APPENDIX G/INITIAL STUDY FOR A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

Environmental Checklist Form for:
City of Fresno Department of Public Utilities
Operations & Maintenance Building Demolition

1.	**Project Title:** City of Fresno Department of Public Utilities Operations & Maintenance Building Demolition
2.	**Lead Agency Name and Address:** City of Fresno 2600 Fresno Street Fresno, California 93721
3.	**Contact Person and Phone Number:** Daniel Carrion, PE (559) 621-8871 Daniel.Carrion@fresno.gov
4.	**Project Location:** The City of Fresno (City) Department of Public Utilities (DPU) Operations & Maintenance (O&M) Building Demolition project (project) site consists of an approximately 14.83-acre developed lot located at 1626 E Street, Fresno, California 93706; Assessor's Parcel Number 465-084-30T (Figure 1, Regional Location).
5.	**Project Sponsor's Name and Address:** City of Fresno Capital Projects Department 747 R Street, 2nd Floor Fresno, California 93721
6.	**General and Community Plan Land Use Designation:** The project site is designated as Employment – Light Industrial in the Fresno General Plan and the Downtown Neighborhoods Community Plan.

7.	**Zoning:** The project site is zoned Light Industrial (IL).
8.	**Project Description:** The City is proposing to demolish two structures currently used as DPU's O&M facilities. The project consists of hazardous materials abatement, demolition, vegetation removal, and disposal. No specific future use is proposed at this time, and any future development would be subject to separate and additional environmental review as required. ***Project Background*** The DPU acquired the property in April 2021. Following initial system upgrades, the DPU Administration and Utilities Planning & Engineering Divisions moved into second-floor office space in June 2022. Before the DPU's acquisition, the property was occupied by the Fresno Bee newspaper offices and printing press from approximately 1977 until 2016. The existing primary building was designed specifically for the Fresno Bee as a newspaper printing and distribution facility. Given the building's original design for a different industry, existing building conditions, and ongoing maintenance needs, the City is proposing to demolish the existing structures on site. ***Existing Site Conditions*** The project site is fully developed with the current O&M building (former Fresno Bee building), an accessory maintenance shop building, surface parking areas, and associated landscaping, lighting, utilities, and frontage improvements. Refer to Figure 2, Existing Project Site. **O&M Building.** In total, the O&M building is approximately 295,225 gross square feet in size, with a building footprint of approximately 162,320 square feet. The O&M building was constructed in two phases. The first phase (the original building) was built in 1977, has three stories and a basement, and contains approximately 167,875 gross square feet (157,515 square feet aboveground and 10,360 square feet basement). The second phase was built in 1991, is attached to the northern end of the original building, has three stories, and contains approximately 127,350 gross square feet. The O&M building is currently used for miscellaneous storage but is no longer in active use. The building houses DPU offices that are vacated, and various machinery (e.g., the printing press) remains in place. **Maintenance Shop Building.** The maintenance shop building is approximately 1,000 square feet and is in the surface parking area, approximately 230 feet northeast of the O&M building. The DPU does not currently use this structure.

Surface Parking and Other Improvements. The remaining area of the project site is predominately paved and developed for surface parking (approximately 650 parking stalls) that is currently used by the DPU Solid Waste Division for solid waste removal fleet vehicle parking. Additional improvements include landscaping, stormwater drainage infrastructure, light poles, fire hydrants, curbs, fencing, and various site utilities. Existing landscaping includes ornamental trees in the parking lot. Except for the ornamental trees, these facilities would not be demolished, and site utilities (water, gas, and sewer lines) would be cut and plugged as described under Demolition, below.

The site previously contained five underground storage tanks (USTs): two 12,000-gallon USTs containing gasoline and diesel; one 5,000-gallon UST containing diesel; one 2,000-gallon UST containing waste ink; and one 1,000-gallon UST containing solvent. All USTs were removed under the oversight of the Fresno County Environmental Health Department in 1993 and 2025 and are considered "case closed." The site also contains two inactive oil-water separators (OWSs) associated with the printing press and fueling areas. Additionally, there is an existing inactive railroad spur that traverses the northern portion of the site that extends into the O&M building footprint.

Hazardous Materials Abatement

The project site contains known and potentially hazardous materials associated with the former USTs, OWSs, railroad spur, and previous operational characteristics of the site. Additionally, given the age of the buildings, asbestos-containing material (ACM) and lead-based paint (LBP) are potentially present. Therefore, the City performed testing in 2021 and is currently (in 2026) conducting additional hazardous materials investigations, including an LBP survey, additional ACM survey, and additional soil and soil vapor testing associated with the OWSs.

All USTs were removed under the oversight of the Fresno County Environmental Health Department in 1993 and 2025 and are considered "case closed."

In 2021, SALEM Engineering Group Inc. (SALEM) conducted soil and soil vapor testing and an ACM survey. The results of the soil and vapor testing indicated that no additional assessment activities were required and that any future soil disturbance should occur under the guidance of a Soil Management Plan (SALEM 2021).

In 2026, Krazan & Associates conducted an additional ACM survey and an LBP survey of the on-site structures. The surveys identified ACMs in the building's concrete, roofing, mastic, pipe insulation, cement paneling, and fireproofing insulation and LBP in the walls, door frames, posts, metal framing, and concrete supports (Appendix A, Hazardous Materials Studies).

The results of the prior and current hazardous materials assessments will inform the preparation of a Hazardous Materials Abatement Plan (HMAP), which will be completed prior to the issuance of project demolition permits. The HMAP will be prepared by qualified/certified environmental professionals, depending on the materials identified, such as California Certified Asbestos Consultants and California Department of Public Health Certified Inspectors. The HMAP will address identified or anticipated regulated building materials and hazardous materials that may be encountered during demolition activities in conformance with applicable federal, state, and local regulatory requirements. The HMAP will include a specific scope of services to address exposure to the identified hazardous materials, such as ACM or LBP. The HMAP will identify the applicable regulatory framework and requirements, including agency coordination, permits and notifications, abatement procedures and controls, waste management and clearance, and required oversight and documentation. The HMAP will be implemented by a licensed contractor to abate the identified regulated hazardous materials prior to and during demolition, as a condition of contract award.

Demolition

As shown on Figure 3, Demolition Plan, building removal activities would be limited to the O&M building and the maintenance shop building. At-grade concrete surfaces abutting and adjacent to the building envelope would be protected and remain in place unless protection is not feasible. Demolition of pads, footings, and other similar structures within the building envelope would not require excavation beyond already developed and disturbed depths. In addition to building removal, demolition would involve cutting and plugging of existing water, gas, and sewer lines near property lines along E and G Streets. The existing railroad spur in the O&M building limits would be removed, and those outside the O&M building limits would be protected and remain in place.

Prior to demolition activities, most of the project site would be temporarily fenced for safety, with access points from E Street, G Street, and the eastern portion of the parking lot. All parking, lighting, and existing surface improvements beyond the limits of demolition shown on Figure 3 would be protected and remain in place. On-site trees would be removed as the site's irrigation infrastructure is permanently offline, therefore making long-term care infeasible. Refer to below for a description of stormwater best management practices (BMPs) during demolition activities.

The approximately 10,360-square-foot basement would be backfilled to match existing grade, requiring approximately 9,250 cubic yards of imported soil. Because backfilling may be required in other areas of the structure to match existing grade, approximately 1,000 cubic yards of additional imported soil is assumed as part of the project. Demolition activities are estimated to occur over approximately 5 months and are anticipated to be completed in the following phases:

- Phase 1: Hazardous Materials Abatement (8 weeks)
    - May include partial/complete utility disconnect
- Phase 2: Building Demolition (12 weeks)
    - Also includes demolition of maintenance shop building and removal of the printing press equipment

For the environmental analysis, it is assumed that hazardous materials abatement would be completed primarily using hand tools and haul trucks for disposal, with the potential use of a crane. Demolition is assumed to require the use of typical construction equipment, such as cranes, reach excavators, bulldozers, material handlers, loaders, concrete saws/breakers, and dump trucks, as well as hand tools, such as sledgehammers, prybars, and torches.

Disposal

Hazardous materials removed from the site would be contained and transported to a facility approved for handling such materials in accordance with applicable regulations. The actual disposal amount and location are not known currently. For the environmental analysis, it is assumed that:

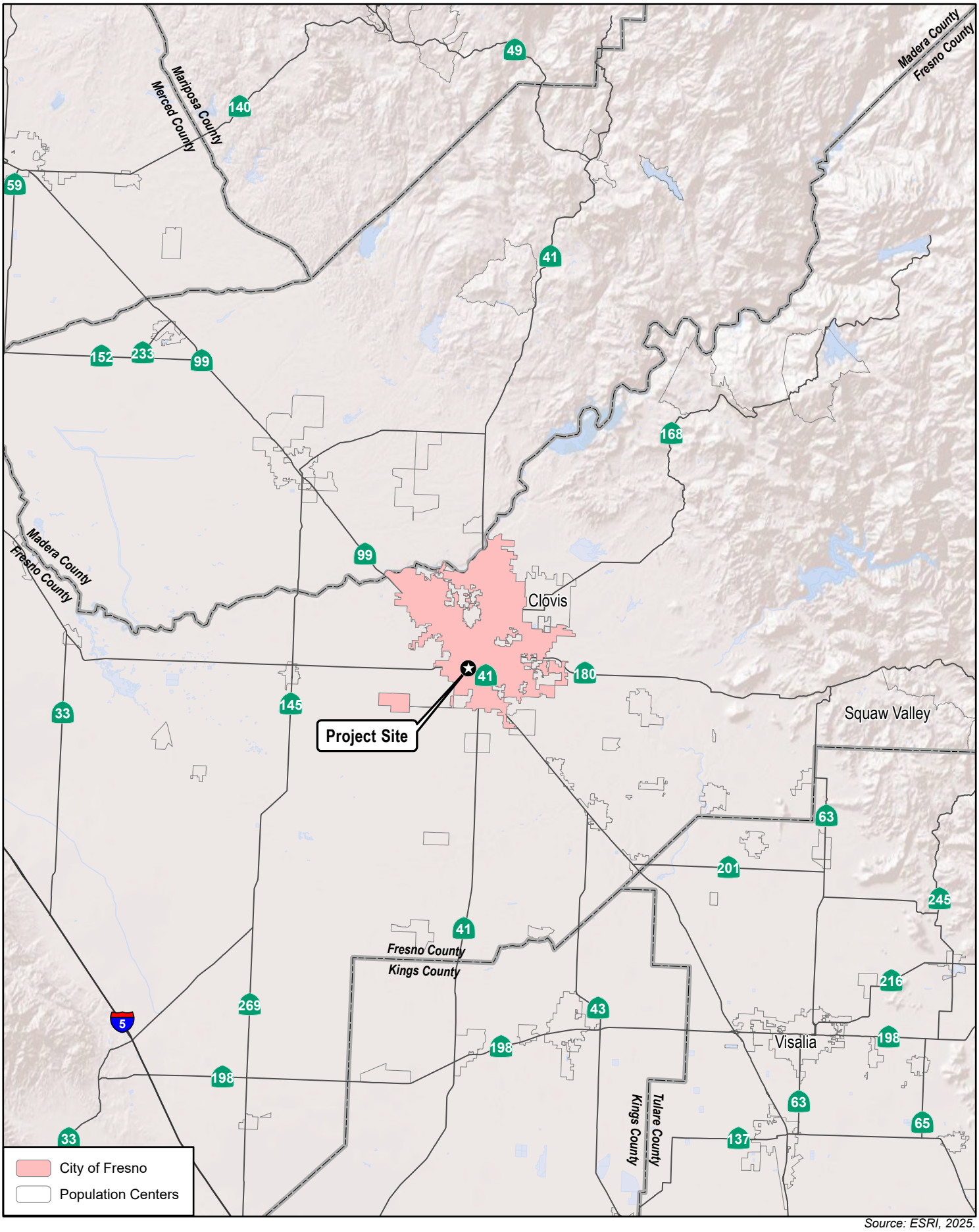
- All hazardous materials would be disposed of at the Kettleman Hills Hazardous Waste Facility, which is permitted to accept most types of hazardous wastes as defined by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the state. The Kettleman Hills Hazardous Waste Facility is approximately 60 miles south of the project site at 35251 Old, Skyline Road, Kettleman City, California 93239.
- Disposal would require one 50-ton capacity dump truck per day over an 8-week period.

Demolition debris, including concrete, steel, wood, and other building materials, would be transported off site for disposal or recycling. Materials unsuitable for recycling would be disposed of at an approved landfill facility. Inert demolition waste would be transported to one of the numerous waste handling facilities in the area, which could include Mid Valley Disposal, Waste Management Fresno Transfer Station, Cedar Avenue Recycling and Transfer Station, or other similar facilities.

Disposal activities would result in truck trips to and from the site over the duration of demolition. For the environmental analysis, the total volume of demolition debris is estimated at approximately 53,500 tons/97,000 cubic yards, resulting in approximately 18 truck trips per day over a 12-week period.

	Stormwater Best Management Practices Demolition activities would implement various BMPs to control stormwater pollution and erosion in compliance with the California Construction General Permit issued by the State Water Resources Control Board. Anticipated BMPs are shown on Figure 4, Stormwater Pollution Prevention and Erosion Control. Anticipated BMPs include temporary 6-foot fencing with windscreen around the project site, fiber rolls placed along the interior fence line of the work area, filters placed over drain inlets in the parking lot, designated equipment and material staging area(s), designated refuse container(s), periodic trackout and public roadway sweeping, and covering any exposed stockpiled soil. ***Post-Demolition*** The project is limited to demolition activities and does not include construction of new structures or operational uses. During demolition, any excavated areas and the existing basement would be backfilled to match existing grade of the project site. The demolished areas would be fenced to prevent entry. The parking lot would remain in operation as parking and storage for City fleet vehicles, similar to existing conditions.
9.	**Surrounding land uses and setting:** Surrounding land uses include a mix of light industrial, commercial, transportation, and residential uses. Specifically, the project site is bordered by the Union Pacific Railroad and future California High-Speed Rail line to the east; light industrial uses, commercial uses, and State Route (SR-) 99 to the west; and light industrial and commercial uses to the north and south. The nearest residences are approximately 650 feet west of the project site, across SR-99.
10.	**Other public agencies whose approval is required (e.g., permits, financing approval, or participation agreement):** San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District (SJVAPCD) State Water Resources Control Board
11.	**Have California Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area requested consultation pursuant to Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21080.3.1? If so, has consultation begun?** The State of California requires lead agencies to consider the potential effects of proposed projects and consult with California Native American Tribes during the local planning process for the purpose of protecting Traditional Tribal Cultural Resources through the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines. Pursuant to California PRC Section 21080.3.1, before public distribution of this document, the lead agency shall begin consultation with the California Native American Tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographical area of the project. Pursuant to Assembly Bill (AB) 52, Native

	American Tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project site were invited to consult regarding the project based on a list of contacts provided by the Native American Heritage Commission. The City mailed notices of the project to the Dumna Wo Wah Tribal Government and Table Mountain Rancheria of California on April 10, 2026. An “unable to forward” notification was received from the Dumna Wo Wah Tribal Government contact. Table Mountain Rancheria of California acknowledged receipt but no consultation was requested unless cultural resources are discovered during demolition activities.



Source: ESRI, 2025.

N

0 5 10

Miles

Figure 1

Regional Location

City of Fresno DPU O&M Building Demolition



Source: Vantor Imagery, 2025.

N

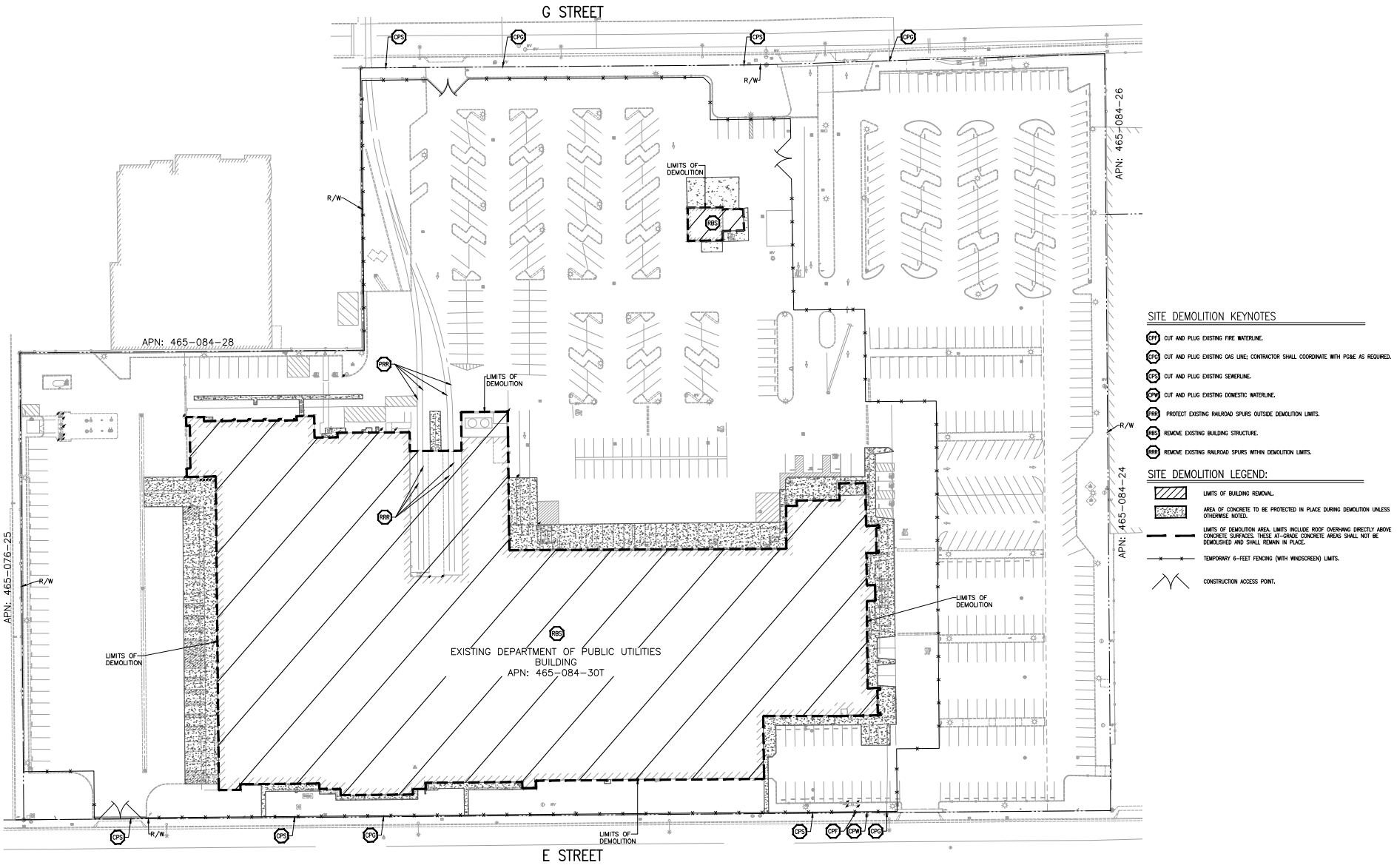
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Figure 2

Existing Project Site

City of Fresno DPU O&M Building Demolition



Source: City of Fresno Department of Public Utilities, 2026.

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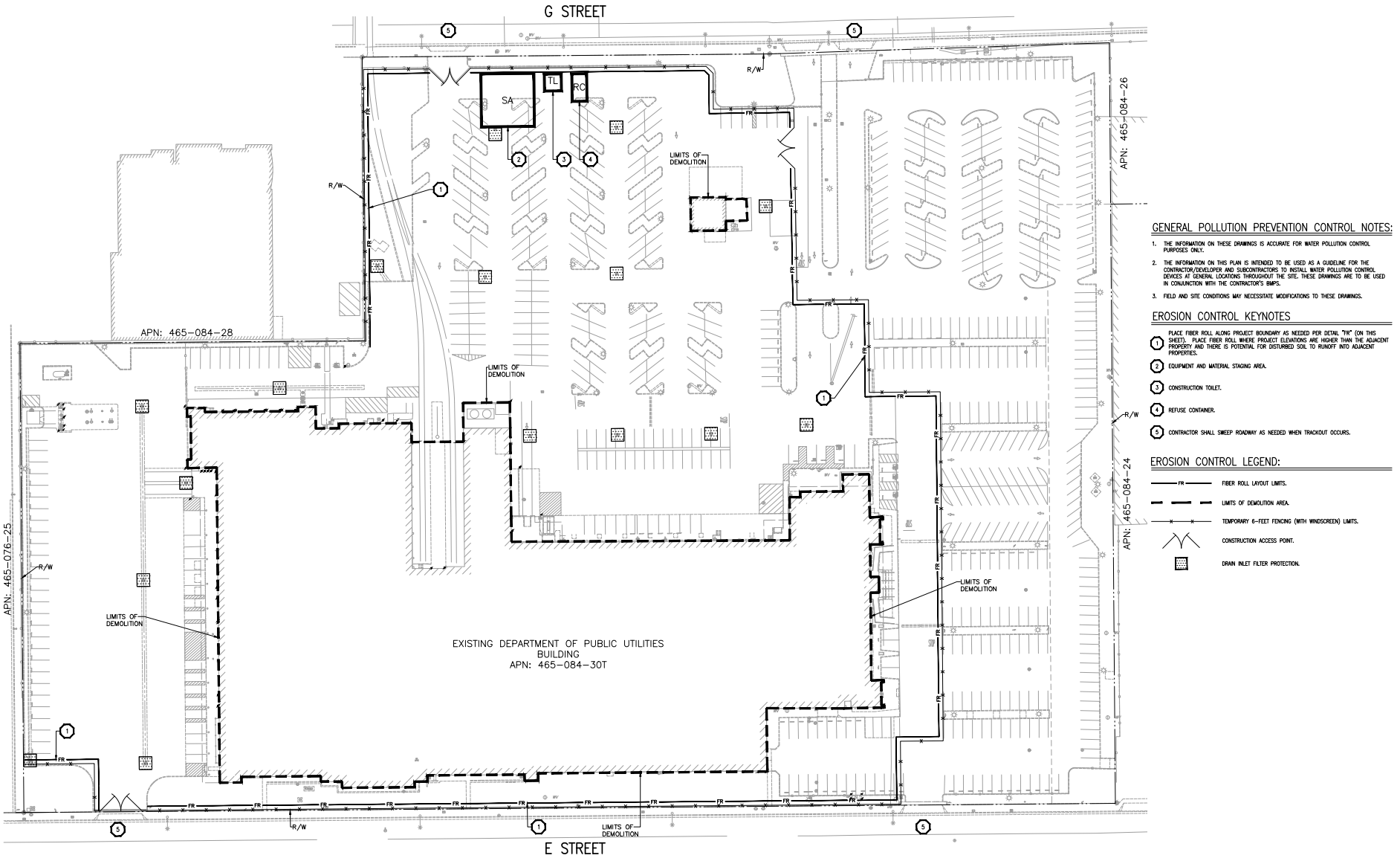
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Figure 3

Demolition Plan

City of Fresno DPU O&M Building Demolition



Source: City of Fresno Department of Public Utilities, 2026.

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Figure 4

Stormwater Pollution Prevention and Erosion Control

City of Fresno DPU O&M Building Demolition

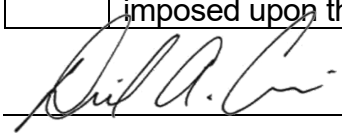
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED:

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project, involving at least one impact that is a “Potentially Significant Impact” as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

☐	Aesthetics	☐	Agriculture and Forestry Resources
☐	Air Quality	☐	Biological Resources
☐	Cultural Resources	☐	Energy
☐	Geology and Soils	☐	Greenhouse Gas Emissions
☐	Hazards and Hazardous Materials	☐	Hydrology and Water Quality
☐	Land Use and Planning	☐	Mineral Resources
☐	Noise	☐	Population and Housing
☐	Public Services	☐	Recreation
☐	Transportation	☐	Tribal Cultural Resources
☐	Utilities and Service Systems	☐	Wildfire
☐	Mandatory Findings of Significance		

DETERMINATION: (To be completed by the lead agency) On the basis of this initial evaluation:

☐	I find that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
☒	I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
☐	I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT (EIR) is required.
☐	I find that the proposed project MAY have a “potentially significant impact” or “potentially significant unless mitigated” impact on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An EIR is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.
☐	I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.



8/12/2026

Daniel Carrion, PE, Project Engineer — Date

EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

1. For purposes of this Initial Study, the following answers have the corresponding meanings:
    a. “No Impact” means the specific impact category does not apply to the project, or that the record sufficiently demonstrates that project-specific factors or general standards applicable to the project will result in no impact for the threshold under consideration.
    b. “Less Than Significant Impact” means there is an impact related to the threshold under consideration, but that impact is less than significant.
    c. “Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation” means there is a potentially significant impact related to the threshold under consideration, however, with the mitigation incorporated into the project, the impact is less than significant. For purposes of this Initial Study “mitigation incorporated into the project” means mitigation developed specifically for an individual project.
    d. “Potentially Significant Impact” means there is substantial evidence that an effect may be significant related to the threshold under consideration.
2. A brief explanation is required for all answers except “No Impact” answers that are adequately supported by the information sources a lead agency cites in the parentheses following each question. A “No Impact” answer is adequately supported if the referenced information sources show that the impact simply does not apply to projects like the one involved (e.g., the project falls outside a fault rupture zone). A “No Impact” answer should be explained where it is based on project-specific factors as well as general standards (e.g., the project will not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants, based on a project-specific screening analysis).
3. All answers must take account of the whole action involved, including off-site as well as on-site, cumulative as well as project-level, indirect as well as direct, and construction as well as operational impacts.
4. 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, less than significant with mitigation, or less than significant. “Potentially Significant Impact” is appropriate if there is substantial evidence that an effect may be significant. If there are one or more “Potentially Significant Impact” entries when the determination is made, an EIR is required.

5. “Negative Declaration: Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated” applies where the incorporation of mitigation measures has reduced an effect from “Potentially Significant Impact” to a “Less Than Significant Impact.” The lead agency must describe the mitigation measures, and briefly explain how they reduce the effect to a less than significant level (mitigation measures from, “Earlier Analyses,” as described in (6) below, may be cross-referenced).

6. Earlier analyses may be used where, pursuant to the tiering or another CEQA process, an effect has been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR or negative declaration. Section 15063(c)(3)(D). In this case, a brief discussion should identify the following:

    a. Earlier Analysis Used. Identify and state where they are available for review.

    b. Impacts Adequately Addressed. Identify which effects from the above checklist were within the scope of and adequately analyzed in another earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and state whether such effects were addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis.

    c. Mitigation Measures. For effects that are “Less than Significant with Mitigation Measures Incorporated,” describe the mitigation measures which were incorporated or refined from the earlier document and the extent to which they address site-specific conditions for the project.

7. Lead agencies are encouraged to incorporate into the checklist references to information sources for potential impacts (e.g., general plans, zoning ordinances). Reference to a previously prepared or outside document should, where appropriate, include a reference to the page or pages where the statement is substantiated.

8. Supporting Information Sources: A source list should be attached, and other sources used or individuals contacted should be cited in the discussion.

9. The explanation of each issue should identify:

    a. The significance criteria or threshold, if any, used to evaluate each question; and

    b. The mitigation measure identified, if any, to reduce the impact to less than significance.

I. AESTHETICS

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Except as provided in PRC Section 21099, 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) In non-urbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from publicly accessible vantage point). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	☐	☐	☐	☒

DISCUSSION

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

A scenic vista is a viewpoint that provides expansive views of a highly valued landscape for the public's benefit. The Fresno General Plan identifies six locations along the San Joaquin River bluffs as designated vista points from which views should be maintained. Scenic vistas in the City planning area could provide distant views of features such as the San Joaquin River to the north and the foothills of the Sierra Nevada to the east. The project site is not in any of the scenic vista points identified in the Fresno General Plan. The project includes the demolition of the existing DPU O&M building and the accessory maintenance shop building and does not include construction of new structures or operational uses. Therefore, no impact related to scenic vistas would occur.

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

According to the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) State Scenic Highway Mapping System, there are no eligible or officially designated state scenic highways in the City. Fresno County has three eligible state scenic highways. The nearest eligible highway includes a portion of SR-168, which is approximately 6 miles east of the project site. The nearest officially designated state scenic highway is SR-180, which is approximately 20 miles east of the project site (Caltrans 2026). Therefore, the project would not damage scenic resources in a designated state scenic highway, and no impact would occur.

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

The project site is in an urbanized area. The project would demolish the existing O&M building and the accessory maintenance shop building. At-grade concrete surfaces abutting and adjacent to the building envelope would be protected and remain in place. Demolition of pads, footings, and other similar structures within the building envelope would not require excavation beyond already developed and disturbed depths. The project site would remain vacant and would not include construction of new structures or operational uses. The parking lot would remain in operation as parking and storage for City fleet vehicles, similar to existing conditions. No new structures subject to zoning or other regulations are

proposed. Therefore, the project would not conflict with applicable zoning or other regulations governing scenic quality, and the impact would be less than significant.

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

The project site is in an urbanized area, and existing sources of outdoor lighting include lighting from surrounding developments, street lighting, and intermittent vehicle headlights. The project would demolish the existing O&M building and the accessory maintenance shop building. Proposed demolition activities would be limited to daytime hours (8:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m.) and would not require the installation of temporary nighttime lighting. Following demolition activities, the parking lot would remain in operation as parking and storage for City fleet vehicles, similar to existing conditions. No new operational uses would occur, and no new structures with potential new light sources would be constructed. The existing outdoor lighting would continue to comply with Section 15-2015 (Outdoor Lighting and Illumination) of the Fresno Municipal Code, used for illumination purposes only, and pointed downward to avoid light spillover to surrounding land uses. Therefore, the project would not create a new source of light and glare, and no impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation measures are not required.

II. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RESOURCES

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment project; and forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board. 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 non-agricultural use?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?	☐	☐	☐	☒

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range Assessment Project and the Forest Legacy Assessment project; and forest carbon measurement methodology provided in Forest Protocols adopted by the California Air Resources Board. Would the project:				
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒

DISCUSSION

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 non-agricultural use?

The project site and surrounding area are designated by the California Department of Conservation Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program as Urban and Built-Up Land (DOC 2022). Therefore, the project would not convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance to a non-agricultural use, and no impact would occur.

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

The project site and surrounding parcels are zoned Light Industrial (IL) (City of Fresno 2026). The project site is not within or adjacent to land with existing zoning for agricultural use. Additionally, the project site is not subject to a Williamson Act contract (DOC 2026). Therefore, the project would not conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract, and no impact would occur.

c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?

d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?

The project site and surrounding area consist of existing development in an urbanized downtown area in the City. The project site and surrounding area are not designated as forest land, timberland, or timberland production land use or zoning. The project site does not contain forest land. Therefore, the project would neither conflict with the zoning, or cause rezoning of, designated forest land, timberland, or timberland production nor result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest uses. No impact would occur.

e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?

Please refer to Sections II(a) and II(d). The project site and surrounding area are in an existing urbanized area and would not result in the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses or forest land to non-forest uses. Therefore, no impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation measures are not required.

III. AIR QUALITY

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Where available, 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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?	☐	☐	☒	☐

DISCUSSION

The project is limited to demolition activities, which are considered construction activities. The project does not include construction of new structures or new operational uses.

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

The project site is in the San Joaquin Valley Air Basin (SJVAB) and is under the jurisdiction of the SJVAPCD. The SJVAB is designated as Non-Attainment-Extreme for the 8-hour ozone (O_3) standard, Maintenance-Serious for the particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter (PM_{10}) standard, and Non-Attainment-Moderate for the particulate

matter less than 2.5 microns in diameter ($PM_{2.5}$) standard under the National Ambient Air Quality Standards. The SJVAB is designated non-attainment for the 1-hour O_3 standard, the 8-hour O_3 standard, the PM_{10} standards, and the $PM_{2.5}$ standards under the California Ambient Air Quality Standards.

