



# Houghton Park Community Center Improvements Project

## Initial Study – Mitigated Negative Declaration

*prepared by*  
**City of Long Beach**  
333 West Ocean Boulevard, 5<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Long Beach, California 90802

*prepared with the assistance of*  
**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**  
250 East 1st Street, Suite 301  
Los Angeles, California 90012

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# Initial Study

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## 1 Project Title

Houghton Park Community Center Improvements Project

## 2 Lead Agency Name and Address

City of Long Beach

Development Services Department

333 West Ocean Boulevard, 5<sup>th</sup> Floor

Long Beach, California 90802

## 3 Contact Person and Phone Number

Christopher Koontz, Advance Planning Officer  
(562) 570-6288

## 4 Project Sponsor's Name and Address

City of Long Beach

333 West Ocean Boulevard, 5<sup>th</sup> Floor

Long Beach, California 90802

## 5 Project Location

The project site is located within Houghton Park at 6301 Myrtle Avenue in Long Beach, California. Houghton Park is located between Myrtle Avenue and Atlantic Avenue, and north of East Harding Street. The project site is located in the northeastern corner of Houghton Park, and includes the Houghton Park Community Center (community center) and associated parking lot. Figure 1 shows the location of the site in the region and Figure 2 shows the project site within Houghton Park.

## 6 Surrounding Land Uses and Setting

The project site is located approximately 1,700 feet east of the Los Angeles River and nearly 2,500 feet southeast of the Interstate 710 and Highway 91 junction. Existing land uses in the area surrounding Houghton Park include Jordan High School to the north, multi-family residences to the west across Atlantic Avenue, and single-family residences to the south and east, across East Harding Street and Myrtle Avenue, respectively. Commercial shops and restaurants are located south of East Harding Street at its intersection with Atlantic Avenue, southwest of the park.

The areas adjacent to the project site are categorized into four different residential land use designations, two different commercial land use designations, and four other specific designations. The land use designations surrounding the project are: R-1-N (Single-family Residential, standard lot), R-2-N (Two-family Residential, standard lot), R-3-T (Multi-family Residential, Townhouse), R-4-R (Moderate-density Multiple Residential), CCA (Community Commercial Automobile-Oriented), CNA (Neighborhood Commercial Automobile-Oriented), IL (Light Industrial), I (Institutional), P (Park), and PR (Public Right-of-Way).

## 7 Existing Setting

The community center is located in the northeast quadrant of Long Beach's Houghton Park. Currently, the community center includes exercise rooms, a day care, a kitchen, storage rooms, restrooms, office space, a recording studio, and a media room. The park contains a concrete skate park in the southwest quadrant and baseball and soccer fields in the southeast quadrant. Vehicle access to the community center is located on Myrtle Avenue and pedestrians have access to a network of walkways that lead to Atlantic Avenue, Myrtle Avenue, and East Harding Street (see Figure 2). Photos of the project site are included in Figure 3.

## 8 General Plan Designation and Zoning

The project site is designated Open Space/Parks and zoned P (Park).

## 9 Description of Project

Figure 4 depicts a site plan for the proposed project. The project involves construction of an approximately 6,480 square foot (sf) building to the east of the existing community center, which would connect via a breezeway. The existing building consists of three parts: the first built in the 1930s, the second added in the 1950s to the north of the 1930s building, and the third extended the 1950s building to the west (built in the 1980s). In addition, the project involves a partial renovation of the existing 1950s building and also a demolition of part of the 1980s wing to the west (4,340 sf) and a portion of the 1959 wing to the east (869 sf). The project would also include demolition of the restroom building (677 sf) south of the 1930s building. Approximately 5,886 sf of total building area would be demolished, and the proposed project would increase the total building area by approximately 594 sf. The project includes a goal of achieving LEED Silver in the proposed building.

The proposed project would create a courtyard that spans between the new building and the 1930s building, and would include six trees planted within the space. This courtyard would be enclosed by a decorative fence on the south end so that it can be programmable space for use by the public as part of the community center. The new building would house two large multipurpose rooms that could be further divided into two rooms each by a retractable wall. A set of restrooms that open to a small reception area would be centrally located in the proposed building. The reception area would be accessed via the courtyard or a shaded gallery that would line the western edge of the proposed building. The project would also include a pair of unisex restrooms that open to the east that park visitors could directly access without entering the building. The project would locate a bus drop off area adjacent to the proposed building with bicycle parking and concrete seating areas.



Lastly, the project would involve reconfiguration and expansion of the existing parking lot, and a modification to an existing picnic area south of the parking lot. The parking lot expansion would replace some existing parking spaces and would increase total parking from 113 spaces to 140 spaces. Figure 4 depicts building areas to be demolished, as well as the location of the proposed building and the parking lot expansion area. Table 1 provides a summary of the project components.

**Table 1 Project Summary**

<b>Building Area (square feet)</b>	
Building Demolition	5,886
Building Construction	6,480
Total New Building Area	594
<b>Parking Spaces (number of spaces)</b>	
New Spaces	27

Construction activities would begin in January 2018 and last approximately 16 months. The parking lot expansion and picnic area modification would be completed as part of a separate, future phase of the project. Soil disturbance on the site would be minimal and any grading activities would be balanced on site. The project would remove approximately 35 trees adjacent to the community center and within the existing picnic area.

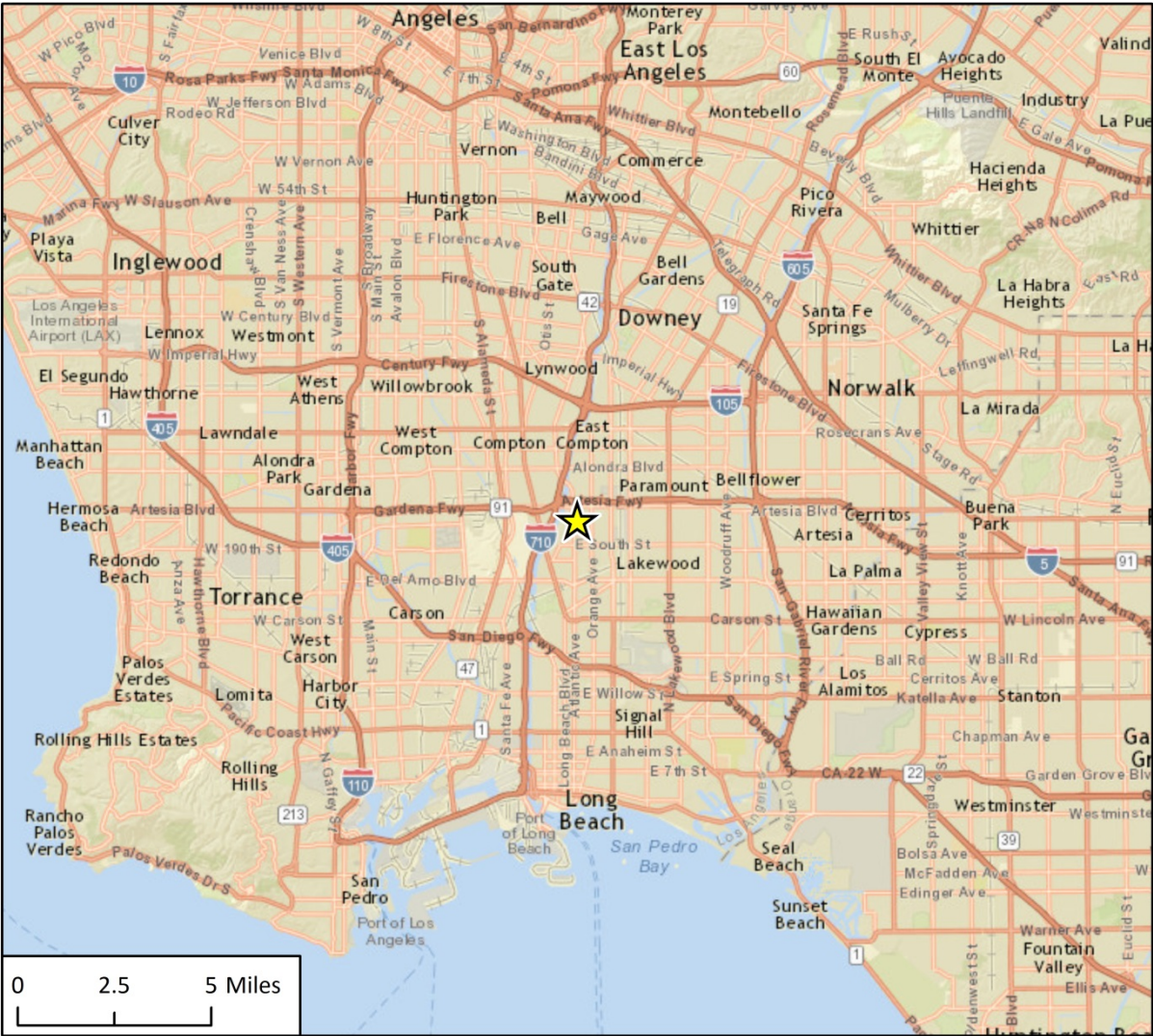
## 10 Required Approvals

- Site Plan Review by the Planning Commission
- Award of a construction contract by the City Council

## 11 Other Public Agencies Whose Approval is Required

The City of Long Beach is the lead agency with responsibility for approving the project. Approval from other public agencies is not required.

Figure 1 Regional Location



Imagery provided by ESRI and its licensors © 2017.

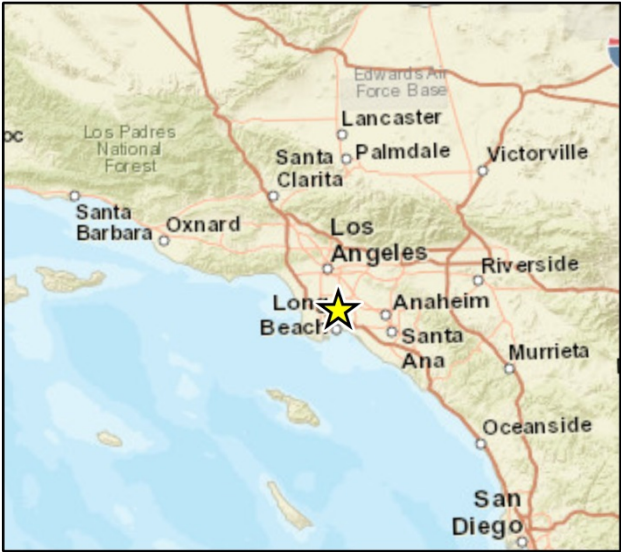


Fig 1 Regional Location



Figure 2 Project Location





**Figure 3 Site Photos**



**Photo 1:** Current parking lot looking southeast toward Myrtle Avenue.



**Photo 2:** Picnic area looking west toward the Community Center.



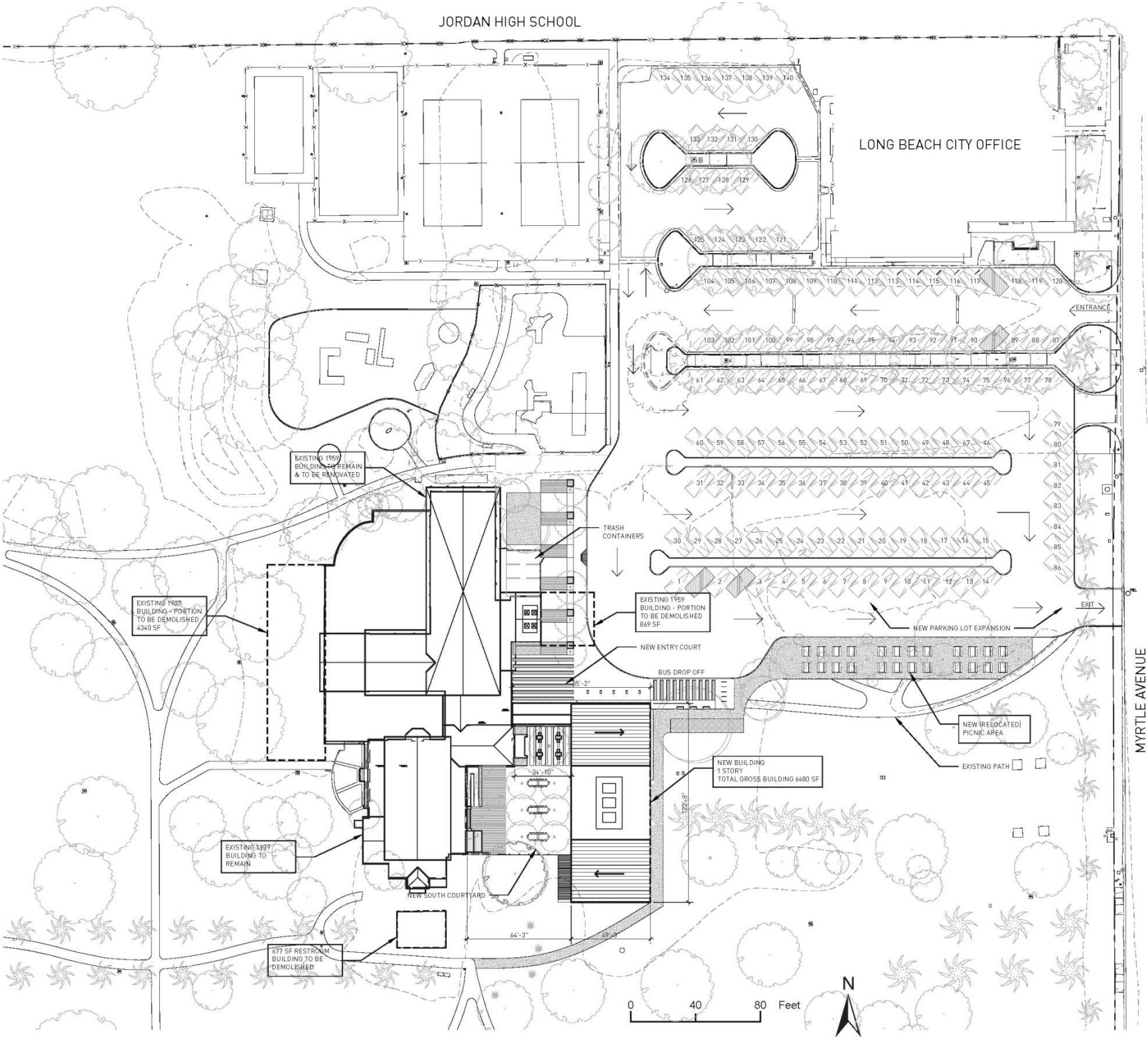
**Photo 3:** East side of the Community Center, looking southwest.



