



If applicable, describe any of the project's areas of controversy known to the Lead Agency, including issues raised by agencies and the public.

During the public comment period for the Notice of Preparation (NOP), several comment letters were received regarding the project. The comments submitted on the NOP during the public review and comment period are included in Appendix A of this EIR. In general, areas of potential controversy known to the City of Long Beach include cultural and tribal resources. These issues were considered in the preparation of this EIR, where appropriate, and are addressed in the environmental impact analysis presented in Section 4.2, Cultural, Paleontological, and Tribal Resources, of the EIR document.

Provide a list of the responsible or trustee agencies for the project.

Responsible agencies include the Native American Heritage Commission, Office of Historic Preservation, and Regional Water Quality Control Board 4. No trustee agencies have been identified for the proposed project.

## Attachment- Summary of Significant or Potentially Significant Effects and Proposed Mitigation

Impact	Mitigation Measures	Residual Impact
<b>Cultural, Paleontological, and Tribal Resources</b>		
<p><b>Impact CR-1</b> Both Options A and B would involve demolition of a building is eligible for listing as a historic resource. Due to this irreversible loss of a historic resource, this impact would be significant and unavoidable.</p>	<p><b>CR-1 Building Recordation</b>            Archival documentation of as-built and as-found condition shall be prepared for Fire Station No. 9 building at 3917 Long Beach Boulevard prior to demolition. Prior to issuance of demolition permits, the lead agency shall ensure that documentation of the buildings and structures proposed for demolition is completed that follows the general guidelines of Historic American Building Survey (HABS) documentation. The documentation shall include high resolution digital photographic recordation, a historic narrative report, and compilation of historic research. The documentation shall be completed by a qualified architectural historian or historian who meets the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualification Standards for History and/or Architectural History. The original archival-quality documentation shall be offered as donated material to repositories that will make it available for current and future generations. Archival copies of the documentation also would be submitted to the City of Long Beach, where it would be available to local researchers.</p> <p><b>CR-2 Interpretive Plaque</b>            An interpretive plaque discussing the history of the building, its significance, and important details and features shall be installed at the site of Fire Station No. 9. The plaque can be installed on a publicly accessible outdoor location. The plaque shall include images and details from the Historic American Building Survey documentation and any collected research pertaining to the historic property. The content shall be prepared by a qualified architectural historian or historian who meets the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualification Standards for History and/or Architectural History (36 CFR, Part 61). Installation of the plaque shall be completed within one year of the date of completion of the proposed project.</p> <p><b>CR-3 Salvage Plan</b></p>	<p>Significant and unavoidable</p>

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	<p>Historic architectural features and materials from Fire Station No. 9 shall be offered to architectural salvaging organizations. The Department of Public Works shall seek the guidance of Long Beach Heritage to identify the appropriate organizations and provide guidance on the salvaging process. An inventory with brief descriptions of salvageable items shall be created to provide to architectural salvaging organizations.</p>	
<p><b>Impact CR-2</b> Construction of Options A and B would involve ground-disturbing activities such as site preparation and minor excavation, which have the potential to unearth or adversely impact previously unidentified archaeological resources. Impacts would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.</p>	<p><b>CR-4 Unanticipated Discovery of Archaeological Resources</b></p> <p>If archaeological resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area shall be halted and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology (National Park Service 1983) shall be contacted immediately to evaluate the find. If necessary, the evaluation may require preparation of a treatment plan and archaeological testing for CRHR eligibility. If the discovery proves to be significant under CEQA and cannot be avoided by the project, additional work such as data recovery, excavation, Native American consultation, and archaeological monitoring may be warranted to mitigate any significant impacts to cultural resources.</p> <p><b>CR-7 Professional Standards</b></p> <p>Archaeological and Native American monitoring and excavation during construction projects will be consistent with current professional standards. All feasible care to avoid any unnecessary disturbance, physical modification, or separation of human remains and associated funerary objects shall be taken. Principal personnel must meet the Secretary of Interior standards for archaeology and have a minimum of 10 years of experience as a principal investigator working with Native American archaeological sites in southern California. The Qualified Archaeologist shall ensure that all other personnel are appropriately trained and qualified.</p>	<p>Less than Significant</p>
<p><b>Impact CR-3</b> Construction of Options A and B would involve ground-disturbing activities such as site preparation and minor excavation, which have the potential to unearth or adversely impact previously unidentified paleontological resources.</p>	<p><b>CR-5 Unanticipated Discovery of Paleontological Resources</b></p> <p>In the event an unanticipated fossil discovery is made during the course of project development, then in accordance with SVP (2010) guidelines, it is the</p>	<p>Less than Significant</p>

