

**SUBSEQUENT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT
REPORT (Draft)
Stadium & Athletic Sports Complex Project
LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA**

Prepared for:

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

E.S.1 INTRODUCTION

The Long Beach Community College District is proposing the construction of a new state-of-the-art Stadium & Athletic Sports Complex (SASC). The objective is to implement necessary construction, renovation, and general capital improvements in order to meet the District's goals of updating and improving existing technological and program services to address the increasing needs of students and faculty.

This document is a Draft Subsequent Environmental Impact Report (Draft EIR or DEIR) prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA); and it provides an overview of the Proposed Project and considered alternatives, identifies the anticipated environmental impacts from the Proposed Project and the alternatives, and identifies mitigation measures designed to reduce the level of significance of any impact.

E.S.2 PURPOSE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

The primary purpose of the CEQA process is to inform the public and decision-makers as to the potential impacts of a project and to allow an opportunity for public input to ensure informed decision-making by the Lead Agency. CEQA requires all State and local government agencies to consider the environmental effects of projects over which they have discretionary authority. CEQA also requires each public agency to mitigate or avoid the significant environmental impacts resulting from proposed projects, when feasible, and to identify a range of feasible alternatives to the proposed project that could reduce those environmental effects.

Under CEQA, an EIR analyzes the impacts of an individual activity or specific project and focuses primarily on changes in the environment that would result from that activity or project. The Draft EIR must include the contents required by CEQA and the CEQA Guidelines and examine all phases of the project, including planning, construction, operation, and any reasonably foreseeable future phases.

E.S.3 PROJECT BACKGROUND

The Long Beach Community College District (LBCCD or District), as part of the California Community College system, aims to offer academic and vocational education to students at the lower college division level. The LBCCD 2041 Facilities Master Plan, implemented at Long Beach City College, proposed plans to implement necessary construction, renovation, and general capital improvements at its campuses in order to meet the District's aims and goals of updating and improving existing technological and program services to meet the increasing needs of students and faculty. Pursuant to this, a Supplemental Environmental Impact Report was prepared in accordance with the CEQA in February 2019, providing an overview from the LBCCD 2041 Facilities Master Plan Project.

The 2041 Facilities Master Plan discussed a minor or major renovation to the existing Stadium. Upon further analysis of the Stadium, it was determined that demolition and reconstruction was best for the campus because of the extent of deterioration that existed, the amount of deterioration that was unknown, upgrades required to meet current building code and Americans with Disabilities Act requirements, and the needs of the student athletic program. Since the SASC will be a new construction within the Liberal Arts Campus (LAC), the Proposed Project is preparing a Subsequent Environmental Impact Report to analyze potential impacts associated with the demolition and reconstruction of the Stadium.

E.S.4 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

LBCCD is proposing the construction of a new state-of-the-art Stadium & Athletic Sports Complex (SASC). Construction of a new state-of-the-art SASC on an approximately 18-acre site. The SASC would include approximately 180,000 sq. ft. of new construction, covering a portion of Parking Lot M, west of the Veterans Memorial Stadium. The parking lot currently has 3,250 parking spaces which will be reduced to 2,054 parking spaces. The existing Veterans Stadium will be demolished as part of the Proposed Project.

The uses of Buildings Q, R, and S (Veterans Stadium) will all be contained within the SASC Project.

Existing operations of Buildings Q, R, and S of the Liberal Arts Campus (LAC) campus are listed below.

- Building Q: Kinesiology (Physical Education), Small Gym, Women’s Locker Room
- Building R: Fitness Center, Main Gym, Hall of Champions, Men’s Locker Room, Team Rooms, Physical Education
- Building S: Adaptive Physical Education, Veterans Stadium

The SASC Project will be used by campus students and staff, and the current events are expected to continue at the new facility. The proposed capacity of the Stadium portion of the SASC will be approximately 10,000 seats, while the proposed Arena will be approximately 2,500 seats.

The SASC facilities will include the following programs:

- Football/soccer field
- Track and field
- Stadium restrooms
- Stadium concessions
- Scoreboard
- Athletic training facility
- Hydrotherapy/rehab center
- Basketball/volleyball
- Competition gym/practice courts
- Sports medicine/training facility
- Kinesiology classrooms and center
- General District offices
- Student athlete success center
- Feature entry
- Classrooms
- Hall of Champions

Table 1 below provides a summary of existing uses versus proposed uses and their associated square footage.

Table 1: Existing Versus Proposed Project Comparison

Building/Function	Existing GSF	Proposed GSF
Building Q – Gymnasium Women	30,270	
Building R – Gymnasium Men	78,024	

Building/Function	Existing GSF	Proposed GSF
Building S (Veterans Stadium)	57,694	
SASC		180,000
TOTAL	165,988	180,000

The Project scope also includes various site improvements such as:

- Physically separated facilities such as Class 4 protected bike lane(s), wide sidewalks, curb extensions, pedestrian refuge islands, landscaping, street furniture, and reductions in crossing distances through roadway narrowing.
- Visual indicators such as pedestrian and bicyclist warning signage, flashing beacons, crosswalks, signage, and striping should be used in addition to physical design improvements to indicate to motorists that they can expect to see and yield to people walking or riding bikes.
- Environmental considerations such as canopy trees, bioswales, and incorporating permeable paving surfaces wherever possible to manage stormwater, replenish groundwater, and prevent pollution runoff.

E.S.5 TABLE OF SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Table 2 on the following pages summarizes potentially significant adverse impacts of the Proposed Project. Each resource area is summarized in Chapter 3.0. Impacts found to be significant are listed with proposed mitigation measures. The resulting impact after each mitigation is indicated, and cumulative impacts, if any, will be identified as required under CEQA.

Table 2: Summary of Significant Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Cultural Resources	Project Related Impact	Level of Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation	Level of Significance After Mitigation
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<p>Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to §15064.5?</p>	<p>The demolition of the Veterans Memorial Stadium</p>	<p>Potentially Significant</p>	<p>MM CUL-1: Commemoration through On-site Signage and Public Art: To commemorate the historical significance of the Long Beach City College Stadium, on-site signage such as markers and plaques will be installed, along with public art like murals and/or sculptures. These commemorative objects should be thoughtfully integrated into the Proposed Project and located for maximum visibility. The existing plaque on the stadium (located on the west elevation) will also be integrated into the Proposed Project. The Office of Historic Resources (OHR) should be consulted on the content and design of these commemorative objects to ensure they effectively memorialize the historic events associated with the stadium.</p> <p>MM CUL-2: Interpretation through Educational Materials: Interpretation efforts will include the creation of displays such as printed materials or information uploaded to websites that highlight the historical significance of the stadium within Long Beach. These materials should be directly related to the stadium's historical context and meaningful to the stakeholders. The interpretive materials would be distributed to local schools, libraries, and historical societies within the immediate vicinity of the campus to enhance public awareness and education about the stadium's past. Such locations are the Long Beach Historic Society, Long Beach Community College Library, and City of Long Beach. These mitigation measures aim to preserve the historical significance of the stadium through documentation, commemoration, and interpretation, ensuring that its legacy is remembered even after its physical presence is altered or demolished.</p>	<p>Significant and Unavoidable</p>
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<p>Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to §15064.5></p>	<p>Potential to encounter intact native sediments that are known to bear cultural resources in the region during the proposed ground disturbing construction for the Proposed Project</p>	<p>Potentially Significant</p>	<p>MM CUL-2: Interpretation through Educational Materials: Interpretation efforts will include the creation of displays such as printed materials or information uploaded to websites that highlight the historical significance of the stadium within Long Beach. These materials should be directly related to the stadium's historical context and meaningful to the stakeholders. The interpretive materials would be distributed to local schools, libraries, and historical societies within the immediate vicinity of the campus to enhance public awareness and education about the stadium's past. Such locations are the Long Beach Historic Society, Long Beach Community College Library, and City of Long Beach.</p> <p>These mitigation measures aim to preserve the historical significance of the stadium through documentation, commemoration, and interpretation, ensuring that its legacy is remembered even after its physical presence is altered or demolished.</p> <p>MM CUL-3: Retain Qualified Cultural Resources Consultant: LBCCD shall retain the services of a qualified cultural resources consultant and require that all initial ground disturbing work be monitored by a cultural resources monitor. This includes all initial construction activities that will potentially expose or encounter intact subsurface sediments underlying the Project site. The cultural resources consultant shall provide a Qualified Archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Standards as specified in Appendix B, to provide necessary oversight and require that all initial ground-disturbing work be monitored by a cultural resources monitor (monitor) proficient in artifact and feature identification in monitoring contexts. The Consultant (Qualified Archaeologist and/or monitor) shall be present at the Project construction phase kickoff meeting.</p> <p>MM CUL-4: Worker Environmental Awareness Program: Prior to commencing construction activities and thus prior</p>	<p>Less Than Significant</p>
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to any ground disturbance in the Project site, the Consultant shall conduct initial Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training to all construction personnel, including supervisors, present at the outset of the Project construction work phase, for which the lead contractor and all subcontractors shall make their personnel available. This WEAP training will educate construction personnel on how to work with the monitor(s) to identify and minimize impacts to cultural resources and maintain environmental compliance and be performed periodically for new personnel coming on to the Project as needed.

MM CUL-5: Communication Regarding Schedule and Activity The contractor shall provide the Consultant with a schedule of initial potential ground disturbing activities. A minimum of 48 hours' notice will be provided to the archaeological consultant at the commencement of any initial ground disturbing activities that have potential to expose or encounter intact subsurface sediments underlying the Project site. These activities may include grading, trenching, and mass excavation.

As detailed in the schedule provided, a monitor shall be present on-site at the commencement of ground-disturbing activities related to the Proposed Project. The Consultant shall observe initial ground disturbing activities and, as they proceed, adjust the monitoring approach as needed to provide adequate observation and oversight. All monitors will have stop-work authority to allow for recordation and evaluation of finds during construction. The monitor will maintain a daily record of observations as an ongoing reference resource and to provide a resource for final reporting upon completion of the Proposed Project.

The Consultant, lead contractor, and subcontractors shall maintain a line of communication regarding schedule and

			<p>activity such that the Consultant is aware of all ground disturbing activities in advance to provide appropriate oversight.</p> <p>MM CUL-6: Cultural Resource Discovery: If cultural resources are discovered, construction shall be halted within 50 feet of any cultural artifacts or features and within 100 feet of any potential human remains and shall not resume until the Qualified Archaeologist can determine the significance of the find and/or the find has been fully investigated, appropriately documented, and cleared. If the find is significant the preparation and implementation of a resource specific Treatment Plan, which would be developed and agreed upon in consultation with the District and any consulting Tribe(s). In the case that discovery is determined to be human remains, all necessary protocols and procedures of California Health & Safety Code (HSC) 7050.5, Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code (PRC), and Cal-NAGPRA, shall be followed.</p> <p>MM CUL-7: Cultural Resources Monitoring Report: At completion of all ground disturbing activities, the Consultant shall prepare a Cultural Resources Monitoring Report summarizing all monitoring efforts and observations, as performed, and any and all prehistoric or historic archaeological finds, as well as providing follow-up reports of any finds to the SCCIC, as required.</p>	
Geology and Soils	Project Related Impact	Level of Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation	Level of Significance After Mitigation
Would the project directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or	Potential for fossil localities to be uncovered	Potentially Significant	MM PALEO-1 (MM 4.8-1a in PEIR): Prior to earthmoving that will reach depths of more than 10 feet below ground surface (bgs), a Project paleontologist will be retained by LBCC and will develop a mitigation plan and a discovery clause/treatment plan to be implemented during earthmoving on the Project Site. At a minimum, the treatment	Less Than Significant

<p>unique geological feature?</p>			<p>plan will require the recovery and subsequent treatment of any fossil remains and associated data uncovered by earth-moving activities. As part of the plan, the Project paleontologist will develop a storage agreement with the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, Vertebrate Paleontology Section, San Bernardino County Museum, or another acceptable museum repository to allow for the permanent storage and maintenance of any fossil remains recovered as a result of the mitigation program, and for the archiving of associated specimen data and corresponding geologic and geographic site data at the museum repository.</p> <p>MM PALEO-2 (MM 4.8-1b in the PEIR): The paleontologist and a paleontologic construction monitor shall attend a pre-grade meeting to explain the mitigation program to grading contractor staff and to develop procedures and lines of communication to be implemented if fossil remains are uncovered by earthmoving activities.</p> <p>MM PALEO-3 (MM 4.8-1c in the PEIR): Paleontologic monitoring will be conducted by the monitor in areas of the Project Site underlain by previously undisturbed strata that will be disturbed by earthmoving extending 10 feet bgs.</p> <p>SEIR PALEO-4 (MM 4.8-1d in the PEIR): If fossil remains are found by the monitor, earthmoving activities will be diverted temporarily around the fossil site until the remains have been recovered and the monitor agrees to allow earthmoving to proceed.</p> <p>MM PALEO-5 (MM 4.8-1e in the PEIR): If Pliocene-Pleistocene marine sediments are encountered, up to 6,000 pounds of fossiliferous rock will be recovered from each fossil-bearing site and processed to allow for the recovery of smaller fossil remains.</p>	
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MM PALEO-5 (MM 4.8-1f in the PEIR): Any recovered fossil remains will be prepared to the point of identification and identified to the lowest taxonomic level possible by knowledgeable paleontologists. The remains then will be curated and catalogued and associated specimen data and corresponding geologic and geographic site data will be archived at the museum repository by a laboratory technician. The remains then will be accessioned into the museum repository fossil collection, where they will be permanently stored, maintained, and, along with associated specimen and site data, made available for future study by qualified investigators.

MM PALEO-6 (MM 4.8-1g in the PEIR): A final report of findings will be prepared by the paleontologist for submission to LBCC and the museum repository following accessioning of the specimens into the museum repository fossil collection. The report will describe geology/stratigraphy; summarize field and laboratory methods used; include a faunal list and an inventory of curated/catalogued fossil specimens; evaluate the scientific importance of the specimens; and discuss the relationship of any newly recorded fossil site in the parcel to relevant fossil sites previously recorded from other areas. Further Study Required: Further evaluation of the potential geology and soils impacts is not required.

The following mitigation measures have expanded the process of surveying and reporting for the Project site during ground disturbing activities that could result in uncovering paleontological resources. The mitigation measure is not considerably different from the previously approved SEIR mitigation, and does not result in a new significant impact, nor does it increase the severity of an environmental im-

pact. Therefore, less than significant impacts with mitigation implemented would occur and no major revisions to the 2041 Facilities Master Plan and SEIR will be required.

MM PALEO-7: Prior to issuance of a grading permit, LBCCD shall be required to obtain the services of a Qualified Project Paleontologist to remain on call for the duration of the proposed ground-disturbing construction activity. Upon approval or request by LBCCD, a paleontological mitigation plan (PMP) outlining procedures for paleontological data recovery shall be prepared for the Project and submitted to LBCCD for review and approval. The development and implementation of the PMP shall include consultations with the City's Engineering Geologist as well as a requirement that the curation of all specimens recovered under any scenario shall be through an appropriate repository agreed upon by LBCCD. If LBCCD accepts ownership, the curation location may be revised. The PMP shall include developing a multilevel ranking system, or Potential Fossil Yield Classification (PFYC), as a tool to demonstrate the potential yield of fossils within a given stratigraphic unit. The PMP shall outline the monitoring and salvage protocols to address paleontological resources encountered during Project-related ground-disturbing activities, as well as the appropriate recording, collection, and processing protocols to appropriately address any resources discovered.

MM-PALEO-8: At the completion of all ground-disturbing activities, the Project Paleontologist shall prepare a final paleontological mitigation report summarizing all monitoring efforts and observations, as performed in line with the PMP, and all paleontological resources encountered, if any, as well as providing follow-up reports of any specific discovery, if necessary.

Hazards and Hazardous Materials	Project Related Impact	Level of Significance before Mitigation	Mitigation	Level of Significance After Mitigation
<p>Would the project create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?</p>	<p>Presence of asbestos in the Veterans Memorial Stadium</p>	<p>Potentially Significant</p>	<p>MM HAZ-1 (MM 4.10-1 and 2 in the PEIR:) Prior to demolition, alteration, or renovation of structures at LAC, a lead-based paint (LBP) sampling and analysis survey of buildings and appurtenances will be conducted to assess the presence of LBP. If found, prior to demolition, alteration, or renovation, the LBP will be removed and disposed of by a licensed LBP abatement contractor certified by the State of California Contractors Licensing Board in compliance with state and federal policy.</p>	<p>Less Than Significant</p>

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ES.6 PROJECT ALTERNATIVES

The following alternatives for the Draft EIR were identified and evaluated:

- No Project Alternative – no changes in existing conditions.
- Modernization Alternative – this assumes the current stadium would undergo modernization renovations including ADA-compliant seating, a new elevator shaft, a split-level press box, and restriping of the 400-meter track. The plan also proposes new bleachers, auxiliary fields, and expanded ticketing and concession areas and upgrades to Buildings Q and R would be necessary to address Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) compliance, improve Heating Ventilation & Air Conditioning System (HVAC) systems, remove hazardous materials, and modernize the facilities to meet the needs of current students.

The following alternatives were considered but ultimately rejected for study in the Draft EIR:

- Meet Current Public Code Alternative

Chapter 4.0 discusses these alternatives and includes an analysis of potential environmental impacts associated with each.

CHAPTER 1.0 – INTRODUCTION

This Draft EIR, prepared in accordance with the CEQA, addresses potential environmental effects associated with the Stadium & Athletic Sports Complex (SASC) along with existing facility renovations (Project or Proposed Project) at the Long Beach City College (LBCC) in the City of Long Beach (City), by the Long Beach Community College District (LBCCD). The Proposed Project is described in further detail in Chapter 2.0, Project Description.

1.1 PURPOSE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

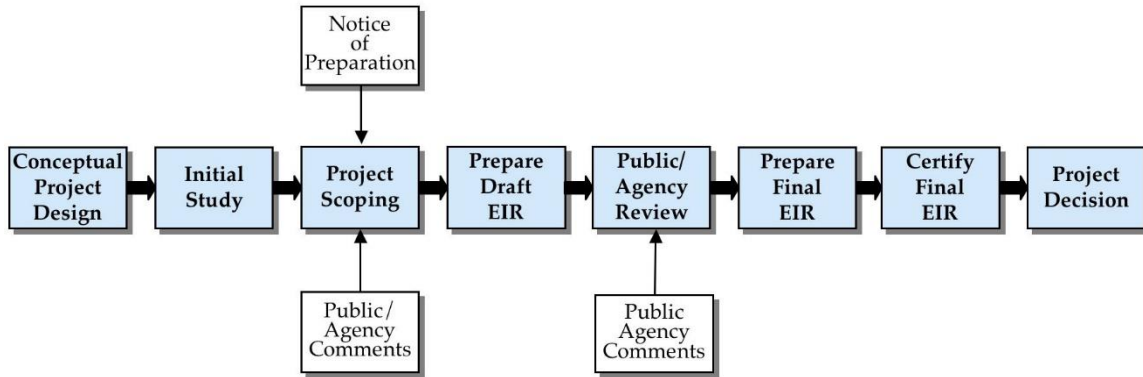
The Proposed Project requires discretionary approval of the District Board of Trustees and is subject to environmental review requirements in accordance with the CEQA. All “projects” within the State of California are required to undergo environmental review to determine any potential environmental impacts associated with project implementation (Section 15021).

CEQA was enacted in 1970 by the California Legislature to disclose to decision-makers and the public the significant environmental effects of a proposed project and to identify possible ways to avoid or minimize significant environmental effects of a project by requiring implementation of mitigation measures or recommending feasible alternatives. CEQA applies to all California agencies at all levels, including local, regional, and State governments, as well as boards, commissions, and special districts. The LBCCD, the Lead Agency for the Proposed Project, is required to conduct an environmental review to analyze any potential environmental effects associated with project implementation.

A Project EIR has been prepared to evaluate impacts of the Proposed Project. Section 15161 of the CEQA Guidelines states that a Project EIR, “... examines the environmental impacts of a specific development project. This type of EIR should focus primarily on the changes in the environment that would result from the development project. The EIR shall examine all phases of the project including planning, construction, and operation.”

The Draft EIR is then circulated to the public and affected agencies for review and comment. One of the primary objectives of CEQA is to enhance public participation in the planning process; public involvement is an essential feature of this process. Community members are encouraged to participate in the environmental review process, request to be notified, monitor newspapers for formal announcements, and submit substantive comments at every possible opportunity afforded by the lead agency. The environmental review process provides ample opportunity for the public to participate through scoping, public notice, and public review of CEQA documents. A diagram illustrating the CEQA process is shown in Figure 1 below. Additionally, a Lead Agency is required to respond to public comments in Final EIRs and consider comments from the scoping process in the preparation of the Draft EIR.

Figure 1 - The Environmental Review Process



1.2 ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW PROCESS

The following section discusses the environmental review process.

1.2.1 Scoping Process

In compliance with Section 15201 of the State CEQA Guidelines, the LBCCD has taken steps to provide opportunities for public participation in the environmental process. This Draft EIR was prepared following input from the public, responsible agencies, and affected agencies through the EIR scoping process, which included the following:

- In accordance with the State CEQA Guidelines, a Notice of Preparation (NOP) and Initial Study (IS) were prepared and distributed to responsible agencies, affected agencies, and other interested parties.
- The NOP was posted with the Los Angeles County Clerk and was made available for a 30-day public comment period on August 30, 2024. The NOP was submitted to the State Clearinghouse to officially solicit participation in determining the scope of the Draft EIR.
- Information requested, and input provided during the 30-day public review period, regarding the contents of the NOP/IS and the scope of the EIR, were incorporated in this Draft EIR.

The IS, NOP, and received comments are contained in Appendix A of this Draft EIR. The purpose of the NOP was to formally convey to the public that the LBCCD was preparing a Draft EIR for the proposed Project and to solicit input regarding the scope and content of the environmental information to be included in this Draft EIR.

Comments Received	Location Comment Addressed
California Department of Transportation	Project Description/Transportation

Topics evaluated in this Draft EIR have been identified based on the IS prepared for the Project, the responses to the NOP, the review of the proposed Project by LBCCD staff, and the comments made during

the scoping meeting. The District determined through this initial review process that impacts related to the following environmental topics are potentially significant and require an assessment in this Draft EIR:

1. Cultural Resources
2. Geology and Soils
3. Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Topics evaluated in this Draft EIR have been identified based on the IS prepared for the Project, responses to the NOP, and the review of the Proposed Project by LBCCD staff. Mitigation measures have been applied to reduce impacts. Table 3 contains this list of sections required under CEQA Guidelines, along with reference to the chapter where these items can be found.

Table 3: Required EIR Contents

Chapter Title (CEQA Guidelines)	Location
Table of Contents (Section 15122)	Table of Contents
Summary (Section 15123)	Executive Summary
Introduction (Section 15122)	Chapter 1
Project Description (Section 15124) and Environmental Setting	Chapter 2
Significant Environmental Impacts (Section 15126.2)	Chapter 3A-3C
Unavoidable Significant Environmental Impacts (Section 15126.2)	Chapter 5
Mitigation Measures (Section 15126.4)	Chapter 3A-3C
Cumulative Impacts (Section 15130)	Chapter 3A-3C
Alternatives to the Proposed Project (Section 15126.6)	Chapter 4
Growth-inducing Impacts (Section 15126.2)	Chapter 5
Effects Found Not to Be Significant (Section 15128)	Chapter 5
Organizations and Persons Consulted (Section 15129)	Chapter 6 and 7
List of Preparers	Chapter 7
Acronyms/Abbreviations	Chapter 8

1.3 DRAFT EIR ORGANIZATION

The Draft EIR is organized into the following chapters so the reader can easily obtain information about the Proposed Project and related environmental issues:

- Executive Summary – Presents a summary of the Proposed Project and alternatives, potential impacts and mitigation measures, and impact conclusions regarding growth inducement and cumulative impacts.
- Chapter 1: Introduction – Describes the purpose and use of the Draft EIR, provides a brief overview of the Proposed Project, and outlines the organization of the Draft EIR.
- Chapter 2: Project Description and Environmental Setting – Describes the project location, project details, baseline environmental setting and existing physical conditions, and the City’s overall objectives for the Proposed Project.
- Chapter 3: Environmental Analysis – Describes the existing conditions, or setting, before project implementation; methods and assumptions used in impact analysis; thresholds of significance;

impacts that would result from the Proposed Project; and applicable mitigation measures that would eliminate or reduce significant impacts for each environmental issue.

- Chapter 4: Alternatives Analysis – Evaluates the environmental effects of project alternatives, including the No-Project Alternative and Environmentally Superior Project Alternative.
- Chapter 5: Other CEQA Considerations – Includes a discussion of issues required by CEQA that are not covered in other chapters. This includes unavoidable adverse impacts, impacts found not to be significant, irreversible environmental changes, and growth-inducing impacts.
- Chapter 6: References – Identifies the documents and individuals consulted in preparing the Draft EIR.
- Chapter 7: Report Preparation – Lists the individuals involved in preparing the Draft EIR and organizations and persons consulted.
- Chapter 8: Acronyms/Abbreviations – Presents a list of the acronyms and abbreviations.

