APPENDIX A

NOTICE OF PREPARATION (NOP), DISTRIBUTION LIST, AND RESPONSES TO THE NOP

NOTICE OF PREPARATION

To: Notice of Preparation Recipients

Subject: Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report

Lead Agency
Agency Name City of Long Beach
Street Address 333 West Ocean Boulevard, 5th Floor
City/State/Zip Long Beach, CA 90802
Contact Angela Reynolds, AICP, Planning Officer

Project Title: Colorado Lagoon Restoration Project

Project Location: The proposed project comprises approximately 36 acres, which includes the Colorado Lagoon and adjacent areas proposed for improvement. The proposed project site is located in the southeastern portion of the City of Long Beach. The Colorado Lagoon lies northwest of the mouth of the San Gabriel River and is upstream from Marine Stadium and Alamitos Bay. The Colorado Lagoon is primarily accessible from East Appian Way and East Colorado Street via Park Avenue from East 7th Street and Pacific Coast Highway (SR-1).

Project Description: The City of Long Beach is considering a project that would upgrade the Colorado Lagoon water body and adjacent habitat and recreation areas. The proposed project would implement (1) water quality and sediment quality improvements, (2) habitat improvements, and (3) recreational improvements.

The City of Long Beach will be the Lead Agency and will prepare an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the proposed project. This Notice of Preparation (NOP) is sent in order to obtain input from your agency on the scope and content of the environmental analyses to be contained in the Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR). Specifically, the City of Long Beach requests input on the environmental information that is germane to your agency's statutory responsibility in connection with the proposed project. Your agency may rely on the DEIR prepared by the City of Long Beach when considering permits or other approvals for the project.

The project description, location, and potential environmental effects, based on the information known to date, are contained in the attached materials. A copy of the Initial Study is also attached. Through the receipt of comments on this NOP and the process of preparing the DEIR, additions, deletions, and/or modifications of these potential environmental impacts may occur.

The City will accept written comments on the NOP during the public comment period from November 5, 2007 to December 5, 2007.
Please send your response to Angela Reynolds, AICP, Planning Officer, at the address shown above. We will need the name of a contact person in your agency in case there are questions related to your response to this NOP.

Date 11/2/07 Signature
Title Planning Officer Telephone (562) 570-6357

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NOTICE OF PREPARATION

INTRODUCTION

The City of Long Beach (City) is considering a project that would upgrade the Colorado Lagoon (Lagoon) water body and adjacent habitat and recreation areas. The proposed project would implement: (1) water quality and sediment quality improvements, (2) habitat improvements, and (3) recreation improvements. Under the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the City, acting as Lead Agency, must evaluate the potentially significant environmental effects of the proposed project. Based upon initial review of the proposed project, the City has determined that an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) must be prepared to adequately assess the proposed project's environmental impacts, to identify feasible mitigation measures to reduce or eliminate potentially significant environmental impacts, and to discuss feasible alternatives to the project that may accomplish the basic project objectives while lessening or eliminating any potentially significant project impacts.

This Notice of Preparation (NOP) is being circulated pursuant to the California Public Resources Code Section 21153(a) and CEQA Guidelines Section 15082. Public agencies and the public are invited to comment on the proposed scope and content of the environmental information to be included in the EIR. A 30-day comment period is provided to send written comments to the City of Long Beach Department of Planning and Building at the following addresses:

Ms. Angela Reynolds, AICP
Planning Officer
City of Long Beach Department of Planning and Building
333 W Ocean Boulevard, 5th Floor
Long Beach, CA 90803
e-mail: angela_reynolds@longbeach.gov

PROJECT LOCATION

The City of Long Beach is approximately 20 miles (mi) south of downtown Los Angeles and is adjacent to the Pacific Ocean. The Colorado Lagoon (proposed project site) is located in the southeastern portion of the City of Long Beach. The Lagoon lies northwest of the mouth of the San Gabriel River and is upstream from Marine Stadium and Alamitos Bay. The Lagoon is primarily accessible from East Appian Way and East Colorado Street via Park Avenue from East 7th Street and Pacific Coast Highway (SR-1). Regional access to the project site is provided by Interstate 405 (I-405) and Interstate 710 (I-710) to the north and west. Figure 1, Project Location, provides regional and local maps depicting the project location.

Recreation Park is adjacent to the Lagoon on the north and includes a 9-hole and 18-hole golf course, baseball and softball stadiums, a casting pond, picnic areas, a dog park, tennis courts, lawn bowling, and a playground. In addition, Marina Vista Park is located to the southeast of the Lagoon,

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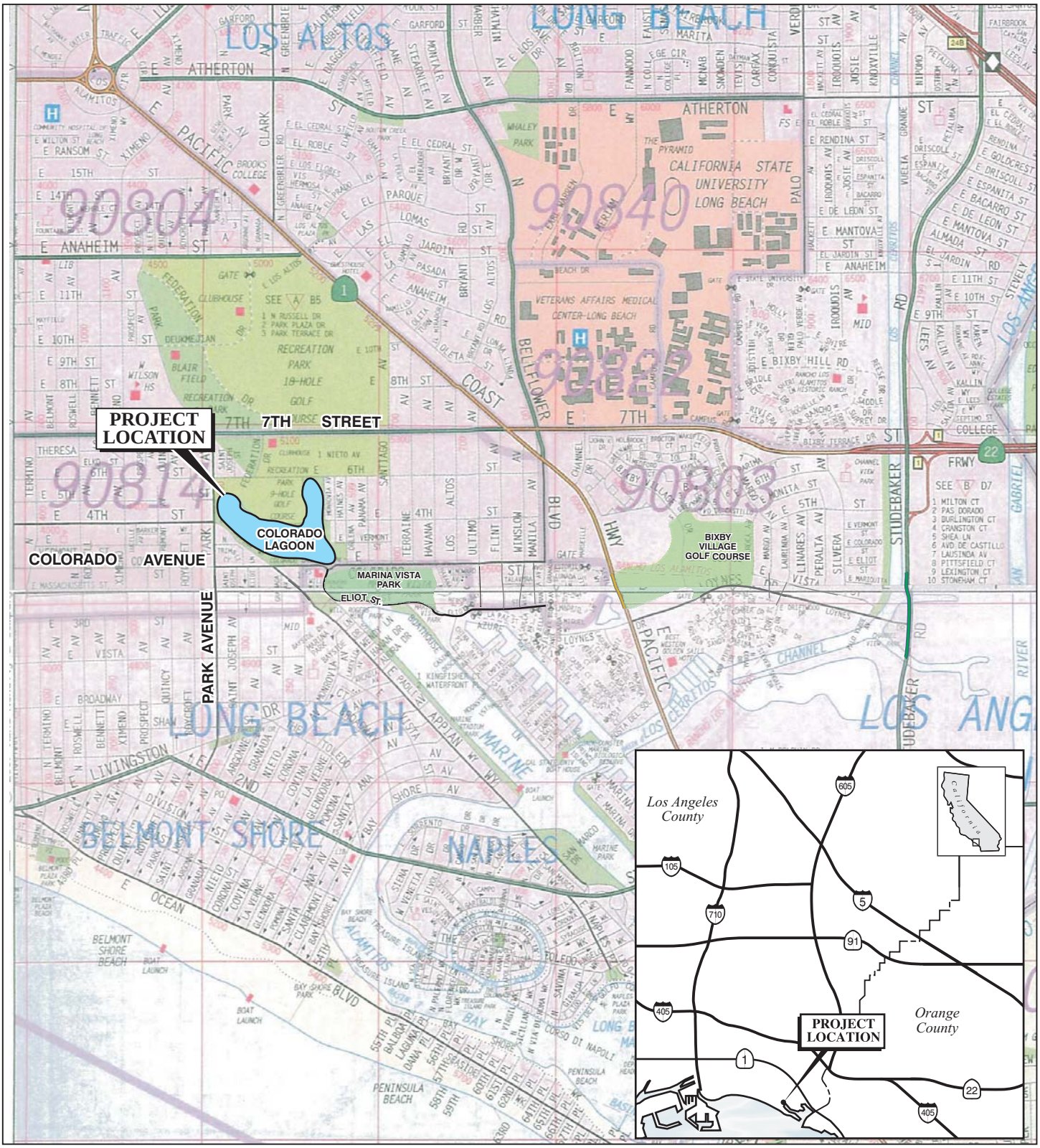

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FIGURE 1

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SOURCE: Thomas Guide, 2007

Colorado Lagoon EIR

Project Location

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on the south side of East Colorado Street. Marina Vista Park overlooks the water of Marine Stadium to the south and provides the following amenities: two soccer fields, tennis courts, a softball diamond, play equipment, and picnic areas. Both Recreation Park and Marina Vista Park are owned and operated by the City of Long Beach Department of Parks, Recreation, and Marine. Residences and public schools surround the other portions of the Lagoon. The proposed Colorado Lagoon project includes off-site improvements within Marina Vista Park.

The Colorado Lagoon Playgroup Preschool, which is a program for three- to five-year-old children, and a model boat shop is located near the beach on the south side of the Lagoon. Other on-site facilities include the City of Long Beach Marine Science building that is staffed by the Friends of the Colorado Lagoon (FOCL), restrooms, parking, a pedestrian bridge, a lifeguard station, the beach, play equipment, picnic areas, and grassy open space areas.

PROPOSED PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Colorado Lagoon is an approximately 11.7-acre[1] (ac) tidal water body that is connected to Alamitos Bay and the Pacific Ocean through an underground tidal culvert to Marine Stadium. The Lagoon serves three main functions: hosting sensitive habitat, providing public recreation (including swimming), and retaining and conveying storm water drainage.

The ecological health of the Lagoon has been deteriorating for many decades. In addition to tidal influence through the existing culvert, the Lagoon receives the majority of its inflow from numerous storm water drains. Since the Lagoon is a natural low point in the watershed, it accumulates pollutants deposited over the entire watershed that enter the storm drains by storm flows and dry weather runoff.

The existing culvert has not been cleaned since it was built in the 1960s. Because of this, the culvert is impeded by sediment that has accumulated on the bottom, extensive marine growth that has accumulated on the sides and ceiling, and debris that is trapped within the trash racks on the tide gate screens at both ends of the culvert. In addition, a structural sill exists within the culvert; a rock basin exists at the Marine Stadium entrance to the culvert; and the culvert's side-by-side motorized tide gates on the Lagoon end are in a degraded condition. These existing conditions limit the Lagoon's tidal range and tidal flushing, which results in increased degradation of water quality.

In many areas of the Lagoon, the existing Lagoon banks are steep and the intertidal habitat area is limited. In addition, no substantial native upland habitat exists at the Lagoon. Most of the shoreline areas of the Lagoon are comprised of ornamental landscaping and nonnative vegetation. The area has the potential to consist of native upland, sand dunes, salt marsh, and intertidal habitat areas.

The purpose of the proposed project is to restore the site's ecosystem, improve the estuarine habitat, provide enhanced recreation facilities, improve water and sediment quality, and manage storm water.

[1] Lagoon water body acreage was estimated by GIS based on a 2006 aerial photo.

Improvements Benefiting Water and Sediment Quality

- **Clean Culvert, Repair Tidal Gates, and Remove Sill/Structural Impedances.** This short-term project component would clean the existing culvert and trash racks, repair the tidal gates, and remove the sill and structural impedances within and around the existing culvert. Implementation of this component would result in an increase in the tidal range and tidal flushing, resulting in increased water circulation and an improvement in water quality.
- **Build Open Channel Between Lagoon and Marine Stadium.** This component consists of replacing the existing concrete box culvert with an open channel that would run from the Lagoon through Marina Vista Park to Marine Stadium in a location generally parallel to the existing culvert. The open channel will be characterized by gently sloping banks, rock riprap construction, native landscaping, and a trail along the banks. Creating an open channel would improve tidal flushing by an increase in the tidal range, and result in a corresponding improvement in water and habitat quality. In addition, it would provide improved flood flow conveyance. This component would include the removal of the existing public restroom near the Marine Stadium end of the proposed open channel. The restroom will be replaced with the new design that is preferred by the Long Beach Police Department.
- **Remove Contaminated Sediment in the Western Arm.** The Lagoon is listed as impaired on California's 303(d) list of water quality limited segments, due to lead, zinc, chlordane, and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) in the sediment and to chlordane, dichlorodiphenyl-trichloroethane (DDT), dieldrin, and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in tissues of marine organisms. This component would remove the contaminated sediment within the western arm of the Lagoon.
- **Remove Sediment in the Central Lagoon to Create a Channel in the Lagoon Floor.** The sediments in the central region of the Lagoon contain levels of lead, mercury, silver, DDT, and chlordane that are not hazardous per State standards. This project component would create a channel through the center of the central Lagoon to connect the dredge areas in the western arm to the outlet at the existing culvert or proposed open channel. Removal of this sediment would provide additional area for water circulation and tidal flushing.
- **Storm Drain Upgrades.** This component consists of: (a) construction of low-flow and storm first flush diversions to a wet well that would discharge into the City's and/or County's sewer system and then into the Los Angeles County Sanitation District's wastewater treatment plant for two major system outfall drains; and (b) installation of trash separation devices on three storm drains (two to be diverted plus one additional major system outfall). The storm drain locations and the proposed upgrades are shown in Figure 3.
- **Replace Local Hard Drain Outlets in the Lagoon with Vegetated Bioswales.** This component consists of the development of vegetated bioswales to treat flows from four local storm drains. These vegetated bioswales would treat stormwater and dry weather runoff through filtration and some infiltration to remove sediment and pollutants prior to discharge into the Lagoon. One long bioswale would be located adjacent to the fence line between the Lagoon and the golf course and would treat the discharge from the two local drains on the tip of the north arm, and two smaller bioswales would treat the discharge from the two local drains on the north shore of the Lagoon to the west of the foot bridge. The locations of these drains and proposed bioswales are shown on Figure 3.

- **Reconfigure the Long Tee from the Golf Course's 7th Hole.** The long tee location requires golfers to drive golf balls over the western arm of the Lagoon, and many golf balls land in the Lagoon. Reconfiguring the long tee would help maintain and restore estuarine habitat by reducing trash and debris (i.e., golf balls) in the water and sediment. Figure 2 shows the location of the existing long tee.

Habitat Improvements

- **Remove North Parking Lot and Access Road, Side Slope Recontouring, and Revegetation.** This component would remove the existing access road from 6th Street and the parking lot on the north shore of the Lagoon and create native upland, sand dunes, salt marsh, and intertidal habitat areas around the Lagoon. Habitat areas would be created through native vegetation planting and Lagoon bank recontouring that would promote the establishment of salt marsh habitat, including intertidal zones. The objective of this component is to restore and improve the estuarine habitat. The proposed habitat improvements are shown in Figure 4. This component also includes demolishing the existing restroom on the north shore of the Lagoon.
- **Import and Plant Eelgrass in the Lagoon.** There are small patches of eelgrass currently existing in the Lagoon that would be supplemented by planting additional eelgrass and creating eelgrass beds. Eelgrass beds are nutrient-rich and extremely productive, providing food and shelter for a variety of marine invertebrates and fishes.
- **Installation of a Bird Island:** A bird island to provide a safe refuge for roosting birds will be installed in the west arm of the Lagoon. Maintenance requirements are assumed to be minimal, consisting of periodic cleaning, inspection, and repairs as needed.

Recreation Improvements

- **Construct a Walking Trail Around the Lagoon and Open Channel.** This component would develop a walking trail around the eastern portion of the Lagoon that connects to the pedestrian bridge. The trail would also run alongside the proposed open channel. The trail would provide additional public recreation amenities at the Lagoon. As shown on Figure 5, the trail would not extend around the western arm of the Lagoon. A viewing platform will be located at the end of the trail on the southern shore. In addition, interpretive kiosks, seating benches, picnic tables, and shade structures would be installed along the trail. The kiosks would provide educational information about the Lagoon.
- **Reconfigure the Baseball Diamond in Marina Vista Park.** Due to the location of the proposed open channel, the baseball diamond in Marina Vista Park would be reconfigured. The field requires 300 feet (ft) from home plate to an outfield fence to provide full flexibility and functionality for league sports.

Operational Components

- **Implement Trash Management Protocols.** Proposed trash management protocols include ensuring that all trash containers are covered, disallowing trash trucks to drive on the sand areas, providing additional trash containers at key locations, educating Lagoon users on litter control and its effect on the environment, and enforcing littering laws. The use of landscaping as barriers to prevent trash from blowing across the site and into the Lagoon will also be considered.
- **Implement Bird Management Protocols.** The objective of this component is to reduce direct contribution of bird feces (bacteria) into the Lagoon, thereby improving water quality. This component would prohibit the release of domestic birds such as ducks and geese and involve installing signs to discourage people from feeding the birds.
- **Modify Sand Nourishment Practices.** The City imports sand for beach fill at the Lagoon. Beach fill is currently done on the north and south shores of the Lagoon, mostly in the swimming areas. There is a concern that this sand is filling the Lagoon, as well as adversely impacting the Lagoon's intertidal habitat. This component would modify the existing sand nourishment practices by limiting sand nourishment to only the south shore swimming area to the east of the footbridge. Figure 5 shows the proposed sand placement area.

DISCRETIONARY ACTIONS

Development of the proposed project will require discretionary approvals by the Lead Agency (City of Long Beach), and by the Responsible Agencies. A Lead Agency is the public agency having the principal responsibility for carrying out or approving the project. Under Section 15050 and 15367 of the State CEQA Guidelines, the City of Long Beach has been designated Lead Agency for the proposed project. The City of Long Beach's discretionary actions include the following:

- Local Coastal Program Amendment: To update the existing and proposed conditions at the Lagoon
- Zoning Code Amendment: Refining the definition of passive park
- California Coastal Development Permit: For improvements in the coastal zone
- Local Coastal Development Permit: For improvements in the local coastal zone
- Site Plan Review: Of proposed improvements
- Lease Amendment for the Recreation Park golf course
- Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)
- Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan (SUSMP)
- Hydrology Plan
- City Water Department Permit: For the diversion to the sewer system
- EIR Certification

Because the project also involves consultation with and/or approvals from other agencies such as the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD), Los Angeles Regional Water Quality

Control Board (RWQCB), State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), United States Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), California Coastal Commission (CCC), Los Angeles County Sanitation District, and Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, Flood Control District (for drainage system facility improvements), these agencies are Responsible Agencies under CEQA. Section 15381 of the CEQA Guidelines defines Responsible Agencies as public agencies other than the Lead Agency that will have discretionary approval power over the project as defined under CEQA.

A comprehensive list of future actions by Responsible Agencies is presented in Table A.

Table A: Future Actions by Responsible Agencies

Responsible Agency	Action
Los Angeles County Department of Public Works—Flood Control District	Approve plans for modification of and connection with on-site and off-site drainage facilities.
Los Angeles County Sanitation District	Sewer diversion permit
Regional Water Quality Control Board (Los Angeles)	Section 401 water quality certification and Waste Discharge Identification (WDID).
State Water Resources Control Board	City must submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) to comply with General Construction Activity National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit.
South Coast Air Quality Management District	Prior to grading, the City must obtain a Rule 1166 Permit related to release of airborne contaminants.
United States Army Corps of Engineers	Section 404 Permit for Lagoon dredging and discharge.
California Coastal Commission	Approval of a Coastal Development Permit for proposed improvements and approval of the Local Coastal Program (LCP) amendment.
United States Fish and Wildlife Service	Endangered Species Act Section 7 Consultation

ENVIRONMENTAL PROCEDURES

This NOP will be submitted to the State Clearinghouse, Responsible Agencies, and other interested parties that have specifically requested a copy of the NOP. Release of the NOP will be publicly noticed and a scoping meeting will be held to obtain information about the scope and content of the EIR. After the 30-day review period for the NOP is complete and all comments are received, a Draft EIR will be prepared in accordance with CEQA as amended (Public Resources Code, Section 21000 et seq.) and the State Guidelines for Implementation of CEQA (State Code of Regulations, Section 15000, et seq.). The Draft EIR will comply with the procedures for implementation of CEQA adopted by the City of Long Beach.

Detailed analysis will be conducted in order to ascertain the proposed project's potential impact on the environment and the relative degree of impact prior to implementation of mitigation measures.

Where impacts are determined to be significant, mitigation measures will be prescribed with the purpose of reducing those impacts completely or to the maximum degree feasible. An analysis of alternatives to the proposed project will also be included in the Draft EIR. In addition, a discussion regarding cumulative impacts associated with reasonably foreseeable future projects within the vicinity of the proposed project (including the proposed project) will be included in the Draft EIR.

Project Alternatives

The EIR will include review and analysis of five Alternatives, including the No Project Alternative. Based upon the analysis and data presented in the EIR, a determination will be made as to which Alternative or Alternatives generate fewer environmental impacts, if any. The Alternatives that will be analyzed, in addition to the proposed project, are as follows:

Alternative 1: No Project/No Development. Consistent with Section 15126.6 of the CEQA Guidelines, the No Build Alternative is the existing condition of the project site at the time this NOP is published. The setting of the site at the time this NOP is released for public comment forms the baseline of the environmental impact assessment of the proposed project. This alternative will evaluate the environmental impacts associated with no changes to the project site.

Alternative 2: No Open Channel – With Dike and North Parking Lot. This Alternative does not include an open channel from the Lagoon to Marine Stadium. The existing culvert would be cleaned, the sill and other impedances would be removed, and a dike would be constructed near the intersection of Eliot and East Colorado Streets. This area floods during a concurrent high tide and 50-year storm event. The dike would be a low earthen berm approximately 2 to 3 ft high, with side slopes of 2:1 (H:V) and a base width of up to 10 ft maximum and approximately 200 ft long. The dike is designed to be visually unobtrusive by remaining low with a small material volume. The improvements to the existing culvert would result in an increase in the tidal range and tidal flushing, resulting in increased water circulation and an improvement in water quality. This Alternative include retention of the existing north parking lot. Continued existence of the north parking lot and access road would limit options for water quality best management practices (BMP) and habitat restoration along the north shore of the Lagoon.

Alternative 3: Curved Open Channel. Alternative 3 includes development of an open channel, but not parallel to the existing concrete box culvert as included in the proposed project. The open channel under this alternative would run from the Lagoon through Marina Vista Park to Marine Stadium along the contour of Eliot Street (soft c-shaped). Creating an open channel would improve tidal flushing by reducing tide level muting and a corresponding improvement in water and habitat quality. In addition, it would provide improved flood flow conveyance.

Alternative 4: Install a Parallel Culvert. Alternative 4 includes cleaning the existing culvert, removing the structural sill and all other impedances, and developing a second culvert parallel to the existing culvert. These improvements would result in an increase in the tidal range and tidal flushing

over existing conditions, resulting in increased water circulation and an improvement in water quality. This alternative would not require the reconfiguration of the baseball diamond in Marina Vista Park.

Alternative 5: Alternative Locations. CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.6(f)(2)(A) states, "The key question [with regard to alternative locations] and first step in analysis is whether any of the significant effects of the project would be avoided or substantially lessened by putting the project in another location. Only locations that would avoid or substantially lessen any of the significant effects of the project need be considered for inclusion in the EIR." The proposed project is location specific, as the project is to upgrade an existing water body and associated lands and habitat. Because the project is specific to the Colorado Lagoon, there are no alternative locations. Therefore, the EIR will not include analysis regarding alternative locations.

INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST

An Initial Study Checklist is a preliminary analysis of the proposed project prepared by the Lead Agency to determine whether a Negative Declaration (ND) or EIR must be prepared (State CEQA Guidelines Section 15365).

