

CALIFORNIA COASTAL COMMISSION

South Coast District Office
301 E Ocean Blvd., Suite 300
Long Beach, CA 90802-4302
(562) 590-5071



W13a

LCP-5-LOB-20-0014-1 (BBAC)

City of Long Beach

November 4, 2020

CORRESPONDENCE

From: Preston Smith [mailto:plsmith2@earthlink.net]

Sent: Saturday, October 17, 2020 10:07 AM

To: SouthCoast@Coastal

Subject: Fwd: Belmont Pool

This is a repeat of an earlier email concerning the Belmont Pool Project which I understand is active but without publicity. There are three major problems here.

1. The use of irreplaceable Tidelands Funds on an extravagant luxury when there is a acute need now and the future for funds to protect public beaches and billions of of Dollars of private and public property.
2. The building site is on fluid sand that is affected by subsidence, a serious flood zone, was once underwater, Is threatened by sea rise, has serious erosion currently and Is threatened by southern storms as sea temperatures rise like September 1939 and are predicted now.
3. The latest plans show serious disruption to already problem traffic patterns.

To summarize, we have seawater pushing through sidewalks now on the Peninsula and manholes in Naples. We have serious erosion problems on the Peninsula with several emergencies this year and last year that are predicted to increase in the future with Mexican hurricanes an increasingly threat. Tidelands Funds are criticality important and not to be used on an expensive monument for Politicians.

Dr. Preston Smith

Sent from my iPad

Begin forwarded message:

From: Preston Smith <plsmith2@earthlink.net>

Date: February 6, 2020 at 3:35:53 PM PST

To: SouthCoast@coastal.ca.gov

Subject: Belmont Pool

Plans of Belmont Pool lack Local history and reality. A sandy beach cannot be a line on a paper .Missing is erosion recently, the middle picture , The red dot, is the historical underwater pool site(bottom picture. Increased storm intensity and warmer water as is universally predicted is reflected in the January 1939 winter storm and the September 27th warm water Mexican Hurricane in the top two pictures.

The Tidelands should be better spent on a TIDE LANDS MITIGATION FUND to take care of Tidelands Areas affected by Tidelands Funds activity such as the 18" to 2' subsidence in the Alamitos Bay Area, The original blocking of sand by L.B. Port Development & #2 breakwater, and oil island Chaffees effects on the 72Pl beach.



I

Sent from my iPad

Public Comment on November 2020 Agenda Item Wednesday 13a - City of Long Beach LCP Amendment No. LOB LPCA 1-20 (LCP-5-LOB-20-0014-1). Time Extension.

Anna Christensen <achris259@yahoo.com>

Sat 10/31/2020 2:18 PM

To: SouthCoast@Coastal <SouthCoast@coastal.ca.gov>

Cc: Ainsworth, John@Coastal <John.Ainsworth@coastal.ca.gov>; Ziff, Dani@Coastal <dani.ziff@coastal.ca.gov>; Marshall Blesofsky <MarshallBlesofsky@yahoo.com>; anngadfly@aol.com <anngadfly@aol.com>

 1 attachments (14 MB)

CCC Presentation .pptx;

To the best of our knowledge neither the City of Long Beach nor the Executive Director has notified the Long Beach Area Peace Network of the permit extension request for the BBAC's LCP (City of Long Beach LCP Amendment No. LOB LPCA 1-20 (LCP-5-LOB-20-0014-1). Time Extension). Although both the City and Commission staff are clearly aware that LBAPN is "a party of interest" re the CDP for the BBAC. LBAPN has participated in multiple public hearings, including City of Long Beach Planning Commission and City Council meetings where the project was approved over our objections that it violated city, state, and Coast Act laws, policies, and regulations regarding environmental justice. LBAPN also raised our objections to the BBAC during public comment at the February 14th, 2020 Coastal Commission meeting where we showed a powerpoint titled Equity is at the Heart of the Coastal Act about the BBAC and the history of racism in Long Beach. The Executive Director personally requested a copy of this slide show which was sent to him. View LBAPN presentation at <https://cal-span.org/unipage/?site=cal-span&owner=CCC&date=2020-02-14>. Also see slide show attached.