To bring the SJVAB into attainment, the SJVAPCD adopted the 2022 Plan for the 2015 8-Hour Ozone Standard (2022 Ozone Plan) to satisfy Clean Air Act requirements and ensure attainment of the 70-parts-per-billion 8-hour O_3 standard (SJVAPCD 2022). To ensure the SJVAB's continued attainment of the USEPA respirable particulate matter (PM_{10}) standard, the SJVAPCD adopted the 2023 Maintenance Plan and Redesignation Request for the Revoked 1-Hour Ozone Standard (2023 Maintenance Plan) (SJVAPCD 2023). SJVAPCD Regulation VIII (Fugitive PM_{10} Prohibitions) is designed to reduce PM_{10} emissions generated by human activity. Additionally, the SJVAPCD adopted the 2024 Plan for the 2012 $PM_{2.5}$ Standard (2024 $PM_{2.5}$ Plan) to address the 2012 USEPA federal annual $PM_{2.5}$ standard of 12 micrograms per cubic meter (SJVAPCD 2024).

As discussed in Section III(b), emissions associated with project activities would not result in the generation of criteria air pollutants that would exceed SJVAPCD thresholds. In addition, the project is limited to demolition activities and does not include construction of new structures or new operational uses. Therefore, the project would not result in criteria air pollutant emissions after demolition activities. Further, the project would not generate new residents or result in population growth. Therefore, the project would not result in unplanned growth that has not been considered in the previously mentioned Air Quality Plans. The project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of SJVAPCD Air Quality Plans, and the impact would be less than significant.

b) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?

The SJVAPCD established project construction and operational emissions thresholds for criteria air pollutants. The thresholds are listed in Table 1, SJVAPCD Air Quality Thresholds of Significance. For naming conventions under the SJVAPCD thresholds and air quality modeling, the proposed demolition activities are considered "construction."

Table 1. SJVAPCD Air Quality Thresholds of Significance

Pollutant	Construction and Operation (tons/year)
CO	100
NO_x	10
ROG	10
SO_x	27
PM_{10}	15
$PM_{2.5}$	15

Source: SJVAPCD 2015.
Notes: CO = carbon monoxide; NO_x = nitrogen oxides; PM_{10} = coarse particulate matter (10 microns or less in diameter); $PM_{2.5}$ = fine particulate matter (2.5 microns or less in diameter); ROG = reactive organic gases; SO_X = sulfur oxides

Project activities would result in temporary air pollutants associated with soil disturbance, dust emissions, employee and material delivery vehicle exhaust, and combustion pollutants from off-road construction equipment. Project-related air pollution emissions can vary from day to day, depending on the level of activity, type of activity, and prevailing weather conditions. The primary air pollutants of concern from project activities are particulate matter (including both PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$), carbon monoxide (CO), and O_3 precursors (including nitrogen oxides [NO_X] and volatile organic compounds, which are reactive organic gases [ROG]). Because the project would be limited to demolition activities, no operational emissions were included in calculations.

Maximum annual construction emissions were estimated using California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod), Version 2022.1.1.44. The project engineering team provided details for all proposed activities, including the demolition schedule, necessary equipment, project-related vehicle trips (haul trips), project material movement volumes (imports and exports), and hazardous materials export. It is assumed that demolition activities would include site watering twice per day in compliance with SJVAPCD Standard Regulation VIII (Control Measures).

Project activities would involve demolition of the existing building, hazardous materials abatement, and basement backfilling, which would last approximately 5 months. The project would require the demolition of approximately 97,000 cubic yards or 53,500 tons of material and include net import of 10,250 cubic yards of soil for backfilling the existing basement. In addition, the project site contains hazardous materials and soils associated with previous operational activities. For the environmental analysis, it is assumed that demolition would require disposal of approximately 2,000 tons of hazardous materials to

Kettleman Hills Hazardous Waste Facility. The haul trip length was adjusted in CalEEMod to 60 miles for export of hazardous materials. The 20-mile default trip length is assumed for demolition export and soil import.

Detailed assumptions and modeling datasheets are provided in Appendix B, CalEEMod Output. Estimated maximum annual demolition emissions are provided in Table 2, Estimated Maximum Annual Demolition Emissions (Tons/Year).

Table 2. Estimated Maximum Annual Demolition Emissions (Tons/Year)

Construction Year	ROG	NO_X	CO	SO_X	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
2027	0.16	2.0	1.53	0.01	0.98	0.28
SJVAPCD Annual Thresholds	**10**	**10**	**100**	**27**	**15**	**15**
Significant?	*No*	*No*	*No*	*No*	*No*	*No*

Source: Appendix B.
Notes: CO = carbon monoxide; NO_X = nitrogen oxides; PM_{10} = coarse particulate matter (10 microns or less in diameter); $PM_{2.5}$ = fine particulate matter (2.5 microns or less in diameter); ROG = reactive organic gases; SJVAPCD = San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District; SO_X = sulfur oxides

As shown in Table 2, the estimated project-related emissions indicate that the project would not exceed the SJVAPCD annual thresholds and thus would not result in significant air emissions during construction. Following completion of the project, the project site would continue to be used as parking and storage for City fleet vehicles, similar to existing conditions, and would not generate new criteria air pollutant emissions. Therefore, the impact would be less than significant.

c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

The SJVAPCD defines sensitive receptors as people that have an increased sensitivity to air pollution or environmental contaminants such as children, older adults, and those with pre-existing serious health problems affected by air quality. Sensitive receptor locations include schools, parks and playgrounds, daycare centers, nursing homes, hospitals, and residential communities. The nearest sensitive receptors are single-family residences approximately 600 feet west of the project site, on the other side of SR-99.

The project is limited to demolition activities and does not include construction of new structures or operational uses. As shown in Table 2, construction emissions would be well below the SJVAPCD thresholds. Emissions from the project would also be limited to approximately 5 months. Therefore, construction would not expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations.

Given the age of the on-site buildings, an ACM survey and an LBP survey were conducted to identify and quantify the presence of potential ACMs and potential LBPs at the on-site structures. The survey identified ACMs in the building's concrete, roofing, mastic, pipe insulation, cement paneling, and fireproofing insulation. The survey identified LBPs in the walls, door frames, posts, metal framing, and concrete supports (Appendix A). Demolition of structures containing ACM and LBP could result in the release of hazardous materials into the environment and expose sensitive receptors to hazardous air contaminants. The project includes the implementation of an HMAP as a condition of contract award that would address identified or anticipated regulated building materials and hazardous materials and emissions that may be encountered during demolition activities in conformance with applicable federal, state, and local regulatory requirements, as discussed further in Section IX, Hazards and Hazardous Materials. In addition, the project would be required to comply with SJVAPCD Standard Regulation VIII (Control Measures) to control fugitive dust emissions as a standard condition of contract award. Therefore, with implementation of the required HMAP and SJVAPCD regulations, the project would not expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations, and the impact would be less than significant.

d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?

Construction and demolition activities generally have the potential to emit odors from diesel equipment, paints, solvents, fugitive dust, and adhesives. Any odors generated by construction activities would be intermittent and temporary, and generally would not extend beyond the project site. The project is limited to demolition activities and does not include construction of new structures or operational uses. Therefore, no operational activities are proposed that could produce any offensive odors, including land uses such as agricultural activities, feedlots, wastewater treatment facilities, landfills, or heavy manufacturing uses. In addition, the nearest sensitive receptors are residences 600 feet west of the project site on the other side of SR-99, and the project would not place new sensitive receptors near existing odor sources. Therefore, the impact would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation measures are not required.

IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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 US 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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

DISCUSSION

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?

The project site and surroundings are in the developed and urbanized downtown area of the City. The project site is fully developed with the current O&M building (former Fresno Bee building), an accessory maintenance shop building, surface parking areas, and associated landscaping, lighting, utilities, and frontage improvements. The landscaping includes

ornamental trees in the parking lot. Special-status species are not expected to occur on the project site based on the lack of suitable habitat, the long-term developed condition of the project site and surroundings, and frequent human, vehicle, and equipment disturbance. Therefore, the project would not result in adverse effects to special-status species, and no impact would occur.

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 US Fish and Wildlife Service?

According to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) National Wetlands Inventory Surface Waters and Wetlands Mapper (USFWS 2026), no mapped wetland areas that could support riparian habitat are on or adjacent to the project site. In addition, the project site is entirely developed with existing buildings and other hardscapes (pavement), experiences frequent human and vehicle disturbance, and does not support suitable habitat for any sensitive natural communities. Therefore, the project would not result in a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community, and no impact would occur.

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

The entire project site is developed and surrounded by other developed areas. According to the USFWS National Wetlands Inventory Surface Waters and Wetlands Mapper, no mapped wetland areas are in or adjacent to the project site. Therefore, the project would not result in a substantial adverse effect on a federally or state-protected wetland, and no impact would occur.

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?

The project site is in a developed, urbanized area of the City and is not in a wildlife movement corridor.

The project site is fully developed with the current O&M building, an accessory maintenance shop building, surface parking areas, and associated landscaping, lighting, utilities, and frontage improvements, reducing terrestrial habitat connectivity in the area. No waterways that could provide migratory fish or breeding habitat are on the project site. Because the project site does not provide terrestrial or aquatic habitat connectivity, the project would not interfere with terrestrial or aquatic wildlife corridors. However, the

parking and landscaping areas include ornamental trees that may be used by nesting and/or migratory birds. Implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-1 would avoid and/or minimize potential impacts related to nesting and/or migratory birds during construction. Therefore, the project would not interfere substantially with the movement of migratory species, and the impact would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

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

Fresno Municipal Code, Section 13-305 (Tree Preservation), requires the use of techniques, methods, and procedures to preserve, whenever feasible, all trees in the City, including but not limited to trees affecting surface improvements or underground facilities or are diseased or located where construction is being considered or will occur. Although the on-site trees are not expected to interfere directly with demolition activities, preservation is not feasible in the context of long-term site management following demolition. The site's irrigation infrastructure is permanently offline and restoring or temporarily replicating irrigation to maintain the trees after demolition is not practical given the project timeline and site-control constraints. Without the ability to provide ongoing irrigation, the trees would remain in an unmanaged state following demolition, creating foreseeable fire hazard and public-safety concerns should the trees' health decline. Removal during demolition is therefore necessary to protect public health and safety. Therefore, under the feasibility provisions of Section 13-305, tree removal is justified and does not conflict with the City's tree preservation policies. No impact would occur.

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?

The project site is not in the covered area of any applicable Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other adopted local, regional, or state Habitat Conservation Plan. Therefore, the project would not conflict with the provisions of the Pacific Gas & Electric O&M Habitat Conservation Plan, and no impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures

BIO-1 **Pre-Construction Nesting Bird Survey.** Prior to initiation of any site preparation/construction activities, if work is planned to occur between February 1 and September 15, a qualified biologist shall survey the area for nesting birds within 1 week before initial project activity begins, including ground disturbance and vegetation removal/trimming. If nesting birds that

fall within any category listed below are on or near the project site, they shall be avoided until they have successfully fledged or the nest is no longer deemed active, as follows:

1. A 50-foot exclusion zone shall be placed around non-listed, passerine species, and a 250-foot exclusion zone shall be implemented for raptor species. Each exclusion zone shall encircle the nest and have a radius of 50 feet (non-listed passerine species) or 250 feet (raptor species). All project activities, including foot and vehicle traffic and storage of supplies and equipment, are prohibited inside exclusion zones. Exclusion zones shall be maintained until all project activities have been terminated, or it has been determined by a qualified biologist that the young have fledged or that project activities would not cause adverse impacts on the nest, adults, eggs, or young.

2. If special-status bird species are identified and nesting in the work area, no work shall begin until an appropriate exclusion zone is determined in consultation with the City of Fresno and any relevant resource agencies. The results of the survey shall be provided to the City of Fresno prior to initiation of site preparation/demolition activities.

The results shall detail appropriate fencing or flagging of exclusion zones and include recommendations for additional monitoring requirements. A map of the project site and nest locations shall be included with the results. The qualified biologist conducting the nesting survey shall have the authority to reduce or increase the recommended exclusion zone depending on site conditions and species (if non-listed). If 2 weeks lapse between different phases of project activities (e.g., vegetation trimming, the start of demolition), during which no or minimal work activity occurs, the nesting bird survey shall be repeated, and a separate survey report shall be prepared and submitted to the City of Fresno.

V. CULTURAL RESOURCES

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?	☐	☒	☐	☐
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside formal cemeteries?	☐	☐	☒	☐

DISCUSSION

a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?

The first phase of the O&M building began in 1968 and was completed by 1977 with the second phase built in 1991. Because the building is more than 50 years old, it was evaluated for eligibility for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), the Fresno Local Register of Historic Resources, and as a historical resource defined by CEQA. The full evaluation, conducted by ASM Affiliates, is included as the Historic Resource Technical Report as Appendix C to this Initial Study.

To be eligible for listing in the CRHR, a building, object, or structure must satisfy at least one of the following four criteria:

1) It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States.

2) It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.

3) It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values.

4) It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

Historical resources eligible for listing in the CRHR also must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. For eligibility for the CRHR, integrity is defined as "the authenticity of a historical resource's physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource's period of significance" (Appendix C).

City of Fresno Ordinance 99-50, Sections 1, 2, 9-9-99 (Historic Preservation Ordinance), establishes designation criteria in Section 12-1607, the purpose of the ordinance in Section 12-1602, and defines the process for local designation in Sections 12-1608, 12-1609, and 12-1610. The purpose of the ordinance is to safeguard the heritage of the City of Fresno by preserving and regulating its historical buildings, structures, objects, sites and districts which reflect the City's historical, cultural, social, economic, political and architectural history to preserve these resources, for economic development, and for the general welfare of the public.

(a) Any building, structure, object or site may be designated as an Historic Resource if it is found by the Commission and Council to meet the following criteria:

    1. It has been in existence more than 50 years and it possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, and:

        i. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

        ii. It is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

iii. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values; or

iv. It has yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

2. It has been in existence less than 50 years, it meets the criteria of subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of this section and is of exceptional importance within the appropriate historical context, local, state or national.

As explained in the Historic Resource Technical Report (Appendix C), ASM recommends that the building is individually eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 1 and for the Fresno Local Register under Criterion A-1i for the theme of Urban Renewal in Fresno with a period of significance of 1969–1973 and for the theme of Communications in the Central Valley region with a period of significance of 1969–1981. Based on this evaluation, the building therefore meets the definition of a CEQA historical resource.

The City's Historic Preservation Ordinance establishes the Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) and is comprised of seven individuals appointed by the Mayor, who have training and expertise in preservation, architecture, architectural history, engineering, and related fields. In addition to this locally derived authority, Fresno is a Certified Local Government under the National Historic Preservation Act, a status jointly administered by the California Office of Historic Preservation and the National Park Service. As a Certified Local Government, the City is required to maintain a qualified historic preservation review commission and is formally delegated responsibilities by the State of California to identify, evaluate, and protect historical resources within its jurisdiction. Accordingly, the HPC is empowered by both municipal ordinance and state-recognized authority to make findings regarding the eligibility of properties for local historic designation. The HPC discussion of eligibility included the following:

- Fresno media history and the theme of communication is more directly associated with the original 1922 Fresno Bee building (located at 155 Van Ness Avenue) and the Fresno Republican Printery Building (located at 2130 Kern Street), which are both listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

- The evaluation did not consider the context of site history prior to Urban Renewal in Fresno and the displacement of populations to allow for the development of the building.

- The building is not a great example of a particular architectural style.

- The important event pertaining to the jailing of the journalists known as the “Bee Four,” which has been documented in other publications.

Upon conclusion of the discussion, the HPC rejected the findings of the Historic Resource Technical Report, determined the building to be ineligible for listing as a historical resource for the reasons previously listed, and conditioned any future development to include an interpretive display regarding the history of the project site. Given that the building has been determined by the HPC to be ineligible for listing as a historical resource, site demolition would not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of cultural resources. The impact would be less than significant.

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

A records search from the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System at California State University, Bakersfield, was conducted in March 2026. No resources were identified on the project site. Eleven cultural resources were identified within a 0.25-mile radius, none of which would be impacted by the project’s activities.

The project site is on land that has been previously disturbed and is currently developed and improved. The project includes the demolition of the O&M building and the accessory maintenance shop building. At-grade concrete surfaces abutting and adjacent to the building envelope would be protected and remain in place. In addition to building removal, demolition would involve cutting and plugging the existing water, gas, and sewer lines near the property lines along E and G Streets. The existing railroad spur in the O&M building limits would be removed, and any outside the O&M building limits would be protected and remain in place. Demolition of pads, footings, and other similar structures within the building envelope would not require excavation beyond already developed and disturbed depths. As such, project demolition would not encroach into native soils where previously undisturbed or unknown archaeological resources may occur. Therefore, it is unlikely that the project would cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of archaeological resources. Although unlikely, there is still potential to encounter previously unknown archaeological resources during project implementation. With implementation of Mitigation Measure CUL-1, impacts would be less than significant.

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

There are no known human remains or cemeteries on or within the immediate vicinity of the project site. The project would be required to comply with California Health and Safety Code, Section 7050.5, which outlines the protocol for unanticipated discovery of human remains. Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the Fresno County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition of the human remains pursuant to California PRC Section 5097.98. The Fresno County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the human remains are determined to be Native American, the Fresno County Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, which will determine and notify a most likely descendant. The most likely descendant shall complete the inspection of the project site within 48 hours of notification and may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials. With compliance with California Health and Safety Code, Section 7050.5, the impact would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

CUL-1 If previously unknown resources are encountered before or during project activities, all ground-disturbing activities within a 50-foot radius of the find shall stop. Work within this radius shall not continue until a qualified and approved archaeologist assesses the find and determines the need for further study. If the find includes Native American affiliated materials, a local Native American Tribal representative shall be contacted to work in conjunction with the approved archaeologist to determine the need for further study. The qualified archaeologist shall make recommendations to the City of Fresno on the measures that shall be implemented to protect the discovered resources, including but not limited to excavation of the finds and evaluation of the finds in accordance with Section 15064.5 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines and the City of Fresno Historic Preservation Ordinance. If the resources are determined to be unique historical resources as defined under CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5, measures shall be identified by the approved archaeologist and recommended to the City of Fresno. No further ground-disturbing activities shall occur in the area of the discovery until the City of Fresno approves the measures to protect these resources. Any historical artifacts recovered as a result of mitigation shall be provided to a City of Fresno-approved institution or person who is capable of providing long-term preservation to allow future scientific study.

VI. ENERGY

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?	☐	☐	☒	☐

DISCUSSION

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

Project activities would result in the consumption of fuel for vehicles and equipment during demolition and earthwork in Phase 2. Fuel energy consumed during demolition would be temporary (approximately 12 weeks) and would not represent a significant demand on energy resources. Equipment would be required to comply with state requirements that equipment not idle for more than 5 minutes, which would limit wasteful energy consumption. Project demolition equipment would also be required to comply with the latest California Air Resources Board engine emissions standards. These emissions standards require highly efficient combustion systems that maximize fuel efficiency and reduce unnecessary fuel consumption. Additionally, demolition and use of heavy equipment is necessary to perform the demolition and earthwork required to safely remove the on-site structure, and the project would use only typical construction practices.

Removal of hazardous materials in Phase 1 would result in longer haul trips and resulting fuel use compared to non-hazardous materials export. However, fuel energy consumed during hazardous materials removal would be temporary (approximately 8 weeks) and

would not represent a significant demand on energy resources. The longer haul trips are necessary to dispose of waste in compliance with applicable regulations; the closest available facility was selected for disposal.

Following hazardous materials removal and demolition activities, the project site would be passive (used as parking and storage for City fleet vehicles) and would not result in energy consumption. As such, the project would not result in wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources. Therefore, the impact would be less than significant.

b) Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?

Following hazardous materials removal and demolition activities, the project site would continue to be used as parking and storage for City fleet vehicles, similar to existing conditions, and would not result in additional energy demand. As such, the project does not include any components that would potentially obstruct renewable energy or energy efficiency plans. Therefore, the impact would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation measures are not required.

VII. GEOLOGY AND SOILS

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.	☐	☐	☐	☒
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?	☐	☐	☒	☐

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	☐	☐	☒	☐

DISCUSSION

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

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

Fault ruptures are generally expected to occur along active fault traces that have exhibited signs of recent geological movement (i.e., in the last 11,000 years). Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zones delineate areas around active faults with potential surface fault rupture hazards that would require specific geological investigations prior to approval of certain kinds of development in the delineated area. The project site is not in an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone. In addition, no known active or potentially active faults or fault traces are within the project vicinity. The nearest active fault is the Nunez Fault, approximately 50 miles southwest of the City. Further, the project involves demolition activities, and no new structures or other development are proposed as part of the project. Therefore, the project would not expose people or structures to risk as a result of fault rupture, and no impact would occur.

ii. Strong seismic ground shaking?

The City is in an area with a historically low-to-moderate level of seismicity. However, seismic activity along the nearby Great Valley Fault Zone or the Nunez Fault or other associated faults could affect the project site through strong seismic ground shaking. Strong seismic ground shaking could potentially cause structural damage and substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death. However, the project is limited to demolition activities and does not include construction of new structures or operational uses. Therefore, the risk of substantial adverse effects from seismic ground shaking would be minimal, and the impact would be less than significant.

iii. Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?

Liquefaction takes place when loosely packed, water-logged sediments at or near the ground surface lose their strength in response to strong ground shaking. This could result in substantial adverse effects to structures built on soils susceptible to liquefaction and thus cause associated risk of loss, injury, or death. However, the project is limited to demolition activities and does not include construction of new structures or operational uses that could be adversely affected by seismic-related ground failure, including

liquefaction. Therefore, the project would not result in the risk of loss, injury, or death as a result of liquefaction, and no impact would occur.

iv. Landslides?

A landslide generally occurs on relatively steep slopes and/or on slopes underlain by weak materials. Fresno is in an area that predominantly consists of flat topography in the Central Valley. The project site is flat topography, is not near slopes, and is not in the vicinity of the San Joaquin River bluff or other unlined basins or canals. Therefore, there is no potential for landslides to occur on the project site and result in associated risk of loss, injury, or death as a result of landslide. No impact would occur.

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

The project site is completely developed and paved, and exposed soil is limited to the small amount of landscaping. Proposed demolition activities, including hazardous materials abatement, would result in limited ground-disturbing activities that expose substantial soil. During demolition, any excavated areas and the existing basement would be backfilled with imported soil to match existing grade of the project site, and construction BMPs, such as covering any stockpiled soil and installing fiber rolls around work areas, would reduce potential loss of soil. Following demolition activities, the project site would continue to be covered in hardscapes associated with paved areas, which would reduce the potential for long-term erosion to occur on the project site. Therefore, the project would not result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil, and the impact would be less than significant.

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?

The project includes the demolition of existing structures and does not include construction of new structures or operational uses, or substantial excavation into the underlying soils. During demolition, any excavated areas and the existing basement would be backfilled with imported soil to match existing grade of the project site. The project would not result in soil instability or the potential for landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse. The impact would be less than significant.

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

The project is limited to demolition activities and does not include construction of new structures or operational uses. Therefore, the project would not create substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property. No impact would occur.

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?

The project does not require the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems that require soils capable of supporting such systems. Therefore, no impact would occur.

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

The project is on land that has been previously disturbed and is currently developed. The project includes the demolition of the O&M building and the accessory maintenance shop building. At-grade concrete surfaces abutting and adjacent to the building envelope would be protected and remain in place. Demolition of pads, footings, and other similar structures within the building envelope would not require excavation beyond already developed and disturbed depths. As such, project demolition would not encroach into native soils where previously undisturbed or unknown paleontological resources may occur. Therefore, it is unlikely that the project would not directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic features, and the impact would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation measures are not required.

VIII. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	☐	☐	☒	☐

DISCUSSION

a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?

A greenhouse gas (GHG) is any gas that absorbs infrared radiation and traps heat in the atmosphere. GHGs are produced from natural processes and human activities. The accumulation of GHGs in the atmosphere influences long-term atmospheric temperatures and contributes to global climate change. To simplify reporting and analysis, GHG emissions are typically reported in metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent.

Project activities would result in short-term GHG emissions from heavy equipment and construction vehicles. Because the project would be limited to demolition activities, only construction emissions were calculated for the project. Following demolition, the project site would continue to be used as parking and storage for City fleet vehicles, similar to existing conditions, and would not result in additional ongoing GHG emissions.

The GHG emissions from project activities were calculated using CalEEMod Version 2022.1.1.44. Detailed assumptions and modeling datasheets are provided in Appendix B. The project is estimated to result in 724.7 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent. The City does not have adopted numerical thresholds for GHG emissions. Therefore, the project is

analyzed based on consistency with the applicable GHG reduction plan, as discussed in Section VIII(b), and the impact would be less than significant.

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

The project site is within the SJVAPCD's jurisdiction, which released the San Joaquin Valley Climate Change Action Plan (CCAP) in December 2009. For this analysis, the CCAP is the applicable GHG Emissions Reduction Plan for analyzing project consistency.

The CCAP identifies goals and policies to address reductions in GHGs and improvement to regional air quality. The CCAP includes best performance standards that future projects should incorporate to accomplish specified GHG reductions, including building design elements that reduce energy consumption, project designs that promote pedestrian access, and land use planning decisions that reduce vehicle miles traveled.

According to the process for evaluating GHG significance described in the CCAP, projects that comply with an approved GHG Emissions Reduction Plan or GHG Mitigation Program, which avoids or substantially reduces GHG emissions within the geographic area in which the project is located, would be determined to have a less than significant individual and cumulative impact for GHG emissions. Projects complying with an approved GHG Emissions Reduction Plan or GHG Mitigation Program would not be required to formally implement best performance standards.

The City does not have a current GHG Emissions Reduction Plan. Therefore, in the absence of any City plan or SJVAPCD thresholds, this analysis evaluates the project for consistency with the Bay Area Air District (BAAD) (formerly the Bay Area Air Quality Management District) California Environmental Quality Act Air Quality Guidelines (BAAD 2022 CEQA Guidelines), which include certain design elements that new land use projects must incorporate to contribute its portion of what is necessary to achieve California's long-term climate goal of carbon neutrality by 2045. Although the BAAD 2022 CEQA Guidelines were developed for application in the Bay Area, they are broadly applicable across the state since they rely on statewide standards for GHG emissions thresholds (BAAD 2025).

Prior to the BAAD approving its 2022 CEQA Guidelines, the BAAD prepared a Justification Report: CEQA Thresholds for Evaluating the Significance of Climate Impacts from Land Use Projects and Plans (Justification Report), included as Appendix B of the 2022 CEQA Guidelines. The BAAD thresholds establish whether a project would be consistent with

California's efforts to meet long-term climate goals as established in the state's 2022 Scoping Plan, including achieving carbon neutrality by 2045. As outlined in the Justification Report, if a project is designed and built to incorporate design elements related to natural gas, energy, vehicle miles traveled, and electric vehicles, then it would contribute its portion of what is necessary to achieve California's long-term climate goals (i.e., its "fair share"), and an agency reviewing the project under CEQA can conclude that the project would not make a cumulatively considerable contribution to global climate change.

As discussed previously, the project is the demolition of existing structures. Following construction, the project site would continue to be used as parking and storage for City fleet vehicles, similar to existing conditions, and would not result in any new operational uses that would emit GHGs. The project would not hinder California's carbon neutrality goal or contribute to ongoing GHG emissions. The project would not conflict with plans, policies, or regulations adopted to reduce GHG emissions, including the BAAD 2022 CEQA Guidelines design elements. Therefore, the impact would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation measures are not required.

IX. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐
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?	☐	☐	☒	☐

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would 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, result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?	☐	☐	☒	☐
f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐
g) Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?	☐	☐	☐	☒

DISCUSSION

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

The project would require limited quantities of hazardous substances, including gasoline, diesel fuel, hydraulic fluid, solvents, oils, and paints, during construction (demolition) activities, which has the potential to result in an accidental spill or release. However, all materials would be contained, stored, and handled in compliance with applicable standards and regulations established by the USEPA, U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration, and California Department of Toxic Substances Control. All storage, handling, and disposal of hazardous materials during project activities would be required to comply with applicable local safety standards and regulations.

As described in Checklist Item 8, Project Description, the project site contains known and potentially hazardous materials associated with the former USTs, OWSs, railroad spur, and buildings constructed in 1977 and 1991. The City performed testing in 2021 and is currently (in 2026) conducting additional hazardous materials investigations, including an LBP survey, ACM surveys, and soil and soil vapor testing. The surveys identified ACMs in the building's concrete, roofing, mastic, pipe insulation, cement paneling, and fireproofing insulation and LBP in the walls, door frames, posts, metal framing, and concrete supports (Appendix A).

Demolition of structures containing ACM and LBP could result in a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the exposure to and transport and disposal of hazardous materials.

As described in the Project Description under Hazardous Materials Abatement, the project includes preparation of an HMAP that will address identified or anticipated regulated building materials and hazardous materials that may be encountered during construction (demolition) activities in conformance with applicable federal, state, and local regulatory requirements. The HMAP would be developed prior to issuance of project demolition permits for required use by a licensed abatement contractor to abate all identified regulated hazardous materials prior to demolition, as a condition of contract award. Hazardous materials removed from the site would be contained and transported to a facility approved for handling such materials. The actual disposal amount and location are not known at this time. For the environmental analysis, it is assumed that all hazardous materials would be disposed of at the Kettleman Hills Hazardous Waste Facility, which is permitted to accept most types of hazardous wastes as defined by the USEPA and the state. The Kettleman Hills Hazardous Waste Facility is approximately 60 miles south of the project site at 35251 Old Skyline Road, Kettleman City, California 93239. With preparation and implementation of the HMAP, the impact would be less than significant.

The project is limited to demolition activities and does not include construction of new structures or operational uses. The parking lot would remain in operation as parking and storage for City fleet vehicles, similar to existing conditions. Therefore, the impact associated with the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials would be less than significant.

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

The project site is fully developed with the current O&M building (former Fresno Bee building), an accessory maintenance shop building, surface parking areas, and associated landscaping, lighting, utilities, and frontage improvements.

The site previously contained five USTs: two 12,000-gallon USTs containing gasoline and diesel, one 5,000-gallon UST containing diesel, one 2,000-gallon UST containing waste ink, and one 1,000-gallon UST containing solvent. All USTs were removed under the oversight of the Fresno County Environmental Health Department in 1993 and 2025 and are considered "case closed." The site also contains two inactive OWSs associated with the printing press and fueling areas. Additionally, there is an existing inactive railroad spur that traverses the northern portion of the site that extends into the O&M building footprint. A Phase I Environmental Assessment was prepared in 2016 by Bock & Clark Environmental LLC and identified recognized environmental conditions on the project site based on the historical presence of the USTs, OWSs, and the inactive railroad spur.

Based on the results of the Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, SALEM conducted soil and soil vapor testing in 2021. The results of the soil and vapor testing indicated that no additional assessment activities were required and that any future soil disturbance should occur under the guidance of a Soil Management Plan. The proposed demolition is not anticipated to require future soil disturbance. However, if soil disturbance were deemed necessary, the City would prepare and implement a Soil Management Plan.

As discussed in Section IX(a), the ACM and LBP surveys identified ACMs in the building's concrete, roofing, mastic, pipe insulation, cement paneling, and fireproofing insulation and LBPs in the walls, door frames, posts, metal framing, and concrete supports (Appendix A). Demolition of structures containing ACM and LBP could result in the release of hazardous materials into the environment during construction, creating a hazard to the public (including construction workers) and the environment.

The project includes preparation of an HMAP that would address identified or anticipated regulated building materials and hazardous materials that may be encountered during demolition and construction activities in conformance with applicable federal, state, and local regulatory requirements. The HMAP would be developed prior to the issuance of project demolition permits for required use by a licensed abatement contractor to abate all identified regulated hazardous materials prior to demolition. Hazardous materials

removed from the site would be contained and transported to a facility approved for handling such materials. Refer to the discussion of hazardous materials abatement in Checklist Item 8, Project Description, and the discussion in Section IX(a).

The project is limited to demolition activities and does not include construction of new structures or operational uses.

Therefore, with preparation and implementation of the HMAP, the project would not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment. The impact would be less than significant.

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

No schools are within 0.25 mile of the project site. The nearest existing school is Kepler Neighborhood School, approximately 0.37 mile east of the project site. Therefore, the project would not have the potential to emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within 0.25 mile of an existing or proposed school. No impact would occur.

