available at: http://www.ci.long-beach.ca.us/fire/

[6] Long Beach Police Department. 2007. Web site. Available at: http://www.longbeach.gov/police/

[7] Long Beach Fire Department. 2007. Web site. Available at: http://www.ci.long-beach.ca.us/fire/

[8] Operator 114, Long Beach Fire Department, Long Beach, CA. 28 November 2007. Telephone correspondence, with Allison Kleine, Sapphos Environmental, Inc., Pasadena, CA.

Beach fire station may respond to the proposed project site according to need and availability and would draw units from several stations.[9]

The proposed project would not place an additional burden on the existing primary and secondary emergency response units because it would not be expected to induce population growth. The proposed project would not require additional LBFD personnel or construction of new LBFD facilities. Therefore, the proposed project is not expected to result in significant impacts to public services. No further analysis is warranted.

TABLE 3.14-1
FIRE STATIONS IN THE PROPOSED PROJECT VICINITY

Station	Location	Distance to Site
No. 10	1417 Peterson Avenue, Long Beach, CA 90813	0.5 mile south
No. 7	2295 Elm Avenue., Long Beach, CA 90806	1.7 miles northwest
No. 2	1645 East 3rd Street, Long Beach, CA 90802	1.9 miles south
No. 3	1222 Daisy Avenue, Long Beach, CA 90813	2.2 miles southwest
No. 4	411 Loma Avenue, Long Beach, CA 90814	2.6 miles southeast

2) Police protection?

The proposed project is not expected to result in impacts to public services in relation to police protection. Police protection services in the proposed project area are provided by the Long Beach Police Department (LBPD). The LBPD stations in the City of Long Beach are listed in Table 3.14-2, *City-wide Police Facilities*. The LBPD's Patrol Bureau includes four geographical divisions and one specialized division: North, South, East, West, and Field Support. The proposed project site is under the jurisdiction of the East Patrol Division.[10]

Operation of the proposed project would not be expected to require additional LBPD personnel or construction of new LBPD facilities.[11] Therefore, there would be no expected impacts to public services related to police protection. No further analysis is warranted.

[9] Operator 114, Long Beach Fire Department, Long Beach, CA. 28 November 2007. Telephone correspondence, with Allison Kleine, Sapphos Environmental, Inc., Pasadena, CA.

[10] Officer Lascina, City of Long Beach Police Department, Long Beach, CA. 28 November 2007. Telephone correspondence, with Allison Kleine, Sapphos Environmental, Inc., Pasadena, CA.

[11] Officer Lascina, City of Long Beach Police Department, Long Beach, CA. 28 November 2007. Telephone correspondence, with Allison Kleine, Sapphos Environmental, Inc., Pasadena, CA.

TABLE 3.14-2
CITY-WIDE POLICE FACILITIES

Police Department	Location	Distance to Site
LBPD, East Division	4800 Los Coyotes Diagonal, Long Beach, CA 90815	2.1 miles east
LBPD, West Division	1835 Santa Fe Avenue, Long Beach, CA 90810	2.6 miles west
LBPD, Headquarters and South Division	400 West Broadway, Long Beach, CA 90802	2.9 miles southwest
LBPD, North Division	4891 Atlantic Avenue, Long Beach, CA 90807	4.8 miles northwest

3) Schools?

The proposed project is not expected to result in impacts to public services in relation to schools. There are 13 schools, including 11 school sites and 2 Head Start Facilities, located within a 1-mile radius of the proposed project site. The locations of the schools nearest to the proposed project area are listed in Table 3.14-3, *Schools in the Proposed Project Vicinity*. The proposed project would not be expected to induce population growth and would not be expected to affect the population of school age children in the City of Long Beach. Therefore, there would be no expected impacts of public services in relation to schools. No further analysis is warranted.

TABLE 3.14-3
SCHOOLS IN THE PROPOSED PROJECT VICINITY

School	Location	Distance to Site
John G. Whittier Elementary School and Head Start Facilities	1761 Walnut Avenue, Long Beach, CA 90813	0.08 mile southwest
John G. Whittier Preschool and Child Development Center	1424 East Esther Street, Long Beach, CA 90813	0.2 mile southwest
Alvarado Elementary School	1900 East 21st Street, Signal Hill, CA 90755	0.18 mile northeast
Long Beach City College (Pacific Coast Campus)	1305 East Pacific Coast Highway, Long Beach, CA 90806	0.2 mile west
Mary Butler K–8 School	1400 East 20th Street, Long Beach, CA 90806	0.3 mile northwest
Creative Arts School	1423 Walnut Avenue, Long Beach, CA 90813	0.4 mile south
Signal Hill Elementary School and Head Start Facilities	2285 Walnut Avenue, Signal Hill, CA 90755	0.5 mile northeast
Central Child Development Center	1133 East Rhea Street, Long Beach, CA 90806	0.6 mile northwest
Atlantic Head Start	1862 Atlantic Avenue, Long Beach, CA 90806	0.9 mile west
Robert E. Lee Elementary School	1620 Temple Avenue, Long Beach, CA 90804	1 mile southeast
Long Beach Polytechnic High School	1600 Atlantic Avenue, Long Beach, CA 90813	1 mile southwest

4) Parks?

The proposed project is expected to result in less than significant impacts to public services in relation to parks. The proposed project would not be expected to induce population growth and would not increase the level of demand on existing park facilities in the City of Long Beach during operation. Parks located within approximately 1 mile of the proposed project site include Martin Luther King, Jr. Park; MacArthur Park; California Recreation Center; Rotary Centennial Park; Orizaba Park; and Signal Hill Park. The park locations are listed in Table 3.14-4, *Recreation in the Proposed Project Vicinity*. In addition, there are nearly 30 community and recreational facilities in the City of Long Beach located within the proposed project vicinity.[12] Although the construction of the proposed project would inhibit the use of Chittick Field and may increase use of parks located near the proposed project area during construction, the proposed project would increase the public indoor and outdoor recreation (soccer fields, trails, play yards, and landscaping and gardening) after completion. Therefore, the proposed project is expected to result in less than significant impacts to public services. No further analysis is warranted.

