



**HISTORICAL RESOURCES IDENTIFICATION AND
EVALUATION REPORT
LONG BEACH COMMUNITY COLLEGE STADIUM PROJECT
LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA
KLEINFELDER PROJECT # 24003999.001A**

Revised JULY 2024

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Long Beach Community College District is proposing the construction of a new state-of-the-art Stadium & Athletic Sports Complex along with existing facility renovations (Proposed Project). The Proposed Project will be located at the Liberal Arts Campus at the west side of the current Veterans Memorial Stadium, in Parking Lot M of the Liberal Arts Campus at 4901 East Carson Street in Long Beach, California (Project site).

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. One historic-period resource, the Veterans Stadium, was identified within the Project site. Based on historical research and field observations, Kleinfelder recommends the Veterans Memorial Stadium as eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A and in the California Register of Historic Resources under Criterion 1. Therefore, the Veterans Memorial Stadium is considered a historical resource for the purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Kleinfelder recommends that the Proposed Project will have an adverse impact to historical resources under CEQA based on this study.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE

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 the Long Beach Community 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 to update and improve existing technological and program services in order to meet the increasing needs of students and faculty. Pursuant to this, a Supplemental Environmental Impact Report (EIR) was prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) in February 2019 providing an overview from the LBCCD 2041 Facilities Master Plan Project.

LBCCD is proposing the construction of a new state-of-the-art Stadium & Athletic Sports Complex (SASC) along with existing facility renovations (Proposed Project). The Proposed Project will be located at the Liberal Arts Campus (LAC) at the west side of the current Veterans Memorial Stadium, in Parking Lot M of the LAC at 4901 East Carson Street in Long Beach (City), California (Project site).

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 study to analyze potential impacts associated with the additional project revisions not previously analyzed.

1.2 PROJECT LOCATION AND SITE CHARACTERISTICS

1.2.1 Location

The City of Long Beach is in the southwestern portion of Los Angeles County, adjacent to the northern border of Orange County. The Long Beach Community College (LBCC) LAC is located at 4901 East Carson Street in the City of Long Beach, California. The LBCC LAC campus is bounded by Harvey Way on the north, Clark Avenue on the east, Skylinks Golf Course on the south, and Faculty Avenue on the west. The Veterans Memorial Stadium is located south of the LAC campus between Clark Avenue and Faculty Avenue to the west of the ball fields.

The Proposed Project site is approximately one mile northeast of the Long Beach Municipal Airport, one mile north of Interstate 405 (San Diego Freeway), 3.2 miles northeast of Interstate 405 (San Diego Freeway), and four miles east of Interstate 710 (Long Beach Freeway).

1.2.2 General Plan Designation/Zoning

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).

1.2.3 Surrounding Land Uses and Project Setting

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.

1.3 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Proposed Project includes construction of a new state-of-the-art SASC on an approximately 18-acre site. The SASC would include approximately 180,000 square feet of new construction, covering a portion of Parking Lot M, west of the Veterans Memorial Stadium. The existing Veterans Memorial Stadium will be demolished as part of the Proposed Project, which will include 40,783 square feet of demolition.

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

Existing operations of Buildings Q, R, and S of the 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 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
- Adaptive classrooms
- Hall of Champions

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

Table 1-1: Existing versus Proposed Project comparison

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

1.3.1 Project Schedule

The Proposed Project is expected to break ground in June 2026 and be completed by June 2028. Construction activities will take place between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. on Monday – Friday and 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. on Saturday and will not take place on Sunday or a Federal holiday.

1.3.1.1 Construction Activities

Once Proposed Project has been approved by the Board of Trustees, project construction activities are anticipated to begin in June 2026. The Proposed Project will require 15,400 cubic yards of soil export and 6,600 cubic yards of soil import.

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

- Loaders
- Pick-up trucks
- Backhoe
- Water truck
- Crane
- Asphalt paver
- Excavators
- Forklifts
- Bobcats – skid steers
- Concrete trucks
- Flatbed trucks
- Bulldozers
- Sheep foot compactors
- Dump trucks

1.3.2 Operations

There will be no added facilities as compared to the existing facilities at Liberal Arts Campus constructed as part of the Proposed Project. However, the new construction and renovation 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 facilities included in the Project is 842 students and is at 60 percent 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 35 percent (501 students) enrollment in the current courses.
- The overall enrollment in those classes would increase up to 1,343 students from the existing 842 enrollment.

2 REGULATORY CONTEXT

This section provides the federal regulations and ordinances that are applicable to cultural resources compliance on the Project. The Proposed Project is subject to compliance with CEQA, as amended. Compliance with CEQA statutes and guidelines requires both public and private projects with financing or approval from a public agency to assess a project's impact on cultural resources (Public Resources Code [PRC] Sections 21082, 21083.2, and 21084 and California Code of Regulations [CCR] 10564.5).

2.1 CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT OF 1970, AS AMENDED

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 National Register of Historic Places (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 Guidelines: Title 14 CCR Section 15064.5(b)

Section 15124(b) addresses mitigation and states that the preferred mitigation for historical resources is treatment in a manner consistent with Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings. The preferred mitigation for archaeological sites is preservation in place.