Until today, LBAPN was unaware that the Coastal Act required our being contacted regarding this permit extension request. However, we did email our objection to the permit extension on other grounds before yesterday's deadline for public comment. We would appreciate a response to this email including 1) proof that LBAPN was notified 2) a list of those that were notified as "interested" by the City and/or the Executive Director, 2) what specific "initial permit hearing" is being referenced with respect to the BBAC.

We believe that the permit extension request for the BBAC is not consistent with 19.02.110, 1b **mailing said notice to all parties the director has reason to know may be interested in the application** and ask that the Executive Director alter his determination and report the application to the Long Beach City Council.

Thanks, Anna Christensen, Swimming Pool Committee, Long Beach Area Peace Network
annachristensen259@gmail.com (562) 434 0229

19.02.110 Extension of permits.

A. No later than forty-five days prior to the time that construction must commence on a development to which the city has granted a coastal development permit, the applicant may, upon payment of a fee (fifty dollars for all developments other than residential, twenty-five dollars for all residential development), apply to the director of the city for an extension of time within which to commence and/or complete construction of the development. The application shall be accompanied by evidence of a valid, unexpired coastal development permit granted by the city.

If the director determines that there are no changed circumstances which are inconsistent with the California Coastal Act of 1976, as amended, and California Code of Regulations Title 14, Section 13000 et seq., his determination of consistency shall be conclusive and he may extend the term of the coastal development permit by a period not to exceed one year **if all of the following are true:**

1. Notice, including a summary of the procedures set forth in this section, has been given by the director of his determination that the application is consistent by **(a) posting said notice at the project site, and (b) mailing said notice to all parties the director has reason to know may be interested in the application, including all parties who participated in the initial permit hearing; and**
2. If no written objection has been received within ten working days of publishing the aforescribed notice.

B. In the event that the director determines that the application for extension is not consistent, or that he or she receives timely written objection, the director shall report the application to the city council. If a majority of the council object to the extension on the grounds that it may be inconsistent with the California Coastal Act and/or the applicable Code of Regulations, the application shall be set for a full hearing, pursuant to PVEMC 19.02.060, before the planning commission as though it were a new application for a coastal development permit. If there is not an objection to the determination of the director by a majority of the city council, the director shall issue the extension for a period not to exceed one year.



Equity is at the heart of the Coastal Act

CCC Environmental Justice Policy, 2019

Coastal development should be inclusive for all who work, live, and recreate on California's coast and provide equitable benefits for communities that have historically been excluded, marginalized, or harmed by coastal development.

Everybody in the Pool!



Healthy communities prioritize public health, safety, and recreation and plan accordingly.

As a coastal city, Long Beach must ensure that our residents become and stay water-safe by providing swimming lessons and aquatic exercise to the 99%.

Equal access is neither the history of nor the status quo in the LBC

Until the 1950s, minorities could not rent or buy property in most areas of the city.

At the Pike, the Plunge was legally segregated and the midway included racist games.

De facto segregation ensured that City beaches were for whites only.



The City has only funded 3 public pools in 128 years. How and where we have built them reveals a pattern of race and class privilege



The Belmont Olympic Plaza (1968)
A 50 meter “Olympic-size” pool with high dive, bleachers, and an outdoor recreational pool in the wealthy, white SE corner of Long Beach