TABLE 3.14-4
RECREATION IN THE PROPOSED PROJECT VICINITY

Park	Location	Distance to Site
Rotary Centennial Park	East Pacific Coast Highway and Junipero Street, Long Beach, CA 90755	0.5 mile east
Martin Luther King, Jr. Park	1950 Lemon Avenue, Long Beach, CA 90806	0.6 mile west
Signal Hill Park	1780 East Hill Street, Signal Hill, CA, 90755	0.6 mile north
MacArthur Park	1321 Anaheim Street, Long Beach, CA 90813	0.7 mile south
California Recreation Center	1550 Martin Luther King Avenue, Long Beach, CA 90813	0.8 mile southwest
Orizaba Park	Orizaba Avenue and Spaulding Street, Long Beach, CA 90804	1.1 miles southeast

5) Other public facilities?

The proposed project is not expected to result in impacts to public services in relation to other public facilities. The proposed project area is adequately served by public facilities, including six U.S. Post Offices, eight public libraries, and five hospitals. Descriptions of these public facilities are listed in Table 3.14-5, *U.S. Post Offices in the Proposed Project Vicinity*; Table 3.14-6, *Libraries in the Proposed Project Vicinity*; and Table 3.14-7, *Hospitals in the Proposed Project Vicinity*. The proposed project does not include

[12] Brailsford & Dunlavey / Heery International. 2006. *Salvation Army of Long Beach, Ray and Joan Kroc Corps Community Center Report.* Long Beach, CA.

residential development, which would be expected to result in a net increase in local population. Construction of new public facilities would not be anticipated in association with the proposed project. Therefore, there would be no expected impacts to other public facilities. No further analysis is warranted.

TABLE 3.14-5
U.S. POST OFFICES IN THE PROPOSED PROJECT VICINITY

Post Office	Location	Distance to Site
East Long Beach	2727 East Anaheim Street, Long Beach, CA 90804	1.3 miles southeast
Pacific	1920 Pacific Avenue, Long Beach, CA 90806	1.4 miles northwest
GMF Station	2300 Redondo Avenue, Long Beach, CA 90809	1.8 miles northeast
Long Beach	300 Long Beach Boulevard, 4th Floor, Long Beach, CA 90802	2.4 miles southwest
Downtown Long Beach	300 Long Beach Boulevard, Long Beach, CA 90802	2.4 miles southwest
Loma	3540 East 4th Street, Long Beach, CA 90803	2.5 miles southeast

TABLE 3.14-6
LIBRARIES IN THE PROPOSED PROJECT VICINITY

Library	Location	Distance to Site
Mark Twain Neighborhood Library	1401 East Anaheim Street, Long Beach, CA 90813	0.7 mile south
Burnett Neighborhood Library	560 East Hill Street, Long Beach, CA 90806	1.3 miles northwest
Alamitos Neighborhood Library	1836 East 3rd Street, Long Beach, CA 90802	1.8 miles south
Brewitt Neighborhood Library	4036 East Anaheim Street, Long Beach, CA 90804	2.1 miles southeast
Main Library	101 Pacific Avenue, Long Beach, CA 90822	2.8 miles southwest

TABLE 3.14-7
HOSPITALS IN THE PROPOSED PROJECT VICINITY

Hospital	Location	Distance to Site
St. Mary Medical Center	1050 Linden Avenue, Long Beach, CA 90813	1.6 miles southwest
Long Beach Community Hospital	1720 Termino Avenue, Long Beach, CA 90804	1.6 miles east
Long Beach Memorial Medical Center	2801 Atlantic Avenue, Long Beach, CA 90806	2.2 miles northwest
Pacific Hospital	2776 Pacific Avenue, Long Beach, CA 90806	2.5 miles northwest

3.15 RECREATION

This analysis is undertaken to determine if the Kroc Community Center (proposed project) may have a significant impact to recreation, thus requiring the consideration of mitigation measures or alternatives, in accordance with Section 15063 of the California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines (State CEQA Guidelines).[1] Recreation at the proposed project site was evaluated with regard to a review of technical studies and site plans of the proposed project and surrounding area and the conclusions presented in this analysis reflect information contained in the Long Beach Strategic Plan 2010[2] and the City of Long Beach General Plan.[3]

State CEQA Guidelines recommend the consideration of two questions when addressing the potential for significant impacts to recreation.

Would the proposed project:

(a) Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?

Impacts related to increased use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities that would contribute to their physical deterioration from the proposed project would be expected to be reduced to below the level of significance with the incorporation of mitigation measures. Currently, the proposed project site is used by residents of the City of Long Beach and the adjacent City of Signal Hill as recreational open space with several picnic tables and a general recreational field for seasonal sports. During the approximately 29-month construction of the proposed project, the current recreational field would be unavailable. Therefore, the visitors would be required to use existing neighborhood parks and recreational facilities for their recreational needs. However, once the proposed project facilities are open, it would provide outdoor and indoor recreational facilities, helping to fulfill the City of Long Beach General Plan Open Space and Recreation element's goal of better addressing the recreational needs of the community.[4]

It is expected that potential impacts to recreation related to the public's short-term loss of access to the fields would be brought to below the level of significance with the incorporation of mitigation measures, such as posting signs around the perimeter of the proposed project site during the construction of the proposed project indicating the

[1] *California Code of Regulations*. Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3, Sections 15000–15387, Appendix G.

[2] City of Long Beach. 20 June 2000. *Long Beach Strategic Plan 2010*. Long Beach, CA. Available at: http://www.longbeach.gov/civica/filebank/blobdload.asp?BlobID=3191

[3] City of Long Beach Department of Planning and Building. 30 April 1973. *City of Long Beach General Plan, Open Space Element*. Long Beach, CA.

[4] City of Long Beach Department of Planning and Building. October 2002. *City of Long Beach General Plan, Open Space Element*. Long Beach, CA.

expected dates of the park closure and the location of nearby parks. The increased use of the nearby parks during the construction of the proposed project may result in minimal physical deterioration of the parks. Therefore, impacts in relation to the increased use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities that would contribute to their physical deterioration would be reduced to below the level of significance with the incorporation of mitigation measures. Further analysis is warranted.

(b) Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?