CEQA Guidelines: Title 14 CCR Section 15064.7 Thresholds of Significance

This section encourages agencies to develop thresholds of significance to be used in determining potential impacts and defines the term "cumulatively significant."

CEQA Guidelines: Title 14 CCR Section 15126.4 "Consideration and Discussion of Mitigation Measures Proposed to Minimize Significant Effects," sub-section (b) Mitigation Measures Related to Impacts on Historical Resources

Subsection (b) discusses:

- Impacts of maintenance, repair, stabilization, restoration, conservation, or reconstruction of a historical resource;
- Documentation as a mitigation measure; and
- Mitigation through avoidance of damaging effects on any historical resource of an archaeological nature, preferably by preservation in place, or by data recovery through excavation if avoidance or preservation in place is not feasible; data recovery must be conducted in accordance with an adopted data recovery plan.

CEQA Appendix G Section V

This appendix is a checklist that identifies potential impacts to historical and archaeological resources, and/or human remains. The checklist includes the following questions, which are used to determine if a potential project would:

- Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5;
- Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5; and
- Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.

Questions on the checklist are answered to assess whether impacts associated with a project would be potentially significant, less than significant with mitigation, less than significant, or have no impact. The final determination of project-related impacts is made by the lead agency on a project.

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.

2.2 PUBLIC RESOURCES CODES

The following provides a summary of California 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 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.

3 RESEARCH METHODS

A summary of the records search results and research methods utilized for this Project are outlined below.

3.1 RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS

A cultural resource records search was conducted by Chambers Group of records maintained by the CHRIS at the SCCIC at California State University, Fullerton in Fullerton, California, on October 9, 2023 (SCCIC File No.: 25415.11393). The records search encompassed the Project site and a 0.5-mile buffer radius. The purpose of the record search was to identify if any prehistoric and/or historic-period cultural resources and studies had been previously documented in the Project site and/or the surrounding 0.5-mile buffer.

Results of the records search indicate that three previous cultural resources studies have been conducted within the Project site, but that no previously identified cultural resources have been located within the Project site. Nine previously conducted cultural resource studies have been documented within the 0.5-mile buffer of the Project site and only one identified cultural resources. Please see the cultural resources report prepared by Chambers Group for the full results of the records search.

3.2 ADDITIONAL SOURCES

In addition to the records search, general contextual and site-specific research was conducted for the Project site and the surrounding area. Additional sources consulted include the NRHP, the Office of Historic Preservation Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File, Los Angeles County Assessor files, historical newspapers databases, historic Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Los Angeles Public Library databases, newspapers.com, ancestry.com, and general online research. Kleinfelder conducted further research into the Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD). Research revealed no recorded historic resources within the 0.5-mile radius. One locally listed resource, known as the Fly DC Jets building, was identified within the 0.5-mile radius.

The stadium is first visible on the Long Beach 1949 (1951 ed) U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic Map (USGS 1949) and is still visible on the Long Beach 1964 (1987 ed) USGS topographic map (USGS 1964). Historic aerial images from 1952 show the stadium, with adjacent parking lot. The stadium's footprint remains the same throughout the years, however, the immediate surrounding area appears to have been developed through the years (Nationwide Environmental Title Research [NETR] 2022).

4 HISTORIC CONTEXT

The following historic context presents an overview of the regional history of the Project site and identifies historical themes by which historical resources within the Project site can be evaluated.

4.1 CITY OF LONG BEACH

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 of Long Beach 2009). These indigenous populations lived in small, semi-permanent villages, relying on the abundant marine and terrestrial resources for sustenance.

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 of Long Beach 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 of Long Beach 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 of Long Beach 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 of Long Beach 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 of Long Beach 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 of Long Beach 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 of Long Beach 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 of Long Beach 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 of Long Beach 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 of Long Beach 2009).

4.2 LONG BEACH CITY COLLEGE

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 of Long Beach 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 Boulevard. By 1955, the first permanent buildings were completed, and the college continued to expand rapidly (City of Long Beach 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 of Long Beach 2009).

4.3 VETERANS MEMORIAL STADIUM

The Long Beach Veterans Memorial Stadium opened its doors in 1950. Designed by local architect Hugh Gibbs for a total cost of \$1,007,650 (Independent, January 9, 1949). 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 (Long Beach City College 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 Wildcats have used the stadium for their practices (Guardabascio, 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).

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 (Long Beach City College 2024).

4.4 ARCHITECT HUGH GIBBS

Born in San Francisco, Hugh Gibbs attended Long Beach Poly High School and University of Southern California School of Architecture. Between 1929 and 1931, Hugh Gibbs trained with three different architects: Kirkland Cutter, Long Beach (January 1929–October 1929); Hugh R. Davies, Long Beach (October 1929–December 1930); George D. Riddle, Long Beach (December 1930–May 1931); and Hugh R. Davies (May 1931–May 1932). Beginning in September 1933, he worked for Miller and Gibbs for over ten years. His work was dedicated to schools, hospitals, office buildings, and apartment buildings. Significant projects include Petrolane Office Building, Long Beach (1968); Galaxy Apartment Building, Long Beach (1967); U.S. Naval Hospital, Long Beach (1967); "Thums" Office Building, Long Beach (1966); Ball, Hunt, Hart, and Brown Office Building, Long Beach (1966); John Brown Apartment Towers, Long Beach (1964); Portofino Apartment Building, Long Beach (1963); and Robert A. Millikan Senior High School, Long Beach (1957) (American Institute of Architects (AIA), Gibbs).