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?

The project site is not included on the list of hazardous waste sites compiled pursuant to California Government Code, Section 65962.5 (DTSC 2026). However, the project site is included in the State Water Resources Control Board GeoTracker database (SWRCB 2026). As described in Checklist Item 8, Project Description, under Hazardous Materials Abatement, the site has been cleaned, and the status is “case closed.” Further, the project includes preparation and implementation of an HMAP that would address identified or anticipated regulated building materials and hazardous materials that may be encountered during demolition and construction activities in conformance with applicable federal, state, and local regulatory requirements. Therefore, the project would not create a significant hazard to the public or environment, and the impact would be less than significant.

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, result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?

The nearest airports include the Fresno Yosemite International Airport, approximately 5.2 miles northeast of the project site, and the Fresno-Chandler Executive Airport, approximately 0.93 miles west of the project site. Each airport is considered under the Fresno County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan, which guides local jurisdictions in determining appropriate compatible land uses with detailed findings and policies. The Fresno County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan includes airport safety zone maps that are based on the likelihood of aircraft accident adjacent to airports. Although the project site is within 2 miles of the Fresno-Chandler Executive Airport, the project site is in Safety Zone 6, Traffic Pattern Zone, which is an area of low aircraft accident risk (Fresno COG 2025). Therefore, the project would not result in a safety hazard for people residing or working on the project site, and the impact would be less than significant.

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

Demolition activities would be limited to the project site and would not require roadway encroachment that could impede emergency response or evacuation efforts on the project site. Prior to demolition activities, most of the project site would be temporarily fenced for safety, with access points from E Street, G Street, and the eastern portion of the parking lot. The project is limited to demolition activities and does not include construction of new structures or operational uses. The project would not impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted Emergency Response Plan or Emergency Evacuation Plan. Therefore, the impact would be less than significant.

g) Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires?

The project site and surroundings are in the fully developed and urbanized downtown area of the City. The project site is not in or near state responsibility areas (SRAs). The nearest lands identified within SRAs are approximately 12 miles northeast of the project site. The project site and most of the City are in local responsibility areas (LRAs) and are not designated as a Fire Hazard Severity Zone. The nearest SRA designated as Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone is approximately 14 miles northeast of the project site, beyond the City of Clovis. The nearest LRA designated as Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone is approximately 20 miles east of the project site (CAL FIRE 2025). The project is

limited to demolition activities and does not include construction of new structures or operational uses. Therefore, the project would not expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires. No impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation measures are not required.

X. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or groundwater quality?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:				
i) Result in a substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site;	☐	☐	☒	☐
ii) Substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or offsite?	☐	☐	☒	☐

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
iii) 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?	☐	☐	☒	☐
iv) Impede or redirect flood flows?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐

DISCUSSION

a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or groundwater quality?

The project includes the demolition of the O&M building and the accessory maintenance shop building. At-grade concrete surfaces abutting and adjacent to the building envelope would be protected and remain in place. Demolition of pads, footings, and other similar structures within the building envelope would not require excavation beyond already developed and disturbed depths.

Pollutants of concern during demolition activities include trash, petroleum products, concrete waste (dry and wet), sanitary waste, and chemicals. As described in Checklist Item 8, Project Description, various BMPs would be implemented during demolition to control stormwater pollution and erosion, in compliance with the California Construction General Permit issued by the State Water Resources Control Board. Anticipated BMPs are shown on Figure 4 and may

include temporary 6-foot fencing with windscreen around the project site, fiber rolls placed along the interior fence line of the work area, filters placed over drain inlets in the parking lot, designated equipment and material staging area(s), designated refuse container(s), periodic trackout and public roadway sweeping, and covering of any exposed stockpiled soil.

The project is limited to demolition activities and does not include construction of new structures or operational uses. The parking lot would remain in operation as parking and storage for City fleet vehicles, similar to existing conditions. Implementation of the BMPs to be included in the construction specifications and compliance with the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System-required Stormwater Pollutant Prevention Plan would reduce the risk of water degradation on and off site from soil erosion and other pollutants related to construction activities. Therefore, the impact would be less than significant.

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

The project would not use groundwater. The project is limited to demolition activities and does not include construction of new structures or operational uses. The parking lot would remain in operation as parking and storage for City fleet vehicles, similar to existing conditions. Therefore, the project would not create any new impervious surfaces that would decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge. The impact would be less than significant.

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

i. Result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?

ii. Substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or offsite?

iii. 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?

iv. Impede or redirect flood flows?

The project does not include alteration or other direct impacts on any surface water features. The project includes the demolition of the O&M building and the accessory maintenance shop building. At-grade concrete surfaces abutting and adjacent to the building envelope would be protected and remain in place. In addition, excavated areas and the existing basement would be backfilled to match the existing grade of the project site. The project

would not create any additional impervious areas on the project site. Finally, the existing storm drainage features of the site would remain in place and stormwater runoff patterns would be similar to existing conditions. Therefore, the project would not substantially alter the existing drainage patterns of the site in a manner that would result in substantial erosion or siltation, increase the rate or amount of surface water runoff, create runoff that would result in flooding on or off site, or impede or redirect flows. The impact would be less than significant.

d) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?

The project site is not in a tsunami or seiche zone and would not risk pollutant release as a result of inundation by a tsunami or seiche. According to Federal Emergency Management Agency Flood Insurance Rate Map 06019C2110H (FEMA 2026), the project site is within shaded Zone X, an area with a 0.2 percent annual chance of flooding or area of 1 percent annual chance of flooding with average depth less than 1 foot or drainage area of less than 1 square mile. Shaded Zone X is not considered a special flood hazards area by the City. The project site is approximately 111 miles inland and is not in a tsunami inundation area. Finally, the project site is not near an enclosed body of water and would not be affected by a seiche. Therefore, the project would not risk release of pollutants due to project inundation in a flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zone. No impact would occur.

e) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?

The project site is in the Kings Sub-Basin of the San Joaquin Valley Groundwater Basin (California Department of Water Resources Groundwater Sub-Basin Number: 5-22.08). The project site is under the jurisdiction of the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) and would be subject to the Water Quality Control Plan for the California Regional Water Quality Control Board Central Valley Region (Basin Plan) (RWQCB 2019), which establishes water quality objectives for beneficial uses of water resources in the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basins.

As discussed under Section X(a) and Section X(b), the project would not decrease groundwater supply or interfere with groundwater recharge in a manner that would impede sustainable management of the groundwater basin, and BMPs would be implemented to protect water quality. The project would be consistent with sustainable management of the San Joaquin Valley Groundwater Basin and with the Basin Plan; therefore, the impact would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation measures are not required.

XI. LAND USE AND PLANNING

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Physically divide an established community?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	☐	☐	☒	☐

DISCUSSION

a) Physically divide an established community?

The physical division of an established community typically refers to the construction of a physical feature (such as an interstate highway or railroad tracks) or removal of a means of access (such as a local road or bridge) that would impair mobility within an existing community or between a community and outlying areas. For instance, the construction of an interstate highway through an existing community may constrain travel from one side of the community to another; similarly, such construction may also impair travel to areas outside the community.

The project includes the demolition of the City's O&M facilities and does not include new construction in an undeveloped area or other activities that could result in the removal or blockage of existing public roadways or other circulation paths or include any features that would physically divide an established community. Therefore, no impact would occur.

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

The project includes the demolition of the O&M building and the accessory maintenance shop building. The project is limited to demolition activities and does not include

construction of new land uses, structures, or operational uses. Demolition activities would not conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental impact. The impact would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation measures are not required.

XII. MINERAL RESOURCES

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

DISCUSSION

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?

The primary area identified and mapped for mineral resources in the City is along the San Joaquin River Corridor. The California Geological Survey classifies lands as Mineral Resource Zone (MRZ)-1, MRZ-2, and MRZ-3. The project site and most of the surrounding developed region are identified as an urbanized area in mapping of the "Fresno Production-Consumption Region" related to mineral resources aggregate producers and are identified as MRZ-3 (DOC 1986, 1998). MRZ-3 is defined as areas where the significance of mineral deposits cannot be evaluated from available data. The project would not result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource of value to the region or residents of the state (e.g., land designated as MRZ-2). No impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation measures are not required.

XIII. NOISE

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project result in:				
a) Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	☐	☐	☒	☐

DISCUSSION

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

Proposed demolition activities would generate temporary noise that could expose nearby receptors to elevated noise levels that may disrupt communication and routine activities. The magnitude of the noise disruption and potential impact on sensitive receptors

depends on the type of construction activity, equipment, duration of the construction phase, distance between the noise source and receiver, and intervening structures. Sound levels from typical construction equipment range from 60 to 90 A-weighted decibel (dBA) equivalent continuous sound level (Leq) at 50 feet from the source (FHWA 2008). Noise from construction equipment generally exhibits point source acoustical characteristics. Strictly speaking, a point source sound decays at a rate of 6 dBA per doubling of distance from the source. The rule applies to the propagation of sound waves with no ground interaction.

Demolition activities are anticipated to occur over approximately 12 weeks and would use typical construction equipment. The City's Noise Ordinance (Section 10-101 of the Fresno Municipal Code) exempts construction activities from average noise level limits, but limits construction activity to between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m., Monday to Saturday. Construction would occur only during the City's allowable hours. Additionally, the site is surrounded by commercial and light industrial uses that are not typically noise sensitive. The closest residential area to the site is approximately 600 feet southwest of the project site, separated from the site by commercial buildings that would provide noise attenuation, and SR-99, which is an existing source of ambient noise. Therefore, temporary construction noise would not result in a substantial temporary increase in ambient noise. Following demolition, the site would continue to be used as parking and storage for City fleet vehicles, similar to existing conditions, and would not be a new source of operational noise. This impact would be less than significant.

b) Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?

The main concerns associated with groundborne vibration from this type of project are annoyance and damage; however, vibration-sensitive instruments and operations can be disrupted at much lower levels than would typically affect other uses. In extreme cases, the vibration can cause damage to buildings, particularly those that are old or otherwise fragile. Construction equipment is a potential source of groundborne vibration. Following demolition, the project site would continue to be used as parking and storage for City fleet vehicles, similar to existing conditions, and would not generate groundborne vibration.

Construction and grading equipment may produce periodic vibration on the project site, but as described previously, no vibration-sensitive receptors are within the screening distances for potential vibration impacts. Per Caltrans guidance, major construction within 200 feet of vibration-sensitive operations may be potentially disruptive (Caltrans 2020). Vibration-sensitive uses are those where low levels of vibration are essential, such as for the operation of medical or other specialized equipment. The land uses surrounding the

site include commercial and light industrial uses. There are no medical, manufacturing, or other vibration-sensitive uses within 200 feet of the construction area. The closest residences are 600 feet southwest of the project site and would not be exposed to nuisance vibration. As a result, the potential impact from groundborne vibration would be less than significant.

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

The nearest airports include the Fresno Yosemite International Airport, approximately 5.2 miles northeast of the project site, and the Fresno-Chandler Executive Airport, approximately 0.93 miles west of the project site. Each airport is considered under the Fresno County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan, which guides local jurisdictions in determining appropriate compatible land uses with detailed findings and policies. The project is not within the 65 dBA CNEL contour for either airport. Therefore, workers would not be exposed to excessive noise levels from aircraft, and the impact would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation measures are not required.

XIV. POPULATION AND HOUSING

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Induce substantial unplanned 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 people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	☒

DISCUSSION

a) Induce substantial unplanned 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)?

The project is limited to demolition activities of the O&M building and accessory maintenance shop building and does not include construction of new structures or operational uses. Employment generated by demolition activities is anticipated to be fulfilled by the local workforce. The project would not generate new residents or long-term employment opportunities that would result in unplanned or substantial population growth. No impact would occur.

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

The project is limited to demolition activities of the O&M building and accessory maintenance shop building. No housing is on the project site, and the project site is zoned

for light industrial uses. Therefore, the project would not result in the displacement of existing people or housing. No impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation measures are not required.

XV. PUBLIC SERVICES

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Police protection?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Schools?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Parks?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Other public facilities?	☐	☐	☐	☒

DISCUSSION

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:

i. Fire protection?

ii. Police protection?

iii. Schools?

iv. Parks?

v. Other public facilities?

The project is limited to demolition activities and does not include the construction of new structures or operational uses. The project would not result in the need for new, expanded, or physically altered governmental facilities to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for the public services listed in the previous checklist. Demolition activities would not displace or remove any existing school, park, or other public facility. No specific future use is proposed at this time, and any future development would be subject to separate and additional environmental review as required. Further, demolition of the existing structures would reduce the existing need for fire and police protection services on the project site. No impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation measures are not required.

XVI. RECREATION

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) 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) Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒

DISCUSSION

a) 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) Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?

The project is limited to demolition activities and does not include construction of new structures or operational uses. In addition, the project would not increase the use or demand for park or recreational facilities that would cause substantial physical deterioration of surrounding recreational facilities, nor accelerate deterioration of recreational facilities because the project does not include the development of uses that would place demands, such as residential dwellings or office employment, on these facilities. Furthermore, the project does not propose the construction of new or

expanded recreational facilities, which could result in adverse physical effects on the environment. No impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation measures are not required.

XVII. TRANSPORTATION

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Result in inadequate emergency access?	☐	☐	☐	☒

DISCUSSION

a) Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?

The project includes the demolition of the O&M building and the accessory maintenance shop building and hazardous materials abatement. During demolition and abatement activities, traffic would be generated from hauling demolition material and possibly hazardous materials away from the project site, importing fill to the site, delivering supplies to the site, and transporting construction personnel to and from the site. Construction-generated traffic would be temporary and would not result in long-term degradation in operating conditions on area roadways or at area intersections. The project is limited to demolition activities and does not include construction of new structures or

operational uses. The parking lot would remain in operation as parking and storage for City fleet vehicles, similar to existing conditions. Demolition activities would not result in changes to the surrounding circulation system or bicycle, pedestrian, and transit facilities. Therefore, the project would not conflict with a program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the circulation system, and the impact would be less than significant.

b) Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?

The project is limited to demolition activities and does not include the construction of new structures or operational uses. The parking lot would remain in operation as parking and storage for City fleet vehicles, similar to existing conditions. The project would not generate any permanent increase in vehicle miles traveled. Therefore, the project would not conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.3(b). No impact would occur.

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

The project is limited to demolition activities and does not include construction of new structures or operational uses. Prior to demolition activities, most of the project site would be temporarily fenced for safety, with access points from E Street, G Street, and the eastern portion of the parking lot. Although not anticipated, temporary traffic control would be implemented as required for any demolition activities that encroach onto public roadways. Following demolition activities, the fence would be removed. The parking lot would remain in operation as parking and storage for City fleet vehicles, similar to existing conditions. The project would not alter the physical configuration of the existing roadway network serving the project site and would not introduce unsafe design features, such as sharp curves or dangerous intersections. In addition, the project would not introduce incompatible uses, such as farm equipment. No impact would occur.

d) Result in inadequate emergency access?

The project is limited to demolition activities and does not include construction of new structures or operational uses. Prior to demolition activities, most of the project site would be temporarily fenced for safety, with access points from E Street, G Street, and the eastern portion of the parking lot. Following demolition activities, the parking lot would remain in operation as parking and storage for City fleet vehicles, similar to existing conditions. The project would not require full or partial lane closures during construction. Emergency access

to the project site and surrounding residents would not be impacted. Therefore, the project would not result in inadequate emergency access. No impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation measures are not required.

XVIII. TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:				
i) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or	☐	☐	☐	☒
ii) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1? In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.	☐	☒	☐	☐

DISCUSSION

a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:

i. Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or

Pursuant to AB 52, Native American Tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project site were invited to consult regarding the project based on a list of contacts provided by the Native American Heritage Commission. The City mailed notices of the project to each Tribe on April 10, 2026, and the required 30-day period for Tribes to request consultation ended on May 10, 2026. One letter response was received from Table Mountain Rancheria of California, dated May 4, 2026, stating that they decline to participate at this time but wish to be notified if any cultural resources are identified over the course of the project. Based on the results of the cultural records search and AB 52 consultation, there are no built Tribal historical resources on the project site. Therefore, no impact would occur.

ii. A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1? In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

The state requires lead agencies to consider the potential effects of proposed projects and consult with California Native American Tribes during the local planning process for the purpose of protecting Traditional Tribal Cultural Resources through the CEQA Guidelines. Pursuant to California PRC Section 21080.3.1, the lead agency shall begin consultation with the California Native American Tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographical area of the project. Such significant cultural resources are either sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a Tribe that is either included in or eligible for inclusion in the CRHR or local historic register, or the lead agency, at its discretion, and supported by substantial evidence, chooses to treat the resources as Tribal Cultural Resources (California PRC Section 21074[a][1–2]).

Pursuant to AB 52, Native American Tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project site were invited to consult regarding the project based on a list of contacts provided by the Native American Heritage Commission. The City mailed notices of the project to each Tribe on April 10, 2026, and the required 30-day period for Tribes to request consultation ended on May 10, 2026. One letter response was received from Table Mountain Rancheria of California, dated May 4, 2026, stating that they decline to participate at this time but wish to be notified if any cultural resources are identified over the course of the project. Based on the results of the records search and AB 52 consultation, it is unlikely that the project would cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of Tribal Cultural Resources. Although unlikely, there is still potential to encounter previously unknown Tribal Cultural Resources during project implementation. With implementation of Mitigation Measure CUL-1, impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure CUL-1. Refer to Section V, Cultural Resources.

XIX. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
a) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) 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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?	☐	☐	☒	☐

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
Would the project:				
e) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	☐	☐	☒	☐

DISCUSSION

a) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?

The project includes the demolition of the O&M building and the accessory maintenance shop building. In addition to building removal, demolition would involve cutting and plugging of existing water, gas, and sewer lines near property lines along E and G Street. The project is limited to demolition activities and does not include construction of new structures or operational uses. Therefore, the project does not require the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or stormwater drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunication facilities. The impact would be less than significant.

b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?

The project is limited to demolition activities and does not include construction of new structures or operational uses. Demolition activities would require minimal and temporary use of water by construction personnel and for activities like dust control. The project would not require the long-term use of water. Therefore, the project has sufficient water supplies available to serve the project, and the impact would be less than significant.

c) 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?

The project is limited to demolition activities and does not include construction of new structures or operational uses. The project would not generate wastewater, and no new

wastewater connections would be made to the municipal sewer collection system. Portable toilets would be provided on site for construction workers. Therefore, wastewater collection and treatment would not be required, and no impact would occur.

d) Generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?

The project is limited to demolition activities and does not include construction of new structures or operational uses. Demolition debris, including concrete, steel, wood, and other building materials, would be transported off-site for disposal or recycling. Materials unsuitable for recycling would be disposed of at an approved landfill facility. Inert demolition waste would be transported to one of the numerous waste handling facilities in the area, which could include Mid Valley Disposal, Waste Management Fresno Transfer Station, Cedar Avenue Recycling and Transfer Station, or other similar facilities. Demolition activities may result in a temporary increase in solid waste, which would be disposed of in accordance with applicable state and local laws and regulations, such as the California Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen), Sections 4.408 and 5.408, which require diversion of at least 75 percent of construction waste. The project would also be required to comply with the City's Construction and Demolition Approved Disposal Facilities guide for proper disposal methods. Based on required compliance with CALGreen and City regulations, construction of the project would not generate solid waste in excess of local infrastructure capacity. Therefore, the impact would be less than significant.

e) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?

Demolition activities would result in a temporary increase in solid waste, which would be disposed of in accordance with applicable state and local laws and regulations, such as CALGreen Sections 4.408 and 5.408, which require diversion of at least 75 percent of construction waste. The project would also be required to comply with the City's Construction and Demolition Approved Disposal Facilities guide for proper disposal methods. Therefore, the project would not conflict with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste, and the impact would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation measures are not required.

XX. WILDFIRE

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:				
a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to, pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?	☐	☐	☐	☒

DISCUSSION

If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:

a) **Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?**

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

c) **Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?**

d) **Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?**

The project site and surrounding areas are in the fully developed and urbanized downtown area of the City. The project site is not in or near SRAs. The nearest lands identified within SRAs are approximately 12 miles northeast of the project site. The project site and most of the City are in LRAs and are not designated as a Fire Hazard Severity Zone. The nearest SRA designated as a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone is approximately 14 miles northeast of the project site, beyond the City of Clovis. The nearest LRA designated as a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone is approximately 20 miles east of the project site (CAL FIRE 2025). Therefore, no impact would occur.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation measures are not required.

XXI. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of an endangered, rare, or threatened species, 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?	☐	☒	☐	☐

DISCUSSION

a) Does the project have the potential to substantially 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, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of an endangered, rare, or threatened species, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?

The project includes the demolition of the O&M building and the accessory maintenance shop building and hazardous materials abatement. The project site and surrounding areas are in the fully developed and urbanized downtown area of the City.

For the reasons provided in previous sections, including Section IV, Biological Resources, the project would not have the potential to substantially 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 wildlife community, or substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of an endangered, rare, or threatened species. The potential impacts would be less than significant with incorporation of Mitigation Measure BIO-1.

As discussed in Section V, there are no previously recorded archaeological resources on the project site. Additionally, the City's HPC reviewed the former Fresno Bee building at 1626 E Street and determined that it does not meet the criteria for listing in the Local Register of Historic Resources. The HPC concluded that the site is not a primary representative of Fresno's media history, the building does not represent a significant architectural style, and that the single associated event—the "Bee Four" incident—does not independently establish historical significance.

Because the site does not contain known archaeological resources and the building is not considered a historical resource under CEQA, the project would not eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory. Therefore, the project does not have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment with respect to cultural resources with implementation of Mitigation Measure CUL-1.

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.)

Implementation of the project would not result in individually limited or cumulatively considerable significant impacts. All resource topics associated with the project have been analyzed in accordance with CEQA and the CEQA Guidelines, and the City as the lead agency determined the project would result in no impacts or less than significant impacts relative to the environmental topics addressed. In addition, taken in sum with other projects in the area, including the cumulative scenario analyzed in the Downtown Neighborhoods Community Plan, the Fulton Corridor Specific Plan, and the Downtown Development Code Final EIR, the scale of the project is small, and impacts on any environmental resource or issue areas would not be cumulatively considerable with incorporation of Mitigation Measures BIO-1 and CUL-1. Therefore, the project would not result in a considerable contribution to existing cumulative impacts.

c) Does the project have environmental effects that will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?

Effects on human beings are associated with impacts related to all issue areas discussed previously. As discussed in this Initial Study, the project would have no impacts, less than significant impact, or less than significant impact with mitigation (Mitigation Measures BIO-1 and CUL-1) related to the following issue areas:

- Aesthetics
- Agriculture and Forestry Resources
- Air Quality
- Cultural Resources
- Energy
- Geology and Soils
- GHG Emissions
- Hazards and Hazardous Materials
- Hydrology and Water Quality
- Land Use and Planning
- Mineral Resources
- Noise
- Population and Housing
- Public Services
- Recreation
- Transportation
- Tribal Cultural Resources
- Utilities and Service Systems
- Wildfire

Therefore, the project is not expected to have significant impacts, either long-term or short-term, or result in any substantial adverse effects on human beings, directly or indirectly.

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Appendix A. Hazardous Materials Studies

ASBESTOS SURVEY
FRESNO BEE DEMOLITION
1626 E STREET
FRESNO, CALIFORNIA

Project No. 014-26015
April 30, 2026

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April 30, 2026 Project No. 014-26015

ASBESTOS SURVEY
FRESNO BEE DEMOLITION
1626 E STREET
FRESNO, CALIFORNIA

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of our asbestos survey for the structures located at 1626 E St. in Fresno, California. The asbestos survey was conducted under the conditions of Krazan & Associates, Inc.'s (Krazan's) Proposal No. P26-040, dated January 28, 2026. Kate Elliot gave written authorization on March 12, 2026, for Krazan to proceed with the asbestos survey.

2.0 PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF WORK

The purpose of the asbestos survey was to identify and quantify the presence of potential asbestos-containing materials (ACMs) at the on-site structures. The scope of work for the asbestos survey included conducting a visual survey of the structures and conducting bulk sampling and analysis of materials suspected to contain asbestos. This survey was performed in accordance with applicable local, state, and federal regulations.

3.0 BUILDING DESCRIPTION

The site is located on the east side of E, north of Stanislaus in Fresno, California. The structure was a three-story structure with basement, concrete, metal, and cement panel exterior walls, with metal, tar & gravel, rubber membrane, and mineral surface rolled roofing. Interior construction included gypsum board, open-framed, metal, acoustic ceiling tiles, and suspended ceilings with two-foot by two-foot and two-foot by four-foot ceiling panels; gypsum board, open-framed, metal, wood, concrete, concrete block, and ceramic-tiled walls; and concrete floors overlain (in areas) by sheet flooring, wall-to-wall carpeting, floor tiles, and ceramic tiles. A vehicle maintenance building of all metal construction on a concrete slab-on grade foundation is also located on the property.

4.0 INVESTIGATIVE METHODS

4.1 Sampling Protocols

One hundred ninety-four (194) samples of suspected ACMs were collected from throughout the on-site structures. Sample locations for this survey were chosen in a semi-random fashion with emphasis placed on minimizing damage to the sampled materials. The samples were collected by carefully removing a small amount of the suspect material in a non-abrasive manner. If possible, samples were collected from existing damaged areas or loose pieces of materials. Each sample was placed in a separate sealed plastic bag, and labeled with the project number and sample number. Refer to the Floor Plan following the text for the bulk sample locations.

4.2 Laboratory Analytical Methods

The bulk samples collected were analyzed by E.H.S. Laboratories of Richmond, Virginia, to detect the presence, type, and percentage of asbestos by polarized light microscopy/dispersion staining, following the procedure described in 40 CFR 763, Subpart E, Appendix A (AHERA). Copies of the Analytical Results and Chain-of-Custody Record are included in Appendix A.

5.0 RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

As stated previously, 194 samples of suspected ACMs were collected from throughout the structures. Analytical laboratory results and field observations of the materials sampled have been summarized on Table I, following the text of this report. Information presented within the table includes the sample number, the sample description, the location where the sample was obtained, the asbestos content, the volume of ACMs identified (typically expressed in square feet), the condition of the material sampled, and a listing of locations where similar (homogenous) ACMs were also noted (although not necessarily sampled in these areas). In addition, footnotes have been provided to convey pertinent information regarding the specific sample or homogenous material.

<u>The following materials were identified as containing at least one percent asbestos:</u>

Concrete texture – exterior concrete walls (Sample Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9). This material would be considered a Category I non-friable ACM under the NESHAP Regulations.

Cement panel – ground floor exterior wall (Sample No. 25). This material would be considered a Category II non-friable ACM under the NESHAP Regulations.

The following materials were identified as containing at least one percent asbestos: (continued)

Texture cement panel – ground floor exterior wall (Sample Nos. 26, 27, and 28). This material would be considered a Category II non-friable ACM under the NESHAP Regulations.

12-in by 12-in Floor tile/mastic – basement, 1st floor office, security, hallway, 2nd floor hallway, stairwell, battery room, 3rd floor hallway (Sample Nos. 54, 56, 66, 69, 84, 119, 121, 136, 160, 161). This material would be considered a Category I non-friable ACM under the NESHAP Regulations.

Floor tile mastic – 1st floor café, storage, hallway, 2nd floor break room, battery room (Sample Nos. 41, 42, 53, 57, 58, 117, 118, 135). This material would be considered a Category I non-friable ACM under the NESHAP Regulations.

Mudded pipe elbow – throughout complex (Sample Nos. 39, 75, 76, 77, 175, 176, and 178). This material would be considered a friable ACM under the NESHAP Regulations.

9-in by 9-in Floor tile/mastic – 3rd floor hallway (Sample No. 164). This material would be considered a Category I non-friable ACM under the NESHAP Regulations.

Skim coat – 3rd floor offices and air handler rooms (Sample Nos. 154, 155, 156, 167, and 168). This material would be considered a friable ACM under the NESHAP Regulations.

Fireproofing – 3rd floor air handler rooms (Sample Nos. 179 and 180). This material would be considered a friable ACM under the NESHAP Regulations.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS

The National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) defines regulated asbestos-containing materials (RACM) as the following: friable materials containing more than one percent asbestos as determined by polarized light microscopy; Category I non-friable materials (i.e., floor tiles, asphalt roofing products) containing more than one percent asbestos that have become friable, have been subjected to or will be subjected to sanding, grinding, cutting, or abrading; and Category II non-friable materials (i.e., non-friable asbestos-containing materials that are not Category I materials) containing more than one percent asbestos that have a high probability of becoming or have already been reduced to a friable condition by demolition or renovation activities. The above-noted samples that contain greater than one percent asbestos meet the definition of a RACM under the NESHAP. In addition, the California Division of Occupational Safety and Health (Cal-OSHA) defines asbestos-containing construction material (ACCM) as greater than 0.1 percent asbestos. The above-noted samples that contain greater than 0.1 percent asbestos would meet the definition of an ACCM.

methods with a degree of conservatism deemed proper as of the report date. We do not warrant that future technical developments cannot supersede such data.

This asbestos survey is not intended to be the sole basis for asbestos removal bids. Confirmation of the condition and volume of the ACMs should be conducted by prospective removal contractors prior to accepting removal bids. This report is provided for the exclusive use of the client noted on the cover page and is subject to the terms and conditions in the applicable contract between the Client and Krazan. The client is the only party to whom Krazan has explained the risks involved and has been involved in the shaping of the scope of services needed to satisfactorily manage those risks, if any, from the client's point of view. Any third party use of this report, including use by the Client's lender, prospective purchaser, or lessee will be subject to the terms and conditions governing the contractual work between the Client and Krazan. The unauthorized use of, reliance on, or release of the information contained in this report, without the expressed written consent of Krazan, is strictly prohibited and will be without risk or liability to Krazan.

Asbestos analysis was conducted by a laboratory accredited under the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP) administered by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). The results of the asbestos analyses are accurate only to the degree and care of ensuring the testing accuracy and the representative nature of the samples obtained.

If you have any questions or if we may be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact our office at (559) 348-2200.

Respectfully submitted,
KRAZAN & ASSOCIATES, INC.