The Initial Study Checklist addresses each question required by the State CEQA Guidelines and indicates the potential impacts of the proposed project. The Threshold of Significance section provides impact criteria from federal or State agencies, the State CEQA Guidelines, or adopted City policies. The thresholds used in this NOP are based on Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines, and are generally consistent with the draft thresholds prepared by City of Long Beach staff. The Impact Section indicates the potential impacts of the proposed project. The Analysis Section provides a brief analysis of the physical effects of the proposed project and indicates whether the proposed project will have any impacts that are:

1. Potentially Significant,
2. Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated,
3. Less Than Significant Impact, or
4. No Impact.

All answers must take into account the whole action involved, including impacts that are off site as well as on site, cumulative as well as project level, indirect as well as direct, and construction related as well as operations related.

Once the Lead Agency has determined that a particular physical impact may occur, then the checklist answers must indicate whether the impact is Potentially Significant, Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated, or Less Than Significant Impact. "Potentially Significant" is appropriate if substantial evidence exists that an effect may be significant. If one or more "Potentially Significant Impact" entries exists when the determination is made, an EIR is required.

The Initial Study Checklist and Response Section have been prepared according to Sections 15063, 15064, and 15065 of the State CEQA Guidelines.

ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS CHECKLIST
COLORADO LAGOON

Issues and Supporting Data Sources:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Impact Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
I. AESTHETICS Would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	☐	☐	☐	☒
II. AGRICULTURE RESOURCES In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Dept. of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. Would the project:				
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to nonagricultural use?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to nonagricultural use?	☐	☐	☐	☒
III. AIR QUALITY Where applicable, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:				
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Issues and Supporting Data Sources:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Impact Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?	☒	☐	☐	☐
c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is nonattainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?	☒	☐	☐	☐
d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	☒	☐	☐	☐
e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	☒	☐	☐	☐
<u>IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES</u> Would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	☐	☐	☒	☐
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Issues and Supporting Data Sources:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Impact Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
V. CULTURAL RESOURCES Would the project:				
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?	☐	☒	☐	☐
c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	☐	☒	☐	☐
d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	☐	☐	☒	☐
VI. GEOLOGY AND SOILS Would the project:				
a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.	☐	☒	☐	☐
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	☐	☒	☐	☐
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	☐	☒	☐	☐
iv) Landslides?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	☐	☒	☐	☐
c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?	☐	☒	☐	☐
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?	☐	☒	☐	☐
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?	☐	☐	☐	☒
VII. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS				
Would the project:				
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	☐	☒	☐	☐

Issues and Supporting Data Sources:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Impact Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonable foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	☐	☒	☐	☐
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	☐	☒	☐	☐
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	☐	☐	☐	☒
g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒
h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?	☐	☐	☐	☒
<u>VIII. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY</u> Would the project:				
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater level (e.g., the production rate of preexisting nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on or off site?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Issues and Supporting Data Sources:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Impact Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
d) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on or off site?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?	☐	☐	☒	☐
f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?	☐	☒	☐	☐
g) Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?	☐	☐	☐	☒
h) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?	☐	☐	☒	☐
i) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death, involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?	☐	☐	☐	☒
j) Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?	☒	☐	☐	☐
<u>IX. LAND USE AND PLANNING</u> Would the project:				
a) Physically divide an established community?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Conflict with applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	☒	☐	☐	☐
c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒
<u>X. MINERAL RESOURCES</u> Would the project:				
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒
<u>XI. NOISE</u> Would the project result in:				
a) Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	☒	☐	☐	☐

Issues and Supporting Data Sources:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Impact Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	☒	☐	☐	☐
c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	☐	☐	☐	☒
<u>XII. POPULATION AND HOUSING</u> Would the project:				
a) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	☒
<u>XIII. PUBLIC SERVICES</u>				
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:				
Fire protection?	☐	☐	☒	☐
Police protection?	☐	☐	☒	☐
Schools?	☐	☐	☒	☐
Parks?	☐	☒	☐	☐

Issues and Supporting Data Sources:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Impact Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Other public facilities?	☐	☐	☒	☐
XIV. RECREATION				
a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	☐	☒	☐	☐
XV. TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC Would the project:				
a) Cause an increase in traffic which is substantial in relation to the existing traffic load and capacity of the street system (i.e., result in a substantial increase in either the number of vehicle trips, the volume to capacity ratio on roads, or congestion at intersections)?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Exceed, either individually or cumulatively, a level of service standard established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Result in inadequate emergency access?	☐	☐	☒	☐
f) Result in inadequate parking capacity?	☐	☒	☐	☐
g) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation (e.g., bus turnouts, bicycle racks)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
XVI. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS Would the project:				
a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	☐	☒	☐	☐

Issues and Supporting Data Sources:	Potentially Significant Impact	Potentially Significant Impact Unless Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
c) Require or result in the construction of new stormwater drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	☐	☒	☐	☐
d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	☐	☒	☐	☐
f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?	☒	☐	☐	☐
g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	☒	☐	☐	☐
<u>XVII. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE</u>				
a) Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	☒	☐	☐	☐
b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?	☒	☐	☐	☐
c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	☒	☐	☐	☐

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS/ISSUES

I. Aesthetics

Would the project:

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

Less than Significant Impact. Panoramic views are visible from different areas on site. Golf course areas within Recreation Park are visible to the north, and Marina Vista Park and Marine Stadium are visible to the south. The proposed project would result in water and sediment quality improvements (including development of an open channel and bioswales), habitat improvements (including landscaping), and recreation improvements (such as development of a walking trail) to the existing Lagoon and adjacent park land facilities. It is expected that the proposed project, including native landscaping enhancements, would provide a positive aesthetic effect on the project site and surrounding areas overall. The recontouring of the site to create bioswales, berms, and intertidal habitat may limit views of the golf course from the Lagoon area. Proposed improvements may result in the removal of some of the existing vegetation on the Lagoon site. The proposed open channel will alter the existing visual character of Marina Vista Park. An analysis of the change to the aesthetic environment will be addressed in the EIR and mitigation will be incorporated if warranted.

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

Less than Significant Impact. There are no identified scenic roads or highways on or adjacent to the proposed project site. There are no scenic resources in the vicinity of the project area, nor are there unique physical characteristics such as rock outcrops. The existing conditions are characterized by the Lagoon water body, sandy beach areas, various areas of mature trees, and views of the Recreation Park golf course to the north and Marina Vista Park and Marine Stadium to the south.

The proposed project would result in various improvements to the existing Lagoon and adjacent park land, including water and sediment quality improvements, habitat improvement (including landscaping), and recreation improvements (including development of a walking trail). It is expected that the proposed project would provide a positive aesthetic effect on the project site and surrounding areas overall. An analysis of the change to the aesthetic environment will be addressed in the EIR.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. Please refer to responses to I(a) and I(b) above. The project site is characterized by the Lagoon water body and adjacent associated park land. The surrounding area is generally characterized by park and residential areas. Recreation Park is located to the north, and Marina Vista Park and Marine Stadium are located to the south. Residential areas are located to the east and west. The proposed project would result in improvements to the existing Lagoon and adjacent associated park land. This would also include development of an open channel with landscaped buffers through Marina Vista Park. It is expected that the proposed project would provide a positive aesthetic effect on the project site and surrounding areas overall. An analysis of the change to the aesthetic environment will be addressed in the EIR.

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

No Impact. The proposed project does not include nighttime lighting or any additional sources of light or glare. Therefore, project implementation would not create lighting sources on or adjacent to the project site that would adversely affect any sensitive receptors in the area. Because the proposed project does not include sources of light or glare, this topic will not be further addressed in the EIR.

II. Agricultural Resources

Would the project:

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

No Impact. The project site is not used for agricultural production and is not designated Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance. The surrounding area is fully developed and generally characterized by park and residential uses. The proposed project would not convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, Farmland of Statewide Importance, or any other type of farmland to a nonagricultural use. Likewise, the proposed project site would not conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract or contribute to environmental changes that could result in conversion of farmland to nonagricultural use.

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

No Impact. In 1965, California enacted the California Land Conservation Act to preserve agricultural land and open space and promote efficient urban growth patterns. Under the California Land Conservation Act, more commonly known as the Williamson Act, an owner of agricultural land may enter into a contract with the county (or local jurisdiction) if the landowner agrees to restrict use of the land to the production of commercial crops for a term of not less than 10 years. The law requires the creation of “agricultural preserves” of a minimum of 100 ac and restricts uses in those preserves to those compatible with agriculture. In return, the land is assessed at its agricultural value, thereby providing landowners with significant property tax relief.

The proposed project site is not used for agricultural production and is not zoned for agricultural use or protected by a Williamson Act contract.

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

No Impact. The project site is presently developed for park and recreation uses and is not used for agricultural production or designated or zoned for agriculture. The proposed project would not convert farmland to a nonagricultural use. Likewise, the proposed project site would not contribute to environmental changes that could result in conversion of farmland to nonagricultural use.

III. Air Quality

Would the project:

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

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed project site is located in the South Coast Air Basin (Basin), which is a nonattainment area for three of the six criteria pollutants. Air quality conditions in the Basin are under the jurisdiction of the SCAQMD. The SCAQMD prepares and adopts an Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) that identifies strategies intended to bring the Basin into compliance with federal air quality rules. The assumptions in the AQMP reflect future land use build out according to adopted General Plans in the region. The project site is designated for park and recreation uses in the adopted City of Long Beach General Plan. The proposed project would not change the land use designation of the site. Therefore, the emissions associated with use of the project site are not expected to violate any SCAQMD standards or contribute to air quality deterioration beyond current SCAQMD projections. However, a comprehensive air quality analysis that will analyze the short-term (construction) impacts of the project will be completed as part of the EIR.

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

Potentially Significant. Implementation of the proposed project would dredge sediment from the western arm and the central Lagoon, excavate sediment to create an open channel, and remove sediment to recountour areas of the Lagoon shoreline. Some of the dredged/excavated sediment is expected to be re-used on site. Excess sediment would be transported from the site via a barge navigating through Marine Stadium and Alamitos Bay to the ocean, and/or via truck transport. The proposed destination site is the Port of Long Beach. If some material does not qualify to be disposed of at the Port of Long Beach, other haul methods and disposal sites will be evaluated in the EIR. The proposed project has the potential to result in significant short-term, construction-related air quality impacts associated with the dredging, excavation, hauling, and recontouring activities in particular. These activities may exceed SCAQMD thresholds for short-term construction activities, including particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter (PM_{10}), matter less than 2.5 microns in diameter ($PM_{2.5}$), nitrogen oxides (NO_X), and reactive organic gases (ROG). A comprehensive air quality analysis that will analyze the short-term (construction) impacts of the project will be completed as part of the EIR. The EIR will also identify appropriate and feasible mitigation measures should there be significant impacts.

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

Potentially Significant. Because the South Coast Air Basin is a nonattainment area for three of the six criteria pollutants (particulate matter, carbon monoxide, and ozone), implementation of the proposed project could contribute to the delay of the ultimate attainment of the regional air quality levels established by State and federal standards. Based on the size of the proposed project and the fact that the site use would not change with implementation of the proposed project, emissions

associated with continued use of the site would not violate any SCAQMD standards or contribute to air quality deterioration.

Construction of the proposed project, however, has the potential to exceed the daily threshold established by the SCAQMD due to dust generation and vehicle and equipment exhaust emissions. The EIR will include a detailed discussion of air quality impacts and mitigation measures that will reduce project impacts to air quality. Because the project is in a nonattainment basin, it may not be possible to reduce overall air quality impacts to below a level of significance.

d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

Potentially Significant. A comprehensive air quality analysis that will analyze potential air quality impacts of the project will be completed as part of the EIR. The EIR will also identify sensitive receptors in the vicinity of the site, if any, and specify appropriate and feasible mitigation measures should there be substantial pollutant concentrations.

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

Potentially Significant. Implementation of the proposed project includes cleaning out the existing culvert, recontouring slopes of the Lagoon shoreline to create intertidal low marsh areas consisting of mudflats and cordgrass habitat, and dredging wet sediment from the western arm and central Lagoon beds. The dredged material would be hydraulically pumped via temporary pipeline to an awaiting barge in Marine Stadium and/or stockpiled on site prior to being transported to a disposal site. These activities may have the potential to result in adverse impacts related to objectionable odors. The EIR will include a detailed discussion of potential objectionable odor impacts and will also identify appropriate and feasible mitigation measures should there be significant impacts.

IV. Biological Resources

Would the project:

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

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed project would implement water and sediment quality improvements, habitat improvements, and recreation improvements to the existing Lagoon and adjacent park land facilities. One of the objectives of the proposed project is to enhance the existing habitat, including the creation of low marsh areas consisting of mudflats and cordgrass habitat, as well as areas of upland native vegetation. These improvements could benefit candidate, sensitive, and special status species. Implementation of the project includes modifications to the existing site, such as dredging, recontouring of the Lagoon's shoreline, development of an open channel, development of a walking trail, and landscaping that may result in a short-term adverse impact to biological resources. Overall the proposed improvements are expected to result in a substantive improvement to the habitat values and functions of the Lagoon itself. A comprehensive biological analysis will be

completed as part of the EIR. The analysis will discuss all potential impacts to biological resources, including direct, temporary, and indirect impacts to candidate, sensitive, and special status species. The EIR will also identify appropriate and feasible mitigation measures to reduce impacts to biological resources.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed project includes improvements to the existing salt marsh habitat of the Lagoon. The proposed project would implement water and sediment quality improvements, habitat improvements, and recreation improvements. These improvements include activities, such as dredging, recontouring of the Lagoon's shoreline, development of an open channel, development of a walking trail, and landscaping, that may result in a substantial improvement of salt marsh and open water habitat. The California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) regulates non-tidal lakes, rivers, and streambeds. CDFG does not regulate habitat that is not associated with a lake, river, or stream, although it has regulatory authority over State-listed endangered species that may utilize such habitat. The USFWS protects federally listed as threatened or endangered species and has consultation authority for federal actions that affect designated critical habitat for said species. A major component of the project is the creation of new and enhanced salt marsh habitat, which will represent a substantial improvement to the existing habitat value of the Lagoon although there could be temporary effects to existing habitat. A comprehensive biological analysis will be completed as part of the EIR. The analysis will discuss all potential impacts to biological resources, including riparian habitat and other sensitive natural communities. The EIR will also identify appropriate and feasible mitigation measures to reduce any potential impacts to biological resources.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. Please see response to IV(b) above.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. Migratory wildlife corridors provide pathways for animals and other wildlife to travel between different areas for feeding, nesting, and other purposes. The existing culvert connecting the Lagoon and Marine Stadium is an existing wildlife corridor. The proposed project would clean the existing culvert and develop an open channel between the Lagoon and Marine Stadium, which at project completion would create a larger corridor and enable more movement of wildlife between the Lagoon and Marine Stadium. In addition, the proposed project includes a bird island to serve as a refuse area for birds protected from domestic pets. The project site currently serves a relatively minor function as a step over in the "Pacific Flyway" used by birds during migration while the trees and vegetation on site do not support migratory birds. The plant species on

the site are the same as those commonly found in the Long Beach area. Construction of the proposed project may result in short-term impacts related to the movement of wildlife species both between the Lagoon and Marine Stadium and other wildlife species such as birds that use the Lagoon for foraging and resting. The biological analysis to be completed as part of the EIR will include an evaluation of potential impacts related to the movement of wildlife species and native wildlife nursery sites. The EIR will also identify appropriate and feasible mitigation measures to reduce any potential impacts to these biological resources.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. The City of Long Beach Municipal Code (Ordinance C-7642) requires that a permit be obtained from the Director of Public Works prior to removal of trees from City-owned property. The City also requires that all trees be identified, mapped, and measured prior to removal. The proposed project may include removal of existing trees, particularly the Mexican fan palms *(Washingtonia robusta)* along the access road on the west side of the northern arm of the Lagoon and some trees within Marina Vista Park. The EIR will include comprehensive information on existing on-site trees.

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

No Impact. There are no adopted Habitat Conservation Plans (HCPs) or Natural Communities Conservation Plans (NCCPs) applicable to the project site. Therefore, there is no impact to an approved HCP.

V. Cultural Resources

Would the project:

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

Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated. A records search was performed at the South Central Coastal Information Center, located in the Department of Anthropology, CSU Fullerton, Fullerton, California, on September 27, 2007. It included a review of all recorded cultural resources located within a 0.25 mi radius of the project area, as well as a review of known cultural resources survey and excavation reports. In addition, the California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI), the California Historical Landmarks (CHLs), the California Register of Historical Resources (CR), the National Register of Historic Places (NR), and the California State Historic Resources Inventory (HRI) listings were also reviewed. LSA also reviewed the following historic maps of the project area: *Downey* 15-minute United States Geological Survey (USGS) (1896 and 1942) and *Long Beach* 6-minute USGS (1932).

Although a total of five studies have been conducted within a 0.25 mi radius of the project area, none of these studies included the project area, and the project area has never been surveyed for cultural

resources. A total of seven resources have been identified within a 0.25 mi radius of the project area, including six archaeological sites and one historical resource. The historic resource is located adjacent to the project site. This resource is the Long Beach Marine Stadium (LAN-056). The Stadium is listed on the CR, the CHL (as No. 1014), and the PHI (as #19-186115). This property was evaluated for historic significance and determined to be a significant Point of Historic Interest.

The existing Lagoon was created (dredged from a mudflat) in the 1920s and the Marina Vista Park area was created by fill in the 1960s for a contemplated freeway that was never built. The current extent of proposed improvements to the project area includes an improved connection with the Marine Stadium and could cause adverse effects to a known historic resource. Further, although no additional resources are known to exist in the project area, this area has never been surveyed for cultural resources and at least one archaeological site is known to exist within 400 ft of the project area, thus indicating that this area has potential for buried archaeological deposits.

Although direct impacts to cultural resources are not anticipated because the area has undergone dredge and fill in the past, the EIR will address any potential impacts. The EIR will include a comprehensive analysis of the proposed project's impacts related to cultural and historic resources and will recommend mitigation measures where feasible.

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

Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated. As stated above, there are no known archaeological resources on the project site. Six archaeological resources have been identified within a 0.25 mi of the project area, at least one archaeological site is known to exist within 400 ft of the project area, which indicates that this area has potential for buried archaeological deposits. However, because the Lagoon was developed from a mudflat through dredging in the 1920s and the location of the existing culvert, proposed open channel, and proposed reconfigured baseball field was a water body area that was filled in the late 1960s, it is unlikely that any archaeological resources will be found. The topic will be addressed in the EIR and precautionary mitigation may be included in the EIR to protect unknown buried resources.

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

Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated. Although there are no known paleontological resources on the project site, there is potential for encountering paleontological resources during grading and excavation activities. The topic will be addressed in the EIR. Precautionary mitigation may be included in the EIR to protect unknown buried resources should there be an indication that they may be present.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. There are no known human remains interred on the project site. Precautionary mitigation may be included in the EIR to address any potential impacts related to unknown remains that might be uncovered at the time of grading.

VI. Geology and Soils

Would the project:

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

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

Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated. The State Geologist has delineated a Special Studies/Earthquake Fault Zone crossing a majority of the project site, as shown on the "Special Studies Zones Map, *Long Beach* Quadrangle, California Division of Mines and Geology" dated July 1, 1986. Since publication of the subject map, the State has changed the name of these maps and the designated zones to "Earthquake Fault Zones."[1] The subject fault segment is a possible fault that may exist in the area of Marine Stadium and is part of the Newport-Inglewood Fault Zone.[2] The State of California defines an active fault as "a fault that has had surface displacement during Holocene time (about the last 11,000 years)."

The EIR will fully evaluate potential impacts related to implementation of the proposed project and the possible rupture of earthquake faults. In addition, appropriate seismic design provisions and mitigation measures, as necessary, to reduce any potentially significant impacts shall be addressed in the EIR.

ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?

Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated. Strong seismic ground shaking is considered a potentially significant impact to the proposed project unless appropriate project design features and/or mitigation measures are implemented as a part of project design and construction.

Southern California is recognized as a seismically active area. Reasonably well-established historical records of earthquakes in California have been compiled for approximately the past 200 years. More accurate instrumental measurements have been available since 1933, when the last major earthquake occurred in Long Beach. As demonstrated by historic seismicity, earthquakes generated by displacement along nearby regional faults should be anticipated during the design life of the project.

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1 E.W. Hart. 1994. "Fault-Rupture Hazard Zones in California, Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act with Index to Earthquake Fault Zones," California Department of Conservation, Division of Mines and Geology. Revised.

2 City of Long Beach General Plan, Seismic Safety Element, October 1988 .

In general, displacements along faults within an approximately 62 mi radius are considered capable of generating ground shaking of engineering significance at a particular site.

The project site is located in the *Long Beach* 7.5-minute quadrangle, and the Seismic Hazard Zone Evaluation report for this area is Open-File Report 98-19.[1] The peak horizontal ground acceleration (PGA) is a commonly used parameter to represent the level of observed and/or estimated ground shaking at a particular site. The California Division of Mines and Geology's (CDMG) probabilistic seismic hazard analysis[2] estimates that a PGA of 0.49g is applicable to the project site conditions for a 10 percent probability of exceedance in 50 years (475-year return period). The "predominant earthquake" that contributes most to the ground-shaking hazard at 10 percent probability of exceedance in 50 years is a Magnitude (Mw) 6.8 event on the nearby portion of the Newport-Inglewood Fault Zone.

Appropriate seismic design provisions and mitigation measures, as necessary, to reduce any potentially significant impacts shall be addressed in the EIR.

iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?

Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated. Liquefaction of younger alluvial deposits, such as those found in the project site, is considered a potentially significant impact unless appropriate project design features and/or mitigation measures are implemented as a part of project design and construction.

Seismic ground shaking of relatively loose, granular soils that are saturated or submerged can cause the soils to liquefy and temporarily behave as a dense fluid. This loss of support can produce local ground failure/deformation, such as settlement or lateral spreading that may damage overlying improvements. Liquefaction is caused by a sudden temporary increase in pore water pressure due to seismic densification or other displacement of submerged granular soils. Younger alluvial soils, such as soft clay, silt, silty sand, and sand, therefore, may be subject to liquefaction if these materials are, or were to become, submerged and are also exposed to strong seismic ground shaking.

The Colorado Lagoon is surrounded by a zone considered potentially susceptible to liquefaction, as designated by the State of California on the "Seismic Hazard Zones Map, Long Beach Quadrangle" dated March 25, 1999. In addition, the water in the Lagoon adds to the potential of saturation of the surrounding soils, thereby increasing liquefaction potential.

The EIR will evaluate potential impacts related to project implementation and the existence of the areas potentially susceptible to liquefaction. The EIR will also include mitigation measures, as appropriate, to reduce any potentially significant impacts to a less than significant level.

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1 California Department of Conservation, Division of Mines and Geology. 1998. "Seismic Hazard Evaluation of the *Long Beach* 7.5-Minute Quadrangle, Los Angeles County, California," Open File Report 98-19. http://gmw.consrv.ca.gov/shmp/download/evalrpt/longb_eval.pdf, accessed 10/17/07.

2 Ibid.

iv) Landslides?

Less Than Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated. Landslides triggered by earthquakes historically have been a significant cause of earthquake damage. Areas that are most susceptible to earthquake-induced landslides are steep slopes in poorly cemented or highly fractured rocks, areas underlain by loose, weak soils, and areas on or adjacent to existing landslide deposits.

The project site is located in the *Long Beach* 7.5-minute quadrangle, which shows the project site is not within or adjacent to a landslide-induced area. Further, the project area is relatively flat, with the only steep slopes located at the banks of the Lagoon. As part of the project, an open channel would be developed, portions of the Lagoon bed would be dredged and recontoured, and the Lagoon slopes of the western shoreline of the north arm and most of the shoreline of the west arm (to the north of both sandy beach areas) would be recontoured. The EIR will address the potential for landslides due to slope instability. The EIR will also include mitigation measures, as necessary, to reduce any potentially significant impacts to a less than significant level.