5 FIELD METHODS AND RESULTS

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. Kleinfelder did not identify any additional resources within the Project site.

5.1 VETERANS MEMORIAL STADIUM

Veterans Memorial Stadium, located on the campus of Long Beach City College in Long Beach, California, 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 (Long Beach City College 2024).

5.1.1 Evaluation

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 it 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.

In summary, the Veterans Memorial Stadium does appear to qualify under the NRHP Criterion A and CRHR Criterion 1 for its potential significance as part of the post-World War II development trends in Long Beach.

6 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 CONCLUSION

In June of 2024, Kleinfelder completed an intensive survey of the Veterans Memorial Stadium in Long Beach. This resource was recorded on DPR 523-series forms and evaluated for inclusion in the NRHP and the CRHR (Appendix A). Based on historical research and field observations, Kleinfelder recommends the Veterans Memorial Stadium eligible for listing under the NRHP Criterion A and CRHR Criterion 1. Therefore, the Veterans Memorial Stadium is considered a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA. Kleinfelder recommends that the Proposed Project will have an adverse impact to historical resources under CEQA based on this study.

6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on a review of available Project plans and the scope of the proposed Project, the Project will result in an adverse impact that would impair the historic significance of the Veterans Memorial Stadium in Long Beach. Because the Project will result in the demolition of a historic resource, the Project cannot be mitigated to a less than significant level under CEQA. However, CEQA requires that all feasible mitigation be undertaken even if it does not mitigate below a level of significance. In this context, commemoration serves a legitimate archival purpose. The level of documentation required as a mitigation should be proportionate with the level of significance of the resource. Kleinfelder recommends the following mitigation measures to lessen the impact the Project will have to the historical resource:

- **MM-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 should be installed, along with public art like murals and/or sculptures. These commemorative objects should be thoughtfully integrated into the new project and situated for maximum visibility. The existing plaque on the stadium (located on the west elevation) should also be integrated into the new 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.
- **MM-2: Interpretation through Educational Materials and Public Displays:** Interpretation efforts should include the creation of off-site displays, printed materials, websites, oral histories, and videos 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. Stakeholder engagement is essential to ensure culturally significant resources are appropriately represented. The interpretive materials would be distributed to local schools, libraries, and historical societies to enhance public awareness and education about the stadium's past.

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.

7 PREPARER'S QUALIFICATIONS

This report was prepared by Kleinfelder Principal Architectural Historian Justin Castells, M.A. and Kleinfelder Architectural Historian Magaly Colón-Morales, M.S.

Mr. Castells is Kleinfelder's Cultural Resources Program Manager for Southern California and Principal Architectural Historian. He exceeds the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards in architectural history and history. Mr. Castells has a M.A. in history and over 16 years of professional experience in cultural resources management and historic preservation. He has completed countless cultural resources studies in compliance with local, state, and federal regulations including the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), CEQA, and Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). He has prepared technical reports including Environmental Impact Studies/Environmental Impact Reports, DPR 523 series forms, Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS)/Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) documentation, historic preservation plans, and cultural landscape reports. He has completed work for various federal, state, and local agencies, including the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), California High Speed Rail Authority, California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), as well as numerous private clients.

Ms. Colón-Morales is an Architectural Historian who exceeds the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards in architectural history and history. Ms. Colón-Morales has a M.S. in historic preservation and over three years of professional experience in historic preservation, object conservation, and historic research and assessment. She has conducted research, surveys, and completed evaluations for historical significance throughout the United States and has prepared technical reports in compliance with NEPA, Section 106 of the NHPA, CEQA, and local requirements.

8 REFERENCES CITED

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United States Geological Survey (USGS)