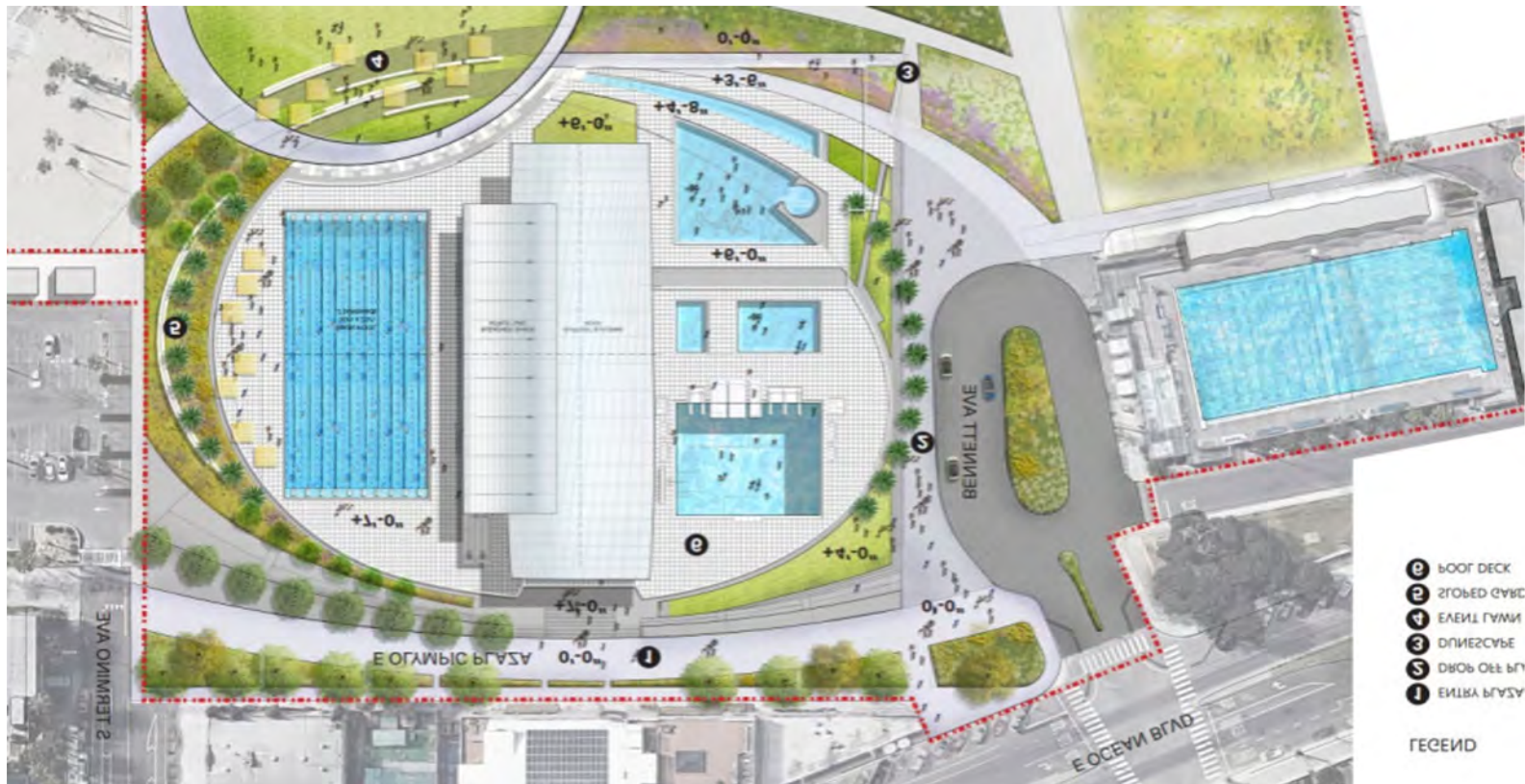


Silverado Pool (1967)
A 25 meter pool in West Long Beach in a low-income, minority neighborhood



Martin Luther King Pool (1980)
A 25 meter pool in Central Long Beach, in a low-income minority neighborhood.

The City now plans to build the Belmont Beach and Aquatics Center, with two Olympic-sized (50 meter) pools, a recreational pool, a teaching pool, a 40+' high dive tower with diving tank, a spa, and bleachers seating 1500+