**Photo 4:** Playground north of the Community Center, looking north toward Jordan High School.



Figure 4 Site Plan



Source: RA-DA Design and Architecture (2017)

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## Environmental Factors Potentially Affected

This project would potentially affect the environmental factors checked below, involving at least one impact that is "Potentially Significant" or "Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated" as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

- |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aesthetics                                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture and Forest Resources           | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Air Quality    |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biological Resources               | <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural Resources                         | <input type="checkbox"/> Geology and Soils         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Greenhouse Gas Emissions                      | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hazards and Hazardous Materials | <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrology/Water Quality   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Land Use/Planning                             | <input type="checkbox"/> Mineral Resources                          | <input type="checkbox"/> Noise                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Population/Housing                            | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Services                            | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation/Traffic                        | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tribal Cultural Resources       | <input type="checkbox"/> Utilities/Service Systems |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mandatory Findings of Significance |   |  |

## Determination

Based on 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 to the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
- ☐ 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 potential 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.

Signature

Printed Name

Date

Title

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# Environmental Checklist

## 1 Aesthetics

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project have any of the following impacts?				
a. Substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Substantial damage to scenic resources, including but not limited to trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings along a state scenic highway	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Create a new source of substantial light or glare that would adversely affect daytime or nighttime views in the area	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

The project site is located in a flat area surrounded by residential and institutional uses. No identified scenic resources or scenic vistas are visible from the project site or surrounding roadways. The project would not increase the height or density of development in the area. There are no views of the ocean from the project site since the site is over seven miles from the coastline. Impacts to scenic vistas would be less than significant.

**LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT**

*b. Would the project substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings in a state scenic highway?*

There are no state scenic highways in the vicinity of the project site. There is a scenic bike route that runs parallel to Houghton Park along Atlantic Avenue to the west; however, the bike route is not a state scenic highway. Highway 1 is located over five miles south and is an eligible state scenic highway and has been established as a Scenic Route by the City of Long Beach (City of Long Beach 1975). The area between Highway 1 and the project site is developed with residential and commercial uses. Due to the flat topography of the area and the intervening structures, the project

site is not visible from Highway 1 and the project would not alter views from the roadway. The project would have no impact on scenic resources within a state scenic highway.

**NO IMPACT**

- c. *Would the project substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?*

The project site is located in a fully urbanized residential and institutional area of Long Beach. The proposed project would not change the height of community center buildings and would expand total building area by 594 sf. Building renderings for the project (Figures 5 and 6) show a change in the exterior color and finish of the proposed building from the existing building's off white finish with red roof to an exterior of wood and cement plaster. The proposed building would alter the existing visual character of the site, but would not degrade the visual character or quality of the site or its surroundings.

The parking lot expansion would remove 35 trees; however, the project includes the planting of six new trees in the community center courtyard and new landscaping along the eastern side of the community center. In addition, trees are located throughout the over 20-acre Houghton Park. Removal of 35 trees by the project would not substantially affect the visual character of the Park. The project would also not affect street trees along Myrtle Avenue, which are protected under the City's Tree Maintenance Policy. Lastly, if recommended condition CUL-1 is included as a condition of approval it would require the replacement of 10 trees with similar species capable of reaching the same canopy size, as those determined to be of historic age in the Historical Resources Tree Study. Impacts to visual character would be less than significant level.

**LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT**

- d. *Would the project create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?*

The proposed project would not change the height of community center buildings and would expand total building area by 594 sf. The proposed building would increase reflective surfaces and move sources of light to the eastern side of the community center; however, existing trees between the new building and adjacent land uses would remain after project construction and would continue to block light or glare from the community center. Impacts would be less than significant.

**LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT**

Figure 5 Building Renderings (Looking Southwest from Parking Lot)





Figure 6 Building Renderings (Southern Portion of Community Center)



Source: RA-DA Design and Architecture (2017)

## 2 Agriculture and Forest Resources

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project have any of the following impacts?				
a. Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Conflict with existing zoning for or cause rezoning of forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code Section 12220(g)); timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code Section 4526); or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code Section 51104(g))	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

- a. Would the project convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, 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?*
- b. Would the project conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?*
- c. Would the project conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code Section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code Section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code Section 51104(g))?*
- d. Would the project result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?*
- e. Would the project involve other changes in the existing environment, which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use?*

There are no agricultural zones or forest lands in Long Beach, which is a fully urbanized community that has been urbanized for over half a century. The project site is located on city park grounds that do not contain agricultural resources or forest lands. Therefore, there would be no impact to agricultural resources or forest lands.

**NO IMPACT**

### 3 Air Quality

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project have any of the following impacts?				
a. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

The project site is within the South Coast Air Basin (SCAB), which is under the jurisdiction of the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD). The local air quality management agency is required to monitor air pollutant levels to ensure that applicable air quality standards are met and, if they are not met, to develop strategies to meet the standards. Depending on whether or not the standards are met or exceeded, the SCAB is classified as being in "attainment" or "nonattainment." The health effects associated with criteria pollutants upon which attainment of state and federal air quality standards are measured are described in Table 2.

The SCAB is a non-attainment area for federal standards for ozone, PM<sub>2.5</sub>, lead, as well as the state standards for ozone, PM<sub>10</sub>, and PM<sub>2.5</sub>. Thus, the SCAB currently exceeds several state and federal ambient air quality standards and is required to implement strategies to reduce pollutant levels to recognized acceptable standards. This non-attainment status is a result of several factors, the primary ones being the naturally adverse meteorological conditions that limit the dispersion and diffusion of pollutants, the limited capacity of the local airshed to eliminate air pollutants, and the number, type and density of emission sources within the SCAB.

**Table 2 Health Effects Associated with Criteria Pollutants**

Pollutant	Adverse Effects
Ozone	(1) Short-term exposures: pulmonary function decrements and localized lung edema in humans and animals, risk to public health implied by alterations in pulmonary morphology and host defense in animals; (2) long-term exposures: risk to public health implied by altered connective tissue metabolism and altered pulmonary morphology in animals after long-term exposures and pulmonary function decrements in chronically exposed humans; (3) vegetation damage; and (4) property damage.
Carbon monoxide (CO)	Reduces oxygen delivery leading to: (1) Aggravation of chest pain (angina pectoris) and other aspects of coronary heart disease; (2) decreased exercise tolerance in persons with peripheral vascular disease and lung disease; (3) impairment of central nervous system functions; and (4) possible increased risk to fetuses.
Nitrogen dioxide (NO <sub>2</sub> )	(1) Potential to aggravate chronic respiratory disease and respiratory symptoms in sensitive groups; (2) risk to public health implied by pulmonary and extra-pulmonary biochemical and cellular changes and pulmonary structural changes; and (3) contribution to atmospheric discoloration.
Sulfur dioxide (SO <sub>2</sub> )	(1) Bronchoconstriction accompanied by symptoms that may include wheezing, shortness of breath, and chest tightness during exercise or physical activity in persons with asthma.
Suspended particulate matter (PM <sub>10</sub> )	(1) Excess deaths from short-term and long-term exposures; (2) excess seasonal declines in pulmonary function, especially in children; (3) asthma exacerbation and possibly induction; (4) adverse birth outcomes including low birth weight; (5) increased infant mortality; (6) increased respiratory symptoms in children such as cough and bronchitis; and (7) increased hospitalization for both cardiovascular and respiratory disease (including asthma). <sup>a</sup>
Suspended particulate matter (PM <sub>2.5</sub> )	(1) Excess deaths from short- and long-term exposures; (2) excess seasonal declines in pulmonary function, especially in children; (3) asthma exacerbation and possibly induction; (4) adverse birth outcomes, including low birth weight; (5) increased infant mortality; (6) increased respiratory symptoms in children, such as cough and bronchitis; and (7) increased hospitalization for both cardiovascular and respiratory disease, including asthma. <sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>More detailed discussions on the health effects associated with exposure to suspended particulate matter can be found in the following documents: Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, Particulate Matter Health Effects and Standard Recommendations, [www.oehha.ca.gov/air/toxic\\_contaminants/PM10notice.html#may](http://www.oehha.ca.gov/air/toxic_contaminants/PM10notice.html#may), May 9, 2002; and EPA, Air Quality Criteria for Particulate Matter, October 2004.

Source: US EPA 2017

The SCAQMD has adopted an Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) that provides a strategy for the attainment of state and federal air quality standards. The SCAQMD recommends the use of quantitative thresholds to determine the significance of temporary construction-related pollutant emissions and project operations. These thresholds are shown in Table 3.



**Table 3 SCAQMD Air Quality Significance Thresholds**

Pollutant	Mass Daily Thresholds	
	Operation Thresholds	Construction Thresholds
NO <sub>x</sub>	55 lbs/day	100 lbs/day
ROG <sup>1</sup>	55 lbs/day	75 lbs/day
PM <sub>10</sub>	150 lbs/day	150 lbs/day
PM <sub>2.5</sub>	55 lbs/day	55 lbs/day
SO <sub>x</sub>	150 lbs/day	150 lbs/day
CO	550 lbs/day	550 lbs/day
Lead	3 lbs/day	3 lbs/day

<sup>1</sup> Reactive Organic Gases (ROG) are formed during combustion and evaporation of organic solvents. ROG are also referred to as Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC).

Source: SCAQMD 2015

The SCAQMD has also developed Localized Significance Thresholds (LST). LSTs are devised in response to concern regarding exposure of individuals to criteria pollutants in local communities. LSTs represent the maximum emissions from a project that will not cause or contribute to an air quality exceedance of the most stringent applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard at the nearest sensitive receptor, taking into consideration ambient concentrations in each source receptor area (SRA), project size, and distance to the sensitive receptor. LSTs only apply to emissions within a fixed stationary location, however, including idling emissions during both project construction and operation. LSTs have been developed for NO<sub>x</sub>, CO, PM<sub>10</sub>, and PM<sub>2.5</sub>. LSTs do not apply to mobile sources such as cars on a roadway (SCAQMD 2008). As such, LSTs for operational emissions do not apply to residential development since the majority of emissions would be generated by cars on nearby roadways.

LSTs have been developed for emissions within areas of up to five acres in size, with air pollutant modeling recommended for activity within larger areas. The SCAQMD provides lookup tables for project sites that measure 1, 2, or 5 acres. The proposed project involves approximately 1.3 acres. SCAQMD's *Sample Construction Scenarios for Projects Less than 5 Acres in Size* contains methodology for determining the thresholds for projects that are not exactly 1, 2, or 5 acres in size. This methodology was implemented to determine the thresholds for the proposed project. The project site is located in Source Receptor Area 4 (SRA-4, South Coastal LA County). LSTs are provided for receptors at a distance of 82 to 1,640 feet from the project site boundary. According to the SCAQMD's publication *Final Localized Significance Thresholds (LST) Methodology*, projects with boundaries located closer than 82 feet to the nearest receptor should use the LSTs for receptors located at 82 feet. Since the nearest sensitive receptors to the project site are single-family residences on the eastern side of Myrtle Avenue, approximately 65 feet from the edge of the project site, LSTs for receptors located at 82 feet applied to this project. LSTs for construction on a 1.3-acre site in SRA-4 for receptors 82 feet away are shown in Table 4.