Jeffrey R. Noël
DOSH Certified Asbestos Consultant
No. 00-2828

JRN/mlt

TABLE I

ASBESTOS ANALYSIS RESULTS

Fresno Bee Demolition

1626 E Street

Fresno, California

April 6-7, 2026 Sampling

Sample No.	Sample Description	Floor	Sample Location	Asbestos Content	Approx. Sq. Ft.	Condition / Friability	Notes/ Additional locations
1	Roof core	---	2nd floor roof 1	ND	NC	NA	full depth core
2	Roof core	---	2nd floor roof 1	ND	NC	NA	full depth core
3	Roof core	---	2nd floor roof 1	ND	NC	NA	full depth core
4	**Concrete texture**	**---**	**2nd floor roof 1 - exterior wall**	**4%**	**60000**	**G/NF**	**homogenous throughout**
5	**Concrete texture**	**---**	**2nd floor roof 1 - exterior wall**	**4%**	**see # 4**	**G/NF**	**homogenous throughout**
6	**Concrete texture**	**---**	**2nd floor roof 1 - exterior wall**	**4%**	**see # 4**	**G/NF**	**homogenous throughout**
7	**Concrete texture**	**---**	**ground floor - exterior wall**	**4%**	**see # 4**	**G/NF**	**homogenous throughout**
8	**Concrete texture**	**---**	**ground floor - exterior wall**	**4%**	**see # 4**	**G/NF**	**homogenous throughout**
9	**Concrete texture**	**---**	**ground floor - exterior wall**	**4%**	**see # 4**	**G/NF**	**homogenous throughout**
10	Roof core	---	1st floor roof	ND	NC	NA	full depth core
11	Roof mastic	---	1st floor roof	ND	NC	NA	roof penetration
12	Roof mastic	---	2nd floor roof 1	ND	NC	NA	roof penetration
13	Roof core	---	2nd floor roof 2	ND	NC	NA	full depth core
14	Roof mastic	---	2nd floor roof 2	ND	NC	NA	roof penetration
15	Roof core	---	2nd floor roof 3	ND	NC	NA	full depth core
16	Roof mastic	---	2nd floor roof 3	ND	NC	NA	roof penetration
17	Roof core	---	3rd floor roof 2	ND	NC	NA	full depth core
18	Roof core	---	3rd floor roof 2	ND	NC	NA	full depth core
19	Roof core	---	2nd floor roof 2	ND	NC	NA	full depth core
20	Roof mastic	---	2nd floor roof 2	ND	NC	NA	roof penetration
21	Roof core	---	2nd floor roof 6	ND	NC	NA	full depth core
22	Roof core	---	2nd floor roof 6	ND	NC	NA	full depth core
23	Roof mastic	---	2nd floor roof 6	ND	NC	NA	roof penetration
24	Roof mastic	---	2nd floor roof 6	ND	NC	NA	roof penetration
25	**Cement panel**	**---**	**ground floor - exterior wall**	**15%**	**400**	**G/NF**	
26	**Textured cement board**	**---**	**ground floor - exterior wall**	**20%**	**750**	**G/NF**	
27	**Textured cement board**	**---**	**ground floor - exterior wall**	**20%**	**see # 26**	**G/NF**	
28	**Textured cement board**	**---**	**ground floor - exterior wall**	**20%**	**see # 26**	**G/NF**	

NA = Not applicable

NC = Not calculated

ND = None detected

Trace = Less than one percent (<1%) chrysotile asbestos

F = Fair condition

G = Good condition

NF = Non-friable

FR = Friable

TABLE I (Continued)
ASBESTOS ANALYSIS RESULTS
Fresno Bee Demolition
1626 E Street
Fresno, California
April 6-7, 2026 Sampling

Sample No.	Sample Description	Floor	Sample Location	Asbestos Content	Approx. Sq. Ft.	Condition / Friability	Notes/ Additional locations
29	**12-in by 12-in Floor tile / mastic**	**---**	**basement**	**3% / 3%**	**800**	**G/NF**	
30	2-ft by 4-ft Ceiling panel	---	basement	ND	NC	NA	acoustic, off-white
31	Gypsum board / taping material	---	basement	ND	NC	NA	homogenous throughout
32	Gypsum board / taping material	---	basement	ND	NC	NA	homogenous throughout
33	Gypsum board / taping material	---	basement	ND	NC	NA	homogenous throughout
34	Pipe insulation wrap	---	basement	ND	NC	NA	over fiberglass insulation
35	Pipe insulation wrap	---	basement	ND	NC	NA	over fiberglass insulation
36	Pipe insulation wrap	---	basement	ND	NC	NA	over fiberglass insulation
37	Pipe insulation wrap	---	basement	ND	NC	NA	over fiberglass insulation
38	Duct insulation wrap	---	basement	ND	NC	NA	over fiberglass insulation
39	**Pipe elbow**	**---**	**basement**	**8%**	**<10**	**G/FR**	**mudded**
40	2-ft by 4-ft Ceiling panel	1st	café	ND	NC	NA	acoustic, off-white
41	**12-in by 12-in Floor tile / mastic**	**1st**	**café**	**ND / 2%**	**1050**	**G/NF**	**red**
42	**12-in by 12-in Floor tile / mastic**	**1st**	**café**	**ND / 2%**	**275**	**G/NF**	**gray**
43	Gypsum board / taping material	1st	café	ND	NC	NA	homogenous throughout
44	Gypsum board / taping material	1st	café	ND	NC	NA	homogenous throughout
45	Gypsum board / taping material	1st	lobby	ND	NC	NA	homogenous throughout
46	Base cove mastic	1st	hallway	ND	NC	NA	black coving
47	Base cove mastic	1st	café	ND	NC	NA	tan coving
48	Wallpaper	1st	lobby	ND	NC	NA	squares pattern
49	Wallpaper	1st	lobby	ND	NC	NA	abstract pattern
50	12-in by 12-in Ceiling tile	1st	storage	ND	NC	NA	acoustic, off-white
51	Ceiling tile mastic	1st	storage	ND	NC	NA	associated with # 50
52	2-ft by 4-ft Ceiling panel	1st	kitchen	ND	NC	NA	insulated
53	**12-in by 12-in Floor tile / mastic**	**1st**	**storage**	**ND / 2%**	**5000**	**G/NF**	**red**
54	**12-in by 12-in Floor tile / mastic**	**1st**	**office**	**3% / 3%**	**see # 53**	**G/NF**	**off-white**
55	12-in by 12-in Floor tile / mastic	1st	storage	ND	NC	NA	black border
56	**12-in by 12-in Floor tile / mastic**	**1st**	**security**	**3% / 5%**	**see # 53**	**G/NF**	**beige streaked**

NA = Not applicable
NC = Not calculated
ND = None detected
Trace = Less than one percent (<1%) chrysotile asbestos
F = Fair condition
G = Good condition
NF = Non-friable
FR = Friable

TABLE I (Continued)
ASBESTOS ANALYSIS RESULTS
Fresno Bee Demolition
1626 E Street
Fresno, California
April 6-7, 2026 Sampling

Sample No.	Sample Description	Floor	Sample Location	Asbestos Content	Approx. Sq. Ft.	Condition / Friability	Notes/ Additional locations
57	**12-in by 12-in Floor tile / mastic**	**1st**	**hallway**	**ND / 3%**	**see # 53**	**G/NF**	**beige mottled**
58	**12-in by 12-in Floor tile / mastic**	**1st**	**hallway**	**ND / 2%**	**see # 53**	**G/NF**	**gray stripe**
59	Gypsum board / taping material	1st	hallway	ND	NC	NA	homogenous throughout
60	Gypsum board / taping material	1st	office	ND	NC	NA	homogenous throughout
61	Gypsum board / taping material	1st	office	ND	NC	NA	homogenous throughout
62	Texture	1st	hallway	ND	NC	NA	homogenous throughout
63	Texture	1st	office	ND	NC	NA	homogenous throughout
64	Texture	1st	hallway	ND	NC	NA	homogenous throughout
65	2-ft by 2-ft Ceiling tile	1st	hallway	ND	NC	NA	acoustic, off-white
66	**12-in by 12-in Floor tile / mastic**	**1st**	**hallway**	**3% / 5%**	**see #53**	**G/NF**	
67	Wallpaper	1st	office	ND	NC	NA	
68	2-ft by 4-ft Ceiling panel	1st	office	ND	NC	NA	acoustic, off-white
69	**12-in by 12-in Floor tile / mastic**	**1st**	**office**	**3% / 5%**	**see # 53**	**G/NF**	
70	Wallpaper	1st	office	ND	NC	NA	
71	Wallpaper	1st	office	ND	NC	NA	
72	Sheet flooring / mastic	1st	office	ND	NC	NA	scraps
73	Gypsum board / taping material	1st	conference room	ND	NC	NA	homogenous throughout
74	Texture	1st	office	ND	NC	NA	homogenous throughout
75	**Pipe elbow**	**1st**	**HVAC room**	**8%**	**<10**	**G/FR**	**small**
76	**Pipe elbow**	**1st**	**HVAC room**	**8%**	**<10**	**G/FR**	**medium**
77	**Pipe elbow**	**1st**	**HVAC room**	**8%**	**<10**	**G/FR**	**large**
78	Pipe insulation wrap	1st	HVAC room	ND	NC	NA	small
79	Pipe insulation wrap	1st	HVAC room	ND	NC	NA	medium
80	Pipe insulation wrap	1st	HVAC room	ND	NC	NA	large
81	Gypsum board / taping material	1st	conference room	ND	NC	NA	homogenous throughout
82	Texture	1st	office	ND	NC	NA	homogenous throughout
83	2-ft by 4-ft Ceiling panel	1st	cubicle area	ND	NC	NA	acoustic, off-white
84	**12-in by 12-in Floor tile / mastic**	**1st**	**hallway**	**3% / 3%**	**see # 53**	**G/NF**	

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TABLE I (Continued)
ASBESTOS ANALYSIS RESULTS
Fresno Bee Demolition
1626 E Street
Fresno, California
April 6-7, 2026 Sampling

Sample No.	Sample Description	Floor	Sample Location	Asbestos Content	Approx. Sq. Ft.	Condition / Friability	Notes/ Additional locations
85	Wallpaper	1st	office	ND	NC	NA	
86	Base cove mastic	1st	cubicle area	ND	NC	NA	gray coving
87	Fireproofing	1st	reel room	ND	NC	NA	homogenous throughout
88	Fireproofing	1st	reel room	ND	NC	NA	homogenous throughout
89	Fireproofing	1st	reel room	ND	NC	NA	homogenous throughout
90	Fireproofing	1st	print area	ND	NC	NA	homogenous throughout
91	Fireproofing	1st	print area	ND	NC	NA	homogenous throughout
92	12-in by 12-in Floor tile / mastic	1st	hallway	ND	NC	NA	
93	Fireproofing	1st	packaging	ND	NC	NA	homogenous throughout
94	Fireproofing	1st	packaging	ND	NC	NA	homogenous throughout
95	Fireproofing	1st	packaging	ND	NC	NA	homogenous throughout
96	Fireproofing	1st	packaging	ND	NC	NA	homogenous throughout
97	Concrete slab	1st	packaging	ND	NC	NA	homogenous throughout
98	Gypsum board / taping material	1st	office	ND	NC	NA	homogenous throughout
99	Texture	1st	office	ND	NC	NA	homogenous throughout
100	12-in by 12-in Floor tile / mastic	1st	office	ND	NC	NA	black
101	12-in by 12-in Floor tile / mastic	2nd	freight elevator area	ND	NC	NA	beige
102	16-in by 16-in Floor tile / mastic	2nd	kitchen	ND	NC	NA	off-white, speckled
103	Base cove mastic	2nd	cubicle area	ND	NC	NA	black coving
104	Base cove mastic	2nd	freight elevator area	ND	NC	NA	tan coving
105	Gypsum board / taping material	2nd	office	ND	NC	NA	homogenous throughout
106	Gypsum board / taping material	2nd	electrical room	ND	NC	NA	homogenous throughout
107	Gypsum board / taping material	2nd	conference room	ND	NC	NA	homogenous throughout
108	Gypsum board / taping material	2nd	vestibule	ND	NC	NA	homogenous throughout
109	Texture	2nd	cubicle area	ND	NC	NA	homogenous throughout
110	Texture	2nd	cubicle area	ND	NC	NA	homogenous throughout
111	Texture	2nd	office	ND	NC	NA	homogenous throughout
112	Texture	2nd	office	ND	NC	NA	homogenous throughout

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TABLE I (Continued)
ASBESTOS ANALYSIS RESULTS
Fresno Bee Demolition
1626 E Street
Fresno, California
April 6-7, 2026 Sampling

Sample No.	Sample Description	Floor	Sample Location	Asbestos Content	Approx. Sq. Ft.	Condition / Friability	Notes/ Additional locations
113	2-ft by 4-ft Ceiling panel	2nd	cubicle area	ND	NC	NA	acoustic, off-white
114	2-ft by 4-ft Ceiling panel	2nd	cubicle area	ND	NC	NA	like # 113
115	2-ft by 2-ft Ceiling panel	2nd	reception	ND	NC	NA	acoustic, off-white
116	2-ft by 2-ft Ceiling panel	2nd	hallway	ND	NC	NA	like # 115
117	**12-in by 12-in Floor tile / mastic**	**2nd**	**break room**	**ND / 3%**	**100**	**G/NF**	**light gray**
118	**12-in by 12-in Floor tile / mastic**	**2nd**	**break room**	**ND / 3%**	**100**	**G/NF**	**dark gray**
119	**12-in by 12-in Floor tile / mastic**	**2nd**	**hallway**	**3% / 5%**	**6300**	**G/NF**	**off-white, streaks**
120	12-in by 12-in Floor tile / mastic	2nd	hallway	ND	NC	NA	off-white, patch
121	**12-in by 12-in Floor tile / mastic**	**2nd**	**stairwell**	**2% / 3%**	**see # 119**	**G/NF**	**tan speckled**
122	Stair tread	2nd	stairwell	ND	NC	NA	
123	Base cove mastic	2nd	hallway	ND	NC	NA	blue coving
124	2-ft by 4-ft Ceiling panel	2nd	lobby	ND	NC	NA	2-ft by 2-ft pattern
125	2-ft by 4-ft Ceiling panel	2nd	hallway	ND	NC	NA	like # 124
126	Gypsum board / taping material	2nd	vestibule	ND	NC	NA	homogenous throughout
127	Gypsum board / taping material	2nd	cubicle area	ND	NC	NA	homogenous throughout
128	Gypsum board / taping material	2nd	server room	ND	NC	NA	homogenous throughout
129	Texture	2nd	hallway	ND	NC	NA	homogenous throughout
130	Texture	2nd	cubicle area	ND	NC	NA	homogenous throughout
131	Texture	2nd	hallway	ND	NC	NA	homogenous throughout
132	2-ft by 2-ft Ceiling panel	2nd	hallway	ND	NC	NA	acoustic, off-white
133	2-ft by 2-ft Ceiling panel	2nd	hallway	ND	NC	NA	like # 132
134	2-ft by 4-ft Ceiling panel	2nd	server room	ND	NC	NA	acoustic, off-white
135	**12-in by 12-in Floor tile / mastic**	**2nd**	**battery room**	**ND / 2%**	**see # 119**	**G/NF**	**off-white speckled**
136	**12-in by 12-in Floor tile / mastic**	**2nd**	**battery room**	**2% / 4%**	**see # 119**	**G/NF**	**tan streaked**
137	Wallpaper	2nd	reception	ND	NC	NA	gray
138	Wallpaper	2nd	video room	ND	NC	NA	off-white
139	Gypsum board / taping material	2nd	plate room 2	ND	NC	NA	homogenous throughout
140	Texture	2nd	plate room 1	ND	NC	NA	homogenous throughout

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TABLE I (Continued)
ASBESTOS ANALYSIS RESULTS
Fresno Bee Demolition
1626 E Street
Fresno, California
April 6-7, 2026 Sampling

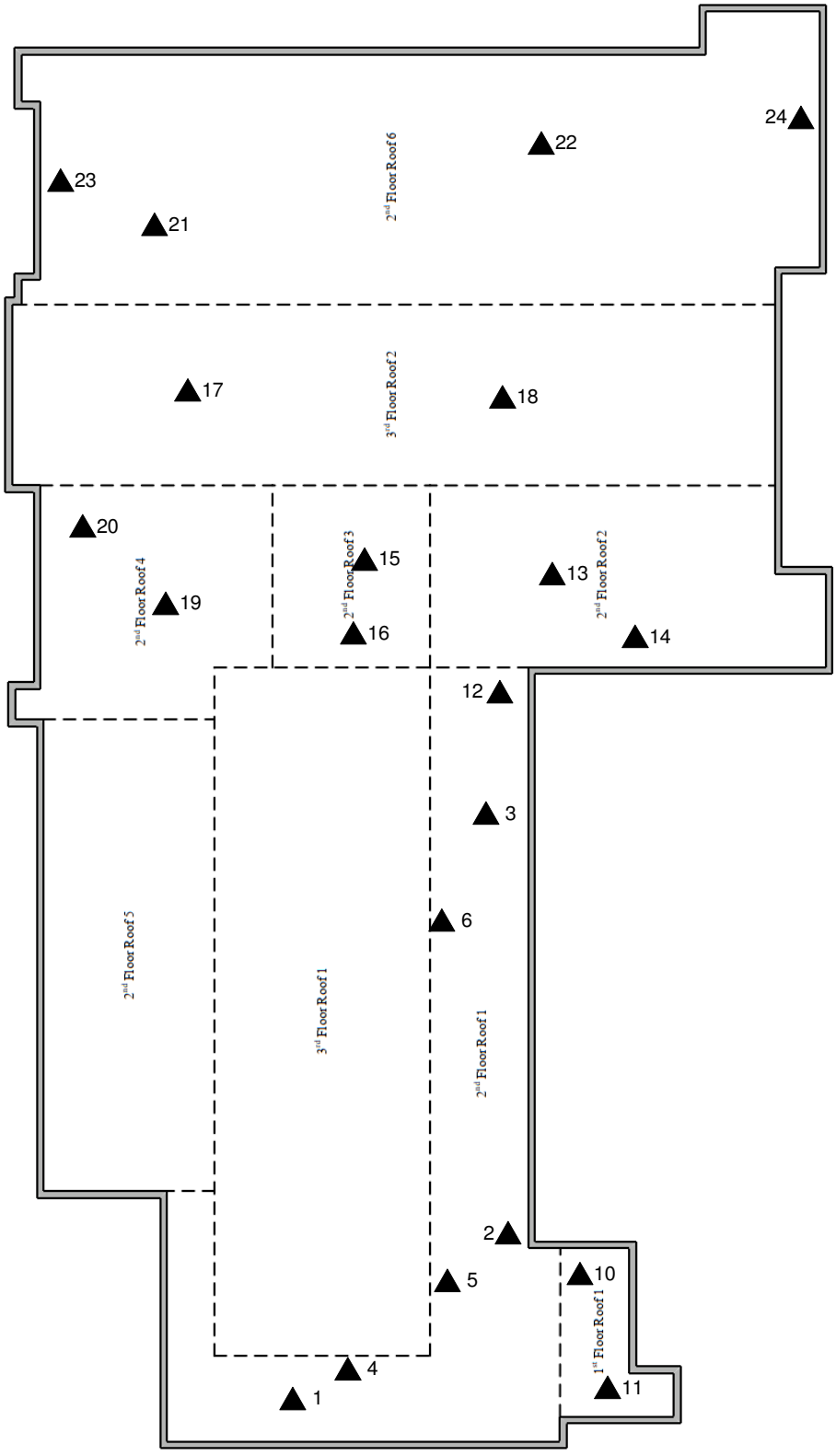
Sample No.	Sample Description	Floor	Sample Location	Asbestos Content	Approx. Sq. Ft.	Condition / Friability	Notes/ Additional locations
141	2-ft by 4-ft Ceiling panel	2nd	plate room 2	ND	NC	NA	acoustic, off-white
142	Sheet flooring / mastic	2nd	office	ND	NC	NA	throughout plate rooms 1 & 2
143	Gypsum board / taping material	2nd	press storage	ND	NC	NA	homogenous throughout
144	Texture	2nd	press storage	ND	NC	NA	homogenous throughout
145	2-ft by 2-ft Ceiling panel	2nd	press storage	ND	NC	NA	acoustic, off-white
146	12-in by 12-in Floor tile / mastic	2nd	press storage	ND	NC	NA	off-white
147	Fireproofing	2nd	press storage	ND	NC	NA	homogenous throughout
148	Fireproofing	2nd	storage	ND	NC	NA	homogenous throughout
149	12-in by 12-in Floor tile / mastic	2nd	hallway	ND	NC	NA	off-white
150	12-in by 12-in Floor tile / mastic	2nd	hallway	ND	NC	NA	black stripe
151	Gypsum board / taping material	3rd	auditorium	ND	NC	NA	homogenous throughout
152	Gypsum board / taping material	3rd	office	ND	NC	NA	homogenous throughout
153	Gypsum board / taping material	3rd	hallway	ND	NC	NA	homogenous throughout
154	**Skim coat**	**3rd**	**fitness room**	**2%**	**36000**	**G/FR**	**homogenous throughout**
155	**Skim coat**	**3rd**	**hallway**	**2%**	**see # 154**	**G/FR**	**homogenous throughout**
156	**Skim coat**	**3rd**	**studio**	**2%**	**see # 154**	**G/FR**	**homogenous throughout**
157	2-ft by 4-ft Ceiling panel	3rd	auditorium	ND	NC	NA	acoustic, off-white
158	Base cove mastic	3rd	auditorium	ND	NC	NA	tan coving
159	Base cove mastic	3rd	hallway	ND	NC	NA	gray coving
160	**12-in by 12-in Floor tile / mastic**	**3rd**	**hallway**	**2% / 4%**	**2100**	**G/NF**	**off-white streaked**
161	**12-in by 12-in Floor tile / mastic**	**3rd**	**hallway**	**2% / 5%**	**see # 160**	**G/NF**	**off-white streaked**
162	2-ft by 2-ft Ceiling panel	3rd	hallway	ND	NC	NA	acoustic, off-white
163	12-in by 12-in Ceiling tile	3rd	hallway	ND	NC	NA	acoustic, off-white
164	**9-in by 9-in Floor tile / mastic**	**3rd**	**hallway**	**2% / 5%**	**500**	**G/NF**	
165	Gypsum board / taping material	3rd	hallway	ND	NC	NA	homogenous throughout
166	Gypsum board / taping material	3rd	air handler room	ND	NC	NA	homogenous throughout
167	**Skim coat**	**3rd**	**air handler room**	**2%**	**see # 154**	**G/FR**	**homogenous throughout**
168	**Skim coat**	**3rd**	**air handler room**	**2%**	**see # 154**	**G/FR**	**homogenous throughout**

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Trace = Less than one percent (<1%) chrysotile asbestos
F = Fair condition
G = Good condition
NF = Non-friable
FR = Friable

TABLE I (Continued)
ASBESTOS ANALYSIS RESULTS
Fresno Bee Demolition
1626 E Street
Fresno, California
April 6-7, 2026 Sampling

Sample No.	Sample Description	Floor	Sample Location	Asbestos Content	Approx. Sq. Ft.	Condition / Friability	Notes/ Additional locations
169	Pipe insulation wrap	3rd	air handler room	ND	NC	NA	over fiberglass insulation
170	Pipe insulation wrap	3rd	air handler room	ND	NC	NA	over fiberglass insulation
171	Pipe insulation wrap	3rd	air handler room	ND	NC	NA	over fiberglass insulation
172	Pipe insulation wrap	3rd	air handler room	ND	NC	NA	over fiberglass insulation
173	Pipe insulation wrap	3rd	air handler room	ND	NC	NA	over fiberglass insulation
174	Pipe insulation wrap	3rd	air handler room	ND	NC	NA	over fiberglass insulation
175	**Pipe elbow**	**3rd**	**air handler room**	**11%**	**150**	**G/FR**	**mudded**
176	**Pipe elbow**	**3rd**	**air handler room**	**13%**	**see # 175**	**G/FR**	**mudded**
177	**Pipe elbow**	**3rd**	**air handler room**	**12%**	**see # 175**	**G/FR**	**mudded**
178	**Pipe elbow**	**3rd**	**air handler room**	**10%**	**see #175**	**G/FR**	**mudded**
179	**Fireproofing**	**3rd**	**air handler room**	**8%**	**30000**	**G/FR**	**homogenous throughout area**
180	**Fireproofing**	**3rd**	**air handler room**	**8%**	**see # 179**	**G/FR**	**homogenous throughout area**
181	Gypsum board / taping material	3rd	mechanical room	ND	NC	NA	homogenous throughout
182	Gypsum board / taping material	3rd	mechanical room	ND	NC	NA	homogenous throughout
183	Gypsum board / taping material	3rd	mechanical room	ND	NC	NA	homogenous throughout
184	Texture	3rd	mechanical room	ND	NC	NA	homogenous throughout
185	Texture	3rd	mechanical room	ND	NC	NA	homogenous throughout
186	Texture	3rd	mechanical room	ND	NC	NA	homogenous throughout
187	Fireproofing	3rd	mechanical room	ND	NC	NA	homogenous throughout
188	Fireproofing	3rd	mechanical room	ND	NC	NA	homogenous throughout
189	Fireproofing	3rd	mechanical room	ND	NC	NA	homogenous throughout
190	Pipe insulation wrap	3rd	mechanical room	ND	NC	NA	over fiberglass insulation
191	Pipe insulation wrap	3rd	mechanical room	ND	NC	NA	over fiberglass insulation, under plastic shell
192	Pipe insulation wrap	3rd	mechanical room	ND	NC	NA	over fiberglass insulation, under plastic shell
193	Insulating panel	---	vehicle maintenance shed	ND	NC	NA	homogenous throughout
194	Concrete slab	---	vehicle maintenance shed	ND	NC	NA	homogenous throughout

NA = Not applicable
NC = Not calculated
ND = None detected
Trace = Less than one percent (<1%) chrysotile asbestos
F = Fair condition
G = Good condition
NF = Non-friable
FR = Friable

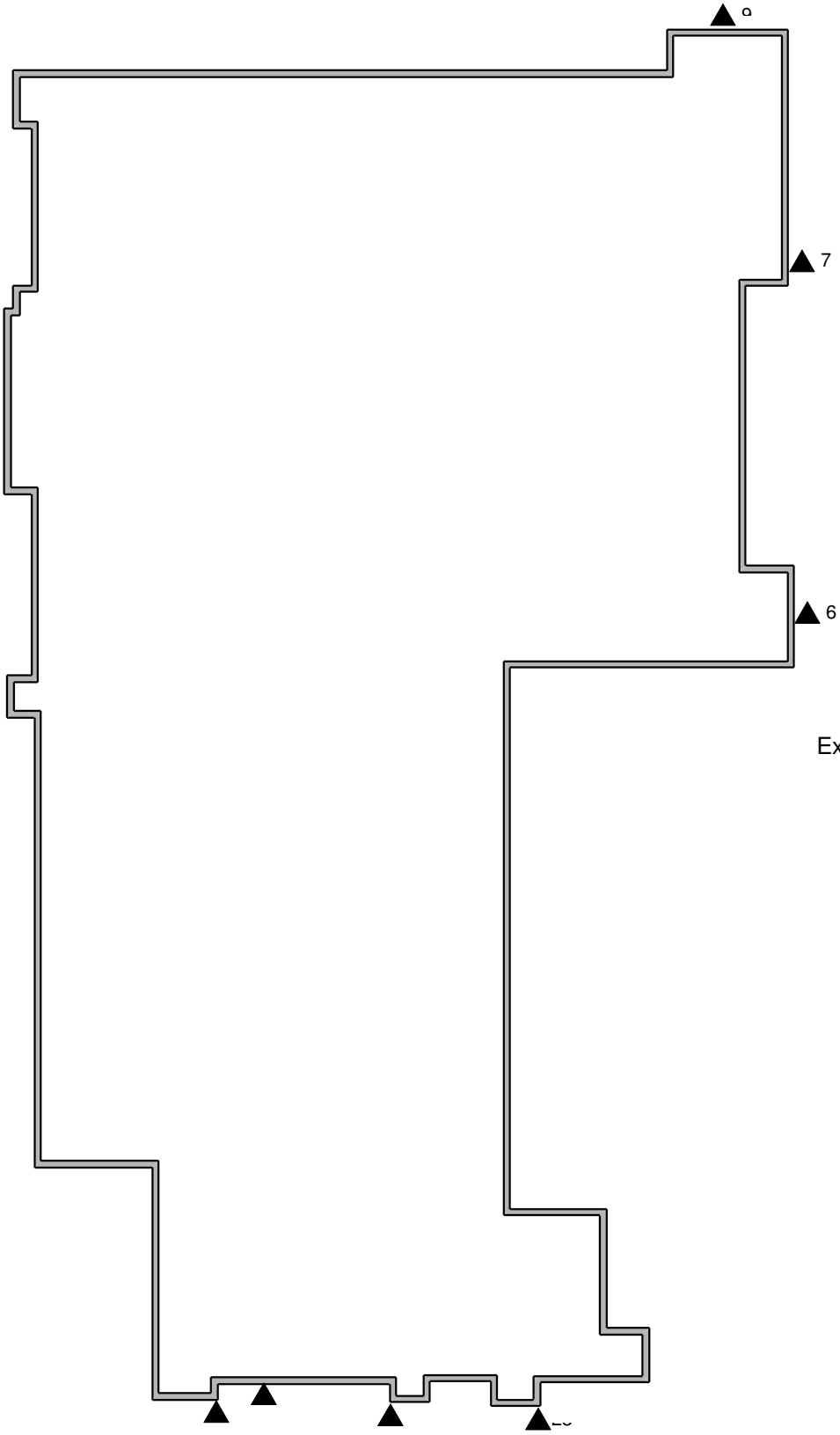


Roof View

EXPLANATION

▲ BUILDING MATERIAL SAMPLE LOCATION

FLOOR PLAN WITH BUILDING MATERIAL SAMPLE LOCATIONS FRESNO BEE DEMOLITION 1626 E STREET FRESNO, CALIFORNIA	Scale: NOT TO SCALE	Date: 4 / 26	Krazan ENGINEERS, GEOLOGISTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALISTS Offices Serving the Western United States
	Drawn by: J. R. N.	Approved by: J.R.N	
	Project No. 014-26015	Figure No. 1	

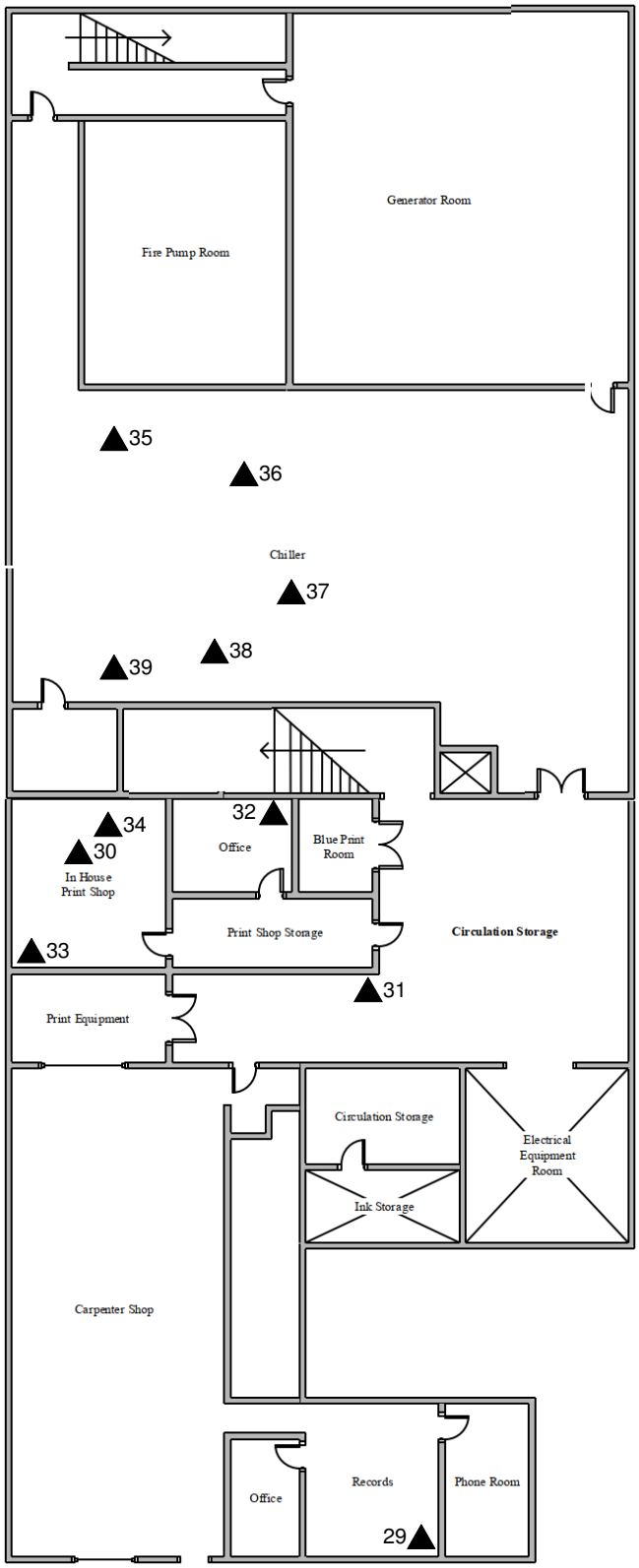


Exterior View

EXPLANATION

▲ BUILDING MATERIAL SAMPLE LOCATION

FLOOR PLAN WITH BUILDING MATERIAL SAMPLE LOCATIONS FRESNO BEE DEMOLITION 1626 E STREET FRESNO, CALIFORNIA	Scale: NOT TO SCALE	Date: 4 / 26	Krazan ENGINEERS, GEOLOGISTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALISTS Offices Serving the Western United States
	Drawn by: J. R. N.	Approved by: J.R.N	
	Project No. 014-26015	Figure No. 2	