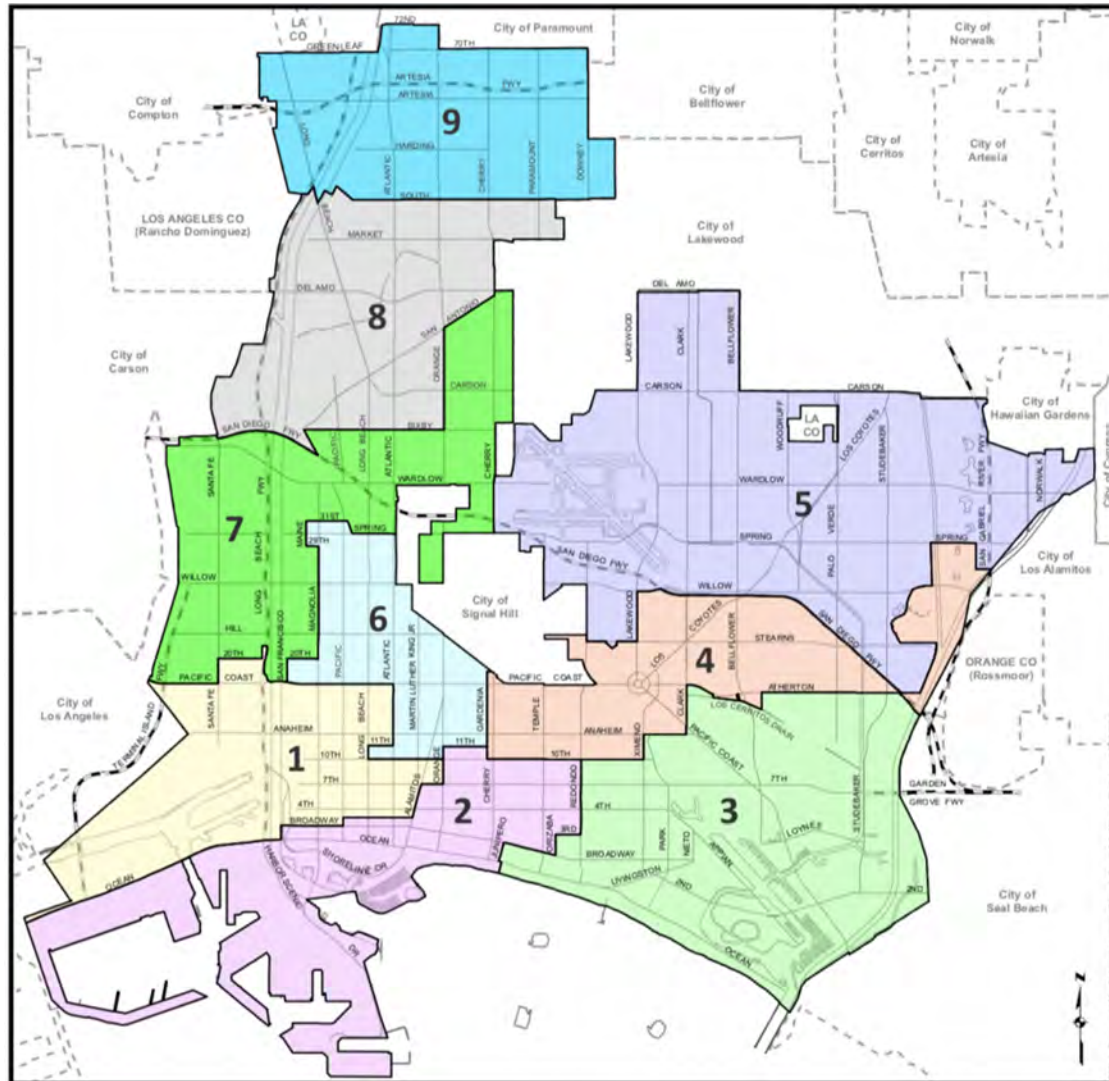
Its proposed location and design present both *physical* and *social barriers* for Long Beach's most marginalized residents

A fundamental rethinking of who is connected to the coast...or not.

