

## 6. Significant Unavoidable Adverse Impacts

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At the end of Chapter 1, *Executive Summary*, is a table that summarizes the impacts, mitigation measures, and levels of significance before and after mitigation. Mitigation measures would reduce the level of impact, but the following impacts would remain significant, unavoidable, and adverse after mitigation measures are applied:

### Air Quality

- **Impact 5.2-2:** Construction activities associated with the Specific Plan would generate short-term emissions that would exceed South Coast AQMD's regional significance thresholds and cumulatively contribute to the nonattainment designations of the South Coast Air Basin (SoCAB). Mitigation Measures AQ-1 through AQ-3 would reduce criteria air pollutant emissions of VOC and NO<sub>x</sub> from construction-related activities to the extent feasible. However, construction time frames and equipment for individual site-specific projects are not available and there is a potential for multiple developments to be constructed at any one time, resulting in significant construction-related emissions. Therefore, Impact 5.2-2 would remain *significant and unavoidable*.
- **Impact 5.2-5:** Construction-related emissions associated with land uses accommodated under the Specific Plan would expose sensitive receptors to substantial concentrations of criteria air pollutants. Implementation of Mitigation Measures AQ-1 and AQ-2, which would require implementation of project-specific measures would contribute to reducing the Specific Plan's regional construction emissions and therefore, also result in a reduction of localized construction-related criteria air pollutant and TACs emissions to the extent feasible. However, because existing sensitive receptors may be close to project-related construction activities, construction emissions generated by individual development projects have the potential to exceed South Coast AQMD's project-specific LSTs and health risk thresholds. Furthermore, because of the scale of development activity associated with buildout of the Specific Plan, it is not possible to determine whether the scale and phasing of individual development projects would result in the exceedance of the localized emissions thresholds and contribute to known health effects. Therefore, Impact 5.2-5 would remain *significant and unavoidable*.

### Greenhouse Gas Emissions

- **Impact 5.6-1:** Build out of the Specific Plan would generate a net increase in greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment. Implementation of Mitigation Measures GHG-1 and GHG-2 would reduce GHG emissions to the extent feasible. The Specific Plan includes transportation demand management (TDM) measures to further reduce parking demand and VMT, such as employee flexible work programs, subsidized transit passes, and carpool/carshare programs. However, because the number of people who may use alternative modes of

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transportation is uncertain, the total reductions cannot be quantified. The lead agency (City of Long Beach) cannot substantively or materially affect reductions in project mobile-source emissions beyond the regulatory requirements. Further, significant cultural shifts and technological innovation is required to achieve the state's long-term GHG emissions goals. The City has no jurisdictional control or responsibility for GHG reductions in other parts of California, the nation or the globe, all of which contribute to climate change. In addition, the City does not have jurisdiction to enforce statewide implementation of all of the applicable GHG-reducing regulatory programs. Although other agencies with the necessary jurisdiction are currently taking action to reduce GHG emissions, the City cannot assure that these measures would ultimately be implemented or be adequate to address climate change. In light of these considerations, as well as the global nature climate change, the Specific Plan's incremental contribution to the global GHG emissions inventory would be considered cumulatively considerable and this cumulative impact is significant and unavoidable, even though the project satisfies several compliance options identified by the *Newhall* case. Impact 5.4-1 would remain ***significant and unavoidable***.

### Noise

- **Impact 5.10-1:** Temporary construction activities would elevate the existing noise ambient exposing existing and future residences at Century Villages at Cabrillo above 80 dBA  $L_{eq}$  noise levels. Mitigation Measure N-1 would provide noise attenuation to sensitive receptors and reduce potential noise impacts during construction to the extent feasible. However, demolition and construction activities are proposed to adjacent residential buildings, and though construction is temporary, it would be phased over a 10-year period. Provided the limitation of attenuation that mitigation measures provide, specifically to upper level dwelling units to multi-story residential buildings, Impact 5.10-1 would remain ***significant and unavoidable***.
- **Impact 5.10-3:** Temporary construction activities could generate vibration levels in excess of 0.20 in/sec PPV, potentially causing architectural damage to existing and future structures at Century Villages at Cabrillo. Adhering to Mitigation Measure N-2 and the screening distances provided in Table 5.10-10, in tandem with a vibration analysis, would reduce potential impacts associated with vibration. However, due to the nature of infill development and the proximity of new development to existing structures strict adherence to the screening distances is not possible in all cases. In those instances, the owner/developer must utilize best efforts to minimize duration and maximize distance between equipment and existing building. Impact 5.10-3 would remain ***significant and unavoidable***.