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

Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated. Under conditions of uncontrolled, concentrated surface runoff, erosion of the graded and revegetated areas on the project site is considered a potential significant impact unless appropriate project design features and/or mitigation measures are implemented as a part of project design and construction.

Proposed grading and excavation will affect a large area of the project site and will include construction of an open channel, storm drain upgrades, development of vegetated bioswales, recontouring of the bank side slopes for habitat enhancement, and dredging of the Lagoon bed. The recontouring of the side slopes for habitat enhancements is expected to minimize the potential for erosion and limit any significant potential for future erosion to the intervening slope areas. However, foundation soils will consist primarily of mixtures of soft clay, silt, silty sand, and sand. These materials will tend to be easily eroded under conditions of uncontrolled, concentrated surface runoff.

The EIR will address the potential for erosion and unstable soil conditions during excavation, recountouring, revegetation, and other construction aspects of the proposed project. The EIR will also suggest best management practices (BMP) to be employed during construction that will minimize the potential for erosion and reduce these potential impacts to a less than significant level.

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

Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated. The site is underlain by younger alluvial soils, such as soft clay, silt, silty sand, and sand. Artificial fill also covers much of the project site. These soils are unsuitable in their present condition for the support of proposed structures and for the support of other improvements that may be sensitive to future settlement/ground deformation, such as the proposed viewing platform and recreation trail. The potential for future settlement/ground deformation associated with these unsuitable soils is, therefore, considered a potentially significant

impact unless appropriate project design features and/or mitigation measures are implemented as a part of project design and construction.

The EIR will address the potential for landslides, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, and collapse. The EIR will also include mitigation measures, as necessary, to reduce any potentially significant impacts to a less than significant level.

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

Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated. Soils observed at the project site consist primarily of younger alluvial soils, such as soft clay, silt, silty sand, and sand[1]. Artificial fill also covers much of the project site. The EIR will address potential impacts related to implementation of the proposed project and the existence of expansive soils. The EIR will also include mitigation measures, as necessary, to reduce any potentially significant impacts to a less than significant level.

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

No Impact. The proposed project will utilize the existing sewer system, and no on-site sewage disposal systems are planned. There is, therefore, no impact with regard to utilization of on-site sewage disposal systems.

VII. Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Would the project:

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

Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated. The proposed project involves water and sediment quality improvements, habitat improvements, and recreation improvements to the existing Lagoon and adjacent park land facilities. The use of the project site as a recreation facility would not change with implementation of the proposed project. Hence, there would be no change from existing operational conditions in the routine use, transport, and disposal of hazardous materials. As described in the response to VII(b) below, implementation of the project involves the dredging and transport of contaminated sediment. Therefore, impacts related to the operational routine use, transport, and disposal of hazardous materials are less than significant; however, mitigation may be appropriate for the sediment transport.

[1] California Department of Conservation, Division of Mines and Geology. 1998. "Seismic Hazard Evaluation of the *Long Beach* 7.5-Minute Quadrangle, Los Angeles County, California," Open File Report 98-19. http://gmw.consrv.ca.gov/shmp/download/evalrpt/longb_eval.pdf, accessed 10/17/07.

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

Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated. Implementation of the proposed project involves dredging and transportation of contaminated sediment from the western arm of the Lagoon. The Lagoon is listed as impaired on California's 303(d) list of water quality limited segments due to lead, zinc, chlordane, and PAHs in the sediment and to chlordane, DDT, dieldrin, and PCBs in tissues of marine organisms. Sediment sampling was conducted in 2004 and 2006 to determine the depths and spatial distribution of contamination within the Lagoon. Both surveys confirmed the presence of the 303(d) list constituents and indicated a strong contamination gradient with high levels of contaminants in the western arm of the Lagoon transitioning to much lower levels toward the central Lagoon area. Five metals, including cadmium, copper, lead, mercury, and zinc, exhibited this distributional pattern. Among the organic contaminants, DDT compounds, chlordane, dieldrin, PCBs, and PAHs also demonstrated this strong gradient. It is estimated that the layer of contaminated sediment reaches 4 to 5 ft deep. The risk of hazard to the public or the environment from the potential release of this sediment during project implementation will be addressed in the EIR, and mitigation will be included as necessary.

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

Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated. A small building housing a preschool program for three- to five-year-old children is located near the beach on the south side of the Lagoon. There are several other schools in the area; however, they are located over 1 mi away from the project site, as listed:

- Fremont Elementary School, 4000 East 4th Street – 1.1 mi away
- Will Rogers Middle School, 356 Monrovia Avenue – 1.0 mi away
- Lowell Elementary School, 5201 East Broadway – 1.1 mi away
- Wilson High School, 4400 East 10th Street – 1.0 mi away
- California State University, Long Beach, 1250 North Bellflower Boulevard – 1.5 mi away

There are no known chemicals associated with project implementation that would create a significant hazard to the public or the environment. It is not expected that hazardous levels of any material would be stored on site. However, as discussed in the response to VII(b) above, implementation of the proposed project involves dredging and transportation of contaminated sediment from the western arm of the Lagoon. The risk of hazard to the public or the environment from the handling and potential release of this sediment during project implementation will be addressed in the EIR, and mitigation will be included as necessary.

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

No Impact. The project site is not on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5. Therefore, no impacts associated with this issue are anticipated, and this issue will not be further addressed in the EIR.

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

No Impact. The proposed project site is located approximately 3 mi from the Long Beach Airport and is not located within an airport land use plan. Therefore, the proposed project would not create an airport-related safety hazard for people on the project site.

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

No Impact. The proposed project is not located in the vicinity of a private airstrip.

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

No Impact. The proposed project will result in various improvements to the existing Lagoon and adjacent park land. This includes the removal of the existing access road from 6th Street and the parking lot on the north shore of the Lagoon. This access road is a private road on City property that is open to the public. The road is not a part of an adopted emergency response or evacuation plan; hence, removal of this road would not physically interfere with such a plan. There will be no changes to any other streets that would adversely affect emergency response or evacuation plans. Additionally, the project would not obstruct or impact any major transportation routes that could be used for emergency evacuations out of the area. Therefore, there are no impacts associated with this issue.

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

No Impact. The proposed project would provide improvements to the existing Lagoon and adjacent park land. The project site is within a fully developed, urbanized setting, and there is no risk of the proposed project being located near wildlands. Therefore, this topic will not be discussed in the EIR.

VIII. Hydrology and Water Quality

Would the project:

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

Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated. Construction of the project would comply with the provisions of the *NPDES General Permit, Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) for Discharges of Storm Water Runoff Associated with Construction Activities (Order No. 99-08-DWQ, NPDES No. CAS000002)* and any subsequent permit as they relate to construction activities. This would include submission of a Notice of Intent to the SWRCB at least 30 days prior to the start of construction, preparation and implementation of a SWPPP, and submission of a Notice of Completion to the SWRCB upon completion of construction and stabilization of the site. Compliance with the SWPPP during construction would prevent degradation of water quality due to construction activities outside of the Lagoon.

Dredging activities are expected to degrade water quality in the Lagoon. During dredging activities, sediment, pesticides, metals, and other pollutants may be suspended in the water column and degrade water quality. However, this impact would be temporary during construction.

The proposed project would implement water and sediment quality improvements, habitat improvements, and recreation improvements to the existing Lagoon and adjacent park land facilities. The project is being implemented, in large part, to address pollutants of concern such as trash, bacteria, nutrients, and metals currently in the environment of the project site. It is expected that the proposed project would improve the water quality on the project site, which would also provide improved water quality flows from the Lagoon through Marine Stadium and Alamitos Bay. Therefore, operation of the project is not expected to substantially degrade water quality. However, this issue will be fully addressed in the EIR.

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

No Impact. The proposed project does not involve groundwater and would have no effect on groundwater quantities because the uses do not include a proposal for groundwater extraction or injection, and the project site is not located in a groundwater recharge area[1]. The proposed project would not result in an increase in impermeable surface areas at the site and recharge loss would not occur. The proposed project would not affect any local aquifers/groundwater supplies.

[1] State of California, The Resources Agency, Department of Water Resources, Southern District, Water Master Service in the West Coast Basin, Los Angeles County, July 1, 2001–June 30, 2002; and State of California, The Resources Agency, Department of Water Resources, Statewide Groundwater Basin Map with Subbasins Version 3 (October, 2003).

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

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed project would implement water and sediment quality improvements, habitat improvements, and recreation improvements to the existing Lagoon and adjacent park land facilities. The improvements include altering the existing drainage to Marine Stadium through development of an open channel in place of the existing culvert, diversion of low-flow and storm first flush flows from two storm drains to a wet well and then into the sanitary sewer, and diversion of drainage from four storm drains into bioswales. All of these improvements will be constructed to current standards and will be designed to be consistent with the existing off-site drainage infrastructure. Therefore, the project is not expected to result in substantial erosion, siltation, or flooding on or off site as a result of the drainage improvements. However, this issue will be fully addressed in the EIR.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. See response to VIII(c) above. The proposed project would remove a paved parking lot, which would result in a net decrease of impervious surface area. The project would also include bioswales that are expected to slow the flow of water and increase infiltration of runoff. Therefore, the proposed project is expected to result in a decrease in the rate and amount of surface runoff and not increase flooding on or off site. In addition, the project would divert some runoff to the sanitary sewer system, which would decrease the amount of runoff discharging to the project site. The construction of an open channel between the Lagoon and Marine Stadium will improve tidal flushing and improve flood conveyance. This issue will be fully addressed in the EIR.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. Refer to responses to VIII(c) and VIII(d) above. The proposed project is expected to result in an improvement to storm water quality and a reduction in the volume of runoff water. The project includes on-site drainage improvements that would reduce polluted discharge through implementation of storm drain treatments and bioswales and reduce the runoff volume of low flows through diversion into a wet well and then the sewer system. However, this issue will be fully addressed in the EIR.

f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?

Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated. Refer to responses to VIII(a) and VIII(e) above. As discussed previously, during construction, dredging activities are expected to temporarily degrade water quality in the Lagoon. Operation of the project is not expected to substantially degrade water quality; rather, the project is expected to improve storm water quality and water quality in the Lagoon. However, this issue will be fully addressed in the EIR.

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

No Impact. The proposed project does not include the construction of housing and will not affect the boundaries of the 100-year flood hazard area.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. The project site is located in Flood Zone X and Flood Zone AE on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FEMA FIRM Panel No. 0601360025C). Zone X is the designation of a 100-year flood area with average depths of less than 1 ft or with drainage areas less than 1 square mile. The federal government no longer requires flood insurance in this area. Zone AE includes areas with a 1 percent annual chance of flooding. In most instances, base flood elevations derived from detailed analyses are shown at selected intervals within this zone. The proposed project includes a culvert improvement component and the development of an open channel between the Lagoon and Marine Stadium. These project components would enhance the existing flood conveyance facilities and increase flood protection over existing conditions. Hence, the proposed project is expected to result in a beneficial effect related to flood protection.

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

No Impact. Refer to response to VIII(h) above. In addition, the project site is not located in close proximity to or in the flood path of a dam or levee, and therefore is not susceptible to these risks.

j) Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?

Potentially Significant. The proposed project would not change the existing uses of the proposed project site. However, the project site is located in close proximity to Marine Stadium, Alamitos Bay, and the Pacific Ocean, which are water bodies susceptible to these risks. Therefore, the EIR will address potential impacts related to seiche, tsunami, and mudflows and provide mitigation measures, as necessary, to reduce any potentially significant impacts to a less than significant level.

IX. Land Use and Planning

Would the project:

a) Physically divide an established community?

No Impact. The project site is presently used for park and recreation activities. The proposed project would implement water and sediment quality improvements, habitat improvements, and recreation improvements to the existing Lagoon and adjacent park land facilities. The proposed project would not change the existing uses of the project site. The Colorado Lagoon is an existing neighborhood use and the proposed project will not divide an established community or disrupt the existing physical arrangement of the surrounding area.

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

Potentially Significant. The project site is currently designated as a "Special Use Park" in the Open Space Element of the General Plan and zoned Park ("P"). The proposed project is expected to implement or further the intent of the following objectives, policies, and programs of the City's Open Space and Recreation Element:

- Develop well-managed, viable ecosystems that support the preservation and enhancement of natural and wildlife habitats. (Open Space and Recreation Element, Goals/Objectives 1.1).
- Preserve, keep clean and upgrade beaches, bluffs, water bodies and natural habitats. (Open Space and Recreation Element, Goals/Objectives 1.2).
- Design and manage natural habitats to achieve environmental sustainability. (Open Space and Recreation Element, Goals/Objectives 1.4).
- Promote the creation of new and reestablished natural habitats and ecological preserves including wetlands, woodlands, native plant communities, and artificial reefs. (Open Space and Recreation Element, Policy 1.1).
- Protect and improve the community's natural resources, amenities and scenic values including nature centers, beaches, bluffs, wetlands, and water bodies. (Open Space and Recreation Element, Policy 1.2).
- Promote and assist with the remediation of contaminated sites. (Open Space and Recreation Element, Policy 1.4).
- Restore Colorado Lagoon to serve as both a productive wetland habitat and recreational resource by reducing pollutant discharges into the water, increasing water circulation with Alamitos Bay and/or restocking or planting appropriate biological species. (Open Space and Recreation Element, Program 1.6).
- Maintain a sufficient quantity and quality of open space in Long Beach to produce and manage natural resources. (Open Space and Recreation Element, Goals/Objectives 2.1).
- Preserve, enhance and manage open areas to sustain and support marine life habitats. (Open Space and Recreation Element, Policy 2.4).
- Make all recreation resources environmentally friendly and socially and economically sustainable. (Open Space and Recreation Element, Goals/Objectives 4.5).

The site is located within the area included in the City's Local Coastal Program (LCP). The existing Lagoon is generally consistent with the definition of Passive Park as defined in the Zoning Code. Implementation of the project will include a Zoning Code amendment, however, to refine the definition of Passive Park, and a LCP amendment to update the description of the existing and proposed facilities of the Lagoon.

"Passive Park" is defined in the Zoning Code as a plot of land that is landscaped, maintained as open space, serves a neighborhood, and is used as an informal gathering place for relaxation and play. A

passive park includes, but is not limited to, parquets, urban oases, and small space sites. Accessory buildings and or structures such as, but not limited to, play equipment, tables, fire pits, barbecues, concession stands, and public restrooms are not permitted. Permitted improvements include walking paths and sitting areas with benches and chairs only.

The proposed project includes a Zoning Code amendment to refine the definition of Passive Park to allow compatible accessory use improvements. The allowable improvements will include those that are consistent with the objective of providing an informal gathering place for recreation and play, and will likely include play equipment, tables, and public restrooms.

The LCP is an element of the City's General Plan and was adopted in 1980. The description of the existing facilities and activities at the Lagoon in the LCP is dated and no longer completely accurate. In addition, the proposed project includes specific planned improvements to the Lagoon that are not reflected in the LCP. Therefore, the proposed project will include a proposed LCP amendment with specific text changes to update the description of the existing and proposed facilities at the Lagoon.

Impacts related to the proposed Zoning Code amendment and LCP amendment will be discussed in the EIR.

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

No Impact. There are no adopted HCPs or NCCPs applicable to the project site.

X. Mineral Resources

Would the project:

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

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed project site is not within a mineral resource recovery site designated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan. The project site contains no known mineral resources that would be of value to the region or to the residents of the State of California. Although oil extraction activity occurs within the southeast portion of the City, there is no indication that oil is buried beneath the surface of the project site. Further, the proposed project does not involve the extraction of minerals and would not impact any known mineral resource recovery sites. Therefore, the proposed project is not expected to result in the loss of availability of a known and valuable mineral resource.

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

No Impact. Refer to response to X(a) above. The project site is currently utilized as a park and recreation facility. Implementation of the proposed project would not change the uses of the project

site. Hence, the proposed project would not result in a loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan.

XI. Noise

Would the project result in:

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

Potentially Significant. The applicable noise standards governing the project site are set forth in the Long Beach Municipal Code (Section 8.80). The City of Long Beach has adopted the State of California noise guidelines established by the Office of Noise Control and the State Government Code Section 65302(g). In addition to the State noise guidelines, the City of Long Beach has a Noise Control Ordinance that governs the maximum permissible noise levels generated by individual noise sources. The City's Noise Control Ordinance also governs the time of day that construction work can be performed.

Short-term noise levels on and in the vicinity of the project site will increase during the construction phase of the proposed project. The potential noise impacts that may occur as a result of project implementation will be identified in the EIR. Analysis will also identify sensitive receptors in the vicinity of the project, if any, address applicable local noise standards, and analyze potential noise impacts.

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

Potentially Significant. Refer to response to X(a) above. The potential noise impacts that may occur as a result of project implementation will be identified in the EIR. Analysis will also identify sensitive receptors in the vicinity of the project, if any, address applicable local noise standards, and analyze potential noise impacts.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. The applicable noise standards governing the project site are set forth in the Long Beach Municipal Code (Section 8.80). The City of Long Beach has adopted the State of California noise guidelines established by the Office of Noise Control and the State Government Code Section 65302(g). In addition to the State noise guidelines, the City of Long Beach has a Noise Control Ordinance that governs the maximum permissible noise levels generated by individual noise sources. The City's Noise Control Ordinance also governs the time of day that construction work can be performed.

The proposed project would not change the uses of the project site. Therefore, noise levels on and in the vicinity of the project site are not expected to change as a result of the proposed project. Hence,

impacts related to a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity are not anticipated and are less than significant.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. Refer to response to X(c) above. Noise levels on and in the vicinity of the project site are not anticipated to change as a result of the proposed project. However, any potential noise impacts that may occur as a result of project implementation/construction will be identified in the EIR. Analysis will identify sensitive receptors and any temporary or periodic increases in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity.

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

No Impact. The proposed project site is located approximately 3 mi from the Long Beach Airport and is not located within an airport land use plan. Therefore, the proposed project would not expose people in the project area to excessive noise levels related to airport use.

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

No Impact. The proposed project is not located in the vicinity of a private airstrip.

XII. Population and Housing

Would the project:

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

No Impact. The proposed project is not a residential development and will not result in the creation of new jobs; therefore, it will not result in direct growth-inducing effects. The proposed project would implement water and sediment quality improvements, habitat improvements, and recreation improvements to the existing Lagoon and adjacent park land facilities. The project does not provide infrastructure capacity enhancements or other improvements that could induce population growth.

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

No Impact. The proposed project will not displace any existing housing. The proposed project would implement water and sediment quality improvements, habitat improvements, and recreation improvements to the existing Lagoon and adjacent park land facilities.

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

No Impact. The proposed project will not displace any existing housing. The proposed project would implement water and sediment quality improvements, habitat improvements, and recreation improvements to the existing Lagoon and adjacent park land facilities.

XIII. Public Services

Would the project:

a) 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:

Fire protection?

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed project would implement water and sediment quality improvements, habitat improvements, and recreation improvements to the existing Lagoon and adjacent park land facilities that are presently served by all public services. The proposed project is not expected to increase the need for fire protection services. Impacts related to public services, including fire protection and emergency medical services, are expected to be less than significant. The EIR will, however, address the service capacity of existing systems and any potential impacts to those services.

Police protection?

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed project would implement water and sediment quality improvements, habitat improvements, and recreation improvements to the existing Lagoon and adjacent park land facilities that are presently served by all public services. The proposed project is not expected to increase the need for police protection services. Impacts related to public services, including police protection, are expected to be less than significant. However, the EIR will address the service capacity of existing systems and any potential impacts to those services.

Schools?

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed project would implement water and sediment quality improvements, habitat improvements, and recreation improvements to the existing Lagoon and adjacent park land facilities that are presently served by all public services. The proposed project does not include new residential development and is not expected to increase the need for school services. Impacts related to public services, including schools and other public facilities are expected to be less than significant. The EIR will, however, address service capacity of existing systems and any potential impacts to those services.

Parks?

Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated. The proposed project would implement water and sediment quality improvements, habitat improvements, and recreation improvements to the existing Lagoon and adjacent park land facilities. The proposed project will result in an enhancement of the existing park and recreation facilities and uses of the project site, and as such, is expected to have a beneficial impact to the existing facilities. The proposed project will alter the existing arrangement of Marina Vista Park and may adversely affect recreation use of the park. The EIR will address any potential impacts to park facilities and services and include mitigation if warranted.

Other public facilities?

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed project would implement water and sediment quality improvements, habitat improvements, and recreation improvements to the existing Lagoon and adjacent park land facilities. The proposed project is not anticipated to increase the need for public facilities. However, impacts related to public services, including police protection, schools, parks, and other public facilities are expected to be less than significant. The EIR will, however, address service capacity of existing systems and any potential impacts to those services.

XIV. Recreation

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

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed project contains no residential development or other factors that will increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated. The proposed project will have no adverse impacts on existing recreational facilities other than those included in the project description. The EIR will address any potential impacts to recreation facilities and services.

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

Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated. The proposed project consists of various improvements to existing recreation facilities at the Colorado Lagoon and Marina Vista Park. The proposed project has the potential to result in significant effects to the environment, as noted elsewhere in this document. The project will, however, enhance recreation uses in the City and, as such, will not result in a need for new or expanded off-site recreation facilities.

XV. Transportation/Traffic

Would the project:

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

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed project would implement water and sediment quality improvements, habitat improvements, and recreation improvements to the existing Lagoon and adjacent park land facilities. The proposed project would not change the existing uses of the project site and is not expected to cause a substantial increase in traffic.

Construction of the proposed improvements is expected to result in short-term increases in vehicle trips. A comprehensive traffic impact analysis will be completed as part of the EIR, which will analyze the short-term (construction) impacts of the project. The EIR will also identify appropriate and feasible mitigation measures should there be significant impacts.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. Refer to response to XV(a) above. The proposed project would not change the existing uses on the project site. However, the construction phase of the proposed project may result in short-term increases in vehicle trips. The EIR will include a traffic impact analysis that will identify short-term (construction) impacts of the project. The EIR will also incorporate mitigation, if warranted, to reduce the potential impacts of the proposed project on traffic.

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

No Impact. The proposed project site is located approximately 3 mi from the Long Beach Airport and is not located within an airport land use plan. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in a change in air traffic pattern or result in any other airport-related safety risks.

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

No Impact. There are no project-related design features that would result in safety hazards, and no change to the existing use of the site. No incompatible uses that would pose traffic safety hazards are anticipated on the project site.

e) Result in inadequate emergency access?

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed project will result in various improvements to the existing Lagoon and adjacent park land. This includes the removal of the existing access road from 6th Street and the parking lot on the north shore of the Lagoon. This access road is a private road on

City property that is open to the public. It functions as a driveway to the north parking lot. The road is not a part of an adopted emergency response or evacuation plan. There will be no changes to any other streets that would adversely affect emergency access. There are several other streets adjacent to the project site that provide adequate emergency access. These roads include: Colorado Street, Appian Way, Park Avenue, Eliot Street, 6th Street, Monrovia Avenue, and Orlean Avenue. In addition, the project would not obstruct or impact any major transportation routes that could be used for emergency evacuations out of the area. Therefore, impacts associated with this issue are less than significant.

f) Result in inadequate parking capacity?

Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated. The proposed project includes the removal of the existing parking lot on the north shore of the Lagoon. The parking lot on the south shore (along Appian Way) includes 56 parking spots (3 of them handicapped). There are 73 spaces (3 are handicapped) in the north parking lot. The project site is designated as a passive park, which requires two parking spaces per acre of gross land area. The portion of the project to the north of Colorado Street and Appian Way (not including the project area within Marina Vista Park that is served by other parking facilities) is approximately 18.5 ac of land (not including water body, which is estimated to be 11.69 ac[1]), which requires 37 parking spots according to the Zoning Code. Therefore, the existing parking capacity is consistent with Zoning Code requirements and considered adequate. A parking demand analysis will be included in the EIR, and mitigation will be proposed if warranted.