1949 Long Beach, California. 1:24,000 topographic quadrangle.

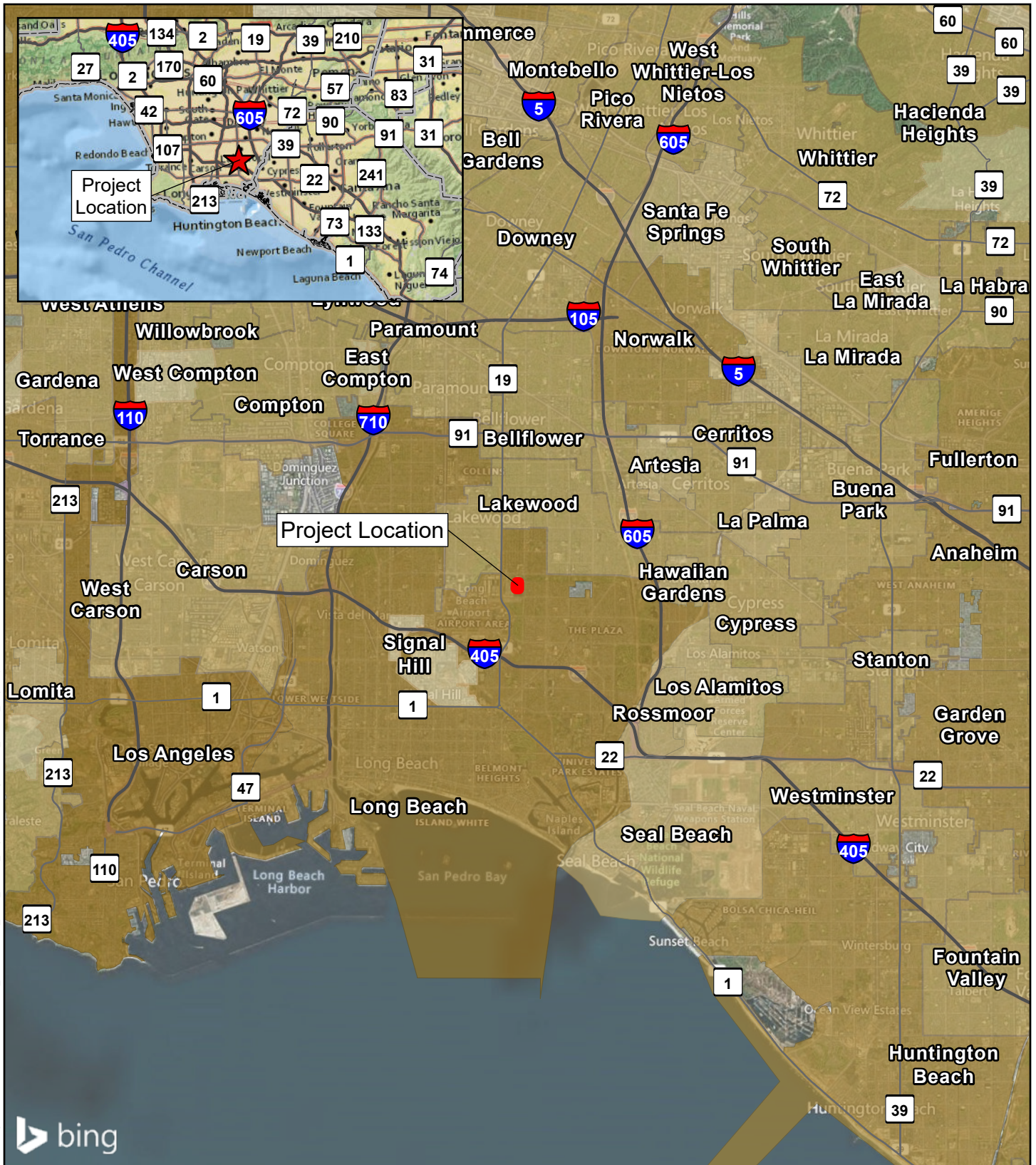
1957 Long Beach, California. 1:24,000 topographic quadrangle.

1958 Long Beach, California. 1:24,000 topographic quadrangle.

1960 Long Beach, California. 1:24,000 topographic quadrangle.

1964 Long Beach, California. 1:24,000 topographic quadrangle.

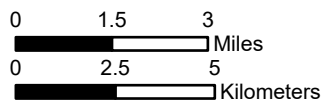
FIGURES



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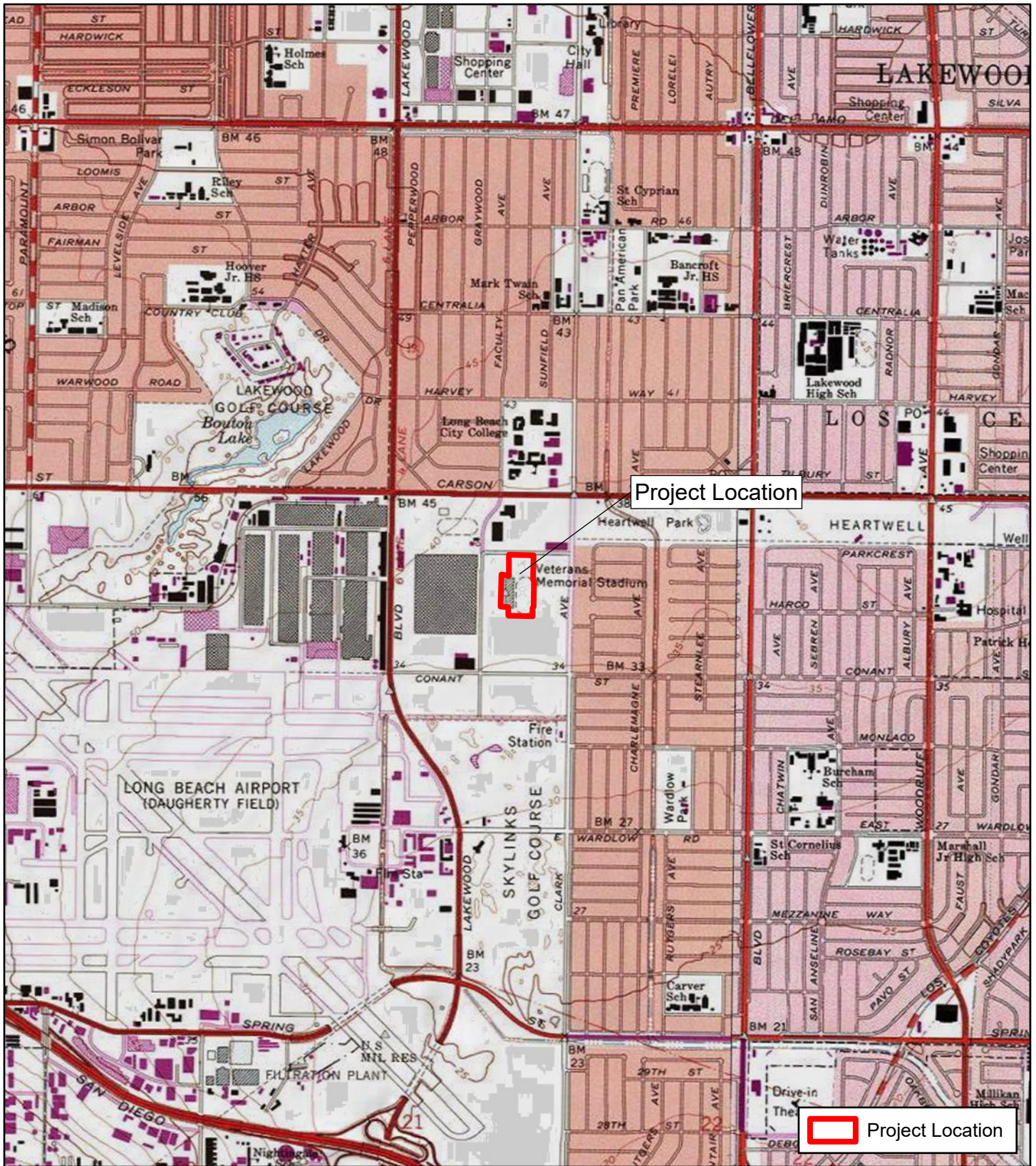
Source: Bing Maps