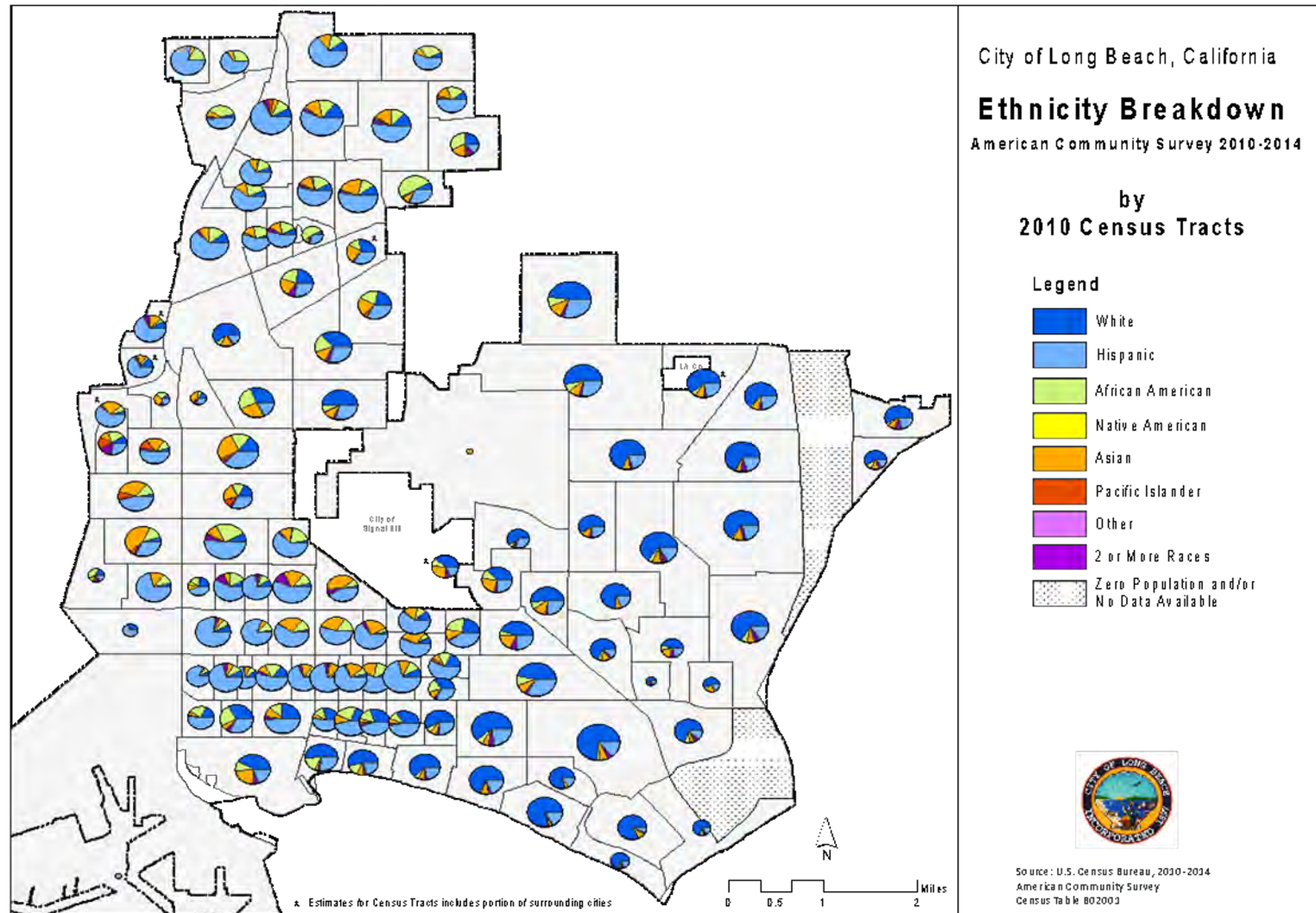
The City insists that the new BBAC remain in the same location as the demolished Belmont Olympic Pool, and that it prioritize “existing users,” including private swim and dive clubs and sports teams. This *fails to provide equitable benefits for communities that have historically been excluded or marginalized and denies public access and lower-cost recreation opportunities to all.*