**Table 4 SCAQMD LSTs for Construction and Operation**

<b>Pollutant</b>	<b>Allowable emissions (lbs/day) from a 1.3-acre site in SRA-4 Receptor 82 feet away</b>
Gradual conversion of NO <sub>x</sub> to NO <sub>2</sub>	57
CO	585
PM <sub>10</sub>	4
PM <sub>2.5</sub>	3

Source: SCAQMD 2009

*a. Would the project conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?*

A project may be inconsistent with the AQMP if it would generate population, housing, or employment growth exceeding the forecasts used in the development of the AQMP. SCAQMD has published a Final 2016 Air Quality Management Plan, the most recent AQMP adopted by the SCAQMD, and it incorporates local city general plans and the Southern California Association of Government's (SCAG) Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (RTP/SCS) socioeconomic forecast projections of regional population, housing and employment growth.

The proposed project does not involve the construction of any residences or commercial uses that would induce population growth in the area. The proposed new structure and demolition of the old structure would not result in the expansion of roadways or otherwise indirectly induce population growth. Therefore, the proposed project would not generate growth beyond AQMP forecasts and would be consistent with the AQMP. Impacts would be less than significant.

**LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT**

*b. Would the project violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?*

*c. Would the project result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions that exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?*

The SCAB is a non-attainment area for federal standards for ozone, PM<sub>2.5</sub>, and lead, and state standards for ozone, PM<sub>10</sub>, and PM<sub>2.5</sub> (SCAQMD 2016). The SCAB's non-attainment status is a result of several factors, the primary factors being the naturally adverse meteorological conditions that limit the dispersion and diffusion of pollutants, the limited capacity of the local airshed to eliminate air pollutants, and the number, type, and density of emission sources within the SCAB. Because air quality in the SCAB currently exceeds several state and federal ambient air quality standards, the SCAQMD is required to implement strategies to reduce pollutant levels to recognize acceptable standards. To accomplish this requirement, the SCAQMD has adopted an AQMP that provides a strategy for the attainment of state and federal air quality standards.

The SCAQMD recommends the use of quantitative thresholds to determine the significance of temporary construction-related pollutant emissions and project operations. SCAQMD's project-specific and cumulative significance thresholds are the same (SCAQMD 2015). Projects that exceed

the project-specific significance thresholds are considered by the SCAQMD to be cumulatively considerable (SCAQMD 2015). Conversely, projects that do not exceed the project-specific thresholds are not considered to be cumulatively significant (SCAQMD 2015).

SCAQMD significance thresholds for construction emissions are as follows:

- 75 pounds per day of reactive organic gas (ROG)
- 100 pounds per day of nitrous oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>)
- 550 pounds per day of carbon monoxide (CO)
- 150 pounds per day of sulfur oxides (SO<sub>x</sub>)
- 150 pounds per day of particulate matter with a diameter between 2.5 and 10 microns (PM<sub>10</sub>)
- 55 pounds per day of particulate matter with a diameter of 2.5 microns or less (PM<sub>2.5</sub>)

SCAQMD significance thresholds for operational pollutant emissions are as follows:

- 55 pounds per day of ROG
- 55 pounds per day of NO<sub>x</sub>
- 550 pounds per day of CO
- 150 pounds per day of SO<sub>x</sub>
- 150 pounds per day of PM<sub>10</sub>
- 55 pounds per day of PM<sub>2.5</sub>

The proposed project involves the demolition of the western-most portion of the existing facility and the construction of a new portion that would extend the facility further to the east. In doing so, the project would generate short-term construction emissions, such as mobile source emissions from construction vehicles and equipment and ROG from architectural coating. The project would also generate emissions from exporting old construction materials from the demolished structure.

## Construction Emissions

Project construction would generate temporary air pollutant emissions. These impacts are associated with fugitive dust (PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub>) and exhaust emissions from heavy construction vehicles.

Project-related air pollutant emissions were estimated using the California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod) version 2016.3.1. The disturbance area for the proposed building and parking lot expansion were modeled in CalEEMod. Construction is expected to begin in January 2018 and last for approximately 16 months. This includes demolition of 5,886 square foot of building area, site preparation, grading, building construction, architectural coating, and paving. CalEEMod defaults were used for construction equipment, which included concrete/industrial saws, rubber tired dozers, tractors, loaders, backhoes, graders, cranes, forklifts, air compressors, cement and mortar mixers, pavers, and rollers. For the purposes of modeling, it was assumed that the project would comply with SCAQMD Rule 403 to reduce fugitive dust and Rule 1113 to limit volatile organic compound (VOC) content in architectural coating. The CalEEMod results do not account for emissions associated with operation of existing structures that would be demolished by the project; therefore, it represents a conservative, worst case analysis.

Table 5 summarizes the estimated maximum daily emissions of pollutants during construction on the project site. As shown in Table 5, construction emissions would not exceed SCAQMD regional or localized significance thresholds. Therefore, impacts to regional air quality and local receptors due to construction emissions would be less than significant.

**Table 5 Construction Emissions (pounds/day)**

Pollutant	Maximum Daily Emissions	SCAQMD Significance Threshold	Significant Impact?	Maximum On-Site Emissions <sup>1</sup>	Local Significance Thresholds (LSTs)	Significant Impact?
ROG	6.4	75	No	3.5	N/A	No
NO <sub>x</sub>	25.3	100	No	23.3	57	No
CO	18.9	550	No	16.5	585	No
SO <sub>x</sub>	<0.1	150	No	<0.1	N/A	No
PM <sub>10</sub>	6.4	150	No	3.4	4	No
PM <sub>2.5</sub>	3.9	55	No	2.3	3	No

See Appendix A for CalEEMod worksheets. Winter emissions were used for a conservative estimate.

<sup>1</sup> LSTs only apply to on-site emissions and do not apply to mobile emissions (the majority of operational emissions). Therefore, only on-site construction emissions are compared to LSTs.

## Operational Emissions

Operational emissions were also modeled using CalEEMod. Operational emissions associated with the project would include emissions from vehicle trips (mobile sources), natural gas and electricity use (energy sources), landscape maintenance equipment, and architectural coating associated with onsite development (area sources). The proposed project would add 20 daily trips, according to the trip generation analysis prepared by LLG. As shown in Table 6, operational emissions would not exceed SCAQMD thresholds for any criteria pollutant. Consequently, operational emissions would have a less than significant impact on regional air quality.

**Table 6 Operational Emissions (pounds/day)**

Pollutant	Maximum Daily Emissions	SCAQMD Significance Threshold	Significant Impact?
ROG	0.4	55	No
NO <sub>x</sub>	1.3	55	No
CO	3.3	550	No
SO <sub>x</sub>	<0.1	150	No
PM <sub>10</sub>	0.9	150	No
PM <sub>2.5</sub>	0.2	55	No

See Appendix A for CalEEMod worksheets. Winter emissions were used for a conservative estimate.

## LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

*d. Would the project expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?*

Certain population groups, such as children, the elderly, and people with health problems, are particularly sensitive to air pollution. Sensitive receptors are defined as land uses that are more likely to be used by these population groups and include health care facilities, retirement homes, school and playground facilities, and residential areas. The sensitive receptors nearest to the project include single-family residences along the eastern side of Myrtle Avenue (approximately 65 feet from the project site's eastern boundary), Jordan High School (approximately 300 feet north of the project site), multi-family residential housing along the western side of Atlantic Avenue (approximately 600 feet west of the project site), and single-family residences along East Hardin Street (approximately 700 feet south of the project site).

The project would not use, store, or generate large quantities of toxic air contaminants. Potentially hazardous materials such as fuels, lubricants, and solvents would be used during construction on the site. However, the transport, use, and storage of hazardous materials would be conducted in accordance with all applicable state and federal laws, such as the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, the California Hazardous Material Management Act, and the California Code of Regulations, Title 22. In addition, as demonstrated in Table 5 and Table 6, the project would not generate pollutant emissions during construction or operation that would exceed SCAQMD regional or local significance thresholds, which are designed to be protective of public health.

As discussed under Section 8, Hazards and Hazardous Materials, due to the age of the buildings within the community center, it is possible that they contain asbestos containing materials and lead paint. Since the project includes demolition of portions of the community center, these materials could be released into the environment if not handled properly during demolition. Lead-based materials are regulated by the California Division of Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Cal/OSHA). The California Code of Regulations (CCR), §1532.1, requires testing, monitoring, containment, and disposal of lead-based materials such that exposure levels do not exceed Cal/OSHA standards. Under this rule, construction workers may not be exposed to lead at concentrations greater than fifty micrograms per cubic meter of air averaged over an eight-hour period and exposure must be reduced to lower concentrations if the work day exceeds eight hours. Similarly, CCR §1529 sets requirements for asbestos exposure assessments and monitoring, methods of complying with exposure requirements, safety wear, communication of hazards, and medical examination of workers.

Asbestos is categorized as a hazardous air pollutant by the US EPA (SCAQMD 2014). They are regulated at the federal level under the Clean Air Act, at the state level under Cal/OSHA, and at the local level by SCAQMD. Federal asbestos requirements are listed under the Asbestos National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) (Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Title 40, Part 61, Subpart M), and require the control of asbestos during the renovation and demolition of buildings. The asbestos NESHAPs require a thorough inspection for asbestos where demolition will occur and specifies work practices to control emissions, such as removing all asbestos-containing materials, adequately wetting all regulated asbestos-containing materials, sealing the material in leak tight containers and disposing of the asbestos-containing waste material as expediently as practicable (US EPA 2017). At the state level, CCR §1529 sets requirements for asbestos exposure assessments and monitoring, methods of complying with exposure requirements, safety wear, communication of hazards, and medical examination of workers. At the local level, SCAQMD Rule 1403 establishes survey requirements, notification, and work practice requirements to prevent asbestos emissions from being released during renovation and demolition activities. Rule 1403

incorporates NESHAP requirements and SCAQMD has the authority to enforce the federal asbestos NESHAP and is responsible for enforcement at a local level.

The project would be required to comply with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations pertaining to lead and asbestos. In addition, mitigation measure HAZ-1 detailed Section 8, Hazards and Hazardous Materials, would ensure that adequate testing is conducted and that all materials identified are removed by a qualified abatement consultant in compliance with SCAQMD Rule 1403. With implementation of mitigation measure HAZ-1, potential impacts associated with exposure of sensitive receptors to lead and asbestos would be reduced to a less than significant level.

**LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT WITH MITIGATION**

*e. Would the project create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?*

Objectionable odors generated by the project would likely come from the operation of equipment during the construction phase. Odors associated with construction machinery would be those of diesel machinery, which includes the smells of oil or diesel fuels. The odors would be limited to the time that construction equipment is operating. As a result, impacts would be less than significant.

**LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT**

## 4 Biological Resources

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project have any of the following impacts?				
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 Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
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approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?

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

The project site is currently developed with an existing building, parking lot, picnic areas, and playing fields. Existing on-site vegetation consists of ornamental landscaping and trees. The project site is in an urbanized area and does not contain native biological habitats or habitats for special status species. Because the project would remove 35 existing trees, project implementation might disrupt nesting habitat for a variety of bird species that are afforded protection under the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA – 16 United State Code Section 703-711). Nesting season is typically February 1 through August 30. Construction-related disturbances could result in nest abandonment or premature fledging of the young. Therefore, the proposed project would have a potentially significant impact unless mitigation is incorporated.

## Mitigation Measure

The following mitigation measure, and compliance with MBTA and California Fish and Game Code (CFGF) requirements, would be required to reduce impacts to nesting birds to a less than significant level.

- BIO-1 Nesting Birds.** To avoid disturbance of nesting and special-status birds, including raptorial species protected by the MBTA and CFGC, activities related to the project, including, but not limited to, vegetation removal, ground disturbance, and construction and demolition within 100 feet of the existing trees and shrubs shall occur outside of the bird breeding season (February 1 through August 30) if feasible. If construction is to occur within 100 feet of the existing trees and must begin during the breeding season, then a pre-construction nesting bird survey shall be conducted no more than 3 days prior to initiation of ground disturbance and vegetation removal activities. The survey shall be conducted by a biologist familiar with the identification of avian species known to occur in southern California coastal communities. If nests are found, an avoidance buffer (dependent upon the species, the proposed work activity, and existing disturbances associated with land uses outside of the site) shall be determined and demarcated by the biologist with bright orange construction fencing, flagging, construction lathe, or other means to mark the boundary. All construction personnel shall be notified as to the existence of the buffer zone and to avoid entering the buffer zone during the nesting season. No ground disturbing activities shall occur within this buffer until the avian biologist has confirmed that breeding/ nesting is completed and the young have fledged the nest. Encroachment into the buffer shall occur only at the discretion of the qualified biologist.

## LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT WITH MITIGATION



- b. Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?*
- c. Would the project 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?*
- d. Would the project 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?*
- f. Would the project conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?*

Long Beach is a fully urbanized community. The proposed project would not have any significant impacts on habitats, riparian or otherwise, because the project site does not support any native habitat for species identified as candidate, sensitive, or special status species, and is not within the area of any adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan (USFWS 2017; CDFW 2017). The project would have no impact on biological resources associated with candidate, sensitive, or special status species habitats.

**LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT**

- e. Would the project conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?*

Trees occurring in the City of Long Beach along City streets are afforded protection under Section 14.28, *Trees and Shrubs* (Ordinance C-7642), of the Long Beach Municipal Code and through the City of Long Beach's Tree Maintenance Policy. The purpose of these regulations is to preserve and protect the community's urban forest along City streets and to promote the health and safety of City trees, from the time they are planted through maturity. The project would not remove any street trees; therefore, the project would not conflict with the City's Tree Maintenance Policy and impacts would be less than significant.

**LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT**

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## 5 Cultural Resources

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project have any of the following impacts?				
a. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource as defined in §15064.5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geological feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- a. *Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?*

Rincon Consultants conducted a Historical Resources Impacts Assessment and a Historical Resources Tree Study for the proposed project in September 2017. The study is included as Appendix B. The community center was previously evaluated in April 2015 by GPA Consulting.

The Houghton Community Center complex is located at the center of the park and consists of three conjoined buildings and one hyphen. It was developed in three phases and includes Building A (1930), Building B (1959), and Building C (1987-89). GPA Consulting determined in 2015 that although Building A of the Houghton Park Community Center complex was recommended ineligible for individual National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) listing due to a lack of physical integrity, it was found eligible for Long Beach Historic Landmark designation under Criterion D because it reflects a distinctive architectural style of its construction period, Spanish Colonial Revival; it is therefore considered a historical resource for the purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Building B of the Houghton Park Community Center complex was found ineligible for federal, state, or local designation due to a lack of historical and architectural significance, and physical integrity, and Building C (completed in 1989) does not appear to have been considered as it had not passed the age threshold (45 years of age) generally signaling the need for evaluation; neither Buildings B or C are considered historical resources as a result.

The eastern extension of Building B (built in 1959), which is currently used for storage, is proposed to be demolished; however, Building B was previously found ineligible for federal, state, or local designation and it is not considered a historical resource. A portion of Building C (built 1987-1989)

would also be demolished by the project; however, Building C is also not considered a historical resource. Therefore, demolition of Buildings B and C would have no direct impact to a historical resource.

The proposed project would not result in the demolition, destruction, relocation, physical alteration or material impairment of any portion of Building A. Under Section 10564.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, a project that is found to conform with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* (Standards) is generally found to not result in significant impacts to historic resources under CEQA. The Standards include ten specific standards, which provide guidance for alterations to historic properties. Two of these, Standards Nos. 9 and 10 specifically relate to related new construction and are the most relevant Standards for the current project. Standard No. 9 states that new construction should not destroy historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the property and that new work should be differentiated from the old, yet compatible. Standard No. 10 states that related new construction should be completed in such a way that if removed in the future, the form and integrity of the historic property would be unimpaired.

The project would not directly impact any historic materials of Building A. Building A no longer retains integrity of setting due to the construction of Buildings B and C; therefore, there are no features or spatial relationships that characterize the property and could be impacted by the proposed construction. Proposed new construction is adjacent but not connected to Building A and is compatible in its scale and massing, yet differentiated in its materials and architectural style. Further, if the new building was removed at a future date, it would not result in any permanent effects to Building A's form or integrity. The proposed project is consistent with Standards Nos. 9 and 10; therefore, it meets the Standards and would not result in a significant impact to historical resources under CEQA.

GPA Consulting identified trees immediately to the east of the new construction as potentially historic. Rincon Consultants conducted a Historical Resources Tree Study on 10 trees proposed to be removed as part of the project to determine whether the trees could be considered historical resources (Appendix B). The studied trees include three Jacarandas (*Jacaranda mimosifolia*) located near the existing community center, three carrot woods (*Cupaniopsis anacardiodes*) located near the parking lot, two eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus* sp.), and two Canary Island date palms (*Phoenix canariensis*). Many of the trees were determined to be of a historic age based on height, diameter, and canopy spread. However, archival research was unable to definitively date the trees to the period during which the Houghton family owned the property.

Further, the 2015 historical resources report indicates that the larger Houghton Park property may have potential significance for its association with the Sherman Otis Houghton and other members of his family; however, due to a lack of integrity from the removal of all buildings associated with the family and the continued redevelopment of the property as a park, it no longer retains sufficient integrity to convey these potential significant associations. Many of these integrity considerations also apply to the subject trees by default and in the absence of the integrity of the larger property, the subject trees would need to possess enough significance in their own right to be illustrative of the Houghton family's productive lives. The act of planting a tree, or of a tree simply existing during one's ownership of a property, does not rise to this threshold of significance. The subject trees therefore do not appear eligible as an individual resource for federal, state, or local designation for associations with important persons (National Register of Historic Places Criterion B, California Register of Historical Resources Criterion 2, and Long Beach Landmark Criterion B).

Similarly, while the Historical Resources Tree Study confirms that several of the trees are of historic age, this in itself does not denote significance. In consideration of other applicable federal, state,

and local designation criteria, a property must have a direct association with significant events (Criterion A/1/A) or architectural trends (Criterion C/3/C) to be considered eligible for listing. No evidence was identified to suggest that the subject trees meet these criteria or have the potential to yield important information (Criterion D/4/D). In summary, the subject trees do not appear individually eligible at the federal, state, or local level under any applicable designation criteria and therefore do not meet the definition of a historical resource under CEQA. The project would have less than significant impacts on historical resources.

Although the subject trees do not appear to be a historical resource, they are of historic-age and contribute to the overall scenery and character of Houghton Park. Due to this and their unconfirmed history, the condition below is recommended (though not a “mitigation measure” that is required since the trees are not identified as historic resources under CEQA).

### Recommended Condition

**CUL-1** Assign trees identified in the Historical Resources Tree Study as being of historic-age that would not be removed by the project a California Historical Resources Status Code of 6L, which would provide them with special consideration in local planning. Identified trees shall be protected during construction to ensure that they are not damaged. For identified trees that would be removed by the project, new trees of similar species capable of reaching the same canopy size shall be planted in the park to mitigate the loss of the historic-age subject trees.

### LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

- b. Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource as defined in §15064.5?*
- c. Would the project directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geological feature?*
- d. Would the project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?*

The project site is flat and does not contain unique geologic features. The site has been previously disturbed by grading and paving; therefore, the likelihood that intact archaeological resources, paleontological resources, or human remains are present is low. Because the site has been developed previously, any surficial paleontological resources that may have been present at one time have likely been disturbed. Implementation of the project would not have the potential of disturbing archaeological resources, paleontological resources, or human remains. Impacts would be less than significant.

### LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

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## 6 Geology and Soils

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project have any of the following impacts?				
a. Expose people or structures to potentially substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
1. 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	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Strong seismic ground shaking	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Landslides	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is made unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on or offsite landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 1-B of the Uniform Building Code, creating substantial risks to life or property	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

- a.1. 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 Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault?*

Plate 2 of Long Beach Seismic Safety Element shows the most significant fault system in the city is the Newport-Inglewood fault zone (1975, reprint 2004). This fault zone runs in a northwest to southeast angle across the southern half of the city. A portion of the Newport-Inglewood Fault is located approximately 3 miles southwest of the project site. No known fault lines cross through the site. Impacts would be less than significant.

**LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT**

- a.2. Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving strong seismic ground shaking?

As shown in the Ground Shaking Areas map in the Seismic Safety Element, the project is located on deep-stiff soil, north of the Newport-Inglewood faults (1988). The Newport-Inglewood fault zone could create substantial ground shaking if a seismic event occurred along that fault. Similarly, a strong seismic event on any other fault system in Southern California has the potential to create considerable levels of ground shaking throughout the city. However, the project site is not subject to unusual levels of ground shaking. In addition, project construction would comply with California Building Code, which requires structure designs to incorporate resistance to seismic hazards. Impacts from seismic ground shaking would be less than significant.

**LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT**

- a.3. Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?*

Liquefaction is a process whereby soil is temporarily transformed to fluid form during intense and prolonged ground shaking or because of a sudden shock or strain. The Seismic Safety Element of the Long Beach General Plan (1988) states that the project site is located within an area that has minimal potential for liquefaction. In addition, project construction would comply with California Building Code, which requires that structures be designed and constructed to resist seismic hazards, such as liquefaction, through foundation design, making potential risks to life or property related to liquefaction less than significant.

**LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT**

- a.4. Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving landslides?*

Per the City of Long Beach Seismic Safety Element, the project site is not located in an area of concern for slope stability. The City is located on a low, gently sloping to nearly level coastal plain in the southern Los Angeles Basin (City of Long Beach 1988). The State Seismic Hazard Zone map of the Long Beach Quadrangle indicates that the lack of steep terrain results in only about 0.1 percent of the city lying within the earthquake-induced landslide zone for this quadrangle. The project site and surrounding area are flat and not located near or on an area determined to have the potential for landslides. Therefore, there is no risk of landslides on the site.

**NO IMPACT**



*b. Would the project result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?*

The proposed project is proposed on previously developed land. There is potential for soil erosion to occur at the site during site preparation and grading activities. Construction activity would be required to adhere to Section 18.95.050 of the Long Beach Municipal Code, which identifies standard construction measures regarding erosion control, including Best Management Practices (BMPs), to minimize runoff and erosion impacts from project activities. Examples of required BMPs include sediment traps, stockpile management, and methods for material delivery and storage. The use of BMPs during construction would reduce erosion and loss of topsoil impacts to a less than significant level.

**LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT**

*c. Would the project be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse?*

As stated above, the project site is not located within an area where liquefiable materials are mapped and/or where liquefaction has occurred in the past according to the State of California Seismic Hazard Zones Long Beach Quadrangle (1999). Per the Long Beach General Plan Seismic Safety Element, the project site is not located in an area of slope instability. Thus, construction of the project would not result in on or off site geologic impacts. This impact would be less than significant.

**LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT**

*d. Would the project be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 1-B of the Uniform Building Code, creating substantial risks to life or property?*

Per the City of Long Beach Seismic Safety Element, Long Beach is divided into four predominant soil profiles, designated as Profiles A through D. The site is located in soil profile B which is predominant sandy and clayey alluvial materials. No issues with expansive soils are known to be present on the site. In addition, project construction would comply with California Building Code, which requires that structures be designed and constructed to resist seismic hazards, such as expansive soils, through foundation design. Impacts from expansive soils would be less than significant.

**LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT**

*e. Would the project 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 location of the proposed project is currently serviced by the Long Beach Water Department. The proposed project would not include the installation of or the need for septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems. No impacts would occur.

**NO IMPACT**

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## 7 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project have any of the following impacts?				
a. Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Conflict with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted to reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Climate change is the observed increase in the average temperature of Earth's atmosphere and oceans along with other substantial changes in climate (such as wind patterns, precipitation, and storms) over an extended period of time. Climate change is the result of numerous, cumulative sources of greenhouse gases (GHGs). GHGs contribute to the "greenhouse effect," which is a natural occurrence that helps regulate the temperature of the planet. The majority of radiation from the Sun hits the Earth's surface and warms it. The surface in turn radiates heat back towards the atmosphere, known as infrared radiation. Gases and clouds in the atmosphere trap and prevent some of this heat from escaping back into space and re-radiate it in all directions. This process is essential to supporting life on Earth because it warms the planet by approximately 60° Fahrenheit. Emissions from human activities since the beginning of the industrial revolution (approximately 250 years ago) are adding to the natural greenhouse effect by increasing the gases in the atmosphere that trap heat, thereby contributing to an average increase in Earth's temperature.

GHGs occur naturally and from human activities. Human activities that produce GHGs are the burning of fossil fuels (coal, oil, and natural gas for heating and electricity, gasoline, and diesel for transportation); methane from landfill wastes and raising livestock, deforestation activities; and some agricultural practices. GHGs produced by human activities include carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and sulfur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>). Since 1750, it is estimated that the concentrations of carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide in the atmosphere have increased over by 36 percent, 148 percent, and 18 percent respectively, primarily due to human activity. Emissions of GHGs affect the atmosphere directly by changing its chemical composition while changes to the land surface indirectly affect the atmosphere by changing the way in which the Earth absorbs gases from the atmosphere. Potential impacts of global climate change in California may include loss of snow pack, sea level rise, more extreme heat days per year, more high ozone days, more large forest fires, and more drought years (California Energy Commission [CEC] March 2009).