The proposed project may be expected to result in significant adverse physical effects on the environment as a result of proposed construction of recreational facilities that may not be able to be reduced to below the level of significance through the incorporation of mitigation measures, thus requiring the consideration of alternatives. The proposed project would include the development of roughly 170,536 square feet in structures on a recreational site that is currently covered by approximately 7,975 square feet of structures; it is anticipated that the proposed project would include Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design elements that may significantly reduce the potential environmental impacts of the proposed project. In addition, the proposed project includes the construction of recreational facilities that may result in the demolition of potentially historical resources that have been identified on the proposed project site. Demolition of historical resources is a significant adverse impact that generally cannot be reduced to below the threshold of significance through the incorporation of mitigation measures. Implementation of the proposed project has the potential to result in significant impacts to recreation related to the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment, therefore requiring the consideration of alternatives. Further analysis is warranted.

3.16 TRANSPORTATION AND TRAFFIC

This analysis is undertaken to determine if the Kroc Community Center (proposed project) may have a significant impact to transportation or traffic, thus requiring the consideration of mitigation measures or alternatives, in accordance with Section 15063 of the California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines (State CEQA Guidelines). Transportation and traffic at the proposed project site were evaluated with regard to the Transportation element of the City of Long Beach General Plan,[1] the Congestion Management Plan for the County of Los Angeles,[2] the County of Los Angeles General Plan,[3,4] and the Traffic Impact Analysis Report Guidelines.[5] The proposed project would provide a total of 1,139 parking spaces and the community center campus would be capable of accommodating up to approximately 6,500 people at one time. In addition, there would be a pick-up and drop-off area. Therefore, it is anticipated that the proposed project would be capable of generating up to 2,046 trips per hour.

State CEQA Guidelines recommend the consideration of seven questions when addressing the potential for significant impacts to transportation and traffic.

Would the proposed project:

(a) Cause an increase in traffic which is substantial in relation to the existing traffic load and capacity of the street system (i.e., result in a substantial increase in either the number of vehicle trips, the volume to capacity ratio on roads, or congestion at intersections)?

The proposed project would be expected to result in potentially significant impacts to traffic and transportation related to creating a substantial increase in traffic in relation to the existing traffic and capacity of the street system that would require the incorporation of mitigation measures to reduce the impacts to below the level of significance. A commercial development borders the proposed site to the south and faces East Pacific Coast Highway, which runs east to west (Figure 1.6-4). Some portions of Pacific Coast Highway (State Route 1) are eligible for State Scenic Highway designation. The closest section of State Route 1 eligible for State Scenic Highway designation begins at the intersection of Lincoln Boulevard and Venice Boulevard and runs northwest. It is 30.26

[1] City of Long Beach Department of Planning and Building and the Department of Public Works. December 1991. *General Plan Transportation Element*. Long Beach, CA.

[2] County of Los Angeles Metropolitan Transportation Authority. 2004. *2004 Congestion Management Program for Los Angeles County*. Los Angeles, CA.

[3] County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. November 1980. *County of Los Angeles General Plan*. Los Angeles, CA.

[4] County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. January 1993. *County of Los Angeles Streamlined General Plan*. Los Angeles, CA.

[5] County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works. 1 January 1997. *Traffic Impact Analysis Report Guidelines*. Alhambra, CA.

miles from the proposed project site.[6] East Pacific Coast Highway has six lanes with a large carrying capacity and is classified as a regional route by the Transportation element of the Long Beach General Plan.[7] The proposed project would provide more than 1,100 parking spaces and the community center campus would be capable of accommodating up to approximately 6,500 people at one time.[8] In addition, there would be a pick-up and drop-off area. Therefore, it is anticipated that the proposed project would be capable of generating, based on an estimated 85 percent (5,525) of event guests arriving before the event within the same hour and departing after the event within the same hour, and based on an estimated 2.7 persons per vehicle (5,525 guests divided by 2.7 equals 2,046 vehicles),[9] up to 2,046 vehicle trips per hour. It is anticipated that a significant portion of visitors to the proposed project would be pedestrians due to the fact that nearly 26 percent of the households within 1 mile of the proposed project site do not own a vehicle.[10] It would be anticipated that proposed project-related traffic would increase along East Pacific Coast Highway.

The street to the west of the proposed project site is Walnut Avenue, the City of Signal Hill is to the north, a 12-foot alley between Rose Avenue and Gardenia Avenue lies to the east, and East Pacific Coast Highway to the south (Figure 1.6-4). Long Beach City College students access the college's parking lot from Walnut Avenue. It is anticipated that construction would require both workers and construction equipment to travel to and from the site (See Table 1.11.1-1, *Anticipated Construction Equipment*), which would concentrate traffic in relation to the existing traffic load on Walnut Avenue. Similarly, operation of the proposed project through the concentration of up to 2,046 vehicle trips per hour would have the potential to contribute substantial traffic to Walnut Avenue in relation to the existing capacity of the street system.

For the purpose of this analysis, it has been assumed that all vehicles would enter the community center from a single point-of-entry. However, the proposed project includes a provision to disperse traffic through the creation of a secondary point of ingress and egress where Rose Avenue dead-ends at the southern boundary of the proposed project site (Figure 1.6-4). When necessary, the use of Rose Avenue as a secondary access point would allow westbound traffic on East Pacific Coast Highway to turn right into this driveway. Traffic exiting the proposed project site onto East Pacific Coast Highway via Rose Avenue would turn right, or west, onto East Pacific Coast Highway. Currently, vehicles moving east on East Pacific Coast Highway cannot turn left into the Rose Avenue driveway. Therefore,

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[6] California Department of Transportation. 13 November 2007. *California Scenic Highway System: A List of Eligible (E) and Officially Designated (OD) Routes (by Route).* Available at: http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/LandArch/scenic_highways/scenic_hwy.htm

[7] City of Long Beach Department of Planning and Building and the Department of Public Works. December 1991. *City of Long Beach General Plan, Transportation Element.* Long Beach, CA.

[8] Brailsford & Dunlavey / Heery International. 2006. *Salvation Army of Long Beach Ray and Joan Kroc Corps Community Center Report.* Long Beach, CA.

[9] Richard Barretto, Linscott, Law & Greenspan. November 2007. Telephone correspondence with Susan Zoske, Sapphos Environmental, Inc., Pasadena, CA.

[10] Brailsford & Dunlavey / Heery International. 2006. *Salvation Army of Long Beach Ray and Joan Kroc Corps Community Center Report.* Long Beach, CA.

vehicles leaving the proposed project site from the Rose Avenue driveways could not turn left, or east, onto East Pacific Coast Highway without improvements to the existing traffic signage.