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<p>Impacts would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.</p>	<p>responsibility of any worker who observes fossils within the project site to stop work in the immediate vicinity of the find and notify a qualified professional paleontologist who shall be retained to evaluate the discovery, determine its significance and if additional mitigation or treatment is warranted (SVP 2010). Work in the area of the discovery will resume once the find is properly documented and authorization is given to resume construction work. Any significant paleontological resources found during construction monitoring will be prepared, identified, analyzed, and permanently curated in an approved regional museum repository.</p>	
<p><b>Impact CR-4</b> Construction of Options A and B would involve ground-disturbing activities such as site preparation and minor excavation, which have the potential to unearth or adversely impact previously unidentified tribal cultural resources. Impacts would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.</p>	<p><b>CR-6 Retain a Native American Monitor</b>  The lead agency shall retain and compensate for the services of a Tribal monitor/consultant who is both approved by the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation Tribal Government and is listed under the NAHC's Tribal Contact list for the area of the project location. The monitor/consultant will only be present on-site during the construction phases that involve ground disturbing activities. Ground disturbing activities are defined by the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation as activities that may include, but are not limited to, pavement removal, pot-holing or auguring, grubbing, tree removals, boring, grading, excavation, drilling, and trenching, within the project area. The Tribal Monitor/consultant will complete daily monitoring logs that will provide descriptions of the day's activities, including construction activities, locations, soil, and any cultural materials identified. The on-site monitoring shall end when the project site grading and excavation activities are completed, or when the Tribal Representatives and monitor/consultant have indicated that the site has a low potential for impacting Tribal Cultural Resources.</p> <p><b>CR-7 Professional Standards</b>  Archaeological and Native American monitoring and excavation during construction projects will be consistent with current professional standards. All feasible care to avoid any unnecessary disturbance, physical modification, or separation of human remains and</p>	<p>Less than Significant</p>

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	<p>associated funerary objects shall be taken. Principal personnel must meet the Secretary of Interior standards for archaeology and have a minimum of 10 years of experience as a principal investigator working with Native American archaeological sites in southern California. The Qualified Archaeologist shall ensure that all other personnel are appropriately trained and qualified.</p> <p><b>CR-8 Unanticipated Discovery of Tribal Cultural Resources</b></p> <p>Upon discovery of any tribal cultural or archaeological resources, cease construction activities in the immediate vicinity of the find until the find can be assessed. All tribal cultural and archaeological resources unearthed by project construction activities shall be evaluated by the qualified archaeologist and tribal monitor/consultant approved by the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation. If the resources are Native American in origin, the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation shall coordinate with the landowner regarding treatment and curation of these resources. Typically, the Tribe will request preservation in place or recovery for educational purposes. Work may continue on other parts of the project while evaluation and, if necessary, additional protective mitigation takes place (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 [f]). If a resource is determined by the qualified archaeologist to constitute a "historical resource" or "unique archaeological resource", time allotment and funding sufficient to allow for implementation of avoidance measures, or appropriate mitigation, must be available. The treatment plan established for the resources shall be in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(f) for historical resources.</p> <p>Pursuant to Public Resources Code Sections 21083.2(b), preservation in place (i.e., avoidance) is the preferred manner of treatment. If preservation in place is not feasible, treatment may include implementation of archaeological data recovery excavations to remove the resource along with subsequent laboratory processing and analysis. All</p>	