Appendices – Present data supporting the analysis or contents of this Draft EIR. The Appendices include the following:

APPENDIX A	Initial Study and Notice of Preparation
APPENDIX B	Cultural Resources Desktop Study Letter Report
APPENDIX C	Historical Resources Identification and Evaluation Report
APPENDIX D	Hazards Building Materials Survey
APPENDIX E	AB-52 Letters
APPENDIX F	Air, Energy, and Greenhouse Gas Analysis
APPENDIX G	Noise Impact Analysis
APPENDIX H	Traffic Impact Analysis

1.4 AVAILABILITY, REVIEW, AND COMMENT ON THE DRAFT EIR

The Draft EIR for the Proposed Project is being distributed directly to numerous agencies, organizations, and interested groups and persons for comment during the formal review period. The Draft EIR is also available for review online at <https://www.lbcc.edu/pod/facilities-master-plans>.

Due to the time limits mandated by State law [CEQA Guidelines Section 15205(d)], comments must be sent to the District at the earliest possible date, but not later than April 4, 2025, which is 45 days after publication of this notice.

Comments may be sent to: Jeff Connell, Long Beach Community College District, 4901 E Carson Street, Long Beach, California 90808, or by email to jeffconnell@lbcc.edu and should include Long Beach Community College Liberal Arts Campus Stadium & Athletic Sports Complex in the subject line. Agency responses to the Draft EIR should include the name of a contact person within the commenting agency.

CHAPTER 2.0 – PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

2.1 PROJECT OVERVIEW

The LBCCD, as part of the California Community College system, aims to offer academic and vocational education to students at the lower college division level. The LBCCD 2041 Facilities Master Plan, implemented at Long Beach City College, proposed plans to implement necessary construction, renovation, and general capital improvements at its campuses to meet the District’s aims and goals of updating and improving existing technological and program services to meet the increasing needs of students and faculty. Upon further analysis of the Stadium, it was determined that demolition and reconstruction was best for the campus because of the extent of deterioration that existed, the amount of deterioration that was unknown, upgrades required to meet current building code and Americans with Disabilities Act requirements, and the needs of the student athletic program. Pursuant to this, a Supplemental Environmental Impact Report was prepared in accordance with the CEQA in February 2019, providing an overview from the LBCCD 2041 Facilities Master Plan Project.

The 2041 Facilities Master Plan discussed a minor or major renovation to the existing Stadium. Since the SASC will be a new construction within the LAC, the Proposed Project is preparing a Subsequent Environmental Impact Report to analyze potential impacts associated demolition and reconstruction of the Stadium along with existing facility renovations.

2.2 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the Proposed Project is to upgrade the Long Beach City College's physical education facilities at the existing Veteran Stadium and Building Q and R to better facilitate instructional needs and intercollegiate athletics. The following lists the improvements that will achieve the objective as identified in the LBCCD Strategic Plan and Student Learning Outcomes:

- Meet current public building code mandates for fire, life safety, seismic safety, and accessibility
- Reduce maintenance needs from continued deterioration of concrete and steel
- Meet athlete user requirements
- Improve spectator viewing
- Replace underground utilities throughout the complex that are beyond their service life
- Improve entrance and exit to the stadium that allows for crowd separation from athletes
- Maintain the status of an iconic event venue in Long Beach

2.3 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Proposed Project involves upgrading of the physical education facilities to better accommodate instructional needs as well as intercollegiate athletics. The improvements are intended to create and improve building space to support the LBCCD Strategic Plan and Student Learning Outcomes. A new facility is also necessary due to age deterioration of the fields and facilities.

LBCCD is proposing the construction of a new state-of-the-art SASC on an approximately 18-acre site. The SASC would include approximately 180,000 sq. ft. of new construction, covering a portion of Parking Lot M, west of the Veterans Memorial Stadium. The parking lot currently has 3,250 parking spaces which will be reduced to 2,054 parking spaces. The existing Veterans Stadium will be demolished as part of the Proposed Project.

The program uses of Buildings Q, R, and S (Veterans Stadium) will all be contained within the SASC Project.

Existing operations of Buildings Q, R, and S of the Liberal Arts Campus (LAC) are listed below.

- Building Q: Kinesiology (Physical Education), Small Gym, Women’s Locker Room
- Building R: Fitness Center, Main Gym, Hall of Champions, Men’s Locker Room, Team Rooms, Physical Education
- Building S: Adaptive Physical Education, Veterans Stadium

The SASC Project will be used by campus students and staff, and the current events are expected to continue at the new facility. The proposed capacity of the Stadium portion of the SASC will be approximately 10,000 seats, while the proposed Arena will be approximately 2,500 seats.

The SASC facilities will include the following:

- Football/soccer field
- Track and field
- Stadium restrooms
- Stadium concessions
- Scoreboard
- Athletic training facility
- Hydrotherapy/rehab center
- Basketball/volleyball
- Competition gym/practice courts
- Sports medicine/training facility
- Kinesiology classrooms and center
- General District offices
- Student athlete success center
- Feature entry
- Classrooms
- Hall of Champions

Table 4 below provides a summary of existing uses versus proposed uses and their associated square footage.

Table 4: Existing Versus Proposed Project Comparison

Building/Function	Existing GSF	Proposed GSF
Building Q – Gymnasium Women	30,270	
Building R – Gymnasium Men	78,024	
Building S (Veterans Memorial Stadium)	57,694	
SASC		180,000
TOTAL	165,988	180,000

The Project scope also includes various site improvements such as:

- Physically separated facilities such as bike lane(s), wide sidewalks, curb extensions, pedestrian refuge islands, landscaping, street furniture, and reductions in crossing distances through roadway narrowing.
- Visual indicators such as pedestrian and bicyclist warning signage, flashing beacons, crosswalks, signage, and striping should be used in addition to physical design improvements to indicate to motorists that they can expect to see and yield to people walking or riding bikes.
- Environmental considerations such as canopy trees, bioswales, and incorporating permeable paving surfaces wherever possible to manage stormwater, replenish groundwater, and prevent pollution runoff.

2.4 PROJECT LOCATION

The City of Long Beach is in the southwestern portion of Los Angeles County, adjacent to the northern border of Orange County. The LBCC LAC is located at 4901 E Carson Street in the City of Long Beach, California. The LAC is bounded by Harvey Way on the north, Clark Ave on the east, Skylinks Golf Course on the south, and Faculty Ave on the west. Figure 2 illustrates the City in its regional and local contexts. Figure 3 depicts the site plan for the Proposed Project.

The Proposed Project Site is approximately 3.0 miles west of the Interstate 605 San Gabriel River Freeway, 3.0 miles east of Interstate 710 (Long Beach Freeway), 1.5 miles north of Interstate 405 (San Diego Freeway), and less than 0.5 mile east of Lakewood Blvd., State Highway 19. In addition, the Proposed Project Site is located approximately one-third mile northeast of the Long Beach Municipal Airport.

Figure 2 - Project Location and Vicinity

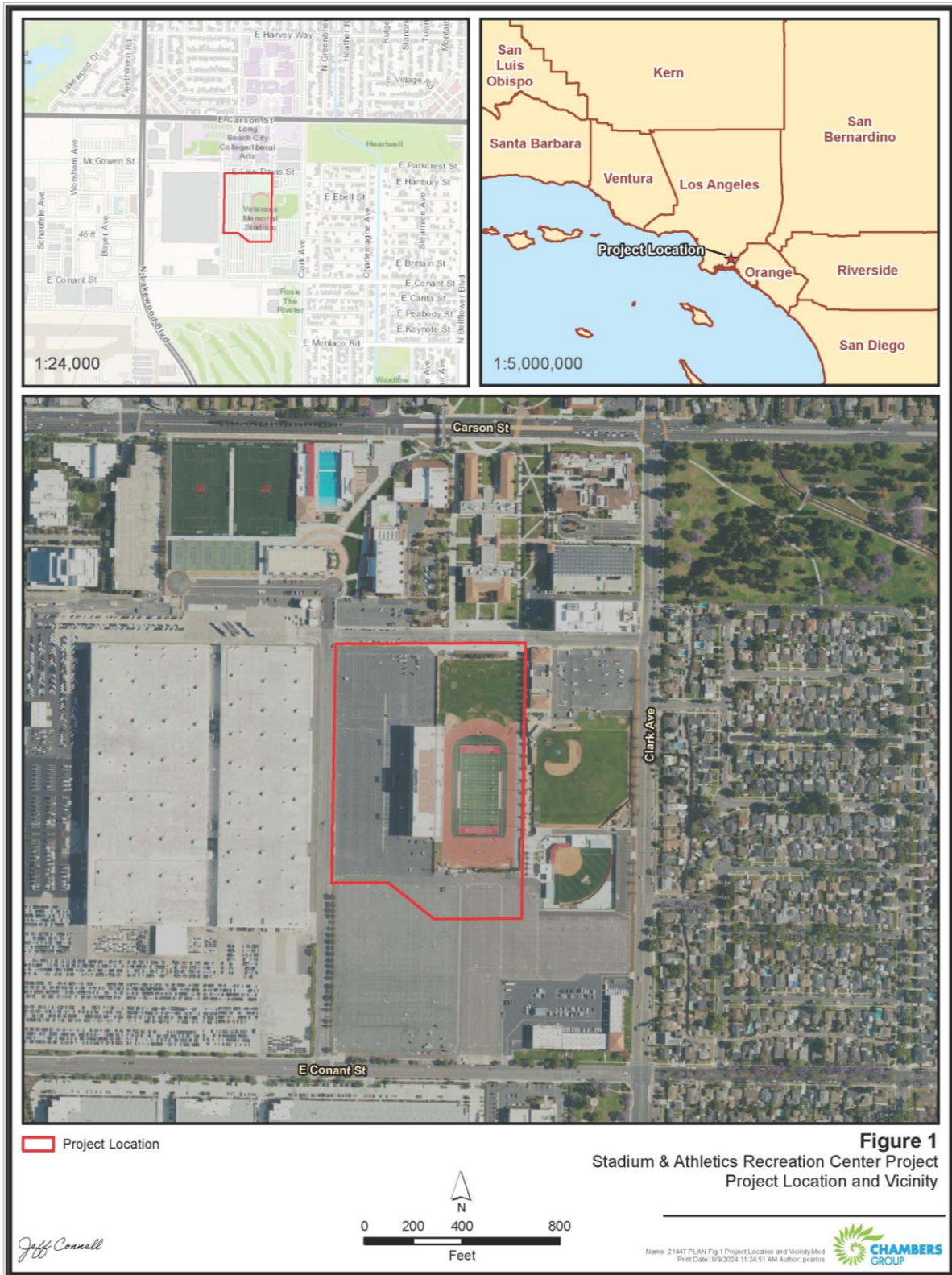


Figure 3 - Project Site Plan

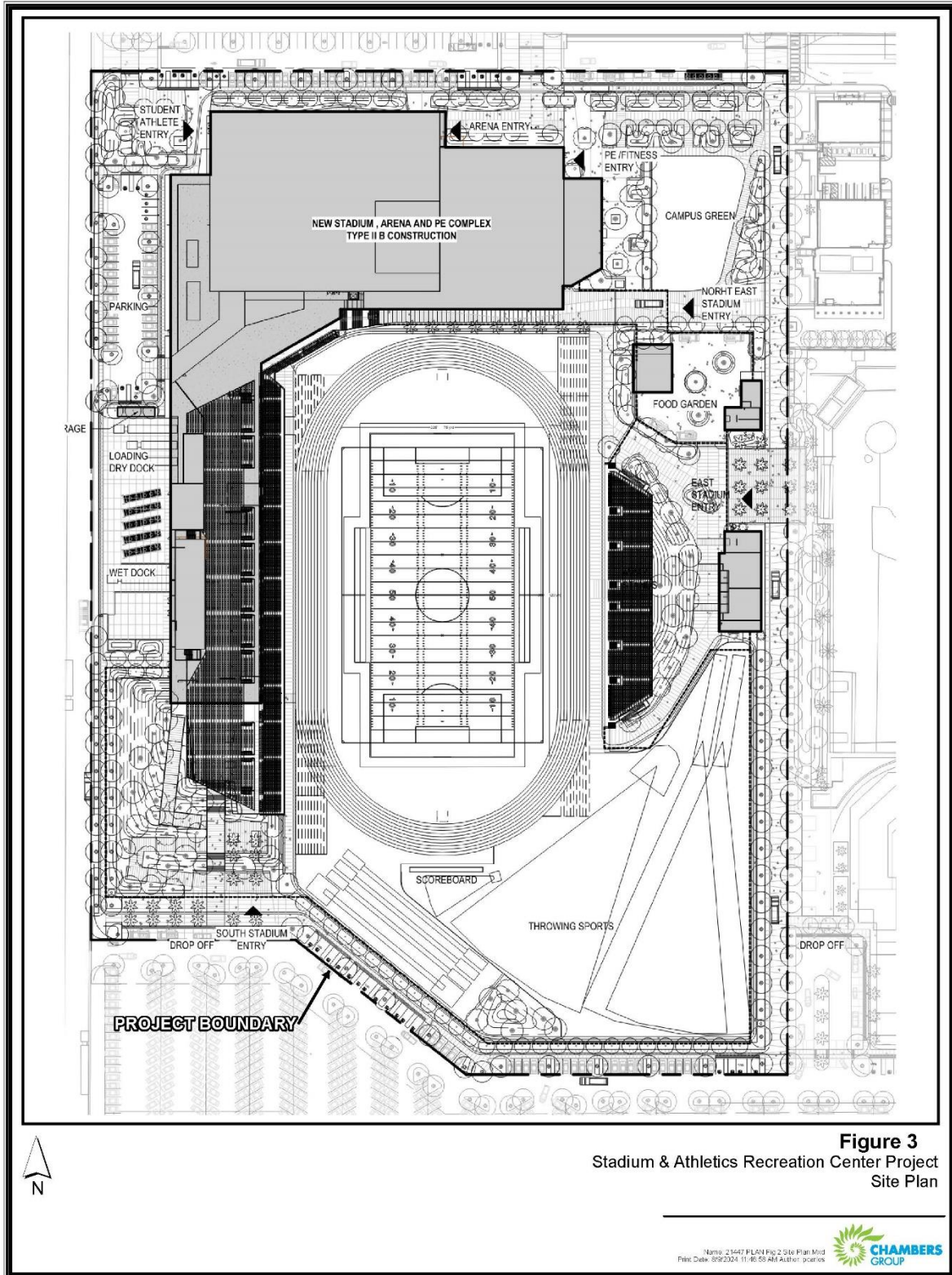


Figure 3
Stadium & Athletics Recreation Center Project
Site Plan

2.5 LAND USE

2.5.1 EXISTING SITE USES

The Project Site is currently being used for athletic related courses and sporting events. According to the City's zoning map, the Project site is zoned as Institutional Zone (I) (City 2021) and within the City's Land Use District Maps, the Project site is designated as a Regional Serving Facility (RFS) (City 2019).

2.5.2 SURROUNDING LAND USES

Existing land uses surrounding the Project site are the existing LAC campus buildings to the north, a Mercedes-Benz storage and warehouse facility to the west; LBCCD athletic facilities to the east; and warehouse/industrial facilities and the Skylinks Golf Course to the south.

2.5.3 ADOPTED PLANS

The Proposed Project is in support of the LBCCD 2041 Facilities Master Plan (2016) and the LBCCD 2022-2026 Strategic Plan (2022). Both documents identify the College's plans for the future with the Master Plan identifying the specific projects and implementation phasing. The Proposed Project will be constructed in accordance with the District Standards for the Liberal Arts Campus and Pacific Coast Campus established in 2018. These documents are incorporated in this Draft EIR by reference.

2.6 PROJECT HISTORY

Long Beach City College has a rich history that reflects the broader trends in American higher education throughout the 20th century. The college was founded in 1927 following a community initiative, signaling the City's commitment to providing local access to higher education. Initially, classes were held at Woodrow Wilson High School, but by the 1930s, the college had moved to its own dedicated campus.

The Long Beach Veterans Memorial Stadium, located on the LAC, is a historic sports venue that has been serving the community since its opening in 1950. Originally constructed to honor military veterans and provide a modern recreational facility, the Stadium has hosted a variety of events including high school and college football games, professional sports practices, and community events like swap meets and graduations (LBCC 2024). However, the Stadium contains both asbestos and lead and after over 70 years of use, it is out of date as a sports facility and is deteriorated due to age. Although the 2041 Facilities Master Plan did not include demolition, additional investigations by the District resulted in the decision to demolish and replace the Stadium. Refer to Chapter 4 for the Project alternatives.

The District prepared a Supplemental Environmental Impact Report (SEIR) in 2019 to address the implementation of the LBCCD 2041 Facilities Master Plan. Through the implementation of the LBCC 2041 Facilities Master Plan, the District's goals are to provide academic and vocational education to students at the lower college division level and to advance California's economic growth and global competitiveness using education, training, and services to lead to a continuous workforce improvement. The Proposed Project is part of the LBCCD 2041 Master Plan. An Initial Study that has been distributed with the NOP was completed in 2024 to assess if SEIR analysis was sufficient for CEQA compliance. It was determined that the impacts were more severe than the impact determinations in the 2019 SEIR, resulting in the necessity to complete an EIR for the Proposed Project.

2.7 PROJECT COMPONENTS

Phasing

The Phasing and Site Logistics Plan for the Proposed Project has been divided into the following six strategic steps, aimed at ensuring smooth project execution while maintaining stadium operations:

- Project Setup and Enabling Work Phase: ensures essential parking and safe access while establishing construction infrastructure;
- Ground Soil Improvements Phase: maintains portions of parking and introduces temporary ticket booths and access routes.
- Stadium Demolition Phase: abatement and controlled demolition will be conducted with noise mitigation and careful management of utilities and pedestrian traffic;
- Vertical Construction Phase: begins with steel erection and seating construction;
- Second Vertical Construction Phase: focuses on completing the stadium envelope, interiors, and field; and
- Completion and Turnover Phase: converts temporary access to permanent configurations, ensuring all parking is fully restored.

Throughout these phases, pedestrian safety, parking availability, and operational continuity will be rigorously managed. This phased approach guarantees efficient delivery while accommodating the stadium's potential extended use and minimizing disruption.

Access

This Project is planned for seamless integration to the campus while prioritizing both pedestrian and vehicular flow. A primary feature of the design is the Pedestrian Axial Promenade, which runs along the East side of the Stadium, connecting the North and South ends of campus. This axis serves as a main thoroughfare for students and visitors, with convenient drop-off points at both ends. To the north, E Lew Davis Street is designed as a pedestrian-friendly, shared access drive, linking the athletic precinct to the rest of the campus with features like speed tables to enhance safety and slow traffic.

Pedestrian access is further prioritized with dedicated entries for different user groups, including student athletes at the Northwest corner, students using the Kinesiology program at the Northeast, and event attendees at the Southwest and Northwest corners. For vehicular access, parking efficiency is improved, particularly in the southern parking lot, which is re-striped to accommodate more spaces. A dedicated rideshare drop-off at the southern end of the promenade ensures easy event access without disrupting traffic, while a separate service and loading area on the West side provides logistical access for maintenance, trash, and emergency vehicles. This thoughtful layout enhances the overall connectivity and flow of the campus, ensuring both day-to-day operations and event logistics are handled efficiently.

Ground Soil Improvement

The proposed design approach shifts the footprint of the new structure further west, allowing the existing pile footings of the current stadium to remain in place and avoiding their demolition. This adjustment enables a more efficient process and timeline, as ground soil improvements and foundation work can begin before the existing Veteran's Stadium is demolished allowing one more season of use. The plan includes installing ground soil improvements by aggregate piers—compacted stone columns rammed into

the ground, to enhance the soil's bearing capacity and ensure a stable shallow foundation for the new structure.

Demolition

The removal of the existing Veterans Memorial Stadium will include abatement for the removal of asbestos and lead hazardous materials and 40,783 sq. ft. of demolition.

Grading and Site Preparation

The Proposed Project will require 15,400 cubic yards of soil export, and 6,600 cubic yards of soil import.

Landscaping

The landscape design for the Project emphasizes sustainability and water conservation, featuring drought-tolerant plant species and a highly efficient irrigation system with smart controls. This system is designed to optimize water usage, relying on the campus's reclaimed water supply to minimize the demand for potable water. In addition to being environmentally conscious, the landscaping materials and systems are selected based on life cycle cost evaluations, ensuring reduced maintenance and operational expenses. This thoughtful approach ensures long-term value and durability, aligning with the campus's goals for sustainability and cost-effective operations.

Construction

Once the Proposed Project has been approved by the Board of Trustees, project construction activities are anticipated to begin in December 2025.

The construction staging area is anticipated to be at the corner of E. Conant Street and Faculty Ave. Construction equipment to be used during construction of the Proposed Project include the following items:

- Loaders
- Pick-up trucks
- Backhoe
- Motor Grades
- Boom Lifts
- Light towers
- Water Truck
- Crane
- Asphalt paver
- Cold Planers
- Excavators
- Forklifts
- Bobcats – Skid steers
- Concrete trucks
- Concrete Pumps
- Flatbed trucks
- Bulldozers
- Sheep foot compactors

- Drill rigs
- Dump trucks

Operations

There will be no added facilities at the LAC constructed as part of the Proposed Project. However, the new construction will result in a state-of-the-art SASC facility that would increase enrollment in classes at those facilities.

Current enrollment in classes associated with the Project facilities (Buildings Q, R, and S) is 842 students and is at 60% of the available capacity. The potential growth of student enrollment related to the Project includes the following assumptions:

- The maximum growth estimate due to the improved facilities would be an increase of 37% (501 students) enrollment in the current courses.
- The overall enrollment in those classes would increase up to 1,343 students from the existing 842 enrolled.

2.8 REQUIRED PERMITS AND APPROVALS

As required by the CEQA Guidelines, this section provides, to the extent the information is known to the LBCCD, a list of permits and approvals to implement the Proposed Project and list of agencies that will review this Draft EIR and be used in their decision-making process. The following lists LBCCD entitlements and permits that may be required for the Proposed Project prior to construction and operation:

Agency	Permitting Action and Approvals
California Department of General Services -Division of the State Architect (DSA)	Approval of architectural plans
California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal EPA) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) • California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) • California Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) 	Responsible for examination and prevention of pollution sources. DTSC, CIWMB, and RWQCB are part of Cal EPA. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulates all matters related to hazardous waste • Manages solid waste in the state • Issues National Pollutant Discharge Elimination Systems (NPDES) permits and water discharge requirements
City of Long Beach	Approves off-site developments, and on- and off-site drainage, water connection, and infrastructure improvements. Cross-Connection for Reclaimed Water Permit and Backflow Certification.
City of Long Beach Fire Department (LBFD)	Approval of Fire Access Plan indicating location of new and existing fire hydrants, fire water and flow and pressure, emergency vehicle access and new

	Fire department connection to meet the Fire and Building Codes
Environmental Health Division's Public Health – Los Angeles	Food Services, cross connection for reclaimed water.
Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)	Form 7460 Notice of Proposed Construction or Alteration
South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD)	Air quality regulations and permits for Standby Emergency Generators

The Final EIR must be certified by the LBCCD Board of Trustees as to its adequacy in compliance with CEQA prior to any actions being taken on the Proposed Project. The analysis of this Draft EIR is intended to provide an environmental review for the Proposed Project, including the demolition of Veterans Stadium and construction of the new stadium in accordance with CEQA requirements.

CHAPTER 3.0 – ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES ADDRESSED

An IS was prepared for the Proposed Project in August 2024. Based on the findings of the IS, it has been determined that a Draft EIR is required for the Proposed Project. The LBCCD used the Initial Study as well as agency and public input received during the public comment period (August 30, 2024, to September 30, 2024), to determine the final scope for this Draft EIR. Environmental issue areas are listed by the level of significance of their impacts in the table below, as determined by the analysis provided in the IS.

Table 5: Environmental Issue Areas

No Impact	Less Than Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Impact
Agriculture & Forestry Resources	Aesthetics	Cultural Resources
Land Use and Planning	Air Quality	Geology and Soils
Mineral Resources	Biological Resources	Hazards and Hazardous Materials
Population and Housing	Energy	Tribal Cultural Resources
Public Services	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	
	Hydrology and Water Quality	
	Noise	
	Recreation	
	Transportation	

The LBCCD used the IS as well as agency and public input received during the public comment period (August 30 to September 30, 2024), to determine the final scope for this Draft EIR. Sections 3.3 to 3.6 provide a discussion of the environmental setting, applicable project design features, impacts associated with the Proposed Project, cumulative impacts, and mitigation measures designed to reduce significant impacts. Where impacts cannot be reduced to a less than significant level, the LBCCD may consider adopting a Statement of Overriding Considerations.

3.2 TERMINOLOGY USED IN THIS ANALYSIS

For each CEQA checklist question listed in the Draft EIR, a determination of the level of significance of the impact is provided (CEQA Guidelines Appendix G). Impacts are determined in the following categories:

- **No Impact.** A designation of *no impact* is given when no adverse changes in the environment are expected.
- **Less Than Significant Impact.** A *less than significant impact* would cause no substantial adverse change in the environment.
- **Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated.** A *potentially significant (but mitigable) impact* would have a substantial adverse impact on the environment but could be reduced to a less-than-significant level with incorporation of mitigation measure(s).

- **Potentially Significant Impact.** A *significant and unavoidable impact* would cause a substantial adverse effect on the environment and no feasible mitigation measures would be available to reduce the impact to a less-than-significant level.