In addition, site plans of the proposed project include public transportation along the western and southern boundary of the proposed project and include the use of 19th Street, on the eastern boundary of the proposed project site, as an emergency access to the site, as well as a possible access point for use during special events at the community center. Impacts related to traffic and transportation in relation to existing traffic load and capacity of the street system would be reduced below the level of significance with the incorporation of mitigation measures. In addition, a Long Beach Transit Authority bus stop along the eastern portion of Walnut Avenue would help give visitors using public transportation better access to the proposed project site and to fulfill a goal of the City of Long Beach General Plan Transportation element of increasing citizen reliance on public transportation.[11]

Implementation of the proposed project would potentially result in an increase in traffic trips. Construction and operation of the proposed project would have a significant impact in relation to increasing the existing load and altering the capacity of the street system that would require the incorporation of mitigation measures to reduce the level of significance to below the level of significance. Further analysis is warranted.

(b) Exceed, either individually or cumulatively, a level of service standard established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?

The impact to transportation and traffic related to exceeding, either individually or cumulatively, a level of service (LOS) standard established by the Congestion Management Agency for designated roads or highways from the proposed project would be expected to result in potentially significant impacts requiring the incorporation of mitigation measures to reduce the impacts to below the level of significance. East Pacific Coast Highway is the main artery to and from the proposed project site. The LOS for traffic describes the operational conditions for the flow of traffic. The LOS system uses the letters A through F to describe traffic flow conditions with A representing ideal operating conditions and F representing the worst traffic conditions. When the Transportation element was written for the City of Long Beach General Plan, the LOS for East Pacific Coast Highway was D.[12] There are currently approximately 38 proposed ongoing projects that would occur in the City of Long Beach and in the vicinity of the proposed project. Construction and operation of the proposed project would result in an increase in the number of vehicles using the access roads near the proposed project site.

[11] City of Long Beach Department of Planning and Building and the Department of Public Works. December 1991. *City of Long Beach General Plan, Transportation Element.* Long Beach, CA.

[12] City of Long Beach Department of Planning and Building and the Department of Public Works. December 1991. *City of Long Beach General Plan, Transportation Element.* Long Beach, CA.

Although a portion of the visitors to the proposed project site would be expected to walk or arrive by alternative modes of travel, including bus and bicycle, this analysis was based on the pick-up/drop-off and parking area that would accommodate up to 2,046 total vehicle trips to the site. In addition, the proposed project would have the potential to queue incoming vehicles and local arterials, especially during special events or during peak hours when using the primary point of entry at Walnut Avenue, thus contributing to the existing congested conditions at the local intersections on East Pacific Coast Highway. The potential to adversely affect intersections that are currently operating at LOS D[13] require the incorporation of mitigation measures to reduce the impacts to below the level of significance. Further analysis is warranted.

(c) Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that result in substantial safety risks?

The proposed project would not be expected to result in impacts to transportation and traffic in relation to a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks. The nearest public airport is Long Beach Municipal Airport located at 4100 Donald Douglas Drive, Long Beach, California, 90808, and is approximately 1.3 miles northeast of the proposed project site (Figure 3.7-1). Similarly, the newest private airport is the Compton/Woodley Airport, located approximately 12 miles to the northwest of the proposed project site. The proposed project site has been determined to be located outside of the limits of the Long Beach Airport Land Use Plan based on coordination undertaken with the Federal Aviation Administration. Therefore, there would be no expected impacts to transportation and traffic related to a change in air traffic patterns that result in substantial safety risks. No further analysis is warranted.

(d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?

The proposed project would be expected to result in potentially significant impacts to transportation and traffic in relation to substantially increasing hazards due to a design feature or incompatible uses that would require the incorporation of mitigation measures in order to reduce impacts to below the level of significance. There are no hazardous turns at any of the proposed site's surrounding intersections. There are pedestrian walkways on East Pacific Coast Highway, Walnut Avenue, and Rose Avenue that serve the property. There is currently heavy semi-truck, automobile, and bus traffic on East Pacific Coast Highway. An existing traffic signal is located at the intersection of Walnut Street and East Pacific Coast Highway. The nearest Long Beach Transit Authority bus stop is located at Cherry Avenue, three blocks to the east of the proposed project site, which would require visitors to use road crossings to reach the proposed project site. Other Transit Authority bus stops are located on Long Beach Boulevard, 14 blocks to the west of the proposed project site; Atlantic Avenue, 12 blocks to the west of the proposed project site; and

[13] City of Long Beach Department of Planning and Building and the Department of Public Works. December 1991. *City of Long Beach General Plan, Transportation Element.* Long Beach, CA.

Orange Avenue, 6 blocks to the west of the proposed project site. The MetroRail Blue Line has a large station at East Pacific Coast Highway and Long Beach Boulevard.[14] It is anticipated that the proposed project–related traffic would have the potential to substantially increase potential hazards to pedestrians traveling between the nearest bus stop and the proposed project site. Therefore, impacts related to increasing hazards due to a design feature or incompatible uses would require the incorporation of mitigation measures to reduce the impacts to below the level of significance. Further analysis is warranted.

(e) Result in inadequate emergency access?

The proposed project would be expected to result in less than significant impacts to transportation and traffic in relation to inadequate emergency access. It is anticipated that four access points to the proposed project site would be constructed; two on Walnut Avenue, one on Rose Avenue, and one on 19th Street, which would ensure adequate emergency access from three of the four sides of the proposed project site. The 19th Street access point would be limited to emergency use, but would also be proposed to be used as an additional access point during special events at the proposed community center. Therefore, there would be less than significant impacts to transportation and traffic related to inadequate emergency access. No further analysis is warranted.

(f) Result in inadequate parking capacity?

The proposed site plan includes more than 1,100 parking spaces. At full capacity, the facility would serve approximately 6,500 individuals (through simultaneous use of the 450-person theatre, gymnasium, playfields, aquatic center, recreational center, day-care facilities, office space, and 5,000 spectators at cultural events). It is anticipated that the 5,000-spectator events would not occur more than four times per year; therefore, it is anticipated that the facility would have an approximate capacity of up to 1,500 individuals (to be accessed through 450 persons in the theatre; 12.5 full-time staff and an unspecified number of part-time staff; 984 individuals making use of the small- and medium-sized classrooms at various times, the multipurpose room, and the computer lab; 750 individuals in the outdoor amphitheatre; and an unspecified number of individuals making use of the indoor recreation center and outdoor playing fields, swimming pools, gardens, walking trails, and passive recreation areas).[15] Implementation of the proposed project would potentially result in significant impacts related to parking capacity during operation and would require incorporation of mitigation measures to reduce impacts to below the level of significance. It is anticipated that the number of planned parking spaces would be adequate for average general use of the proposed project because a number of staff and visitors would carpool, use public transportation, and access the site as pedestrians, which would reduce the parking demand at the proposed project site.