N
 Scale 1:190,080
 1 inch = 3 miles

Figure 1: Regional Vicinity
 LBCC Stadium Project
 Long Beach
 Los Angeles County, California

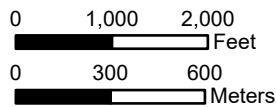




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USGS 7.5' Quad: LONG BEACH (1981)
 Legal Description: T04S, R12W SEC 16



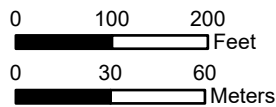
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 Scale 1:24,000
 1 inch = 2,000 feet

Figure 2: Project Location
 LBCC Stadium Project
 Long Beach
 Los Angeles County, California





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Scale 1:2,400
 1 inch = 200 feet

Figure 3: Project Area
 LBCC Stadium Project
 Long Beach
 Los Angeles County, California



APPENDIX A
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION 523 FORMS

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #

HRI #

Trinomial

NRHP Status Code

Other Listings

Review Code:

Reviewer Date:

Page 1 of 13

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Veterans Memorial Stadium

P1. Other Identifier: Long Beach Community College Stadium

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted

*a. County: Los Angeles

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Long Beach Date 1981 T43N; R93E; SE ¼ of the NE ¼ and NE ¼ of SE ¼ of Sec 20; M.D.B.M.

c. Address: 5000 E Lew Davis Street City: Long Beach Zip: 90808

d. UTM: Zone 11S, 394863.79 mE/ 3743687.45 mN

e. Other Locational Data: TR=8084 FOR DESC SEE ASSESSOR'S MAPS POR OF LOT 38 (Parcel ID 7182-027-904)

*P3a. Description:

The Long Beach Community College Stadium, known as Veterans Memorial Stadium, is located at 5000 East Lew Davis, and occupies a rectangular shaped parcel identified as Parcel 7182-027-904. The rest of the parcel is improved with paved parking, landscaping, two baseball fields, and other operational buildings. The Veterans Memorial Stadium is located in the central portion of the parcel and is bounded by East Lew Davis Street to the north, Faculty Avenue to the east, Clark Avenue to the west, and East Conan Street to the south.

Inaugurated in 1950, by architect Hugh Gibbs, in what can be characterized as Utilitarian with Modern style influences. The building is a multi-story, open air stadium, primarily used for football and track and field events. It features an oval shape layout with tiered concrete structure supporting the stands. On the west elevation, the tiered structure is supported by repetitive geometric framework of large, evenly spaced concrete supports and crossbeams, creating an open area beneath utilities and storage, as well as indoor gym, and other rooms. The upper seating areas are equipped with safety railings, while the lower-level features multiple service areas for concessions and restrooms. The design focuses on functionality, with a grid-like pattern providing necessary support and a rhythmic visual effect. There are multiple access points in the west façade, to facilitate the flow of spectators. The stadium is improved with adjacent paved parking lot, light poles, floodlights, digital display boards.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP42

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



*P4. Resources Present:

Building Structure Object Site District
Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: View facing west

*P6. Date Constructed/ Age and Source:

Historic Prehistoric Both

1949-1950 / Historic Aerials and newspapers

*P7. Owner and Address:

Long Beach City College

*P8. Recorded by:

Kleinfelder

770 First Avenue, Suite 400

San Diego, CA 92101

*P9. Date Recorded:

06.26.2024

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive Pedestrian Survey

*P11. Report Citation: 2024. Castell, Justin, and Magaly Colón-Morales. Historical Resources Identification and Evaluation Report Long Beach Community College Stadium Project, Long Beach, California. On file with Kleinfelder.