3.3 CULTURAL RESOURCES

This section describes the cultural resources at the Project site and general vicinity. Cultural resources include archaeological and historic sites, buildings, structures, features, objects, and human remains (Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines). This section analyzes the potential impacts resulting from implementation of the Proposed Project and recommends mitigation measures to reduce or avoid impacts to these resources. This section also examines levels of significance after mitigation.

3.3.1 Existing Environmental Setting

As provided in the Cultural Resources Desktop Study Letter Report in Appendix B, the Project site is located in the Peninsular Ranges geomorphic province, within the inland portion of the actively subsiding Los Angeles Basin. This basin is bound by the Santa Monica and San Gabriel Mountains to the north, the Santa Ana Mountains to the east, and the Palos Verdes Hills to the south (Yerkes et al. 1965). The geologic units underlying the project are Holocene and late Pleistocene-age deposits (Saucedo et al. 2016). Soils of the project area are mapped as Urban f land from the Biscailuz-Hueneme complex, which has 0 to 2 percent slopes (UC Davis 2023).

The Project site is situated atop a geologic formation of Pleistocene to Holocene age sediments comprised largely of marine and non-marine alluvium, lake, playa, and terrace deposits; this includes both unconsolidated and semi-consolidated (Jennings et al. 2010; California Department of Conservation 2023). In Southern California, the middle Pleistocene is generally associated with a pre-human presence, although recent research suggests early human exploration of North America earlier in the Late Pleistocene than previously documented. Fossil specimens are also associated with the Pleistocene epoch, particularly in areas where deposits are referred to as “older Alluvium.” The Holocene is the most recent geologic period and one that is directly associated with human activity. The Holocene is also generally associated with “younger Alluvium,” which tends not to be fossil-bearing, except in instances where fossils have been redeposited.

3.3.2 Archaeological and Cultural Resource Setting

As provided in Appendix B, the three major periods of prehistory for the greater Los Angeles Basin region have been refined by recent research using radiocarbon dates from archaeological sites in coastal southern California (Koerper and Drover 1983; Mason and Peterson 1994):

- Millingstone Period (6,000–1,000 B.C., or about 8,000–3,000 years ago)
- Intermediate Period (1,000 B.C.–A.D. 650, or 3,000–1,350 years ago)
- Late Prehistoric Period (A.D. 650–about A.D. 1800, or 1,350–200 years ago)

Around 6,000 years BP, a shift in focus from hunting toward a greater reliance on vegetal resources occurred. Archaeological evidence of this trend consists of a much greater number of milling tools (e.g., metates and manos) for processing seeds and other vegetable matter (Wallace 1978). This period, known

to archaeologists as the Millingstone Period, was a long period characterized by small, mobile groups that likely relied on a seasonal round of settlements that included both inland and coastal residential bases. Seeds from sage and grasses, rather than acorns, provided calories and carbohydrates. Faunal remains from sites dating to this period indicate similar animals were hunted. Inland Millingstone sites are characterized by numerous manos, metates, and hammerstones. Shell middens are common at coastal Millingstone sites. Coarse-grained lithic materials, such as quartzite and rhyolite, are more common than fine-grained materials in flaked stone tools from this time. Projectile points are found in archaeological sites from this period, but they are far fewer in number than from sites dating to before 6,000 years BP. An increase in the size of groups and the stability of settlements is indicated by deep, extensive middens at some sites from this period (Wallace 1978).

In sites post-dating roughly 3,000 years BP, archaeological evidence indicates the reliance on both plant gathering and hunting continued but was more specialized and locally adapted to particular environments. Mortars and pestles were added to metates and manos for grinding seeds and other vegetable material. Chipped-stone tools became more refined and specialized, and bone tools were more common. During this period, new peoples from the Great Basin began entering southern California. These immigrants, who spoke a language of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock, seem to have displaced or absorbed the earlier population of Hokan-speaking peoples. The exact time of their entry into the region is not known; however, they were present in southern California during the final phase of prehistory. During this period, population densities were higher than before; and settlement became concentrated in villages and communities along the coast and interior valleys (Erlandson 1994; McCawley 1996). During the Intermediate Period, mortars and pestles appeared, indicating the beginning of acorn exploitation. Use of the acorn – a high-calorie, storable food source – probably facilitated greater sedentism and increased social organization. Large projectile points from archaeological sites of this period indicate that the bow and arrow, a hallmark of the Late Prehistoric Period, had not yet been introduced; hunting was likely accomplished using the atlatl (spear thrower) instead. Settlement patterns during this time are not well understood. The semi-sedentary settlement pattern characteristic of the Late Prehistoric Period may have begun during the Intermediate Period, although territoriality may not yet have developed because of lower population densities. Regional subcultures also started to develop, each with its own geographical territory and language or dialect (Kroeber 1925; McCawley 1996; Moratto 1984). These were most likely the basis for the groups encountered by the first Europeans during the 18th century (Wallace 1978). Despite the regional differences, many material cultural traits were shared among groups, indicating a great deal of interaction (Erlandson 1994). The Late Prehistoric Period is better understood than earlier periods largely through ethnographic analogy made possible by ethnographic and anthropological research of the descendants of these groups in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

3.3.3 Historical Resource Setting

City of Long Beach

As discussed in the Historical Resources Identification and Evaluation Report located in Appendix C, with the arrival of Spanish explorers in the 16th century, the region began to experience significant changes. Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo was the first European to navigate the California coast in 1542, followed by the establishment of the Spanish missions in the late 18th century. The Mission San Gabriel Arcángel, founded in 1771, was the closest mission to what would later become Long Beach (City 2009). The Spanish influence marked the beginning of a transition from indigenous to European control, a process that continued through the Mexican period in the early 19th century.

The mid-19th century saw the incorporation of California into the United States, following the Mexican-American War and the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848. The Rancho Los Cerritos, a large Spanish land grant, became a focal point for early American settlement in the area. Jotham Bixby, known as the "Father of Long Beach," acquired the rancho in the 1860s and initiated the subdivision of land that would eventually become Long Beach (City 2009).

In 1881, William Erwin Willmore and J. Bixby & Co. began developing Willmore City, which would later be renamed Long Beach in 1884. The development aimed to attract settlers and create a thriving community (City 2009). The City's incorporation in 1888 marked the formal establishment of Long Beach, setting the stage for rapid growth and development.

The early 20th century was a period of significant expansion for Long Beach. The discovery of oil in Signal Hill in 1921 transformed the City into one of the wealthiest oil producers in the country. This oil boom brought an influx of wealth and population, fueling development and urbanization (City 2009). The construction of the Port of Long Beach in 1911 further bolstered the City's economic standing, establishing it as a crucial hub for international trade and commerce (City 2009).

During this time, Long Beach also embraced the City Beautiful Movement, which aimed to enhance the aesthetic appeal and livability of urban environments. This movement influenced the design of many civic buildings and public spaces, contributing to the City's architectural heritage (City 2009).

The prosperity of the 1920s came to an abrupt halt with the onset of the Great Depression. Long Beach, like many other American cities, faced economic hardship, with declining oil revenues and a struggling tourism industry. The devastating earthquake of 1933 compounded these difficulties, causing widespread destruction. However, the City's resilience was evident in its swift recovery, aided by federal grants and loans for reconstruction efforts (City 2009). World War II brought a new wave of economic activity to Long Beach. The City's strategic location and developed port facilities made it a critical site for the defense industry. The establishment of naval bases and shipyards, such as Reeves Field and the Roosevelt Naval Base, spurred economic growth and attracted thousands of workers (City 2009). The population surge during the war years necessitated the development of housing and infrastructure, laying the foundation for the City's post-war expansion.

The post-war era was marked by continued growth and modernization in Long Beach. The City expanded its industrial base and invested in infrastructure projects to support its growing population. The construction of the Long Beach Freeway and the expansion of the airport facilitated transportation and commerce, further integrating the City into the regional economy (City 2009).

The latter half of the 20th century saw Long Beach diversifying its economic activities, with an emphasis on education, healthcare, and technology. The development of California State University, Long Beach, and the growth of the Long Beach Memorial Medical Center exemplified this trend. Additionally, the City undertook urban renewal projects to revitalize its downtown and waterfront areas, enhancing its appeal as a residential and tourist destination (City 2009).

Long Beach City College

As discussed in Appendix C, Long Beach City College has a rich history that reflects the broader trends in American higher education throughout the 20th century. The college was founded in 1927 following a

community initiative, signaling the City's commitment to providing local access to higher education. Initially, classes were held at Woodrow Wilson High School, but by the 1930s, the college had moved to its own dedicated campus. This period of early development was abruptly challenged by the devastating earthquake of March 10, 1933, which caused significant damage to educational facilities across Long Beach, including the junior college. Despite the widespread destruction, which required the demolition and reconstruction of many buildings, the resilience of the institution was evident as classes continued in temporary structures and outdoor settings (City 2009).

The post-World War II era marked a period of significant growth and transformation for Long Beach City College. The influx of returning veterans and the benefits provided by the G.I. Bill led to a surge in enrollment and the expansion of higher education opportunities. In response to this growing demand, a branch of the state college system was established in Long Beach in 1949. Initially called the Los Angeles- Orange County State College, it operated out of temporary facilities before relocating to a newly developed campus on Bellflower Blvd. By 1955, the first permanent buildings were completed, and the college continued to expand rapidly (City 2009).

Throughout the 1950s and 1960s, Long Beach City College experienced a dramatic increase in student enrollment, rising from 10,000 students in 1960 to 23,500 by 1967. This growth necessitated continuous development and expansion of campus facilities. The architecture firm Killingsworth, Brady, and Smith played a pivotal role in shaping the campus master plan, contributing to the college's modern and functional architectural landscape. The expansion during this period underscored the college's ongoing commitment to meeting the educational needs of the community and adapting to the changing landscape of higher education (City 2009).

Long Beach Veterans Memorial Stadium

As discussed in Appendix C, the Long Beach Veterans Memorial Stadium was designed by local architect Hugh Gibbs and opened its doors in 1950. It was designed to serve as a premier sports venue for LBCC and the local high schools, notably the Long Beach Poly Jackrabbits. Its construction was part of a post-World War II effort to provide modern recreational facilities for the burgeoning population of Long Beach and to honor veterans of the armed forces. The stadium's design incorporated state-of-the-art features for its time, including substantial seating capacity and advanced amenities (LBCC 2024).

Over the decades, Veterans Memorial Stadium has hosted numerous significant events. In addition to high school and college football games, the stadium has been a venue for professional sports teams. For instance, it served as the practice field for the Kansas City Chiefs before Super Bowl I in 1966 and later hosted the Long Beach Admirals, a team in the Continental Football League during the late 1960s. More recently, the NFL's Los Angeles Rams have used the stadium for their practices (Guardabascio and Fiddler 2020). The stadium is also renowned for its swap meets, such as the Long Beach Antique Market and the Long Beach Hi-Performance Swap Meet, attracting visitors from across Southern California. These events have become a staple of the local community, providing a space for commerce and social interaction (PBK ND). Veterans Memorial Stadium has been more than just a sports venue; it has been a cultural hub for Long Beach. The stadium has seen countless high school and college graduations, community events, and even film productions, contributing to the cultural fabric of the City. Its longstanding presence is a testament to the community's dedication to preserving its historical sites while adapting to contemporary needs (LBCC 2024).

As discussed in Appendix B, based on the review of available historic documents, maps, photographs, and aerial imagery, Chambers Group observed that the northern portion of the Project site, the Veterans Memorial Stadium being demolished for this Project, is displayed on the 1951 topographical map and in aerial images starting in 1952 (NETROnline 2023). Additionally, in the 1952 aerial photograph, the southwestern portion of the Project site (Parking Lot M), and the area directly adjacent to the east, was shown to be a predominately vacant field. By 1963, the vacant field was being utilized for sports recreation, as represented by three distinct baseball/softball fields. By 1972, the southwestern portion of the Project site had been turned into a parking lot (NETROnline 2023). Between 1972 and 1991, the aerial images depict the expansion of the parking lot covering the entire previously vacant field, which remains a parking lot today. The most recent addition to Veterans Memorial Stadium was in 1991 (LBCC 2023).

3.3.4 Applicable Regulations

Federal

American Indian Religious Freedom Act

The American Indian Religious Freedom Act, Title 42 United States Code (U.S.C), Section 1996, protects Native American religious practices, ethnic heritage sites, and land uses.

National American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

Enacted in 1990, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) conveys to American Indians of demonstrated lineal descent the human remains and funerary or religious items that are held by federal agencies and federally supported museums, or that have been recovered from federal lands. It also makes the sale or purchase of American Indian remains illegal, whether or not they are derived from federal or Indian lands.

National Historic Preservation Act and National Register of Historic Places

Federal regulations for cultural resources are primarily governed by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, which applies to actions taken by federal agencies. The criteria for determining National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility are found in 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 60. Section 106 of the NHPA requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on any site, district, building, structure, or object included in or eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and affords the federal Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings. The Council's implementing regulations, 'Protection of Historic Properties,' are found in 36 CFR Part 800. The NRHP (36 CFR 60.4) criteria are used to evaluate resources when complying with Section 106 of the NHPA. Those criteria state that eligible resources comprise districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and any of the following eligibility criteria as follows:

- Criterion A: Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution of the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
- Criterion B: Is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
- Criterion C: Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

- Criterion D: Has yielded or has potential to yield, information important to history or prehistory.

For properties to be considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, they must demonstrate significance. If significance has been established, it is necessary to determine whether the resource retains the integrity for which it is significant. Therefore, eligible properties must meet at least one of the criteria and exhibit integrity. Historical integrity is measured by the degree to which the resource retains its historical attributes and conveys its historical character, the degree to which the original fabric has been retained, and the reversibility of changes to the property.

Historical Districts derive their importance from being considered a unified entity, even though they are often composed of a variety of resources. The identity of a district results from the interrelationship of its resources, which can be an arrangement of historically or functionally related properties. A district is defined as a geographically definable area of land containing a significant concentration of buildings, sites, structures, or objects united by past events or aesthetically by plan or physical development. A district's significance integrity should help determine the boundaries.

With historic districts, resources are identified as contributing and noncontributing. A contributing building, site, structure, or object adds to the historic associations, historic architectural qualities, or archaeological values for which a district is significant because it was either present during a period of significance, relates to the significance of the district, and retains its physical integrity; or it independently meets the criteria for listing in the NRHP.

Archaeological site evaluation assesses the potential of each site to meet one or more of the criteria for NRHP eligibility based on visual surface and subsurface evidence (if available) at each site location. Information gathered during the literature and record searches, and the researcher's knowledge of and familiarity with the historic or prehistoric context associated with each site.

Secretary of Interior Standards

The Secretary of the Interior is the head of the U.S. Department of the Interior, which is the nation's principal conservation agency. The department oversees agencies including the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), and the National Park Service (NPS).

The Secretary of Interior Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation

The Purpose of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation of 1983 is to (1) organize the information gathered about preservation activities; (2) describe results to be achieved by federal agencies, states, and others when planning for the identification, evaluation, registration, and treatment of historic properties; and (3) integrate the diverse efforts of many entities performing historic preservation into a systematic effort to preserve the nation's cultural heritage (NPS 1983).

The Secretary of Interior Standards for Rehabilitation

Developed in 1986, the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation are 10 basic principles created to help preserve the distinctive character of a historic building and its site, while allowing for reasonable chance to meet new needs.

The Secretary of the Interior Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitation, or Reconstructing Historic Buildings, 1995

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties were developed to help protect the nation's irreplaceable cultural resources by promoting consistent preservation practices. The standards are a series of concepts about maintaining, repairing, and replacing historic materials, as well as designing new additions or making alterations; as such, they cannot, in and of themselves, be used to make essential decisions about which features of historic property should be saved in which might be changes. But once an appropriate treatment is selected, the standards provide philosophical consistency to the work.

State

Assembly Bill 4239

AB 4239 established the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) as the primary government agency responsible for identifying and cataloging Native American cultural resources. The bill authorized the NAHC to act in order to prevent damage to and insure Native American access to sacred sites and authorized the NAHC to prepare an inventory of Native American sacred sites located on public lands.

California Environmental Quality Act of 1970

CEQA requires state and local agencies to identify and reduce, if feasible, the significant, negative environmental impacts of land use decisions.

CEQA Guidelines: Title 14 CCR Section 15064.4 subsection (b)

This section of CEQA defines "historical resource," addresses reburial options for Native American remains, and presents the preferred mitigation of historical resources.

CEQA Guidelines: Title 14 CCR Section 15064.5

This section of CEQA identifies which resources are considered cultural resources, as stated below.

- Resource(s) listed or eligible for listing on the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) (Title 14 CCR Section 15064.5(a)(1).
- Resource(s) either listed in the NRHP or in a "local register of historical resources" unless "the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant," (Title 14 CCR Section 15064.5(a)(2)).
- Resources identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements section 5024.1(g) of the PRC [Title 14 CCR Section 15065.5(a)(2)].

In addition, Subdivision (g) provides the guidelines referenced below regarding historical surveys.

A resource identified as significant in a historical survey may be listed in the CRHR if the survey meets all the following criteria:

- The survey has been or will be included in the State Historic Resources Inventory;

- The survey and the survey documents were prepared in accordance with procedures and requirements of the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP);
- The resource is evaluated and determined by OHP to have a significance rating of Category 1 to 5 on the Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) Historic Resources Inventory Form;
- If the survey is five years or older at the time of its nomination for inclusion in the CRHR, the survey is updated to identify historic resources that have become eligible or ineligible due to changed circumstances or further documentation and those which have been demolished or altered in a manner that substantially diminished the significance of the resource;
- Resources identified during such surveys are presumed to be historically or culturally significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates otherwise; and
- A final category of historical resources may be determined at the discretion of the lead agency when: Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, education, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be a historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record [Title 14 CCR Section 15064.5(a)(3)].

CEQA Historical Resources

CEQA defines historically significant resources as “resources listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)” (PRC Section 5024.1). A cultural resource may be considered historically significant if the resource is 45 years old or older; possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association; and meets any of the following criteria for listing on the CRHR:

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (PRC Section 5024.1).

Cultural resources are buildings, sites, landscapes, traditional cultural properties, structures, or objects that may have historical, architectural, cultural, or scientific importance. CEQA states that if a project will have a significant impact on important cultural resources, deemed “historically significant,” then project alternatives and mitigation measures must be considered. Additionally, any proposed project that may affect historically significant cultural resources must be submitted to the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) for review and comment prior to project approval by the responsible agency and prior to construction.

Public Resources Codes

The following provides a summary of California Public Resources Codes (PRC) that apply to cultural resources.

PRC Section 5020.1

This section defines several terms, including those provided below.

“Historical resource” includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.

“Substantial adverse change” means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired.

PRC Section 5024.1

This section establishes the CRHR. A resource may be listed as a historical resource in the CRHR if it meets the NRHP criteria or the following state criteria:

- Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage;
- Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
- Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
- Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

PRC Section 21083.2

This section defines a unique archaeological resource as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

- 1) Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information
- 2) Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type
- 3) Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person

PRC Section 21084.1

This section sets forth that a project that may cause a significant adverse change in a significant historical resource is a project that may be considered to have adverse effects on the environment. Historical resources not listed on the CRHR or other local lists may still be considered historical resources at the discretion of the lead agency on the project.

Local

City of Long Beach General Plan

The Historic Preservation Element of the General Plan includes goals, objectives, and policies for the protection of cultural resources and scientific sites that emphasize identification, documentation, and protection of cultural resources. Table 6 provides a consistency analysis of the applicable General Plan policies relevant to cultural resources as they relate to the Project.

Table 6: General Plan Consistency Analysis

Goal	General Plan Policies	Analysis
1	Maintain and support a comprehensive citywide historic preservation program to identify and protect Long Beach’s historic, cultural, and archaeological resources.	As a result of the Proposed Project, a resource eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 1 would be demolished; therefore, the Proposed Project would be inconsistent with this Goal.
2	Protect historic resources from demolition and inappropriate alterations through the use of City’s regulatory framework, technical assistance, and incentives.	As a result of the Proposed Project, a resource eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 1 would be demolished; therefore, the Proposed Project would be inconsistent with this Goal.
3	Maintain and expand the inventory of historic resources in Long Beach.	As a result of the Proposed Project, a resource eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 1 would be demolished; therefore, the Proposed Project would be inconsistent with this Goal.
4	Increase public awareness and appreciation of the City’s history and historic, cultural, and archaeological resources.	Although the Proposed Project would result in the demolition of an eligible resource under Criterion 1 of the CRHR, mitigation would be implemented to highlight the historical relevance of the eligible building.
5	Integrate historic preservation policy into City’s community development, economic development, and sustainable-city strategies.	As a result of the Proposed Project, a resource eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 1 would be demolished; therefore, the Proposed Project would be inconsistent with this Goal.

Source: https://www.longbeach.gov/globalassets/lbcd/media-library/documents/planning/historic-preservation/historic-context-statements/final-long-beach-historic-preservation-element_6-22-2010

3.3.5 Thresholds of Significance

In order to assist in determining whether a project would have a significant effect on the environment, the LBCCD utilizes the State CEQA Guidelines Appendix G Checklist. Appendix G states that a project may be deemed to have impacts to cultural resources if it would:

Threshold a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to §15064.5.

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

Please refer to Section 5.1: Effects Found Not to Be Significant for an evaluation of those topics that were determined to be less than significant or have no impact and do not require further analysis in the EIR.

3.3.6 Methodology

Chambers Group requested a records search from the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) South-Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton on September 6, 2023. A half-mile study area was requested to provide additional context to the Project site and surrounding area and more information on which to base this review. Resources consulted during the records search conducted by the SCCIC included the NRHP, California Historical Landmarks (CHL), California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI), Caltrans Historic Highway Bridge Inventory, the California State Historic Resources Inventory, local registries of historic properties, and a review of available Sanborn Fire Insurance maps as well as historic photographs, maps, and aerial imagery. The task also included a search for potential prehistoric and/or historic burials (human remains) evident in previous site records and/or historical maps. In addition, Chambers Group submitted a request to the NAHC for a review of the Sacred Land Files (SLF) for the Project site and surrounding vicinity.

In addition to the records search review, Chambers Group archaeologists completed background research to determine if any additional historic properties, landmarks, bridges, or other potentially significant or listed properties are located within the Project site or half-mile study area. This background research included, but was not limited to, the NRHP, California State Historic Property Data Files, California State Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, Office of Historic Preservation Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, historic aerial imagery accessed via NETR Online, Historic U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps, Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD), and California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) State and Local Bridge Surveys. Additionally, Chambers Group archaeologists reviewed the San Bernardino County Historical Landmarks inventory designated by the Los Angeles County Historical Landmarks inventory and local historical newspaper clippings via Newspapers.com, ProQuest Historical Newspapers.com, and the California Digital Newspaper Collection.

In June 2024, Kleinfelder completed an intensive pedestrian survey of the Veterans Memorial Stadium. During the field survey, the exteriors of the structure were analyzed, photographed, and recorded.

3.3.7 Impacts Analysis

Threshold a) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to §15064.5?

Significant and Unavoidable Impact. The Veterans Memorial Stadium was evaluated under the NRHP Criterion A and CRHR Criterion 1 for its potential significance as part of any historic trends or events that may have made an important contribution to the broad patterns for our history. The Veterans Memorial Stadium reflects the post- World War II growth and development of the City, the importance of athletic programs in local high schools and colleges, and the stadium's role as a community gathering place for significant events over the past seven decades. Therefore, the Veterans Memorial Stadium appears to meet criteria for significance under Criterion A or Criterion 1: Event.

The Veterans Memorial Stadium was evaluated under NRHP Criterion B and CRHR Criterion 2 for its potential significance and association with a person of importance in national history. No consequential information was found about a particular person associated with the stadium that would suggest it is historically significant to the level necessary for meeting criteria for the NRHP or the CRHR. Therefore, the Veterans Memorial Stadium does not appear to meet the criteria for significance under Criterion B or Criterion 2: Person.

The Veterans Memorial Stadium was evaluated under NRHP Criterion C and CRHR Criterion 3 for its potential significance as a property which embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, method of construction or style of architecture, represents the work of a master architect, builder, or craftsman possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant or distinguishable entity whose components have individual distinction. The Veterans Memorial Stadium is an open-air stadium, primarily used for football and track and field events. It features an oval-shape layout with tiered rectangular shaped stands on the western side of the stadium. The seating area consists of poured and reinforced concrete structure, with modern elements, such as horizontal bands of flush metal-framed windows and a general lack of ornamentation. However, the style does not rise to the necessary level for eligibility under Criterion C or Criterion 3. The architect, Hugh Gibbs, can be considered a master architect, however, the Veterans Memorial Stadium is not exemplary of his more prominent work such as the Gibbs Office Building (Long Beach) and the Warner Bros. Office Building 9 (Burbank). Therefore, the Veterans Memorial Stadium does not appear to meet significance under Criterion C or Criterion 3: Architecture.

The Veterans Memorial Stadium was evaluated under the NRHP Criterion D and CRHR Criterion 4 for its potential significance and its ability to convey information. The stadium does not and is not likely to convey information important to history. For buildings, structures, or objects to be considered significant under Criterion D or Criterion 4, they need to “be or must have been the principal source of information.” This is not the case for the Veterans Memorial Stadium. Therefore, the Veterans Memorial Stadium does not appear to meet the criteria for significance under Criterion D or Criterion 4: Information Potential.