[14] Long Beach Transit Authority Schedules and Maps. 2007. Available at http://www.lbtransit.com

[15] Brailsford & Dunlavey / Heery International. 2006. *Salvation Army of Long Beach Ray and Joan Kroc Corps Community Center Report.* Long Beach, CA.

During special events or activities that increase the parking demand, Walnut Avenue would be used as a temporary location for overflow parking if the more than 1,100 parking capacity is full or in the event that the proposed project parking lot would be temporarily flooded. The proposed project parking lot would serve a secondary purpose of a storm water detention basin, and in the rare event of exceptionally heavy rainfall, the lower level of the parking structure would be gated and closed while water is pumped from its surface.[16]

Further, it is anticipated that excess parking would be available through the Long Beach City College. The campus is adjacent to the western boundary of the proposed project site off Walnut Avenue and would be capable of offering spaces for overflow parking during off-peak hours for the campus.[17]

Therefore, due to the potential for inadequate parking during special events (5,000-spectator events) and the occasional need for excess parking at the city college, the proposed project would require the incorporation of mitigation measures to reduce impacts to below the level of significance. Further analysis is warranted.

(g) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation (e.g., bus turnouts, bicycle racks)?

The proposed project would be expected to result in impacts to transportation and traffic in relation to conflicts with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation that would be reduced to below the level of significance with the incorporation of mitigation measures. The proposed project would conform to the City of Long Beach General Plan Transportation element[18] in that it is being built on a Long Beach Transit Authority bus route. The proposed project would be designed in a manner that is consistent with the interim Green Building Requirements for Private Development for the City of Long Beach. Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) elements would be incorporated in the construction and operational phases of the proposed project to ensure that the proposed project is eligible to attain the minimum level LEED certification. Bicycle racks are incorporated into the proposed project's design to encourage alternative transportation. The ability to accommodate alternative modes of transport to the site would likely require modifications to the bus stop and pedestrian and bikeway improvements in order for the proposed site to support these uses. Therefore, the potential for significant impacts to transportation and traffic related to adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation (e.g., bus turnouts, bicycle racks) would be expected to result in impacts that are below the level of significance with the incorporation of mitigation measures. Further analysis is warranted.

[16] Moffatt & Nichol. 23 January 2006. *The Salvation Army Kroc Community Center Preliminary Conceptual Level Detention Basin Analysis*. Long Beach, CA.

[17] Salvation Army, Southern California Division. 30 July 2007. *Kroc Facilities and Program Design*. Los Angeles, CA.

[18] City of Long Beach Department of Planning and Building and the Department of Public Works. December 1991. *City of Long Beach General Plan, Transportation Element*. Long Beach, CA.

3.17 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

This analysis is undertaken to determine if the Kroc Community Center (proposed project) may have a significant impact to utilities and service systems, thus requiring the consideration of mitigation measures or alternatives, in accordance with Section 15063 of the California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines (State CEQA Guidelines).[1] Utilities and service systems at the proposed project site were evaluated with regard to the Long Beach General Plan,[2] the County of Los Angeles General Plan Safety element,[3] and the State of California Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) Basin Plan for the Los Angeles RWQCB. The scope of the utilities and service systems investigations included the natural gas, telephone, electric, sewer, storm drain and water utilities, and previously prepared environmental documents for projects undertaken at the proposed project site and coordination with the County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works.

State CEQA Guidelines recommend the consideration of seven questions when addressing the potential for significant impacts to utilities and service systems.

Would the proposed project:

(a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?

The proposed project is expected to result in significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to exceeding wastewater treatment requirements of the RWQCB, City of Long Beach; however, the impacts would be reduce to below the level of significance with the incorporation of mitigation measures. The proposed project would contribute to additional amounts of wastewater going through the wastewater treatment system. However, it is not expected to require additional wastewater treatment facilities. Wastewater generated at the proposed project would be treated at the Joint Water Pollution Control Plant (JWPCP) located at 24501 Figueroa Street, Carson, California, 90745, approximately 7.5 miles northwest of the proposed project site.[4] The JWPCP is one of the largest wastewater treatment plants in the world and is the largest of the district's wastewater treatment plants. The facility provides both primary and secondary treatment for approximately 320 million gallons of wastewater per day.[5] The JWPCP currently operates in conformance with the applicable standards of the RWQCB, Los Angeles Region. The plant serves a population of approximately 3.5 million people throughout the

[1] *California Code of Regulations*. Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3, Sections 15000-15387, Appendix G.

[2] City of Long Beach. 1975. *City of Long Beach General Plan, Public Safety Element*. Long Beach, CA.

[3] County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning. 1990. *County of Los Angeles General Plan, Safety Element*. Los Angeles, CA

[4] Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County. Accessed 21 November 2007. Web site. "Joint Water Pollution Control Plant." Available at: http://www.lacsd.org/about/wastewater_facilities/jwpcp/default.asp

[5] Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County. Accessed 21 November 2007. Web site. "Joint Water Pollution Control Plant." Available at: http://www.lacsd.org/about/wastewater_facilities/jwpcp/default.asp

County of Los Angeles.[6] Although the proposed project is not expected to induce population growth, it would be expected to generate additional wastewater that would flow into the existing system. The proposed project would connect to the existing system and would not include the development of new sewer lines.

The Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) requires new development to meet National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) requirements through best management practices (BMPs) to reduce or eliminate non-storm discharges to the storm water system. The proposed project is not expected to violate any BMPs of the NPDES permit (Section 3.8, *National Pollution Discharge Elimination System*). No impact would occur relating to discharge pipelines incapable of adequately supporting the use of non-potable water from the facility, which would include construction operations, post-construction operations and maintenance of a swimming pool, kitchen facilities, and bathroom facilities. Therefore, the impacts in relation to exceeding wastewater treatment requirements of the RWQCB would be expected to result in less than significant impacts with the incorporation of mitigation measures. Further analysis is warranted.

(b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?