In response to an increase in man-made GHG concentrations over the past 150 years, California has implemented AB 32, the "California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006." AB 32 requires achievement by 2020 of a statewide GHG emissions limit equivalent to 1990 emissions (essentially a 15 percent reduction below 2005 emission levels) and the adoption of rules and regulations to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective GHG emissions reductions. On September 8, 2016, the governor signed Senate Bill 32, which requires the ARB to ensure that

statewide GHG emissions are reduced to 40 percent below the 1990 level by 2030. While the State has adopted the AB 32 Scoping Plan and multiple regulations to achieve the AB 32 year 2020 target, there is no currently adopted State plan to meet post-2020 GHG reduction goals.

ARB is currently working to update the Scoping Plan to provide a framework for achieving the 2030 target set forth by SB 32. As a result, State reduction strategies cannot be applied to the project to achieve long-term reductions. Achieving these long-term GHG reduction policies will require State and federal plans and policies for achieving post-2020 reduction goals. Placing the entire burden of meeting long-term reduction targets on local government or individual new development projects would be disproportionate and likely ineffective. Given the recent legislative attention and judicial action regarding post-2020 goals and the scientific evidence that additional GHG reductions are needed through the year 2050, the Association of Environmental Professionals' (AEP) Climate Change Committee published a white paper in 2015 recommending that CEQA analyses for most land use development projects may continue to rely on current adopted thresholds for the immediate future (AEP 2016).

The majority of individual projects do not generate sufficient GHG emissions to directly influence climate change. However, physical changes caused by a project can contribute incrementally to cumulative effects that are significant, even if individual changes resulting from a project are limited. The issue of climate change typically involves an analysis of whether a project's contribution towards an impact would be cumulatively considerable. "Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of an individual project are significant when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, other current projects, and probable future projects (*CEQA Guidelines*, Section 15064[h][1]).

According to the *CEQA Guidelines*, projects can tier off of a qualified GHG reduction plan, which allows for project-level evaluation of GHG emissions through the comparison of the project's consistency with the GHG reduction policies included in a qualified GHG reduction plan. This approach is considered by the Association of Environmental Professionals (AEP) in their white paper, *Beyond Newhall and 2020*, to be the most defensible approach presently available under CEQA to determine the significance of a project's GHG emissions (2016). The City does not currently have a qualified GHG reduction plan and thus this approach is not currently feasible.

To evaluate whether a project may generate a quantity of GHG emissions that may have a significant impact on the environment, a number of operational bright-line significance thresholds have been developed by state agencies. Significance thresholds are numeric mass emissions thresholds which identify the level at which additional analysis of project GHG emissions is necessary. Projects that attain the significance target, with or without mitigation, would result in less than significant GHG emissions. Many significance thresholds have been developed to reflect a 90 percent capture rate tied to the 2020 reduction target established in AB 32. These targets have been identified by numerous lead agencies (including the City of Long Beach) as appropriate significance screening tools for projects with horizon years before 2020.<sup>1</sup>

In the latest guidance provided by the SCAQMD's GHG CEQA Significance Threshold Working Group in September 2010, SCAQMD considered a tiered approach to determine the significance of residential and commercial projects. The draft-tiered approach is outlined in the meeting minutes, dated September 28, 2010:

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<sup>1</sup> The horizon year should be defined by the year in which the project is fully operational.

**Tier 1** - If the project is exempt from further environmental analysis under existing statutory or categorical exemptions, there is a presumption of less than significant impacts with respect to climate change. If not, then the Tier 2 threshold should be considered.

**Tier 2** - Consists of determining whether or not the project is consistent with a GHG reduction plan that may be part of a local general plan, for example. The concept embodied in this tier is equivalent to the existing concept of consistency in CEQA Guidelines section 15064(h)(3), 15125(d) or 15152(a). Under this Tier, if the proposed project is consistent with the qualifying local GHG reduction plan, it is not significant for GHG emissions. If there is not an adopted plan, then a Tier 3 approach would be appropriate.

**Tier 3** - Establishes a screening significance threshold level to determine significance. The Working Group has provided a recommendation of 3,000 metric tons (MT) of CO<sub>2</sub>e per year for mixed use projects.

**Tier 4** - Establishes a service population threshold to determine significance. The Working Group has provided a recommendation of 4.8 MT of CO<sub>2</sub>e per year for land use projects.

The Tier 3 threshold (threshold of 3,000 MT CO<sub>2</sub>e per year for non-industrial projects) applies best to the proposed project since the City has not adopted a qualified GHG reduction plan (Tier 2) and the project is not a high-density project whose impacts would be more appropriately quantified by a service population threshold (Tier 4) to reflect per-person emission efficiency. The Tier 3 SCAQMD threshold was designed to capture 90 percent of all emissions associated with projects in the SCAB and require implementation of mitigation so that a considerable reduction in emissions from new projects would be achieved. According to the California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA) white paper, *CEQA & Climate Change* (2008), a quantitative threshold based on a 90 percent market capture rate is generally consistent with AB 32 (CAPCOA 2008). Additionally, the AEP white paper, *Beyond Newhall and 2020*, recommends that for projects with a horizon of 2020 or earlier, a threshold based on meeting AB 32 targets should be used (AEP 2016). Thus, projects with horizon years of 2020 or earlier, and emissions below the SCAQMD threshold are not expected to require GHG mitigation for state mandates to be achieved. The project would be fully operational in 2019; therefore, its horizon year is 2019.

a. *Would the project generate GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?*

Construction activities, energy use, daily operational activities, and mobile sources due to the proposed project would generate GHG emissions. CalEEMod was used to calculate emissions resulting from project construction and long-term operation. Emissions exceeding SCAQMD's 3,000 MT CO<sub>2</sub>e per year threshold would be considered significant.

#### Construction Emissions

The project's proposed construction activities would contribute GHG emissions primarily from the combustion of fossil-fuel based fuels by construction equipment. As shown in Table 7, construction of the proposed project would generate an estimated 298 MT CO<sub>2</sub>e of GHG emissions. When amortized over a 30-year period (the assumed life of the project), construction emissions would be approximately 9.9 MT CO<sub>2</sub>e per year.

**Table 7 Estimated Construction GHG Emissions**

Year	Project Emissions MT/yr CO <sub>2</sub> e
Total	298
Total Amortized over 30 Years	9.9

See Appendix A for CalEEMod worksheets.

### **Operational Emissions**

Operational GHG emissions would be emitted due to area sources (consumer products, landscape maintenance equipment, and painting), energy use (electricity and natural gas), solid waste disposal, water use, and transportation associated with the proposed project. Because CalEEMod does not calculate N<sub>2</sub>O emissions related to mobile sources, N<sub>2</sub>O emissions were quantified using the California Climate Action Registry General Reporting Protocol (CCAR 2009) direct emissions factors for mobile combustion (see Appendix A). Estimates of vehicle trips associated with the proposed development are based on trip generation rates from LLG. The estimate of total daily trips was calculated and extrapolated to derive total annual mileage in CalEEMod. Emission rates for N<sub>2</sub>O emissions were based on the vehicle mix output generated by CalEEMod and the emission factors found in the California Climate Action Registry General Reporting Protocol. As shown in Table 8, the proposed project would generate a total of approximately 261 MT CO<sub>2</sub>e per year. Because project emission would fall below the SCAQMD threshold, the project is not considered to have a significant contribution to statewide cumulative GHG emissions and would be consistent with AB 32.

**Table 8 Combined Annual Emissions of Greenhouse Gases**

<b>Emission Source</b>	<b>Annual Emissions (MT CO<sub>2</sub>e)</b>
Construction	9.9
Operational	
Area	<0.1
Energy	34.3
Solid Waste	18.6
Water	9.9
Mobile	
CO <sub>2</sub> and CH <sub>4</sub>	179.7
N <sub>2</sub> O	8.1
<b>Total Emissions</b>	<b>260.5</b>
SCAQMD Threshold	3,000
<b>Threshold Exceeded?</b>	<b>No</b>
See Appendix A for CalEEMod worksheets.	

- b. Would the project conflict with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?*

In April 7, 2016, the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) adopted the *2016-2040 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy* (RTP/SCS). SCAG's RTP/SCS includes a commitment to reduce emissions from transportation sources by promoting compact and infill development. The project involves improvements to an existing community center in an urbanized area. The project would incrementally increase vehicle trips to the project site from 199 daily trips to 219 daily trips, an increase of 10%. As discussed under Section 16, Transportation, the project site is accessible via existing public transit, bikeways, and sidewalks. The project would not temporarily or permanently impact access to the project site via alternative transportation. The project would not conflict with the goals of the RTP/SCS. Lastly, the proposed project would also be required to comply with the energy efficiency measures contained in Title 24 of the California Administrative Code (the California Building Energy Efficiency Program), and has a goal of achieving LEED Silver in the proposed building. The proposed project would not conflict with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases. This impact would be less than significant.

**LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT**

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## 8 Hazards and Hazardous Materials

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project have any of the following impacts?				
a. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within 0.25 mile of an existing or proposed school	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Be located on a site that is included on a list of hazardous material 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. For a project located in 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 project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. For a project near a private airstrip, would it result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with 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	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

- a. *Would the project create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?*
- b. *Would the project 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?*
- c. *Would the project emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within 0.25 mile of an existing or proposed school?*

Houghton Park is located immediately south of Jordan High School, and the project site is located approximately 350 feet south of the school. The project would not use or store large quantities of hazardous materials. Potentially hazardous materials such as fuels, lubricants, and solvents would be used during construction on the site, and the community center would continue to store cleaning products and fertilizers that may contain hazardous materials, after the project is completed. However, the transport, use, and storage of hazardous materials would be conducted in accordance with all applicable state and federal laws, such as the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, the California Hazardous Material Management Act, and the California Code of Regulations, Title 22.

Due to the age of the buildings within the community center, it is possible that they contain asbestos containing materials and lead paint. Since the project includes demolition of portions of the community center, these materials could be released into the environment if not handled properly during demolition. Therefore, Mitigation Measure HAZ-1 is required to reduce the impact to a less than significant level.

## Mitigation Measure

The following mitigation measure would reduce impacts of related to the handling of asbestos and lead based paint to a less than significant level.

- HAZ-1 Asbestos and Lead Based Paint.** The City shall conduct testing for lead based paint asbestos containing materials prior to any demolition of the existing building. If no materials are found, the applicant shall provide a letter from a qualified abatement consultant that no asbestos or lead is present in the buildings. If contaminants are found

to be present, a qualified abatement consultant shall remove the materials in compliance with the South Coast Air Quality Management District's Rule 1403.

#### **LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT WITH MITIGATION**

- d. *Would the project be located on a site included on a list of hazardous material 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 following databases compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 were checked (May 4, 2017) for known hazardous materials contamination at the project site:

- U.S. EPA's Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System (CERCLIS) Search,
- State Water Resources Control Board's (SWRCB) Geotracker search for leaking underground storage tanks (LUST) and other Cleanup Sites, and
- Department of Toxic Substances Control's (DTSC) Cortese List of Hazardous Waste and Substances Sites and Cleanup Site and Hazardous Waste Facilities Database.

There are no active Superfund sites (US EPA, 2017), leaking underground storage tanks (SWRCB 2017), or any hazardous waste and substances sites on the Cortese List located on the project site, or in the project site vicinity. As a result, the project would have no impact to hazardous materials sites.

#### **NO IMPACT**

- e. *For a 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 project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?*
- f. *For a project near a private airstrip, would it result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?*

The project site is located approximately 3.25 miles from the Long Beach Municipal Airport, nor is the project site in the vicinity of a private airstrip. The project site is not within the Long Beach Airport Planning Boundary or Airport Influence Area. The project would have no impact.

#### **NO IMPACT**

- g. *Would the project impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?*

The proposed project would not involve the development of structures that could potentially impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

#### **LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT**

- h. *Would the project 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?*

Long Beach is an urbanized community and there are no wildlands in the project site vicinity. There would be no risk of exposing people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires. No impact would occur.