*Attachments: NONE Location Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record Archaeological Record
 District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record Artifact Record Photograph Record
 Other (List):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 13

Map Reference #:
*NRHP Status Code:
*Resource Name or #:

B1. Historic Name: Veterans Memorial Stadium

B2. Common Name: Veterans Memorial Stadium

B3. Original Use: Stadium

B4. Present Use: Stadium

***B5. Architectural Style:** Utilitarian with Modern Influences

***B6. Construction History:**

Initially proposed in 1948, construction for the stadium started in 1949 and it was inaugurated in 1950. Designed by Architect Hugh Gibbs, the stadium footprint has remained the same throughout the years.

***B7. Moved?** No Yes Unknown

Date: [Click here to enter a date.](#) **Original Location:**

***B8. Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: Hugh Gibbs

b. Builder: N/A

***B10. Significance:** Long Beach development boom after WWII **Theme:** **Area:** Long Beach, Los Angeles County

Period of Significance: 1950s

Property Type: Recreational / Sport Stadium

Applicable Criteria: A

Please see continuation sheet

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: N/A

***B12. References:** See continuation sheet

B13. Remarks: None

***B14. Evaluator:** Kleinfelder, Inc.

***Date of Evaluation:** 26-Jun-24

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

(See continuation sheet)

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Continued from page 2, B.10)

City of Long Beach

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 of Long Beach 2009). These indigenous populations lived in small, semi-permanent villages, relying on the abundant marine and terrestrial resources for sustenance.

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 of Long Beach 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 of Long Beach 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 of Long Beach 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 of Long Beach 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 of Long Beach 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 of Long Beach 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 of Long Beach 2009).

(Continued on page 4)

(Continued from page 3)

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 of Long Beach 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 of Long Beach 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 of Long Beach 2009).

Long Beach City College

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 of Long Beach 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 Boulevard. By 1955, the first permanent buildings were completed, and the college continued to expand rapidly (City of Long Beach 2009).

(Continued on page 4)

(Continued from page 4)

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 of Long Beach 2009).

Veterans Memorial Stadium

The Long Beach Veterans Memorial Stadium opened its doors in 1950. Designed by local architect Hugh Gibbs for a total cost of \$1,007,650 (Independent, January 9, 1949). 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 (Long Beach City College 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 XFL's Los Angeles Wildcats have used the stadium for their practices (Long Beach Post, January 6, 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).

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 (Long Beach City College 2024).

Architect Hugh Gibbs

Born in San Francisco, Hugh Gibbs attended Long Beach Poly High School and University of Southern California School of Architecture. Between 1929 and 1931, Hugh Gibbs trained with three different architects: Kirkland Cutter, Long Beach (January 1929–October 1929); Hugh R. Davies, Long Beach (October 1929–December 1930); George D. Riddle, Long Beach (December 1930–May 1931); and Hugh R. Davies (May 1931–May 1932). Beginning in September 1933, he worked for Miller and Gibbs for over ten years. His work was dedicated to schools, hospitals, office buildings, and apartment buildings. Significant projects include Petrolane Office Building, Long Beach (1968); Galaxy Apartment Building, Long Beach (1967); U.S. Naval Hospital, Long Beach (1967); "Thums" Office Building, Long Beach (1966); Ball, Hunt, Hart, and Brown Office Building, Long Beach (1966); John Brown Apartment Towers, Long Beach (1964); Portofino Apartment Building, Long Beach (1963); and Robert A. Millikan Senior High School, Long Beach (1957) (AIA, Gibbs).

(Continued on page 6)

(Continued from page 5)

Integrity Statement

The Veterans Memorial Stadium has been evaluated based on the seven aspects of integrity: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The resource has not been moved and has remained in the space place since construction. The setting retains the balance of residential and institutional buildings, although the immediate area has been altered by the continual updating of structures and modern intrusions slowly over time. Design and materials appear mostly unchanged, consisting of concrete. There have been minor updates over the years. Workmanship is suitable for a structure of its time and kind. The feeling and association have changed over time.

Evaluation

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 it 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.

In summary, the Veterans Memorial Stadium does appear to qualify under the NRHP Criterion A and CRHR Criterion 1 for its potential significance as part of the post-World War II development trends in Long Beach.

***B.12. References (continued):**

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1957 Long Beach, California. 1:24,000 topographic quadrangle.