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	<p>Tribal Cultural Resources shall be returned to the Tribe.</p> <p>Any historic archaeological material that is not Native American in origin shall be curated at a public, nonprofit institution with a research interest in the materials, such as the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County or the Fowler Museum, if such an institution agrees to accept the material. If no institution accepts the archaeological material, they shall be offered to the Tribe or a local school or historical society in the area for educational purposes.</p>	
<p><b>Impact CR-5</b> Construction of Options A and B would involve ground-disturbing activities such as site preparation and minor excavation, which have the potential to unearth human remains. Impacts would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.</p>	<p><b>CR-9 Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects</b></p> <p>Native American human remains are defined in PRC 5097.98 (d)(1) as an inhumation or cremation, and in any state of decomposition or skeletal completeness. Funerary objects, called associated grave goods in PRC 5097.98, are also to be treated according to this statute. Health and Safety Code 7050.5 dictates that any discoveries of human skeletal material shall be immediately reported to the County Coroner and excavation halted until the coroner has determined the nature of the remains. If the coroner recognizes the human remains to be those of a Native American or has reason to believe that they are those of a Native American, he or she shall contact, by telephone within 24 hours, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and PRC 5097.98 shall be followed.</p> <p><b>CR-10 Resource Assessment and Continuation of Work Protocol</b></p> <p>Upon discovery of human remains, the tribal and/or archaeological monitor/consultant/consultant will immediately divert work at minimum of 150 feet and place an exclusion zone around the discovery location. The monitor/consultant(s) will then notify the Tribe, the qualified lead archaeologist, and the construction manager who will call the coroner. Work will continue to be diverted while the coroner determines whether the remains are human and subsequently Native American. The discovery is to be kept confidential and secure to prevent any further disturbance. If the finds are</p>	<p>Less than Significant</p>

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	<p>determined to be Native American, the coroner will notify the NAHC as mandated by state law who will then appoint a Most Likely Descendent (MLD).</p> <p><b>CR-11 Kizh-Gabrieleno Procedures for Burials and Funerary Remains</b></p> <p>If the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation is designated MLD, the Koonas-gna Burial Policy shall be implemented. To the Tribe, the term “human remains” encompasses more than human bones. In ancient as well as historic times, Tribal Traditions included, but were not limited to, the preparation of the soil for burial, the burial of funerary objects with the deceased, and the ceremonial burning of human remains. The prepared soil and cremation soils are to be treated in the same manner as bone fragments that remain intact. Associated funerary objects are objects that, as part of the death rite or ceremony of a culture, are reasonably believed to have been placed with individual human remains either at the time of death or later; other items made exclusively for burial purposes or to contain human remains can also be considered as associated funerary objects.</p> <p><b>CR-12 Treatment Measures</b></p> <p>Prior to the continuation of ground disturbing activities, the landowner shall arrange a designated site location within the footprint of the project for the respectful reburial of the human remains and/or ceremonial objects. In the case where discovered human remains cannot be fully documented and recovered on the same day, the remains will be covered with muslin cloth and a steel plate that can be moved by heavy equipment placed over the excavation opening to protect the remains. If this type of steel plate is not available, a 24-hour guard should be posted outside of working hours. The Tribe will make every effort to recommend diverting the project and keeping the remains in situ and protected. If the project cannot be diverted, it may be determined that burials will be removed. The Tribe will work closely with the qualified archaeologist to ensure that the excavation is treated carefully, ethically and respectfully. If data recovery is approved by the Tribe, documentation shall be taken which includes at a minimum detailed descriptive notes and</p>	