#### **NO IMPACT**

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## 9 Hydrology and Water Quality

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project have any of the following impacts?				
a. Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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 or 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)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including 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 offsite	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Create or contribute runoff water that would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Otherwise substantially degrade water quality	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
g. Place housing in a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary, Flood Insurance Rate Map, or other flood hazard delineation map	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	■
h. Place structures in a 100-year flood hazard area that would impede or redirect flood flows	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	■
i. Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving flooding, including that occurring as a result of the failure of a levee or dam	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	■
j. Result in inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	■

a. *Would the project violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?*

e. *Would the project create or contribute runoff water that would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?*

f. *Would the project otherwise substantially degrade water quality?*

Temporary site preparation, grading, and paving activities associated with project construction may result in soil erosion that could degrade water quality. However, on-site activities would be required to comply with the requirements of the Long Beach Municipal Code Chapter 18.95, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) and Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan (SUSMP) Regulations. Specifically, proposed construction activities would be required to comply with Long Beach Municipal Code Section 18.95.050, which requires construction plans to include construction and erosion and sediment control BMPs. Examples of required BMPs include sediment traps, stockpile management, and material delivery and storage. Compliance with these requirements would reduce potential impacts to water quality during construction of the proposed project.

The project would introduce approximately 8,800 sf of impervious surface, after accounting for approximately 9,700 sf of new permeable pavement and planting areas. Houghton Park would continue to have nearly 20 acres (870,400 sf) of pervious surfaces after project completion. The project would incrementally increase impervious surfaces within Houghton Park, but would not substantially impact drainage within the project site. The project would continue to use existing drainage features. The project would comply with Section 18.74.040 of the Long Beach Municipal Code, which requires runoff to be infiltrated, captured and reused, evapotranspired, and/or treated on-site through storm water BMPs listed in the Low Impact Development (LID) Best Management

Practices Manual. The project would also comply with the project SUSMP, which requires that post development peak runoff not exceed pre-development rates, the conservation of natural areas, minimization of stormwater pollutants through the use of BMPs, protection of slopes and channels, appropriate signage at storm drain systems and proof of ongoing BMP maintenance. The SUSMP also sets standards for design of outside material storage areas, trash storage areas and structural or treatment control BMPs that would be followed by the proposed project. Therefore, no long-term change to hydrology or water quality would occur. This impact would be less than significant.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

- b. *Would the project substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering or 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 project would receive water service from the City of Long Beach Water Department. The project would introduce approximately 8,800 sf of impervious surface, after accounting for approximately 9,700 sf of new permeable pavement and planting areas. Houghton Park would continue to have nearly 20 acres (870,400 sf) of pervious surfaces after project completion. The project would incrementally increase impervious surfaces within Houghton Park, but would not substantially impact groundwater recharge within the project site. Current stormwater regulations require the stormwater to be contained onsite, which would aid in recharge. Therefore, the project would not substantially decrease groundwater or interfere with groundwater recharge. This impact would be less than significant.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

- c. *Would the project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including by altering the course of a stream or river, in a manner that would result in substantial erosion or siltation on or offsite?*
- d. *Would the project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including 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 offsite?*

The project would expand the existing parking lot by 27 spaces and would increase total building area at the community center by 594 sf. The project would not alter the course of any stream or other drainage and would not increase the potential for flooding. As discussed above, adherence to the city's urban runoff programs and implementation of design features to capture and treat stormwater runoff would reduce the quantity and level of pollutants within runoff leaving the site. This impact would be less than significant.

LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

- g. Would the project place housing in a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary, Flood Insurance Rate Map, or other flood hazard delineation map?*
- h. Would the project place in a 100-year flood hazard area structures that would impede or redirect flood flows?*
- i. Would the project expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving flooding including that occurs as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?*
- j. Would the project result in inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?*

The project site is located in Zone X of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) (Map #06037C1960F). Zone X is defined as “Areas determined to be outside 500-year floodplain and outside the 0.2% annual chance floodplains.” In addition, according to Plate 11 of the Seismic Safety Element of the General Plan, Tsunami and Seiche Influence Areas, areas susceptible to tsunami or seiche extend, at most, approximately 1.25 miles inland, whereas the project site is over 7 miles inland. Furthermore, there are no dams or levees in the vicinity of the area. Therefore, the project would have no impact related to exposure of people or structures to risk from flooding, seiche, tsunami, or mudflows.

**NO IMPACT**



# 10 Land Use and Planning

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project have any of the following impacts?				
a. Physically divide an established community	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Conflict with an applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

*a. Would the project physically divide an established community?*

The proposed project involves the renovation of the existing Houghton Park Community Center. It would not result in the construction of any structure that could divide an established community. The project would have no impact.

NO IMPACT

*b. Would the project 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 is consistent with and supports the visions and goals laid out in the Long Beach General Plan. A discussion of the proposed project's consistency with the Land Use Element and Open Space and Recreation Element visions and goals is provided below.

Land Use Element

- Facilities Maintenance: Long Beach will maintain its physical facilities and public rights-of-way at a high level of functional and aesthetic quality, manifesting the pride of the citizens in their City and ensuring that future generations need not bear the burden of deferred maintenance.

Open Space and Recreation Element

- Provide for and maintain sufficient open space for adequate protection of lives and property against natural and man-made safety hazards.

City of Long Beach  
Houghton Park Community Center Improvements Project

- Provide the recreational resources the public wants.
- Fully maintain public recreation resources.

The proposed project would update an existing recreational facility. As a result, the improvements to the Houghton Park Community Center would fulfill the aforementioned goals in the Land Use Element, and Open Space and Recreation Element by maintaining the functionality of the recreation facility and improving access to existing open space. No impact would occur.

**NO IMPACT**

- c. *Would the project conflict with an applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?*

As discussed under Section 4, *Biological Resources*, the project site is not located within an area subject to a habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan. Therefore, the proposed project would not conflict with such a plan. There would be no impact.

**NO IMPACT**

# 11 Mineral Resources

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
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Would the project have any of the following impacts:

- 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?

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

- 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?

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

a. *Would the project 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?*

b. *Would the project 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 project site is not utilized for mineral resource recovery and the General Plan does not identify the project site as an important mineral resource recovery site (Long Beach 1973). The proposed project would have no impact related to mineral resources.

**NO IMPACT**

*This page intentionally left blank.*

# 12 Noise

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project result in any of the following impacts?				
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	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels above those existing prior to implementation of the project	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above those existing prior to implementation of the project	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. For a project located in 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 project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. For a project near a private airstrip, would it expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Noise is defined as unwanted sound that disturbs human activity. Environmental noise levels typically fluctuate over time, and different types of noise descriptors are used to account for this variability. Noise level measurements include intensity, frequency, and duration, as well as time of occurrence. Noise level (or volume) is generally measured in decibels (dB) using the A-weighted sound pressure level (dBA).

Some land uses are considered more sensitive to ambient noise levels than other uses due to the amount of noise exposure and the types of activities involved. Residences, motels, hotels, schools, libraries, churches, nursing homes, auditoriums, parks and outdoor recreation areas are more sensitive to noise than are commercial and industrial land uses.

The City of Long Beach uses the State Noise/Land Use Compatibility Standards, which suggests a desirable exterior noise exposure at 65 dBA Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL) for sensitive land uses such as residences. Less sensitive commercial and industrial uses may be compatible with ambient noise levels up to 70 dBA. The City has adopted a Noise Ordinance (Long Beach Municipal Code Chapter 8.80) that sets exterior and interior noise standards. Per LBMC 8.80.160, the project site is located within District 1, which includes primarily residential land. Exterior noise limits for District 1 are given in Table 9.

**Table 9 Exterior Noise Limits for District 1**

Time	Noise Level (dBA*)
7 AM to 10 PM	50
10 PM to 7 AM	45

\*Cannot be exceeded more than 30 minutes cumulatively in an hour.

Vibration refers to groundborne noise and perceptible motion. Groundborne vibration is almost exclusively a concern inside buildings and is rarely perceived as a problem outdoors, where the motion may be discernible, but without the effects associated with the shaking of a building, there is less adverse reaction. Because the City does not have a significance threshold to assess vibration impacts during construction, the Federal Transit Administration vibration standards for buildings are used to evaluate potential construction impacts (FTA 2006). Based on the FTA criteria, construction impacts relative to groundborne vibration would be significant if the following were to occur:

- Project construction activities would cause a PPV groundborne vibration level to exceed 0.5 inches per second at any building that is constructed with reinforced-concrete, steel, or timber;
- Project construction activities would cause a PPV groundborne vibration level to exceed 0.3 inches per second at any engineered concrete and masonry buildings;
- Project construction activities would cause a PPV groundborne vibration level to exceed 0.2 inches per second at any non-engineered timber and masonry buildings; or
- Project construction activities would cause a PPV ground-borne vibration level to exceed 0.12 inches per second at any historical building or building that is extremely susceptible to vibration damage.

The background vibration velocity level in residential areas is usually around 50 VdB, or a PPV of 0.0003 inches per second. The vibration velocity level threshold of perception for humans is approximately 65 VdB or a PPV of 0.002 inches per second (FTA 2006). A vibration velocity level of 75 VdB, or a PPV of 0.005 inches per second, is the approximate dividing line between barely perceptible and distinctly perceptible levels for many people. The range of interest is from approximately 50 VdB (a PPV of 0.0003 inches per second), which is the typical background vibration velocity level, to 100 VdB (a PPV of 0.12 inches per second), which is the general threshold where minor damage can occur in fragile buildings.

## Existing Noise Environment

On April 18, 2017, Rincon Consultants, Inc. performed three 15-minute noise measurements using an ANSI Type II integrating sound level meter in the vicinity of the project site. All measurements were taken during the PM peak hour, between approximately 5:00 and 6:00 PM. Vehicle counts were also obtained as part of noise measurement number 3. Figure 7 below shows the sensitive noise receptors nearest to the project site (Jordan High School and residences along Myrtle Avenue) along with the locations of the three onsite noise measurements. Jordan High School is located approximately 350 feet north of the project site while the closest residences along Myrtle Avenue are approximately 65 feet east of the project site. Noise measurements and vehicle count results are summarized in Table 10. The noise measurements and vehicle count serve as a baseline for existing peak hour noise conditions in the vicinity of the project site.

**Table 10 Noise Monitoring Results**

Measurement Number	Measurement Location	Primary Noise Source	Sample Time	Leq [15] (dBA)
1	School Receptor - located adjacent to Jordan High School and nearby basketball and tennis courts facing north.	Playground noise (children/families)	5:00 – 5:15 p.m.	63.8
2	Onsite Ambient Noise – located at the entrance of the existing facility facing the parking lot.	Playground and park field noise (children/families)	5:18 – 5:33 p.m.	61.6
3	Residential Receptor – located across Myrtle Avenue east of the facility parking lot.	Traffic on Myrtle Avenue	5:38 – 5:53 p.m.	60.9

Source: Field visit using ANSI Type II Integrating sound level meter, April 18, 2017

Appendix C provides noise monitoring data sheets and monitoring locations.

- a. *Would the project result in 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?*
- c. *Would the project result in a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels above levels existing without the project?*

The proposed project would increase total building square footage at the community center by 594 sf, an increase to existing building area (20,876 sf) of less than three percent. Typical noise sources associated with the Houghton Park Community Center are conversational noise, vehicle noise from the parking lot, and the facility's HVAC system at the community center. The project would not alter the land use of the project site, as the site would remain a city park and community center; therefore, the proposed project would not alter operational noise associated with the community center under current conditions. Impacts associated with operational noise would be less than significant.