1958 Long Beach, California. 1:24,000 topographic quadrangle.

1960 Long Beach, California. 1:24,000 topographic quadrangle.

1964 Long Beach, California. 1:24,000 topographic quadrangle.

***P5b: Photographs (continued):**



Veterans Memorial Stadium, north elevation, facing south



Veterans Memorial Stadium, north and west elevations, facing southeast

Page 9 of 13

*Resource Name or #: Veterans Memorial Stadium

*Recorded by: M. Colón-Morales, Kleinfelder

*Date: 26-Jun-24

Continuation Update

*P5b: Photographs (continued):



Veterans Memorial Stadium, west elevation, facing east

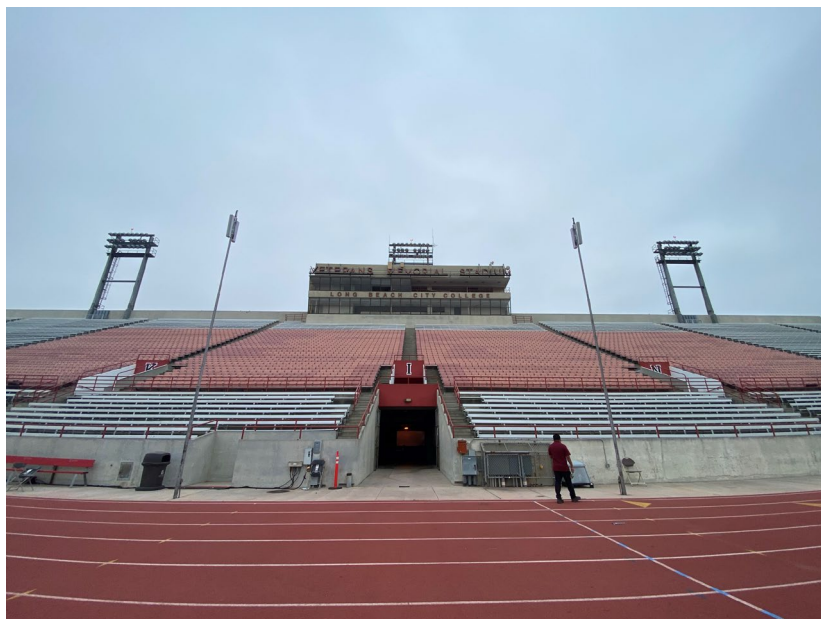


Veterans Memorial Stadium, west and south elevations, facing northeast

***P5b: Photographs (continued):**



Veterans Memorial Stadium, south and east elevations, facing northwest



Veterans Memorial Stadium, east elevation, facing west

Page 11 of 13

*Resource Name or #: Veterans Memorial Stadium

*Recorded by: M. Colón-Morales, Kleinfelder

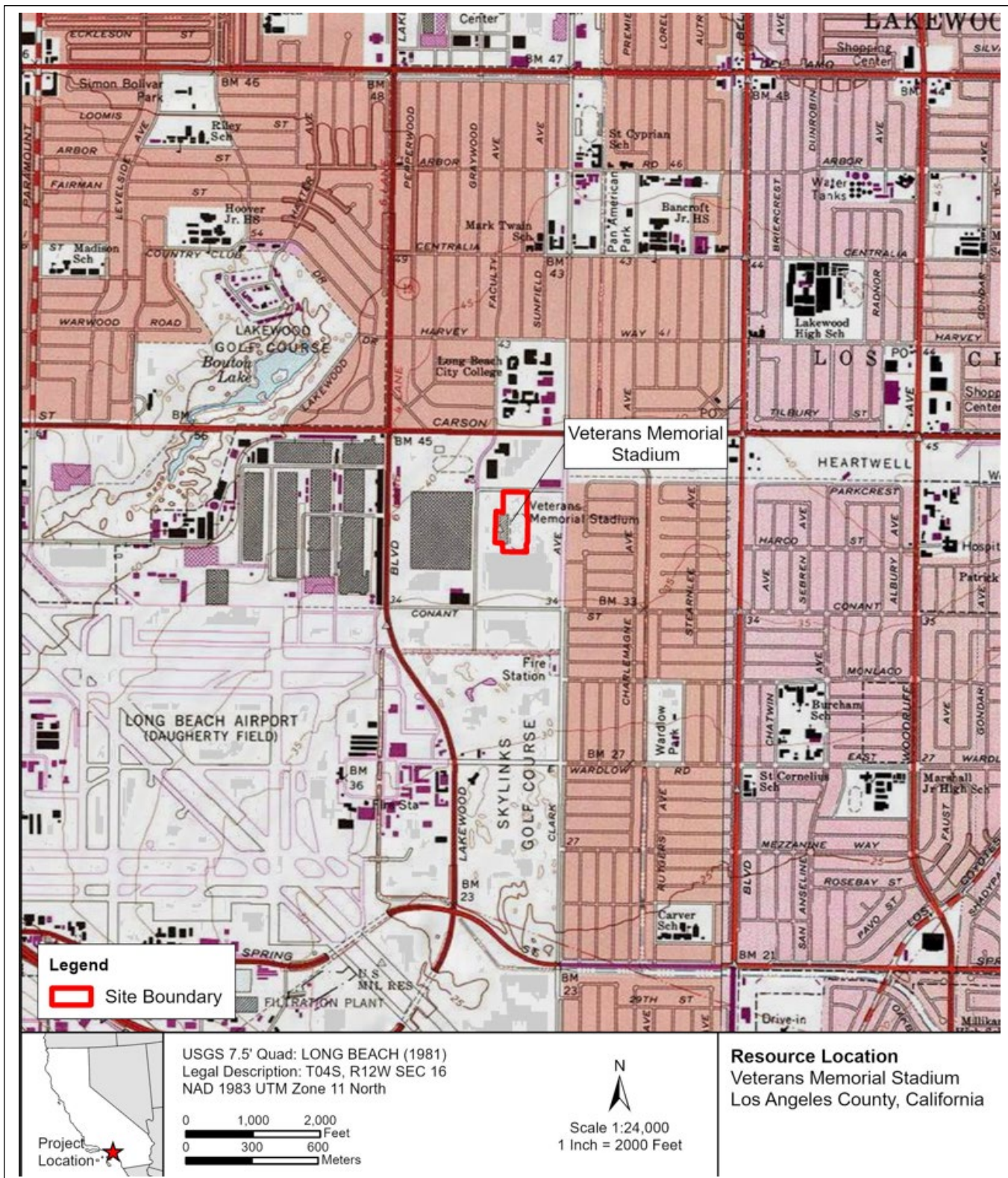
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Continuation Update