The proposed project is expected to result in less than significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of facilities, causing significant environmental effects. As previously stated, wastewater generated by the proposed project would be treated at JWPCP, which provides both primary and secondary treatment for approximately 320 million gallons of wastewater generated per day.[7] The proposed project would contribute to additional amounts of wastewater going through the wastewater treatment system. However, it is not expected to require additional wastewater treatment facilities. Wastewater generated at the proposed project would be treated at the JWPCP, which is one of the largest wastewater treatment plants in the world and is the largest of the district's wastewater treatment plants. The facility provides both primary and secondary treatment for approximately 320 million gallons of wastewater per day.[8] The JWPCP currently operates in conformance with the applicable standards of the RWQCB, Los Angeles Region. The plant serves a population of approximately 3.5 million people throughout the County of Los Angeles.[9] Although the proposed project is not expected to induce population growth, it would be expected to generate additional wastewater that would flow into the existing system. The proposed project would connect to the existing system and would not include the development of

[6] Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County. Accessed 21 November 2007. Web site. "Joint Water Pollution Control Plant." Available at: http://www.lacsd.org/about/wastewater_facilities/jwpcp/default.asp

[7] Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County. Accessed 21 November 2007. Web site. "Joint Water Pollution Control Plant." Available at: http://www.lacsd.org/about/wastewater_facilities/jwpcp/default.asp

[8] Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County. Accessed 21 November 2007. Web site. "Joint Water Pollution Control Plant." Available at: http://www.lacsd.org/about/wastewater_facilities/jwpcp/default.asp

[9] Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County. Accessed 21 November 2007. Web site. "Joint Water Pollution Control Plant." Available at: http://www.lacsd.org/about/wastewater_facilities/jwpcp/default.asp

new sewer lines. Therefore, the proposed project is expected to result in less than significant impacts to utilities and service systems. No further analysis is warranted.

(c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?

The proposed project would be expected to result in less than significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, which could cause significant environmental impacts.

As an element of the NPDES permit issued to the County of Los Angles by the RWQCB, the SWPPP mandates new development to meet NPDES requirements through BMPs to reduce or eliminate non-storm water discharges to the storm water system. These requirements meet the water quality standards set forth by the presiding agencies.

The proposed project is not expected to result in the creation of significant discharge of pollutants into the nearby storm drains or waterways according to Section 3.8 of this Initial Study. Section 3.8 further explains the discharge of pollutants into the storm drain or water way controls for the proposed project. These measures are elements of the proposed project design and the incorporation of these controls into the proposed project design are expected to result in less than significant impacts related the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities. No further analysis is warranted.

(d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?

The proposed project is expected to result in significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to having sufficient water supplies available to serve the proposed project from existing entitlements and resources that would be reduced below the level of significance through the incorporation of mitigation measures.

The City of Long Beach receives its potable (drinking) water supply from two sources. Ownership of water rights allows approximately half of the water supply needs to be produced from groundwater wells located within the city. The other portion of the city's potable (drinking) water supply is treated surface water purchased from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California.[10] The Long Beach Water Department (LBWD) now serves about 6,000-acre feet of reclaimed water to its customers each year and would potentially supply water to the proposed project area. The LBWD has annual pumping rights of over 32,000-acre feet.[11] Several factors would drive future water demands,

[10] City of Long Beach. Accessed 21 November 2007. Web site. "Long Beach Water." Available at: http://www.lbwater.org/drinking_water/source.html

[11] City of Long Beach. Accessed 21 November 2007. Web site. "Long Beach Water." Available at: http://www.lbwater.org/drinking_water/source.html

including population growth, housing density, employment, and household income. The population of the City of Long Beach is expected to increase 15 percent from the current population of 490,100 to approximately 564,900 by 2030.[12] However, the proposed project does not include residential elements and would not contribute to an increase in population and therefore would not increase water demands in this manner. In order to meet these future water demands, the LBWD has partnered with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power to construct and operate the largest and most significant seawater desalination research facility in the United States by 2030.[13]

Section 15083.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines requires consultation between the County of Los Angeles and the affected water agency.[14] This guideline shall apply to projects that meet or constitute the functional equivalent of a project with any one of six factors:

- A residential development of more than 500 dwelling units
- A shopping center or business establishment that will employ more than 1,000 persons or have more than 500,000 square feet of floor space
- A commercial office building that will employ more than 1,000 persons or have more than 250,000 square feet of floor space
- A hotel, motel, or both with more than 500 rooms
- An industrial, manufacturing, or processing plant, or industrial park intended to house more than 1,000 persons, occupying more than 40 acres of land, or having more than 650,000 square feet of floor area
- Any mixed-use project that would demand an amount of water equal to, or greater than, the amount of water needed to serve a 500-dwelling unit project

The proposed project has the potential to fall under the category of "mixed-use project that would demand an amount of water equal to, or greater than, the amount of water needed to serve a 500-dwelling unit project." If the proposed project does fall under the factor mentioned above, then consultation between the County of Los Angeles and LBWD would then be the mitigation. The proposed project would be expected to increase water usage. However, it is anticipated that the proposed project would incorporate Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design Elements (LEED) that would reduce the potable water demand at the site and increase the efficiency of the water used for the proposed project. The proposed project, as currently conceived, includes the development of a kitchen, pools, fields which require watering, and bathroom facilities which would all require an increase of water consumption during constructional and operational phases of the proposed project. Therefore, the proposed project may be expected to result in significant impacts to utilities and service systems relating to having sufficient water supplies available

[12] City of Long Beach. Accessed 21 November 2007. Web site. "Long Beach Water." Available at: http://www.lbwater.org/drinking_water/source.html

[13] City of Long Beach. Accessesd 21 November 2007. *2005 Urban Water Management Plan*. Available at: http://www.lbwater.org/pdf/UWMP/2005UWMP.pdf

[14] *California Code of Regulations*. Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3, Sections 15000-15387, Appendix G.

to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or to require new expanded entitlements that would be reduced below the level of significance through the incorporation of mitigation measures. Further analysis is warranted.

(e) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?

The proposed project would be expected to result in no impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project and that has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments. The City of Long Beach sanitary sewer system carries water from households and businesses into the sanitary sewer system. The wastewater is sent for treatment to the JWPCP. The JWPCP provides primary, secondary, and tertiary treatment for up to 320 million gallons of wastewater per day.[15] The JWPCP has the capacity to absorb projects that are consistent with regional growth factors established by the Southern California Association of Governments. Since the proposed project is not expected to increase population, the proposed project would be consistent with regional growth factors. Therefore, there are no expected impacts to utilities and service systems related to a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project and that has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments. No further analysis is warranted.