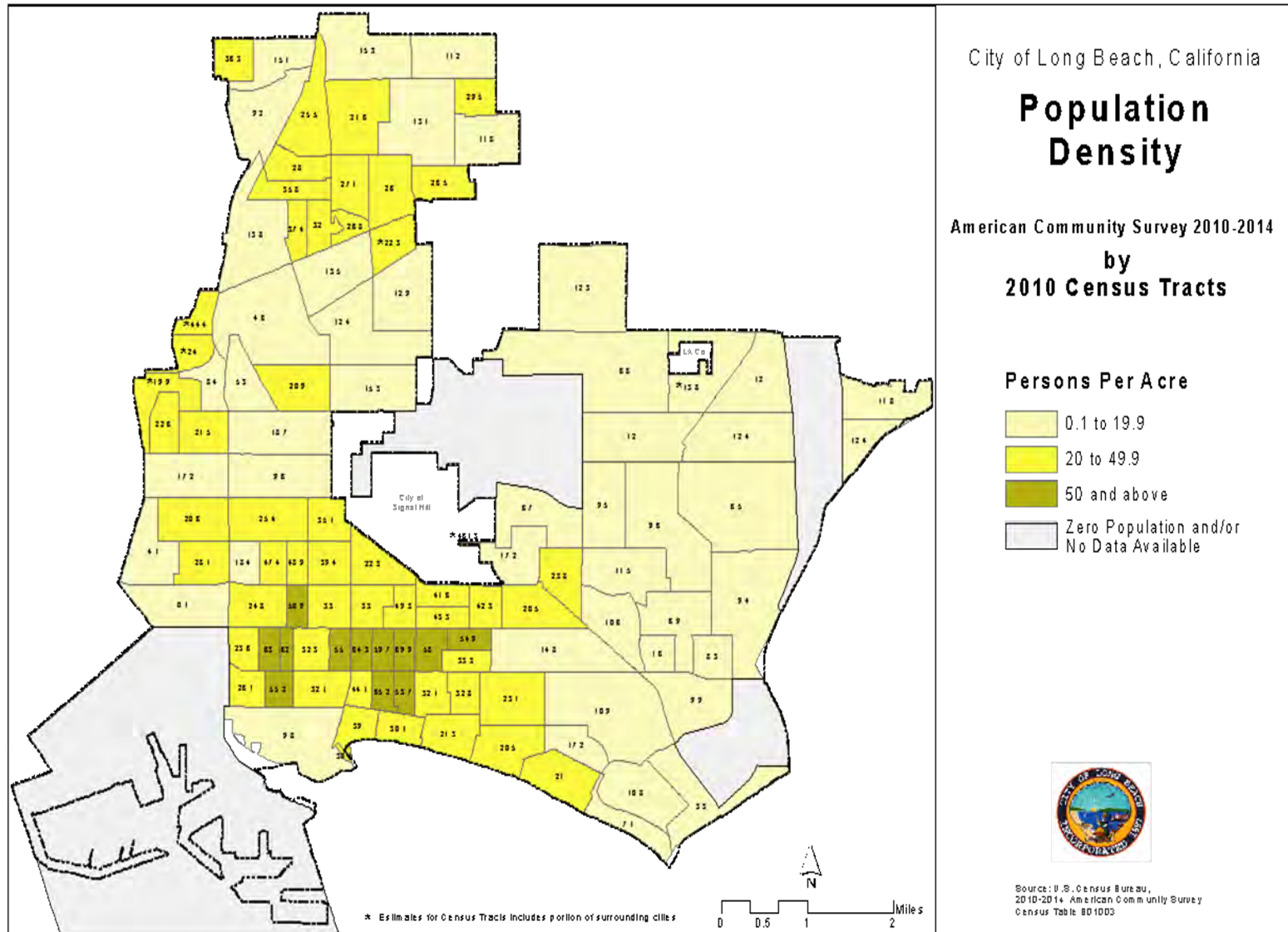
Long Beach has nine City Council Districts. The BBAC is in the 3rd District, the only one to hold community meetings on the project.