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

No Impact. The proposed project would implement water and sediment quality improvements, habitat improvements, and recreation improvements to the existing Lagoon and adjacent park land facilities. The proposed project would not have any affect on adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation.

XVI. Utilities and Service Systems

Would the project:

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

Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated. The proposed project would implement water and sediment quality improvements, habitat improvements, and recreation improvements to the existing Lagoon and adjacent park land facilities. This includes storm water treatment upgrades that would construct low-flow and storm first flush diversions from two major system outfall drains to a wet well that would discharge into the City's and/or County's sanitary sewer system and ultimately to the County Sanitation District's wastewater treatment plant. Diverting the low-flow and storm first flush flows to the sewer would increase the wastewater treatment demand and could result in

[1] Source: LSA, 2007.

exceedance of wastewater treatment requirements of the RWQCB. Therefore, the EIR will address potential impacts related to wastewater treatment requirements that may result from the increased demand for wastewater treatment. The EIR will also include any applicable mitigation measures that would reduce any potentially significant impacts.

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

Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated. Please see response to XVI(a) above. The proposed project includes storm water treatment upgrades that would construct low-flow and storm first flush diversions from two major system outfall drains to a wet well that would discharge into the City's and/or County's sanitary sewer lines and ultimately the County Sanitation District's wastewater treatment plant. Diverting the low-flow and storm first flush flows to the sewer would increase the wastewater treatment demand and decrease the available capacity of the existing treatment facilities. The proposed project is not expected to directly result in the requirement for new or expanded facilities; however, an indirect impact could occur as the capacity of the system would be reduced. Therefore, the EIR will address potential impacts related to the increased demand on wastewater treatment facilities that may result from implementation of the proposed project. The EIR will also include any applicable mitigation measures that would reduce any potentially significant impacts.

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

Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated. The proposed project includes the development of an open channel between the Lagoon and the Marine Stadium. This open channel would provide both tidal conveyance between the two water bodies and storm water drainage/flood flow conveyance. In addition, the proposed project includes upgrades to some of the existing storm drain facilities. The upgrades involve construction of low-flow and storm first flush diversions (including diversion structures, drain lines, and a wet well) that would discharge into the City's and/or County's sanitary sewer system from two major system outfall drains and development of vegetated bioswales that would redirect and treat flows from four local storm drains.

The development of these storm water drainage facilities has the potential to result in significant effects to the environment, as noted elsewhere in this document. Therefore, the EIR will address potential impacts related to development of these facilities. The EIR will also include any applicable mitigation measures that would reduce any potentially significant impacts.

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

No Impact. The proposed project would implement storm water and sediment quality improvements, habitat improvements, and recreation improvements to the existing Lagoon and adjacent park land facilities. The proposed project will not result in an increased demand for water supply, require additional water supplies, or result in the construction of new water facilities or the expansion of

existing facilities. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in an adverse impact related to water supply issues.

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

Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated. Please see responses to XVI(a) and XVI(b) above.

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

Potentially Significant. Implementation of the proposed project would not change the existing uses on site, and solid waste generation from use of the improved Lagoon and park land facilities would not change post project. However, construction of the proposed project involves the following components that would generate substantial amounts of solid waste:

- Cleaning out the sediment, marine growth, and trash, and removing impedances from the existing culvert
- Development of an open channel between the Lagoon and Marine Stadium
- Removal of sediment from the west arm and central portions of the Lagoon
- Sediment removal from recontouring Lagoon slopes and shoreline
- Removal of invasive and/or non-native plant species

The sediment excavated in the culvert cleaning and open channel construction would be temporarily stockpiled and then hauled off site. The proposed project will incorporate the reuse of excavated sediment on site for the proposed improvements to the extent feasible, including construction of the earthen berm that will be part of the proposed biological buffer zone. The excess sediment from the west arm and central Lagoon would be hydraulically pumped via temporary pipeline to an awaiting barge in Marine Stadium and/or stockpiled, dried, and transported via trucks. The sediment would be transported to the Port of Long Beach or other disposal site. The material removed from the side slopes would be excavated and temporarily stockpiled in the parking lot along the Lagoon's northern shore until it was drained. Once drained, the sediment would be hauled to the disposal site via truck. Plastic tarps and containment structures would be placed under and around the stockpiled material to minimize runoff back into the Lagoon and surrounding areas.

The EIR will include a discussion of any potential impacts to solid waste disposal facilities caused by the proposed project and, if necessary, will prescribe applicable mitigation measures and project design features to avoid or reduce impacts to below a level of significance.

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

Potentially Significant. State legislation (Assembly Bill AB 939) requires that every city and county in California implement programs to recycle, reduce refuse at the source, and compost 50 percent of their solid waste. Waste haulers are expected to contribute by recycling residential and commercial waste they collect, and project developers are expected to employ measures to reduce the amount of construction-generated waste by 50 percent or more. Currently the City of Long Beach is not in full compliance with waste diversion goals set by the State of California. The EIR will address compliance with applicable federal, State, and local statutes and include mitigation measures, if necessary, to further reduce the project's contribution to the county's solid waste disposal system.

MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

CEQA specifies that certain findings, if found to be affirmative, require that a determination of significant impact be made. The EIR for the proposed project will address the following mandatory finding of significance:

- Potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory.
- Impacts that are individually limited but cumulatively considerable. ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects.)
- Potential environmental effects that will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly.

The EIR will address the potential biological and cumulative impacts of the project as articulated in the Mandatory Findings of Significance.

LSA

0 100 200 Feet

LEGEND

Project Boundary
Culvert
Sand Nourishment Areas
7th Hole

Drains

Major System Outfall
Local Drain
Indicates Drain Diverted by Termino Project

FIGURE 2

SOURCE: Air Photo USA (2006), Moffat & Nichol (2007), Thomas Bros. (2007).

I:\clb0702\GIS\ExistingConditions_NOP.mxd (11/2/2007)

Colorado Lagoon Restoration Project

Existing Conditions

LSA

LEGEND

- Project Boundary
- Major System Outfall with Trash Seperation Device
- Proposed Bioswale
- Proposed Open Channel (Top of Channel 78')
- Open Water Flow (10-13')
- Proposed Diversion Pipes
- Proposed Wetwell
- Dredge Area

0 100 200 Feet

FIGURE 3

SOURCE: Air Photo USA (2006), Moffat & Nichol (2007), Thomas Bros. (2007).

I:\cl\0702\GIS\WaterSedimentImprovements_NOP.mxd (11/5/2007)

Colorado Lagoon Restoration Project

Proposed Water and Sediment Quality Improvements

LSA

0 100 200 Feet

- Project Boundary
- Low Marsh
- Mid Marsh
- High Marsh/Upland
- Native Upland CSS Vegetation
- Park
- Parking/Road
- Sand
- Sand Dunes
- Trail
- Upland Buffer/Berm
- Open Channel (Top of Channel 78')
- Open Water Flow (10-13')
- Proposed Viewing Platform
- Proposed Bioswale
- Proposed Bridges

DRAFT

FIGURE 4

Colorado Lagoon Restoration Project
Proposed Habitat Improvements

SOURCE: Air Photo USA (2006), Moffat & Nichol (2007), Thomas Bros. (2007).

I:\clb0702\GIS\PropHabitatImprovements_NOP.mxd (11/5/2007)

LSA

LEGEND

- Project Boundary
- Swimming Area
- 7th Hole
- Proposed Trail
- Proposed Open Channel (Top of Channel 78')
- Open Water Flow (10-13')
- Proposed Bird Island
- Sand Nourishment Area
- Proposed Viewing Platform
- Proposed Bridges

0 100 200 Feet

FIGURE 5

SOURCE: Air Photo USA (2006), Moffat & Nichol (2007), Thomas Bros. (2007).

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Colorado Lagoon Restoration Project

Proposed Recreation Components

APPENDIX A

DISTRIBUTION LIST

MAILING LIST FOR COLORADO LAGOON NOP/IS

LOCAL AND REGIONAL AGENCIES

Office of the County Clerk
Environmental Filings
12400 E. Imperial Hwy., 2nd Floor Room 2001
Norwalk, CA 90650

LONG BEACH AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
One World Trade Center
Suite 206
Long Beach, CA 90831-0206

CALIFORNIA COASTAL COMMISSION
200 Oceangate, 10th Floor
Long Beach, CA 90802

L.A. CO. CONSOLIDATED PROTECTION DISTRICT
1320 N. Eastern Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90063

L.A. COUNTY TAX ASSESSOR
1401 East Willow Street
Signal Hill, CA 90755

L.A. CO. FLOOD CONTROL
Hall of Administration
500 West Temple Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

L.A. COUNTY FIRE DEPT.
Forestry Division, Room 123
ATTN: Lily Cusick
5823 Rickenbacher Road
Commerce, CA 90040

Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority
1 Gateway Plaza
P.O. Box 194
Los Angeles, CA 90053

LARRY J. CALEMINE
EXECUTIVE OFFICER
LAFCO for Los Angeles Co.
700 N. Central Boulevard
Suite 350
Glendale, CA 91203

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Water Replenishment District of Southern California
12621 East 166th Street
Cerritos, CA 90703

Stephen Maguin
Facilities Planning Dept.
Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County
1955 Workman Mill Road
Whittier, CA 90601

AIR RESOURCES BOARD
9528 Telstar Ave
El Monte, CA 91731

L.A. COUNTY
PUBLIC WORKS
900 S. Fremont
Alhambra, CA 91803

Thanloan Nguyen
CA Regional Water Quality Control Board – Los Angeles
320 West 4th Street, # 200
Los Angeles, CA 90013

SCAQMD
21865 E. Copley Drive
Diamond Bar, CA 91765-4182

JOHN BISHOP
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
320 W. 4th Street, Suite 200
Los Angeles, CA 90013

Jeffrey M. Smith, AICP
Intergovernmental Review
SCAG
818 West 7th Street, 12th Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90017-3435

GREATER LOS ANGELES CO. VECTOR CONTROL DISTRICT
12545 Florence Avenue
Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670

STATE AGENCIES

State of California
State Clearinghouse
Room 212
Office of Planning & Research
1400 Tenth Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

CALIFORNIA NATIVE AMERICAN COMMISSION
915 Capitol Mall # 364
Sacramento, CA 95814

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Los Angeles District
Regulatory Program
Crystal Marquez
915 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 980
Los Angeles, CA 90017

CALIFORNIA STATE LANDS COMMISSION
Attn: Curtis Fossum
100 Howe Avenue
Suite 100 – South
Sacramento, CA 95825-8202

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
DPLA-Environmental Review
P.O. Box 942836
Sacramento, CA 94236

Emiko Kobayashi
Water Testing Coordinator
Surfrider Foundation Long Beach Chapter
P.O. Box 41835, Long Beach, CA 90803

Jane Beesley
Director of Special Projects & Interpretation Rivers and Mountains Conservancy
El Encanto
100 Old San Gabriel Canyon Road
Azusa. CA 91702

Ken Corey
US Fish & Wildlife Service
6010 Hidden Valley Road
Carlsbad, CA 92011
(760) 431-9440 x 269

Dana Cole
LA Regional Water Quality Control Board
320 West Fourth Street
Suite 200
Los Angeles, CA 90013

California Dept. of Fish and Game
Attn: Dave Parker, Marine Resources
4665 Lampson Ave, Suite C
Los Alamitos, CA 90702

National Marine Fisheries Service
Attn: Rodney McInnis
Acting Regional Administrator
501 West Ocean Boulevard
Long Beach, CA 90802-4213

Kenneth Wong
US Army Corps of Engineers
915 Wilshire Blvd
Los Angeles, CA 90017

Teresa Henry
California Coastal Commission
200 Oceangate, Suite 1000
Long Beach, CA 90802-4416

APPENDIX A

RESPONSES TO THE NOP

"Jerry Olivera" <JOlivera@ci.seal-beach.ca.us>

11/08/2007 04:53 PM

To <Angela_Reynolds@longbeach.gov>
cc "Jill Griffiths" <Jill_Griffiths@longbeach.gov>
Subject NOI - Colorado Lagoon Restoration Project

Dear Ms. Reynolds:

The City of Seal Beach has received a Notice of Intent to prepare a DEIR for the proposed Colorado Lagoon Restoration Project. While at the present time, it does not appear that the proposed project will have an adverse impact upon the City of Seal Beach, we wish to reserve the right to comment on the NOP and/or DEIR, should either document identify potential adverse impacts to the City of Seal Beach or its residents. Thank you.

Respectfully,
Jerry Olivera

Jerry Olivera, Senior Planner
Dept. of Development Services

City of Seal Beach
211 8th Street, Seal Beach, CA 90740
(562) 431-2527 Ext. 316
(562) 430-8763 (fax)
jolivera@ci.seal-beach.ca.us

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE *of* PLANNING AND RESEARCH

STATE CLEARINGHOUSE AND PLANNING UNIT

ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER
GOVERNOR

CYNTHIA BRYANT
DIRECTOR

Notice of Preparation

November 8, 2007

To: Reviewing Agencies

Re: Colorado Lagoon Restoration Project
SCH# 2007111034

Attached for your review and comment is the Notice of Preparation (NOP) for the Colorado Lagoon Restoration Project draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR).

Responsible agencies must transmit their comments on the scope and content of the NOP, focusing on specific information related to their own statutory responsibility, within 30 days of receipt of the NOP from the Lead Agency. This is a courtesy notice provided by the State Clearinghouse with a reminder for you to comment in a timely manner. We encourage other agencies to also respond to this notice and express their concerns early in the environmental review process.

Please direct your comments to:

Angela Reynolds
City of Long Beach
333 W. Ocean Boulevard, 5th Floor
Long Beach, CA 90802

with a copy to the State Clearinghouse in the Office of Planning and Research. Please refer to the SCH number noted above in all correspondence concerning this project.

If you have any questions about the environmental document review process, please call the State Clearinghouse at (916) 445-0613.

Sincerely,

Scott Morgan
Project Analyst, State Clearinghouse

Attachments
cc: Lead Agency

1400 10th Street P.O. Box 3044 Sacramento, California 95812-3044
(916) 445-0613 FAX (916) 323-3018 www.opr.ca.gov

Document Details Report
State Clearinghouse Data Base

SCH#	**2007111034**
Project Title	Colorado Lagoon Restoration Project
Lead Agency	Long Beach, City of

Type	**NOP** Notice of Preparation
Description	The City of Long Beach is considering a project that would upgrade the Colorado Lagoon water body and adjacent habitat and recreation areas. The proposed project would implement (1) water quality and sediment quality improvements, (2) habitat improvements, and (3) recreational improvements.

Lead Agency Contact

Name	Angela Reynolds		
Agency	City of Long Beach		
Phone	562-570-6357	***Fax***	
email			
Address	333 W. Ocean Boulevard, 5th Floor		
City	Long Beach	***State*** CA	***Zip*** 90802

Project Location

County	Los Angeles		
City	Long Beach		
Region			
Cross Streets	East Appian Way and East Colorado Street via Park Avenue from East 7th Street and PCH		
Parcel No.			
Township	***Range***	***Section***	***Base***

Proximity to:

Highways	SR-1 (PCH), I-405, I-710
Airports	
Railways	
Waterways	Colorado Lagoon, San Gabriel River, Marine Stadium and Alamos Bay
Schools	
Land Use	

Project Issues	Air Quality; Archaeologic-Historic; Geologic/Seismic; Soil Erosion/Compaction/Grading; Toxic/Hazardous; Water Quality; Landuse; Noise; Public Services; Recreation/Parks; Traffic/Circulation; Other Issues
Reviewing Agencies	Resources Agency; Department of Conservation; Office of Historic Preservation; Department of Parks and Recreation; Department of Water Resources; Department of Fish and Game, Region 5; Native American Heritage Commission; California Highway Patrol; Caltrans, District 7; State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Loans and Grants; Regional Water Quality Control Board, Region 4

Date Received	11/08/2007	***Start of Review***	11/08/2007	***End of Review***	12/07/2007

Note: Blanks in data fields result from insufficient information provided by lead agency.

NOP Distribution List

County: Los Angeles

SCH# 2007111104

Resources Agency

- [x] **Resources Agency**
  Nadell Gayou
- [ ] **Dept. of Boating & Waterways**
  David Johnson
- [ ] **California Coastal Commission**
  Elizabeth A. Fuchs
- [ ] **Colorado River Board**
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- [x] **Dept of Parks & Recreation**
  Environmental Stewardship Section
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- [ ] **S.F. Bay Conservation & Dev't. Comm.**
  Steve McAdam
- [x] **Dept. of Water Resources**
  Resources Agency
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- [ ] _____
  Conservancy

Fish and Game

- [ ] **Depart. of Fish & Game**
  Scott Flint
  Environmental Services Division
- [ ] **Fish & Game Region 1**
  Donald Koch
- [ ] **Fish & Game Region 1E**
  Laurie Harnsberger
- [ ] **Fish & Game Region 2**
  Banky Curtis
- [ ] **Fish & Game Region 3**
  Robert Floerke
- [ ] **Fish & Game Region 4**
  Julie Vance
- [x] **Fish & Game Region 5**
  Don Chadwick
  Habitat Conservation Program
- [ ] **Fish & Game Region 6**
  Gabrina Gatchel
  Habitat Conservation Program
- [ ] **Fish & Game Region 6 I/M**
  Gabrina Getchel
  Inyo/Mono, Habitat Conservation Program
- [ ] **Dept. of Fish & Game M**
  George Isaac
  Marine Region

Other Departments

- [ ] **Food & Agriculture**
  Steve Shaffer
  Dept. of Food and Agriculture
- [ ] **Depart. of General Services**
  Public School Construction
- [ ] **Dept. of General Services**
  Robert Sleppy
  Environmental Services Section
- [ ] **Dept. of Health Services**
  Veronica Malloy
  Dept. of Health/Drinking Water

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- [ ] **Delta Protection Commission**
  Debby Eddy
- [ ] **Office of Emergency Services**
  Dennis Castrillo
- [ ] **Governor's Office of Planning & Research**
  State Clearinghouse
- [x] **Native American Heritage Comm.**
  Debbie Treadway
- [ ] **Public Utilities Commission**
  Ken Lewis
- [ ] **Santa Monica Bay Restoration**
  Guangyu Wang
- [ ] **State Lands Commission**
  Jean Sarino
- [ ] **Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (TRPA)**
  Cherry Jacques

Business, Trans & Housing

- [ ] **Caltrans - Division of Aeronautics**
  Sandy Hesnard
- [ ] **Caltrans - Planning**
  Terri Pencovic
- [x] **California Highway Patrol**
  Shirley Kelly
  Office of Special Projects
- [ ] **Housing & Community Development**
  Lisa Nichols
  Housing Policy Division

Dept. of Transportation

- [ ] **Caltrans, District 1**
  Rex Jackman
- [ ] **Caltrans, District 2**
  Marcelino Gonzalez
- [ ] **Caltrans, District 3**
  Jeff Pulverman
- [ ] **Caltrans, District 4**
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- [ ] **Caltrans, District 10**
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- [ ] **Caltrans, District 11**
  Mario Orso
- [ ] **Caltrans, District 12**
  Ryan P. Chamberlain

Cal EPA

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  - [ ] Transportation Projects
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    Mike Tollstrup
- [ ] **California Integrated Waste Management Board**
  Sue O'Leary
- [x] **State Water Resources Control Board**
  Regional Programs Unit
  Division of Financial Assistance
- [ ] **State Water Resources Control Board**
  Student Intern, 401 Water Quality Certification Unit
  Division of Water Quality
- [ ] **State Water Resouces Control Board**
  Steven Herrera
  Division of Water Rights
- [ ] **Dept. of Toxic Substances Control**
  CEQA Tracking Center
- [ ] **Department of Pesticide Regulation**

Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB)

- [ ] **RWQCB 1**
  Cathleen Hudson
  North Coast Region (1)
- [ ] **RWQCB 2**
  Environmental Document Coordinator
  San Francisco Bay Region (2)
- [ ] **RWQCB 3**
  Central Coast Region (3)
- [x] **RWQCB 4**
  Teresa Rodgers
  Los Angeles Region (4)
- [ ] **RWQCB 5S**
  Central Valley Region (5)
  - [ ] **RWQCB 5F**
    Central Valley Region (5)
    Fresno Branch Office
  - [ ] **RWQCB 5R**
    Central Valley Region (5)
    Redding Branch Office
- [ ] **RWQCB 6**
  Lahontan Region (6)
  - [ ] **RWQCB 6V**
    Lahontan Region (6)
    Victorville Branch Office
- [ ] **RWQCB 7**
  Colorado River Basin Region (7)
- [ ] **RWQCB 8**
  Santa Ana Region (8)
- [ ] **RWQCB 9**
  San Diego Region (9)

- [ ] **Other** _____
  _____
  _____

Last Updated on 09/11/07

WATER RECLAMATION
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS
OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

1955 Workman Mill Road, Whittier, CA 90601-1400
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 4998, Whittier, CA 90607-4998
Telephone: (562) 699-7411, FAX: (562) 699-5422
www.lacsd.org

STEPHEN R. MAGUIN
Chief Engineer and General Manager

November 14, 2007

File No: 03-00.04-00

Ms. Angela Reynolds, Planning Officer
City of Long Beach
333 West Ocean Boulevard, 5th Floor
Long Beach, CA 90802

Dear Ms. Reynolds:

Colorado Lagoon Restoration Project

The County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (Districts) received a Notice of Intent to Prepare a Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) for the subject project on November 8, 2007. The proposed development is located within the jurisdictional boundaries of District No. 3. We offer the following comments regarding sewerage service:

1. The wastewater flow originating from the proposed project may discharge directly to the Districts' Marina Relief Trunk Sewer, Section 1B, located in 6th Street at Park Avenue. This 24-inch diameter trunk sewer has a design capacity of 5.5 million gallons per day (mgd) and conveyed a peak flow of 3.4 mgd when last measured in 2003. A direct connection to a Districts' trunk sewer requires a Trunk Sewer Connection Permit, issued by the Districts. For information regarding the permit, please contact the Public Counter at extension 1205.

2. The wastewater generated by the proposed project will be treated at the Joint Water Pollution Control Plant located in the City of Carson, which has a design capacity of 400 mgd and currently processes an average flow of 310.8 mgd.

3. The DEIR should provide an estimate of the amount of wastewater that would discharge to the Districts' trunk sewer, without which the Districts' are unable to comment on impacts to the sewerage system.

4. The Districts are authorized by the California Health and Safety Code to charge a fee for the privilege of connecting (directly or indirectly) to the Districts' Sewerage System or increasing the strength or quantity of wastewater attributable to a particular parcel or operation already connected. This connection fee is a capital facilities fee that is imposed in an amount sufficient to construct an incremental expansion of the Sewerage System to accommodate the proposed project. Payment of a connection fee will be required before a permit to connect to the sewer is issued. For a copy of the Connection Fee Information Sheet, go to www.lacsd.org, Information Center, Will Serve Program, Obtain Will Serve Letter, and click on the appropriate link on page 2. For more specific information regarding the connection fee application procedure and fees, please contact the Connection Fee Counter at extension 2727.

Recycled Paper

5. In order for the Districts to conform to the requirements of the Federal Clean Air Act (CAA), the design capacities of the Districts' wastewater treatment facilities are based on the regional growth forecast adopted by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG). Specific policies included in the development of the SCAG regional growth forecast are incorporated into clean air plans, which are prepared by the South Coast and Antelope Valley Air Quality Management Districts in order to improve air quality in the South Coast and Mojave Desert Air Basins as mandated by the CAA. All expansions of Districts' facilities must be sized and service phased in a manner that will be consistent with the SCAG regional growth forecast for the counties of Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, Riverside, Ventura, and Imperial. The available capacity of the Districts' treatment facilities will, therefore, be limited to levels associated with the approved growth identified by SCAG. As such, this letter does not constitute a guarantee of wastewater service, but is to advise you that the Districts intend to provide this service up to the levels that are legally permitted and to inform you of the currently existing capacity and any proposed expansion of the Districts' facilities.