(f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?

The proposed project is expected to result in less than significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to being served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs. Currently, there are eight major landfills permitted to accept solid waste in the County of Los Angeles; six are located in the metropolitan Los Angeles area and two are located in the Antelope Valley.[16] Five sites are privately owned and operated and three are operated by the sanitation districts. The solid waste facilities in the South Bay and Long Beach area are located in Table 3.17-1, *Solid Waste Facilities in the South Bay / Long Beach Area*. In 2005, jurisdictions in the County of Los Angeles disposed of an average of approximately 41,000 tons of solid waste per day. Of this amount, approximately 83 percent, or 34,000 tons per day, were disposed in landfills located within the County of Los Angeles.[17]

[15] Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County. Accessed 21 November 2007. "Joint Water Pollution Control Plant." Available at: http://www.lacsd.org/about/wastewater_facilities/jwpcp/default.asp

[16] County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles. Accessed 21 November 2007. *2006 Annual Report for Puente Hills Landfill*. Available at: http://www.lacsd.org/civica/filebank/blobdload.asp?BlobID=3228

[17] County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles. Accessed 21 November 2007. *2006 Annual Report for Puente Hills Landfill*. Available at: http://www.lacsd.org/civica/filebank/blobdload.asp?BlobID=3228

TABLE 3.17-1
SOLID WASTE FACILITIES IN THE SOUTH BAY / LONG BEACH AREA[18]

Name/Operator	Address	Open to the Public	Distance to Site
Allied / BFI Waste Systems, Compton / Browning Ferris Industries	2509 West Rosecrans Avenue Los Angeles, CA 90059	Yes	15 miles northwest
Allied / BFI Waste Systems, Falcon/Browning Ferris Industries	3031 East I Street Wilmington, CA 90744	Yes	3.6 miles southwest
American Waste Transfer Station / Consolidated Disposal Service	1449 West Rosecrans Avenue Gardena, CA 90249	Yes	14 miles northwest
Atkinson Brick Company / Azusa Land Reclamation Company	13633 South Central Avenue Los Angeles, CA 90059	Yes	14 miles northwest
Bel-Art Waste Transfer Station / Consolidated Disposal Service	2501 East 68th Street Long Beach, CA 90805	Yes	10 miles north
Carson Transfer Station & Materials Recovery Facility / Waste Management, Inc.	321 West Francisco Street Carson, CA 90745	Yes	10 miles northwest
City of Inglewood Transfer Station / City of Inglewood	222 West Beach Avenue Inglewood, CA 90302	Yes	22 miles northwest
Coastal Material Recovery & Transfer Station / Si-Nor Inc.	357 West Compton Boulevard Gardena, CA 90247	Yes	13 miles northwest
Ray's Trash Box Service / Ray's Trash Box	1070 East Spring Street Long Beach, CA 90806	Yes	2.1 miles north
Southeast Resource Recovery Facility / City of Long Beach	120 Henry Ford Avenue Long Beach, CA 90802	No	5.9 miles southwest

The proposed project includes the development of a pool, kitchen, fields which require watering, and bathroom facilities, which would all require and increase water consumption and waste disposal during constructional and operational phases of the proposed project. Refuse collected by the City of Long Beach, which includes collection at the proposed project site, is burned in the Southeast Resource Recovery Facility (SERRF). The SERRF Waste-to-Energy site converts waste into energy and generates power for the

[18] County of Los Angeles Public Works. Accessed 21 November 2007. Web site. "Solid Waste Facilities in Los Angeles County." Available at: http://dpw.lacounty.gov/swims/general/facilities/nearestfacilitylist.asp

city and state.[19] The SERRF is located at 120 Henry Ford Avenue, Long Beach, California, roughly 5.9 miles southwest of the proposed project site. The facility has the capacity to hold up to 22,040 tons of waste per day.[20] According to the 2007 Third Quarter Report, during the three months of July, August, and September, 56,021.46 tons of refuse was collected.[21] Based on the daily capacity figure of 22,040 tons a day, the facility should be able to hold, at maximum capacity, approximately 2,049,720 tons per every three months. It is anticipated that waste collected at the proposed project site would be transferred to the SERRF, which has the capacity to service the proposed project site. In addition, the proposed project would incorporate LEED elements which would significantly reduce the anticipated amount of waste generated by the proposed project site. Therefore, the proposed project is expected to result in less than significant impacts to utilities and service systems in relation to being served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs because there should be sufficient capacity at the SERRF for the waste produced by the proposed project. No further analysis is warranted.

(g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulation related to solid waste?

The proposed project would be expected to result in less than significant impacts to service systems in relation to compliance with federal, state, and local statues and regulations related to solid waste with the incorporation of mitigation measures. The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 [Assembly Bill (AB) 939] requires the County of Los Angeles to attain specific waste diversion goals. In addition, the California Solid Waste Reuse and Recycling Access Act of 1991, as amended, requires expanded or new development projects to incorporate storage areas for recycling bins into the existing design. Further analysis is warranted to demonstrate compliance with AB 939, and California Solid Waste Reuse and Recycling Access Act of 1991, as amended. Implementation of the mitigation measures would comply with federal, state, and local statues and regulations to reduce the amount of solid waste. The County of Los Angeles shall ensure that the best method of solids disposal and reduction of the solid waste stream is implemented. The proposed project would result in deposition of all solid waste at permitted facilities for solid waste (including hazardous waste). Therefore, the impacts in relation to compliance with federal, state, and local statues would be expected to be reduced with the incorporation of mitigation measures. Further analysis is warranted.

[19] City of Long Beach. Accessed 30 November 2007. Web site. "Environmental Service Bureau." Available at: http://cms.longbeach.gov/irb/home/refuse_collection/automated_collection.htm

[20] Charley Tripp, Southeast Resource Recovery Facility. 30 November 2007. Telephone correspondence, with Allison Kleine, Sapphos Environmental, Inc., Pasadena, CA.