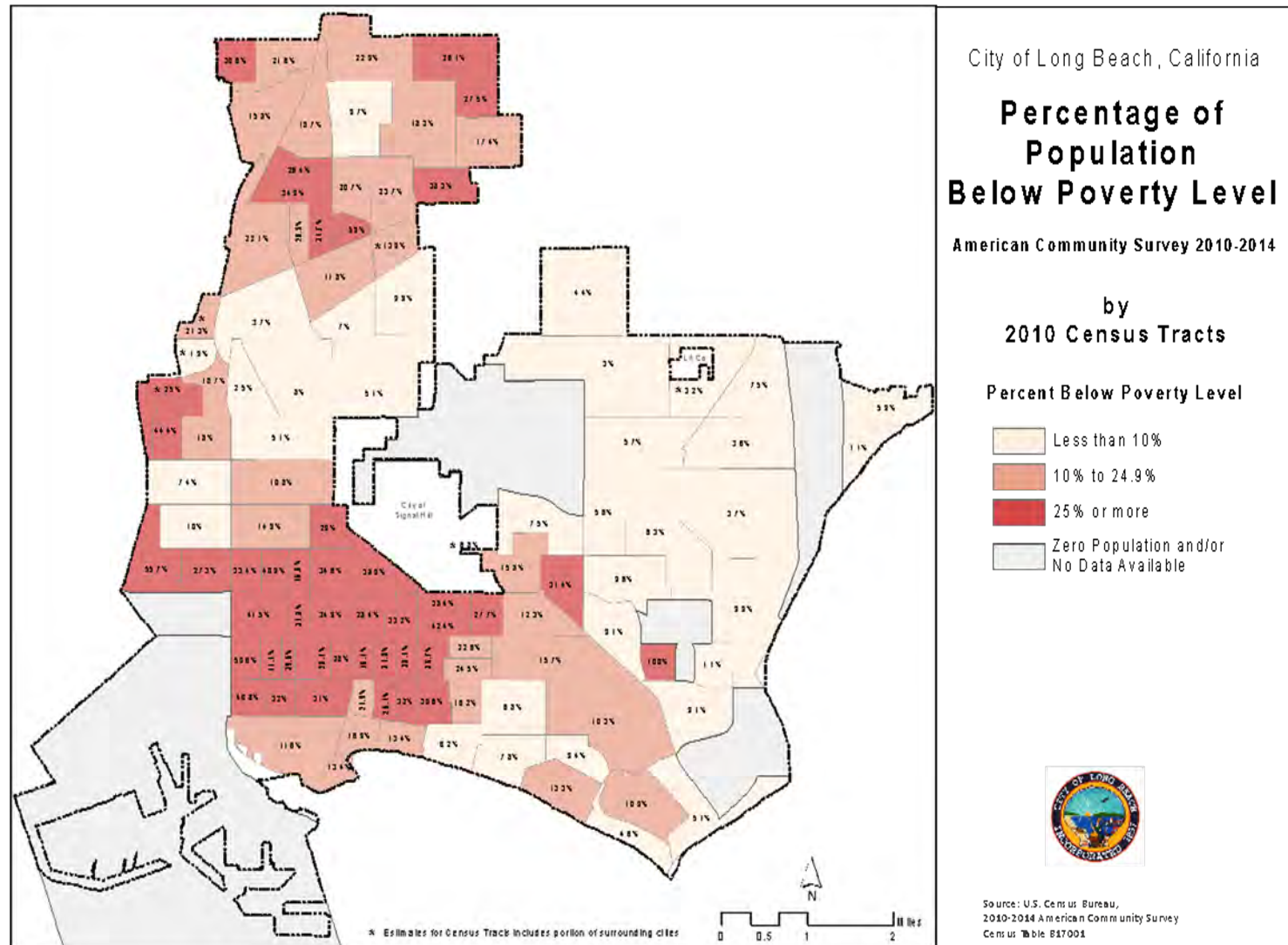
The BBAC is located in a majority white neighborhood, people of color mainly live in Downtown, North, or West Long Beach



Population Density lowest at the site of BBAC, 1-20 persons per acre, compared to 20-50 and above in Downtown and in Central Long Beach



The BBAC is not sited to equitably serve low-income residents who primarily live in Downtown, West and, North Long Beach





Better water-safe than sorry

- In the U.S., 4,000 people drown each year, ten every day, two of these are children.
- 70% of black children, 65% of Asian American and Native American children, 60% of Latinx children, and 40% of white children cannot swim
- Black youths age 10-14 are ten times more likely to drown than their white peers. Latinx, Asian American, and Native American youth are also more at risk.



Everybody in the Pool Resolution Long Beach Area Peace Network



- Move the BBAC and change it from a competitive venue to a recreational one.
- Ensure access to public pools and swimming instruction for all residents in accordance with the goals of the Healthy Communities Policy of the City of Long Beach
- Build and maintain a community pool in every City Council District
- Raise awareness as to the health and safety benefits of swimming, water exercise, water sports, and lifeguard training
- Increase diversity and city-wide participation in public aquatics programs for youth, including swimming lessons, water sports, sailing and boating, Jr. Lifeguarding, and aquatics day camps