If you have any questions, please contact the undersigned at (562) 908-4288, extension 2717.

Very truly yours,

Stephen R. Maguin

Ruth I. Frazen

Ruth I. Frazen
Customer Service Specialist
Facilities Planning Department

RIF:rf

South Coast
Air Quality Management District
21865 Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, CA 91765-4178
(909) 396-2000 · www.aqmd.gov

November 16, 2007

Ms. Angela Reynolds
Planning Officer
City of Long Beach
333 W. Ocean Boulevard, 5th Floor
Long Beach, CA 90802

Dear Ms. Reynolds:

Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report (Draft EIR) for the Colorado Lagoon Restoration Project

The South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) appreciates the opportunity to comment on the above-mentioned document. The SCAQMD's comments are recommendations regarding the analysis of potential air quality impacts from the proposed project that should be included in the draft environmental impact report (EIR). Please send the SCAQMD a copy of the Draft EIR upon its completion. **In addition, please send with the draft EIR all appendices or technical documents related to the air quality analysis and electronic versions of all air quality modeling and health risk assessment files. Without all files and supporting air quality documentation, the SCAQMD will be unable to complete its review of the air quality analysis in a timely manner. Any delays in providing all supporting air quality documentation will require additional time for review beyond the end of the comment period.**

Air Quality Analysis

The SCAQMD adopted its California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Air Quality Handbook in 1993 to assist other public agencies with the preparation of air quality analyses. The SCAQMD recommends that the Lead Agency use this Handbook as guidance when preparing its air quality analysis. Copies of the Handbook are available from the SCAQMD's Subscription Services Department by calling (909) 396-3720. Alternatively, the lead agency may wish to consider using the California Air Resources Board (CARB) approved URBEMIS 2007 Model. This model is available on the SCAQMD Website at: www.urbemis.com.

The Lead Agency should identify any potential adverse air quality impacts that could occur from all phases of the project and all air pollutant sources related to the project. Air quality impacts from both construction (including demolition, if any) and operations should be calculated. Construction-related air quality impacts typically include, but are not limited to, emissions from the use of heavy-duty equipment from grading, earth-loading/unloading, paving, architectural coatings, off-road mobile sources (e.g., heavy-duty construction equipment) and on-road mobile sources (e.g., construction worker vehicle trips, material transport trips). Operation-related air quality impacts may include, but are not limited to, emissions from stationary sources (e.g., boilers), area sources (e.g., solvents and coatings), and vehicular trips (e.g., on- and off-road tailpipe emissions and entrained dust). Air quality impacts from indirect sources, that is, sources that generate or attract vehicular trips should be included in the analysis.

The SCAQMD has developed a methodology for calculating PM2.5 emissions from construction and operational activities and processes. In connection with developing PM2.5 calculation methodologies, the SCAQMD has also developed both regional and localized significance thresholds. The SCAQMD requests that the lead agency quantify PM2.5 emissions and compare the results to the recommended PM2.5 significance thresholds. Guidance for calculating PM2.5 emissions and PM2.5 significance thresholds can be found at the following internet address: http://www.aqmd.gov/ceqa/handbook/PM2_5/PM2_5.html.

In addition to analyzing regional air quality impacts the SCAQMD recommends calculating localized air quality impacts and comparing the results to localized significance thresholds (LSTs). LST's can be used in addition to the recommended regional significance thresholds as a second indication of air quality impacts when preparing a CEQA document. Therefore, when preparing the air quality analysis for the proposed project, it is recommended that the lead agency perform a localized significance analysis by either using the LSTs developed by the SCAQMD or performing dispersion modeling as necessary. Guidance for performing a localized air quality analysis can be found at http://www.aqmd.gov/ceqa/handbook/LST/LST.html.

It is recommended that lead agencies for projects generating or attracting vehicular trips, especially heavy-duty diesel-fueled vehicles, perform a mobile source health risk assessment. Guidance for performing a mobile source health risk assessment ("Health Risk Assessment Guidance for Analyzing Cancer Risk from Mobile Source Diesel Idling Emissions for CEQA Air Quality Analysis") can be found on the SCAQMD's CEQA web pages at the following internet address: http://www.aqmd.gov/ceqa/handbook/mobile_toxic/mobile_toxic.html. An analysis of all toxic air contaminant impacts due to the decommissioning or use of equipment potentially generating such air pollutants should also be included.

Mitigation Measures

In the event that the project generates significant adverse air quality impacts, CEQA requires that all feasible mitigation measures that go beyond what is required by law be utilized during project construction and operation to minimize or eliminate significant adverse air quality impacts. To assist the Lead Agency with identifying possible mitigation measures for the project, please refer to Chapter 11 of the SCAQMD CEQA Air Quality Handbook for sample air quality mitigation measures. Additional mitigation measures can be found on the SCAQMD's CEQA web pages at the following internet address: www.aqmd.gov/ceqa/handbook/mitigation/MM_intro.html Additionally, SCAQMD's Rule 403 – Fugitive Dust, and the Implementation Handbook contain numerous measures for controlling construction-related emissions that should be considered for use as CEQA mitigation if not otherwise required. Other measures to reduce air quality impacts from land use projects can be found in the SCAQMD's Guidance Document for Addressing Air Quality Issues in General Plans and Local Planning. This document can be found at the following internet address: http://www.aqmd.gov/prdas/aqguide/aqguide.html. In addition, guidance on sitting incompatible land uses can be found in the California Air Resources Board's Air Quality and Land Use Handbook: A Community Perspective, which can be found at the following internet address: http://www.arb.ca.gov/ch/handbook.pdf. Pursuant to state CEQA Guidelines §15126.4 (a)(1)(D), any impacts resulting from mitigation measures must also be discussed.

Data Sources

SCAQMD rules and relevant air quality reports and data are available by calling the SCAQMD's Public Information Center at (909) 396-2039. Much of the information available through the Public Information Center is also available via the SCAQMD's World Wide Web Homepage (http://www.aqmd.gov).

The SCAQMD is willing to work with the Lead Agency to ensure that project-related emissions are accurately identified, categorized, and evaluated. Please call Charles Blankson, Ph.D., Air Quality Specialist, CEQA Section, at (909) 396-3304 if you have any questions regarding this letter.

Sincerely,

Steve Smith

Steve Smith, Ph.D.
Program Supervisor, CEQA Section
Planning, Rule Development and Area Sources

SS:CB:AK
LAC071113-05AK
Control Number

STATE OF CALIFORNIA Arnold Schwarzenegger, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 653-6251
Fax (916) 657-5390
www.nahc.ca.gov
ds_nahc@pacbell.net

August 15, 2007

Ms. Angela Reynolds
CITY OF LONG BEACH
333 W. Ocean Boulevard, 5th Floor
Long Beach, CA 90802

Re: SCH# 2007111034; CEQA Notice of Preparation (NOP) draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) for Colorado Lagoon Restoration Project; City of Long Beach; Los Angeles County, California

Dear Ms. Reynolds:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the above-referenced document. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires that any project that causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource, that includes archeological resources, is a 'significant effect' requiring the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR per CEQA guidelines § 15064.5(b)(c). In order to comply with this provision, the lead agency is required to assess whether the project will have an adverse impact on these resources within the 'area of potential effect (APE),' and if so, to mitigate that effect. To adequately assess the project-related impacts on historical resources, the Commission recommends the following action:

√ Contact the appropriate California Historic Resources Information Center (CHRIS). Contact information for the 'Information Center' nearest you is available from the State Office of Historic Preservation in Sacramento (916/653-7278). The record search will determine:

- If a part or the entire (APE) has been previously surveyed for cultural resources.
- If any known cultural resources have already been recorded in or adjacent to the APE.
- If the probability is low, moderate, or high that cultural resources are located in the APE.
- If a survey is required to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

√ If an archaeological inventory survey is required, the final stage is the preparation of a professional report detailing the findings and recommendations of the records search and field survey.

- The final report containing site forms, site significance, and mitigation measurers should be submitted immediately to the planning department. All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for pubic disclosure.
- The final written report should be submitted within 3 months after work has been completed to the appropriate regional archaeological Information Center.

√ Contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for:

* A Sacred Lands File (SLF) search of the project area and information on tribal contacts in the project vicinity who may have information on cultural resources in or near the APE. Please provide us site identification as follows: USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle citation with name, township, range and section. This will assist us with the SLF.

- Also, we recommend that you contact the Native American contacts on the attached list to get their input on the effect of potential project (e.g. APE) impact. In many cases a culturally-affiliated Native American tribe or person will be the only source of information about the existence of a cultural resource.

√ Lack of surface evidence of archeological resources does not preclude their subsurface existence.

- Lead agencies should include in their mitigation plan provisions for the identification and evaluation of accidentally discovered archeological resources, per California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) §15064.5 (f). In areas of identified archaeological sensitivity, a certified archaeologist and a culturally affiliated Native American, with knowledge in cultural resources, should monitor all ground-disturbing activities.
- Lead agencies should include in their mitigation plan provisions for the disposition of recovered artifacts, in consultation with culturally affiliated Native Americans.

√ Lead agencies should include provisions for discovery of Native American human remains or unmarked cemeteries in their mitigations plans.

- CEQA Guidelines §15064.5(d) requires the lead agency to work with the Native Americans identified by this Commission if the Initial Study identifies the presence or likely presence of Native American human remains within the APE. CEQA Guidelines provide for agreements with Native American groups, identified by the NAHE, to ensure the appropriate and dignified treatmentof Native American human remains and any associated grave goods.
- Health and Safety Code §7050.5, Public Resources Code §5097.98 and CEQA Guidelines §15064.5(d) mandate procedures to be followed in the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a location other than a dedicated cemetery.

√ Lead agencies should consider avoidance, as defined in CEQA Guidelines §15370 when significant cultura resources are discovered during the course of project planning or execution.

Please feel free to contact me at (916) 653-6251 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Dave Singleton
Program Analyst

Attachment: Native American Contact List

Native American Contacts
Los Angeles County
November 15, 2007

LA City/County Native American Indian Comm
Ron Andrade, Director
3175 West 6th Street, Rm. 403
Los Angeles , CA 90020
(213) 351-5324
(213) 386-3995 FAX

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians - Anthony Morales, Chairperson
PO Box 693
San Gabriel , CA 91778
ChiefRBwife@aol.com
(626) 286-1632
(626) 286-1758 - Home
(626) 286-1262 Fax
Gabrielino Tongva

Owl Clan
Qun-tan Shup
48825 Sapaque Road
Bradley , CA 93426
(805) 472-9536
(805) 835-2382 - CELL
Chumash

Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation
Roberta Cordero
4454 La Paloma Road
Santa Barbara , CA 93105
roberta.cordero@gmail.com
805-681-9133
Chumash

Ti'At Society
Cindi Alvitre
6515 E. Seaside Walk, #C
Long Beach , CA 90803
calvitre@yahoo.com
(714) 504-2468 Cell
Gabrielino

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Robert Dorame, Tribal Chair/Cultural Resources
5450 Slauson, Ave, Suite 151 PMB
Culver City , CA 90230
gtongva@verizon.net
562-761-6417 - voice
562-925-7989 - fax
Gabrielino Tongva

Tongva Ancestral Territorial Tribal Nation
John Tommy Rosas, Tribal Adminstrator
4712 Admiralty Way, Suite 172
Marina Del Rey , CA 90292
310-570-6567
Gabrielino Tongva

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native American with regard to cultural resources for the proposed SCH#2007111034; CEQA Notice of Preparation (NOP; draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) for the Colorado Lagoon Restoration Project; City of Long Beach; Los Angeles County, California.

Department of Toxic Substances Control

Linda S. Adams
Secretary for
Environmental Protection

Maureen F. Gorsen, Director
5796 Corporate Avenue
Cypress, California 90630

Arnold Schwarzenegger
Governor

November 29, 2007

Ms. Angela Reynolds
Planning Officer
City of Long Beach
333 West Ocean Boulevard, 5th Floor
Long Beach, California 90802

NOTICE OF PREPARATION (NOP) FOR COLORADO LAGOON RESTORATION PROJECT (SCH# 2007111034)

Dear Ms. Reynolds:

The Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) has received your submitted document for the above-mentioned project. As stated in your document: "The City of Long Beach is considering a project that would upgrade the Colorado Lagoon water body and adjacent habitat and recreation areas. The proposed project would implement (1) water quality and sediment quality improvements, (2) habitat improvements, and (3) recreational improvements."

Based on the review of the submitted document DTSC has the following comments:

1) The EIR should identify and determine whether current or historic uses at the project site may have resulted in any release of hazardous wastes/substances.

2) The EIR should identify any known or potentially contaminated sites within the proposed project area. For all identified sites, the EIR should evaluate whether conditions at the site may pose a threat to human health or the environment. Following are the databases of some of the regulatory agencies:

   - National Priorities List (NPL): A list maintained by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S.EPA).

   - Site Mitigation Program Property Database (formerly CalSites): A Database primarily used by the California Department of Toxic Substances Control.

- Resource Conservation and Recovery Information System (RCRIS): A database of RCRA facilities that is maintained by U.S. EPA.

- Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Information System (CERCLIS): A database of CERCLA sites that is maintained by U.S.EPA.

- Solid Waste Information System (SWIS): A database provided by the California Integrated Waste Management Board which consists of both open as well as closed and inactive solid waste disposal facilities and transfer stations.

- Leaking Underground Storage Tanks (LUST) / Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanups (SLIC): A list that is maintained by Regional Water Quality Control Boards.

- Local Counties and Cities maintain lists for hazardous substances cleanup sites and leaking underground storage tanks.

- The United States Army Corps of Engineers, 911 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, California, 90017, (213) 452-3908, maintains a list of Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS).

3) The EIR should identify the mechanism to initiate any required investigation and/or remediation for any site that may be contaminated, and the government agency to provide appropriate regulatory oversight.

4) All environmental investigations, sampling and/or remediation for the site should be conducted under a Workplan approved and overseen by a regulatory agency that has jurisdiction to oversee hazardous substance cleanup. The findings of any investigations, including any Phase I or II Environmental Site Assessment Investigations should be summarized in the document. All sampling results in which hazardous substances were found should be clearly summarized in a table.

5) Proper investigation, sampling and remedial actions overseen by the respective regulatory agencies, if necessary, should be conducted at the site prior to the new development or any construction. All closure, certification or remediation approval reports by these agencies should be included in the EIR.

6) If any property adjacent to the project site is contaminated with hazardous chemicals, and if the proposed project is within 2,000 feet from a contaminated site, then the proposed development may fall within the "Border Zone of a Contaminated Property." Appropriate precautions should be taken prior to construction if the proposed project is within a Border Zone Property.

7) The project construction may require soil/sediment excavation and soil filling in certain areas. Appropriate sampling is required prior to disposal of the excavated soil/sediment. If the soil/sediment is contaminated, properly dispose of it rather than placing it in another location. Land Disposal Restrictions (LDRs) may be applicable to these soils. Also, if the project proposes to import soil to backfill the areas excavated, proper sampling should be conducted to make sure that the imported soil is free of contamination.

8) Human health and the environment of sensitive receptors should be protected during the construction or demolition activities. A study of the site overseen by the appropriate government agency might have to be conducted to determine if there are, have been, or will be, any releases of hazardous materials that may pose a risk to human health or the environment.

9) If during the project activities, soil and/or groundwater contamination is suspected, project activities in the area should cease and appropriate health and safety procedures should be implemented. If it is determined that contaminated soil and/or groundwater exist, the EIR should identify how any required investigation and/or remediation will be conducted, and the appropriate government agency to provide regulatory oversight.

10) If weed abatement occurred, onsite soils may contain herbicide residue. If so, proper investigation and remedial actions, if necessary, should be conducted at the site prior to construction of the project.

11) Envirostor (formerly CalSites) is a database primarily used by the California Department of Toxic Substances Control, and is accessible through DTSC's website. DTSC can provide guidance for cleanup oversight through an Environmental Oversight Agreement (EOA) for government agencies, or a Voluntary Cleanup Agreement (VCA) for private parties. For additional information on the EOA please see www.dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Brownfields, or contact Maryam Tasnif-Abbasi, DTSC's Voluntary Cleanup Coordinator, at (714) 484-5489 for the VCA.

12) In future CEQA documents please provide the following additional contact information: contact person's e-mail address.

If you have any questions regarding this letter, please contact Ms. Eileen Khachatourians, Project Manager, at (714) 484-5349.

Sincerely,

Greg Holmes
Unit Chief
Southern California Cleanup Operations Branch - Cypress Office

cc: Governor's Office of Planning and Research
State Clearinghouse
P.O. Box 3044
Sacramento, California 95812-3044

Mr. Guenther W. Moskat, Chief (via e-mail)
Planning and Environmental Analysis Section
CEQA Tracking Center
Department of Toxic Substances Control

CEQA # 1941

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Orange County: Chris Norby, Orange County • Christine Barnes, La Palma • John Beauman, Brea • Lou Bone, Tustin • Debbie Cook, Huntington Beach • Leslie Daigle, Newport Beach • Richard Dixon, Lake Forest • Troy Edgar, Los Alamitos • Paul Glaab, Laguna Niguel • Robert Hernandez, Anaheim • Sharon Quirk, Fullerton

Riverside County: Jeff Stone, Riverside County • Thomas Buckley, Lake Elsinore • Bonnie Flickinger, Moreno Valley • Ron Loveridge, Riverside • Greg Pettis, Cathedral City • Ron Roberts, Temecula

San Bernardino County: Gary Ovitt, San Bernardino County • Lawrence Dale, Barstow • Paul Eaton, Montclair • Lee Ann Garcia, Grand Terrace • Tim Jasper, Town of Apple Valley • Larry McCallon, Highland • Deborah Robertson, Rialto • Alan Wapner, Ontario

Ventura County: Linda Parks, Ventura County • Glen Becerra, Simi Valley • Carl Morehouse, San Buenaventura • Toni Young, Port Hueneme

Tribal Government Representative: Andrew Masiel, Sr., Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians

Orange County Transportation Authority: Art Brown, Buena Park

Riverside County Transportation Commission: Robin Lowe, Hemet

San Bernardino Associated Governments: Paul Leon

Ventura County Transportation Commission: Keith Millhouse, Moorpark

10/24/07

December 3, 2007

Ms. Angela Reynolds, Planning Officer
City of Long Beach
333 W Ocean Blvd., 5th Floor
Long Beach, Ca 90802

RE: SCAG Comments on the Notice of Preparation for a Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Colorado Lagoon Restoration Project - SCAG No. I 20070676

Dear Ms. Reynolds,

Thank you for submitting the Notice of Preparation for a Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Colorado Lagoon Restoration Project - SCAG No. I 20070676 for review and comment. The Southern California Association of Government (SCAG) is the authorized regional agency for Inter-Governmental Review of Programs proposed for federal financial assistance and direct development activities, pursuant to Presidential Executive Order 12372 (replacing A-95 Review). Additionally, pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21083(d) SCAG reviews Environmental Impacts Reports of projects of regional significance for consistency with regional plans per the California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines, Sections 15125(d) and 15206(a)(1). SCAG is also the designated Regional Transportation Planning Agency and as such is responsible for both preparation of the Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) and Regional Transportation Improvement Program (RTIP) under California Government Code Section 65080 and 65082. As the clearinghouse for regionally significant projects per Executive Order 12372, SCAG reviews the consistency of local plans, projects, and programs with regional plans. This activity is based on SCAG's responsibilities as a regional planning organization pursuant to state and federal laws and regulations. Guidance provided by these reviews is intended to assist local agencies and project sponsors to take actions that contribute to the attainment of regional goals and policies.

SCAG staff has reviewed this project and determined that the proposed project is regionally significant per California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines, Sections 15125 and/or 15206. The project proposes the restoration of Colorado Lagoon water body and adjacent habitat and recreation areas. The proposed project would implement water quality and sediment quality improvements, habitat improvements, and recreational improvements.

The Policies of SCAG's Regional Comprehensive Plan and Guide (RCPG), Regional Transportation Plan (RTP), and Compass Growth Vision (CGV) may be applicable to your project. We have evaluated this project based on these plans. The RCPG, RTP and CGV can be found on the SCAG web site at: http://scag.ca.gov/igr

The attached detailed comments are meant to provide guidance for considering the proposed project within the context of our regional goals and policies. Please provide a minimum of 45 days for SCAG to review the DEIR and associated plans when these documents are available. If you have any questions regarding the attached comments, please contact James R. Tebbetts at (213) 236-1915 or Laverne Jones at (213) 236-1857. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Huasha Liu, Manager
Program Development and Evaluation Division

DOCS# 142049v1

COMMENTS ON THE NOTICE OF PREPARATION OF A DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT FOR THE COLORADO LAGOON RESTORATION PROJECT - SCAG NO. I 20070676

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project will address environmental impacts associated with the restoration of Colorado Lagoon. The Colorado Lagoon is an approximately 11.7-acre (ac) tidal water body that is connected to Alamitos Bay and the Pacific Ocean through an underground tidal culvert to Marine Stadium. Improvements to be accomplished include: Clean Culvert, Repair Tidal Gates, Remove Sill/Structural Impedances; Build Open Channel Between Lagoon and Marine Stadium; Remove Contaminated Sediment in the Western Arm; Remove Sediment in the Central Lagoon to Create a Channel in the Lagoon Floor; Storm Drain Upgrades; Replace Local Hard Drain Outlets in the Lagoon with Vegetated Bioswales; Reconfigure the Long Tee from the Golf Course's 7th Hole; Remove North Parking Lot and Access Road, Side Slope Recontouring, and Revegetation; Import and Plant Eelgrass in the Lagoon; Installation of a Bird Island; Construct a Walking Trail Around the Lagoon and Open Channel; Reconfigure the Baseball Diamond in Marina Vista Park. The Lagoon is primarily accessible from East Appian Way and East Colorado Street via Park Avenue from East 7th Street and Pacific Coast Highway (SR-1).

CONSISTENCY WITH REGIONAL COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AND GUIDE POLICIES

The **Growth Management Chapter (GMC)** of the Regional Comprehensive Plan and Guide (RCPG) contains the following policies that are particularly applicable and should be addressed in the DPEIR.

3.01 The population, housing, and jobs forecasts, which are adopted by SCAG's Regional Council and that reflect local plans and policies, shall be used by SCAG in all phases of implementation and review.

Regional Growth Forecasts

If utilized, the document should reflect the most current adopted SCAG forecasts, which are the 2004 RTP (April 2004) Population, Household and Employment forecasts. The adopted forecasts for your region, subregion and city are as follows:

Adopted SCAG Regionwide Forecasts

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Population	19,208,661	20,191,117	21,137,519	22,035,416	22,890,797
Households	6,072,578	6,463,402	6,865,355	7,263,519	7,660,107
Employment	8,729,192	9,198,618	9,659,847	10,100,776	10,527,202

Adopted Gateway Cities COG Forecasts

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Population	2,141,612	2,212,752	2,282,919	2,350,180	2,414,684
Households	597,851	619,790	642,147	664,263	686,329
Employment	899,746	930,033	958,803	984,922	1,008,814

Adopted City of Long Beach Forecasts [1]

	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Population	503,450	518,627	533,590	547,937	561,694
Households	171,723	178,252	184,906	191,482	198,040
Employment	213,998	222,549	230,774	238,440	245,647

1. The 2004 RTP growth forecast at the regional, county and subregional level was adopted by RC in April, 2004. City totals are the sum of small area data and should be used for advisory purposes only.