According to the results provided in the Cultural Study (Appendix B), the result of the review of the records search data, archival research, and review of available historic maps and imagery, no listed or potentially significant resources were identified within the Project site. After completion of a historic architecture survey of the Veterans Memorial Stadium in June 2024 (Appendix C), it was determined that the Veterans Memorial Stadium is considered a historical resource for the purposes of the CEQA. The implementation of the Project has the potential to cause a substantial change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to Section 15064.5 of CEQA resulting in a significant unavoidable impact. Implementation of

Mitigation Measures CUL-1 and CUL-2 will reduce impacts of demolition of the Veterans Memorial Stadium but impacts would remain significant.

Threshold b) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?

Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated. Under the CEQA Guidelines, archaeological resources may also be considered historical resources if the resource is listed or eligible for listing on the CRHR (14 CCR § 4850). Therefore, definitions of archaeological resources, as defined in Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, are the same as those provided above in Threshold a, Historical Resources.

The Cultural Resources Study (Appendix B) found that there are no documented cultural resources identified within the Project site. However, given the overall historic age of initial construction of much of the LBCC LAC campus and the known construction methods common during that period, which did not include substantial over-excavation or cut and fill methods, there is still potential to encounter intact native sediments that are known to bear cultural resources in the region during the proposed ground disturbing construction for the Proposed Project. Therefore, the following measures have been provided to reduce impacts to archaeological resources to less than significant. The mitigation measures have been provided to expand on the process of surveying and reporting for the Project site during ground disturbing activities. The mitigation measure is not considerably different from the previously approved SEIR, does not result in a new significant impact, nor does it increase the severity of an environmental impact. Therefore, less than significant impacts would occur with Mitigation Measures CUL-3 through CUL-7 implemented and impacts will be reduced to less than significant.

3.3.8 Cumulative Impacts

Cumulative impacts are defined in the CEQA as “two or more individual effects which, when considered together, are considerable or which compound or increase other environmental impacts” (CEQA Guidelines Section 15355). Stated in another way, “a cumulative impact consists of an impact which is created as a result of the combination of the project evaluated in the EIR together with other projects causing related impacts” (CEQA Guidelines Section 15130 [a][1]).

The geographic scope of cumulative archaeological and tribal resource impacts associated with the Proposed Project are limited to the Proposed Project site. Activities associated with the Proposed Project, as it relates to archaeological and tribal resources, would have no impact to areas outside the Proposed Project site due to the localized nature of the impact. As such, no cumulative archaeological and tribal resource impacts would be associated with implementation of the Proposed Project.

The geographic scope of cumulative historic resource impacts associated with the Proposed Project is greater due to the location of Veterans Memorial Stadium in the City of Long Beach. Demolition of Veterans Memorial Stadium is a significant impact; however, demolition of Veterans Memorial Stadium is not a cumulative impact because it is only occurring on the Long Beach City College campus. Implementation of the Mitigation Measures CUL-1 and CUL-2 would reduce cumulative historic resource impacts; however, the impact would remain significant and unavoidable.

3.3.9 Mitigation Measures

MM CUL-1: Commemoration through On-site Signage and Public Art: To commemorate the historical significance of the Long Beach City College Stadium, on-site signage such as markers and plaques will be installed, along with public art like murals and/or sculptures. These commemorative objects should be thoughtfully integrated into the Proposed Project and located for maximum visibility. The existing plaque on the stadium (located on the west elevation) will also be integrated into the Proposed Project. The OHR should be consulted on the content and design of these commemorative objects to ensure they effectively memorialize the historic events associated with the stadium.

MM CUL-2: Interpretation through Educational Materials: Interpretation efforts will include the creation of displays such as printed materials or information uploaded to websites that highlight the historical significance of the stadium within Long Beach. These materials should be directly related to the stadium's historical context and meaningful to the stakeholders. The interpretive materials would be distributed to local schools, libraries, and historical societies within the immediate vicinity of the campus to enhance public awareness and education about the stadium's past. Such locations are the Long Beach Historic Society, Long Beach Community College Library, and City of Long Beach.

These mitigation measures aim to preserve the historical significance of the stadium through documentation, commemoration, and interpretation, ensuring that its legacy is remembered even after its physical presence is altered or demolished.

MM CUL-3 Retain Qualified Cultural Resources Consultant: LBCCD shall retain the services of a qualified cultural resources consultant and require that all initial ground disturbing work be monitored by a cultural resources monitor. This includes all initial construction activities that will potentially expose or encounter intact subsurface sediments underlying the Project site. The cultural resources consultant shall provide a Qualified Archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Standards as specified in Appendix B, to provide necessary oversight and require that all initial ground-disturbing work be monitored by a cultural resources monitor (monitor) proficient in artifact and feature identification in monitoring contexts. The Consultant (Qualified Archaeologist and/or monitor) shall be present at the Project construction phase kickoff meeting.

MM CUL-4 Worker Environmental Awareness Program: Prior to commencing construction activities and thus prior to any ground disturbance in the Project site, the Consultant shall conduct initial WEAP training to all construction personnel, including supervisors, present at the outset of the Project construction work phase, for which the lead contractor and all subcontractors shall make their personnel available. This WEAP training will educate construction personnel on how to work with the monitor(s) to identify and minimize impacts to cultural resources and maintain environmental compliance and be performed periodically for new personnel coming on to the Project as needed.

MM CUL-5 Communication Regarding Schedule and Activity The contractor shall provide the Consultant with a schedule of initial potential ground disturbing activities. A minimum of 48 hours' notice will be provided to the archaeological consultant at the commencement of any initial ground disturbing activities that have potential to expose or encounter intact subsurface sediments underlying the Project site. These activities may include grading, trenching, and mass excavation.

As detailed in the schedule provided, a monitor shall be present on-site at the commencement of ground-disturbing activities related to the Proposed Project. The Consultant shall observe initial ground disturbing

activities and, as they proceed, adjust the monitoring approach as needed to provide adequate observation and oversight. All monitors will have stop-work authority to allow for recordation and evaluation of finds during construction. The monitor will maintain a daily record of observations as an ongoing reference resource and to provide a resource for final reporting upon completion of the Proposed Project.

The Consultant, lead contractor, and subcontractors shall maintain a line of communication regarding schedule and activity such that the Consultant is aware of all ground disturbing activities in advance to provide appropriate oversight.

MM CUL-6 Cultural Resource Discovery: If cultural resources are discovered, construction shall be halted within 50 feet of any cultural artifacts or features and within 100 feet of any potential human remains and shall not resume until the Qualified Archaeologist can determine the significance of the find and/or the find has been fully investigated, appropriately documented, and cleared. If the find is significant the preparation and implementation of a resource specific Treatment Plan, which would be developed and agreed upon in consultation with the District and any consulting Tribe(s). In the case that discovery is determined to be human remains, all necessary protocols and procedures of California Health & Safety Code (HSC) 7050.5, Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code (PRC), and CalNAGPRA, shall be followed.

MM CUL-7 Cultural Resources Monitoring Report: At completion of all ground disturbing activities, the Consultant shall prepare a Cultural Resources Monitoring Report summarizing all monitoring efforts and observations, as performed, and any and all prehistoric or historic archaeological finds, as well as providing follow-up reports of any finds to the SCCIC, as required.

3.3.10 Level of Significance After Mitigation

Mitigation measures CUL-1 and CUL-2 will lessen the impact to a historic resource but not below significant levels. Mitigation Measures CUL-3 through CUL-7 will reduce impacts to archaeological resources to less than significant levels.

3.4 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.4.1 Existing Environmental Setting

As described in the Long Beach General Plan (LBGP) Seismic Safety Element, Long Beach is located in a broad, slightly elevated coastal terrace flanked by two flood plains on the east and west. Faults associated with the Newport-Inglewood Fault Zone cut diagonally across these features through the City to the coast. Long Beach is generally flat with minimal slope. The LBGP Seismic Safety Element Project also describes the area in the City where the Project site is located with a soil profile of sandy and clayey alluvial material overlying Pleistocene granular marine sediments at shallow depth. The old alluvial floodplain deposits of Pleistocene age have produced fossils as noted in the Cultural Resources Study (Appendix B).

Federal

The majority of the laws and regulations regarding paleontological resources are implemented at the federal level and include protection measures are associated with lands owned by the federal government and do not pertain to the District; therefore, these federal laws and regulations are not be discussed in this report.

State

The CEQA Guidelines Appendix G provides guidance relative to significant impacts on paleontological resources, states that “a project will normally result in a significant impact on the environment if it will ...directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature.” The CEQA Guidelines do not define “directly or indirectly destroy,” but it can be reasonably interpreted as the physical damage, alteration, disturbance, or destruction of a paleontological resource.

Local

Long Beach General Plan

Table 7 provides a consistency analysis of the applicable General Plan policies relevant to geology and soils and seismic safety as they relate to the Project. The City does not have policies that specifically protect paleontological resources.

Table 7: General Plan Consistency Analysis

Goal	General Plan Policies	Analysis
Protection Goal 2	Reduce the potential adverse economic, environmental, and social conditions which could result from a major earthquake.	The Project would upgrade campus facilities and safety.
Remedial Action Goal	Eliminate or reconstruct uses and structures which pose seismic risk	Upgrading campus facilities includes updating them to match the current building code.

Source: <https://www.longbeach.gov/globalassets/lbcd/media-library/documents/planning/advance/general-plan/seismic-safety-element-reduced>

3.4.2 Thresholds of Significance

In order to assist in determining whether a project would have a significant effect on the environment, LBCCD utilizes the state CEQA Guidelines Appendix G Checklist. Appendix G states that a project may be deemed to have an impact on geology and soils if it would:

Threshold f) directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geological feature.

Please refer to **Section 5.1: Effects Found Not to Be Significant** for an evaluation of those topics that were determined to be less than significant or have no impact and do not require further analysis in the EIR.

3.4.3 Methodology

In September 2023, a paleontological records search was requested by the Chambers Group from the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (NHMLA) for the Proposed Project. This information was requested with the intent to provide further context related to the paleontological context of the area based on known fossil locations identified within the Project site and surrounding study area. The paleontological records provide insight into which associated geological formations are more likely to contain

fossils as well as the associated depths and placement of the documented fossil localities relative to the geological formations mapped in the area. Additionally, Chambers Group archaeologists reviewed the San Bernardino County Historical Landmarks inventory designated by the Los Angeles County Historical Landmarks inventory and local historical newspaper clippings via Newspapers.com, ProQuest Historical Newspapers.com, and the California Digital Newspaper Collection. The results of the records searches are included in the Cultural Resources Report in Appendix B.

3.4.4 Impacts Analysis

Threshold f) Would the project directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geological feature?

Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated. No known paleontological resources have been identified to be present at the LAC. The LAC is located in an urbanized area previously disturbed by past activities. While there was no data found that the campus contained paleontological resources, there is potential for resources to be uncovered during ground disturbing activities.

Results of the paleontological records show that no fossil localities lie directly within the Project site as noted in the Cultural Resources Study (Appendix B); however, there are fossil localities documented nearby from the same sedimentary deposit that underlays the Project site. Based on the available information, the paleontological sensitivity could be considered low to moderate in the overall area either at the surface or at depth. As such, the following mitigation measures have been included.

The 2004 Master Plan Program EIR's (PEIR) mitigation measures for paleontological resources were included in the 2041 Facilities Master Plan and SEIR in the event resources were discovered. The mitigation measures provided for this analysis have expanded the process of surveying and reporting for the Project site during ground disturbing activities that could result in uncovering paleontological resources. Therefore, less than significant impacts with mitigation implemented would occur during ground disturbance to prevent damage to paleontological resources and no major revisions to the 2041 Facilities Master Plan and SEIR will be required. Implementation of Mitigation Measures PALEO-1 through PALEO-8 will reduce impacts associated with paleontological resources to less than significant levels.

3.4.5 Cumulative Impacts

The Proposed Project could disturb unknown subsurface paleontological resources through excavation and ground disturbance. Several projects in a cumulative scenario could take place in the same location or within 100 feet of the proposed project components; there is low potential that the Proposed Project and another project could affect the same unknown resource or result in cumulatively significant impacts on unknown resources. There is low potential that the Proposed Project and another project could affect the same unknown resource or result in cumulatively significant impacts on unknown resources (i.e., within 100 feet of the proposed project footprint). As discussed in Section 3.4.1, CEQA Guidelines require measures to avoid, reduce, or minimize impacts to paleontological resources. Therefore, the total impact of development projects on unknown cultural resources within the cultural resources cumulative study area (i.e., within 100 feet of the proposed project footprint) would not be cumulatively considerable.

3.4.6 Mitigation Measures

MM PALEO-1 (MM 4.8-1a in PEIR): Prior to earthmoving that will reach depths of more than 10 feet below ground surface (bgs), a Project paleontologist will be retained by LBCC and will develop a mitigation plan and a discovery clause/treatment plan to be implemented during earthmoving on the Project Site. At a minimum, the treatment plan will require the recovery and subsequent treatment of any fossil remains and associated data uncovered by earthmoving activities. As part of the plan, the Project paleontologist will develop a storage agreement with the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, Vertebrate Paleontology Section, San Bernardino County Museum, or another acceptable museum repository to allow for the permanent storage and maintenance of any fossil remains recovered as a result of the mitigation program, and for the archiving of associated specimen data and corresponding geologic and geographic site data at the museum repository.

MM PALEO-2 (MM 4.8-1b in the PEIR): The paleontologist and a paleontologic construction monitor shall attend a pre-grade meeting to explain the mitigation program to grading contractor staff and to develop procedures and lines of communication to be implemented if fossil remains are uncovered by earthmoving activities.

MM PALEO-3 (MM 4.8-1c in the PEIR): Paleontologic monitoring will be conducted by the monitor in areas of the Project Site underlain by previously undisturbed strata that will be disturbed by earthmoving extending 10 feet bgs.

MM PALEO-4 (MM 4.8-1d in the PEIR): If fossil remains are found by the monitor, earthmoving activities will be diverted temporarily around the fossil site until the remains have been recovered and the monitor agrees to allow earthmoving to proceed.

SEIR PALEO-5 (MM 4.8-1e): If Pliocene-Pleistocene marine sediments are encountered, up to 6,000 pounds of fossiliferous rock will be recovered from each fossil-bearing site and processed to allow for the recovery of smaller fossil remains.

MM PALEO-5 (MM 4.8-1f in the PEIR): Any recovered fossil remains will be prepared to the point of identification and identified to the lowest taxonomic level possible by knowledgeable paleontologists. The remains then will be curated and catalogued, and associated specimen data and corresponding geologic and geographic site data will be archived at the museum repository by a laboratory technician. The remains then will be accessioned into the museum repository fossil collection, where they will be permanently stored, maintained, and, along with associated specimen and site data, made available for future study by qualified investigators.

MM PALEO-6 (MM 4.8-1g in the PEIR): A final report of findings will be prepared by the paleontologist for submission to LBCC and the museum repository following accessioning of the specimens into the museum repository fossil collection. The report will describe geology/stratigraphy; summarize field and laboratory methods used; include a faunal list and an inventory of curated/catalogued fossil specimens; evaluate the scientific importance of the specimens; and discuss the relationship of any newly recorded fossil site in the parcel to relevant fossil sites previously recorded from other areas. Further Study Required: Further evaluation of the potential geology and soils impacts is not required.

The following mitigation measures have expanded the process of surveying and reporting for the Project site during ground disturbing activities that could result in uncovering paleontological resources. The mitigation measure is not considerably different from the previously approved SEIR mitigation, and does not result in a new significant impact, nor does it increase the severity of an environmental impact. Therefore, less than significant impacts with mitigation implemented would occur and no major revisions to the 2041 Facilities Master Plan and SEIR will be required.

MM PALEO-7: Prior to issuance of a grading permit, LBCCD shall be required to obtain the services of a Qualified Project Paleontologist to remain on call for the duration of the proposed ground-disturbing construction activity. Upon approval or request by LBCCD, a PMP outlining procedures for paleontological data recovery shall be prepared for the Project and submitted to LBCCD for review and approval. The development and implementation of the PMP shall include consultations with the City's Engineering Geologist as well as a requirement that the curation of all specimens recovered under any scenario shall be through an appropriate repository agreed upon by LBCCD. If LBCCD accepts ownership, the curation location may be revised. The PMP shall include developing a multilevel ranking system, or Potential Fossil Yield Classification (PFYC), as a tool to demonstrate the potential yield of fossils within a given stratigraphic unit. The PMP shall outline the monitoring and salvage protocols to address paleontological resources encountered during Project-related ground-disturbing activities, as well as the appropriate recording, collection, and processing protocols to appropriately address any resources discovered.

MM-PALEO-8: At the completion of all ground-disturbing activities, the Project Paleontologist shall prepare a final paleontological mitigation report summarizing all monitoring efforts and observations, as performed in line with the PMP, and all paleontological resources encountered, if any, as well as providing follow-up reports of any specific discovery, if necessary.

3.4.7 Level of Significance After Mitigation

Prior to any ground disturbing activities to a depth of 10 feet bgs, Mitigation Measures PALEO-1 through PALEO-3 will be implemented. If Pliocene-Pleistocene sediments are encountered, Mitigation Measure PALEO-4 will be implemented. If any fossil remains are discovered, Mitigation Measures PALEO-5 and PALEO-6 will be implemented. Implementation of the Mitigation Measures will reduce impacts to paleontological resources to less than significant levels.

3.5 HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

This section discusses the potential hazards and hazardous materials impacts that would occur in association with implementation of the proposed Project. The discussion focuses on hazardous materials and hazards requiring remediation or mechanisms to prevent accidental release. Information contained in this section is summarized from the *Hazardous Building Material Survey* prepared for the Proposed Project by Ninyo and Moore on May 9th, 2024, and is included in Appendix D.

3.5.1 Existing Environmental Setting

Project Site

The Proposed Project and Proposed Project site were analyzed, utilizing publicly available data and in coordination with the District, to determine the potential for hazards or hazardous materials to occur on-site. Background research included an evaluation of the Geotracker and Envirostor websites, operated by

the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and the DTSC, respectively, and the *Hazardous Building Material Survey* in 2024, included in Appendix D.

Federal and State Database Review

The primary reason for defining potentially hazardous sites is to protect health and safety and to minimize the public's exposure to hazardous materials during Project construction and waste handling. Exposure can occur during normal use, handling, storage, transportation, and disposal of hazardous materials. Exposure may also occur due to hazardous compounds existing in the environment, such as fuels in underground storage tanks, pipelines, or areas where chemicals have leaked into the soil or groundwater. If encountered, contaminated soil may qualify as hazardous waste, thus requiring handling and disposal according to local, state, and federal regulations. Table 8 below lists the contaminated sites identified within 1 mile of the Project site. Most of the sites are associated with the Long Beach Airport on or near Lakewood Blvd.

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Table 8: Contaminated Sites within 1 Mile of the Project Site

Site Name	Status	Project Type	Address	City
Boeing Commercial Airplane Group	Refer: Other Agency	Tiered Permit	3855 N. Lakewood Blvd.	Long Beach
FAC Target School	Inactive - Needs Evaluation	Military Evaluation	Not Provided	Long Beach
LONG BCH CA BRI-GADE	Inactive - Needs Evaluation	Military Evaluation	Not Provided	Long Beach
McDonnell-Douglas Aircraft	Refer: RWQCB	State Response	3855 Lakewood Blvd.	Long Beach
North American Aviation	Inactive - Needs Evaluation	Military Evaluation	Not Provided	Los Angeles
GTE	Completed-Case Closed	LUST Cleanup	5077 Lew Davis St.	Long Beach
TOSCO 76 Station	Completed-Case Closed	LUST Cleanup	4069 Lakewood Blvd.	Long Beach

Sources: <https://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/map/?myaddress=4901+East+Carson+Long+Beach+California> and <https://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/map/?CMD=runreport&myaddress=4901+east+carson%2C+Long+Beach+California>

EnviroStor, which is administered by the DTSC, provides existing information on permits and corrective action at hazardous waste facilities, as well as site cleanup projects. Review of EnviroStor indicates the Proposed Project is not on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65862.5 (DTSC 2024).

GeoTracker, which is administered by the SWRCB, is used to track and archive compliance data from authorized or unauthorized discharges of waste to land, or unauthorized releases of hazardous substances from underground storage tanks (UST). GeoTracker identifies the Proposed Project is not on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65862.5 (SWRCB 2024).

EnviroMapper, which is administered by the USEPA, includes geographic information, such as locations of federal Superfund sites and other hazardous materials sites. Review of EnviroMapper indicates The Proposed Project is not a location of a federal Superfund sites and other hazardous materials sites (USEPA 2024).

The California Department of Conservation Geologic Energy Management Division's (CalGEM) Well Finder database indicates the Proposed Project is not listed as an area that CalGEM oversees for the drilling, operation, maintenance, and plugging and abandonment of oil, natural gas, and geothermal energy wells (CalGEM 2024).

Sensitive Receptors

Sensitive receptors that may be susceptible to health and safety impacts resulting from the construction and operation of schools generally include on-site workers and the young and elderly sectors of the population. The nearest sensitive receptors to the Project site are residents at the single-family homes located across Clark Ave and as near as 130 feet east of the Proposed Project. In addition, the Mercedes-Benz warehouse is located as near as 90 feet to the west of the Proposed Project.

Regulatory Setting

Federal

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) grants authority to the USEPA to control hazardous waste from start to finish. This covers the production, transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous waste. The RCRA also sets forth a framework for the management of nonhazardous solid waste. The 1986 amendments to the RCRA enabled the USEPA to address environmental problems that could result from underground tanks storing petroleum and other hazardous substances.

Hazardous Materials Transport Regulations

The U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT) regulates transportation of hazardous materials between states. The USDOT Federal Railroad Administration enforces the hazardous materials regulations, which are promulgated by the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration for rail transportation. These regulations include requirements that railroads and other transporters of hazardous materials, as well as shippers, have and adhere to security plans and also train employees involved in offering, accepting, or transporting hazardous materials on both safety and security matters. Additionally, the Federal Hazardous Materials Transportation Law is enforced by the USDOT's Federal Highway Administration with the purpose of protecting risks to life, property, and the environment resulting from the transportation of hazardous materials.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)

The NPDES is a program created to implement the Clean Water Act. The SWRCB and the nine regional water boards administer NPDES to regulate and monitor discharged waters and to ensure they meet water quality standards.

Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA)

Congress passed the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) to assure safe and healthful working conditions for working men and women. OSHA assists states with ensuring safe and healthful working conditions and provides for research, information, education, and training in the field of occupational safety and health. The Project would be subject to OSHA requirements during construction, operation, and maintenance.

State

Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR)

Hazardous Materials Defined

A material is considered hazardous if it appears on a list of hazardous materials prepared by a federal, state, or local agency or if it has characteristics defined as hazardous by such an agency. According to Title 22, Section 66260.10, of the CCR, a hazardous material is defined as:

...A substance or combination of substances which, because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical or infectious characteristics, may either (1) cause, or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible, or incapacitating reversible, illness; or, (2) pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or environment when improperly treated, stored, transported or disposed of or otherwise managed.

Chemical and physical properties that cause a substance to be considered hazardous include the properties of toxicity, ignitability, corrosivity, and reactivity (Title 22, Sections 66261.20 through 66261.24). Factors that influence the health effects of exposure to hazardous materials include dosage, frequency, the exposure pathway, and individual susceptibility. The Proposed Project would require use of small amounts of hazardous materials (such as diesel fuel, oil, and grease for heavy equipment) during demolition, construction, and operation.

California Environmental Protection Agency

The CalEPA and the SWRCB establish rules governing the use of hazardous materials and the management of hazardous waste. Applicable State and local laws include the following:

- Public Safety/Fire Regulations/Building Codes
- Hazardous Waste Control Law
- Hazardous Substances Information and Training Act
- Air Toxics Hot Spots and Emissions Inventory Law
- Underground Storage of Hazardous Substances Act
- Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act

Small quantities of hazardous materials will be used and stored on-site for miscellaneous, general maintenance activities that would be subject to state and local laws.

California/Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA)

The Division of Occupational Safety and Health (DOSH), better known as Cal/OSHA, protects workers from health and safety hazards on the job in almost every workplace in California through its research and standards, enforcement, and consultation programs.

Hazardous Materials Management Plans

In January 1996, CalEPA adopted regulations implementing a Unified Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Materials Management Regulatory Program (Unified Program). The six program elements of the Unified

Program are hazardous waste generators and hazardous waste on-site treatment, underground storage tanks, aboveground storage tanks, hazardous material release response plans and inventories, risk management and prevention program, and Uniform Fire Code hazardous materials management plans and inventories. The program is implemented at the local level by a local agency—the Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA). The CUPA is responsible for consolidating the administration of the six program elements within its jurisdiction.

State and federal laws require detailed planning to ensure that hazardous materials are properly handled, used, stored, and disposed of, and, in the event that such materials are accidentally released, to prevent or to mitigate injury to health or the environment.

The hazardous materials surveying and testing involved the Veterans Stadium and Ticket Booth Structures are located in Appendix D.

Hazardous Materials Disclosure Program

The Hazardous Materials Disclosure Program is found within the provisions of the California Health and Safety Code, Division 20, Chapter 6.95, Article 1. CUPAs are required to implement this Hazardous Materials Disclosure Program by reporting and disclosing the storage, use, or handling of hazardous materials on a site as a strategic measure to minimize loss of life and property. In addition, Hazardous Materials Business Plans must be submitted by all businesses that handle more than a threshold quantity of hazardous materials.