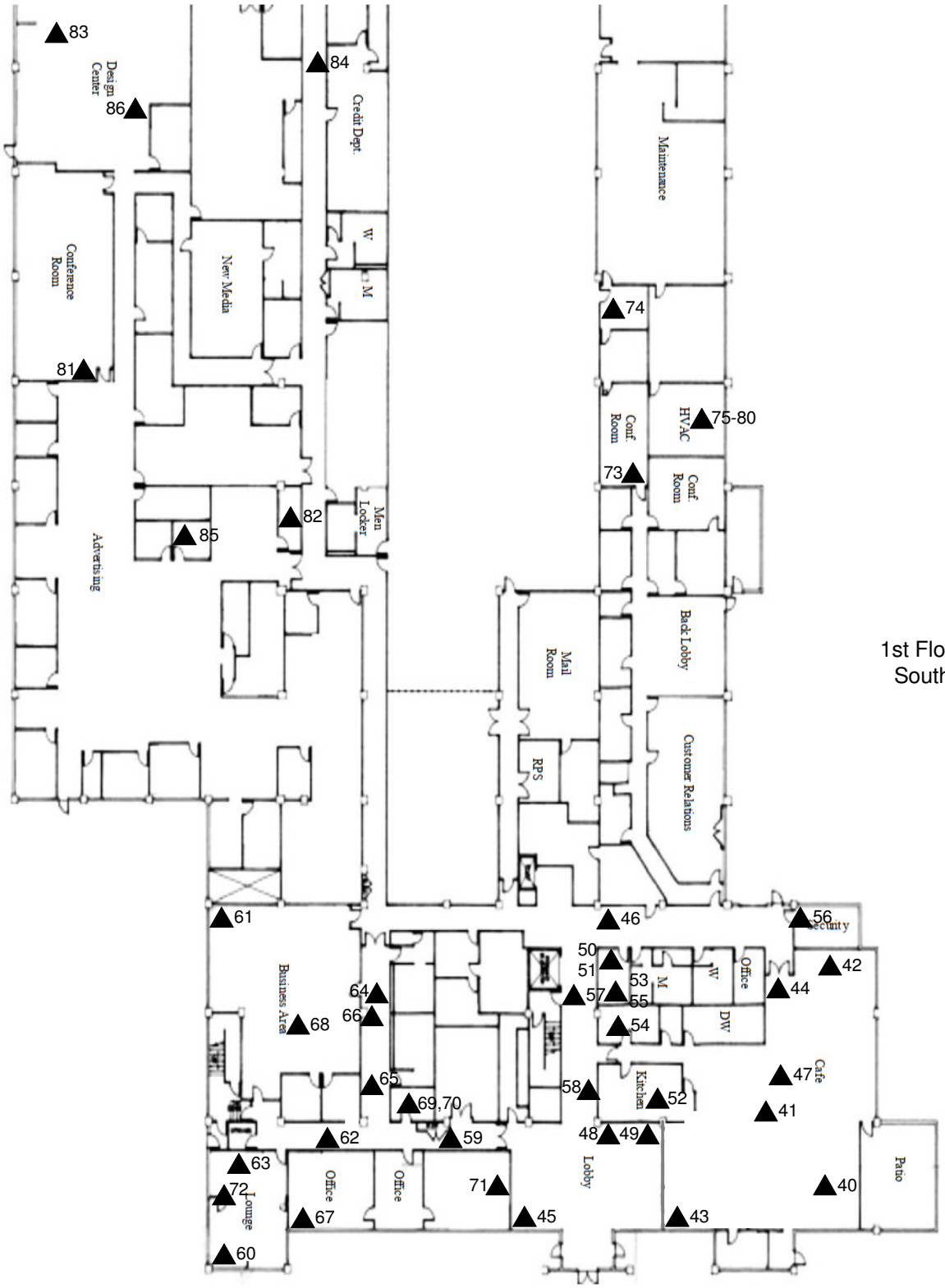


Basement
View

EXPLANATION

▲ BUILDING MATERIAL SAMPLE LOCATION

FLOOR PLAN WITH BUILDING MATERIAL SAMPLE LOCATIONS FRESNO BEE DEMOLITION 1626 E STREET FRESNO, CALIFORNIA	Scale: NOT TO SCALE	Date: 4 / 26	Krazan ENGINEERS, GEOLOGISTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALISTS Offices Serving the Western United States
	Drawn by: J. R. N.	Approved by: J.R.N	
	Project No. 014-26015	Figure No. 3	

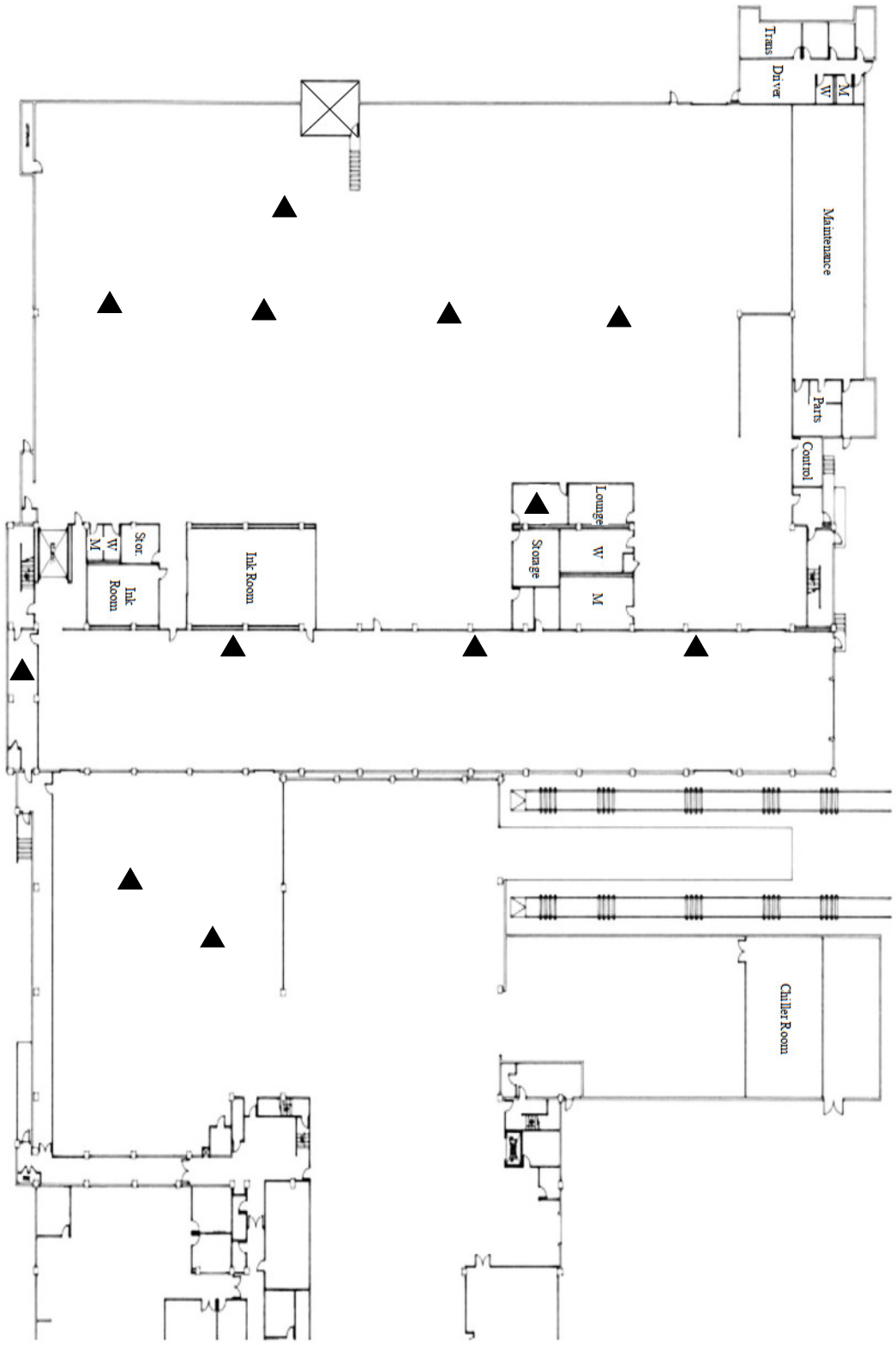


1st Floor
South

EXPLANATION

▲ BUILDING MATERIAL SAMPLE LOCATION

FLOOR PLAN WITH BUILDING MATERIAL SAMPLE LOCATIONS FRESNO BEE DEMOLITION 1626 E STREET FRESNO, CALIFORNIA	Scale: NOT TO SCALE	Date: 4 / 26	Krazan ENGINEERS, GEOLOGISTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALISTS Offices Serving the Western United States
	Drawn by: J. R. N.	Approved by: J.R.N	
	Project No. 014-26015	Figure No. 4	

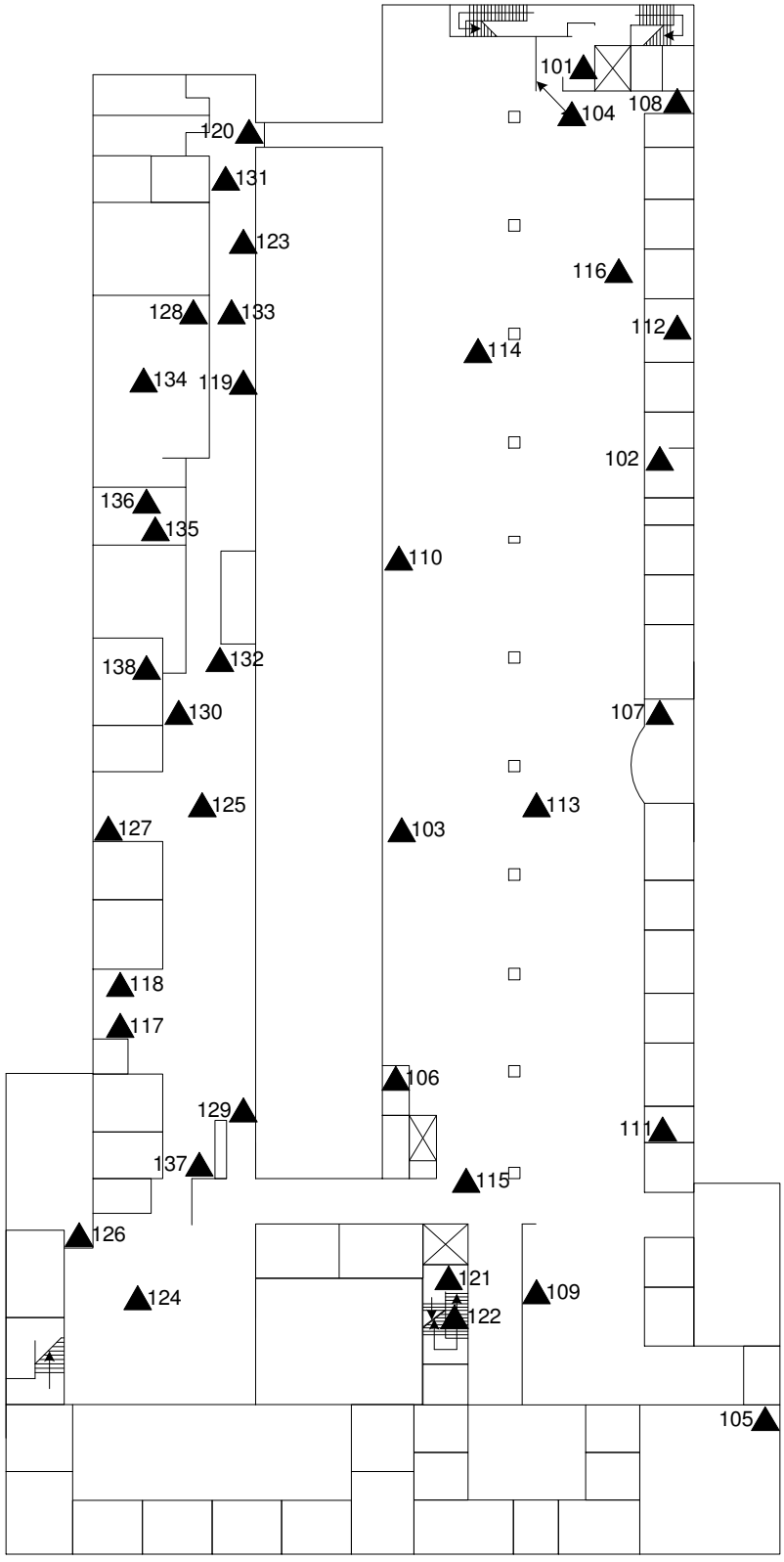


Floor
orth

EXPLANATION

▲ BUILDING MATERIAL SAMPLE LOCATION

FLOOR PLAN WITH BUILDING MATERIAL SAMPLE LOCATIONS FRESNO BEE DEMOLITION 1626 E STREET FRESNO, CALIFORNIA	Scale: NOT TO SCALE	Date: 4 / 26	Krazan ENGINEERS, GEOLOGISTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALISTS Offices Serving the Western United States
	Drawn by: J. R. N.	Approved by: J.R.N	
	Project No. 014-26015	Figure No. 5	

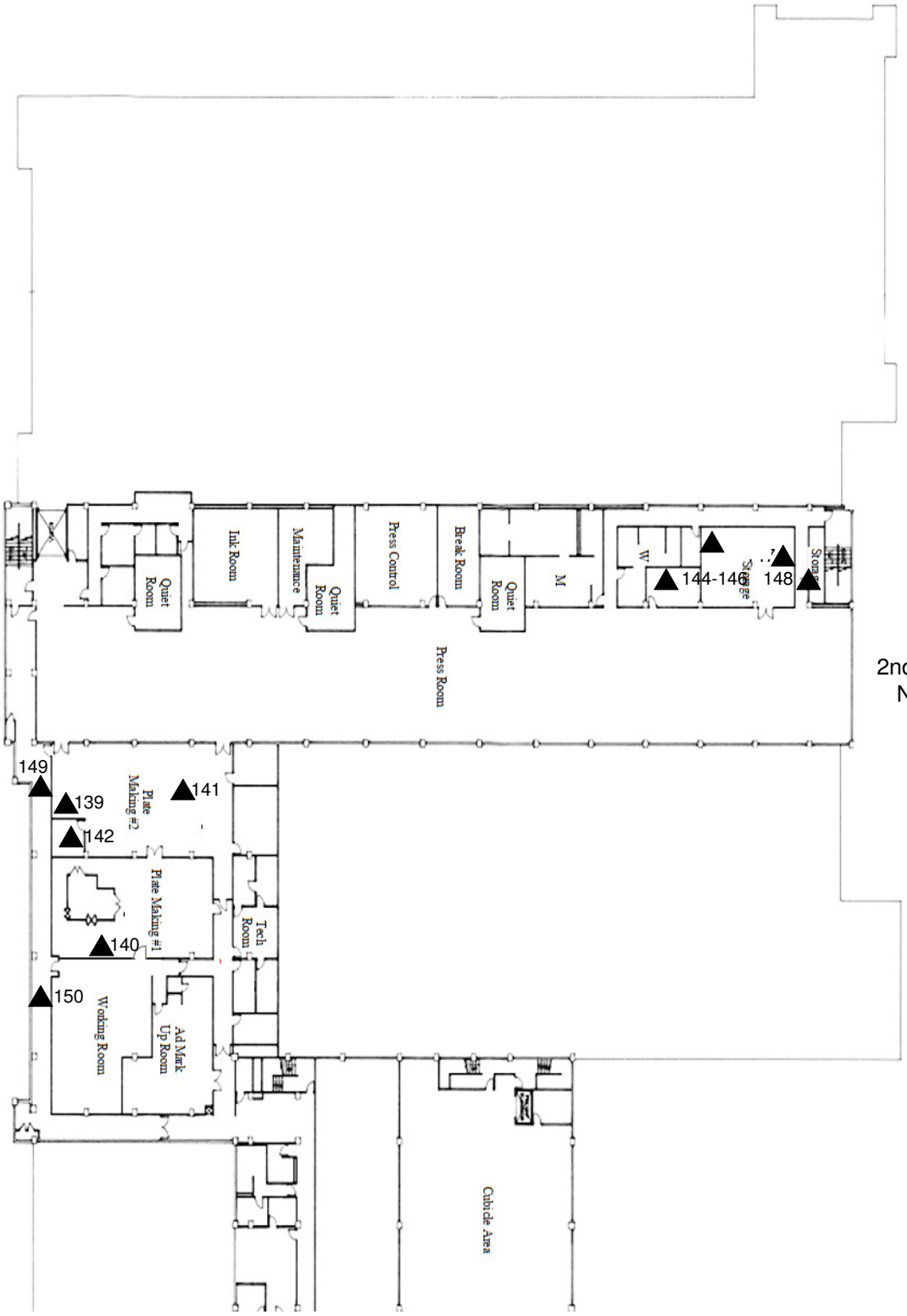


2nd Floor
South

EXPLANATION

▲ BUILDING MATERIAL SAMPLE LOCATION

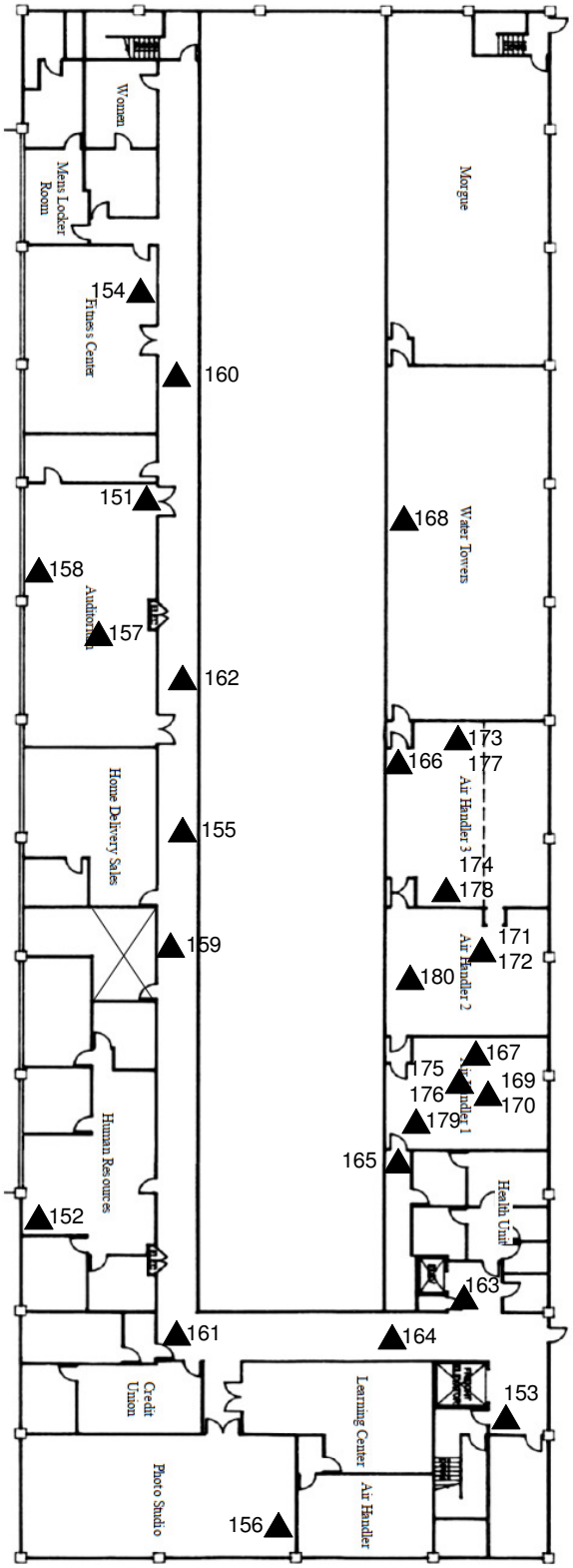
FLOOR PLAN WITH BUILDING MATERIAL SAMPLE LOCATIONS FRESNO BEE DEMOLITION 1626 E STREET FRESNO, CALIFORNIA	Scale: NOT TO SCALE	Date: 4 / 26	Krazan ENGINEERS, GEOLOGISTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALISTS Offices Serving the Western United States
	Drawn by: J. R. N.	Approved by: J.R.N	
	Project No. 014-26015	Figure No. 6	



EXPLANATION

▲ BUILDING MATERIAL SAMPLE LOCATION

FLOOR PLAN WITH BUILDING MATERIAL SAMPLE LOCATIONS FRESNO BEE DEMOLITION 1626 E STREET FRESNO, CALIFORNIA	Scale: NOT TO SCALE	Date: 4 / 26	Krazan ENGINEERS, GEOLOGISTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALISTS Offices Serving the Western United States
	Drawn by: J. R. N.	Approved by: J.R.N	
	Project No. 014-26015	Figure No. 7	

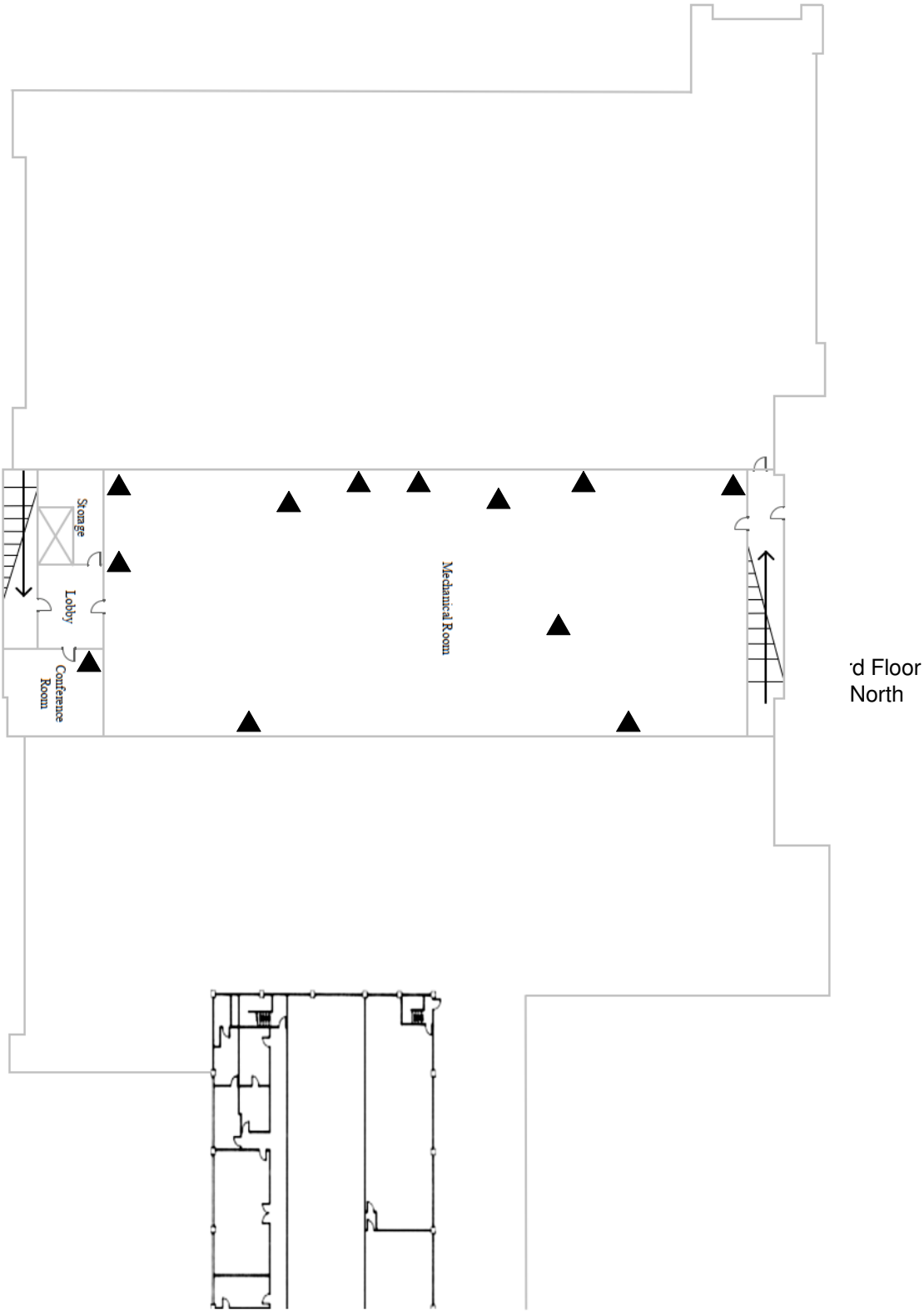


3rd Floor
South

EXPLANATION

▲ BUILDING MATERIAL SAMPLE LOCATION

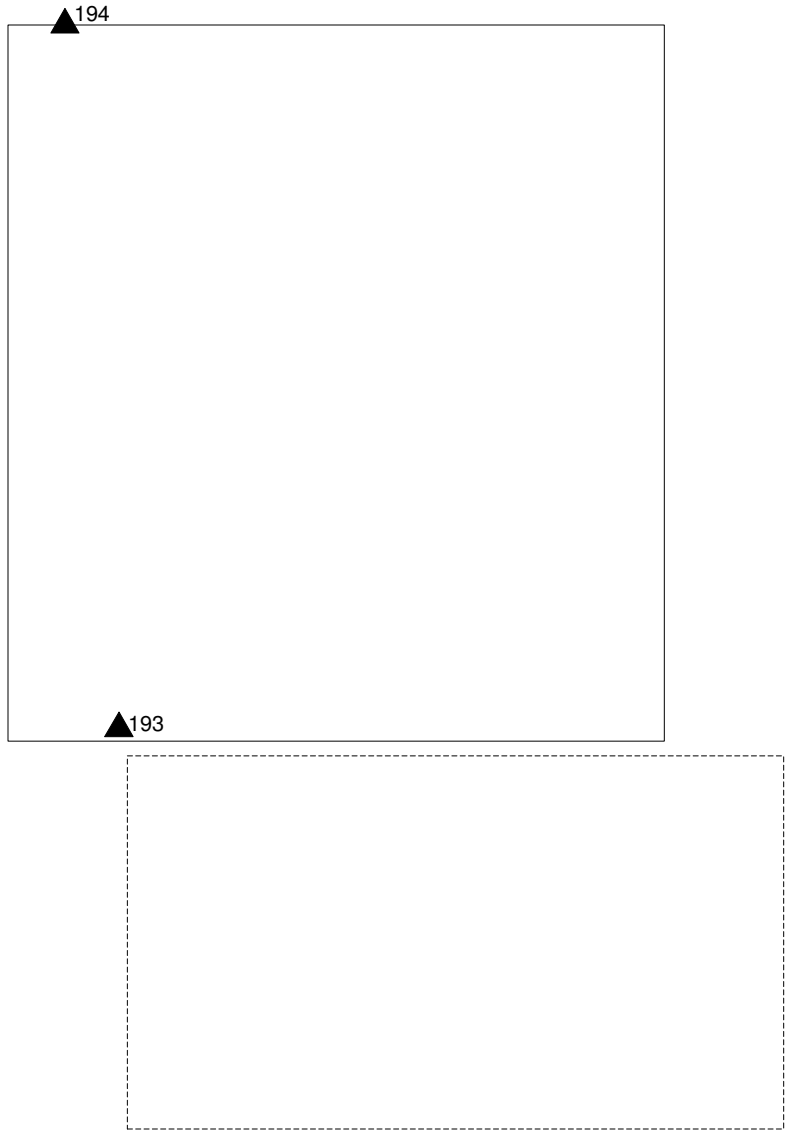
FLOOR PLAN WITH BUILDING MATERIAL SAMPLE LOCATIONS FRESNO BEE DEMOLITION 1626 E STREET FRESNO, CALIFORNIA	Scale: NOT TO SCALE	Date: 4 / 26	Krazan ENGINEERS, GEOLOGISTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALISTS Offices Serving the Western United States
	Drawn by: J. R. N.	Approved by: J.R.N	
	Project No. 014-26015	Figure No. 8	



EXPLANATION

▲ BUILDING MATERIAL SAMPLE LOCATION

FLOOR PLAN WITH BUILDING MATERIAL SAMPLE LOCATIONS FRESNO BEE DEMOLITION 1626 E STREET FRESNO, CALIFORNIA	Scale: NOT TO SCALE	Date: 4 / 26	Krazan ENGINEERS, GEOLOGISTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALISTS Offices Serving the Western United States
	Drawn by: J. R. N.	Approved by: J.R.N	
	Project No. 014-26015	Figure No. 9	



EXPLANATION

▲ BUILDING MATERIAL SAMPLE LOCATION

FLOOR PLAN WITH BUILDING MATERIAL SAMPLE LOCATIONS FRESNO BEE DEMOLITION 1626 E STREET FRESNO, CALIFORNIA	Scale: NOT TO SCALE	Date: 4 / 26	Krazan ENGINEERS, GEOLOGISTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALISTS Offices Serving the Western United States
	Drawn by: J. R. N.	Approved by: J.R.N	
	Project No. 014-26015	Figure No. 10	

Appendix A

EHS Laboratories
ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS SERVICES, LLC

7469 Whitepine Rd
North Chesterfield, VA 23237
Telephone: 800.347.4010

Asbestos Bulk Analysis Report

Report Number: 26-04-01194

Client: Krazan & Associates Inc.
215 West Dakota Ave
Clovis, CA 93612

Received Date: 04/07/2026
Analyzed Date: 04/11/2026
Reported Date: 04/14/2026

Project/Test Address: 014-26015; Fresno Bee Demolition; 1626 E Street

Client Number: 05-5650

Fax Number: 559-348-2201

Laboratory Results

Lab Sample Number	Client Sample Number	Layer Type	Lab Gross Description	Asbestos	Other Materials
26-04-01194-001	1		White Pliable; Gray Aggregate; Black Tar-Like; Fibrous; Inhomogeneous	NAD	15% Cellulose 25% Fibrous Glass 60% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01194-002	2		White Pliable; Gray Aggregate; Black Tar-Like; Fibrous; Inhomogeneous	NAD	15% Cellulose 25% Fibrous Glass 60% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01194-003	3		White Pliable; Gray Aggregate; Black Tar-Like; Fibrous; Inhomogeneous	NAD	30% Cellulose 25% Fibrous Glass 45% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01194-004	4		Beige Textured Paint-Like; Off-White Powdery; Inhomogeneous	4% Chrysotile	96% Non-Fibrous

Total Asbestos: 4%

Chrysotile present throughout sample.