The Draft 2008 RTP Baseline Growth Forecast (built upon subregion/local jurisdiction input) was released on November 1, 2007 by the Community, Economic and Human Development Committee (CEHD) along with the Draft 2008 RTP and RCPG for public review and comment. You may wish to review these forecasts to determine compatibility with the any Project Forecasts. The following 2035 forecasts are provided for your reference. The forecasts for the intervening years (2010, 2015, 2020, 2025, and 2030) will be included in the 2008 RTP Baseline Growth Forecast.

2035 Forecasts [1]	Population	Households	Employees
City of Long Beach	572,614	194,287	201,967
SCAG	24,056,000	7,710,000	10,287,000

1. Source: Draft 2008 RTP Baseline Growth Forecast
(http://scag.ca.gov/forecast/downloads/RTP_baseline_forecasts_1001.xls)

GMC Policies related to the RCPG Goal to improve the regional quality of life.
The Growth Management goals to attain mobility and clean air goals and to develop urban forms that enhance quality of life, that accommodate a diversity of life styles, that preserve open space and natural resources, and that are aesthetically pleasing and preserve the character of communities, enhance the regional strategic goal of maintaining the regional quality of life. The evaluation of the proposed project in relation to the following policies would be intended to provide direction for plan implementation, and does not allude to regional mandates.

3.18 Encourage planned development in locations least likely to cause adverse environmental impact.

3.20 Support the protection of vital resources such as wetlands, groundwater recharge areas, woodlands, production lands, and land containing unique and endangered plants and animals.

3.21 Encourage the implementation of measures aimed at the preservation and protection of recorded and unrecorded cultural resources and archaeological sites.

3.22 Discourage development, or encourage the use of special design requirements, in areas with steep slopes, high fire, flood, and seismic hazards.

3.23 Encourage mitigation measures that reduce noise in certain locations, measures aimed at preservation of biological and ecological resources, measures that would reduce exposure to seismic hazards, minimize earthquake damage, and to develop emergency response and recovery plans.

AIR QUALITY CHAPTER (AQC)
The Air Quality Chapter core actions related to the proposed project include the following.

5.11 Through the environmental document review process, ensure that plans at all levels of government (regional, air basin, county, subregional, and local) consider air quality, land use, transportation, and economic relationships to ensure consistency and minimize conflicts.

OPEN SPACE AND CONSERVATION CHAPTER (OSCC)

The OSCC goals related to the proposed project includes the following

9.1 Provide adequate land resources to meet the outdoor recreation needs of the present and future residents in the region and to promote tourism in the region.

9.2 Increase the accessibility to open space lands for outdoor recreation

9.3 Promote self-sustaining regional recreation resources and facilities.

9.4 Maintain open space for adequate protection to lives and properties against natural and manmade hazards.

9.5 Minimize potentially hazardous developments in hillsides, canyons, areas susceptible to flooding, earthquakes, wildfire and other known hazards, and areas with limited access for emergency equipments.

9.6 Minimize public expenditure for infrastructure and facilities to support urban type uses in areas where public health and safety could not be guaranteed.

9.8 Develop well-managed viable ecosystems or known habitats of rare, threatened and endangered species, including wetlands.

WATER QUALITY CHAPTER (WQC)

The WQC goals related to the proposed project includes the following.

11.05 Support regional efforts to identify and cooperatively plan for wetlands to facilitate both sustaining the amount and quality of wetlands in the region and expediting the process for obtaining wetlands permits.

11.07 Encourage water reclamation throughout the region where it is cost-effective, feasible, and appropriate to reduce reliance on imported water and wastewater discharges. Current administrative impediments to increased use of wastewater should be addressed.

REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION PLAN POLICIES (Adopted April 2004)

The following goals and policies were adopted to help guide regional transportation investments and continue to reflect the transportation policies of the region.

Regional Transportation Plan Goals

RTP G6 Encourage land use and growth patterns that complement our transportation investments.

COMPASS/Growth Visioning Principles

The fundamental goal of the Growth Visioning effort is to make the SCAG region a better place to live, work and play for all residents regardless of race, ethnicity or income class. Thus, decisions regarding growth, transportation, land use, and economic development should be made to promote and sustain for future generations the region's mobility, livability and prosperity. The following "Regional Growth Principles" are proposed to provide a framework for local and regional decision making that improves the quality of life for all SCAG residents. Each principle is followed by a specific set of strategies intended to achieve this goal.

Principle 1: Improve mobility for all residents

GV P1.1 Encourage transportation investments and land use decisions that are mutually supportive.

Principle 2: Foster livability in all communities

GV P2.1 Promote infill development and redevelopment to revitalize existing communities.

GV P2.3 Promote "people scaled," walkable communities.

Principle 3: Enable prosperity for all people

GV P3.5 Encourage civic engagement.

Principle 4: Promote sustainability for future generations

GV P4.1 Preserve rural, agricultural, recreational and environmentally sensitive areas.

GV P4.2 Focus development in urban centers and existing cities.

GV P4.3 Develop strategies to accommodate growth that uses resources efficiently, eliminate pollution and significantly reduce waste.

GV P4.4 Utilize "green" development techniques

CONCLUSION

All feasible measures needed to mitigate any potentially negative regional impacts associated with the proposed project should be implemented and monitored, as required by CEQA.

Suggested Side by Side Format - Comparison Table of SCAG Policies

For ease of review, we would encourage the use of a side-by-side comparison of all SCAG policies with a discussion of the consistency, non-consistency or not applicable of the policy and supportive analysis in a table format. All policies and goals must be evaluated as to impacts. Suggest format is a follows:

SCAG RCPG (RTP and/or CGV) Policies		
Growth Management Chapter		
Policy Number	Policy Text	Statement of Consistency, Non-Consistency, or Not Applicable
3.01	*The population, housing, and jobs forecasts, which are adopted by SCAG's Regional Council and that reflect local plans and policies shall be used by SCAG in all phases of implementation and review.*	Consistent: Statement as to why Not-Consistent: Statement as to why Not Applicable: Statement as to why
3.02	*In areas with large seasonal population fluctuations, such as resort areas, forecast permanent populations. However, appropriate infrastructure systems should be sized to serve high-season population totals.*	Consistent: Statement as to why Not-Consistent: Statement as to why Not Applicable: Statement as to why
3.03	*The timing, financing, and location of public facilities, utility systems, and transportation systems shall be used by SCAG to implement the region's growth policies.*	Consistent: Statement as to why Not-Consistent: Statement as to why Not Applicable: Statement as to why
Etc.	Etc.	Etc.

long beach unified school district

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT - Business Services
Facilities Development & Planning Branch
Donald K. Allen Building Services Facility
2425 Webster Avenue, Long Beach, California 90810
(562) 997-7550 Fax (562) 595-8644

December 7, 2007

Via Fax and Hand Delivery

Ms. Angela Reynolds
Planning Officer
Department of Planning and Building
City of Long Beach
333 West Ocean Boulevard, 5th floor
Long Beach, California, 90802

RE: Comments on Proposed Colorado Lagoon Restoration Project, Notice of Preparation/Initial Study, Long Beach, California

Dear Ms. Reynolds,

The Long Beach Unified School District ("School District") appreciates this opportunity to comment on the Notice of Preparation (NOP)/Initial Study (IS) for the proposed Colorado Lagoon Restoration Project ("Project") in the southeastern portion of Long Beach. The NOP/IS states the Project would implement: 1) water quality and sediment quality improvements; 2) habitat improvements; and 3) recreational improvements to the lagoon and adjacent areas. The School District is pleased to support these restoration goals for Colorado Lagoon.

The NOP was made available on November 7, 2007 and indicates a Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) will be prepared for the Project (expected in the Spring 2008). The School District's comments in this letter are offered as input to the scope and content of the environmental analysis to be included in the DEIR. Our comments address five topics: 1) the Project Description and Project Location (including the proximity of schools to the Project); 2) hazards/hazardous materials; 3) air quality and odor; 4) noise and vibration; and 5) transportation/traffic.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION/PROJECT LOCATION

The Project Location (Page 5) states that residences and public schools surround the Colorado Lagoon. CEQA's informational purpose is to ensure that public agencies are informed about the environmental effects of their proposed activities (i.e., impacts on schools and other sensitive receptors) and that the public has an opportunity to comment on environmental concerns. In order to better inform the public, the School District, the City, and responsible agencies of the Project's potential impacts, the Project Location should specify which residences and public schools surround the Colorado Lagoon and within how many miles each of these uses is from the Project. In addition, the Project Location map should indicate where schools are located in reference to the Project, using symbols that are defined in a legend, similar to Figures 2 through 5.

The NOP/IS (page 31) correctly identifies four LBUSD schools, California State University, Long Beach, and the Colorado Lagoon Playground Preschool (located near the beach on the south side of the Colorado Lagoon) located within the vicinity of the Project. However, the NOP/IS incorrectly specifies the separation distance for each of the LBUSD school sites as "over 1 mile away from the project site." In fact, based on an evaluation using Google Earth, the Project activities involving contaminated sediment dredging and/or culvert construction (as depicted on Figure 3 of the NOP/IS) are within **one-quarter mile** of the school property line for three of the four LBUSD schools. The separation distance between the school property line and the proposed sediment dredging area in the Colorado Lagoon and/or the proposed open channel is presented below for each of the four school sites in the Project vicinity:

Fremont Elementary School, 4000 East 4th Street – 0.4 mile away

Will Rogers Middle School, 356 Monrovia Avenue – 0.1 mile away

Lowell Elementary School, 5201 East Broadway – 0.2 mile away

Wilson High School, 4400 East 10th Street – 0.2 mile away

These separation distances should be used when evaluating potential impacts to sensitive receptors at the school sites from Project activities involving hazards/hazardous materials, air quality and odors, noise and vibration, and transportation/traffic.

Further, the Project Description should estimate the time needed to implement the Project; whether the Project will be constructed in phases; how long each phase is estimated to be; and when the City anticipates starting construction of the Project in order to assist the public and reviewing agencies in assessing its potential impacts.

HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Contaminated sediment will be dredged (and stockpiled) and transported from the Colorado Lagoon, as indicated in the following passage from Section VII.b of the NOP/IS (page 31):

> *Implementation of the proposed project involves dredging and transportation of contaminated sediment from the western arm of the Lagoon. The Lagoon is listed as impaired on California's 303(d) list of water quality limited segments due to lead, zinc, chlordane, and PAHs in the sediment and to chlordane, DDT, dieldrin, and PCBs in tissues of marine organisms. Sediment sampling was conducted in 2004 and 2006 to determine the depths and spatial distribution of contamination within the Lagoon. Both surveys confirmed the presence of the 303(d) list constituents and indicated a strong contamination gradient with high levels of contaminants in the western arm of the Lagoon transitioning to much lower levels toward the central Lagoon area. Five metals, including cadmium, copper, lead, mercury, and zinc, exhibited this distributional pattern. Among the organic contaminants,*

DDT compounds, chlordane, dieldrin, PCBs, and PAHs also demonstrated this strong gradient. It is estimated that the layer of contaminated sediment reaches 4 to 5 ft deep. The risk of hazard to the public or the environment from the potential release of this sediment during project implementation will be addressed in the EIR, and mitigation will be included as necessary.

The Project would dredge sediment from the western arm and the central Lagoon, excavate sediment to create an open channel, and remove sediment to recontour areas of the Lagoon shoreline. While some of the dredged/excavated sediment will be re-used on site, excess sediment would be transported from the site using a barge navigating through Marine Stadium and Alamitos Bay to the ocean and/or using truck transport to be deposited at the Port of Long Beach. Other haul methods and disposal sites would be evaluated if the material being transported does not qualify to be disposed of at the Port of Long Beach.

Accordingly, the sediment dredging activity has potential to impact sensitive receptors at the schools in the vicinity of the Project through emissions and releases of hazardous constituents from the contaminated sediment. The NOP/IS (Section VII. c) incorrectly states there are no schools within one-quarter mile of this Project activity. As noted above, three existing school sites, as well as the Colorado Lagoon Playground Preschool (non-district), are located within one-quarter mile of Project activities involving dredging, stockpiling and transport of contaminated sediment with known hazardous constituents.

The DEIR should analyze the Project's potential impacts related to sediment transportation and all appropriate and feasible mitigation measures. When evaluating the risk of hazard to the public (including sensitive receptors at the school sites) from the sediment handling activities, and when determining corresponding mitigation measures, the DEIR should use the actual separation distances to the school sites (as provided in this letter), rather than the separation distances published in the NOP/IS (i.e., which incorrectly indicates all schools are one mile or more from the Project site).

Further, the NOP/IS (Page 45) states that the sediment excavated in the culvert cleaning and open channel construction would be temporarily stockpiled and then hauled offsite. The material removed from the side slopes would be excavated and temporarily stockpiled in the parking lot along the Lagoon's northern shore until it was drained. Plastic tarps and containment structures would be placed under and around the stockpiled material to minimize runoff back into the Lagoon and surrounding areas. Given the proximate location of the Project to schools, residences, and recreational uses, the DEIR should discuss potential impacts and any additional feasible mitigation measures, such fencing and posting signs, to keep children from playing or otherwise tampering with the sediment stored on site.

AIR QUALITY AND ODOR IMPACTS

Air Quality Impacts

The Project would result in potentially significant air quality impacts to sensitive receptors , as indicated in the following excerpt from Section III of the NOP/IS:

Would the project:

d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

Potentially Significant. A comprehensive air quality analysis that will analyze potential air quality impacts of the project will be completed as part of the EIR. The EIR will also identify sensitive receptors in the vicinity of the site, if any, and specify appropriate and feasible mitigation measures should there be substantial pollutant concentrations.

The NOP/IS (Pages 22-23) recognizes that the dredging, excavation, hauling, and recontouring of sediment has the potential to result in significant short-term, construction-related air quality impacts that may exceed South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) thresholds for the criteria pollutants (e.g., PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, NO_X, and ROG) that are applicable to short-term construction activities. Construction of the Project also has the potential to exceed the daily threshold established by the SCAQMD due to dust generation and vehicle and equipment exhaust emissions.

When performing the comprehensive air quality analysis to evaluate project impacts to sensitive receptors, as well as the general public, and when determining corresponding mitigation measures, the DEIR should use the actual separation distances to the school sites (as provided in this letter), rather than the separation distances published in the NOP/IS. According to the *SCAQMD*, studies have shown that the risk to schools from air toxics decreases dramatically with increased distance from sources of emissions.

The City should be required to implement all SCAQMD measures for the control of emissions from the demolition (removal) of the existing public restroom near the Marine Stadium end of the proposed open channel, the existing restroom on the north shore of the Lagoon, and the north parking lot and access road. In addition, the DEIR should identify and evaluate appropriate and feasible mitigation measures to reduce the short-term construction impacts of the Project on sensitive receptors and other surrounding uses. The DEIR should consider whether construction could be completed when schools are not in session (i.e., summer) in order to reduce demolition and other short-term construction impacts from the Project. Other potential mitigation measures to reduce construction emissions include, but are not limited to, watering all active construction areas at least twice daily; covering trucks that haul sediment; sweeping daily with water sweepers all paved access roads to the Project site; installing wheel washers for all exiting trucks or washing off the tires or tracks of all trucks entering and exiting the Project site; suspending excavation and grading activity when winds (instantaneous gusts) exceed 25 mph; limiting traffic speeds on unpaved roads; and limiting diesel truck idling.

In evaluating potential mitigation measures to reduce impacts from diesel truck idling, the DEIR should consider *SCAQMD'S Health Risk Assessment Guidance for Analyzing Cancer Risks from Mobile Source Diesel Idling Emissions for CEQA Air Quality Analysis*, which provides information regarding the impacts of particulate matter in exhaust from diesel engines (diesel PM), estimation of health risks, and potential mitigation measures that are needed for preparing CEQA documents. The assessment recommends mitigation measures to reduce exposure from truck idling, including a minimum buffer of 300 meters between truck traffic and sensitive receptor locations (such as schools) and restricting idling times or requiring alternate idling technologies.

Odor Impacts

The Project would also result in potentially significant odor impacts affecting a substantial number of people, as indicated in the following excerpt from Section III of the NOP/IS:

> ***Would the project:***
>
> ***e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?***
>
> ***Potentially Significant****. Implementation of the proposed project includes cleaning out the existing culvert, re-contouring slopes of the Lagoon shoreline to create intertidal low marsh areas consisting of mudflats and eelgrass habitat, and dredging wet sediment from the western and central Lagoon beds. The dredged material would be hydraulically pumped via temporary pipeline to an awaiting barge in Marine Stadium and/or stockpiled on site prior to being transported to a disposal site. These activities may have the potential to result in adverse impacts related to objectionable odors. The EIR will include a detailed discussion of potential objectionable odor impacts and will also identify appropriate and feasible mitigation measures should there be significant impacts.*

Odors can be a nuisance for surrounding communities and are regulated at the state and local levels, particularly near schools and other sensitive receptors. (*SCAQMD Guidance Document*, Page 11.) Potentially significant impacts to schools may include interference with employee and student recreational activities. When performing the odor analysis to evaluate project impacts to sensitive receptors, as well as the general public, and when determining corresponding mitigation measures, the DEIR should use the actual separation distances to the school sites (as provided in this letter), rather than the separation distances published in the NOP/IS.

NOISE AND VIBRATION IMPACTS

The construction phase of the Project would result in potentially significant noise and ground vibration impacts to sensitive receptors , as indicated in the following excerpt from Section XI of the NOP/IS:

> ***Would the project result in:***
>
> ***a) Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?***
>
> ***Potentially Significant****. The applicable noise standards governing the project site are set forth in the Long Beach Municipal Code (Section 8.80). The City of Long Beach has adopted the State of California noise guidelines established by the Office of Noise Control and the State Government Code Section 65302(g). In addition to the State noise guidelines, the City of Long Beach has a Noise Control Ordinance that governs the maximum permissible noise levels generated by individual noise sources. The City's Noise Control Ordinance also governs the time of day that construction work can be performed.*

Short-term noise levels on and in the vicinity of the project site will increase during the construction-phase of the proposed project. The potential noise impacts that may occur as a result of project implementation will be identified in the EIR. Analysis will also identify sensitive receptors in the vicinity of the project, if any, address applicable local noise standards, and analyze potential noise impacts.

b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive ground-borne vibration or ground-borne noise levels?

***Potentially Significant**. Refer to response to X(a) above. The potential noise impacts that may occur as a result of project implementation will be identified in the EIR. Analysis will also identify sensitive receptors in the vicinity of the project, if any, address applicable local noise standards, and analyze potential noise impacts.*

The NOP/IS indicates that noise and vibration levels during the construction phase of the Project are potentially significant. When identifying the potential noise and vibration impacts that may occur from the Project (including to sensitive receptors at the school sites), and determining corresponding mitigation measures, the DEIR should use the actual separation distances to the school sites (as provided in this letter), rather than the separation distances published in the NOP/IS. Acoustical studies should consider the impacts of the Project's construction phase on school learning activities for both outdoor and indoor environments, including noise from multiple construction vehicles and equipment and excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels.

The DEIR should identify and evaluate appropriate and feasible mitigation measures to reduce the noise and vibration impacts from the construction phase of the Project on sensitive receptors, nearby residences, and other surrounding uses. The DEIR should consider whether certain phases of construction could be completed when schools are not in session (i.e., summer) to reduce the Project's noise and vibration impacts. In addition, the School District requests that the analysis and mitigation measures consider the school hours of operation Monday through Friday7:00 am to 4:00 pm and avoid potentially significant noise and vibration impacts during these time periods. Other potential mitigation measures to reduce noise impacts include, but are not limited to, using best available noise control techniques on all equipment and trucks; placing stationary equipment as far from sensitive receptors as possible; temporary sound barriers around entire construction site to inhibit transmission of noise to sensitive receptors; and the supervision of an acoustical consultant.

The noise analysis in the DEIR should also analyze potentially significant noise impacts from use of the walking trail around the eastern portion of the Colorado Lagoon that connects to the pedestrian bridge and alongside the open channel. The trail would provide for additional public recreation amenities at the Colorado Lagoon, including a viewing platform at the end of the trail on the southern shore, interpretative kiosks, seating benches, picnic tables, and shade structures. The noise analysis should consider how the trail will increase the public's use of the Colorado Lagoon and surrounding area, the impacts of increased noise levels on nearby sensitive receptors, and feasible mitigation measures to reduce noise impacts if necessary. The Project Description needs to clarify whether use of the trails would be limited to walking or whether bikes, skateboards, and other such uses would be permitted. Other uses could increase the Project's noise impacts.

TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC IMPACTS

The NOP/IS (Page 42) states that the Project is anticipated to have a less than significant impact on transportation/traffic compared to the existing traffic load and capacity of the street system. However, the construction phase of the Project would dredge sediment from the western arm and the central Lagoon, excavate sediment to create an open channel, and remove sediment to recountour areas of the Lagoon shoreline. Trucks may be used to transport excess sediment from the site to the Port of Long Beach or other destinations. Thus, the DEIR should analyze any potential traffic impacts from hauling sediment through City streets and use of any state highways, particularly with respect to drop-off and pick-up times for nearby schools and potential traffic safety hazards for school children.

CONCLUSION

The Project has the potential to result in significant impacts related to hazards/hazardous materials, air quality and odor, noise and vibration, and transportation/traffic - particularly with respect to nearby schools and other sensitive receptors. The construction phase of the Project will likely cause the bulk of these impacts. We are hoping that the City's DEIR can adequately evaluate the Project's impacts and propose feasible mitigation measures to reduce these impacts and address protecting District students, staff and schools that are in close proximity to the project.

Thank you for this opportunity to comment on the NOP/IS. The School District views this process as an opportunity to work collaboratively with the City to develop the most comprehensive and environmentally sound document possible.

If you have any questions regarding the contents of this letter, or any planned future comments, please do not hesitate to contact me at (562) 997-7550.

Sincerely,

Carri M. Matsumoto
Executive Director, Facilities Development & Planning

cc: The Planning Center
LBUSD Superintendent's Office
LBUSD Business Office

San Gabriel & Lower Los Angeles RIVERS AND MOUNTAINS CONSERVANCY

CALIFORNIA RESOURCES AGENCY

Governing Board of the Conservancy

Dan Arrighi, Chair
Central Basin Water Association

Frank Colonna, Vice Chair
Environmental Public Member

Linda Adams
Secretary
California Environmental Protection Agency

Denis Bertone
San Gabriel Valley Council of Governments

Mike Chrisman
Secretary for Resources
Resources Agency

David De Jesus
San Gabriel Valley Water Association

Michael C. Genest
Director
Department of Finance

Dean Grose
Orange County Division of the League of California Cities

Enid Joffe
San Gabriel Valley Council of Governments

Gloria Molina
Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors

Patrick O'Donnell
City of Long Beach

Ed Wilson
Gateway Cities Council of Governments

Vacant
Orange County Division of the League of California Cities

Ex Officio Members

Ruth Coleman
Director
Department of Parks and Recreation

John Donnelly
Executive Director
Wildlife Conservation Board

Alex Dornstauder
District Engineer, Los Angeles District
US Army Corps of Engineers

Bryan Speegle
Orange County Executive Office

Thomas M. Stetson
San Gabriel River Water Master

Bernie Weingardt
Angeles National Forest
US Forest Service

Donald Wolfe
LA County Public Works

Executive Officer
Belinda Faustinos

December 20, 2007

Angela Reynolds
City of Long Beach
333 West Ocean Boulevard
Long Beach, CA 90802

Re: Colorado Lagoon Notice of Intent to Prepare a DEIR

Dear Angela Reynolds:

The San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy, or Rivers and Mountains Conservancy (RMC) is grateful for the opportunity to provide comments on the Colorado Lagoon Notice of Intent to Prepare a Draft Environmental Impact Report. The RMC was established as an independent State agency within the Resources Agency of the State of California to preserve urban open space and habitats in order to provide for low-impact recreation and educational uses, wildlife and habitat restoration and protection, and watershed improvements.