California Accidental Release Prevention Program

The California Accidental Release Prevention Program (CalARP) is found within the provisions of the California Health and Safety Code, Division 2, Chapter 4.5. CalARP is implemented at the local level by CUPAs as a strategy to minimize the accidental releases of stationary substances that can cause harm to the general public and the environment. Businesses are required to develop risk management plans if more than a threshold quantity of regulated substances is handled.

California Hazardous Materials Release Response Plans and Inventory Law

The California Hazardous Materials Release Response Plans and Inventory Law of 1985 (Business Plan Act) requires hazardous materials business plans to be prepared and inventories of hazardous materials to be disclosed. A business plan includes an inventory of the hazardous materials handled, facility floor plans showing where hazardous materials are stored, an emergency response plan, and provisions for employee safety and emergency response training (Health and Safety Code, Division 20, Chapter 6.95, Article 1.).

Department of Toxic Substances Control

The DTSC has primary regulatory responsibility for the management of hazardous materials and the generation, transport, and disposal of hazardous waste under the authority of the Hazardous Waste Control Law (HWCL). Enforcement is delegated to local jurisdictions that enter into agreements with DTSC.

California's Secretary of Environmental Protection established a unified hazardous waste and hazardous materials management regulatory program as required by Health and Safety Code Chapter 6.11. The unified program consolidates, coordinates, and makes consistent portions of the following six existing programs:

- Hazardous Waste Generations and Hazardous Waste On-site Treatment
- Underground Storage Tanks
- Hazardous Material Release Response Plans and Inventories
- California Accidental Release Prevention Program
- Aboveground Storage Tanks (spill control and countermeasure plan only)
- Uniform Fire Code Hazardous Material Management Plans and Inventories

The statute requires all counties to apply to the CalEPA Secretary for the certification of a local unified program agency. Qualified cities are also permitted to apply for certification. The local CUPA is required to consolidate, coordinate, and make consistent the administrative requirements, permits, fee structures, and inspection and enforcement activities for these six program elements within the county. Most CUPAs have been established as a function of a local environmental health or fire department.

The Office of the State Fire Marshal participates in all levels of the CUPA program including regulatory oversight, CUPA certifications, evaluations of the approved CUPAs, training, and education. The DTSC serves as the CUPA in Imperial County.

Small quantities of hazardous materials will be transported to and from the Project area and used and stored on-site for miscellaneous general operations and maintenance activities.

Government Code Section 65962.5 (Cortese List)

The provisions of Government Code Section 65962.5 are commonly referred to as the Cortese List. The Cortese List is a planning document used by State and local agencies to provide information about hazardous materials release sites. Government Code Section 65962.5 requires CalEPA to develop an updated Cortese List annually, at minimum. DTSC is responsible for a portion of the information contained in the Cortese List. Other state and local government agencies are required to provide additional hazardous material release information for the Cortese List.

California Emergency Response Plan

California has developed an emergency response plan to coordinate emergency services provided by federal, State, and local governments and private agencies. Response to hazardous material incidents is one part of this plan. The plan is managed by the Governor's Office of Emergency Services, which coordinates the responses of other agencies, including CalEPA, the California Highway Patrol (CHP) and the RWQCB.

Local

Lead Agency General Plan

Both natural and man-made hazards are addressed in the General Plan. The Safety Element also contains a set of goals and objectives for land use planning and safety, emergency preparedness, and the control

of hazardous materials. The goals and objectives, together with the implementation programs and policies, provide direction for development. Table 9 analyzes the consistency of the Project with specific policies contained in the Plan associated with hazards and hazardous materials.

Table 9: General Plan Consistency

General Plan Policies	Consistency with General Plan	Analysis
Goal 1:	Promote the redevelopment of areas, which may present safety problems.	The development is occurring within community college property and would promote safety within the college through campus facility upgrades.
Goal 2:	Encourage development that would be most in harmony with nature and thus less vulnerable to natural disasters.	The Project is consistent with community college operations, and it is not unusual to upgrade campus facilities.
Goal 3:	Use physical planning as a means of achieving greater degrees of protection from safety hazards.	Upgrading facilities includes updating them to match the current building code as well as campus infrastructure upgrades.
Goal 4:	Use safety precautions as one means of preventing blight and deterioration.	The Project would upgrade campus facilities and safety.

Source: <https://www.longbeach.gov/globalassets/lbcd/media-library/documents/planning/advance/general-plan/public-safety?siteid:94954c0f-e16a-468a-820a-a11809373f86>

3.5.2 Thresholds of Significance

In order to assist in determining whether a project would have a significant effect on the environment, LBCCD utilizes the State CEQA Guidelines Appendix G Checklist. Appendix G states that a project may be deemed to have an impact on hazards and hazardous materials if it would:

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

Please refer to **Section 5.1: Effects Found Not to Be Significant** for an evaluation of those topics that were determined to be less than significant or have no impact and do not require further analysis in the EIR.

3.5.3 Methodology

The Proposed Project and Proposed Project site were analyzed to determine the potential for hazards or hazardous materials to occur on-site. Background research included an evaluation of the Geotracker and EnviroStor websites, operated by the SWRCB and the DTSC, respectively, and the preparation of a Hazardous Building Materials Survey and Report (HBMS) by Ninyo and Moore in 2024.

3.5.4 Impact Analysis

Threshold a) Would the project create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?

Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated. For any proposed development/improvement within the campus, it would require the use of potentially hazardous materials during construction, consisting of but not limited to fuel, cleaning solvents, paint, etc. The handling, storing, and disposal of such materials would be done in compliance with the manufacturer's guidelines and with applicable city, state, and federal regulations. Operational use, such as cleaning solvents for janitorial purposes, would follow similar guidelines.

Due to the age of the buildings within the LAC, it was determined that all permanent buildings at the LAC had a presence of asbestos. The HBMS in Appendix D indicated that ACM was detected in the Veterans Stadium, Ticket Booth, and Scoreboard Storage Room. Disturbance of areas that have asbestos containing materials (ACM) would require conformance with federal and state laws, such as the SCAQMD and California OSHA, for proper notification, and certification of removal by a licensed asbestos abatement contractor certified by the State of California Contractors Licensing Board.

The HBMS (Appendix D) also determined that lead was present in the Veterans Stadium, Ticket Booth, and the northwest Track area water line. All disturbances and removal activities should be performed by licensed abatement contractor with certified lead personnel. All lead related removal activities should be performed in accordance with the DOSH Lead in Construction Standard, Title 8 CCR 1532.1. Additionally, mitigation measures were included in the Master Plan to mitigate potential impacts for lead. Impacts will be less than significant with implementation of Mitigation Measure SEIR HAZ-1.

3.5.5 Cumulative Impacts

Cumulative impacts are defined in CEQA as "two or more individual effects which, when considered together, are considerable or which compound or increase other environmental impacts" (CEQA Guidelines Section 15355). Stated in another way, "a cumulative impact consists of an impact which is created as a result of the combination of the project evaluated in the EIR together with other projects causing relating impacts" (CEQA Guidelines Section 15130 [a][1]).

Construction and operation of the Proposed Project would happen on-site at the LAC. LBCCD would comply with recommended safety measures and regulations. Therefore, the Proposed Project would create a less than significant cumulative impact to hazards and hazardous materials construction and operations would happen on-site at the Project site.

3.5.6 Mitigation Measures

SEIR HAZ-1: (MM 4.10-1 and 2 in the PEIR) Prior to demolition, alteration, or renovation of structures at LAC, a lead-based paint (LBP) sampling and analysis survey of buildings and appurtenances will be conducted to assess the presence of LBP. If found, prior to demolition, alteration, or renovation, the LBP will be removed and disposed of by a licensed LBP abatement contractor certified by the State of California Contractors Licensing Board in compliance with state and federal policy.

3.5.7 Level of Significance After Mitigation

The campus facilities remain present and operational with campus improvements occurring as needed. As previously discussed, all permanent buildings have been identified to have ACM, and construction activities would result in the use of potentially hazardous materials. The Proposed Project would continue to implement the previously identified mitigation measures and would comply with the notification and

abatement requirements for LBPs and ACMs. Therefore, less than significant impacts would occur with implementation of SEIR HAZ-1 mitigation.

3.6 TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

3.6.1 Tribal Cultural Setting

The region now known as Long Beach has a rich history that dates back thousands of years. The area was originally inhabited by the Gabrielino-Tongva people, who settled along the Southern California coast around 8,000 to 7,000 BC (City 2009). These indigenous populations lived in small, semipermanent villages, relying on the abundant marine and terrestrial resources for sustenance. In addition, the Juaneño or Acjachemen suggest that the Project area is part of their traditional territory.

3.6.2 Existing Environmental Setting

In accordance with Section 15063(a) of the CEQA Guidelines, LBCCD prepared a Notice of Preparation (dated August 30, 2024) that identified the topics to be analyzed in the EIR. In compliance with AB 52 (2014), the District provided formal notification of the Proposed Project on October 31st, 2024, via United States Postal Service (USPS) certified mail to each representative of Native American groups and individuals who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the Project area. The letters are included in Appendix E: AB 52 Tribal Consultation. The Tribes had until November 30, 2024, to respond.

Regulatory Setting

State

AB 52

AB 52, in effect as of July 1, 2015, introduces TCRs as a class of cultural resources and additional considerations relating to Native American consultation into the CEQA. As a general concept, a TCR is similar to the federally defined Traditional Cultural Properties; however, it incorporates consideration of local and state significance and required mitigation under the CEQA. A TCR may be considered significant if included in a local or State register of historical resources; determined by the lead agency to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in PRC Section 5024.1; is a geographically defined cultural landscape that meets one or more of these criteria; or is a historical resource described in PRC Section 21084.1, a unique archaeological resource described in PRC Section 21083.2, or is a nonunique archaeological resource if it conforms with the above criteria.

Native American Historic Resource Protection Act

State law addresses the disposition of Native American burials in archaeological sites and protects such remains from disturbance, vandalism, or inadvertent destruction; establishes procedures to be implemented if Native American skeletal remains are discovered during construction of a project; and establishes the NAHC to resolve disputes regarding the disposition of such remains. In addition, the Native American Historic Resource Protection Act (PRC Section 5097 et seq.) makes it a misdemeanor punishable by up to one year in jail to deface or destroy a Native American historic or cultural site that is listed or may be eligible for listing in the CRHR.

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

The NAGPRA (25 U.S.C., Chapter 32), enacted in 2001, requires all State agencies and museums that receive State funding and that have possession or control over collections of human remains or cultural items, as defined, to complete an inventory and summary of these remains and items on or before January 1, 2003, with certain exceptions. The NAGPRA also provides a process for the identification and repatriation of these items to the appropriate tribes.

California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5

California law protects Native American burials, skeletal remains, and associated grave goods, regardless of their antiquity, and provides for the sensitive treatment and disposition of those remains. California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires that if human remains are discovered in any place other than a dedicated cemetery, no further disturbance or excavation of the site or nearby area reasonably suspected to contain human remains can occur until the County Coroner has examined the remains (Section 7050.5b). If the coroner determines or has reason to believe that the remains are those of a Native American, the coroner must contact the NAHC within 24 hours (Section 7050.5c). The NAHC will notify the most likely descendant (MLD) and with the permission of the landowner, the MLD may inspect the site of discovery. The inspection must be completed within 24 hours of notification of the MLD by the NAHC. The MLD may recommend means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and items associated with Native Americans.

3.6.3 Thresholds of Significance

In order to assist in determining whether a project would have a significant effect on the environment, the County utilizes the State CEQA Guidelines Appendix G Checklist. Appendix G states that a project may be deemed to have an impact on TCRs if it would:

- Threshold a)**
- Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in 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:**
 - (i) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as define in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(k), or 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 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth is subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American Tribe.**

3.6.4 Methodology

The District sent out AB52 letters to the Gabrieleño/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians and the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation on October 31st, 2024. None of the tribes requested formal consultation.

A Cultural Resources Desktop Study Results Letter Report was completed for the Proposed Project on January 31, 2024. This assessment included the results of a cultural resources records search and literature review of the Project site and surrounding half-mile radius (study area). The purpose of the study is to gather and analyze information needed to assess the potential for impacts to cultural resources within the Project site and to assess potential for impacts to those resources from Project activities in compliance with applicable County, State, and federal codes, regulations, and statutes.

3.6.5 Impacts Analysis

Threshold a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in 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:

- (i) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as define in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(k), or**

Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. On September 24, 2023, Chambers Group received the results of the paleontological records search from the NHMLA. The results show that no fossil localities lie directly within the Project site, however, there are fossil localities documented nearby from the same sedimentary deposit that underlays the Project site, either at the surface or at depth (Appendix B). The records search covered only the records of the NHMLA. Based on the available information, the paleontological sensitivity could be considered low to moderate in the overall area considering the fossil localities recorded within the study area surrounding the Project site and the existence of similar fossil-bearing geologic units mapped underlying the Project site.

Given the historic age of the original Veterans Memorial Stadium and Buildings Q and R, there is potential that cultural resource surface deposits may be present underlying the existing development. Thus, it remains undetermined if cultural resources are present within the Proposed Project site at subsurface depths which may be disturbed by the Proposed Project. Therefore, impacts to TCRs would be less than significant with implementation of Mitigation Measures CUL-3 through CUL-7.

- (ii) 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 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American Tribe.**

Less Than Significant Impact. Although background research has been completed, based on the limited ground surface visibility, the historic nature of the Proposed Project structures, and the existence of previously recorded prehistoric and historic resources within the half-mile study area around the Proposed Project site, undocumented resources still have the potential to be discovered in or near the Project site. No tribes that were contacted requested consultation; therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

3.6.6 Cumulative Impacts

Cumulative impacts are defined in the CEQA as “two or more individual effects which, when considered together, are considerable or which compound or increase other environmental impacts” (CEQA Guidelines Section 15355). Stated in another way, “a cumulative impact consists of an impact which is created as a result of the combination of the project evaluated in the EIR together with other projects causing related impacts” (CEQA Guidelines Section 15130 [a][1]).

The analysis found that no archaeological resources exist on-site. As such, the Proposed Project would create a less than significant cumulative impact to Tribal Cultural Resources.

3.6.7 Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measures CUL-3 through CUL-7 are provided in Section 3.3.9 Cultural Resources Mitigation Measures.

3.6.8 Level of Significance After Mitigation

Mitigation Measures CUL-3 through CUL-7 will reduce impacts to archaeological resources including tribal resources to less than significant levels.

CHAPTER 4.0 – ALTERNATIVES ANALYSIS

4.1 INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

CEQA requires an EIR describe a range of reasonable alternatives to the Proposed Project, or to the location of the Proposed Project, which could feasibly avoid or lessen any significant environmental impacts while substantially attaining the basic objectives of the Project. An EIR should also evaluate the comparative merits of the alternatives. This chapter describes potential alternatives to the Proposed Project that were considered, identifies alternatives that were eliminated from further consideration and reasons for dismissal, and analyzes available alternatives in comparison to the potential environmental impacts associated with the Proposed Project.

Key provisions of the CEQA Guidelines (§15126.6) pertaining to the alternatives analysis are summarized below:

- The discussion of alternatives shall focus on alternatives to the Proposed Project or its location that are capable of avoiding or substantially lessening any significant effects of the Proposed Project, even if these alternatives would impede to some degree the attainment of the Proposed Project objectives, or would be more costly.
- The No Project Alternative shall be evaluated along with its impact. The No Project analysis shall discuss the existing conditions at the time the Notice of Preparation is published. Additionally, the analysis shall discuss what would be reasonably expected to occur in the foreseeable future if the Proposed Project were not approved, based on current plans and consistent with available infrastructure and community services.
- The range of alternatives required in an EIR is governed by a “rule of reason”; therefore, the EIR must evaluate only those alternatives necessary to permit a reasoned choice. Alternatives shall be limited to ones that would avoid or substantially lessen any of the significant effects of the Proposed Project.
- For alternative locations, only locations that would avoid or substantially lessen any of the significant effects of the Proposed Project need to be considered for inclusion in the EIR.
- An EIR need not consider an alternative whose effects cannot be reasonably ascertained and whose implementation is remote and speculative.

The range of feasible alternatives is selected and discussed in a manner to foster meaningful public participation and informed decision-making. Among the factors that may be taken into account when addressing the feasibility of alternatives are environmental impacts, site suitability, economic viability, availability of infrastructure, general plan contingency, regulatory limitation, jurisdictional boundaries, and whether the proponent could reasonably acquire, control, or otherwise have access to the alternative site. An EIR need not consider an alternative whose effects cannot be reasonably identified, whose implementation is remote or speculative, and that would not achieve the basic Project Objectives.

4.2 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the Proposed Project include upgrading and renovating Long Beach City College's physical education facilities at the existing Veterans Stadium and Building Q and R to better facilitate instructional needs and intercollegiate athletics. The following lists the improvements will achieve the objective as identified in the LBCCD Strategic Plan and Student Learning Outcomes:

- Meet current public building code mandates for fire, life safety, seismic safety, and accessibility.
- Reduce maintenance needs from continued deterioration of concrete and steel.
- Meet athlete user requirements.
- Improve spectator viewing.
- Replace underground utilities throughout the complex that are beyond their service life.
- Improve entrance and exit to the stadium that allows for crowd separation from athletes.
- Maintain the status of an iconic event venue in Long Beach.

4.3 ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED BUT REJECTED

Several alternatives could be considered for the Proposed Project which address Project size or different elements of replacement of the Stadium and Buildings Q and R. A range of alternatives that are “reasonable” for analysis has been defined by the LBCCD and are discussed below in Section 4.4, Alternatives Analyzed. The following section describes alternatives or alternative concepts that were given consideration by the LBCCD but rejected from further analysis in the EIR due to their infeasibility.

4.3.1 Meet Current Public Code Alternative

This alternative involves retrofitting Veterans Memorial Stadium and Buildings Q and R to comply with current building, fire, and life safety standards. Constructed around 1948 and seismically upgraded in 1986, Veterans Memorial Stadium was designed as a single-story facility beneath the seating area and lacks provisions for disabled access. Buildings Q and R, built in 1950, have undergone only minor upgrades since their construction. Since then, building codes have evolved significantly, particularly in areas such as accessibility, structural requirements for concrete, and life safety systems. As a result, neither the Stadium nor Buildings Q and R meet the standards established by the ADA or the California Building Code (CBC), necessitating substantial upgrades to align with modern safety and accessibility requirements.

These upgrades would include seismic reinforcements, enhanced fire protection systems, and improved emergency access. However, while these changes would ensure the Stadium meets basic safety standards, they would not address broader needs, such as ADA-compliant seating, updated athletic spaces, or enhanced spectator amenities. Additionally, the existing concrete structure offers significantly less coverage than modern standards, requiring ongoing maintenance to mitigate issues like concrete spalling over the building's remaining lifespan. This alternative also overlooks the aging underground utilities, which would continue to require frequent repairs. Consequently, while this approach focuses on code compliance, it does not offer a sustainable long-term solution, as ongoing maintenance of both the structure and utilities would still be necessary. Ultimately, the Stadium would fall short of providing the functionality and user experience expected of a modern facility and would not fully meet the needs of students.

4.4 ALTERNATIVES ANALYZED

The alternatives identified below, with the exception of the mandatory No Project Alternative, were selected due to their potential to attain the basic Project Objectives discussed above and to lessen or avoid significant environmental effects resulting from implementation of the Proposed Project. Alternatives considered in this Draft EIR include:

- No Project Alternative
- Modernization Alternative

The purpose of this section is to discuss feasible alternatives by evaluating the ability of each alternative to reduce or avoid significant adverse environmental impacts while still achieving Project Objectives. The reader is referred to the individual sections of the Draft EIR (Chapter 3.0) and to the Executive Summary for a detailed discussion of environmental impacts, by each issue area, that would result from implementation of the Proposed Project.

For each alternative, a brief description is provided below, followed by a summary impact analysis relative to the Proposed Project and an assessment of the degree to which the alternative would meet the Project's objectives.

4.4.1 No Project Alternative

Section 15126.6(e) of the CEQA Guidelines requires analysis of a No Project alternative that (1) discusses existing site conditions at the time the NOP is prepared or the Draft EIR is commenced and (2) analyzes what is reasonably expected to occur in the foreseeable future based on current plans if the Project were not approved. Potential effects for the No Project Alternative were compared to the environmental topics that were analyzed as a part of this Draft EIR.

Aesthetics

Aesthetic impacts associated with the No Project Alternative would result in the same impacts as the Proposed Project. Although the Proposed Project involves the construction of a new stadium and associated facilities, the new stadium and facilities would be consistent with the original design of the Veterans Stadium. No maintenance or improvement associated with the Proposed Project could result in long term deterioration.

Agricultural and Forestry Resources

Agricultural and forestry resource impacts associated with the No Project Alternative would result in the same impacts as the Proposed Project. The Project site is not located in an agricultural or forested area and no impacts to agricultural and forestry resources would occur.

Air Quality

Air quality impacts from construction would be reduced under the No Project Alternative compared to the Proposed Project; the No Project Alternative would not involve construction. Operational air quality

impacts would be less efficient under the No Project Alternative. The Project would install upgraded efficient technology that would result in fewer impacts regarding air quality during operations than the No Project Alternative.

Biological Resources

Biological resource impacts associated with the No Project Alternative would result in the same impacts as the Proposed Project. The site is developed, and no sensitive habitat exists on-site, therefore, no impacts to biological resources would occur.

Cultural Resources

Adverse cultural resource impacts would be avoided under the No Project Alternative. This alternative would not result in any-ground disturbing activities that might result in unearthing of human remains or archaeological resources. Additionally, the No Project Alternative would not result in the alteration of a historical resource as defined under CEQA. The No Project Alternative would avoid cultural resources impacts compared to the Proposed Project, because the Veterans Stadium would not be altered in a way that would change its historical resource status. This alternative would not result in the demolition of a historic resource. As a result, no significant and unavoidable impacts would occur to historic resources.

Energy

The No Project Alternative would result in greater impacts associated with energy resources compared to the Proposed Project due to the outdated technologies currently present at the existing Stadium and Buildings Q and R. The Proposed Project would install more efficient technologies that will contribute to a more efficient consumption of energy. As a result, operational impacts would be greater than the Proposed Project impacts.

Geology and Soils

Impacts to geology and soils associated with the No Project Alternative would result in the same impacts as the Proposed Project. Although the Project site is in a seismically active region in Southern California, it is not located within a designated Alquist-Priolo special Study Zone. The No Project Alternative would not include interior and exterior upgrades. Therefore, operational impacts would be greater because the No Project Alternative would not include stadium upgrades to meet building codes that require adherence to seismic requirements.

GHG Emissions

GHG Emission impacts from construction would be reduced under the No Project Alternative, however GHG emissions from operations would rise under the No Project Alternative because of inefficient and outdated equipment in the Stadium and Buildings Q and R. The Proposed Project plans to upgrade technologies that are more energy efficient, which would result in less GHG emissions overall.

Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Impacts to hazards and hazardous materials would be avoided under the No Project Alternative. This alternative would not result in potentially significant impacts that could create a significant hazard to the public or environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment, or emit hazardous emissions, or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school.

Hydrology and Water Quality

Hydrology and Water Quality impacts associated with the No Project Alternative would result in the same impacts as the Proposed Project. There would not be a change in student or staff population. Therefore, no impacts would occur.

Land Use Planning

Land Use Planning impacts associated with the No Project Alternative would result in the same impacts as the Proposed Project. The site would remain a college stadium with associated athletic facilities, and the Project would not change the land uses currently existing at the site or create an incompatible use.

Mineral Resources

Mineral Resource impacts associated with the No Project Alternative would result in the same impacts as the Proposed Project. There are no proposed mineral extraction areas. Therefore, no impacts would occur.

Noise

Noise impacts associated with the No Project Alternative would be reduced compared to the Proposed Project. The No Project Alternative would not result in construction noise or noise associated with traffic during construction. The Proposed Project involves the construction of the SASC, including the demolition of existing Stadium and associated facilities. The No Project Alternative would have substantially reduced noise impacts associated with construction. Operational noise volumes would remain the same.

Population and Housing

Population and housing impacts associated with the No Project Alternative would result in the same impacts as the Proposed Project. The Proposed Project is not expected to increase student or faculty capacity at the campus.

Public Services

Public services impacts associated with the No Project Alternative would result in the same impacts as the Proposed Project. The Proposed Project site would remain a stadium with associated athletic facilities and the same public services would continually service the site, therefore no impacts associated with public services would occur.

Recreation

Recreation impacts associated with the No Project Alternative would result in less than the Proposed Project. The No Project Alternative would not result in demolition of the Stadium that could temporarily move sporting events to other recreational facilities in the City. Therefore, temporary construction related impacts to recreation would be less under the No Project Alternative. There would be no operational impacts to recreation.

Transportation

Transportation impacts associated with the No Project Alternative would result in the same impact as the Proposed Project. The Proposed Project is not a transportation project, there is no expansion of capacity, and there will be no expansion of average daily trips or vehicle miles traveled (VMT) impacts.

Tribal Cultural Resources

Tribal Cultural Impacts associated with the No Project Alternative would avoid the need for AB52 consultation with the Tribes. Impacts would be the same as the Proposed Project because no Tribes requested consultation. Therefore, no impacts would occur.