As discussed under Section 16, Transportation, Linscott, Law, and Greenspan Engineers (LLG) conducted a site-specific Trip Generation and Site Access Analysis for the proposed project in August 2017. The analysis determined that the project would generate 20 new daily two-way trips, one AM peak hour trip, and two PM peak hour trips upon project completion. Given the nominal increase in

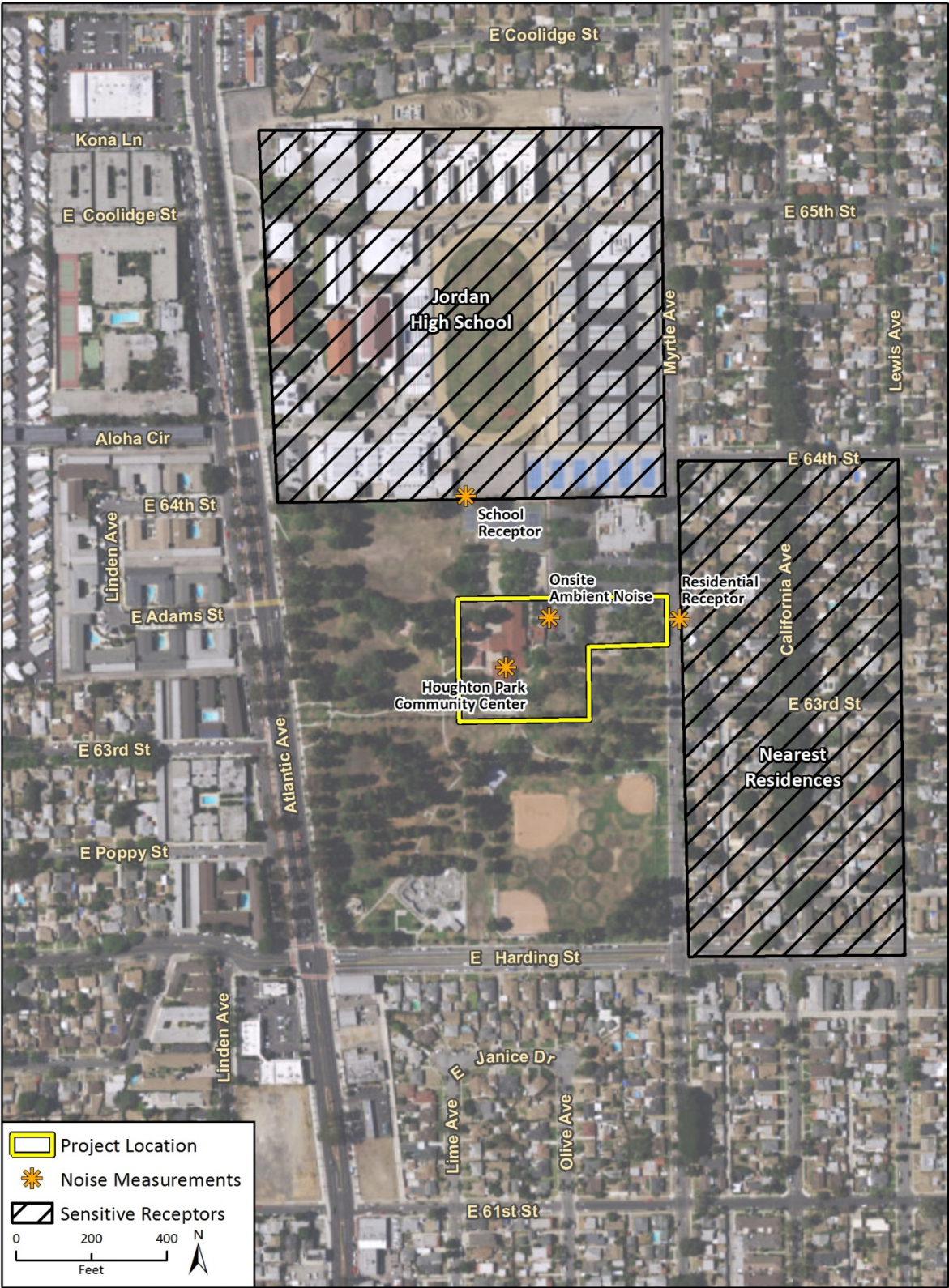
City of Long Beach  
Houghton Park Community Center Improvements Project

peak hour trips (up to two trips), the project would not result in a noticeable increase in roadway noise. Impacts related to roadway noise would be less than significant.

**LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT**



Figure 7 Noise Measurement and Sensitive Receptor Locations



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Fig 7 Noise

d. *Would the project result in a substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?*

Noise from construction of the proposed project would be generated by demolition of the existing structures, and construction of the new building and parking lot expansion. Noise impacts are a function of the type of activity being undertaken and the distance to the receptor location. Construction and demolition activity is expected to occur over a period of approximately 16 months.

Construction of the proposed project would cause a temporary increase in ambient noise levels at the project site and adjacent properties. Project construction noise was modeled using FHWA's Roadway Construction Noise Model (RCNM) software at the nearest sensitive receptors: residences located approximately 65 feet to the east and Jordan High School located 350 feet to the north. Project noise was modeled by estimating the combined noise levels produced by specific equipment in each phase of construction. Typical noise levels for construction equipment were obtained from the Federal Highway Administration's *Construction Noise Handbook* (FHWA 2006) and the type of equipment utilized during each phase were based on defaults in CalEEMod. Construction equipment defaults are listed in Appendix A worksheets, and construction noise model worksheets are provided in Appendix C. Project construction noise by phase are summarized in Table 11.

**Table 11 Construction Noise Levels During Different Phases of Construction**

Phase	Combined Maximum Hourly Noise Levels (Leq) at Distances	
	65 feet	350 feet
Demolition	84.2	69.5
Site Preparation	81.3	66.7
Grading	84.2	69.5
Building Construction	82.3	67.6
Paving	79.4	64.8
Architectural Coating	71.4	56.8

See Appendix C to see calculations.

As shown in Table 11, construction noise impacts would vary at different phases of construction. Grading and demolition are expected to be the loudest phases of construction for nearby sensitive receptors, generating noise levels of approximately 84.2 dBA Leq at residences directly across Myrtle Avenue. As summarized in Table 10, existing ambient noise levels at the school are 63.8 dBA Leq and 60.9 at residences along Myrtle Avenue. Construction noise would temporarily and intermittently exceed existing ambient noise by up to 23 dBA.

Pursuant to Section 8.80.202 of the City's Municipal Code, noise associated with construction activities is prohibited from exceeding the allowable exterior noise level for any zone during specific hours when noise-sensitive land uses are most sensitive to noise, as follows:

- Weekdays (including federal holidays): 7:00 PM to 7:00 AM
- Saturdays: 7:00 PM Fridays to 9:00 AM Saturdays, and after 6:00 PM Saturdays
- Sundays: Any time on Sundays

Construction noise impacts would be temporary and construction contractors would be required to comply with Municipal Code requirements restricting hours of excessive noise generation. Compliance with the City's Noise Ordinance would reduce construction noise to the greatest extent feasible. Construction noise would be higher than ambient noise in the project vicinity, but would cease to occur following construction completion. Incorporation of Mitigation Measure N-1 would further reduce construction noise by limiting hours during which construction could occur and requiring implementation of noise-reducing measures during construction.

## Mitigation Measure

**N-1 Construction Noise Mitigation.** Prior to issuance of building permits, the City of Long Beach (City), or its designee, shall verify that construction plans include the following requirements to ensure that the greatest distance between noise sources and sensitive receptors during construction activities has been achieved:

- Construction activities occurring as part of the project shall be subject to the limitations and requirements of the City's Municipal Code, which states that construction activities shall occur only between the hours of 7:00 AM and 7:00 PM on weekdays and federal holidays, and from 9:00 AM to 6:00 PM on Saturdays. No outdoor noise-generating construction activity is allowed on Sundays.
- During all construction activities, the project contractors shall equip all construction equipment, fixed or mobile, with properly operating and maintained mufflers consistent with manufacturers' standards.
- Electrical power shall be used to run air compressors and similar power tools.
- The project contractor shall place all stationary construction equipment so that emitted noise is directed away from sensitive receptors nearest the project area as much as feasible.
- Construction staging areas shall be located as far away from sensitive receptors as possible during all phases of construction.

Adherence to the Long Beach Noise Ordinance's Construction Noise policies and implementation of Mitigation Measure N-1 would reduce construction noise impacts to a less than significant level.

### LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT WITH MITIGATION

*b. Would the project result in exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?*

Construction activity associated with the project would create ground-borne vibration. Buildings in the vicinity of a construction site respond to vibration to varying degrees ranging from imperceptible effects at the lowest levels, to low rumbling sounds and perceptible vibrations at moderate levels, and up to minor damage at the highest vibrations levels. The nearest vibration sensitive receptor is the portion of the community center built in 1930 (Building A), which was found eligible for Long Beach Historic Landmark designation. The vibration sensitive building is located approximately 30 feet from where construction of the new building would occur. A breezeway and entry court would be constructed immediately adjacent to the 1930 building, but use of heavy duty construction equipment would not be required for these components. The nearest off-site vibration sensitive receptor are residences along Myrtle Avenue, approximately 65 feet east of the project site, and Jordan High School, approximately 350 feet north of the project

site. Table 12 lists ground-borne vibration levels from various types of construction equipment expected to be used during project construction.

**Table 12 Vibration Source Levels for Construction Equipment**

Equipment	Approximate PPV (in/sec) at Various Distances		
	30 ft (Building A, built in 1930)	65 ft (Residences)	350 ft (Jordan High School)
Large Bulldozer	0.073	0.031	0.005
Loaded Trucks	0.062	0.27	0.004
Jackhammer	0.029	0.012	0.002
Small Bulldozer	0.002	0.001	0.0002

Source: FTA 2006

As shown in Table 12, vibration would not exceed the recommended PPV of 0.12 inches per second threshold for fragile buildings at Building A (built in 1930). In addition, vibration levels would not exceed any building damage thresholds (PPV of 0.12 to 0.5 inches per second depending on building design) at off-site vibration sensitive receptors (residences or Jordan High School). Ground-borne vibration would not exceed 75 VdB or a PPV of 0.005 inches per second, the approximate threshold of perception for many people, at Jordan High School. Vibration would exceed the threshold of perception at Building A and nearest residences. However, such events would be intermittent and temporary. Moreover, the Long Beach Noise Ordinance prohibits construction outside daytime hours, and construction would only occur during allowable hours of 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. on weekdays, and 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Saturday. As impacts would only occur during the allowable construction hours and construction would only be temporary, the project would not result in excessive ground-borne vibration or ground-borne noise. Impacts from ground-borne vibration would be less than significant.

#### **LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT**

- e. *For a project located in 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 project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?*
- f. *For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise?*

The project site is located approximately 3.25 miles from the Long Beach Municipal Airport, nor is the project within the vicinity of a private airstrip. The project site is not within the Long Beach Airport Planning Boundary or Airport Influence Area. The project would not expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise.

#### **LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT**

# 13 Population and Housing

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
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Would the project result in any of the following impacts?

- a. Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (e.g., by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (e.g., through extension of roads or other infrastructure)

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

- b. Displace substantial amounts of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

- c. Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

- a. *Would the project 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 does not involve the construction of any structure that would directly induce population growth by providing new homes and business. Additionally, the proposed project would not require the extension of any roads or infrastructure that might indirectly enable further population growth. The project would not impact the City's population.

## NO IMPACT

- b. *Would the project displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?*
- c. *Would the project displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?*

The project site is located in Houghton Community Park and the proposed project would not displace any housing or people that would require the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. There would be no impact associated with displacing communities, housing, or residents, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere.

## NO IMPACT

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# 14 Public Services

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
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Would the project result in any of the following impacts?

- a. Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, or the need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:

1 Fire protection	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 Police protection	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 Schools	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4 Parks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 Other public facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

*a.1. Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, or the need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for fire protection?*

Fire protection at the project site is provided by the Long Beach Fire Department (LBFD). The proposed project would incrementally expand the community center by 594 sf. The project would not increase the City's population indirectly or directly, nor would it substantially expand the community center; therefore, it would not increase demand on LBFD services. While the proposed project is under construction, increased traffic congestion may result in the immediately adjacent section of Myrtle Avenue, which could incrementally affect response time. However, construction-related congestion would be temporary and would not necessitate new or expanded fire facilities. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

## LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

*a.2. Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, or the need for new or physically altered*



*governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for police protection?*

Police protection is provided by the Long Beach Police Department (LBPD). The proposed project would incrementally expand the community center by 594 sf. The project would not increase the City's population indirectly or directly, nor would it substantially expand the community center; therefore, it would not increase demand on LBPD services. While the proposed project is under construction, increased traffic congestion may result in the immediately adjacent section of Myrtle Avenue, which could incrementally affect response time. However, construction-related congestion would be temporary and would not necessitate new or expanded police facilities. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

#### **LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT**

*a.3. Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, or the need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for schools?*

The proposed project would incrementally expand the existing community center by 594 sf. The project would not increase the City's population indirectly or directly, nor would it directly or indirectly affect any local schools. In addition, the project would not increase student enrollment at any nearby schools and would not require new or altered school facilities. There would be no impact.

#### **NO IMPACT**

*a.4. Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, or the need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for parks?*

The project would not involve the creation of new residences or otherwise induce population growth that would generate a need for new or physically altered park facilities. In addition, the project would occur within an existing park with limited potential for adverse physical effects. All improvements would be confined to previously disturbed areas. This Initial Study assesses the impacts of the proposed park improvements. As discussed herein, the project's impact on all issue areas would be less than significant or less than significant with mitigation.

#### **LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT**

*a.5. Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, or the need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for other public facilities?*

The proposed project would incrementally expand the community center by 594 sf. The project would not increase the City's population indirectly or directly, nor would it substantially expand the



community center; therefore, it would not increase the number of users at libraries or other government facilities. There would be no impact.

**NO IMPACT**

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# 15 Recreation

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
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Would the project result in any of the following impacts?

- a. Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated

☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

- b. Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment

☐ ☐ ☒ ☐

- a. *Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?*

The project would improve an existing park and would not increase use, nor would it directly affect other existing facilities or operations. The project would provide improved access to park facilities by expanding the parking lot and creating new indoor and outdoor spaces for community use. Effects to existing park facilities would be beneficial.