The goals of the RMC are described in "*Common Ground*", the Conservancy's Watershed and Open Space Plan (found at http://www.rmc.ca.gov/plan/intro.html). The Plan presents a simple vision for the future: ***restore balance between natural and human systems in the watersheds***. The centerpiece of the Plan is a series of Guiding Principles that cities, federal, state and local agencies, communities, groups and individuals can use to plan preservation, restoration and establishment of future open space, water resources, and habitat projects.

The RMC has reviewed the Colorado Lagoon Notice of Intent to Prepare a Draft Environmental Impact Report and supports the proposed project's effort to restore the overall ecological health of the Lagoon by creating estuarine habitat, improving water and sediment quality, managing storm water and enhancing recreational facilities. The RMC has the following comments:

> The EIR should further analyze and develop a long-term management plan for removal of invasive plant species. The proposed project alternatives did not discuss on address how and if removal of invasive plant species would be part of any of the alternatives. Removal of invasive plant species is critical in creating and restoring estuarine habitat.

100 Old San Gabriel Canyon Road • Azusa, CA 91702
Phone: (626) 815-1019 • Fax: (626) 815-1269 • E-mail: bfaustinos@rmc.ca.gov
www.rmc.ca.gov

The EIR should further analyze different types of barriers or education of the public for protecting of the existing and future restoration of the estuarine habitat from human intrusion.

Thank you for your consideration of these comments. If you have any questions, please contact me or the Project Manager assigned to this project, Luz Torres, at 626-815-1019 ext 110 or at ltorres@rmc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Alina Bokde
FOR
Belinda V. Faustinos
Executive Officer

cc:

Ken Velten
<kenneth.velten@verizon.net>

11/09/2007 10:05 AM

To angela_reynolds@longbeach.gov
cc
Subject Colorado Lagoon Project

I am opposed to the project. Why not just clean out the existing culvert and avoid the expense and inconvenience to many people of building the open culvert. Many children use the parks and the open channel is a safety hazard.

Ken Velten
5745 Avenida Estoril
Long Beach, CA 90814

Pat Baird <patbaird@csulb.edu>

11/15/2007 06:39 AM

To angela_reynolds@longbeach.gov
cc
Subject commentary on Colorado Lagoon

Dear Angela

Below is comment that I gave to FOCL for their meeting last night. I am in Canada and could not participate. I could give you a more detailed, scientific, commentary if you would like that, but here is what I sent to Tina Pirazzi, in comment for the EIR for Colorado Lagoon, and what I feel needs to be fixed.

By way of introduction, I taught Ecology at California State University for 10 years and have been conducting research on seabirds (first with USFWS research and then their migratory bird office) since 1976. My Ph.D. was on the ecology of gulls, my post-doc at UC Irvine was on habitat restoration for bald eagles, fish, and osprey in the Sierra Nevada, my post-doc at Univ. of Washington Seattle was on penguin ecology. I have conducted research on many seabirds and shorebirds since then. If you would like my CV, I will send it. I worked on least terns from 1987 through 1998 and have conducted many ecological studies on wetlands and the flora/fauna in them from 1987 through the present. At present, I am affiliated with Simon Fraser University in Canada.

-- *Patricia Baird, Ph.D.*

letter to FOCL follows:

Tina

Sorry I can't be there at the meeting, but I am in Canada. Here are some things though that should be entered into public comment:

I have worked on California least terns for over a decade, and I have also prepared an EIR for the Sierra Club regarding an estuary near Oxnard (Ormond Beach), which included comments on the impact on terns' foraging by development around the estuary. I have worked with seabirds since 1976, and understand the needs of wildlife using an ecosystem like Colorado Lagoon.

The two things that I believe are the most important are:

1. cease street and flood runoff into the lagoon
2. open up the culvert between the marine stadium and Colorado Lagoon--widen it so that it is no longer a culvert but part of the lagoon--a narrow estuary

1. With street and flood (under-street) runoff, come heavy metals and oil. Dee Boersma, PhD, from University of Washington, has found that street runoff puts an amount of oil into estuaries that is greater nationwide than the amount of oil spilled from the Exxon Valdez. The wildlife that use Colorado Lagoon are impacted enough without having petroleum products and heavy metals in the lagoon.

2. Colorado Lagoon becomes almost anoxic with decreased water flow. An algae scum appears at the narrow ends of the lagoon when water is not flowing. The prey that endangered species like California least terns need, silverside smelt, e.g. (see Baird publications), need a steady and constant supply of oxygen. To bring Colorado Lagoon back to a viable and sustainable state, increased oxygen brought by increased mixing of water between the Marine Stadium water and that of Colorado Lagoon, is needed.

If the city or whoever is against these measures, wants to fund it, then samples of the lagoon water should be tested (in a stratified sampling plan) for heavy metals (see Zed Mason lab CSULB) and petroleum products (ditto). Any graduate student in ecology could test the water for amount of oxygen or CO2. If you can't find anybody, then Allan Miller (CSULB) or Suzanne Miller (Cabrillo Marine Aquarium), both retired, could help you. I can get you their phone numbers if you need them.

OK, that is it for now. I was down in Long Beach last weekend, and as we drove by Colorado Lagoon, remarked to my husband about this very thing---that the lagoon needed more circulation of water and opening up to the sea if it were to survive and maintain the natural fauna and flora that are struggling to remain there now.

The city will come back with: it's too expensive to open it up to the sea (get a grant...there are many that I can help you win) and also: where will we put the flood water? The answer to the latter is : under the golf course adjacent to CL--in a big percolation field, the way that many rural households do with their grey water. It will entail shutting down the golf course while the field and tanks are built and culverts are connected to where the outflow into Colorado Lagoon happens now, but in the long run this is better. The city won't get golf revenue during this time, but perhaps the FOCL could help offset this by some kind of fundraiser or even grant---I don't know...anything to help the city along in a more forward-thinking mode.

COMMENT SHEET

PROPOSED COLORADO LAGOON RESTORATION PROJECT

Please use the space below to provide comments on the proposed Colorado Lagoon Restoration project, including key issues that should be addressed in the draft Environmental Impact Report. This form should be completed and returned to the address on the back. All comments must be received no later than Friday, December 7, 2007.

PLEASE PRINT

Regarding the proposed Colorado Lagoon Restoration Project, I'm very much in favor of removing the No. parking lot & access road to provide a more natural environment. This lagoon has long been neglected and is a real asset to the neighborhood. It's wonderful to see it will finally get much needed attention.

One side historical note which might be interesting to document is that back in the 1920-30's there was a whale skelton at the lagoon. It would be nice to try to find some old photos & document where it was. My dad was a lifeguard there in the 1930's & he has mentioned it.

Please provide your mailing address below.

312 Eliot Lane
Long Beach, 90814

433-7636

☐ Check the box if you wish to be added to the project mailing list.

Sincerely,

Linda Babiak

Linda Babiak

Please print your name above

COMMENT SHEET

PROPOSED COLORADO LAGOON RESTORATION PROJECT

Please use the space below to provide comments on the proposed Colorado Lagoon Restoration project, including key issues that should be addressed in the draft Environmental Impact Report. This form should be completed and returned to the address on the back. All comments must be received no later than Friday, December 7, 2007.

PLEASE PRINT

Regarding the proposed Colorado Lagoon Restoration Project,

At the meeting Wednesday I thought that a couple of people were promoting a recreation area instead of what I thought was suppose to be a wildlife refuse. I felt it was sending the wrong message to the City.

I think the plan the City proposed is a very good one. If the Colorado Lagoon is restored to a wildlife habitat, it will have little effect on parking and traffic increase. I thought that was the main objective in restoring the Lagoon to have it as a reserve for schools and the public to study and learn about conservation. Long Beach has very little wildlife reserve area and no wetlands. You cannot improve it for recreation and squeeze the wildlife into one small corner.

We already have Recreation Park one block up, Marine Stadium, Mother's beach, Alamitos Bay and the beach all within a 3 mile or less radius. We do not need another recreation area to increase traffic flow, parking, increased life guard control and trash management.

~~We vote for the Lagoon to be restored to its former glory as a peaceful wildlife~~ refuse for the public and the wildlife both to enjoy

Sincerely,

Please provide your mailing address below.

~~204 Pomona Ave~~

~~Long Beach, CA 90803~~

☒ Check the box if you wish to be added to the project mailing list.

Sincerely,

John & Marion Dingman

Marion Dingman

Please print your name above

"Matt Kirk" <MKirk@ikece.net>

11/20/2007 01:33 PM

To <angela_reynolds@longbeach.gov>
cc
Subject Colorado Lagoon

Angela,

Thank you for allowing us to provide our comments and concerns about the Colorado Lagoon Restoration Project. I have attached my comments on the comment sheet that was handed out at the Scoping Meeting.

I understand the alternatives will be included in the DEIR document, but I would appreciated a summary of all alternatives being considered prior to the final selection. I am a professional engineer and have been involved with numerous EIR efforts and would like a chance to review the alternatives and hopefully be able to provide an insight not considered by the team (I'm sure the team is more than capable, I would just provide another set of eyes for review).

Thanks for the consideration.

If you need a hard copy please respond to this email so I can mail the comment sheet.

Matt Kirk, P.E.
IKE Consulting Engineers
3621 S. Harbor Blvd, Ste 100
Santa Ana, CA 92704
(714) 241-0606
Direct (714) 460-7259

COMMENT SHEET

PROPOSED COLORADO LAGOON RESTORATION PROJECT

Please use the space below to provide comments on the proposed Colorado Lagoon Restoration project, including key issues that should be addressed in the draft Environmental Impact Report. This form should be completed and returned to the address on the back. All comments must be received no later than Friday, December 7, 2007.

PLEASE PRINT

Regarding the proposed Colorado Lagoon Restoration Project,

PROVIDE (STUDY) THE USES OF MARINA VISTA PARK AND HOW THE OPEN CHANNEL WILL (OR WILL NOT) IMPACT THOSE USES. PROVIDE CRITERIA & METHODS USED TO OBTAIN PARK USES.

ALTERNATIVES SHOULD INCLUDE AN INCREASE OF CULVERT CAPACITY (CROSS SECTION AREA) TO ALLOW INCREASED TIDAL FLUSH.

IF CLEARING THE EXIST CULVERT IS COMPLETED BEFORE (OUTSIDE OF THIS PROJECT) INCLUDE WATER QUALITY DATA OF BEFORE & AFTER. BIOLOGICAL STATEMENT AND OBSERVATION FROM PROJECT BIOLOGIST WOULD BE HELPFUL.

DISCUSS THE IMPACT OF TERMINO AVE. S.D. ON WATER QUALITY OF LAGOON.

IS THERE OPPORTUNITY TO PROVIDE BIOSWALES WITHIN GOLF COURSE.

THANK YOU FOR THIS OPPORTUNITY TO PROVIDE COMMENTS.

Please provide your mailing address below.

5330 E. 4TH ST.
LONG BEACH, CA
90814

☑ Check the box if you wish to be added to the project mailing list.

Sincerely,
MATTHEW KIRK

Please print your name above

3. Place tape here to seal

2. Fold Here

Craig Chalfant
City of Long Beach
Planning and Building Department
333 Ocean Blvd., 5th Floor
Long Beach, CA 90802

1. Fold Here

COMMENT SHEET

PROPOSED COLORADO LAGOON RESTORATION PROJECT

Please use the space below to provide comments on the proposed Colorado Lagoon Restoration project, including key issues that should be addressed in the draft Environmental Impact Report. This form should be completed and returned to the address on the back. All comments must be received no later than Friday, December 7, 2007.

PLEASE PRINT

Regarding the proposed Colorado Lagoon Restoration Project, REGARDING THE COLORADO LAGOON RESTORATION PROJECT. I AM AGAINST REMOVING THE PARKING AND PICNIC AREA ON THE NORTH SIDE OF LAGOON. WE HAVE TOO FEW PARKS AND PICNIC AREAS IN L.B. NOW. THIS WILL ONLY FORCE THE PEOPLE INTO THE SURROUNDING RESIDENTIAL AREAS.

IF THE OPEN CHANNEL TO MARINE STADIUM IS APPROVED, WE MUST CONSIDER RESPONCE ROUTES FOR THE FIRE STATION. LINING THE CHANNEL WITH RIP RAP ROCK IS A BAD IDEA. IT HAS A TENDENCY TO COLLECT TRASH, WHICH IS VERY DIFFICULT TO REMOVE AND IS UNSANITARY.

ONE OF THE IMPORTANT CONSIDERATIONS IS EROSION. SOME TALKED ABOUT REMOVING THE ICE PLANT. IT MAY NOT BE NATIVE, BUT IS GREAT PREVENTING EROSION.

Please provide your mailing address below.

HAROLD EFFINGER
400 MONROVIA AVE.
LONG BEACH, CA 90814

☑ Check the box if you wish to be added to the project mailing list.

Sincerely,

HAROLD EFFINGER

Please print your name above

Nov. 26, 2007

Mr. Angela Reynolds, AICP
Planning Officer
City of Long Beach Dept. of Planning & Building
333 W. Ocean Blvd, 5th Floor
Long Beach, Ca. 90803

Dear Ms. Reynolds,

I have received a copy of your Notice of Preparation, dated Nov. 2007 in which the City of Long Beach is considering a project that would upgrade the Colorado Lagoon and the adjacent 9 hole golf course.

In 1938 I built my Spanish style home on the north east corner of Park Ave and 6th Street. I have lived here ever since with a million dollar view and a nightmare experience from the golf balls that have come through my window or land on my tile roof.

In the past when the City was responsible for broken windows and broken tile, I would simply fill out a law suit form adressed to the City of Long Beach and the matter was immediately resolved. Since the America Co. took over the responsibility of the course

they told me to "find the person that hit the ball and sue him, the American Co. was not responsible". However, after persistent complaints from myself and the neighbors on the block facing the golf course the American Co. moved the 6th hole over towards the Lagoon. This change reduced the situation but I still collect a few golf balls from some really bad slices.

My purpose in writing this letter is for consideration in reconfiguring the 6th hole in a direction that will not break my windows or the tile on my roof.

I thank you for your attention to my plea — "Do not destroy my million dollar view but save my home from breakage and the subsequent expense of repairs."

Sincerely yours,
Mrs Grace Laffoon

604 Park Ave - 90814
(562) 434-7712

Tina Pirazzi
<tpirazzi@yahoo.com>

12/05/2007 06:41 PM

To angela_reynolds@longbeach.gov
cc
Subject COMMENTS RE: EIR FOR COLORADO LAGOON NOP

Dear Angela,

Please find my comments pertaining to Colorado Lagoon below:

1.) In reference to creating an open channel between Colorado Lagoon and Marine Stadium, I think this is the only realistic way to thoroughly improve tidal exchange in the Lagoon. However, instead of creating a channel that becomes an eyesore (lined with riprap and eventually filling up with trash!), I would like to propose that the City consider enlarging the footprint of the open channel, making it wide enough to include sloping banks that are planted with grass, trees and shrubs, so that they are actually usable. Maybe even including a few large scattered boulders, big enough for lazing away an afternoon with a good book or a fishing pole, along the banks of the open channel. If a plan can like this can be incorporated, then perhaps the City is not taking away from open park space, but rather re-defining it such that it can be used for recreational purposes even with the open channel, just different types of activities.

2.) I attended the Scoping Meeting held at Lowell Elementary School on 14 November, and was interested, and disappointed to hear that so many of the comments that were made were specific to an individual's personal interests only - rather than thinking of the big picture, and what is best for the greater good! In particular, golfers talked about not wanting the golf course modified, those who use the park talked about not wanting it modified so that they could continue to use it as is. From a personal standpoint, I currently enjoy walking our dog around Colorado Lagoon, and depending on how the restoration process evolves, this may or may not continue to be an option. However, in the grand scheme of things, my personal interest of walking a dog is a non-issue. The real issue here is to determine <u>what is going to be best for Colorado Lagoon and the surrounding neighborhoods</u>, including proper flood management, improved water quality, maintaining wildlife habitat and the various recreational uses of Colorado Lagoon. As restoration plans continue to evolve, I hope and trust that City officials will keep the bigger picture and the greater good in mind when tough decisions need to be made. In California alone more than 95% of wetland environments have been destroyed, which makes the restoration of Colorado Lagoon all the more important!

Thank you for the opportunity to share my thoughts. :)

Kindest regards,
T. Pirazzi

203 Argonne, #140
Long Beach, CA 90803
(562) 261-9058
www.coloradolagoon.org

Friends of Colorado Lagoon
A coalition of concerned citizens working to preserve and restore Colorado Lagoon

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Tax ID number:
33-0968096

City Of Long Beach-
Attn: Angela Reynolds

December 6, 2007

The Friends of Colorado Lagoon are fully supportive of this project and are grateful for the wonderful work being done by the City of Long Beach and LSA. As a group of concerned citizens dedicated to restoring and preserving our neighborhood wetland, we are excited by the progress of this project and its capability to achieve our visions of a healthy balance between recreation, flood management, wildlife habitat and clean coastal waters for Colorado Lagoon.

We have been involved with this project since our inception in 1999. Below are several comments, questions, and/or concerns regarding the Notice Of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report for the City of Long Beach's Colorado Lagoon Restoration Project.

Page 6

- 4th Paragraph: What forms of dredging are going to be explored by the EIR for the central lagoon? Will there be biological monitoring of the benthic organism populations to help determine the impacts of dredging the central lagoon area?
- 5th Paragraph: We suggest that the EIR should explore the impacts of including the 4th street drain in the low flow diversion, along with drain 452 and the North Arm drain.
- 6th Paragraph: Figure 3 illustrates a bioswale that terminates just before the North Beach bathroom. The EIR should explore the impacts of having bioswales around the entirety of the lagoon/golf course interface and anywhere that the lagoon may be exposed directly to urban run-off from the adjacent street or park areas. A vegetated buffer between golfers and lagoon where the 7th long tee is located is very important to separate the two facilities and to treat irrigation run-off. See #1 on our edited map.

Page 7

- 2nd Paragraph: This document does not indicate where in the lagoon the EIR will investigate bank re-sloping. We suggest that the entire perimeter of the lagoon is examined for the areas that need it most and can feasibly be recontoured. Ideally, this aspect of the project will improve intertidal habitat vigor, with the least disruption to heritage marine organism populations.

Page 10

- Second alternative: We realize that you must explore several alternatives; however, we do not support creating a dike near the southeastern end of the lagoon. This has the possibility to shift flooding during a 50 year flood event to areas around nearby residences, which will be worse than the flooding of the streets and parkways, around the Eliot/Colorado intersection, that currently occurs.
- Third Alternative: We suggest that the scope of work for this alternative investigate 3 design options for the open channel. 1) A straight channel, 2) a curved channel along Eliot, & 3) a channel curving east towards the center of the park and away from the softball field. By following a natural rise in the park, this third design could allow for the 300 ft distance (mentioned on page 7) needed for the field as it exists right now and would leave enough room for both the upper and lower soccer fields. This alternative would reduce impact on recreational facilities during the restoration. See #1 on our edited map.

Page 13,

- Section IV a, b, c, d: We believe several elements of this project (particularly dredging and re-sloping) pose "potentially significant impact unless mitigation incorporated" to these four issues. As stated earlier, we want this restoration to turn the Lagoon into a healthier wildlife habitat; however, we hope to limit the impacts on the flora and fauna that currently depend on this estuary. It is necessary to conserve viable populations of heritage plants/animals (e.g. benthic organisms, salt marsh plants, and salt marsh tiger beetles) and ensure that we preserve viable populations on-site that will rapidly reestablish themselves after restoration work is complete.

We are concerned about the habitat polygons proposed in Figure 4.

- Foremost, a narrow salt marsh plant community currently exists along all of the lagoon edges that are not sandy beach. Figure 4 suggests having less of this already existing community around the lagoon's perimeter. Salt marsh is by far the most important habitat type that needs to be enhanced and we can not afford to have any less than we already have. See the green-boxed 3's on our edited map that indicate areas that currently have salt marsh and should not be sand.
- We are also concerned about the increase of park areas suggested where the north beach parking lot currently exists and there now is sandy beach along Appian Way. This project will be more sustainable if these proposed park areas are drought tolerant native upland (dune/CSS/grassland) instead of water needy turf. See arrows on our edited map.
- We have a question about what "High Marsh/Upland" means. According to figure 4 there are large areas proposed to support this habitat type. Upland could refer to a variety of habitat types. Do you mean marsh-upland transition zone? This needs to be better defined for the EIR.
- The proposed trail terminates at the observation pier. We suggest that the EIR investigate having an interpretive trail continue to the corner of Park Ave/Appian Way and north along Park to offer the public an opportunity to view the western arm reserve from a distance. Trail connectivity is an important element for this project and we want to connect with the adjacent greenbelt and the nearby neighborhoods. See dots on our edited map.

Miscellaneous:

- We suggest that the EIR investigate the impacts of including floating bird islands in addition to the bird island proposed in Figure 4.
- We suggest that the EIR investigate planting native trees and shrubs along Appian Way and Park Ave. from the "Marine Science building" (aka WAMSEC) to the 7th tee area. This will to reduce noise and light pollution greatly around the reserve and provide additional habitat, but may impact neighbor's viewsheds.

In closing, we would like to thank you for all your hard work!

The Friends of Colorado Lagoon

Ray Thorn

Ray Thorn
President

FOCL'S EDITED MAP

12/4/07

LSA

0 100 200 Feet

Project Boundary
Low Marsh
Mid Marsh
High Marsh/Upland
Native Upland CSS Vegetation
Park
Parking/Road
Sand
Sand Dunes
Trail
Upland Buffer/Berm
Open Channel (Top of Channel 78')
Open Water Flow (10-13')
Proposed Viewing Platform
Proposed Bioswale
Proposed Bridges

FIGURE 4

SOURCE: Air Photo USA (2006), Moffat & Nichol (2007), Thomas Bros. (2007).

I:\elb0702\GIS\PropHabitatImprovements_NOP.mxd (11/6/2007)

Colorado Lagoon Restoration Project
Proposed Habitat Improvements

#1 - Extended Bioswales
#2 - Channel Option 3

3 - MARSH AREAS

↵ - NO PARK WEST OF LINE

.... - TRAIL

December 7, 2007

Ms. Angela Reynolds
Planning Officer
City of Long Beach Department of Planning and Building
333 W. Ocean Blvd., 5th Floor
Long Beach, CA 90803

Re: **Colorado Lagoon Restoration NOP**

cc: Councilman Delong,
Dennis Eschen Department of Parks, Recreation and Marine

Dear Ms. Reynolds:
I am writing this letter in response to the Notice of Preparation being circulated on the project to upgrade the Colorado lagoon and adjacent habitat and recreation areas. I have the following suggestions:

- Integrate the Colorado Lagoon restoration plan with the proposed park/open space improvements on the P&E right-away between Park Avenue and Ximeno (Termino Avenue Drain Project).
- Consider adding a landscaped Class 1 Bike path starting at 6th and Federation continuing on the eastern side of Park Avenue down Appian to Colorado.
- Consider adding historic cultural elements to both the design of the Colorado Lagoon and P&E right of way park improvements.