[21] Long Beach. Accessed 30 November 2007. Web site. "Monthly Solid Waste Disposal Quantity Summary by Jurisdictions." Available at: http://dpwprod3.co.la.ca.us/swims/download/rpt_20071130_102022_-1_13.pdf

SECTION 4.0
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Mr. Jefferey Winklepleck	Senior Planner Planning Bureau	Development Process
5.2 PROJECT APPLICANT		
Mr. John Horne	The Salvation Army Southern California Division	Project Manager
5.3 SAPPHOS ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.		
Ms. Marie C. Campbell	President	Quality Assurance Manager
Mr. Eric Charlton	Manager of Planning and GIS	Senior Project Manager
Ms. Eimon Raoof	Environmental Coordinator	Project Manager

6.1 PUBLIC AGENCIES

6.1.1 State Agencies

California Department of Parks and Recreation
Office of Historic Preservation
1416 9th Street, Room 1442
Sacramento, CA 95814

California Department of Transportation
District 7
100 South Main Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012
(213) 897-3656

California Environmental Protection Agency
Department of Toxic Substances Control
1001 I Street
Sacramento, CA 95812
(800) 728-6942

California Native American Heritage Commission
915 Capitol Mall, Room 364
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 653-4082

California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Region 4
320 West 4th Street, Suite 200
Los Angeles, CA 90013
(213) 576-6699

California Integrated Waste Management Board
1001 I Street
Sacramento, CA 95812

California Integrated Waste Management Board
P.O. Box 4025
Sacramento, CA 95812
(916) 341-6000

Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development
400 R Street, Suite 310
Sacramento, CA 95811
(916) 326-3600

Office of Planning and Research, State Clearinghouse
1400 Tenth Street, Room 212
Sacramento, CA 95812
(916) 322-2318 or (916) 445-0613

6.1.2 Regional Agencies

South Coast Air Quality Management District
21865 Copley Drive
Diamond Bar, CA 91765
(909) 396-2000

Southern California Association of Governments
818 West 7th Street, 12th Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90017
(213) 236-1800

6.1.3 County Agencies

County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works
Land Development Division
900 South Fremont Avenue
Alhambra, CA 91803
(626) 458-5100

County of Los Angeles Flood Control District
900 South Fremont Avenue
Alhambra, CA 91803
(626) 458-5100

County of Los Angeles Metropolitan Transportation Authority
One Gateway Plaza
Los Angeles, CA 90012
(213) 922-6000

County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County
P.O. Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607
(562) 699-7411

County of Los Angeles, Office of the Assessor
Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 West Temple Street, Room 225
Los Angeles, CA 90012
(213) 974-3211

Office of the Los Angeles County Clerk
Environmental Filings
12400 Imperial Highway, Room 2001
Norwalk, CA 90650
(562) 462-2057

6.1.4 Local Agencies

Long Beach Community College – Pacific Coast Campus
1305 East Pacific Coast Highway
Long Beach, California 90806
(562) 938-4111

Long Beach Unified School District
Attn: Carri Matsumoto, Facilities Development and Planning
2425 Webster Avenue
Long Beach, CA 90810
(562) 997-7550

Water Replenishment District of Southern California
Board of Directors
4040 Paramount Boulevard
Lakewood, CA 90712
(562) 921-5521

Martin Luther King, Jr. Park
1950 Lemon Avenue
Long Beach, CA 90805

Long Beach Main Library
101 Pacific Avenue
Long Beach, CA 90802

Mark Twain Neighborhood Library
1401 East Anaheim Street
Long Beach, CA 90813-3713

Burnett Neighborhood Library
560 East Hill Street
Long Beach, CA 90806-4454

Long Beach Transit
1963 East Anaheim, Street
Long Beach, CA 90813
(562) 591-8753

City of Signal Hill
Attn: Charlie Honeycutt
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City of Signal Hill
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Long Beach, CA 90802

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Long Beach, CA 90802

City of Long Beach
Attn: Jan Ostashay (c/o Jill Griffiths)
Planning Bureau
333 West Ocean Boulevard, 7th Floor
Long Beach, CA 90802

Long Beach Water Department
Attn: Kevin Wattier, Director (c/o Jill Griffiths)
1800 East Wardlow Road
Long Beach, CA 90807

Long Beach Water Department
Attn: Larry Oaks (c/o Jill Griffiths)
1800 East Wardlow Road
Long Beach, CA 90807

City of Long Beach
Attn: Phil Hester, Director (c/o Jill Griffiths)
Parks, Recreation & Marine
2760 Studebaker Road
Long Beach, CA 90815

City of Long Beach
Attn: Dennis Eschen (c/o Jill Griffiths)
Parks, Recreation & Marine
2760 Studebaker Road
Long Beach, CA 90815

Long Beach Gas & Oil
Attn: Chris Garner, Director (c/o Jill Griffiths)
2400 East Spring Street
Long Beach, CA 90806

Long Beach Fire Department
Attn: Chief David Ellis (c/o Jill Griffiths)
3205 Lakewood Boulevard
Long Beach, CA 90808

Long Beach Police Department
Attn: Chief Anthony Batts (c/o Jill Griffiths)
400 West Broadway
Long Beach, CA 90802

Long Beach Health and Human Services
Attn: Ron Arias, Director (c/o Jill Griffiths)
2525 Grand Avenue
Long Beach, CA 90815

Long Beach Harbor Department
Attn: Robert Kanter (c/o Jill Griffiths)
Planning Division
925 Harbor Plaza
Long Beach, CA 90801

6.2 PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS

Mr. John Horne
The Salvation Army
2801 East Spring Street
Long Beach, CA 90806-6838
(760) 217-3431

Mr. Richard Dilday
Heery International
11 Golden Shore, Suite 550
Long Beach, CA 90802
(562) 437-4020

Mr. Scott Dwyer
Kleinfelder, Inc.
620 West 16th Street, Unit F
Long Beach, CA 90813
(562) 432-1696

Mr. Richard Barretto
Linscott, Law & Greenspan Engineers
1580 Corporate Drive, Suite 122
Costa Mesa, CA 92626
(714) 641-1587, ext. 244

Mr. Dennis Drag
Moffatt & Nichol Engineers
3780 Kilroy Airport Way, Suite 600
Long Beach, CA 90806
(562) 426-9551

Mr. Sam Silverman
Terry A. Hayes Associates
8522 National Boulevard, Suite 102
Culver City, CA 90232
(310) 839- 4200

Long Beach Area Chamber of Commerce
One World Trade Center, Suite 206
Long Beach, CA 90831-0206

COMMENT LETTERS