Environmental Hazards Services, L.L.C

Client Number: 05-5650 Report Number: 26-04-01194

Project/Test Address: 014-26015; Fresno Bee Demolition; 1626 E Street

Lab Sample Number	Client Sample Number	Layer Type	Lab Gross Description	Asbestos	Other Materials
26-04-01194-005	5		Beige Textured Paint-Like; Off-White Powdery; Inhomogeneous	4% Chrysotile	96% Non-Fibrous
			Total Asbestos:	4%	
Chrysotile present throughout sample.					
26-04-01194-006	6		Beige Textured Paint-Like; Off-White Powdery; Inhomogeneous	4% Chrysotile	96% Non-Fibrous
			Total Asbestos:	4%	
Chrysotile present throughout sample.					
26-04-01194-007	7		Beige Textured Paint-Like; Off-White Powdery; Inhomogeneous	4% Chrysotile	96% Non-Fibrous
			Total Asbestos:	4%	
Chrysotile present throughout sample.					
26-04-01194-008	8		Beige Textured Paint-Like; Off-White Powdery; Inhomogeneous	4% Chrysotile	96% Non-Fibrous
			Total Asbestos:	4%	
Chrysotile present throughout sample.					
26-04-01194-009	9		Beige Textured Paint-Like; Off-White Powdery; Inhomogeneous	4% Chrysotile	96% Non-Fibrous
			Total Asbestos:	4%	
Chrysotile present throughout sample.					
26-04-01194-010	10		Gray Aggregate; Black Tar-Like; Fibrous; Inhomogeneous	NAD	15% Cellulose 25% Fibrous Glass 60% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01194-011	11		Black Pliable; Homogeneous	NAD	100% Non-Fibrous

Environmental Hazards Services, L.L.C

Client Number: 05-5650 Report Number: 26-04-01194

Project/Test Address: 014-26015; Fresno Bee Demolition; 1626 E Street

Lab Sample Number	Client Sample Number	Layer Type	Lab Gross Description	Asbestos	Other Materials
26-04-01194-012	12		White Pliable; Black Tar-Like; Aggregate; Inhomogeneous	NAD	3% Cellulose 97% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01194-013	13		Gray Aggregate; Black Tar-Like; Fibrous; Inhomogeneous	NAD	25% Cellulose 15% Fibrous Glass 60% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01194-014	14		Gray/Black Tar-Like; Fibrous; Homogeneous	NAD	10% Cellulose 90% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01194-015	15		Gray Aggregate; Black Tar-Like; Fibrous; Inhomogeneous	NAD	25% Cellulose 10% Fibrous Glass 65% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01194-016	16		Black Tar-Like; Fibrous; Homogeneous	NAD	10% Cellulose 90% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01194-017	17		White Pliable; Gray Aggregate; Black Tar-Like; Fibrous; Inhomogeneous	NAD	25% Cellulose 10% Fibrous Glass 65% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01194-018	18		White Pliable; Gray Aggregate; Black Tar-Like; Fibrous; Inhomogeneous	NAD	25% Cellulose 15% Fibrous Glass 60% Non-Fibrous

Client Number: 05-5650 Report Number: 26-04-01194

Project/Test Address: 014-26015; Fresno Bee Demolition; 1626 E Street

Lab Sample Number	Client Sample Number	Layer Type	Lab Gross Description	Asbestos	Other Materials
26-04-01194-019	19		White Pliable; Gray Aggregate; Black Tar-Like; Fibrous; Inhomogeneous	NAD	25% Cellulose 15% Fibrous Glass 60% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01194-020	20		Black Tar-Like; Fibrous; Homogeneous	NAD	10% Cellulose 90% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01194-021	21		White Pliable; Gray Aggregate; Black Tar-Like; Fibrous; Inhomogeneous	NAD	25% Cellulose 10% Fibrous Glass 65% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01194-022	22		White Pliable; Gray Aggregate; Black Tar-Like; Fibrous; Inhomogeneous	NAD	25% Cellulose 10% Fibrous Glass 65% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01194-023	23		White Pliable; Black Tar-Like; Inhomogeneous	NAD	5% Cellulose 95% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01194-024	24		White Pliable; Black Tar-Like; Inhomogeneous	NAD	5% Cellulose 95% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01194-025	25		Gray Cementitious; Homogeneous	15% Chrysotile	85% Non-Fibrous
			Total Asbestos:	15%	
26-04-01194-026	26		Off-White Cementitious; Homogeneous	20% Chrysotile	80% Non-Fibrous
			Total Asbestos:	20%	

Environmental Hazards Services, L.L.C

Client Number: 05-5650 Report Number: 26-04-01194

Project/Test Address: 014-26015; Fresno Bee Demolition; 1626 E Street

Lab Sample Number	Client Sample Number	Layer Type	Lab Gross Description	Asbestos	Other Materials
26-04-01194-027	27		Off-White Cementitious; Homogeneous	20% Chrysotile	80% Non-Fibrous
			Total Asbestos:	20%	
26-04-01194-028	28		Off-White Cementitious; Homogeneous	20% Chrysotile	80% Non-Fibrous
			Total Asbestos:	20%	
26-04-01194-029A	29	Tile	Beige Vinyl; Homogeneous	3% Chrysotile	97% Non-Fibrous
			Total Asbestos:	3%	
26-04-01194-029B	29	Mastic	Black Adhesive; Homogeneous	3% Chrysotile	97% Non-Fibrous
			Total Asbestos:	3%	
26-04-01194-030	30		Beige Paint-Like; Beige Fibrous; Inhomogeneous	NAD	70% Cellulose 20% Fibrous Glass 10% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01194-031	31		Brown Paint-Like; White Powdery; Brown Fibrous; White Chalky; Inhomogeneous	NAD	25% Cellulose 3% Fibrous Glass 72% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01194-032	32		Gray Paint-Like; White Powdery; Brown Fibrous; White Chalky; Inhomogeneous	NAD	25% Cellulose 3% Fibrous Glass 72% Non-Fibrous

Environmental Hazards Services, L.L.C

Client Number: 05-5650 Report Number: 26-04-01194

Project/Test Address: 014-26015; Fresno Bee Demolition; 1626 E Street

Lab Sample Number	Client Sample Number	Layer Type	Lab Gross Description	Asbestos	Other Materials
26-04-01194-033	33		Gray Paint-Like; White Powdery; Brown Fibrous; White Chalky; Inhomogeneous	NAD	25% Cellulose 3% Fibrous Glass 72% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01194-034	34		Brown/White Pliable; Fibrous; Inhomogeneous	NAD	25% Cellulose 10% Fibrous Glass 65% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01194-035	35		White Pliable; Fibrous; Inhomogeneous	NAD	25% Cellulose 75% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01194-036	36		White Pliable; Silver Foil-Like; Brown Fibrous; Inhomogeneous	NAD	35% Cellulose 10% Fibrous Glass 55% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01194-037	37		White/Brown Fibrous; Silver Foil-Like; Inhomogeneous	NAD	45% Cellulose 15% Fibrous Glass 40% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01194-038	38		Brown/White Pliable; Fibrous; Inhomogeneous	NAD	25% Cellulose 75% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01194-039	39		White Pliable; Gray Powdery; Fibrous; Inhomogeneous	5% Chrysotile 3% Amosite	20% Cellulose 15% Fibrous Glass 57% Non-Fibrous
			Total Asbestos:	8%	

Asbestos present throughout sample

Client Number: 05-5650 Report Number: 26-04-01194

Project/Test Address: 014-26015; Fresno Bee Demolition; 1626 E Street

Lab Sample Number	Client Sample Number	Layer Type	Lab Gross Description	Asbestos	Other Materials
26-04-01194-040	40		Beige Paint-Like; Beige Fibrous; Inhomogeneous	NAD	70% Cellulose 20% Fibrous Glass 10% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01194-041A	41	Tile	Red Vinyl; Homogeneous	NAD	100% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01194-041B	41	Other *	Yellow Adhesive; Gray Chalky; Inhomogeneous	NAD	3% Cellulose 97% Non-Fibrous
*Mastic I/Leveling Compound. Unable to separate materials.					
26-04-01194-041C	41	Mastic II	Tan/Black Adhesive; Inhomogeneous	2% Chrysotile	98% Non-Fibrous
			Total Asbestos:	2%	
Unable to separate materials.					
26-04-01194-042A	42	Tile	Gray Vinyl; Homogeneous	NAD	100% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01194-042B	42	Mastic	Tan/Black Adhesive; Inhomogeneous	2% Chrysotile	98% Non-Fibrous
			Total Asbestos:	2%	
Unable to separate mastics.					
26-04-01194-043A	43	Wallpaper	Beige Pliable; Fibrous; Inhomogeneous	NAD	15% Cellulose 85% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01194-043B	43	Mastic	Cream Adhesive; Homogeneous	NAD	5% Cellulose 95% Non-Fibrous

Client Number: 05-5650 Report Number: 26-04-01194

Project/Test Address: 014-26015; Fresno Bee Demolition; 1626 E Street

Lab Sample Number	Client Sample Number	Layer Type	Lab Gross Description	Asbestos	Other Materials
26-04-01194-043C	43	Other *	Beige Paint-Like; Off-White Powdery; Brown Fibrous; White Chalky; Inhomogeneous	NAD	25% Cellulose 3% Fibrous Glass 72% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01194-044A	44	Wallpaper	Red/White Pliable; Fibrous; Inhomogeneous	NAD	15% Cellulose 85% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01194-044B	44	Mastic	Cream Adhesive; Homogeneous	NAD	5% Cellulose 95% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01194-044C	44	Other *	Gray Paint-Like; Off-White Powdery; Brown Fibrous; White Chalky; Inhomogeneous	NAD	25% Cellulose 3% Fibrous Glass 72% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01194-045	45		Gray Paint-Like; Off-White Powdery; Brown Fibrous; White Chalky; Inhomogeneous	NAD	25% Cellulose 3% Fibrous Glass 72% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01194-046	46		Cream Adhesive; Homogeneous	NAD	100% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01194-047	47		White Adhesive; Homogeneous	NAD	100% Non-Fibrous

Environmental Hazards Services, L.L.C

Client Number: 05-5650 Report Number: 26-04-01194

Project/Test Address: 014-26015; Fresno Bee Demolition; 1626 E Street

Lab Sample Number	Client Sample Number	Layer Type	Lab Gross Description	Asbestos	Other Materials
26-04-01194-048	48		Silver/White Vinyl-Like; Fibrous; Inhomogeneous	NAD	20% Synthetic 80% Non-Fibrous
No mastic present					
26-04-01194-049A	49	Wallpaper	Gray Pliable; Fibrous; Inhomogeneous	NAD	15% Cellulose 85% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01194-049B	49	Mastic	Cream Adhesive; Off-White Powdery; Inhomogeneous	NAD	3% Cellulose 97% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01194-050	50		White Paint-Like; White Fibrous; Inhomogeneous	NAD	3% Cellulose 75% Fibrous Glass 22% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01194-051	51		Brown Adhesive; Homogeneous	NAD	4% Wollastonite 2% Talc 94% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01194-052	52		White Paint-Like; Yellow Fibrous Inhomogeneous	NAD	3% Fibrous Glass 97% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01194-053A	53	Tile	Red Vinyl; Homogeneous	NAD	100% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01194-053B	53	Mastic	Black Adhesive; Homogeneous	2% Chrysotile	4% Synthetic 94% Non-Fibrous
			Total Asbestos:	2%	

Environmental Hazards Services, L.L.C

Client Number: 05-5650 Report Number: 26-04-01194

Project/Test Address: 014-26015; Fresno Bee Demolition; 1626 E Street

Lab Sample Number	Client Sample Number	Layer Type	Lab Gross Description	Asbestos	Other Materials
26-04-01194-054A	54	Tile	Gray Vinyl; Homogeneous	3% Chrysotile	97% Non-Fibrous
			Total Asbestos:	3%	
26-04-01194-054B	54	Mastic	Black Adhesive; Homogeneous	3% Chrysotile	97% Non-Fibrous
			Total Asbestos:	3%	
26-04-01194-055A	55	Tile	Black Vinyl; Homogeneous	NAD	100% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01194-055B	55	Other *	Tan Adhesive; White Chalky; Inhomogeneous	NAD	100% Non-Fibrous
*Mastic/Leveling Compound. Unable to separate materials.					
26-04-01194-056A	56	Tile	Gray Vinyl; Homogeneous	3% Chrysotile	97% Non-Fibrous
			Total Asbestos:	3%	
26-04-01194-056B	56	Mastic	Black Adhesive; Homogeneous	5% Chrysotile	95% Non-Fibrous
			Total Asbestos:	5%	
26-04-01194-057A	57	Tile	Beige Vinyl; Homogeneous	NAD	100% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01194-057B	57	Mastic	Tan/Black Adhesive; Inhomogeneous	3% Chrysotile	97% Non-Fibrous
			Total Asbestos:	3%	
Unable to separate mastics.					
26-04-01194-058A	58	Tile	Gray Vinyl; Homogeneous	NAD	100% Non-Fibrous

Client Number: 05-5650 Report Number: 26-04-01194

Project/Test Address: 014-26015; Fresno Bee Demolition; 1626 E Street

Lab Sample Number	Client Sample Number	Layer Type	Lab Gross Description	Asbestos	Other Materials
26-04-01194-058B	58	Mastic	Tan/Black Adhesive; Inhomogeneous	2% Chrysotile	98% Non-Fibrous
			Total Asbestos:	2%	
Unable to separate mastics.					
26-04-01194-059	59		Gray Textured Paint-Like; White Powdery; Brown Fibrous; White Chalky; Inhomogeneous	NAD	25% Cellulose 3% Fibrous Glass 72% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01194-060	60		Gray Textured Paint-Like; White Powdery; Brown Fibrous; White Chalky; Inhomogeneous	NAD	25% Cellulose 3% Fibrous Glass 72% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01194-061	61		Gray Textured Paint-Like; White Powdery; Brown Fibrous; White Chalky; Inhomogeneous	NAD	25% Cellulose 3% Fibrous Glass 72% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01194-062	62		Gray Textured Paint-Like; White Powdery; Inhomogeneous	NAD	100% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01194-063	63		Gray Textured Paint-Like; White Powdery; Inhomogeneous	NAD	100% Non-Fibrous

Client Number: 05-5650 Report Number: 26-04-01194

Project/Test Address: 014-26015; Fresno Bee Demolition; 1626 E Street

Lab Sample Number	Client Sample Number	Layer Type	Lab Gross Description	Asbestos	Other Materials
26-04-01194-064	64		Gray Textured Paint-Like; White Powdery; Inhomogeneous	NAD	100% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01194-065	65		Beige Paint-Like; Beige Fibrous; Inhomogeneous	NAD	70% Cellulose 20% Fibrous Glass 10% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01194-066A	66	Mastic I	Tan/Green Adhesive; Inhomogeneous	NAD	3% Cellulose 97% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01194-066B	66	Tile	Gray Vinyl; Homogeneous	3% Chrysotile	97% Non-Fibrous
			Total Asbestos:	3%	
26-04-01194-066C	66	Mastic	Black Adhesive; Homogeneous	5% Chrysotile	95% Non-Fibrous
			Total Asbestos:	5%	
26-04-01194-067A	67	Wallpaper	Gray/White Pliable; Fibrous; Inhomogeneous	NAD	15% Cellulose 85% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01194-067B	67	Mastic	Cream Adhesive; Homogeneous	NAD	5% Cellulose 95% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01194-068	68		White Paint-Like; Gray Fibrous; Inhomogeneous	NAD	50% Cellulose 40% Fibrous Glass 10% Non-Fibrous

Client Number: 05-5650 Report Number: 26-04-01194

Project/Test Address: 014-26015; Fresno Bee Demolition; 1626 E Street

Lab Sample Number	Client Sample Number	Layer Type	Lab Gross Description	Asbestos	Other Materials
26-04-01194-069A	69	Mastic I	Tan Adhesive; Homogeneous	NAD	3% Cellulose 97% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01194-069B	69	Tile	Gray Vinyl; Homogeneous	3% Chrysotile	97% Non-Fibrous
			Total Asbestos:	3%	
26-04-01194-069C	69	Mastic II	Black Adhesive; Homogeneous	5% Chrysotile	95% Non-Fibrous
			Total Asbestos:	5%	
26-04-01194-070A	70	Wallpaper	Gray/White Pliable; Fibrous; Inhomogeneous	NAD	15% Cellulose 85% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01194-070B	70	Mastic	Cream Adhesive; Homogeneous	NAD	3% Cellulose 97% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01194-071A	71	Wallpaper	Gray/White Pliable; Fibrous; Inhomogeneous	NAD	15% Cellulose 85% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01194-071B	71	Mastic	Cream Adhesive; Homogeneous	NAD	5% Cellulose 95% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01194-071C	71	Joint Comp.	Off-White Powdery; Homogeneous	NAD	100% Non-Fibrous

Environmental Hazards Services, L.L.C

Client Number: 05-5650 Report Number: 26-04-01194

Project/Test Address: 014-26015; Fresno Bee Demolition; 1626 E Street

Lab Sample Number	Client Sample Number	Layer Type	Lab Gross Description	Asbestos	Other Materials
26-04-01194-072	72		Gray Cementitious; Fibrous; Homogeneous	NAD	10% Fibrous Glass 90% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01194-073	73		Gray/Beige Paint-Like; White/Off-White Powdery; Brown Fibrous; White Chalky; Inhomogeneous	NAD	25% Cellulose 3% Fibrous Glass 72% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01194-074	74		Gray Paint-Like; White/Off-White Paint-Like; Inhomogeneous	NAD	100% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01194-075	75		Beige Fibrous; Beige Powdery; Inhomogeneous	5% Chrysotile 3% Amosite	20% Cellulose 15% Fibrous Glass 57% Non-Fibrous
			Total Asbestos:	8%	
Asbestos present throughout sample					
26-04-01194-076	76		Beige Fibrous; Beige Powdery; Inhomogeneous	5% Chrysotile 3% Amosite	20% Cellulose 10% Fibrous Glass 62% Non-Fibrous
			Total Asbestos:	8%	
Asbestos present throughout sample					
26-04-01194-077	77		Beige Fibrous; Beige Powdery; Inhomogeneous	5% Chrysotile 3% Amosite	20% Cellulose 10% Fibrous Glass 62% Non-Fibrous
			Total Asbestos:	8%	
Asbestos present throughout sample					
26-04-01194-078	78		Beige Pliable; Beige/Yellow Fibrous; Inhomogeneous	NAD	35% Cellulose 10% Fibrous Glass 55% Non-Fibrous

Environmental Hazards Services, L.L.C

Client Number: 05-5650 Report Number: 26-04-01194

Project/Test Address: 014-26015; Fresno Bee Demolition; 1626 E Street

Lab Sample Number	Client Sample Number	Layer Type	Lab Gross Description	Asbestos	Other Materials
26-04-01194-079	79		Beige Pliable; Beige/Yellow Fibrous; Inhomogeneous	NAD	35% Cellulose 10% Fibrous Glass 55% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01194-080A	80	Other *	Beige Pliable; Beige/White Fibrous; Inhomogeneous	NAD	65% Cellulose 3% Fibrous Glass 32% Non-Fibrous
*Pipe Wrap					
26-04-01194-080B	80	Mastic	Gray Adhesive; Homogeneous	NAD	3% Cellulose 97% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01194-081	81		White Paint-Like; White Powdery; Brown Fibrous; White Chalky; Inhomogeneous	NAD	25% Cellulose 3% Fibrous Glass 72% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01194-082	82		Gray Textured Paint-Like; White Powdery; Inhomogeneous	NAD	100% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01194-083	83		White Paint-Like; Beige Fibrous; Inhomogeneous	NAD	60% Cellulose 30% Fibrous Glass 10% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01194-084A	84	Tile	Gray Vinyl; Homogeneous	3% Chrysotile	97% Non-Fibrous
			Total Asbestos:	3%	

Environmental Hazards Services, L.L.C

Client Number: 05-5650 Report Number: 26-04-01194

Project/Test Address: 014-26015; Fresno Bee Demolition; 1626 E Street

Lab Sample Number	Client Sample Number	Layer Type	Lab Gross Description	Asbestos	Other Materials
26-04-01194-084B	84	Mastic	Black Adhesive; Homogeneous	3% Chrysotile	97% Non-Fibrous
			Total Asbestos:	3%	
26-04-01194-085A	85	Wallpaper	White Pliable; Fibrous; Inhomogeneous	NAD	15% Synthetic 85% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01194-085B	85	Mastic	Cream Adhesive; Homogeneous	NAD	2% Synthetic 98% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01194-086	86		White Adhesive; Homogeneous	NAD	100% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01194-087	87		White Paint-Like; Gray Powdery; Fibrous; Inhomogeneous	NAD	20% Cellulose 5% Fibrous Glass 75% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01194-088	88		White Paint-Like; Gray Powdery; Fibrous; Inhomogeneous	NAD	20% Cellulose 5% Fibrous Glass 75% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01194-089	89		White Paint-Like; Gray Powdery; Fibrous; Inhomogeneous	NAD	20% Cellulose 5% Fibrous Glass 75% Non-Fibrous

Environmental Hazards Services, L.L.C

Client Number: 05-5650 Report Number: 26-04-01194

Project/Test Address: 014-26015; Fresno Bee Demolition; 1626 E Street

Lab Sample Number	Client Sample Number	Layer Type	Lab Gross Description	Asbestos	Other Materials
26-04-01194-090	90		White Paint-Like; Gray Powdery; Fibrous; Inhomogeneous	NAD	20% Cellulose 5% Fibrous Glass 75% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01194-091	91		White Paint-Like; Gray Powdery; Fibrous; Inhomogeneous	NAD	20% Cellulose 5% Fibrous Glass 75% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01194-092A	92	Tile	Beige Vinyl; Homogeneous	NAD	100% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01194-092B	92	Mastic	Tan Adhesive; Homogeneous	NAD	3% Cellulose 97% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01194-093	93		White Paint-Like; Gray Powdery; Fibrous; Inhomogeneous	NAD	20% Cellulose 5% Fibrous Glass 75% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01194-094	94		White Paint-Like; Gray Powdery; Fibrous; Inhomogeneous	NAD	20% Cellulose 5% Fibrous Glass 75% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01194-095	95		White Paint-Like; Gray Powdery; Fibrous; Inhomogeneous	NAD	20% Cellulose 5% Fibrous Glass 75% Non-Fibrous

Environmental Hazards Services, L.L.C

Client Number: 05-5650 Report Number: 26-04-01194

Project/Test Address: 014-26015; Fresno Bee Demolition; 1626 E Street

Lab Sample Number	Client Sample Number	Layer Type	Lab Gross Description	Asbestos	Other Materials
26-04-01194-096	96		White Paint-Like; Gray Powdery; Fibrous; Inhomogeneous	NAD	20% Cellulose 5% Fibrous Glass 75% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01194-097	97		Gray Cementitious; Homogeneous	NAD	100% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01194-098	98		White Textured Paint-Like; White Powdery; Brown Fibrous; White Chalky; Inhomogeneous	NAD	25% Cellulose 3% Fibrous Glass 72% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01194-099	99		White Textured Paint-Like; White Powdery; Inhomogeneous	NAD	100% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01194-100A	100	Tile	Black Paint-Like; Beige Vinyl; Inhomogeneous	NAD	100% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01194-100B	100	Mastic	Tan Adhesive; Homogeneous	NAD	3% Cellulose 97% Non-Fibrous

Environmental Hazards Services, L.L.C

Client Number: 05-5650 Report Number: 26-04-01194

Project/Test Address: 014-26015; Fresno Bee Demolition; 1626 E Street

Lab Sample Number	Client Sample Number	Layer Type	Lab Gross Description	Asbestos	Other Materials

QC Sample: 105-M22010-1

QC Blank: SRM 1866 Fiberglass

Reporting Limit: 1% Asbestos

Method: EPA Method 600/R-93/116, EPA Method 600/M4-82-020

Analyst: Keleigh King

Reviewed By Authorized Signatory: Melissa Kanode

Melissa Kanode
QA/QC Clerk

These results are based on a comparative visual estimate. The condition of the samples analyzed was acceptable upon receipt per laboratory protocol unless otherwise noted on this report. Each distinct component in an inhomogeneous sample was analyzed separately and reported as a composite. Results represent the analysis of samples submitted by the client. Sample location, description, area, volume, etc., was provided by the client. This report cannot be used by the client to claim product endorsement by NVLAP or any agency of the U.S. Government. This report shall not be reproduced except in full, without the written consent of the Environmental Hazards Service, L.L.C. All information concerning sampling location, date, and time can be found on Chain-of-Custody. Environmental Hazards Services, L.L.C. does not perform any sample collection. . NVLAP #101882-0 VELAP 460172

Environmental Hazards Services, L.L.C. recommends reanalysis by point count (for more accurate quantification) or Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM), (for enhanced detection capabilities) for materials regulated by EPA NESHAP (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants) and found to contain less than ten percent (<10%) asbestos by polarized light microscopy (PLM). Both services are available for an additional fee.

400 Point Count Analysis, where noted, performed per EPA Method 600/R-93/116 with a Reporting Limit of 0.25%.

LEGEND: NAD = no asbestos detected

E.H.S. LABORATORY #: [redacted]

PO #: 14-_____

Page 1 of 2

EPA 600 PLM ASBESTOS SAMPLE CHAIN OF CUSTODY

TURNAROUND TIME: Same Day / 1-DAY / 2-DAY / 3-DAY / (5-Day)

Client Name: **Krazan & Associates, Inc.**	Contact: **Jeff Noël**	Phone: **(559) 348-2200**	Fax: **(559) 348-2201**
Address: **215 West Dakota Avenue**	City: **Clovis**	State: **California**	Zip: **93612**

PROJECT NAME: Fresno Bee Demolition PROJECT ID #: 014-26015 DATE SAMPLES TAKEN: 4/6/26

SAMPLES RECV'D (#): _____ DATE RECV'D: _____ CONDITION: _____ SAMPLES ACCEPTED (Y , N): _____ IF NO, WHY? _____

E.H.S. Sample #	Client ID#	Sample Location	Sample Description	E.H.S. Sample #	Client ID#	Sample Location	Sample Description
	1	1626 E Street	Roof core		31	1626 E Street	Gypsum board / taping material
	2		Roof core		32		Gypsum board / taping material
	3		Roof core		33		Gypsum board / taping material
	4		Concrete texture		34		Pipe insulation wrap
	5		Concrete texture		35		Pipe insulation wrap
	6		Concrete texture		36		Pipe insulation wrap
	7		Concrete texture		37		Pipe insulation wrap
	8		Concrete texture		38		Duct insulation wrap
	9		Concrete texture		39		Pipe elbow
	10		Roof core		40		2-ft by 4-ft Ceiling panel
	11		Roof mastic		41		12-in by 12-in Floor tile / mastic
	12		Roof mastic		42		12-in by 12-in Floor tile / mastic
	13		Roof core		43		Gypsum board / taping material
	14		Roof mastic		44		Gypsum board / taping material
	15		Roof core		45		Gypsum board / taping material
	16		Roof mastic		46		Base cove mastic
	17		Roof core		47		Base cove mastic
	18		Roof core		48		Wallpaper
	19		Roof core		49		Wallpaper
	20		Roof mastic		50		12-in by 12-in Ceiling tile
	21		Roof core		51		Ceiling tile mastic
	22		Roof core		52		2-ft by 4-ft Ceiling panel
	23		Roof mastic		53		12-in by 12-in Floor tile / mastic
	24		Roof mastic		54		12-in by 12-in Floor tile / mastic
	25		Cement panel		55		12-in by 12-in Floor tile / mastic
	26		Textured cement board		56		12-in by 12-in Floor tile / mastic
	27		Textured cement board		57		12-in by 12-in Floor tile / mastic
	28		Textured cement board		58		12-in by 12-in Floor tile / mastic
	29		12-in by 12-in Floor tile / mastic		59		Gypsum board / taping material
	30	↓	2-ft by 4-ft Ceiling panel		60		Gypsum board / taping material

26-04-01194

Due Date:
04/14/2026
(Tuesday)
AE

100 PLM

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD SERVICES, L.L.C.
7469 WHITE PINE ROAD
RICHMOND, VA 23237
PHONE (804) 275-4788 FAX (804) 275-4907

RELINQUISHED BY: _____ DATE: 4/6/26

RECEIVED AT E.H.S. BY: JSadler DATE: 4/7/26 10:42 am

1194

E.H.S. LABORATORY #: [redacted]

PO #: 14-_____

Page 2 of 2

EPA 600 PLM ASBESTOS SAMPLE CHAIN OF CUSTODY

TURNAROUND TIME: Same Day / 1-DAY / 2-DAY / 3-DAY / (5-Day)

Client Name: **Krazan & Associates, Inc.**	Contact: **Jeff Noël**	Phone: **(559) 348-2200**	Fax: **(559) 348-2201**
Address: **215 West Dakota Avenue**	City: **Clovis**	State: **California**	Zip: **93612**

PROJECT NAME: Fresno Bee Demolition PROJECT ID #: 014-26015 DATE SAMPLES TAKEN: 4/6/26

SAMPLES RECV'D (#): _____ DATE RECV'D: _____ CONDITION: _____ SAMPLES ACCEPTED (Y , N): _____ IF NO, WHY? _____

E.H.S. Sample #	Client ID#	Sample Location	Sample Description	E.H.S. Sample #	Client ID#	Sample Location	Sample Description
	61	1626 E Street	Gypsum board / taping material		91	1626 E Street	Fireproofing
	62	"	Texture		92	"	12-in by 12-in Floor tile / mastic
	63	"	Texture		93	"	Fireproofing
	64	"	Texture		94	"	Fireproofing
	65	"	2-ft by 2-ft Ceiling panel		95	"	Fireproofing
	66	"	12-in by 12-in Floor tile / mastic		96	"	Fireproofing
	67	"	Wallpaper		97	"	Concrete slab
	68	"	2-ft by 4-ft Ceiling panel		98	"	Gypsum board / taping material
	69	"	12-in by 12-in Floor tile / mastic		99	"	Texture
	70	"	Wallpaper		100	"	12-in by 12-in Floor tile / mastic
	71	"	Wallpaper				
	72	"	Sheet flooring				
	73	"	Gypsum board / taping material				
	74	"	Texture				
	75	"	Pipe elbow				
	76	"	Pipe elbow				
	77	"	Pipe elbow				
	78	"	Pipe insulation wrap				
	79	"	Pipe insulation wrap				
	80	"	Pipe insulation wrap				
	81	"	Gypsum board / taping material				
	82	"	Texture				
	83	"	2-ft by 4-ft Ceiling panel				
	84	"	12-in by 12-in Floor tile / mastic				
	85	"	Wallpaper				
	86	"	Base cove mastic				
	87	"	Fireproofing				
	88	"	Fireproofing				
	89	"	Fireproofing				
	90	"	Fireproofing				

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD SERVICES, L.L.C.
7469 WHITE PINE ROAD
RICHMOND, VA 23237
PHONE (804) 275-4788 FAX (804) 275-4907

RELINQUISHED BY: _____ DATE: 4/6/26

RECEIVED AT E.H.S. BY: _____ DATE: 4/7/26 10:48am

P:\014\26\015\Asbestos & Lead Based Paint Reports 2026\1426015 EHS ASBESTOS_COC 04062026

EHS Laboratories
ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS SERVICES, LLC

7469 Whitepine Rd
North Chesterfield, VA 23237
Telephone: 800.347.4010

Asbestos Bulk Analysis Report

Report Number: 26-04-01541

Client: Krazan & Associates Inc.
215 West Dakota Ave
Clovis, CA 93612

Received Date: 04/08/2026
Analyzed Date: 04/14/2026
Reported Date: 04/14/2026

Project/Test Address: 014-26015; Fresno Bee Demolition; 1626 E Street

Client Number: 05-5650

Fax Number: 559-348-2201

Laboratory Results

Lab Sample Number	Client Sample Number	Layer Type	Lab Gross Description	Asbestos	Other Materials
26-04-01541-001A	101	Tile	Gray Vinyl; Homogeneous	NAD	100% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01541-001B	101	Mastic	Yellow Adhesive; White Granular; Inhomogeneous	NAD	2% Cellulose 98% Non-Fibrous
Unable to cleanly separate materials					
26-04-01541-002A	102	Tile	White/Gray Vinyl; Homogeneous	NAD	100% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01541-002B	102	Mastic	Yellow Adhesive; Homogeneous	NAD	100% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01541-003	103		Yellow Adhesive; Homogeneous	NAD	100% Non-Fibrous

Environmental Hazards Services, L.L.C

Client Number: 05-5650 Report Number: 26-04-01541

Project/Test Address: 014-26015; Fresno Bee Demolition; 1626 E Street

Lab Sample Number	Client Sample Number	Layer Type	Lab Gross Description	Asbestos	Other Materials
26-04-01541-004	104		Yellow Adhesive; Homogeneous	NAD	3% Cellulose 97% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01541-005	105		White Powdery; Brown Fibrous; White Chalky; Inhomogeneous	NAD	10% Cellulose 2% Fibrous Glass 88% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01541-006	106		White Powdery; Brown Fibrous; White Chalky; Inhomogeneous	NAD	10% Cellulose 2% Fibrous Glass 88% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01541-007	107		White Powdery; Brown Fibrous; White Chalky; Inhomogeneous	NAD	10% Cellulose 2% Fibrous Glass 88% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01541-008	108		White Powdery; Brown Fibrous; White Chalky; Inhomogeneous	NAD	10% Cellulose 2% Fibrous Glass 88% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01541-009	109		White Textured; Gray Paint-Like; Inhomogeneous	NAD	1% Cellulose 99% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01541-010	110		White Textured; Gray Paint-Like; Inhomogeneous	NAD	100% Non-Fibrous

Client Number: 05-5650 Report Number: 26-04-01541

Project/Test Address: 014-26015; Fresno Bee Demolition; 1626 E Street

Lab Sample Number	Client Sample Number	Layer Type	Lab Gross Description	Asbestos	Other Materials
26-04-01541-011	111		White Textured; Gray Paint-Like; Inhomogeneous	NAD	1% Cellulose 99% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01541-012	112		White Textured; Gray Paint-Like; Inhomogeneous	NAD	100% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01541-013	113		White Fibrous; White Paint-Like; Inhomogeneous	NAD	85% Fibrous Glass 15% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01541-014	114		White Fibrous; White Paint-Like; Inhomogeneous	NAD	85% Fibrous Glass 15% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01541-015	115		White Fibrous; White Paint-Like; Inhomogeneous	NAD	85% Fibrous Glass 15% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01541-016	116		White Fibrous; White Paint-Like; Inhomogeneous	NAD	85% Fibrous Glass 15% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01541-017A	117	Tile	Gray Vinyl; Homogeneous	NAD	100% Non-Fibrous