Utilities and Service Systems

Utilities and service system impacts associated with the No Project Alternative would result in the same impacts as the Proposed Project. The Proposed Project will utilize the existing utilities and services.

Wildfire

Wildfire impacts associated with the No Project Alternative would result in the same impacts as the Proposed Project. The Proposed Project is not located in a Very High Fire Hazard Safety Zone (VHFHSZ), and the school campus is located in an established and built-out urban community that is at low risk for wildfire.

Conclusion and Relationship to Project Objectives

The No Project Alternative would not change existing conditions at the Project site. The No Project Alternative is environmentally superior, primarily associated with temporary construction impacts in the areas of air quality, noise, GHG emissions, hazards and hazardous materials, recreation, transportation, and TCRs; however, cultural resources associated with the replacement of a historic structure would not be temporary. However, eventually with no work on the deteriorating components, it would be condemned under the No Project Alternative. The No Project Alternative does not facilitate the District achieving the Objectives (provided in Section 4.2) to upgrade an aging stadium and associated facilities, and would not reduce maintenance needs, meet athletic user requirements, improve spectator viewing, and improve the entrance and exiting during events.

4.4.2 Modernization Alternative

The Modernization Alternative aims to extend the life and functionality of Veterans Memorial Stadium through substantial upgrades. Key improvements include the addition of ADA-compliant seating, a new elevator shaft, a split-level press box, and restriping of the 400-meter track. The plan also proposes new

East Bleachers, dedicated throw and auxiliary fields, and expanded ticketing and concession areas. These updates would enhance accessibility, athletic facilities, and overall user experience, while upgrades to the maintenance and operations facilities would support smoother event management.

Upgrades to Buildings Q and R would be necessary to address ADA compliance, improve HVAC systems, remove hazardous materials, and modernize the facilities to meet the needs of current students. The outdated HVAC systems would require complete replacement and significant upgrades to provide proper climate control and energy efficiency, which are critical for both the comfort and safety of occupants. Additionally, the removal of hazardous materials, such as asbestos or lead paint, would be essential to ensure a safe environment for building users. Furthermore, accessibility improvements, including ramps, elevators, and ADA-compliant restrooms, would need to be implemented to guarantee full access for all users.

Aesthetics

Aesthetic impacts associated with the Modernization Alternative would result in the same impacts as the Proposed Project.

Agricultural and Forestry Resources

Agricultural and forestry resource impacts associated with the Modernization Alternative would result in the same impacts as the Proposed Project. No impacts to agricultural and forestry resources would occur.

Air Quality

Air quality impacts from construction would be reduced under the Modernization Alternative compared to the Proposed Project; the Modernization Alternative would not involve demolition likely resulting in a shorter construction duration. Operational air quality impacts would be about the same under the Modernization Alternative. Both the Proposed Project and the Modernization Alternative would install additional upgraded efficient technology that would result in fewer impacts regarding air quality.

Biological Resources

Biological resource impacts associated with the Modernization Alternative would result in the same impacts as the Proposed Project. No impacts to biological resources would occur.

Cultural Resources

Cultural resources impacts would be reduced under the Modernization Alternative since Veterans Stadium would not be demolished retaining most of the historic significance of the facility. The Modernization Alternative would result in fewer impacts associated with the alteration of a historical resource as defined under the CEQA. The Modernization Alternative would have reduced cultural resources impacts compared to the Proposed Project.

Energy

The Modernization Alternative would result in fewer impacts associated with energy resources compared to the Proposed Project, because demolition and complete stadium rebuild would not occur during con-

struction. Both the Proposed Project and the Modernization Alternative would install more efficient technologies that will contribute to a more efficient consumption of energy in the Stadium and Buildings Q and R. As a result, operational impacts would be about the same as the Proposed Project impacts.

Geology and Soils

Geology and soils impacts associated with the Modernization Alternative would result in the same impacts as the Proposed Project. Both the Proposed Project and Modernization Alternative would include seismic upgrades.

GHG Emissions

GHG Emission impacts from construction would be reduced under the Modernization Alternative without the demolition of the Stadium. GHG emissions from operations would be about the same with the Modernization Alternative because of the upgrades to technologies that are more energy efficient, which would result in less GHG emissions overall.

Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Impacts associated with hazards and hazardous materials would be greater under the Modernization Alternative. The existing structure contains asbestos and lead-based materials, requiring careful abatement. Addressing these hazardous materials through a phased modernization process introduces potential environmental risks and may require repeated containment measures over time. Making the hazardous material impacts greater by not addressing the abatement all at once during demolition. During operations the impacts associated with hazards and hazardous materials would be about the same between the Proposed Project and the Modernization Alternative.

Hydrology and Water Quality

Hydrology and Water Quality impacts associated with the Modernization Alternative would result in the same impacts as the Proposed Project.

Land Use Planning

Land Use Planning impacts associated with the Modernization Alternative would result in the same impacts as the Proposed Project. The site would remain a college athletic facility, and the Project would not change the land uses currently existing at the site or create an incompatible use.

Mineral Resources

Mineral Resource impacts associated with the Modernization Alternative would result in the same impacts as the Proposed Project.

Noise

Noise impacts associated with construction of the Modernization Alternative would be reduced compared to the Proposed Project. The Modernization Alternative would not result in demolition noise but would include construction noise as would the stadium rebuild after demolition for the Proposed Project. Operations noise impacts would be about the same.

Population and Housing

Population and housing impacts associated with the Modernization Alternative would result in the same impacts as the Proposed Project. The Proposed Project is not expected to increase student or faculty capacity.

Public Services

Public services impacts associated with the No Project Alternative would result in the same impacts as the Proposed Project. The Proposed Project site would remain a school, and no impacts associated with public services would occur.

Recreation

Recreation impacts associated with the Modernization Alternative would result in the same impacts as the Proposed Project. There could be temporary impacts to other recreational facilities being used when the stadium is under construction.

Transportation

Transportation impacts associated with the Modernization Alternative would result in reduced impact compared to the Proposed Project because it would not include the hauling of demolition debris during construction. However, Proposed Project is not expanding of capacity, and there will be no expansion of average daily trips or VMT impacts during operations, so the impacts would be about the same.

Tribal Cultural Resources

Adverse TCR impacts would be avoided under the Modernization Alternative. This alternative would not result in the demolition and reconstruction of a building that could unearth cultural resources that are considered significant to a California Native American Tribe. As a result, no impacts would occur to tribal cultural resources.

Utilities and Service Systems

Utilities and service system impacts associated with the Modernization Alternative would result in the same impacts as the Proposed Project. The Proposed Project will utilize the existing utilities and services.

Wildfire

Wildfire impacts associated with the Modernization Alternative would result in the same impacts as the Proposed Project. The Proposed Project is not located in a VHFHSZ, and the school campus is located in an established and built-out urban community that is at low risk for wildfire.

Conclusion and Relationship to Project Objectives

The Modernization Alternative would not change existing conditions at the Project site. The Modernization Alternative is environmentally superior in the areas of air quality, cultural resources, noise, GHG emissions, transportation, and TCRs. The Modernization Alternative does not facilitate the District achieving

the Objectives (provided in Section 4.2) to reduce maintenance needs from continued deterioration, meet athlete user requirements, improve spectator viewing, or improve the entrance and exit during events.

Table 10 summarizes the two alternatives' ability to meet Project Objectives.

Table 10: Comparison of Alternatives – Project Objectives

Project Objectives	Ability or Alternatives to Meet Project Objectives	
	Modernization Alternative	No Project Alternative
Objective 1: Meet current public building code mandates for fire, life safety, seismic safety, and accessibility.	Yes	No
Objective 2: Reduce maintenance needs from continued deterioration of concrete and steel.	No	No
Objective 3: Meet athlete user requirements.	No	No
Objective 4: Improve spectator viewing.	No	No
Objective 5: Replace underground utilities throughout the complex that are beyond their service life.	Yes	No
Objective 6: Improve entrance and exit to the stadium that allows for crowd separation from athletes.	No	No
Objective 7: Maintain the status of an iconic event venue in Long Beach.	Yes	Yes (until deterioration requires condemnation or reconstruction)

4.5 ENVIRONMENTALLY SUPERIOR ALTERNATIVE

Of the alternatives analyzed in the EIR, the No Project Alternative is considered the environmentally superior alternative as it would avoid or reduce most of the potential impacts associated with construction and operation of the Proposed Project. However, this alternative would not change the deteriorated condition of the Veterans Stadium. Furthermore, the No Project Alternative would not meet most of the Project Objectives of the Proposed Project.

CEQA Guidelines require that, if the No Project Alternative is determined to be the environmentally superior alternative, an environmentally superior alternative must also be identified among the remaining alternatives. As such, the Modernization Alternative would result in the fewest environmental impacts as compared to the Proposed Project and is considered the Environmentally Superior Alternative. However, this alternative would not meet all of the Project Objectives. The Modernization Alternative would significantly extend the usability, a new structure built with modern design standards, advanced materials, and quality controls would provide a facility with a far longer lifespan than even a comprehensive modernization could achieve. Additionally, the outdated concrete structure at the Stadium does not meet today's

coastal durability standards, meaning concrete spalling and rebar exposure will remain ongoing concerns. These issues not only increase maintenance demands but also pose potential safety risks for event-goers, creating a risk management concern for the college. When combined with potential cost escalation from unforeseen repairs, a modernization approach carries significant risks to the long-term success of the Project. A complete rebuild would offer a more sustainable and durable solution, eliminating these hazards and aligning with modern design standards for both safety and longevity.

In conclusion, the Modernization Alternative is the Environmentally Superior Alternative; however, it does not meet all the Project Objectives.

Table 11: Comparison of Alternatives – Environmental Issues

Environmental Issue Area	Proposed Project	Modernization Alternative	No Project Alternative
Aesthetics	LTS	---	---
Agriculture and Forestry Resources	LTS	---	---
Air Quality	LTS	▼	▼
Biological Resources	LTS	---	---
Cultural Resources	SU	▼	▼
Energy	LTS	▼	▼
Geology and Soils	LTSM	---	▼
Greenhouse Gas	LTS	▼	▼
Hazards and Hazardous Materials	LTSM	▲	▼
Hydrology and Water Quality	LTS	---	▼
Land Use and Planning	LTS	---	---
Mineral Resources	LTS	---	---
Noise	LTS	▼	▼
Population and Housing	LTS	---	---
Public Services	LTS	---	---
Recreation	LTS	---	▼
Transportation	LTS	▼	▼
Tribal Cultural Resources	LTSM	▼	▼

Environmental Issue Area	Proposed Project	Modernization Alternative	No Project Alternative
Utilities and Service Systems	LTS	---	▼
Wildfire	LTS	---	---

▼ – Reduced impact compared to Proposed Project
 ▲ – Increased impact compared to Proposed Project
 -- – Similar impact as Proposed Project
 LTS – Less Than Significant
 PS – Potentially Significant
 LTSM - Less Than Significant with Mitigation
 SU – Significant and Unavoidable
 NA – Not applicable

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CHAPTER 5.0 – OTHER CEQA CONSIDERATIONS

This chapter presents the evaluation of other types of environmental impacts required by CEQA that are not covered within the other chapters of this Draft EIR. The other CEQA considerations include effects not found to be significant, irreversible environmental changes, growth-inducing impacts, and significant and unavoidable adverse impacts.

5.1 EFFECTS NOT FOUND TO BE SIGNIFICANT

The IS for the Proposed Project, completed in May 2024, is included in Appendix A. The IS determined that the Proposed Project would result in no impact or less than significant impact to 16 of the 20 environmental issue areas. However, the other environmental issue areas (Geology and Soils, Hazards and Hazards Material, and Tribal Resources) also have topics that resulted in less than significant impacts that are included in this Section. The IS for the Proposed Project discusses why the Project would have no impact or less than significant impacts for these issue areas, which are subsequently not discussed in detail in this focused Draft EIR. The issue areas determined to have all topics resulting in no impact or less than significant impact in the IS analysis include the following:

- Aesthetics
- Agricultural and Forestry Resources
- Air Quality
- Biological Resources
- Energy
- Greenhouse Gas Emissions
- Hydrology/Water Quality
- Land Use/Planning
- Mineral Resources
- Noise
- Population/Housing
- Public Services
- Recreation
- Utilities/Service Systems
- Wildfire

This section includes information from the Initial Study that was prepared by Chambers Group in May 2024, which can be found in Appendix A: Initial Study and NOP. In addition to the environmental impact thresholds analyzed in detail in this EIR, the LBCCD has determined through the preparation of an Initial Study that the development and operation of the Project would not result in potentially significant impacts to the environmental impact topics discussed below. Section 15128 of the CEQA Guidelines requires a brief description of any possible significant effects that were determined not to be significant and were not analyzed in detail within the environmental analysis. Therefore, this section has been included in this Draft EIR as required by CEQA.

The discussion below presents the analysis of the effects not found to be significant. Any thresholds or topics not addressed in this section are addressed in Section 3.0: Environmental Impact Analysis of this Draft EIR.

5.1.1 Aesthetics

Threshold a) Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?

No Impact. The Proposed Project is located in an urban corridor within the City. The Project site is surrounded by various industrial developments, a golf course, and campus facilities. The Project site is located inland and not located near any designated scenic vistas such as parks, trails, and coastlines, nor are there scenic vistas easily viewable from the Project site. As analyzed in the SEIR, the opportunities for long distance views are limited. From most directions, the visual horizon is limited by existing manmade features. Overall views from surrounding areas would not be significantly impacted due to the existing surrounding development, which currently obscures or limits views to and from the Project site.

The 2041 Facilities Master Plan discussed minor and major renovation to the existing Veterans Stadium. The Project proposes demolishing the existing Stadium to construct a new SASC within the campus. The Proposed Project would result in full demolition and construction compared to what was previously analyzed.

With the implementation of the Proposed Project, some immediate views of the Project site would be of increased building density, however, the new structures would be consistent visually with the surrounding structures. While there is an operational golf course located south of the Project site, it is not considered to be a designated scenic vista. Therefore, no impacts would occur, no major revisions to the 2041 Facilities Master Plan and SEIR will be required, and no mitigation measures are necessary.

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

No Impact. The Proposed Project site is not a scenic resource within state scenic highway corridors. Pacific Coast Highway, the closest local state highway, is not a designated scenic highway in this area (Caltrans 2017). Therefore, no impacts would occur, no major revisions to the 2041 Facilities Master Plan and SEIR will be required, and no mitigation measures are necessary.

Threshold c) Would the project, in non-urbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from publicly accessible vantage point). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?

No Impact. While the Proposed Project would alter the immediate views of the LAC, the resulting impact would not degrade existing visual character or quality of public views as the existing surrounding development currently obscures or limits views to and from the LAC. The majority of the Project site is surrounded by other campus facilities to the north, east, and south. Therefore, no impacts would occur, no major revisions to the 2041 Facilities Master Plan and SEIR will be required, and no mitigation measures are necessary.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. The Proposed Project would result in new construction and renovation of existing buildings and facilities which will require new lighting. Light installation has been previously

analyzed and determined to be less than significant with the installation of new lights that would reduce light spill, minimize glare, and be shielded and directed onto the campus. The Proposed Project would implement similar design measures for the Project and the lighting installed would be used for the same purposes as currently exists and as previously proposed. Therefore, less than significant impacts would occur, no major revisions to the 2041 Facilities Master Plan and SEIR will be required, and no mitigation measures are required.

5.1.2 Agricultural and Forest Resources

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

No Impact. The Proposed Project would remain within the existing Project site and its designation remains consistent with what was previously analyzed. There have been no new areas designated to be used as farmland, nor is any proposed farmland location within, or in the vicinity of, the Project site. Therefore, no impacts would occur, no major revisions to the 2041 Facilities Master Plan and SEIR will be required, and no mitigation measures are necessary.

Threshold b) Would the project conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?

No Impact. The Project site's designation for agricultural use has not changed and is proposed to occur within the existing Project site. Its designation remains consistent and there are no new agricultural uses found on-site, nor has the campus been identified to have a Williamson Act contract for the property. Therefore, no impacts would occur, no major revisions to the 2041 Facilities Master Plan and SEIR will be required, and no mitigation measures are necessary.

Threshold 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))?

No Impact. The Project site's designation and condition has not changed. There are no forest lands or timberlands in the area and the Proposed Project would not result in rezoning of forest lands. Therefore, no impacts would occur, no major revisions to the 2041 Facilities Master Plan and SEIR will be required, and no mitigation measures are necessary.

Threshold d) Would the project result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?

No Impact. The Project site's designation and condition has not changed. There are no forest lands in the area and the Proposed Project does not include activities requiring land conversion. Therefore, no impacts would occur, no major revisions to the 2041 Facilities Master Plan and SEIR will be required, and no mitigation measures are necessary.

Threshold 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 or the conversion of forest land to non-forest use?

No Impact. The Project site's designation and condition has not changed since the previous analysis. The Project site is zoned for institutional uses and there are no existing or proposed areas to be designated for farmland or forest lands. Therefore, no impacts would occur, no major revisions to the 2041 Facilities Master Plan and SEIR will be required, and no mitigation measures are necessary.

5.1.3 Air Quality

Threshold a) Would the project conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?

Less Than Significant Impact. The SCAQMD CEQA Handbook states that "New or amended GP Elements (including land use zoning and density amendments), Specific Plans, and significant projects must be analyzed for consistency with the AQMP." Strict consistency with all aspects of the plan is usually not required. A Proposed Project should be considered to be consistent with the AQMP if it furthers one or more policies and does not obstruct other policies. The SCAQMD CEQA Handbook identifies two key criteria indicators of consistency:

- (1) Whether the project will result in an increase in the frequency or severity of existing air quality violations or cause or contribute to new violations or delay timely attainment of air quality standards or the interim emission reductions specified in the AQMP.
- (2) Whether the project will exceed the assumptions in the AQMP or increments based on the year of project buildout and phase.

The Proposed Project will not result in an inconsistency with the SCAQMD AQMP. Therefore, less than significant impacts would occur, no major revisions to the 2041 Facilities Master Plan and SEIR are necessary, and no mitigation measures are required.

Threshold b) 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?

Less Than Significant Impact. The Proposed Project is consistent with the previous analysis and would not 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. Further analyses is provided in the Air Quality, Energy, and GHG Report (Appendix F), and is summarized below.

Construction Emissions

The construction activities for the Proposed Project are anticipated to include demolition of the existing Veterans Stadium, site preparation and grading of the Project site, building construction of the SASC that would include approximately 180,000 sq. ft. of new construction, paving the hardscaped areas, and appli-

cation of architectural coatings. The CalEEMod model has been utilized to calculate the construction-related regional emissions from the Proposed Project and the input parameters in this analysis have been detailed in Section 8.1 in Appendix F. Table 12 provides the CalEEMod results for construction emissions.

Table 12: Construction-Related Criteria Pollutant Emissions

Season and Year of Construction	Pollutant Emissions (pounds/day)					
	VOC	NO _x	CO	SO ₂	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
Daily Summer Max						
2026	3.21	32.7	31.0	0.09	11.2	3.85
2027	1.33	10.6	17.9	0.03	1.58	0.62
2028	61.9	10.1	17.6	0.03	1.55	0.58
Daily Winter Max						
2026	1.37	11.2	17.6	0.03	1.63	0.66
2027	1.32	10.7	17.3	0.03	1.58	0.62
2028	1.27	10.2	17.0	0.03	1.55	0.58
Maximum Daily Construction Emissions	61.9	32.7	31.0	0.09	11.2	3.85
SCQAMD Regional Thresholds	75	100	550	150	150	55
SCAQMD Local Thresholds	--	81	1,027	--	15	6
Exceeds Thresholds?	No	No	No	No	No	No

Source: CalEEMod Version 2022.1.
 VOC: Volatile Organic Compounds
 NO_x: Nitrogen Oxides
 CO: Carbon Monoxide
 SO₂: Sulfur Dioxide
 PM₁₀: Particulate matter that are less than 10 micrometers in diameter
 PM_{2.5}: Particulate matter that are less than 5 micrometers in diameter

Table 12 shows that none of the analyzed criteria pollutants would exceed either the regional or local emissions thresholds during construction of the Proposed Project. Therefore, less than significant regional and local air quality impacts would occur from construction of the Proposed Project.

Operational Emissions

The ongoing operation of the Proposed Project would result in a long-term increase in air quality emissions. This increase would be due to emissions from the Project-generated vehicle trips, emissions from energy usage, and on-site area source emissions created from the ongoing use of the Proposed Project. The following section provides an analysis of potential long-term air quality impacts due to regional air quality and local air quality impacts with the ongoing operations of the Proposed Project.

Operations-Related Regional Criteria Pollutant Analysis

The operations-related regional criteria air quality impacts created by the Proposed Project have been analyzed through use of the CalEEMod model and the input parameters utilized in this analysis have been detailed in Section 8.1 in Appendix F. The worst-case summer or winter VOC, NO_x, CO, SO₂, PM₁₀, and PM_{2.5} daily emissions created from the Proposed Project’s long-term operations have been calculated and are summarized below in Table 13 and the CalEEMod daily emissions printouts are shown in Appendix F.

Table 13: Operational Regional Criteria Pollutant Emissions

Activity	Pollutant Emissions (pounds/day)					
	VOC	NOx	CO	SO ₂	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
Mobile Sources	1.78	1.47	16.2	0.04	3.95	1.02
Area Sources	5.63	0.07	7.83	<0.01	0.01	0.01
Energy Usage	0.13	2.41	2.02	0.01	0.18	0.18
Total Emissions	7.54	3.95	26.1	0.05	4.14	1.21
SCQAMD Regional Operational Thresholds	55	55	550	150	150	55
Exceeds Threshold?	No	No	No	No	No	No

Notes:

¹ Mobile sources consist of emissions from vehicles and road dust.

² Area sources consist of emissions from consumer products, architectural coatings, and landscaping equipment.

³ Energy usage consists of emissions from natural gas usage.

Source: Calculated from CalEEMod Version 2022.1.

The data provided in Table 13 shows that none of the analyzed criteria pollutants would exceed the regional emissions thresholds. Therefore, less than significant impacts would occur, no major revisions to the 2041 Facilities Master Plan and SEIR will be required, and no mitigation measures are required.

Threshold c) Would the project expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

Less Than Significant Impact. The Proposed Project is consistent with the previous analysis and would not create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people. The local concentrations of criteria pollutant emissions produced in the nearby vicinity of the Proposed Project, which may expose sensitive receptors to substantial concentrations, have been calculated in Section 10.3 of Appendix F for both construction and operations. The discussion below also includes an analysis of the potential impacts from TAC emissions. The nearest sensitive receptors to the Project site are residents at the single-family homes located across Clark Ave and as near as 130 feet east of the Proposed Project.

Construction activities associated with the Proposed Project are anticipated to generate toxic air contaminant (TAC) emissions from diesel particulate matter (DPM) associated with the operation of trucks and off-road equipment and from possible asbestos in the structures to be demolished.

Given the relatively limited number of heavy-duty construction equipment, the varying distances that construction equipment would operate to the nearby sensitive receptors, and the short-term construction schedule, the Proposed Project would not result in a long-term (i.e., 30 or 70 years) substantial source of TAC emissions and corresponding individual cancer risk. In addition, CCR Title 13, Article 4.8, Chapter 9, Section 2449 regulates emissions from off-road diesel equipment in California. This regulation limits idling of equipment to no more than five minutes, requires equipment operators to label each piece of equipment and provide annual reports to California Air Resources Board (CARB) of their fleet’s usage and emissions. This regulation also requires systematic upgrading of the emission Tier level of each fleet, and currently no commercial operator is allowed to purchase Tier 0, Tier 1, or Tier 2 equipment. In addition to the purchase restrictions, equipment operators need to meet fleet average emissions targets that became more stringent each year between years 2014 and 2023. Therefore, due to the limitations in off-road construction equipment DPM emissions from implementation of Section 2448, less than significant short-term TAC impacts would occur during construction of the Proposed Project from DPM emissions.

The local air quality impacts from the operation of the Proposed Project would occur from on-site sources such as architectural coatings, landscaping equipment, and on-site usage of natural gas appliances. The

analysis provided in Section 10.3 of Appendix F found that the operation of the Proposed Project would not exceed the local NO_x, CO, PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} thresholds of significance.

Therefore, less than significant impacts would occur, no major revisions to the 2041 Facilities Master Plan and SEIR will be required, and no mitigation measures are required.

Threshold d) Would the project result in other emissions, such as those leading to odors adversely affecting a substantial number of people?

Less Than Significant Impact. The Proposed Project would not create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people.

Construction-Related Odor Impacts

Potential sources that may emit odors during construction activities include the application of coatings such as asphalt pavement, paints, and solvents, and from emissions from diesel equipment. Standard construction requirements that limit the time of day when construction may occur as well as SCAQMD Rule 1108 that limits volatile organic compound (VOC) content in asphalt, and Rule 1113 that limits the VOC content in paints and solvents, would minimize odor impacts from construction. As such, the objectionable odors that may be produced during the construction process would be temporary and would not likely be noticeable for extended periods of time beyond the Project site's boundaries. Through compliance with the applicable regulations that reduce odors and due to the transitory nature of construction odors, a less than significant odor impact would occur, and no mitigation would be required.