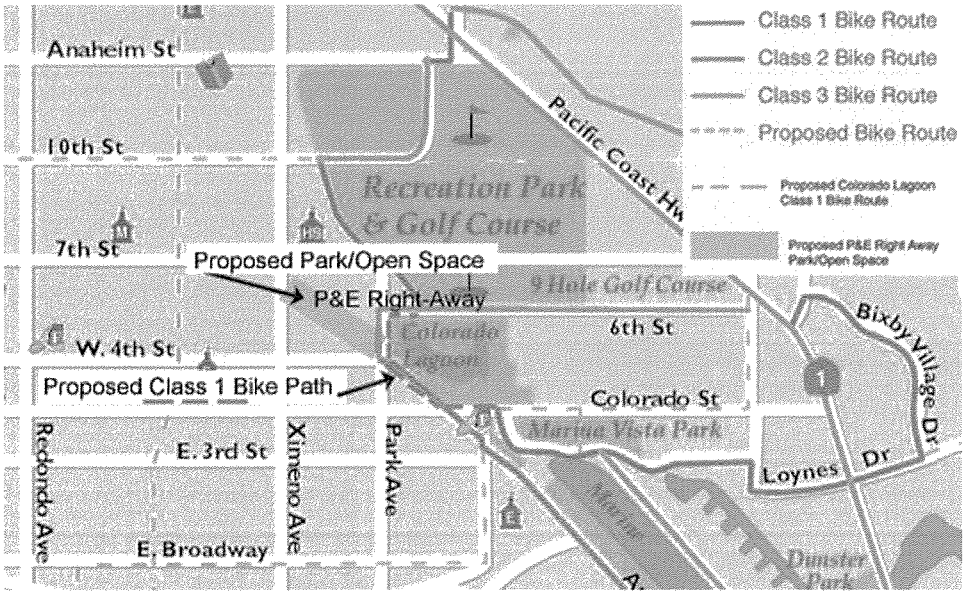
The impact of traffic congestion is negatively affecting the stability of the residential neighborhood on Park Avenue between 7th and 4th. Both homeowners and renters have told me that traffic is destroying their quality of life and sense of safety.

These residents's have spent 1000's of dollars installing sound proof windows and in repairing automobile accident damage. Landlords have told me they are having problems keeping tenants for any period of time because of the traffic. Many residents are talking about moving if the environment does not improve. A few residents have made me aware of drug and crime problems moving eastwards down 4th street and north on Park Avenue. The poor ingress and egress at the new Starbucks center at Park/7th has created an unsolvable problem with illegal turns, accidents, and residential driveway turn-arounds. The Quiznos sandwich shop has already gone out of business.

Park Avenue is a very public entryway into Belmont Heights, Alamitos Heights, Belmont Park, Belmont Shore, and the 2nd street Belmont Shore business district. I recently heard City Manager Patrick West say that "It's easier to fix business districts than residential neighborhoods."

Please consider my proposed changes which add scenic vistas and amenities on Park Avenue as investments in the stability of the neighborhood.

P& E right away Park/Class 1 Bike Path-
I have spoken with many residents on Park Avenue between 7th and 4th and they are enthusiastic and supportive of park/open space improvements at the P&E right-away (Termino Drain Project), a landscaped Class 1 Bike path connection from 6th @ Federation (adjacent to the golf course) down the eastern side of Park to Appian to Colorado, the removal of the iron fence and naturalized open scenic vistas from the Colorado Lagoon to the P&E right away.



Historic Cultural Element- There is an opportunity to incorporate historic cultural elements in the improvements to the P&E right away and the Colorado Lagoon. I have attached map from the early 1920's showing plans for Recreation Park.

It is my understanding that "Minnie" the 67 foot 1897 whale skeleton was displayed at the Colorado Lagoon. Perhaps the vacant land which was the P&E right away and carried the Red Car line could me named after a historic entity. While many of the 1920's Recreation Park improvements were never realized the attached map could provide a starting point for the incorporation of Long Beach historic cultural elements along with a naturalized ecological habitat.

I spoke with Stan Poe, the President of Long Beach Heritage at length about the history of Recreation Park, Colorado Lagoon, Marine Stadium, and residential developments. Mr. Poe has done extensive research on the San Gabriel River Improvement Company and has a lot of good information that could be used to add a historical cultural element to the design of the both the Colorado Lagoon and P&E right away recreation areas.

Regards,

KJA

Kerrie Aley
kerriealey@verizon.net

Lake View Terrace—

The Park Within a Park

There never were but fourteen homesites in Lake View Terrace—*The park within a park.*

There is only one Lake View Terrace in all the world—*The park within a park.*

This wonderful, exclusive, Home Area, is surrounded on two sides by Beautiful Recreation Park. Each of the Fourteen homesites has an absolutely unobstructed view of the Park, Alamitos Bay, all of Belmont Shore, Naples and the Gorgeous Pacific. This view can never be obstructed, because the outlook is over an area that is also restricted to homes. The elevation of Lake View Terrace is much higher than the surrounding country to the south, east and west, so that it will *look over* this section. This tract is restricted to single residences for 75 years.

At your back door is the eighteen hole golf course of Recreation Park. In addition the recreation area within Lake View Terrace, is owned exclusively by the fourteen homeowners of the tract. At your front door is *still salt water* bathing and boating always. Your launch or yacht can be docked within a stones throw of your home.

This is the site for the home of your dreams;on high ground, above most of the fogs, with a most gorgeous view, that can never be obstructed, and with every outdoor sport, including bathing, boating, golf and tennis, right at your door. The modern conveniences are being installed, including sewers, gas, water and electricity all without expense to the purchaser.

Possibly you are not ready to build that HOME OF YOUR DREAMS this year, but you do know that the sites for such homes are fast disappearing. You are probably aware that sites on Ocean Avenue (only a few blocks from Lake View Terrace) have recently sold for as much as $50,000.00 each. Doesn't it interest you to know that in Lake View Terrace there are still just eight homesites available, with every advantage of the Ocean Avenue Sites, and with many advantages that Ocean Avenue can never have, and that you can purchase one of these sites for $8000.00

The owners personal representative will be glad to show you Lake View Terrace, by appointment.

Phone 632-59 or call at 242 East Seventh Street, and ask for FRANK T. LANNIN.

FOR PRICES ON ANY OF THIS PROPERTY

—See—

L. H. JUDSON
Residing on Tract.

Alamitos Heights Realty Company
Corner Park and 6th St.
Alamitos Heights
(Tract Agents)

Realty Investment Corp.
246 E. 7th St.
Down-town office Phone 624-64

FREE MAPS may be obtained from any of these offices. GET ONE!

MAP OF ALAMITOS HEIGHTS & LAKEVIEW TERRACE

SHOWING THEIR RELATION TO

RECREATION PARK

LONG BEACH CALIFORNIA

SCALE

ROAD

PROPOSED P.E. LINE TO GARDEN GROVE

PROPOSED COUNTY HIGHWAY

HATHAWAY

AVENUE

ANAHEIM

THIS AREA TO BE OCCUPIED AT PRESENT

LAWN GAMES

AQUATIC

BOTANIC GARDEN

VISTA

THE OVAL

GOLF COURSE

LAWN GAMES

PICNIC GROVE

JUNIOR ATHLETIC FIELD

CHILDREN

WOMEN & GIRLS OUTDOOR GYM.

PARKING

BASE BALL

FOOT BALL

ATHLETIC FIELD

TENNIS COURTS

AVIARY

LAGOON

MUSIC COURT

LAGOON

LAGOON

LAGOON

MARINE BASIN

BATHING BEACH

AUTO PARKING

BOULEVARD

PACIFIC ELECTRIC RAILWAY

TO LOS ANGELES

TO NEWPORT

NEW HIGH SCHOOL SITE

GLEN AVENUE

TENTH ST.

EIGHTH ST.

PEARL AVENUE

GURNEY AVENUE

SIXTH ST.

FOURTH ST.

FREMONT AVE

COLORADO AVENUE

ELIOT ST.

NETO AVENUE

BAY AVENUE

PALM AVENUE

DELAND

CALIFORNIA

LAKEVIEW TERRACE

PACIFIC AVENUE

ALAMITOS AVE

ALTA VISTA

CORONA

COLUMBIA

LA TERRA

ARTESIA

PORTLAND

SOUTH ST.

CLAREMONT

The View Incomparable!

On the East and South, Recreation Park with its beautiful landscape may be seen. Beyond this, Long Beach and Signal Hill stand out in perfect silhouette. And in the far distance, snow capped mountains may be seen, with Old Baldy dominating the entire range.

As one purchaser remarked, *"the view alone is worth the buying!"*

Rising 80 feet above sea level, Alamitos Heights dominates the surrounding country. The view from this elevation is the most diversified of any that can be obtained in Southern California. On the South, Naples with its canals, beautiful Alamitos Bay, and the Pacific Ocean from Huntington Beach to Point Fermin stretch out below.

ROM the standpoint of purchasing for a permanent home, or for investment, Alamitos Heights and Lakeview Terrace present an unparalleled opportunity. This is the first and only property in the Long Beach area which is being carefully restricted and sold to only the best class of people.

The size of each lot is unusually large, allowing a greater set back line from the street and providing plenty of room for a good-sized home and a well-laid-out back yard of flowers, trees, shrubs, etc.

Alamitos Heights is carefully zoned. Zone No. 1 on the top of the hill will be exclusively for homes. Zone 2, closer to the park, provides for flats and apartment houses, and Zone 3 is designated for the necessary high class stores and shops. Thus the entire district is well balanced and the purchaser need not fear encroachment from any source.

The New East Side $1,500,000 Woodrow Wilson High School will be Built between 8th and 10th Streets Next to the Park.

AN you imagine one of the four largest parks in California as your front yard? That is what every Alamitos Heights purchaser receives in addition to his lot. As may be seen from the map above, every conceivable recreation activity has been provided for; a fine golf grounds, a baseball park, football field, tennis courts, aviary, horseshoe links, etc, etc.

In addition, fine boulevards, and miles of shady walks by lagoon and channel will offer endless hours of relaxation.

400—Acre Recreation Park—Your Front Yard!

The effect this park will have, when completed, upon property values, may be determined by a comparison of what has taken place around Central Park, New York, Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, Lake Merritt, Oakland and Westlake Park in Los Angeles.

Recreation Park will be the greatest attraction Long Beach has! And Alamitos Heights property owners will benefit the most by its development, inasmuch as it not only has frontage along a great portion of the Park, but every portion of this playground may be seen from the homes on the Hill.

Alamitos Heights is to Long Beach what Oak Knoll is to Pasadena, Beverly Hills to Los Angeles, Etc.---

VERY city must have its CHOICE residential section, apart from the encroachment of business, noise, confusion. The ocean palisades in Long Beach for a long time were the sites for beautiful and comfortable homes—but the pressure of increased population and the invasion of limit-height apartment houses has forever disturbed the exclusiveness of these homesites.

On the Hills of Alamitos Heights, homesites have been laid out which surpass any that have been fashioned in Long Beach. One idea—and that only—was adhered to. To provide a place where the "home ideal" could be built. The class of homes which are already planned for these hills range in cost from $8,000 to $100,000 and clearly denote the intention to make of this a high class home area.

When improvements are in and home building is under way, Alamitos Heights will be aptly described as the "Oak Knoll" or "Beverly Hills" of Long Beach.

Keep in mind, however, that this property is extremely reasonable in price and is within reach of every man who desires a residence of real distinction.

SCHOOL FACILITIES

Senior, Junior and Grammar Schools are all within close walking distance of Alamitos Heights.

Restrictions

130 feet (full size.)
25-foot setback from the street. (feet between houses).
Color and race restrictions.
Rigid building restrictions.

Improvements

Cement Sidewalks and curbs; 60 Foot Streets (Oiled and Graveled); 10 Alleys; 80 Foot Boulevards; Water; Gas; Electricity; Street Lights.

All public utilities will be confined to alleyways, forever preventing the necessity of tearing up of the streets.

All this property is within the city limits, with complete police and fire protection.

Seven and One Half Miles of Inland Water Ways Provide Endless Pleasure for Home Owners on Alamitos Heights

ll appreciation of what the quiet salt water channels of Recreation Park, and Naples, emptying into Alamitos Bay, will mean to the homeowners on the Heights can only be had by an actual visit to this property.

To the knowledge, there is no spot in America with such boating, bathing, aquaplaning and kindred water sport privileges as right here.

Think of it!—When Alamitos Bay and the Park Channels are fully deepened, one can motorboat his way for over seven and one half miles without interruption. The bay without question, will be the greatest inland yachting harbor on the Pacific Coast, and it is rumored that the California Yacht Club is contemplating the moving of its clubhouse to the bay before long.

Thus, Alamitos Heights is not only extremely well-located, but the recreational privileges of park, bay and ocean provide a playground so diversified that no matter what the inclination, any particular sport may be followed to the heart's content.

And after all, isn't it true that the attraction of the Pacific Ocean has brought you and your friends to Long Beach? Why not live where it can be enjoyed the most?

How To Go:—

Drive out Seventh Street, through Recreation Park direct on to the Tract, or, drive out Colorado Street over temporary roadway onto the Tract—or South from Anaheim Road, first street East of Recreation Park.

Free transporatition provided without any obligation.

Usual courtesy to all real estate agents.

Robert F. Dorame
Tribal Chair/Cultural Resources

Gabrielino Tongva
Indians of California
Tribal Council
5450 Slauson avenue
Suite 151 PMB
Culver City, CA 90230
562-761-6417
gtongva@verizon.net

January 4, 2008

Craig Chalfant
Planner
City of Long Beach
Department of Planning and Building
333 W. Ocean Blvd, 5th Floor
Long Beach, CA 90802

Dear Mr. Chalfant:

Thank you so much for forwarding a copy of the Initial Study for the Colorado Lagoon Restoration Project.

I have researched the site location and have verified the existence of an occupational site, LA 5869, within the boundaries of ½ mile that may be impacted by the project. In addition, I recently surveyed the golf course and surrounding land located due north of the proposed project site resulting in visible surface midden including pectin, cockle and oyster shells spread over a large area that are indicative of Indian habitation. As you probably know, estuaries were a typical source of reliable food for the early inhabitants along the California coastline.

We recommend that a member of our tribe participate in any survey work and provide monitoring services during any soil disturbances that may impact this site as well as any other as yet unknown sites that may be uncovered during the development of this project.

Further, as a Most Likely Descendant and a tribal elder with more than 30 years experience in cultural resources, I am concerned that the City be prepared to appropriately handle any ancestral remains that may be uncovered during this project. I have worked at many sites that did not become controversial because an appropriate treatment plan was in place from the beginning, thus avoiding problems due to our recommendations for re-internment with dignity.

Thank you again for the opportunity to comment on this project plan. If you have any questions or require further consultation, please contact me at 562-761-6417 or by email at gtongva@verizon.net.

Happy New Year.

Robert Dorame
Tribal Chair

APPENDIX B

LOCAL COASTAL PLAN AMENDMENT TEXT

Local Coastal Plan Colorado Lagoon Introduction: The following text is intended to replace the existing text on page III-R3 of the City's LCP.

Colorado Lagoon is an 11.7-acre tidal water body, which is connected to Alamitos Bay and the Pacific Ocean through an underground tidal culvert to Marine Stadium. The Lagoon is surrounded by 18.5 acres of City parkland. A small building housing a preschool program for three- to five-year-old children and a model boat shop are located near the beach on the south side of the Lagoon. Other on-site facilities include the Colorado Lagoon Marine Science Center, a restroom, picnic tables, parking, a pedestrian bridge, a lifeguard station, sandy beach areas, and grassy open space areas.

The Lagoon serves three main functions: hosting estuarine habitat, providing public recreation (including swimming), and retaining and conveying storm water drainage. The water and sediment quality within the Lagoon are currently degraded. The Lagoon is currently listed on California's 303(d) list of impaired water bodies due to elevated levels of lead, zinc, chlordane, and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) in the sediment and chlordane, dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane (DDT), dieldrin, and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in fish and mussel tissue. In addition, testing confirmed the presence of PCBs, cadmium, copper, mercury, and silver as secondary contaminants of concern. Bacterial contamination of the Lagoon water is also a major issue. As a result, beach advisory postings due to elevated bacteria levels are frequent and the recreational value of the Lagoon is reduced.

The City is committed to implementing improvements to the Lagoon and adjacent areas. The City's goal is to restore the Lagoon's ecosystem, restore the existing native habitat, provide enhanced recreation facilities, and improve water and sediment quality while managing storm water flows.

Local Coastal Plan Colorado Lagoon Text: The following text is intended to replace the existing text on page III-R49 through III-R62 of the City's LCP.

5.1 Description of the Colorado Lagoon

The Colorado Lagoon (Lagoon) is an 11.7-acre tidal water body that is connected to Alamitos Bay and the Pacific Ocean through an underground tidal culvert to Marine Stadium. The Lagoon serves three main functions: hosting estuarine habitat, providing public recreation (including swimming), and retaining and conveying storm water drainage. The Lagoon water body is surrounded by 18.5 acres of parkland that are within the developed urban area of southeastern Long Beach. The Lagoon is primarily accessible from East Appian Way and East Colorado Street via Park Avenue from East 7th Street and Pacific Coast Highway (SR-1). Many local streets also provide access to the Lagoon.

The Lagoon is located within a recreational area of the City. Specifically, Marina Vista Park and the Marine Stadium are to the southeast of the Lagoon, and the nine-hole Recreation Park golf course owned by the City is adjacent to the north of the Lagoon. The Colorado Lagoon and the nine-hole golf course are City property, undistinguished by interior legal boundaries. A fence exists between portions of the Colorado Lagoon area and the golf course. This fence line is one of arbitrary convenience and does not necessarily demarcate tidelands from uplands in the historical or jurisdictional sense.

The Lagoon is a popular recreation resource and is designated as a "Special Use Park" in the Open Space and Recreation Element of the General Plan (October 2002) and zoned Park ("P"). The Lagoon provides free year-round recreation activities, including swimming, sunbathing, picnicking, walking, bird watching, and model-boat making. Main access to and the majority of use of the Lagoon is along the south shore, where beaches and a few structures (preschool program, a model boat shop, the Colorado Lagoon Marine Science Center, and a lifeguard station) are located.

5.2 Existing Condition

The ecological health of the Lagoon has been deteriorating for many decades for several reasons. The Lagoon receives inflow from 11 storm water drains. Since the Lagoon is a natural low point in the watershed, it accumulates pollutants deposited over the entire watershed that enter the storm drains by storm flows and dry weather runoff. The Colorado Lagoon's watershed is 1,172 acres and is comprised of 773 acres of residential, 125 acres of commercial, 55 acres of institutional (schools), and 219 acres of open space land uses. Urban runoff contains many pollutants such as heavy metals, pesticides, petroleum, hydrocarbons, nutrients, and bacteria. As a result, the Lagoon is listed in the 2002 and 2006 Clean Water Act Section 303(d) lists as an impaired water body due to elevated levels of lead, zinc, chlordane, and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) in the sediment and chlordane, dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane (DDT), dieldrin, and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in fish and mussel tissue. In addition, testing confirmed the presence of PCBs, cadmium, copper, mercury, and silver as secondary contaminants of concern. Bacterial contamination of the Lagoon water is also a major issue. As a result, beach advisory postings due to elevated bacteria levels are frequent and the recreational value of the Lagoon is reduced.

Other than flows from storm drains, water flows to the Lagoon through a tidal culvert that connects the Lagoon to Marine Stadium. This tidal culvert was developed in the 1960s along with fill of the area that is now Marina Vista Park. Because the culvert has not been cleaned or maintained since

development, sediment deposition and marine growth within the culvert have reduced its capacity. This capacity reduction decreases the allowable tidal flushing of the Lagoon waters and results in increased degradation of water quality. Without specific resource management attention, deterioration of the habitat and recreational environments at the Lagoon would continue.

5.3 Restoration Project

Because of these existing environmental and recreational concerns, the City has developed a comprehensive plan for restoring and improving the open space, recreational resource, and biodiversity that the Lagoon provides. The objectives of improving the Lagoon are to (1) create a native sustainable habitat, (2) implement water quality improvement and control measures, (3) remove contaminated sediment from the Lagoon floor, and (4) enhance the Lagoon's value as a recreational resource. Specifically, the plan would:

- Reduce and treat storm and dry weather runoff to minimize contamination of water and sediment in the Lagoon.
- Improve water quality by increasing the Lagoon's circulation and enhancing the tidal connection with Marine Stadium.
- Restore and maintain the estuarine habitat.
- Balance flood control, water quality, and the recreation demands of the Lagoon.
- Enhance public enjoyment of the Lagoon.

The objectives listed above are intended to implement goals and policies of the City's Open Space and Recreation Element of the General Plan and the Long Beach Department of Parks, Recreation, and Marine Strategic Plan, which are summarized below.

Open Space and Recreation Element

- Restore Colorado Lagoon to serve as both a productive wetland habitat and recreational resource by reducing pollutant discharges into the water, increasing water circulation with Alamitos Bay and/or restocking or planting appropriate biological species.
- Develop well-managed, environmentally sustainable, natural ecosystems that support the preservation and enhancement of natural and wildlife habitats.
- Promote the creation of new and reestablished natural habitats and improve open areas, including wetlands, water bodies, and native plant communities to sustain and support marine life habitats.
- Make all recreation resources environmentally friendly and socially and economically sustainable.

Department of Parks, Recreation, and Marine Strategic Plan

- Recreation programs and facilities will be designed to develop and serve a lifetime user through active, passive, and educational experiences.
- Support efforts to improve the water quality and cleanliness of City beach areas.

5.6 Conformity with the Coastal Act

The existing uses and planned improvements to the habitat and recreational opportunities at the Lagoon are in conformance with the California Coastal Act. Specifically, the following Coastal Act sections support and are supported by the Colorado Lagoon Restoration Project.

Section 30210, Access; recreational opportunities; posting: In carrying out the requirement of Section 4 of Article X of the California Constitution, maximum access, which shall be conspicuously posted, and recreational opportunities shall be provided for all the people consistent with public safety needs and the need to protect public rights, rights of private property owners, and natural resource areas from overuse.

Section 30213, Lower-cost visitor and recreational facilities: Lower-cost visitor and recreational facilities shall be protected, encouraged, and, where feasible, provided.

Section 30220, Protection of certain water-oriented activities: Coastal areas suited for water-oriented recreational activities that cannot readily be provided at inland water areas shall be protected for such uses.

Section 30230, Marine resources; maintenance: Marine resources shall be maintained, enhanced, and where feasible, restored. Special protection shall be given to areas and species of special biological or economic significance. Uses of the marine environment shall be carried out in a manner that will sustain the biological productivity of coastal waters and that will maintain healthy populations of all species of marine organisms adequate for long-term commercial, recreational, scientific, and educational purposes.

Section 30231, Biological productivity; water quality: The biological productivity and the quality of coastal waters, streams, wetlands, estuaries, and lakes appropriate to maintain optimum populations of marine organisms and for the protection of human health shall be maintained and, where feasible, restored through, among other means, minimizing adverse effects of wastewater discharges and entrainment, controlling runoff, preventing depletion of groundwater supplies and substantial interference with surface water flow, encouraging wastewater reclamation, maintaining natural vegetation buffer areas that protect riparian habitats, and minimizing alteration of natural streams.

Section 30233, Diking, filling, or dredging; continued movement of sediment and nutrients: (a) The diking, filling, or dredging of open coastal waters, wetlands, estuaries, and lakes shall be permitted in accordance with other applicable provisions of this division, where there is no feasible less environmentally damaging alternative, and where feasible mitigation measures have been provided to minimize adverse environmental effects, and shall be limited to the following: (6) Restoration purposes; (7) Nature study, aquaculture, or similar resource dependent activities.

(b) Dredging and spoils disposal shall be planned and carried out to avoid significant disruption to marine and wildlife habitats and water circulation. Dredge spoils suitable for beach replenishment should be transported for these purposes to appropriate beaches or into suitable longshore current systems.

(c) In addition to the other provisions of this section, diking, filling, or dredging in existing estuaries and wetlands shall maintain or enhance the functional capacity of the wetland or estuary.