Environmental Hazards Services, L.L.C

Client Number: 05-5650 Report Number: 26-04-01541

Project/Test Address: 014-26015; Fresno Bee Demolition; 1626 E Street

Lab Sample Number	Client Sample Number	Layer Type	Lab Gross Description	Asbestos	Other Materials
26-04-01541-017B	117	Mastic	Yellow/Black Adhesive; Inhomogeneous	3% Chrysotile	97% Non-Fibrous
			Total Asbestos:	3%	
Unable to cleanly separate materials					
26-04-01541-018A	118	Tile	Gray Vinyl; Homogeneous	NAD	100% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01541-018B	118	Mastic	Yellow Adhesive; Homogeneous	NAD	100% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01541-018C	118	Other *	Black Adhesive; White Granular; Inhomogeneous	2% Chrysotile	98% Non-Fibrous
			Total Asbestos:	2%	
*Mastic/Leveling Compound. Unable to cleanly separate materials					
26-04-01541-019A	119	Tile	Beige Vinyl; Homogeneous	3% Chrysotile	97% Non-Fibrous
			Total Asbestos:	3%	
26-04-01541-019B	119	Mastic	Black Adhesive; Homogeneous	5% Chrysotile	95% Non-Fibrous
			Total Asbestos:	5%	
26-04-01541-020A	120	Tile	Beige Vinyl; Homogeneous	NAD	100% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01541-020B	120	Mastic	Yellow Adhesive; Homogeneous	NAD	100% Non-Fibrous

Client Number: 05-5650 Report Number: 26-04-01541

Project/Test Address: 014-26015; Fresno Bee Demolition; 1626 E Street

Lab Sample Number	Client Sample Number	Layer Type	Lab Gross Description	Asbestos	Other Materials
26-04-01541-020C	120	Leveling Comp.	Gray Granular; Homogeneous	NAD	2% Cellulose 98% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01541-021A	121	Tile	Tan Vinyl; Homogeneous	2% Chrysotile	98% Non-Fibrous
			Total Asbestos:	2%	
26-04-01541-021B	121	Mastic	Black Adhesive; Homogeneous	3% Chrysotile	97% Non-Fibrous
			Total Asbestos:	3%	
26-04-01541-022A	122	Other *	Tan Vinyl; Homogeneous	NAD	100% Non-Fibrous
*Stair Tread					
26-04-01541-022B	122	Mastic	Yellow Adhesive; Homogeneous	NAD	7% Cellulose 1% Synthetic 2% Hair 90% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01541-023	123		Brown Brittle Adhesive; Homogeneous	NAD	3% Cellulose 97% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01541-024	124		Beige/White Fibrous; Inhomogeneous	NAD	55% Cellulose 35% Fibrous Glass 10% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01541-025	125		Beige/White Fibrous; Inhomogeneous	NAD	55% Cellulose 35% Fibrous Glass 10% Non-Fibrous

Client Number: 05-5650 Report Number: 26-04-01541

Project/Test Address: 014-26015; Fresno Bee Demolition; 1626 E Street

Lab Sample Number	Client Sample Number	Layer Type	Lab Gross Description	Asbestos	Other Materials
26-04-01541-026	126		White Powdery; Brown Fibrous; White Chalky; Inhomogeneous	NAD	15% Cellulose 2% Fibrous Glass 83% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01541-027	127		White Powdery; Brown Fibrous; White/Off-White Chalky; Inhomogeneous	NAD	10% Cellulose 2% Fibrous Glass 88% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01541-028	128		White Powdery; Brown Fibrous; White Chalky; Inhomogeneous	NAD	10% Cellulose 2% Fibrous Glass 88% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01541-029	129		White Textured; Gray Paint-Like; Inhomogeneous	NAD	100% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01541-030	130		White Textured; Gray Paint-Like; Inhomogeneous	NAD	100% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01541-031	131		White Chalky; Blue Paint-Like; Inhomogeneous	NAD	100% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01541-032	132		Gray/White Fibrous; Inhomogeneous	NAD	55% Cellulose 35% Fibrous Glass 10% Non-Fibrous

Client Number: 05-5650 Report Number: 26-04-01541

Project/Test Address: 014-26015; Fresno Bee Demolition; 1626 E Street

Lab Sample Number	Client Sample Number	Layer Type	Lab Gross Description	Asbestos	Other Materials
26-04-01541-033	133		Gray/White Fibrous; Inhomogeneous	NAD	55% Cellulose 35% Fibrous Glass 10% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01541-034	134		Gray/White Fibrous; Inhomogeneous	NAD	55% Cellulose 35% Fibrous Glass 10% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01541-035A	135	Tile	Gray Vinyl; Homogeneous	NAD	100% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01541-035B	135	Mastic	Yellow/Black Adhesive; Inhomogeneous	2% Chrysotile	2% Cellulose 96% Non-Fibrous
			Total Asbestos:	2%	
Unable to cleanly separate materials					
26-04-01541-036A	136	Tile	Gray Vinyl; Homogeneous	2% Chrysotile	98% Non-Fibrous
			Total Asbestos:	2%	
26-04-01541-036B	136	Mastic	Black Adhesive; Homogeneous	4% Chrysotile	96% Non-Fibrous
			Total Asbestos:	4%	
26-04-01541-037	137		Gray/Silver Vinyl-Like; White Fibrous; Inhomogeneous	NAD	5% Cellulose 15% Synthetic 80% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01541-038	138		Brown Vinyl-Like; White Fibrous; Inhomogeneous	NAD	5% Cellulose 15% Synthetic 80% Non-Fibrous

Environmental Hazards Services, L.L.C

Client Number: 05-5650 Report Number: 26-04-01541

Project/Test Address: 014-26015; Fresno Bee Demolition; 1626 E Street

Lab Sample Number	Client Sample Number	Layer Type	Lab Gross Description	Asbestos	Other Materials
26-04-01541-039	139		White Powdery; Brown Fibrous; White Chalky; Inhomogeneous	NAD	15% Cellulose 2% Fibrous Glass 83% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01541-040	140		White Textured; White Paint-Like; Inhomogeneous	NAD	100% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01541-041	141		Beige/White Fibrous; Inhomogeneous	NAD	55% Cellulose 35% Fibrous Glass 10% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01541-042A	142	Flooring	Gray Vinyl; Homogeneous	NAD	100% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01541-042B	142	Mastic	Yellow Adhesive; Homogeneous	NAD	100% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01541-043	143		White Powdery; Brown Fibrous; White Chalky; Inhomogeneous	NAD	15% Cellulose 2% Fibrous Glass 83% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01541-044	144		White Textured; Gray Paint-Like; Inhomogeneous	NAD	100% Non-Fibrous

Client Number: 05-5650 Report Number: 26-04-01541

Project/Test Address: 014-26015; Fresno Bee Demolition; 1626 E Street

Lab Sample Number	Client Sample Number	Layer Type	Lab Gross Description	Asbestos	Other Materials
26-04-01541-045	145		Beige/White Fibrous; Inhomogeneous	NAD	55% Cellulose 35% Fibrous Glass 10% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01541-046A	146	Tile	White/Gray Vinyl; Homogeneous	NAD	100% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01541-046B	146	Mastic	Yellow Adhesive; Homogeneous	NAD	100% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01541-047	147		Off-White Powdery Fibrous; White Paint-Like; Gold/Silver Platelets Vermiculite; Inhomogeneous	NAD	25% Cellulose 75% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01541-048	148		Beige Powdery Fibrous; White Paint-Like; Gold/Silver Platelets Vermiculite; Inhomogeneous	NAD	35% Cellulose 65% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01541-049A	149	Tile	Gray Vinyl; Homogeneous	NAD	100% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01541-049B	149	Mastic	Yellow Adhesive; Homogeneous	NAD	100% Non-Fibrous

Client Number: 05-5650 Report Number: 26-04-01541

Project/Test Address: 014-26015; Fresno Bee Demolition; 1626 E Street

Lab Sample Number	Client Sample Number	Layer Type	Lab Gross Description	Asbestos	Other Materials
26-04-01541-050A	150	Tile	Black Vinyl; Homogeneous	NAD	100% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01541-050B	150	Mastic	Yellow Adhesive; Homogeneous	NAD	100% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01541-051	151		White Powdery; Brown Fibrous; White Chalky; Inhomogeneous	NAD	10% Cellulose 2% Fibrous Glass 88% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01541-052	152		White Powdery; Brown Fibrous; White Chalky; Inhomogeneous	NAD	10% Cellulose 2% Fibrous Glass 88% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01541-053	153		White Powdery; Brown Fibrous; White Chalky; Inhomogeneous	NAD	10% Cellulose 2% Fibrous Glass 88% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01541-054	154		White Chalky; Tan Paint-Like; Inhomogeneous	2% Chrysotile	98% Non-Fibrous
			Total Asbestos:	2%	
Chrysotile present throughout sample					
26-04-01541-055	155		White Chalky; Gray Paint-Like; Inhomogeneous	2% Chrysotile	98% Non-Fibrous
			Total Asbestos:	2%	
Chrysotile present throughout sample					
26-04-01541-056	156		White Chalky; Gray Paint-Like; Inhomogeneous	2% Chrysotile	98% Non-Fibrous
			Total Asbestos:	2%	
Chrysotile present throughout sample					

Environmental Hazards Services, L.L.C

Client Number: 05-5650 Report Number: 26-04-01541

Project/Test Address: 014-26015; Fresno Bee Demolition; 1626 E Street

Lab Sample Number	Client Sample Number	Layer Type	Lab Gross Description	Asbestos	Other Materials
26-04-01541-057	157		Beige/White Fibrous; Inhomogeneous	NAD	55% Cellulose 35% Fibrous Glass 10% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01541-058	158		Beige Adhesive; Homogeneous	NAD	100% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01541-059	159		Brown Brittle Adhesive; Homogeneous	NAD	100% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01541-060A	160	Tile	Beige Vinyl; Homogeneous	2% Chrysotile	98% Non-Fibrous
			Total Asbestos:	2%	
26-04-01541-060B	160	Mastic	Black Adhesive; Homogeneous	4% Chrysotile	96% Non-Fibrous
			Total Asbestos:	4%	
26-04-01541-061A	161	Tile	Beige Vinyl; Homogeneous	2% Chrysotile	98% Non-Fibrous
			Total Asbestos:	2%	
26-04-01541-061B	161	Mastic	Black Adhesive; Homogeneous	5% Chrysotile	95% Non-Fibrous
			Total Asbestos:	5%	
26-04-01541-062	162		Gray/White Fibrous; Inhomogeneous	NAD	55% Cellulose 35% Fibrous Glass 10% Non-Fibrous

Client Number: 05-5650 Report Number: 26-04-01541

Project/Test Address: 014-26015; Fresno Bee Demolition; 1626 E Street

Lab Sample Number	Client Sample Number	Layer Type	Lab Gross Description	Asbestos	Other Materials
26-04-01541-063	163		White Fibrous; Homogeneous	NAD	85% Fibrous Glass 15% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01541-064A	164	Tile	Beige Vinyl; Homogeneous	2% Chrysotile	98% Non-Fibrous
			Total Asbestos:	2%	
26-04-01541-064B	164	Mastic	Black Adhesive; Homogeneous	5% Chrysotile	95% Non-Fibrous
			Total Asbestos:	5%	
26-04-01541-065	165		White Powdery; Brown Fibrous; White Chalky; Inhomogeneous	NAD	10% Cellulose 2% Fibrous Glass 88% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01541-066	166		White Powdery; Brown Fibrous; Beige Paint-Like; Inhomogeneous	NAD	20% Cellulose 2% Fibrous Glass 78% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01541-067	167		White Chalky; Tan Paint-Like; Inhomogeneous	2% Chrysotile	98% Non-Fibrous
			Total Asbestos:	2%	
Chrysotile present throughout sample					
26-04-01541-068	168		White Chalky; Tan Paint-Like; Inhomogeneous	2% Chrysotile	98% Non-Fibrous
			Total Asbestos:	2%	
Chrysotile present throughout sample					
26-04-01541-069	169		Tan Paint-Like; White Fibrous; Silver Foil-Like; Inhomogeneous	NAD	85% Cellulose 15% Non-Fibrous

Client Number: 05-5650 Report Number: 26-04-01541

Project/Test Address: 014-26015; Fresno Bee Demolition; 1626 E Street

Lab Sample Number	Client Sample Number	Layer Type	Lab Gross Description	Asbestos	Other Materials
26-04-01541-070	170		Tan Paint-Like; White/Yellow Fibrous; Inhomogeneous	NAD	75% Cellulose 10% Fibrous Glass 15% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01541-071	171		Tan Paint-Like; White Fibrous; Silver Foil-Like; Inhomogeneous	NAD	85% Cellulose 5% Fibrous Glass 10% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01541-072	172		Beige Fibrous; Silver Foil-Like; Inhomogeneous	NAD	85% Cellulose 5% Fibrous Glass 10% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01541-073	173		Tan Paint-Like; White Fibrous; Silver Foil-Like; Inhomogeneous	NAD	85% Cellulose 5% Fibrous Glass 10% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01541-074	174		Tan Paint-Like; White/Yellow Fibrous; Inhomogeneous	NAD	80% Cellulose 10% Fibrous Glass 10% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01541-075	175		Gray Powdery Fibrous; White Fibrous; Inhomogeneous	8% Chrysotile 3% Amosite	5% Cellulose 35% Fibrous Glass 49% Non-Fibrous
			Total Asbestos:	11%	
Asbestos present throughout					
26-04-01541-076	176		Gray Powdery Fibrous; White Fibrous; Tan Paint-Like; Inhomogeneous	10% Chrysotile 3% Amosite	5% Cellulose 35% Fibrous Glass 47% Non-Fibrous
			Total Asbestos:	13%	
Asbestos present throughout sample					

Client Number: 05-5650 Report Number: 26-04-01541

Project/Test Address: 014-26015; Fresno Bee Demolition; 1626 E Street

Lab Sample Number	Client Sample Number	Layer Type	Lab Gross Description	Asbestos	Other Materials
26-04-01541-077	177		Beige Powdery Fibrous; White Fibrous; Inhomogeneous	7% Chrysotile 5% Amosite	5% Cellulose 30% Fibrous Glass 53% Non-Fibrous
				Total Asbestos: 12%	
Asbestos present throughout sample					
26-04-01541-078	178		Beige Powdery Fibrous; White Fibrous; Inhomogeneous	7% Chrysotile 3% Amosite	5% Cellulose 30% Fibrous Glass 55% Non-Fibrous
				Total Asbestos: 10%	
Asbestos present throughout sample					
26-04-01541-079	179		White Powdery Fibrous; White Paint-Like; Inhomogeneous	9% Chrysotile	21% Cellulose 70% Non-Fibrous
				Total Asbestos: 9%	
Asbestos present throughout sample					
26-04-01541-080	180		White Powdery Fibrous; White Paint-Like; Inhomogeneous	9% Chrysotile	21% Cellulose 70% Non-Fibrous
				Total Asbestos: 9%	
Asbestos present throughout sample					
26-04-01541-081	181		White Powdery; Brown Fibrous; White Chalky; Inhomogeneous	NAD	10% Cellulose 2% Fibrous Glass 88% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01541-082	182		White Powdery; Brown Fibrous; White Chalky; Inhomogeneous	NAD	15% Cellulose 2% Fibrous Glass 83% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01541-083	183		White Powdery; Brown Fibrous; White Chalky; Inhomogeneous	NAD	15% Cellulose 2% Fibrous Glass 83% Non-Fibrous

Environmental Hazards Services, L.L.C

Client Number: 05-5650 Report Number: 26-04-01541

Project/Test Address: 014-26015; Fresno Bee Demolition; 1626 E Street

Lab Sample Number	Client Sample Number	Layer Type	Lab Gross Description	Asbestos	Other Materials
26-04-01541-084	184		White Textured; White Paint-Like; Inhomogeneous	NAD	100% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01541-085	185		White Textured; White Paint-Like; Inhomogeneous	NAD	100% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01541-086	186		White Textured; White Paint-Like; Inhomogeneous	NAD	100% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01541-087	187		White Powdery Fibrous; Homogeneous	NAD	30% Cellulose 70% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01541-088	188		White Powdery Fibrous; Homogeneous	NAD	25% Cellulose 75% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01541-089	189		White Powdery Fibrous; Homogeneous	NAD	25% Cellulose 75% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01541-090	190		Beige/White/Yellow Fibrous; Silver Foil-Like; Inhomogeneous	NAD	75% Cellulose 5% Fibrous Glass 20% Non-Fibrous

Environmental Hazards Services, L.L.C

Client Number: 05-5650 Report Number: 26-04-01541

Project/Test Address: 014-26015; Fresno Bee Demolition; 1626 E Street

Lab Sample Number	Client Sample Number	Layer Type	Lab Gross Description	Asbestos	Other Materials
26-04-01541-091	191		White Fibrous; Silver Foil-Like; Inhomogeneous	NAD	90% Cellulose 5% Fibrous Glass 5% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01541-092	192		White Fibrous; Silver Foil-Like; Inhomogeneous	NAD	90% Cellulose 5% Fibrous Glass 5% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01541-093	193		Yellow Foam; Silver Foil-Like; Inhomogeneous	NAD	100% Non-Fibrous
26-04-01541-094	194		Gray Cementitious; Homogeneous	NAD	100% Non-Fibrous

Environmental Hazards Services, L.L.C

Client Number: 05-5650 Report Number: 26-04-01541

Project/Test Address: 014-26015; Fresno Bee Demolition; 1626 E Street

Lab Sample Number	Client Sample Number	Layer Type	Lab Gross Description	Asbestos	Other Materials

QC Sample: 108-M22019-3

QC Blank: SRM 1866 Fiberglass

Reporting Limit: 1% Asbestos

Method: EPA Method 600/R-93/116, EPA Method 600/M4-82-020

Analyst: Kathy Fletcher

Reviewed By Authorized Signatory: Candace Mason

Candace Mason
Quality Manager

These results are based on a comparative visual estimate. The condition of the samples analyzed was acceptable upon receipt per laboratory protocol unless otherwise noted on this report. Each distinct component in an inhomogeneous sample was analyzed separately and reported as a composite. Results represent the analysis of samples submitted by the client. Sample location, description, area, volume, etc., was provided by the client. This report cannot be used by the client to claim product endorsement by NVLAP or any agency of the U.S. Government. This report shall not be reproduced except in full, without the written consent of the Environmental Hazards Service, L.L.C. All information concerning sampling location, date, and time can be found on Chain-of-Custody. Environmental Hazards Services, L.L.C. does not perform any sample collection. . NVLAP #101882-0 VELAP 460172

Environmental Hazards Services, L.L.C. recommends reanalysis by point count (for more accurate quantification) or Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM), (for enhanced detection capabilities) for materials regulated by EPA NESHAP (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants) and found to contain less than ten percent (<10%) asbestos by polarized light microscopy (PLM). Both services are available for an additional fee.

400 Point Count Analysis, where noted, performed per EPA Method 600/R-93/116 with a Reporting Limit of 0.25%.

LEGEND: NAD = no asbestos detected

E.H.S. LABORATORY #: [redacted]

PO #: 14-_____

Page 1 of 2

EPA 600 PLM ASBESTOS SAMPLE
CHAIN OF CUSTODY

TURNAROUND TIME: Same Day / 1-DAY / 2-DAY / 3-DAY / (5-Day)

Client Name: **Krazan & Associates, Inc.**	Contact: **Jeff Noël**	Phone: **(559) 348-2200**	Fax: **(559) 348-2201**
Address: **215 West Dakota Avenue**	City: **Clovis**	State: **California**	Zip: **93612**

PROJECT NAME: Fresno Bee Demolition PROJECT ID #: 014-26015 DATE SAMPLES TAKEN: 4/7/26

SAMPLES RECV'D (#): _____ DATE RECV'D: _____ CONDITION: _____ SAMPLES ACCEPTED (Y , N): _____ IF NO, WHY? _____

E.H.S. Sample #	Client ID#	Sample Location	Sample Description	E.H.S. Sample #	Client ID#	Sample Location	Sample Description
	101	1626 E Street	12-in by 12-in Floor tile / mastic		131	1626 E Street	Texture
	102		16-in by 16-in Floor tile / mastic		132		2-ft by 2-ft Ceiling panel
	103		Base cove mastic		133		2-ft by 2-ft Ceiling panel
	104		Base cove mastic		134		2-ft by 4-ft Ceiling panel
	105		Gypsum board / taping material		135		12-in by 12-in Floor tile / mastic
	106		Gypsum board / taping material		136		12-in by 12-in Floor tile / mastic
	107		Gypsum board / taping material		137		Wallpaper
	108		Gypsum board / taping material		138		Wallpaper
	109		Texture		139		Gypsum board / taping material
	110		Texture		140		Texture
	111		Texture		141		2-ft by 4-ft Ceiling panel
	112		Texture		142		Sheet flooring
	113		2-ft by 4-ft Ceiling panel		143		Gypsum board / taping material
	114		2-ft by 4-ft Ceiling panel		144		Texture
	115		2-ft by 2-ft Ceiling panel		145		2-ft by 2-ft Ceiling panel
	116		2-ft by 2-ft Ceiling panel		146		12-in by 12-in Floor tile / mastic
	117		12-in by 12-in Floor tile / mastic		147		Fireproofing
	118		12-in by 12-in Floor tile / mastic		148		Fireproofing
	119		12-in by 12-in Floor tile / mastic		149		12-in by 12-in Floor tile / mastic
	120		12-in by 12-in Floor tile / mastic		150		12-in by 12-in Floor tile / mastic
	121		12-in by 12-in Floor tile / mastic		151		Gypsum board / taping material
	122		Stair tread		152		Gypsum board / taping material
	123		Base cove mastic		153		Gypsum board / taping material
	124		2-ft by 4-ft Ceiling panel		154		Skim coat
	125		2-ft by 4-ft Ceiling panel		155		Skim coat
	126		Gypsum board / taping material		156		Skim coat
	127		Gypsum board / taping material		157		2-ft by 4-ft Ceiling panel
	128		Gypsum board / taping material		158		Base cove mastic
	129		Texture		159		Base cove mastic
	130		Texture		160		12-in by 12-in Floor tile / mastic

26-04-01541

Due Date:
04/15/2026
(Wednesday)
AE

qtyPLM

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD SERVICES, L.L.C.
7469 WHITE PINE ROAD
RICHMOND, VA 23237
PHONE (804) 275-4788 FAX (804) 275-4907

RELINQUISHED BY: _____ DATE: 4/7/26

RECEIVED AT E.H.S. BY: _____ DATE: 4/8/26 1:17 PM

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1541

E.H.S. LABORATORY #: [redacted]

PO #: 14-_____

Page 2 of 2

EPA 600 PLM ASBESTOS SAMPLE CHAIN OF CUSTODY

TURNAROUND TIME: Same Day / 1-DAY / 2-DAY / 3-DAY / (5-Day)

Client Name: **Krazan & Associates, Inc.**	Contact: **Jeff Noël**	Phone: **(559) 348-2200**	Fax: **(559) 348-2201**
Address: **215 West Dakota Avenue**	City: **Clovis**	State: **California**	Zip: **93612**

PROJECT NAME: Fresno Bee Demolition PROJECT ID #: 014-26015 DATE SAMPLES TAKEN: 4/7/26

SAMPLES RECV'D (#): _____ DATE RECV'D: _____ CONDITION: _____ SAMPLES ACCEPTED (Y , N): _____ IF NO, WHY? _____

E.H.S. Sample #	Client ID#	Sample Location	Sample Description	E.H.S. Sample #	Client ID#	Sample Location	Sample Description
	161	1626 E Street	12-in by 12-in Floor tile / mastic		191	1626 E Street	Pipe insulation wrap
	162	↓	2-ft by 2-ft Ceiling panel		192	↓	Pipe insulation wrap
	163	↓	12-in by 12-in Ceiling tile		193	↓	Insulating panel
	164	↓	9-in by 9-in Floor tile / mastic		194	↓	Concrete slab
	165	↓	Gypsum board / taping material				
	166	↓	Gypsum board / taping material				
	167	↓	Skim coat				
	168	↓	Skim coat				
	169	↓	Pipe insulation wrap				
	170	↓	Pipe insulation wrap				
	171	↓	Pipe insulation wrap				
	172	↓	Pipe insulation wrap				
	173	↓	Pipe insulation wrap				
	174	↓	Pipe insulation wrap				
	175	↓	Pipe elbow				
	176	↓	Pipe elbow				
	177	↓	Pipe elbow				
	178	↓	Pipe elbow				
	179	↓	Fireproofing				
	180	↓	Fireproofing				
	181	↓	Gypsum board / taping material				
	182	↓	Gypsum board / taping material				
	183	↓	Gypsum board / taping material				
	184	↓	Texture				
	185	↓	Texture				
	186	↓	Texture				
	187	↓	Fireproofing				
	188	↓	Fireproofing				
	189	↓	Fireproofing				
	190	↓	Pipe insulation wrap				

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD SERVICES, L.L.C.
7469 WHITE PINE ROAD
RICHMOND, VA 23237
PHONE (804) 275-4788 FAX (804) 275-4907

RELINQUISHED BY: _____ DATE: 4/7/26

RECEIVED AT E.H.S. BY: _____ DATE: 4/8/26 1:17pm

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Appendix B

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
Division of Occupational Safety and Health-Asbestos & Carcinogen Unit
1750 Howe Avenue, Suite 460
Sacramento, CA 95825
(916) 574-2993 Office http://www.dir.ca.gov/dosh/asbestos.html actu@dir.ca.gov

Gavin Newsom, Governor

009132828C

8/26/2025

Jeffrey Noel
1055 Chennault Avenue
Clovis CA 93611

Dear Certified Asbestos Consultant or Technician:

Enclosed is your certification card. **To maintain your certification, you must abide by the rules printed on the back of the certification card.**

Your certification is valid for a period of one year. If you wish to renew your certification, you must apply for renewal at least 60 days before the expiration date shown on your card. [8 CCR 341.15(h)(1)].

Please hold and do not send copies of your required AHERA refresher renewal certificates to our office until you apply for renewal of your certification.

Certificates must be kept current if you are actively working as a CAC or CSST. The grace period is only for those who are not actively working as an asbestos consultant or site surveillance technician.

Please contact our office at the above address or email w any changes in your contact/mailing information within 15 days of the change.

Sincerely,

Dean Mochrie, CAC
Senior Safety Engineer

Attachment: Certification Card

cc: File

Renewal – Card Attached (08/24)

State of California
Division of Occupational Safety and Health
Certified Asbestos Consultant
Jeffrey Ronald Noel
Name



Certification No. **00-2828**
Expires on **10/18/2026**
This certification was issued by the Division of Occupational Safety and Health as authorized by Sections 7180 et seq of the Business and Professions Code.

LEAD-BASED PAINT SURVEY
FRESNO BEE DEMOLITION
1626 E STREET
FRESNO, CALIFORNIA

Project No. 014-26015
April 30, 2026

Prepared for:
Andrew Talbert
Harris & Associates
2400 Del Paso Road, Suite 210
Sacramento, California 95834
(619) 481-5021

Prepared by:
Krazan & Associates, Inc.
215 West Dakota Avenue
Clovis, California 93612
(559) 348-2200

Krazan & ASSOCIATES, INC.
SITE DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS

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Project No. 014-26015

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April 30, 2026 Project No. 014-26015

LEAD-BASED PAINT SURVEY
FRESNO BEE DEMOLITION
1626 E STREET
FRESNO, CALIFORNIA

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of our lead-based paint survey for the structures located at 1626 E St. in Fresno, California. The lead-based paint survey was conducted under the conditions of Krazan & Associates, Inc.'s (Krazan's) Proposal No. P26-040, dated January 28, 2026. Kate Elliot gave written authorization on March 12, 2026, for Krazan to proceed with the lead-based paint survey.

2.0 PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF WORK

The purpose of the lead-based paint survey was to identify and quantify the presence of potential lead-based paints (LBPs) at the on-site structures. The scope of work for the limited LBP survey included conducting a visual survey of the structures, conducting bulk sampling and analysis of materials suspected to contain lead.

3.0 BUILDING DESCRIPTION

The site is located on the east side of E, north of Stanislaus in Fresno, California. The structure was a three-story structure with basement, concrete, metal, and cement panel exterior walls, with metal, tar & gravel, rubber membrane, and mineral surface rolled roofing. Interior construction included gypsum board, open-framed, metal, acoustic ceiling tiles, and suspended ceilings with two-foot by two-foot and two-foot by four-foot ceiling panels; gypsum board, open-framed, metal, wood, concrete, concrete block, and ceramic-tiled walls; and concrete floors overlain (in areas) by sheet flooring, wall-to-wall carpeting, floor tiles, and ceramic tiles. A vehicle maintenance building of all metal construction on a concrete slab-on grade foundation is also located on the property.

4.0 INVESTIGATIVE METHODS

4.1 Sampling Protocols

Eighty-nine (89) samples of suspected LBPs were collected from the on-site structures. Representative samples were collected from painted surfaces that visually appeared to contain various types of paint. Every attempt was made to identify unique paint and/or surface types. However, a chance exists that: 1) different paints are not visually distinct, 2) hidden surfaces exist, or 3) areas that were painted with different and distinct paint types are now covered by a single overlay. Sample locations for this survey were determined by the inspector and were selected in a random fashion after homogeneous areas were identified.

Sample locations for this survey were chosen in a semi-random fashion with emphasis placed on minimizing damage to the sampled materials. The samples were collected by carefully removing a small amount of the suspect material, with every attempt to separate the paint from the substrate. If possible, samples were collected from existing damaged areas or loose pieces of materials. Each sample was placed in a separate sealed plastic bag, and labeled with the project number and sample number.

4.2 Laboratory Analytical Methods

Paint chip samples were analyzed by E.H.S. of Richmond, Virginia, to detect the presence of total lead in accordance with EPA Method 7420. Copies of the analytical results and Chain-of-Custody Record are included in the Appendixes.

5.0 RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

As stated previously, 89 samples of suspected LBPs were collected from throughout the structures. Analytical laboratory results and field observations of the materials sampled have been summarized on Tables, in the Appendixes of this report. Information presented within the tables includes the sample number, the room equivalent, building component, substrate, testing location, lead content, the volume of LBP identified (typically expressed in square feet), and the condition of the material sampled. In addition, footnotes have been provided to convey pertinent information regarding the specific sample.

<u>The following paints contained 0.5% or greater total lead by weight and are defined as lead-based paint:</u>

No paints associated with these structures contained 0.5% or greater total lead by weight.

The following paints contained greater than 0.009% total lead by weight and are defined as lead-containing paint:

Gray metal wall – vehicle maintenance shed exterior (Sample No. 1)

Lavender gypsum board wall – 1st floor café (Sample No. 5)

Tan metal door frame – 1st floor kitchen (Sample No. 6)

Beige concrete wall – 1st floor office (Sample No. 10)

Red metal post – 1st floor hallway (Sample No. 11)

Black metal door frame – 1st floor hallway (Sample No. 20)

Brown concrete support – 1st floor storage (Sample No. 26)

Beige concrete wall – 1st floor storage (Sample No. 27)

Beige concrete wall – 1st floor storage (Sample No. 28)

Beige concrete wall – 1st floor storage (Sample No. 29)

Beige concrete block wall – 1st floor news print area (Sample No. 30)

Green metal framing – 1st floor red room (Sample No. 36)

Red metal framing – 1st floor red room (Sample No. 37)

Black metal door frame – 2nd floor hallway (Sample No. 57)

Gray concrete wall – 3rd floor studio (Sample No. 68)

Tan gypsum board wall – 3rd floor office (Sample No. 70)

Tan gypsum board wall – 3rd floor air handler room (Sample No. 71)

Tan gypsum board wall – 3rd floor water tower room (Sample No. 72)

Tan concrete wall – 3rd floor exterior (Sample No. 73)

Beige concrete wall – 3rd floor exterior (Sample No. 74)

Tan metal louvers – 3rd floor exterior (Sample No. 75)

Tan concrete wall – basement chiller room (Sample No. 79)

Tan gypsum board wall – basement chiller room (Sample No. 82)

Brown metal door frame – basement electrical equipment room (Sample No. 83)

Tan metal wall – ground floor exterior (Sample No. 85)

Beige concrete wall – ground floor exterior (Sample No. 86)

The paints on the exterior and interior of the structures surveyed were generally in good condition.