## NO IMPACT

- b. *Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?*

The project would occur within an existing park with limited potential for adverse physical effects. All improvements would be confined to previously disturbed areas. The Initial Study assesses the impacts of the proposed park improvements. As discussed herein, the project's impact on all issue areas would be less than significant or less than significant with mitigation.

## LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

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# 16 Transportation

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
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Would the project result in any of the following impacts?

a. Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing a measure of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation, including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways, and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including, but not limited to level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible use (e.g., farm equipment)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Result in inadequate emergency access?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
f. Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bikeways, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise substantially decrease the performance or safety of such facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- a. *Would the project conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing a measure of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation, including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways, and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?*
- b. *Would the project conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including, but not limited to level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?*

Linscott, Law, and Greenspan Engineers (LLG) conducted a site-specific Trip Generation and Site Access Analysis for the proposed project in August 2017. The study is included as Appendix D. The analysis determined that the project would result in 20 additional daily trips to the community center, with one additional trip during the AM peak hour and two additional trips during the PM peak hour. The analysis examined level of service at four intersections in the vicinity of the project site:

- Myrtle Avenue (South) at Artesia Boulevard (signalized)
- Myrtle Avenue (North) at Artesia Boulevard (signalized)
- Myrtle Avenue at E. 64th Street (one-way stop controlled)
- Myrtle Avenue at E. Harding Street (all-way stop controlled)

The analysis concludes that all four intersections currently operate at LOS B or better during the AM and PM peak hours under existing traffic conditions. Because implementation of the proposed project would result in a nominal number of trips (one AM peak hour trip and two PM peak hour trips), the analysis concludes that the intersections would continue to operate at acceptable service levels upon completion of the proposed project. Impacts to the City's circulation system would be less than significant and the project would not conflict with the congestion management program.

#### **LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT**

- c. *Would the project result in 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 project site is located approximately 3.25 miles from the Long Beach Municipal Airport. The project site is not within the Long Beach Airport Planning Boundary or Airport Influence Area. In addition, the project would not increase existing building height at the community center; therefore, the project would not interfere with the Long Beach Airport. There would be no impact.

#### **NO IMPACT**

- d. *Would the project substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible use (e.g., farm equipment)?*

The site's access would remain the same and continue to use the existing entrance and a new "exit only" driveway. Circulation on site would remain in a counter-clockwise pattern, and would not create any hazards. The Trip Generation and Site Access Analysis (Appendix D) concludes that since the proposed project would result in peak hour trips similar to those of the existing facility, site access to/from the site would remain acceptable. Impacts would be less than significant.

**LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT**

- e. *Would the project result in inadequate emergency access?*

Access to the project site would remain as it currently exists with two driveways on Myrtle Avenue. As noted above, the Trip Generation and Site Access Analysis (Appendix D) concludes that site access would remain acceptable after implementation of the project and motorists entering and exiting the site would continue to do so safely and without congestion. The project would have a less than significant impact with respect to emergency access.

**LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT**

- f. *Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bikeways, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise substantially decrease the performance or safety of such facilities?*

The proposed project would not degrade the existing circulation, access or egress from the site. The existing sidewalk in front of the property would remain unchanged. The proposed project would relocate trails that currently exist south of the parking lot and community center such that access from Myrtle Avenue through Houghton Park is maintained.

Four bus stops are located on Atlantic Avenue, along the western edge of Houghton Park. The project would not alter or impede access to existing bus stops during project construction or operation. There would be no impacts to public transit.

According the Mobility Element of the Long Beach General Plan, Houghton Park borders a Class II Bike Lane on Atlantic Avenue. The project would not alter or impede access to existing bike lanes during project construction or operation; therefore, the project would have no impact on bikeway performance or facilities. There is no bike lane along frontage of Myrtle Avenue.

Development of the project would not conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs that pertain to public transit, bikeways, or pedestrian facilities. Impacts would be less than significant.

**LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT**

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# 17 Tribal Cultural Resources

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
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Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in a Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:

- a. Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or
- b. A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 2024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

☐ ☒ ☐ ☐

☐ ☒ ☐ ☐

- a. *Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource as defined in Public Resources Code 21074 that is listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k)?*
- b. *Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource as defined in Public Resources Code 21074 that is a resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 2024.1?*

Tribal cultural resources are defined in Public Resources Code 21074 as sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either:

- Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources
- Included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1

The project would occur within an existing park with limited potential for adverse physical effects. All improvements would be confined to previously disturbed areas and would involve minimal grading and site preparation.

AB 52 consultation letters were sent out to six tribal councils based on a list provided by the Native American Heritage Commission. The letters were sent via both email and certified email on August 17, 2017. Copies of the letters have been included as Appendix E to this Initial Study. Response letters were received from Andrew Salas of the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation, and John Tommy Rosas of the Tongva Ancestral Territorial Tribal Nation (response letters are included as Appendix E). The letter from Mr. Rosas stated his primary interest was the anticipated depth of excavation and requested a copy of the excavation plan. The City sent Mr. Rosas a copy of the excavation plan, which shows no more than 5 foot depth of new compacted fill. No follow-up consultation has been requested from Mr. Rosas to date.

Mr. Salas requested consultation under AB 52, which the City completed on September 20, 2017. Mr. Salas stated that the project site lies within the ancestral territories of the Kizh Gabrieleno, and requested that a certified Native American monitor from that group be present during all ground-disturbing activities. While Mr. Salas did not present any evidence that the proposed project would result in a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource (defined in PRC Section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, or cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that is listed or eligible for listing in the California Register, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(k)), the City has agreed to allow Native American monitoring during ground-disturbing activities. Therefore, as a result of the City's consultation with the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation, the City has concluded that, with implementation of Mitigation Measure TCR-1, potential impacts related to unknown buried tribal cultural resources would be reduced below a level of significance.

## Mitigation Measure

Implementation of Mitigation Measure TCR-1 would reduce any potential impacts to previously undiscovered tribal cultural resources to a less than significant level.

**TCR-1 Tribal Cultural Resources.** Prior to commencement of any ground-disturbing activities, the City shall contact a qualified Native American monitor, who will be allowed access to the project site to provide Native American monitoring services during ground disturbing project construction activities. The Native American monitor shall be selected by the City from the list of certified Native American monitors maintained by the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation. The Native American monitor shall be allowed to be present at the pre-grading conference to establish procedures for tribal cultural resource surveillance. Those procedures shall include provisions for temporarily halting or redirecting work and creating a 50-foot buffer zone area to permit sampling, identification, and evaluation of resources deemed by the Native American monitor to be tribal cultural resources as defined in Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21074. Construction activities can continue outside of this buffer zone area. These procedures shall be reviewed and approved by the City prior to commencement of any surface disturbance on the project site.

Throughout ground-disturbing activities, the Native American monitor shall complete monitoring logs on a daily basis that provide descriptions of the daily activities, including construction activities, locations, soil, and any cultural materials identified. The Native American monitor shall possess Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) certification (if the site is determined to have hazardous concerns). The monitor shall also provide insurance certificates,

including liability insurance, for any archaeological resources encountered during ground-disturbing activities pertinent to the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act, California PRC Division 13, Section 21083.2(a) through (k). Access to the project site to conduct on-site monitoring shall cease when project grading and excavation activities are completed, or when the tribal representatives and monitor have indicated that the site has a low potential for archaeological resources.

**LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT WITH MITIGATION**

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## 18 Utilities and Service Systems

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project result in any of the following impacts?				
a. Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- a. *Would the project exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?*
- b. *Would the project 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?*
- e. *Would the project 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?*

Currently, a majority of the city's wastewater is delivered to the Joint Water Pollution Control Plant (JWPCP) of the Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County. The remaining portion of the city's wastewater is delivered to the Long Beach Water Reclamation Plant of the Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County. The JWPCP provides advanced primary and partial secondary treatment for 260 million gallons of wastewater per day (mgd), with a total permitted capacity of 400 mgd (Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County 2016). The Long Beach Water Reclamation Plant provides primary, secondary, and tertiary treatment for 25 mgd of wastewater.

The proposed project would increase total building square footage at the community center by 594 sf, an increase to existing building area (20,876 sf) of less than three percent. According to the Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County's Loadings for Each Class of Land Use, golf course, camp, and park structures and improvements generate approximately 100 gallons per 1,000 sf. Based on these values, the project would generate approximately 59.4 gallons of wastewater per day, or less than 0.001 percent of the available capacity at the JWPCP. Therefore, the project would have a less than significant impact on wastewater generation and treatment.

#### **LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT**

- c. *Would the project 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?*

As discussed in Section 9, *Hydrology and Water Quality*, because the project site is already developed and the project would incrementally increase impervious surfaces within Houghton Park, the proposed project would not require the construction of substantial new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities. This impact would be less than significant.

#### **LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT**

- d. *Would the project have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?*

The City of Long Beach's 2015 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) reports total citywide water demand for 2015 at 55,206 acre feet. This is projected to increase by 3,900 acre feet (or 7.1 percent) to 59,106 acre feet in 2040. Adequate water supplies are identified in the UWMP to meet future demand. The proposed project would increase total building square footage at the community center by 594 sf, an increase to existing building area (20,876 sf) of less than three percent. CalEEMod default water use rates for Government/Civic Center buildings are 198,660 gallons of indoor water use per 1,000 sf per year. At 594 sf of new building area, the project would increase water demand by 118,004 gallons (or 0.4 acre feet) per year, or 323 gallons of water per day. This would amount to approximately 0.01 percent of the anticipated increase in water demand between

2015 and 2040 (3,900 acre feet). Therefore, the project would have a less than significant impact on water supplies.

**LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT**

- f. Would the project be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?*
- g. Would the project comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?*

Solid waste would be disposed of at the Scholl Canyon Landfill, which is a Class III landfill with a throughput capacity of 3,400 tons per day. The Scholl Canyon Landfill currently receives 1,400 tons per day, with 2,000 tons per day of capacity available (City of Glendale 2014). The proposed project would increase total building square footage at the community center by 594 sf, an increase to existing building area (20,876 sf) of less than three percent. Based on a solid waste generation rate for public/institutional land uses of 0.007 pounds per sf per day, the project would generate an additional 4.2 pounds of solid waste per day (CalRecycle 2016). This amounts to less than 0.001 percent of the Scholl Canyon Landfill's available capacity. Therefore, impacts on landfills would be less than significant.

**LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT**

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# Mandatory Findings of Significance

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Does the project have the potential to substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self- sustaining levels, eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- a. *Does the project have the potential to substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self- sustaining levels, eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?*

As discussed in Section 4, Biological Resources, the project site contains trees that could possibly be used by birds for nesting. These trees would be affected by the proposed project. Mitigation Measure BIO-1 would reduce these impacts to less than significant. As discussed under Section 5, Cultural Resources, and Section 17, Tribal Cultural Resources, the project would have less than significant impacts to California history or prehistory.

## LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT WITH MITIGATION

- b. *Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? (“Cumulatively considerable” means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?*

As described in the discussion of environmental checklist Sections 1 through 17, with respect to all environmental issues, the proposed project would have no impact, a less than significant impact, or a less than significant impact with mitigation incorporated. The proposed park improvements would have short-term, less than significant construction impacts related to air quality and GHGs. Some of the other resource areas (agricultural resources, land use, mineral resources, population and housing, public services, and transportation) were determined to have no impact or less than significant impacts. Impacts to biological resources (nesting birds) would be less than significant with mitigation, and any cumulative impacts related to nesting birds would be reduced to a less than significant level with implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-1. As discussed in Section 16, Transportation and Traffic, the project would increase peak hour trips by a maximum of two trips in the PM peak hour and would not significantly impact existing level of service in the project vicinity, which is currently at acceptable levels; as such, the project would not result in a cumulatively considerable traffic impact. Additionally, there are no other planned or pending projects within the immediate vicinity of the project site that would create cumulative impacts.

Impacts related to cultural resources, noise, tribal cultural resources, geology and soils, hazards and hazardous materials, and hydrology would be specific to the project site and mitigation is available to reduce impacts to a less than significant level; therefore, impacts to these resources areas would not contribute to any significant cumulative impacts related to these issues. In addition, the proposed project would not generate population growth; therefore, it would not contribute to any cumulative increases in traffic or demand for utilities such as water, wastewater, and solid waste service.

#### **LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT**

- c. *Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?*

In general, impacts to human beings are associated with air quality, hazards and hazardous materials, and noise impacts. As detailed in the preceding sections, the project would not result, either directly or indirectly, in adverse hazards related to air quality, hazardous materials or noise. Compliance with applicable rules and regulations and implementation of Mitigation Measure HAZ-1 would reduce potential impacts on human beings to a less than significant level.

#### **LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT WITH MITIGATION**

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