Operations-Related Odor Impacts

The Proposed Project would consist of development of the SASC. Potential sources that may emit odors during the ongoing operations of the Proposed Project would primarily occur from the trash storage areas. Pursuant to City regulations, permanent trash enclosures that protect trash bins from rain as well as limit air circulation would be required for the trash storage areas. Due to the distance of the nearest receptors from the Project site and through compliance with SCAQMD's Rule 402, City trash storage regulations, a less than significant impact related to odors would occur during the ongoing operations of the Proposed Project.

Therefore, less than significant impacts would occur, no major revisions to the 2041 Facilities Master Plan and SEIR will be required, and no mitigation measures are required.

5.1.4 Biological Resources

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

No Impact. The campus vegetation and landscaping remain consistent with the previous analyses. The Project site is zoned and designated for institutional uses and is within a disturbed area. There are no habitats found to be designated for sensitive or special status species. Therefore, less than significant impacts would occur, no major revisions to the 2041 Facilities Master Plan and SEIR will be required, and no mitigation measures are required.

Threshold c) Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?

No Impact. The campus conditions remain consistent as previously analyzed. The Proposed Project site remains disturbed and operates a school facility with no wetlands or other natural habitats. Therefore, no impacts would occur, no major revisions to the 2041 Facilities Master Plan and SEIR will be required, and no mitigation measures are necessary.

Threshold 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?

Less than Significant Impact. The LBCCD is in an urbanized area with no known native residents or migratory species, established wildlife corridors, or native wildlife nursery sites on the site. Proposed development and upgrades may require the removal of large trees that could support raptor nesting. As stated in the 2041 Facilities Master Plan and SEIR, LBCCD shall attempt to limit removal of mature trees. As part of the Master Plan Best Management Practices (BMPs), if removal is to occur between March 1 through July 30, a survey to identify active raptor nests shall be conducted by a qualified biologist no more than two weeks before the start of construction. Removal of any mature trees with active raptor nests will be delayed until a qualified biologist determines that the subject raptor(s) are no longer nesting or until juveniles have fledged. Therefore, less than significant impacts would occur, no major revisions to the 2041 Facilities Master Plan and SEIR will be required, and no mitigation measures are required.

Threshold e) Would the project conflict with any local policies or ordinance protecting biological resource, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?

Less than Significant Impact. The Proposed Project includes landscaping improvements. As previously analyzed in the Master Plan, any improvements would comply with local ordinances, including the City's Tree Maintenance Policy. Additionally, LBCCD intends to avoid the removal of mature ornamental trees. Therefore, less than significant impacts would occur, no major revisions to the 2041 Facilities Master Plan and SEIR will be required, and no mitigation measures are required.

Threshold 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?

No Impact. The Proposed Project site conditions are consistent with what was previously analyzed. The area remains as an operational school facility in an urbanized area. It does not contain any habitat conditions that could designate it as part of a local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan. Therefore, no impacts would occur, no major revisions to the 2041 Facilities Master Plan and SEIR will be required, and no mitigation measures are necessary.

5.1.5 Cultural Resources

Threshold c) Would the project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?

Less Than Significant. The proposed ground disturbing activities could result in uncovering undiscovered resources including human remains. An NAHC SLF search for the Project area was conducted to determine if resources significant to Native American groups are located within the Project area. The NAHC responded that the review of the SLF returned positive results for the Project area. Although the SEIR included mitigation for the unanticipated discovery of human remains, Appendix B indicates that following California Health and Safety Code 7050.5, CEQA Section 15064.5, and California PRC Section 5097.98 would prevent significant impacts. As stated in Appendix B, if human remains are found during ground-disturbing activities, State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the Los Angeles County Medical Examiner-Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the Los Angeles County Medical Examiner-Coroner shall be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Medical Examiner-Coroner shall notify the NAHC, which shall notify a MLD. The MLD shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of notification and may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials. In the event human remains are uncovered during earth moving construction activities following State Health and Safety Code CEQA and PRC would ensure less than significant impacts to such resources.

5.1.6 Energy

Threshold a) Would the project a) Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?

Less Than Significant Impact. The Proposed Project would impact energy resources during construction and operation. Energy resources that would be potentially impacted include electricity, natural gas, and petroleum-based fuel supplies and distribution systems. This analysis includes a discussion of the potential energy impacts of the Proposed Project, with particular emphasis on avoiding or reducing inefficient, wasteful, and unnecessary consumption of energy. The Project specific analysis of utilization of energy resources is provided in Appendix F.

The Proposed Project would comply with regulatory compliance measures outlined by the state and City related to air quality, energy, and GHGs (see Appendix F). Additionally, the Proposed Project would be constructed in accordance with all applicable City Building and Fire Codes. Therefore, the Proposed Project would not result in the wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources during project construction or operation. Therefore, less than significant impacts would occur, no major revisions to the 2041 Facilities Master Plan and SEIR will be required, and no mitigation measures are required.

Threshold b) Would the project Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?

Less than Significant Impact. The Proposed Project would not conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency. The City has adopted the following plans that address energy efficiency and conservation: (1) Long Beach Municipal Code (LBMC) Section 21.45.400 (*Green building standards for public and private development*), 2009; (2) *Sustainable City Action Plan (SCAP)*, February 2, 2010; and (3) *Long Beach Climate Action Plan (LB CAP)*, August 2022.

The only project-specific energy conservation measures are provided in the LBMC Section 21.45.400 (*Green building standards for public and private development*), which requires new development projects

to be designed and built to meet the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Green Building standards. In addition, the Proposed Project will be required to be designed to meet the state's most current Title 24 Part 6 and Part 11 building energy efficiency standards. The SCAP provides City-wide sustainability goals to conserve electricity and natural gas. The LB CAP also provides City-wide energy conservation measures. As such, the Proposed Project would be designed to meet all applicable state building energy efficiency standards as well as the City's energy efficiency standards. The Proposed Project would not conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency. Therefore, less than significant impacts would occur, no major revisions to the 2041 Facilities Master Plan and SEIR will be required, and no mitigation measures are required.

5.1.7 Geology and Soils

Threshold a) Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:

- i) **Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.**

Less than Significant Impact. The four main fault systems identified in the Master Plan to most likely cause potentially significant seismic damage in the Proposed Project area were the San Andreas Fault, the Santa Monica Hollywood/Malibu Coast Fault, the Newport-Inglewood Fault, and the Palos Verdes Fault. The campus conditions are consistent with what was previously analyzed. The Proposed Project would conform to the standards and requirements of the California Building Code, the LBMC, and recommendations from Structural Engineers Association of California. Compliance includes the DSA reviewing the Proposed Project site engineering geology and geotechnical reports and approving plans prior to issuing building permits. The Proposed Project would comply with existing state and City requirements during on-site improvements and construction. Therefore, less than significant impacts would occur, no major revisions to the 2041 Facilities Master Plan and SEIR will be required, and no mitigation measures are required.

- ii) **Strong seismic ground shaking?**

Less than Significant Impact. The campus conditions are consistent with what was previously analyzed. Any proposed improvements would comply with current building and municipal codes and would include DSA review. Therefore, less than significant impacts occur, no major revisions to the 2041 Facilities Master Plan and SEIR will be required, and no mitigation measures are required.

- iii) **Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?**

Less than Significant Impact. 2041 Facilities Master Plan SEIR found that the LAC has potential for ground failure, specifically liquefaction and seismically induced settlement. Geotechnical studies were prepared that included recommendations for site-specific geological conditions. The Proposed Project would not exacerbate existing conditions that were previously analyzed. Additionally, previous

construction recommendations would be implemented for the Proposed Project and would conform with applicable building and seismic codes. Therefore, less than significant impacts would occur, no major revisions to the 2041 Facilities Master Plan and SEIR will be required, and no mitigation measures are required.

iv) landslides?

No Impact. The 2041 Facilities Master Plan SEIR analysis determined that the LAC was not located in an area with slope instability, as it is relatively flat and not adjacent to hillsides.

Threshold b) Would the project result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?

The LAC has been identified to be previously graded, developed, and paved. Any proposed improvements and construction would require conformance with erosion control regulations, and implementation of BMPs in compliance with the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and the Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan (SUSMP). The Proposed Project includes construction activities that would involve minimal soil disruption because the Project site has been previously graded, developed, and paved. Implementation of BMPs and compliance with SWPP and SUSMP would result in no impacts associated with soil erosion or loss of topsoil, no major revisions to the 2041 Facilities Master Plan and SEIR will be required, and no mitigation measures are necessary.

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

Less than Significant Impact. The campus conditions have remained unchanged as an operational school facility. The Proposed Project would comply with previously identified geotechnical recommendations including compliance with building and seismic codes. Given that the Project site has been previously disturbed, is on relatively flat surfaces, and is not adjacent to hillsides or water bodies, impacts would be less than significant, no major revisions to the 2041 Facilities Master Plan and SEIR will be required, and no mitigation measures are required.

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

Less than Significant Impact. The campus conditions remain unchanged with most of the area previously graded and developed. The Project area was previously determined to have potential for liquefaction. The Proposed Project would conform with applicable building and seismic codes and previous geotechnical recommendations to address specific on-site conditions. Therefore, less than significant impacts would occur, no major revisions to the 2041 Facilities Master Plan and SEIR will be required, and no mitigation measures are required.

Threshold 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?

No Impact. Operational uses of the LAC, including utilities and wastewater systems, remain unchanged to what was previously analyzed. The LAC continues to rely on sewers for existing wastewater disposal. Therefore, no impacts would occur, no major revisions to the 2041 Facilities Master Plan and SEIR will be required, and no mitigation measures are necessary.

5.1.8 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Threshold a) Would the project generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?

Less Than Significant Impact. The Proposed Project would not generate GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment. The Proposed Project would generate GHG emissions from mobile sources, area sources, energy usage, waste disposal, water usage, and construction equipment.

The LB CAP is the applicable plan for the Project area for reducing GHG emissions. According to the LB CAP, if a project can show that the applicable GHG reduction measures in the LB CAP would be implemented as part of the Proposed Project, the Project would be considered consistent with the LB CAP and would result in a less than significant impact. As such, this analysis has quantified GHG emission for informational purposes only and determination of significance will be based on consistency with the applicable measures in the LB CAP. The Project’s GHG emissions have been calculated with the CalEEMod model, based on the construction and operational parameters detailed in Section 8.1 in Appendix F. A summary of the results is shown below in Table 14, and the CalEEMod model run is provided in Appendix F.

Table 14: Project Related Greenhouse Gas Annual Emissions

Category	Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Metric Tons per Year)			
	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O	CO ₂ e
Mobile Sources ¹	673	0.03	0.03	682
Area Sources ²	3.65	<0.01	<0.01	3.66
Energy Usage ³	792	0.07	<0.01	796
Water and Wastewater ⁴	5.80	0.04	<0.01	6.95
Solid Waste ⁵	8.16	0.82	0.00	28.5
Refrigeration ⁶	--	--	--	0.12
Construction ⁷	41.6	<0.01	<0.01	42.4
Total GHG Emissions	1,524	0.96	0.03	1,560

Notes:

¹ Mobile sources consist of GHG emissions from vehicles

² Area sources consist of GHG emissions from consumer products, architectural coatings, and landscaping equipment.

³ Energy usage consists of GHG emissions from electricity and natural gas usage.

⁴ Water includes GHG emissions from electricity used for transport of water and processing of wastewater.

⁵ Waste includes the CO₂ and CH₄ emissions created from the solid waste placed in landfills.

⁶ Refrigeration includes leakage of refrigerants used in HVAC units and vending machines.

⁷ Construction emissions amortized over 30 years as recommended in the SCAQMD GHG Working Group on November 19, 2009.

Source: CalEEMod Version 2022.1.

The data provided in Table 14 shows that the Proposed Project would create 1,560 MTCO₂e per year. As detailed in Section 10.9 in Appendix F, the Proposed Project would implement the applicable measures in the LB CAP. Therefore, a less than significant generation of GHG emissions would occur from development of the Proposed Project, and no major revisions to the 2041 Facilities Master Plan or mitigation measures will be required.

Threshold b) Would the project conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?

Less Than Significant Impact. The Proposed Project would not conflict with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing GHG emissions. The applicable plan for the Proposed Project would be the LB CAP. The Proposed Project’s consistency with the Priority Mitigation Actions in the Climate Action and Adaptation Plan (CAAP) is shown in Table 15.

Table 15: Consistency with the City of Long Beach Climate Action Plan

Priority Mitigation Actions	Project Consistency
BE-1: Provide access to renewably generated electricity	Not Applicable. This policy is only applicable to Southern California Edison, which is the electrical provider for the City.
BE-2: Develop a home energy assessment program	Not Applicable. The policy is only applicable to the City to implement.
BE-3: Provide access to energy efficiency financing, rebates, and incentives for building owners	Not Applicable. The policy is only applicable to the City to implement.
BE-4: Promote community solar and microgrids	Not Applicable. The policy is only applicable to the City to implement.
BE-5: Perform municipal energy audits	Not Applicable. This policy is only applicable to the City to implement.
T-1: Increase frequency, connectivity, and safety of transit options.	Not Applicable. This action is applicable to Long Beach Transit.
T-2: Increase employment and residential development along primary transit corridors	Consistent. The Proposed Project would provide additional employment (and school) opportunities along the Clark Avenue transit corridor.
T-3: Implement the Port of Long Beach Clean Air Action Plan	Not Applicable. This action is applicable to the Port of Long Beach.
T-4: Increase bikeway infrastructure	Consistent. The Proposed Project would provide new bicycle parking and storage areas.
T-5: Expand/improve pedestrian infrastructure citywide	Consistent. The Proposed Project would install on-site pedestrian walkways.
T-6: Develop an Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Master Plan	Not Applicable. This action is only applicable to the City to implement.
T-7: Update the Transportation Demand Management Ordinance	Not Applicable. This action is only applicable to the City to implement.
T-8: Increase density and mixing of land uses	Consistent. The Proposed Project would increase employment (and student) densities.
T-9: Integrate SB 743 planning with CAAP process	Not Applicable. This action is only applicable to the City to implement.
T-10: Identify and implement short-term measures to reduce emissions related to oil and gas extraction	Not Applicable. No oil and gas extraction is part of the Proposed Project.
W-1: Ensure compliance with state law recycling program requirements for multi-family residential and commercial property	Consistent. The Proposed Project would provide designated recycling and trash bins.

Priority Mitigation Actions	Project Consistency
W-2: Develop a residential organic waste collection program	Not Applicable. This policy is only applicable to the City to implement.
W-3: Ensure compliance with state law organic waste diversion requirements for multi-family residential and commercial	Not Applicable. This policy is only applicable to the City to implement.
W-4: Identify organic waste management options	Not Applicable. This policy is only applicable to the City to implement.

Source: City of Long Beach, LB CAP found at: <https://www.longbeach.gov/lbcd/planning/caap/>

As shown in Table 15, with implementation of statewide regulatory requirements, including the CalGreen building standards, the Proposed Project would be consistent with all applicable policies of the CAAP. Therefore, implementation of the Proposed Project would not conflict with any applicable plan that reduces GHG emissions. Therefore, less than significant impacts would occur, and no major revisions to the 2041 Facilities Master Plan and SEIR, nor mitigation, will be required.

5.1.9 Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Threshold 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?

Less than Significant Impact. The Proposed Project would use potentially hazardous materials during construction (e.g. fuels, oils, paints, solvents, sealers, grease, cleaning fluids, and other similar materials). During school operations, typical cleaning products and landscaping materials would be used. All construction and operational materials would be used, transported, stored, and disposed of in compliance with manufacturer’s guidelines, Safety Data Sheets, and local, state, and federal guidelines. Therefore, less than significant impacts would occur, no major revisions to the 2041 Facilities Master Plan and SEIR, nor mitigations will be required.

Threshold c) Would the project emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?

Less than Significant Impact. Construction of the Proposed Project will result in the storage and use of minimal amounts of hazardous materials for routine cleaning and landscaping on LAC. The use of hazardous materials (i.e., fuel, cleaning solvents, paint, etc.) during construction activities will be minimal. While the Twain Elementary School is located approximately 0.25-miles north of the LBCCD LAC, use of potentially hazardous materials would be done in compliance with the manufacturer’s guidelines, Safety Data Sheets, and with local, state, and federal regulations. Therefore, less than significant impacts would occur, there is no significant change from the previous analyses, and no further study of the issue is required.

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

No Impact. As discussed in Section 3.5.1, the Project site is not listed as a hazardous material site compiled by the DTSC or California SWRCB (DTSC 2024, SWRCB 2024, CalGEM 2024, and USEPA 2024). Therefore,

no impacts would occur, no significant change would occur from the previous analyses, and no further study of the issue is required.

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

No Impact. The Proposed Project site is not located within an Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan (ALUCP) or within the 65 dB CNEL noise contours of the Long Beach Municipal Airport. Therefore, no impacts would occur to workers associated with excessive noise from the Airport, no major revisions to the 2041 Facilities Master Plan and SEIR will be required, and no mitigation measures are necessary.

Threshold f) Would the project impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

No Impact. Prior to any Proposed Project approvals, construction and improvements within the LAC would require coordination and review by the Long Beach Fire Department and DSA to ensure adequate emergency access implementation of evacuation plans. Any proposed designs would be consistent with the designs needed for adequate emergency access. Therefore, no impacts would occur, there is no significant change from previous analyses, and no further study of the issue is required.

Threshold g) Would the project expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires?

No Impact. The LAC is located within an urbanized area of the City that does not include wildlands or high fire hazard terrains or vegetation. Therefore, no impacts would occur, there would be no significant change from the previous analyses, and no further study of the issue is required.

5.1.10 Hydrology and Water Quality

Threshold a) Would the project violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements, or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?

Less than Significant Impact. The Project site location is within a developed and urbanized area of the City. According to the Master Plan, surface water runoff from LBCCD LAC is regulated under the City of Long Beach NPDES permit (NPDES Permit No. 99-060, CAS004003/CI 8052) for municipal stormwater discharges. The Proposed Project would comply with the requirements of the NPDES permit and implement the BMPs outlined within the prepared SWPPP. Therefore, less than significant impacts would occur, there would be no significant change from the previous analyses completed in the 2041 Facilities Master Plan SEIR, and no further study of the issue is required.

Threshold b) Would the project substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?

Less than Significant Impact. The Proposed Project is located within a developed area of the City and remains an operational campus. The Proposed Project would not interfere with groundwater recharge. Therefore, less than significant impacts would occur, there would be no significant change from the previous analyses, and no further study of the issue is required.

Threshold c) Would the project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:

i) result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site;

Less Than Significant Impact. The Proposed Project is located within the urbanized center of the City, with no natural water bodies in the area. Construction of the Proposed Project would comply with the previously identified regulatory requirements. Although there would be an increase in impervious surface, the drainage pattern within the LAC would not be significantly altered from its present configuration. Therefore, less than significant impacts would occur, there would be no significant change from the previous analyses, and no further study of the issue is required.

ii) substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site;

Less than Significant Impact. The Proposed Project is located within an urbanized and developed area of the City. There are no streams, rivers, or other natural water bodies within the vicinity. The additional impervious surface created by the Proposed Project would not significantly alter the existing drainage pattern at the LAC. The Proposed Project would comply with existing regulatory requirements to address runoff during construction and operation. Therefore, less than significant impacts would occur, there would be no significant change from the previous analyses, and no further study of the issue is required.

iii) create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources or polluted runoff; or

Less Than Significant Impact. The Proposed Project would comply with and implement the BMPs identified in the SUSMP. The Proposed Project would not result in exceeding the capacity of the existing stormwater drainage system as the full development of the Proposed Project, and continued needs based on regional growth has been previously accounted for in the SEIR. Therefore, less than significant impacts would occur, there would be no significant change from the previous analyses, and no further study of the issue is required.

iv) impede or redirect flood flows?

Less than Significant Impact. The LAC is a developed site and is not located in a Flood Hazard Zone or 100-year or 500-year flood plain. The Project site is developed and within an urbanized area of the City. The additional impervious surface created by the Proposed Project would not significantly alter the existing drainage pattern at the LAC. The Proposed Project is not located within a Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) identified 100-year flood hazard area (FEMA 2023). Therefore, less than significant impacts would occur, no significant change

would occur from the previous analyses, and no further study of the issue is required.

Threshold d) Would the project in flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?

No Impact. The LAC is located five miles inland and not located in an inundation or tsunami hazard area, or in a Flood Hazard Zone. The Proposed Project is located within an urbanized area of the City and there are no natural water bodies in the area that would expose the Project site to tsunami or seiche. Therefore, no impacts would occur associated with flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, no significant change would occur from the previous analyses, and no further study of the issue is required.

Threshold e) Would the project conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?

Less than Significant Impact. The LAC is located five miles inland and not located in an inundation or tsunami hazard area, or in a Flood Hazard Zone. Construction of the Proposed Project would comply with the NDPEs General Construction Permit and BMPs discussed in the previous Master Plan. Construction of the Proposed Project would change the existing use and the rate and amount of runoff would be similar to existing and previously analyzed conditions. Therefore, no significant impacts would occur, there would be no significant change from the previous analyses, and no further study of the issue is required.

5.1.11 Land Use and Planning

Threshold a) Would the project physically divide an established community?

No Impact. The LAC is located within an established school and urbanized City. The Proposed Project consists of construction and improvements within the LAC and would not expand into the residential areas. Therefore, no impact would occur, there would be no significant change from the previous analyses, and no further study of the issue is required.

Threshold b) Would the project cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?

No Impact. The operation of the LAC is in conformance with the City's Land Use Element and therefore does not conflict with existing land use plans or policies. Since the preparation of the Master Plan, there have been no land use or zoning changes of the Project site. Therefore, no impacts would occur, no significant change is anticipated from previous analyses, and no further study of the issue is required.

5.1.12 Minerals Resources

Threshold 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?

No Impact. The Project site is located northeast of the Wilmington Oil Field. However, the Proposed Project would not involve mineral or oil extraction. Therefore, no significant impacts would occur, no significant change is anticipated from previous analyses, and no further study of the issue is required.

Threshold 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?

No Impact. The campus was identified to not be designated as an important mineral resource recovery site within the City's General Plan or any other land use plans in the City. There are no proposed oil or mineral extraction activities associated with the Proposed Project. Therefore, no impacts would occur, no significant change is anticipated from previous analyses, and no further study of the issue is required.

5.1.13 Noise

Threshold a) Would the project result in generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?

Less Than Significant Impact. The Proposed Project would not generate a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the Project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies. The following section calculates the potential noise emissions associated with the temporary construction activities and long-term operations of the Proposed Project and compares the noise levels to the City standards.

The nearest sensitive receptors to the Project site are residents at the single-family homes located across Clark Ave and as near as 130 feet east of the Proposed Project. In addition, the Mercedes-Benz warehouse is located as near as 90 feet to the west of the Proposed Project. Construction noise levels to the nearby sensitive receptors have been calculated through use of the Federal Highway Administration's Roadway Construction Noise Model (RCNM) and the parameters and assumptions detailed in Section 6.1 of Appendix G including Table E – Construction Equipment Noise Emissions and Usage Factors. The greatest noise impacts would occur during the grading phase, with a noise level as high as 65 dBA Leq at the nearest homes to the east, and at the warehouse to the west. All calculated construction noise levels shown in Table 16 are within the FTA daytime construction noise standards of 90 dBA at residential uses and 100 dBA at industrial uses. Therefore, through adherence to allowable construction times provided in Section 8.80.202 of the LBMC, the construction activities for the Proposed Project would not create a substantial temporary increase in ambient noise levels that are in excess of applicable noise standards. Impacts would be less than significant.

The potential off-site traffic noise impacts created by the ongoing operations of the Proposed Project have been analyzed through utilization of the Federal Highway Administration's (FHWA) model and parameters described in Section 6.2 in Appendix G, and the FHWA model traffic noise calculation spreadsheets are provided in Appendix G. For the existing conditions, the Proposed Project's permanent noise increases to the nearby homes from the generation of additional vehicular traffic would not exceed the traffic noise increase thresholds detailed above. Therefore, the Proposed Project would not result in a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels for the existing conditions. Impacts would be less than significant.

The Proposed Project's potential off-site traffic noise impacts have been calculated through a comparison of the opening year 2029 with cumulative projects scenario, to the opening year 2029 with cumulative projects plus Project scenario. The Proposed Project's permanent noise increases to the nearby homes from the generation of additional vehicular traffic would not exceed the traffic noise increase thresholds

detailed in the IS and Appendix G. Therefore, the Proposed Project would not result in a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels for the opening year 2029 conditions. Impacts would be less than significant.

In order to determine the noise impacts from the operation of the Proposed Project, reference noise measurements were obtained from each noise source, which was utilized to calculate the noise levels at the nearby sensitive receptors based on the standard geometric spreading of noise, which provides an attenuation rate of 6 dB per, doubling the distance between source and receptor. For the stadium, the Mountain View High School Field Lighting Project Noise and Vibration Assessment, prepared by Illingworth & Rodkin, April 7, 2020, was utilized that took several noise measurements of football games and found that the worst-case noise level of a football game was 71 dBA Leq (1-hour) at 90 feet from the stadium. For the arena and rooftop mechanical equipment, reference noise measurements for similar operations were taken of each source and are shown in Table 16, and the reference noise measurement printouts are provided in Appendix G.