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	<p>sketches. Additional types of documentation shall be approved by the Tribe for data recovery purposes. Cremations will either be removed in bulk or by means as necessary to ensure completely recovery of all material. If the discovery of human remains includes four or more burials, the location is considered a cemetery and a separate treatment plan shall be created. Once complete, a final report of all activities is to be submitted to the Tribe and the NAHC. The Tribe does not authorize any scientific study or the utilization of any invasive and/or destructive diagnostics on human remains.</p> <p>Each occurrence of human remains and associated funerary objects will be stored using opaque cloth bags. All human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects and objects of cultural patrimony will be removed to a secure container on site if possible. These items should be retained and reburied within six months of recovery. The site of reburial/repatriation shall be on the project site but at a location agreed upon between the Tribe and the landowner at a site to be protected in perpetuity. There shall be no publicity regarding any cultural materials recovered.</p>	

**Hazards and Hazardous Materials**

<p><b>Impact HAZ-2</b> Options A and B would not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment. The proposed project would involve the demolition of a structure that could contain asbestos and lead-based paint. However, implementation of mitigation measures HAZ-1 and HAZ-2 and adherence to all applicable SCAQMD and state regulations regarding the handling and disposal of these materials would reduce these potential impacts to a less than significant level.</p>	<p><b>HAZ-1 Lead-based Paint (LBP)</b>  Project work with materials that could contain Lead Based Paint (LBP) shall be monitored under the direction of a Certified Industrial Hygienist (CIH) who a Certified Lead Project Designer. The CIH shall confirm workers on site have received appropriate training and adhere to safety requirements during construction activities. All contractors shall be provided with and be responsible for following the required if suspect hazardous materials are identified during demolition (e.g. stop work, remove workers onsite, and notify the CIH). If LBP is found to be present, standard handling and disposal practices for LBP shall be implemented pursuant to Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulations.</p> <p><b>HAZ-2 Suspect Asbestos Containing Materials (ACMs)</b></p>	<p>Less than significant impact</p>
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	<p>Prior to the issuance of a demolition permit, the City shall obtain a letter from a qualified asbestos abatement consultant that no ACMs are present in the building. If ACMs are found to be present, the materials shall be abated in compliance with South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Rule 1403, as well as other applicable State and Federal rules and regulations. Only asbestos trained and certified abatement personnel shall be allowed to perform asbestos abatement activities onsite. All ACMs removed from the onsite structure shall be hauled and disposed offsite by a transportation company certified to handle asbestos and hazardous materials.</p>	
<p><b>Impact HAZ-4</b> The project site is not included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code section 65962.5 (Cortese List). City of Long Beach Fire Prevention Bureau records indicate that there may be a cement-filled historical UST present onsite. With implementation of Mitigation Measures HAZ-3 and HAZ-4, impacts would be less than significant.</p>	<p><b>HAZ-3 Underground Storage Tank (UST) Investigation and Closure</b>  A potholing investigation in the vicinity of the historical UST shall be conducted and/or a geophysical survey of the site shall be conducted. If a UST is found onsite, the City shall apply for a permit for tank removal at least one month prior to demolition activities. UST(s) found onsite shall be removed under regulatory oversight of the Long Beach Fire Prevention Bureau. Additionally, the City may require that the tank also be permitted for its prior installation. During tank removal activities, a minimum of two excavation sidewall and bottom soil matrix confirmation samples shall be collected to evaluate potential onsite impacts associated with the UST(s).</p> <p><b>HAZ-4 Soil Management Plan (SMP)</b>  If soil contamination is found onsite at actionable levels, a SMP shall be prepared and, if required, approved by the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board. Soil brought to the surface by grading, excavation, trenching, or backfilling shall be managed in accordance with applicable provisions of state and federal law. The SMP shall include health and safety information for workers and posted on-site for the general public and would inform the various contractors and workers of the presence of soil impacted with petroleum hydrocarbons and the appropriate measures to safely deal with the soil.</p>	<p>Less than significant impact</p>