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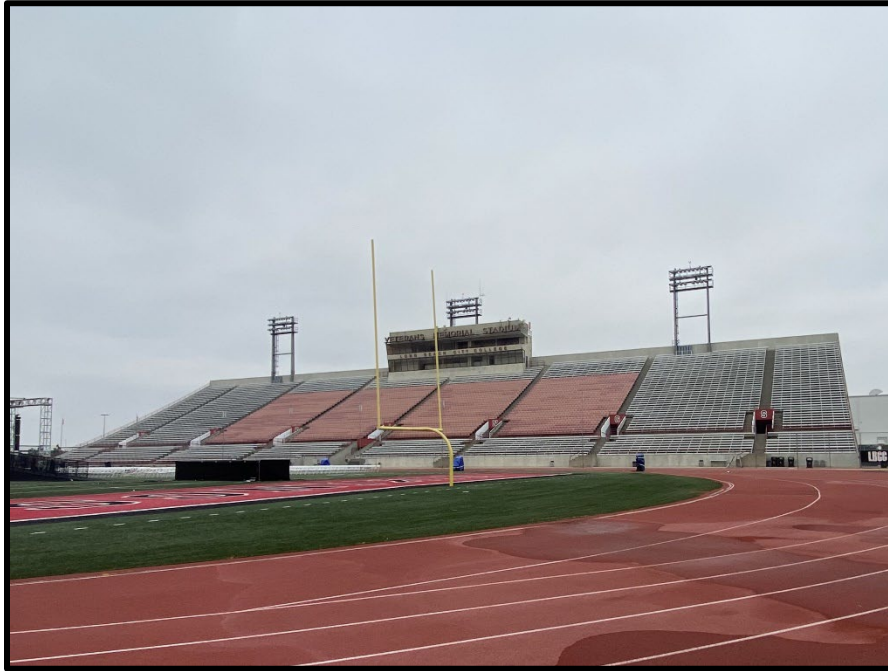


Veterans Memorial Stadium, east elevation, facing west





APPENDIX B
SURVEY PHOTOGRAPHS



Veterans Memorial Stadium, east elevation, facing southwest



Veterans Memorial Stadium, north and west elevations, facing southeast



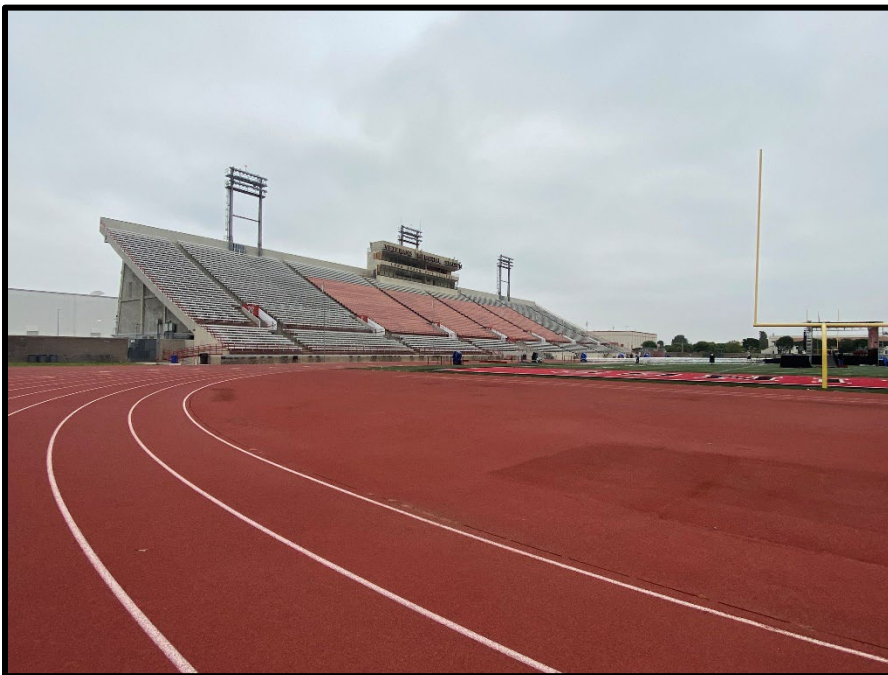
Veterans Memorial Stadium, west elevation, facing east



Veterans Memorial Stadium, west elevation, reinforced concrete addition detail



Veterans Memorial Stadium, west and south elevations, facing northeast



Veterans Memorial Stadium, south and east elevations, facing northwest



Veterans Memorial Stadium, east elevation detail, facing west