Table 16: Operational Noise Levels at the Nearby Sensitive Receptors

Noise Source	Reference Noise Measurements ¹		Calculated Noise Levels (dBA Leq) at ² :	
	Distance Receptor to Source (feet)	Reference Noise Level (dBA Leq)	Single-Family Homes to East	Warehouse to West
Stadium (Football Game)	90	71.0	55.1	60.8
Arena	50	57.4	35.1	37.2
Rooftop Equipment	6	65.1	25.4	31.1
Noise Level from All Sources Combined			55.2	60.9
City Noise Standards (day/night)			66.7/59.6	70
Exceed City Noise Standards (day/night)?			No/No	No

Table 16 shows that the Proposed Project’s worst-case (i.e., during a football game or event at arena) operational noise from the simultaneous operation of all noise sources on the Project site would create a noise level as high as 55.2 dBA Leq at the single-family homes to the east, which would be below the measured daytime and nighttime ambient noise levels in the vicinity of these homes and as such would be within the noise standards provided in 8.80.150(C) of the LBMC. Table 16 also shows that the worst-case combined noise levels would be 60.9 dBA Leq at the warehouse to the west, which would be below the City’s noise standard for District 4 of 70 dBA Leq. Therefore, the operational activities for the Proposed Project would not create a substantial temporary increase in ambient noise levels that are in excess of applicable noise standards. Impacts would be less than significant.

Therefore, less than significant impacts would occur during construction and operations of the Proposed Project associated with noise levels in the vicinity of the Project in excess of standards, there would be no significant change from the previous analyses, and no further study of the issue is required.

Threshold b) Would the project result in generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?

Less than Significant Impact. The Proposed Project would not expose persons to generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels. The following section analyzes the potential vibration impacts associated with the construction and operations of the Proposed Project.

Construction-Related Vibration Impacts

The construction activities for the Proposed Project are anticipated to include demolition of the existing Veterans Stadium, site preparation and grading of the Project site, building construction of the SASC that would include approximately 180,000 sq. ft. of new construction, paving of the hardscaped areas, and application of architectural coatings. Vibration impacts from construction activities associated with the Proposed Project would typically be created from the operation of heavy off-road equipment. The nearest off-site structure is the Mercedes-Benz warehouse that is located as near as 90 feet to the west of the Project site.

Section 8.80.200(G) of the LBMC limits vibration impacts to the nearby single-family homes to 0.001 g's in the frequency range of 0 to 30 hertz and 0.003 g's in the frequency range of 30 to 100 hertz. The acceleration of gravity (g), which is 32.2 feet per second, can be converted into peak particle velocity (PPV) by multiplying 0.001 g's by 32.2 and then converting to inch per second, which results in a threshold of 0.386 inch per second PPV.

A list of known vibration producing construction equipment is provided in Table I in Appendix G. As shown in Table I, a vibratory roller has the highest vibration level of the listed construction equipment that would likely be used during construction of the Proposed Project and would create a vibration level of 0.21 inch per second PPV at 25 feet. Based on typical propagation rates, the vibration level at the nearest off-site structure (90 feet away) would be 0.051 inch per second PPV, which would be well below the 0.386 inch per second PPV threshold detailed above. Impacts would be less than significant.

Operations-Related Vibration Impacts

The Proposed Project would consist of the development and operation of the SASC. The ongoing operation of the Proposed Project would not include the operation of any known vibration sources. Therefore, a less than significant vibration impact is anticipated from the operation of the Proposed Project.

Less than significant impacts would occur during construction and operations associated with ground-borne vibration or noise, there would be no significant change from the previous analyses, and no further study of the issue is required.

Threshold c) For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public us airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?

Less than Significant Impact. The Proposed Project would not expose people residing or working in the Project area to excessive noise levels from aircraft. The nearest airport is Long Beach Airport, located as near as a half mile southwest of the Project site. Although the Project site is located near the Airport, the primary runway runs in a northwest-southeast direction, which is perpendicular to the Project site, and as such, aircraft rarely fly directly over the Project site, and the Project site is located outside of the 60 dBA CNEL noise contours of Long Beach Airport. A less than significant impact would occur from aircraft noise. There would be no significant change from the previous analyses, and no further study of the issue is required.

5.1.14 Population and Housing

Threshold a) Would the project induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and business) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?

No Impact. The adoption and implementation of the Master Plan identified future District needs based on enrollment growth and was designed to respond to projected increases in population in the LBCCD through 2041. The LAC Facilities Master Plan does not induce population growth, employment growth, or housing growth. The enrollment growth is expected to come from local residences and is not expected to draw significantly from out-of-town students who would require additional housing. The maximum growth estimate due to the improved facilities would be an increase of 501 students, which is 0.1 percent of 466,742, the current population of Long Beach (US Census 2020). Therefore, no impacts would occur, there would be no significant change from previous analyses, and no further study of the issue is required.

Threshold b) Would the project displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?

No Impact. The Proposed Project will not result in the displacement of housing or people. Therefore, no impacts would occur, there would be no significant change from the previous analyses in the 2024 Facilities Master Plan SEIR, and no further study of the issue is required.

5.1.15 Public Services

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

i) Fire Protection?

No Impact. The Proposed Project would be continually serviced by the Long Beach Fire Department Station 19, as was previously analyzed. Any proposed improvements and construction within the campus would be reviewed by the DSA and comply with applicable state and municipal code requirements. Therefore, no impacts would occur, there is no significant change from the previous analyses in the 2024 Facilities Master Plan SEIR, and no further study of the issue is required.

ii) Police Protection?

No Impact. The Proposed Project would be continually serviced by the Long Beach Police Department (LBPD) City College Section. The intent of the Proposed Project is to provide campus students and faculty access to new and improved facilities. Additional activities that require additional security have not been planned by the LBCCD. The Proposed Project would not result in affecting service or response times of the LBPD. Therefore, no impacts are expected, there would be no significant change from the previous analyses, and no further study of the issue is required.

iii) **Schools?**

No Impact. The Proposed Project would result in an improvement to campus services and facilities and is therefore consistent with the goals of the Master Plan. The proposed improvements would not prevent the LBCCD from maintaining acceptable service ratios or affect response times. In fact, the Proposed Project would improve the performance objectives of the school. Therefore, no impacts would occur, there would be no significant change from the previous analyses, and no further study of the issue is required.

iv) **Parks?**

No Impact. Proposed Project includes new construction of a state-of-the-art SASC facility. Similar to what was previously analyzed, the Proposed Project is not anticipated to increase enrollment growth that could cause an impact to governmental facilities such as parks. Improvements in the campus would be focused on facility improvements for staff and students. Therefore, no impacts would occur, there would be no significant change from the previous analyses, and no further study of the issue is required.

v) **Other Public Facilities?**

No Impact. Implementation of the Master Plan was determined to not impact other public facilities. The Proposed Project would be consistent with what was previously analyzed in that the improvements would not result in significant environmental impacts to other public facilities. Therefore, no impacts would occur, there would be no significant change from the previous analyses, and no further study of the issue is required.

5.1.16 **Recreation**

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

Less than Significant Impact. The 2041 Facilities Master Plan and SEIR determined that after construction, the improvements to recreation facilities would result in a beneficial long-term impact to parks and recreation facilities in the Project Area. The improvements would not result in significant environmental impacts to recreational facilities. The Proposed Project would not add additional facilities but upgrade current facilities for athletic activities. While the facilities are under construction the activities associated with the gym and stadium could be transferred to nearby recreational facilities temporarily. Therefore, less than significant impacts would occur, there would be no significant change from the previous analyses, and no further study of the issue is required.

Threshold b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse effect on the environment?

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed improvements did not require the construction or expansion of off-site recreational facilities. The improvements included upgrades to existing recreational facilities. The improvements would not result in significant environmental impacts to recreational resources alt-

though activities associated with the gym and stadium could temporarily displace activities in nearby recreational facilities during construction. Therefore, less than significant impacts would occur, there is no significant change from the previous analyses, and no further study of the issue is required.

5.1.17 Transportation

Threshold a) Would the project conflict with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadways, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?

The Traffic Report analyzed the existing conditions, traffic characteristics, future conditions, peak hour intersection capacity, queuing, and area-wide traffic improvements for the Proposed Project. All key study intersections were identified to operate at a level of service (LOS) D or better during the weekly a.m. and p.m. peak hours. According to the City of Long Beach, LOS D was identified to be the threshold for acceptable operating conditions for intersections. A summary of the Traffic Report is provided below. Detailed intersections and analyses are found in Appendix H.

Existing Traffic Conditions

All of the key study intersections currently operate at LOS D or better during the weekday a.m. and p.m. peak hours.

Existing Plus Project Traffic Conditions: All of the key study intersections are forecast to operate at acceptable LOS D or better during the weekday a.m. and p.m. peak hours under Existing Plus Project traffic conditions. As such, no intersection capacity enhancing or traffic signal operational improvements are required or recommended.

2029 Cumulative Traffic conditions: All of the key study intersections are forecast to operate at acceptable LOS D or better during the weekday a.m. and p.m. peak hours under Year 2029.

Cumulative Traffic Conditions

2029 Cumulative Plus Project Traffic Conditions: All of the key study intersections are forecast to operate at acceptable LOS D or better during the weekday a.m. and p.m. peak hours under Year 2029 Cumulative Plus Project traffic conditions. As such, no intersection capacity enhancing or traffic signal operational improvements are required or recommended.

Intersection Vehicle Queuing Analyses

Existing traffic conditions and existing plus Project traffic conditions were determined to have intersections with lane storage deficiency in several intersections. Although there is storage deficiency, it was determined that the Proposed Project does not add volume to the eastbound left-turn movement at the intersection of Lakewood Blvd. at Carson Street (Intersection No. 1), the northbound through, southbound left-turn, and southbound through movements at the intersection of Bellflower Blvd. at Carson Street (Intersection No. 4), the westbound left-turn and right-turn movements at the intersection of Lakewood Blvd. at Wardlow Road (Intersection No. 9), and the westbound left-turn/through movement at the intersection of Clark Ave at Wardlow Road (Intersection No. 10). Therefore, improvements at these intersections are not required or recommended.

The Project does add traffic to the remaining movements including the eastbound right-turn movement at Intersection No. 1, the eastbound right turn and westbound left-turn movements at the intersection of Clark Ave at Carson Street (Intersection No. 3), the southbound through/right-turn movement at Intersection No. 4, the eastbound left-turn movement at the intersection of Clark Ave at Lew Davis Street (Intersection No. 5), and the westbound through/right-turn movement at Intersection No. 10. However, these approaches have an increase of less than one vehicle with the addition of the Proposed Project. Therefore, improvements at these intersections are not required.

Cumulative Traffic Conditions

The 2029 cumulative traffic conditions and cumulative plus Project traffic conditions were determined to have lane storage deficiency on several intersections. Similar to the vehicle queuing analyses, the Project does not add volume to the southbound left-turn and eastbound left-turn movements at Intersection No. 1, the northbound left-turn, northbound through, southbound left turn, and southbound through movements at Intersection No. 4, the northbound left-turn and eastbound right-turn movements at the intersection of Lakewood Blvd. at Lew Davis Street (Intersection No. 6), the westbound left-turn and right turn movements at Intersection No. 9, and the westbound left-turn/through movement at Intersection No. 10. Therefore, improvements at these intersections are not required or recommended.

The Project does add traffic to the remaining movements including the eastbound right-turn movement at Intersection No. 1, the eastbound right turn and westbound left-turn movements at Intersection No. 3, the southbound through/right-turn movement at Intersection No. 4, the eastbound left-turn movement at Intersection No. 5, and the westbound through/right-turn movement at Intersection No. 10. However, these approaches have an increase of less than one vehicle with the addition of the Project. Therefore, improvements at these intersections are not required or recommended.

Based on the results of the Traffic Study, the Proposed Project would not require circulation improvements as the Project would meet the existing circulation standards of the City. Additionally, the Proposed Project would not result in conflict with pedestrian facilities or other forms of transit as it focuses on construction of new recreational facilities and improvements to existing facilities. The existing transit systems available to faculty and students would remain. Therefore, less than significant impacts are anticipated, no major revisions to the 2041 Facilities Master Plan and SEIR will be required, and no mitigation measures are required.

Threshold b) Would the project conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?

The Traffic Impact Analysis (Appendix H) included a VMT analysis to evaluate the Project's consistency (or inconsistency) with Senate Bill 743 (SB 743). The OPR Technical Advisory provides project screening criteria and guidance for analysis of VMT assessments under SB 743. With the adopted guidelines, transportation impacts are to be evaluated based on a project's effect on vehicle miles traveled, which took effect July 1, 2020, as required in CEQA section 15064.3.

The City of Long Beach Traffic Impact Analysis Guidelines, dated June 2020, was used in this assessment. Based on the City's guidelines, a VMT analysis is required whenever there is potential for a significant impact under local policy or CEQA.

The City VMT guidelines include screening criteria, thresholds of significance, methodologies, and mitigation measures for development projects. The screening criteria enables a variety of projects to be screened out of complicated VMT analyses, therefore resulting in a less than significant VMT impact. The conditions of land developments to be screened out may be the size, location, proximity to transit, or trip making potential.

The Proposed Project will be used by campus students and staff, and the current classes/programs/events that now occur on campus are expected to continue at the new facility. In addition, the existing uses that currently occur within existing Buildings Q, R, and S will all be contained within the stadium complex. The existing LAC is a local serving community college (i.e. institutional land use) and with the Proposed Project will continue to serve the community. Lastly, it should be noted that while the Project trip generation reflects the average daily trips (ADT) associated with 501 new students (i.e. 576 ADT), the daily trip generation forecast is overly conservative based on a projected 95% enrollment for all classes, such that the daily trip generation will very likely be much less than the 500 daily trip VMT daily trip threshold. Therefore, given that the Proposed Project is an institutional land use and will very likely generate less than 500 daily trips, it is presumed to have a less than significant impact on VMT based on this screening criteria. Therefore, less than significant impacts are anticipated, no major revisions to the 2041 Facilities Master Plan and SEIR will be required, and no mitigation measures are required.

Threshold c) Would the project substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?

No Impact. Similar to the previously analyzed SEIR, the Proposed Project remains within the LAC with proposed upgrades, improvements, and new construction within the campus boundaries. The Proposed Project would not include new designs features that would be out of the ordinary for campus development. There are no proposed sharp curves, new intersections, or incompatible uses proposed on-site. Therefore, less than significant impacts would occur, no major revisions to the 2041 Facilities Master Plan and SEIR will be required, and no mitigation measures are required.

Threshold d) Would the project result in inadequate emergency access?

No Impact. Similar to the previously analyzed SEIR, new design, construction, and improvements at the Project site would require review and approval with the Long Beach Fire Department and DSA. The Proposed Project would be considered typical uses for a campus and would not introduce new uses that would require new and/or alternative designs for emergency access. Therefore, no significant impacts are

anticipated, no major revisions to the 2041 Facilities Master Plan and SEIR will be required, and no mitigation measures are required.

5.1.18 Utilities and Service Systems

Threshold a) **Would the project require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or stormwater drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or expansion of which could cause significant environmental effects?**

No Impact. The construction and operation of the Proposed Project would not require the relocation or construction of new or expanded utilities. The proposed use and operation of the Proposed Project is similar to what was previously analyzed in the SEIR. No additional facilities are being constructed and current enrollment is 60 percent of campus capacity, as discussed in Operations under Section 2.8. The campus facilities have the capacity to experience 100 percent enrollment and the Proposed Project's maximum growth estimate due to the improved facilities would be an increase of 35 percent. The Proposed Project is not significantly expanding its footprint and is remaining within the LAC boundary, and therefore, is within the utility service areas. Therefore, less than significant impacts would occur, no major revisions to the 2041 Facilities Master Plan and SEIR will be required, and no mitigation measures are required.

Threshold b) **Would the project have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal dry and multiple dry years?**

No Impact. While the campus is expected to increase in student enrollment to accommodate future growth, the demand has been accounted for by regional water purveyors. The Proposed Project does not include new uses not previously analyzed that would result in a significant increase in water supply demand. Therefore, no significant impacts are anticipated, no major revisions to the 2041 Facilities Master Plan and SEIR will be required, and no mitigation measures are required.

Threshold c) **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?**

No Impact. Similar to the previous analysis in the 2019 SEIR, and in the previous discussions, the Proposed Project would not result in a significant increase in wastewater treatment demand. The campus is expected to increase student enrollment which would result in increased need in wastewater treatment demand. However, such demand has been accounted for in the planning for the LBCCD to have 100 percent enrollment. Additionally, the proposed improvements do not include new uses not previously analyzed, nor do they include uses not typical of an operational campus. Therefore, no significant impacts are anticipated, no major revisions to the 2041 Facilities Master Plan and SEIR will be required, and no mitigation measures are required.

Threshold d) **Would the project generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure?**

Less than Significant Impact. Any proposed construction would comply with solid waste reduction goals as required, to recycle or salvage nonhazardous waste materials, similar to the previous analyses. As

stated in LBMC Chapter 18.676, approximately 22% of the city's solid waste sent to landfills is from construction and demolition activities and the diversion of these materials would have a significant potential for waste reduction and recycling. Reusing and recycling construction demolition materials is essential to further the City's efforts to reduce waste and continue to comply with the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939). The Project is required to submit a Waste Management Plan (WMP) to divert 65% of all Project-related construction and demolition materials. Compliance with the Program optimizes diversion of solid wastes to foster material recovery and reuse, and to minimize disposal in landfills. Impacts from construction activities will be short-term and intermittent, and will be minimized by compliance with existing local, solid waste reduction statutes.

Operations of the Proposed Project would implement District required recycling on campus. The Proposed Project would not include any new uses that would require new solid waste disposal and recycling operations, nor would it impair existing waste reduction goals and processes. Therefore, less than significant impacts would occur, no major revisions to the 2041 Facilities Master Plan and SEIR will be required, and no mitigation measures are required.

Threshold e) Would the project negatively impact the provision of solid waste services or impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?

No Impact. As previously analyzed in the SEIR and discussed in d) above, the Proposed Project would comply with local and state requirements for solid waste including but not limited to recycling, salvage, and reuse of nonhazardous materials for construction and operation. There would not be an increase in waste generation beyond existing growth projections for the LAC and City. Therefore, no impacts would occur, no major revisions to the 2041 Facilities Master Plan and SEIR will be required, and no mitigation measures are required.

5.1.19 Wildfire

Threshold a) Would the project impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

No Impact. The LAC is not located within a state or locally classified very high fire severity zone (Cal Fire 2022). Emergency access would be ensured, and the Proposed Project will not interfere with adopted emergency response or evacuation plans. Therefore, no significant impacts are expected, no significant change is anticipated from previous analyses, and no further study of the issue is required.

Threshold b) Would the project, due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to, pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?

No Impact. The LAC is located in an urbanized area in the City and does not include wildlands or high fire hazard terrain or vegetation. The Proposed Project would not expose students, faculty, campus visitors, nearby workers or residents to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire during construction or operation. Therefore, no impacts would occur, there is no significant change from the previous analyses, and no further study of the issue is required.

Threshold c) Would the project require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines, or other utilities)

that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?

No Impact. The Proposed Project is located in an urbanized area of the City that does not include wildlands or high fire hazard terrain or vegetation. Additionally, the Proposed Project does not include the installation of infrastructure that would exacerbate fire risk and the facilities would be built to current codes and requirement for fire safety. Therefore, no impacts would occur, and there would be no significant change from the previous analyses.

Threshold d) Would the project expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability or drainage changes?

No Impact. The LAC is located in an urbanized area of the City and would not expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides. The Proposed Project area is relatively flat. Therefore, no significant impacts are expected, no significant change is anticipated from previous analyses, and no further study of the issue is required.

5.2 IRREVERSIBLE ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES

According to CEQA Guidelines, “[u]ses of nonrenewable resources during the initial and continued phases of the project may be irreversible since a large commitment of such resources makes removal or nonuse thereafter unlikely. Primary impacts and, particularly, secondary impacts (such as highway improvement which provides access to a previously inaccessible area) generally commit future generations to similar uses. Also, irreversible damage can result from environmental accidents associated with the Project. Irrecoverable commitments of resources should be evaluated to assure that such current consumption is justified.” Therefore, the purpose of this analysis is to identify any significant irreversible environmental effects of project implementation that cannot be avoided.

Both construction and operation of the Proposed Project would lead to the consumption of limited, renewable, and non-renewable resources that future generations would not be able to use and for which impacts would be irreversible. The development of the Proposed Project will require the commitment of resources that include: (1) building materials; (2) fuel and electricity to power construction and operational use, (3) transportation of goods and people to and from the Proposed Project, (4) recycling and disposal of waste.

5.3 GROWTH-INDUCING IMPACTS

Pursuant to Section 15126.2 of the CEQA Guidelines, an EIR must address whether a project will directly or indirectly foster growth as follows:

[An EIR shall] discuss the ways in which the Proposed Project could foster economic or population growth, or the construction of additional housing, either directly or indirectly, in the surrounding environment. Included in this are projects which would remove obstacles to population growth (a major expansion of wastewater treatment plant, might, for example, allow for more construction in service areas). Increases in the population may further tax existing community service facilities so consideration must be given to this impact. Also, discuss the characteristic of some projects, which may encourage and facilitate other activities that could significantly affect the environment, either individually or cumulatively. It must not be

assumed that growth in any area is necessarily beneficial, detrimental, or of little significance to the environment.

As discussed below, this analysis evaluates whether the Proposed Project would directly or indirectly induce economic, population, or housing growth in the surrounding environment.

5.3.1 Direct Growth-Inducing Impacts in the Surrounding Environment

Direct growth-inducing impacts occur when the development of a project induces population growth or the construction of additional developments in the same area of a proposed project and produces related growth-associated impacts. Growth inducing projects remove physical obstacles to population growth, such as the construction of a new road into an undeveloped area, a wastewater treatment plant expansion, and projects that allow new development in the service area. Construction of such infrastructure projects are considered in relation to the potential development and the potential environmental impacts.

The Proposed Project consists of demolition of the Veterans Memorial Stadium and construction and operations of a new state-of-the-art SASC along with existing facility renovations. The Proposed Project would neither directly increase the local population, nor would it indirectly induce population growth in the future.

5.3.2 Indirect Growth-Inducing Impacts in the Surrounding Environment

Project implementation is not expected to immediately create any new employment opportunities because the Proposed Project involves upgrades to an existing community college; further, the Proposed Project is not expected to increase the number of students or staff beyond school capacity projections. However, the Proposed Project could, in the future, attract additional student residents and businesses to the area due to the modernized stadium facility that could indirectly result in a minimal growth in population.

5.4 SIGNIFICANT UNAVOIDABLE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

The potentially adverse effects of the Proposed Project are discussed in Chapter 3.0 of this Draft EIR. Mitigation measures have been recommended that would reduce impacts to Geology and Soils, Hazards and Hazardous Materials, and Tribal Cultural Resources to less than significant based on each set of significance criteria.

However, a significant and unavoidable impact to Cultural Resource would occur. Project implementation would result in the demolition and loss of the Veterans Memorial Stadium, which is considered to be a historic resource as defined by CEQA and the CEQA Guidelines. These impacts are discussed further in Section 3.3. Mitigation measures have been recommended that would reduce impacts to Cultural Resources, however, impacts would remain significant and unavoidable.

CHAPTER 6.0 – REFERENCES

The following is a list of references used in the preparation of this document.

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CHAPTER 7.0 – REPORT PREPARATION

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CHAPTER 8.0 – ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Term	Definition
AB	Assembly Bill
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
ADT	Average Daily Trips
Air Basin	South Coast Air Basin
ALUCP	Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan
AQMP	Air Quality Management Plan
BMP	Best Management Practices
CAAQS	California Ambient Air Quality Standards
CalEEMod	California Emissions Estimator Model
CalEPA	California Environmental Protection Agency
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CAPCOA	California Air Pollution Control Officers Association
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CH4	Methane
City	City of Long Beach
CNEL	Community Noise Equivalent Level
CO	Carbon monoxide
CO ₂	Carbon dioxide
CO ₂ e	Carbon dioxide equivalent
dB	Decibel
dBA	A-weighted decibels
DEIR	Draft Environmental Impact Report
DPM	Diesel particulate matter
DSA	Division of the State Architect
DTSC	Department of Toxic Substances Control
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
°F	Fahrenheit
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FTA	Federal Transit Administration
GHG	Greenhouse gas
HVAC	Heating Ventilation & Air Conditioning System
IPCC	International Panel on Climate Change
kWhr	kilowatt-hour
LAC	Liberal Arts Campus
LB CAP	Long Beach Climate Action Plan

Term	Definition
LBCCD	Long Beach Community College District
LBMC	Long Beach Municipal Code
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NOP	Notice of Preparation
NOx	Nitrogen oxides
NO2	Nitrogen dioxide
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
OPR	Office of Planning and Research
PFYC	Potential Fossil Yield Classification
PM	Particle matter
PM10	Particles that are less than 10 micrometers in diameter
PM2.5	Particles that are less than 2.5 micrometers in diameter
PPM	Parts per million
RTP/SCS	Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy
SB	Senate Bill
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
SCAG	Southern California Association of Governments
SEIR	Subsequent Environmental Impact Report
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SOx	Sulfur oxides
SUSMP	Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TAC	Toxic air contaminants
USGS	United States Geological Survey
VMT	Vehicle Miles Traveled
VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds

Appendix Sheets