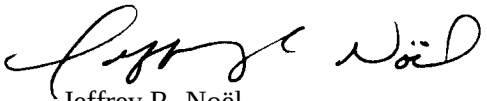
revealed by visual observation and sampling alone. Krazan & Associates, Inc. makes no representation as to the lead content of paints not sampled or that were inaccessible to our inspector.

The findings of this report were based upon the results of our site inspection, paint chip sampling, along with the interpretation of paint chip analysis results. Lead-paint testing was done by a laboratory certified by the State of California Department of Public Health (DPH) and accredited as an AIHA Environmental Lead Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELLAP) laboratory. Therefore, the data are accurate only to the degree implied by review of the data obtained and by professional interpretation, and the degree of care of ensuring the testing accuracy and the representative nature of the samples obtained. The findings presented herewith are based on professional interpretation using state of the art methods and equipment and a degree of conservatism deemed proper as of this report date. It is not warranted that such data cannot be superseded by future environmental or technical developments.

This lead-based paint survey is not intended to be the sole basis of lead paint removal bids. Confirmation of specific lead-based paint and volumes should be conducted by prospective removal contractors prior to accepting removal bids. This report is provided for the exclusive use of the client noted on the cover page and is subject to the terms and conditions in the applicable contract between the client and Krazan. The client is the only party to whom Krazan has explained the risks involved and has been involved in the shaping of the scope of services needed to satisfactorily manage those risks, if any, from the client's point of view. Any third-party use of this report, including use by Client's lender, prospective purchaser, or lessee will be subject to the terms and conditions governing the contractual work in the contract between the client and Krazan. The unauthorized use of, release of, or reliance on the information contained in this report, without the expressed written consent of Krazan & Associates, Inc., is strictly prohibited and will be without risk or liability to Krazan.

If you have any questions or if we may be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact our office at (559) 348-2200.

Respectfully submitted,
KRAZAN & ASSOCIATES, INC.



Jeffrey R. Noël
DPH Certified Lead Inspector/Assessor
LRC-00003853

JRN/mlt

TABLE I
LEAD-BASED PAINT SURVEY RESULTS
Fresno Bee Demolition
1626 E Street
Fresno, California
April 8, 2026 Sampling

Sample No.	Floor	Sample Location	Paint Sampled	Lead content % by weight	Volume est. in sq. ft.	Condition	Notes/ Additional locations
1	---	*vehicle maintenance shed*	*exterior metal wall*	*0.26*	*NC*	*good*	*gray*
2	1st	lobby	gypsum board wall	<0.0047	NC	good	off-white
3	1st	café	concrete wall	<0.0040	NC	good	lavender
4	1st	café	cement panel	<0.0046	NC	good	purple
5	*1st*	*café*	*gypsum board wall*	*0.29*	*NC*	*good*	*lavender*
6	*1st*	*kitchen*	*metal door frame*	*0.015*	*NC*	*good*	*tan*
7	1st	hallway	gypsum board wall	0.0057	NC	good	beige
8	1st	hallway	gypsum board wall	0.0058	NC	good	beige
9	1st	office	gypsum board wall	<0.0048	NC	good	beige
10	*1st*	*office*	*concrete wall*	*0.16*	*NC*	*good*	*beige*
11	*1st*	*hallway*	*metal post*	*0.46*	*NC*	*good*	*red*
12	1st	women's restroom	gypsum board wall	0.0078	NC	good	off-white
13	1st	exit	gypsum board wall	<0.0042	NC	good	beige
14	1st	office	gypsum board wall	<0.0046	NC	good	beige
15	1st	cubicle area	gypsum board wall	<0.0050	NC	good	beige
16	1st	cubicle area	metal door frame	0.0038	NC	good	gray
17	1st	hallway	metal window frame	<0.0037	NC	good	tan
18	1st	hallway	gypsum board wall	<0.0050	NC	good	tan
19	1st	office	gypsum board wall	<0.0050	NC	good	beige
20	*1st*	*hallway*	*metal door frame*	*0.013*	*NC*	*good*	*black*
21	1st	office	gypsum board wall	0.0053	NC	good	beige
22	1st	office	gypsum board wall	0.0049	NC	good	beige
23	1st	storage	gypsum board wall	<0.0043	NC	good	brown

NOTE: Lead-based paint is defined as paint containing 0.5% or greater lead by weight. NC = Not calculated
Lead containing paint is defined as paint containing greater than 0.009% lead by weight.
Bold text items are considered Lead-based paint Italic text items are considered Lead-containing paint

TABLE I (continued)

LEAD-BASED PAINT SURVEY RESULTS

Fresno Bee Demolition

1626 E Street

Fresno, California

April 8, 2026 Sampling

Sample No.	Floor	Sample Location	Paint Sampled	Lead content % by weight	Volume est. in sq. ft.	Condition	Notes/ Additional locations
24	1st	maintenance area	gypsum board wall	<0.0037	NC	good	blue
25	1st	storage	gypsum board wall	<0.0034	NC	good	brown
26	*1st*	*storage*	*concrete support*	*0.46*	*NC*	*good*	*brown*
27	*1st*	*storage*	*concrete wall*	*0.074*	*NC*	*good*	*beige*
28	*1st*	*storage*	*concrete wall*	*0.075*	*NC*	*good*	*beige*
29	*1st*	*storage*	*concrete wall*	*0.064*	*NC*	*good*	*beige*
30	*1st*	*news print*	*concrete block wall*	*0.069*	*NC*	*good*	*beige*
31	1st	news print	concrete support	<0.0044	NC	good	red
32	1st	hallway	gypsum board wall	0.0043	NC	good	off-white
33	1st	hallway	wood window frame	<0.0034	NC	good	gray
34	1st	red room	concrete block wall	<0.0040	NC	good	off-white
35	1st	red room	concrete wall	<0.0041	NC	good	off-white
36	*1st*	*red room*	*metal framing*	*0.026*	*NC*	*good*	*green*
37	*1st*	*red room*	*metal railing*	*0.041*	*NC*	*good*	*red*
38	1st	red room	metal door	0.0046	NC	good	gray
39	1st	loading dock	concrete block wall	<0.0039	NC	good	off-white
40	1st	loading dock	concrete wall	<0.0040	NC	good	off-white
41	1st	loading dock	concrete wall	<0.0043	NC	good	off-white
42	1st	loading dock	concrete support	<0.0044	NC	good	red
43	1st	women's restroom	gypsum board wall	0.0041	NC	good	off-white
44	2nd	office	gypsum board wall	<0.0039	NC	good	light gray
45	2nd	cubicle area	gypsum board wall	<0.0035	NC	good	light gray
46	2nd	cubicle area	gypsum board column	<0.0038	NC	good	dark gray

NOTE: Lead-based paint is defined as paint containing 0.5% or greater lead by weight. NC = Not calculated

Lead containing paint is defined as paint containing greater than 0.009% lead by weight.

Bold text items are considered Lead-based paint Italic text items are considered Lead-containing paint

TABLE I (continued)

LEAD-BASED PAINT SURVEY RESULTS

Fresno Bee Demolition

1626 E Street

Fresno, California

April 8, 2026 Sampling

Sample No.	Floor	Sample Location	Paint Sampled	Lead content % by weight	Volume est. in sq. ft.	Condition	Notes/ Additional locations
47	2nd	cubicle area	metal panel (soffit)	<0.0040	NC	good	black
48	2nd	hallway	gypsum board wall	<0.0042	NC	good	light gray
49	2nd	vestibule	gypsum board wall	<0.0045	NC	good	light gray
50	2nd	cubicle area	gypsum board column	<0.0049	NC	good	dark gray
51	2nd	control room	gypsum board wall	<0.0045	NC	good	off-white
52	2nd	server room	gypsum board wall	<0.0036	NC	good	off-white
53	2nd	hallway	gypsum board wall	<0.0037	NC	good	light gray
54	2nd	hallway	gypsum board wall	0.0066	NC	good	gray
55	2nd	hallway	metal door frame	<0.0045	NC	good	gray
56	2nd	hallway	metal door frame	0.0076	NC	good	light gray
57	*2nd*	*hallway*	*metal door frame*	*0.039*	*NC*	*good*	*black*
58	2nd	hallway	gypsum board wall	<0.0037	NC	good	off-white
59	2nd	plate room 2	gypsum board wall	0.0053	NC	good	gray
60	2nd	plate room 1	gypsum board wall	<0.0042	NC	good	off-white
61	2nd	quite room	gypsum board wall	<0.0037	NC	good	off-white
62	2nd	press area	concrete wall	<0.0043	NC	good	off-white
63	2nd	hallway	gypsum board wall	<0.0039	NC	good	off-white
64	3rd	auditorium	gypsum board wall	<0.0041	NC	good	tan
65	3rd	hallway	gypsum board wall	<0.0049	NC	good	off-white
66	3rd	hallway	gypsum board wall	<0.0035	NC	good	off-white
67	3rd	office	gypsum board wall	<0.0047	NC	good	tan
68	*3rd*	*studio*	*concrete wall*	*0.43*	*NC*	*good*	*gray*
69	3rd	hallway	concrete column	<0.0040	NC	good	gray

NOTE: Lead-based paint is defined as paint containing 0.5% or greater lead by weight. NC = Not calculated

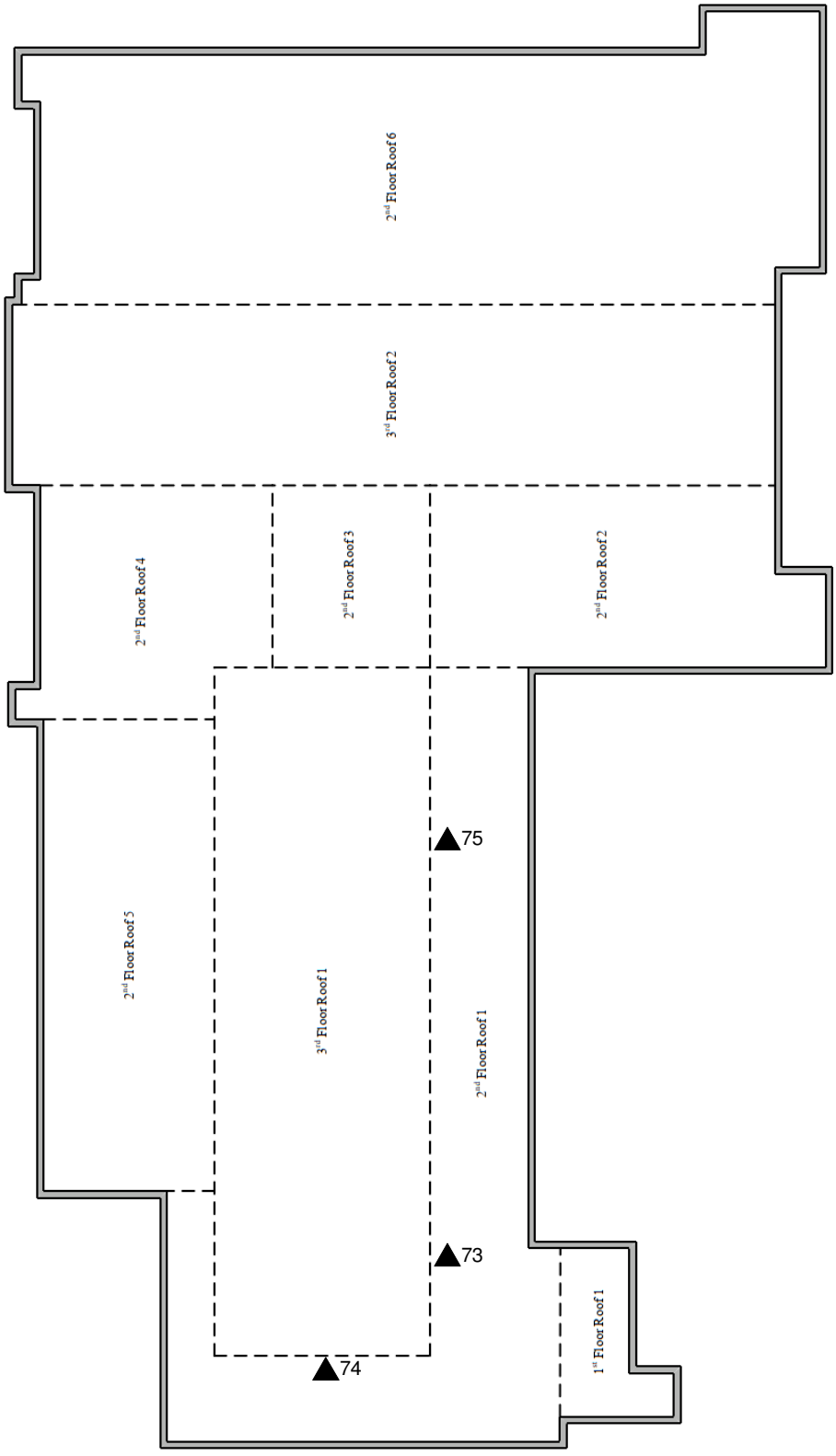
Lead containing paint is defined as paint containing greater than 0.009% lead by weight.

Bold text items are considered Lead-based paint Italic text items are considered Lead-containing paint

TABLE I (continued)
LEAD-BASED PAINT SURVEY RESULTS
Fresno Bee Demolition
1626 E Street
Fresno, California
April 8, 2026 Sampling

Sample No.	Floor	Sample Location	Paint Sampled	Lead content % by weight	Volume est. in sq. ft.	Condition	Notes/ Additional locations
70	*3rd*	*office*	*gypsum board wall*	*0.34*	*NC*	*good*	*tan*
71	*3rd*	*air handler room*	*gypsum board wall*	*0.43*	*NC*	*good*	*tan*
72	*3rd*	*water tower room*	*gypsum board wall*	*0.024*	*NC*	*good*	*tan*
73	*3rd*	*exterior*	*concrete wall*	*0.071*	*NC*	*good*	*tan*
74	*3rd*	*exterior*	*concrete wall*	*0.0095*	*NC*	*good*	*beige*
75	*3rd*	*exterior*	*metal louvers*	*0.018*	*NC*	*good*	*tan*
76	3rd	mechanical room	gypsum board wall	<0.0035	NC	good	beige
77	3rd	mechanical room	gypsum board wall	<0.0034	NC	good	beige
78	3rd	mechanical room	gypsum board wall	<0.0050	NC	good	beige
79	*basement*	*chiller*	*concrete wall*	*0.029*	*NC*	*good*	*tan*
80	basement	carpenter shop	concrete wall	<0.0049	NC	good	tan
81	basement	office	gypsum board wall	<0.0046	NC	good	tan
82	*basement*	*chiller*	*gypsum board wall*	*0.028*	*NC*	*good*	*tan*
83	*basement*	*electrical equipment*	*metal door frame*	*0.48*	*NC*	*good*	*brown*
84	ground floor	exterior	metal wall	0.0083	NC	good	blue
85	*ground floor*	*exterior*	*metal wall*	*0.0094*	*NC*	*good*	*tan*
86	*ground floor*	*exterior*	*concrete wall*	*0.047*	*NC*	*good*	*beige*
87	ground floor	exterior	concrete wall	<0.0049	NC	good	beige
88	ground floor	exterior	concrete wall	<0.0036	NC	good	beige
89	ground floor	exterior	concrete wall	<0.0048	NC	good	beige

NOTE: Lead-based paint is defined as paint containing 0.5% or greater lead by weight. NC = Not calculated
Lead containing paint is defined as paint containing greater than 0.009% lead by weight.
Bold text items are considered Lead-based paint Italic text items are considered Lead-containing paint

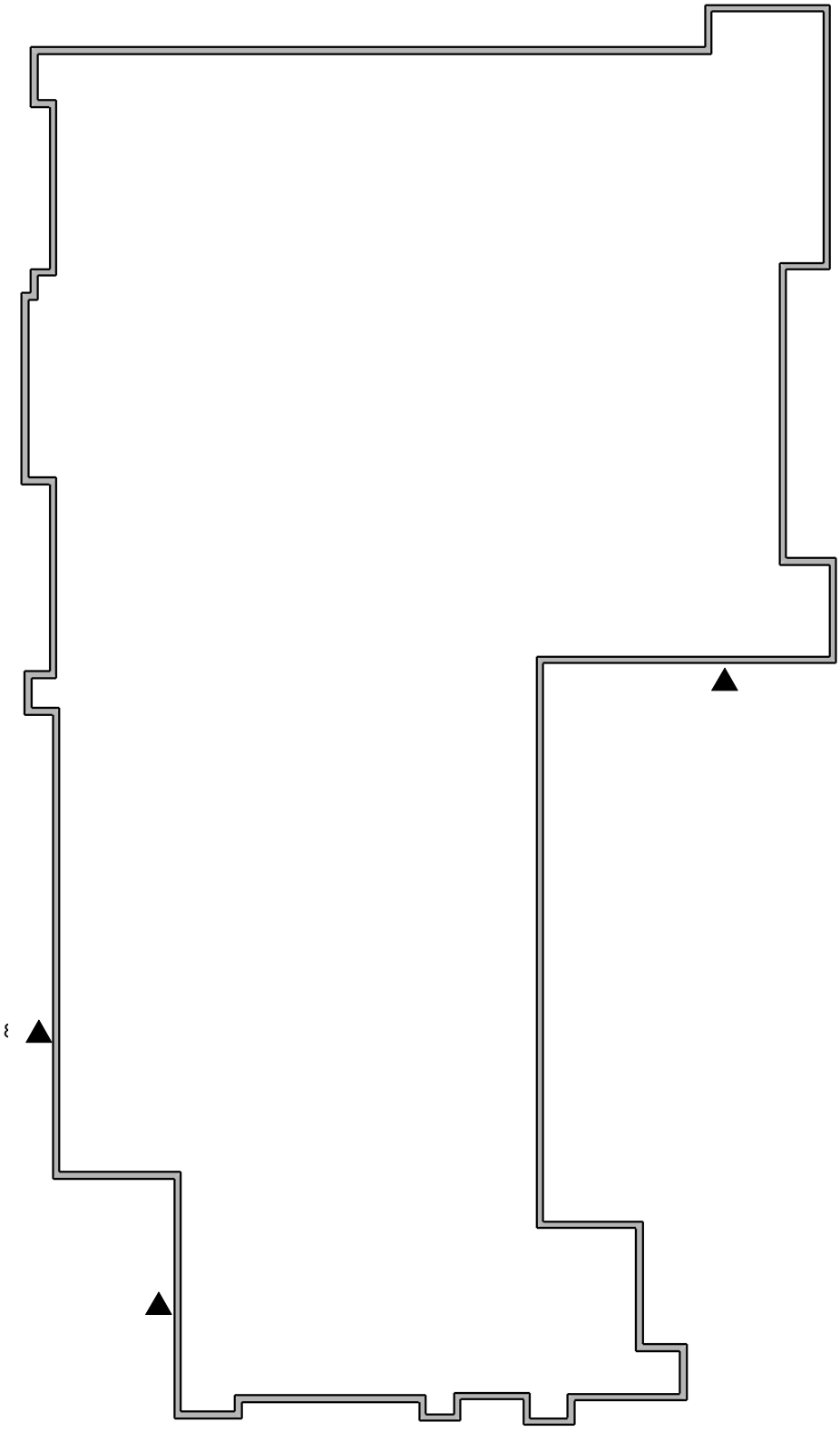


Roof View

EXPLANATION

▲ PAINT SAMPLE LOCATION

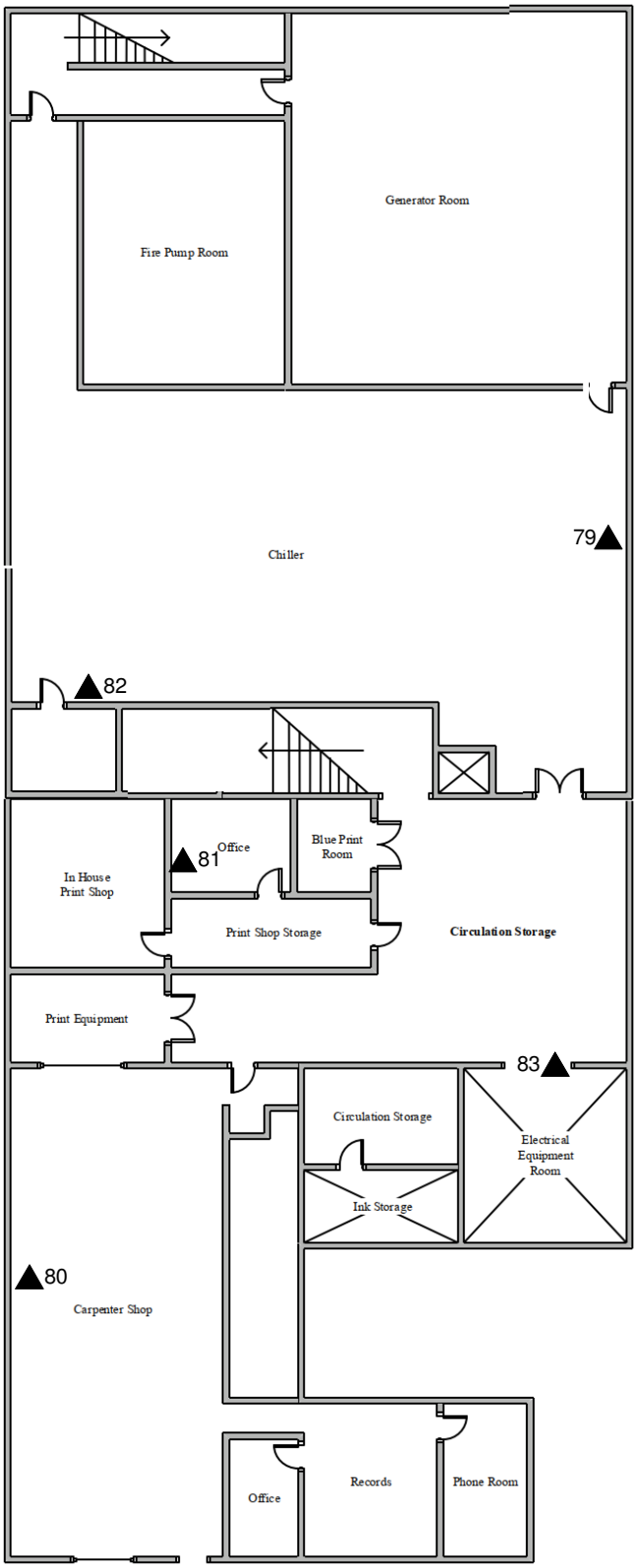
FLOOR PLAN WITH PAINT SAMPLE LOCATIONS FRESNO BEE DEMOLITION 1626 E STREET FRESNO, CALIFORNIA	Scale: NOT TO SCALE	Date: 4 / 26	Krazan ENGINEERS, GEOLOGISTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALISTS Offices Serving the Western United States
	Drawn by: J. R. N.	Approved by: J.R.N	
	Project No. 014-26015	Figure No. 1	



EXPLANATION

▲ PAINT SAMPLE LOCATION

FLOOR PLAN WITH PAINT SAMPLE LOCATIONS FRESNO BEE DEMOLITION 1626 E STREET FRESNO, CALIFORNIA	Scale: NOT TO SCALE	Date: 4 / 26	Krazan ENGINEERS, GEOLOGISTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALISTS Offices Serving the Western United States
	Drawn by: J. R. N.	Approved by: J.R.N	
	Project No. 014-26015	Figure No. 2	

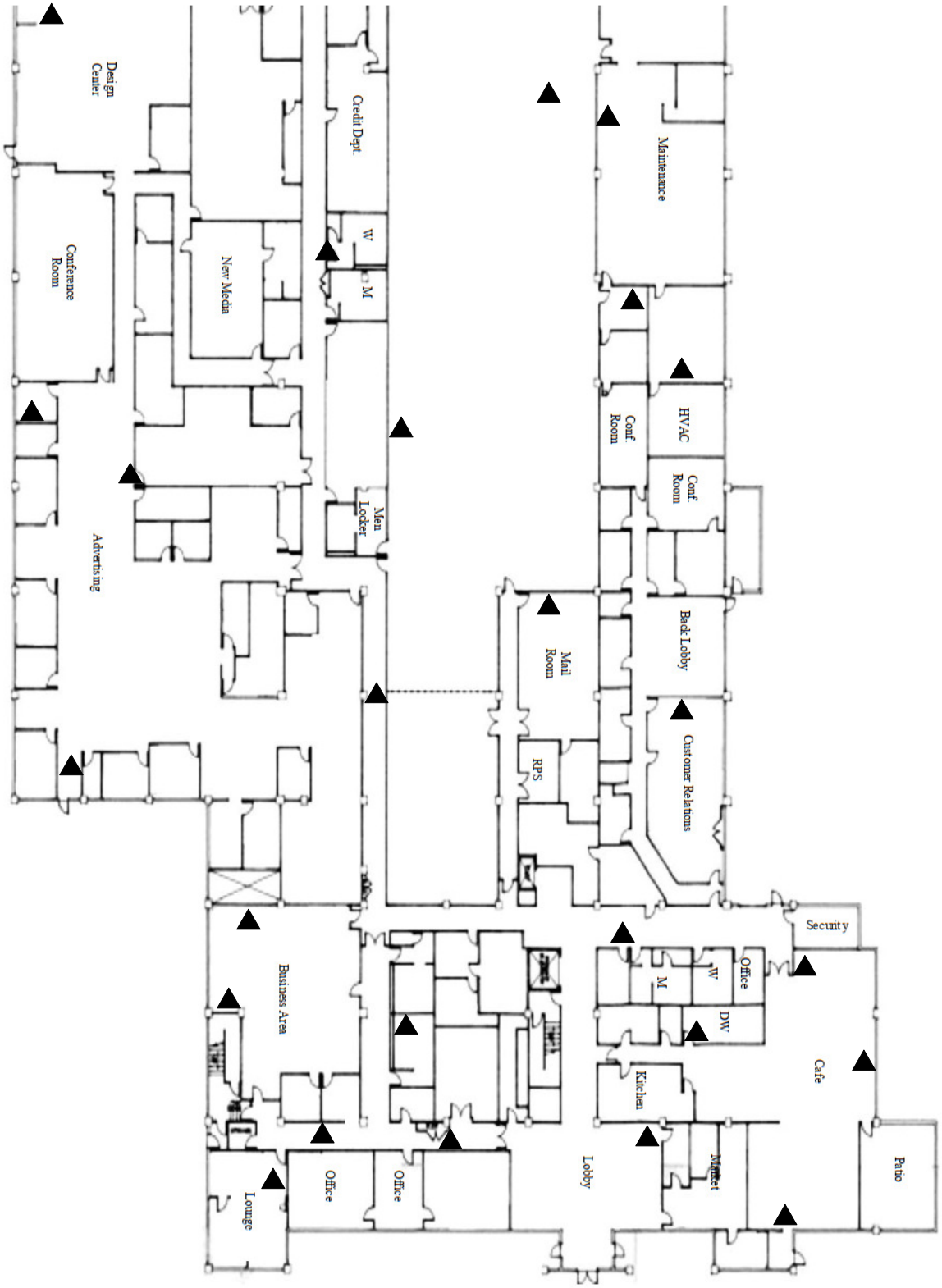


Basement View

EXPLANATION

▲ PAINT SAMPLE LOCATION

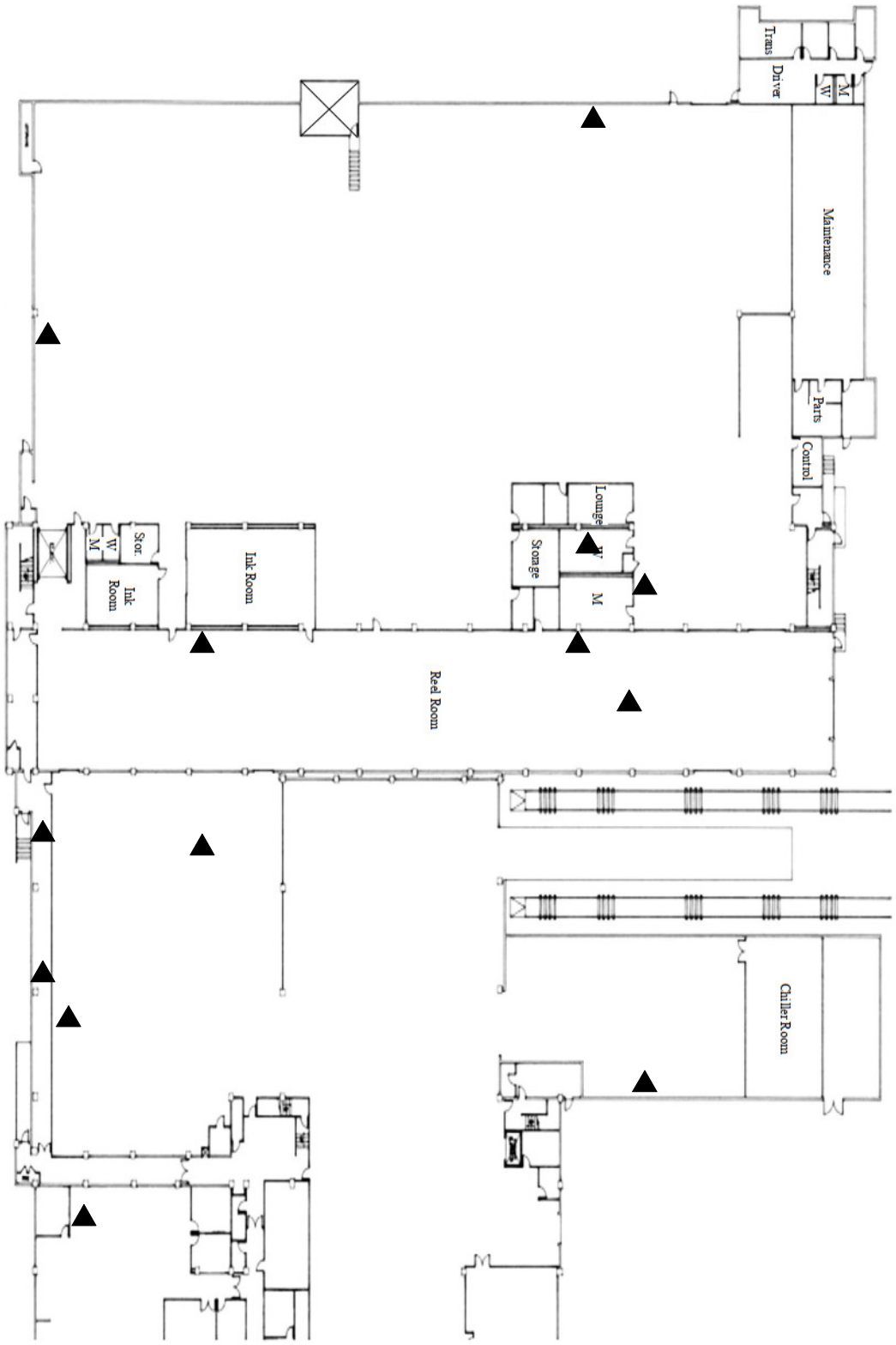
FLOOR PLAN WITH PAINT SAMPLE LOCATIONS FRESNO BEE DEMOLITION 1626 E STREET FRESNO, CALIFORNIA	Scale: NOT TO SCALE	Date: 4 / 26	Krazan ENGINEERS, GEOLOGISTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALISTS Offices Serving the Western United States
	Drawn by: J. R. N.	Approved by: J.R.N	
	Project No. 014-26015	Figure No. 3	



EXPLANATION

▲ PAINT SAMPLE LOCATION

FLOOR PLAN WITH PAINT SAMPLE LOCATIONS FRESNO BEE DEMOLITION 1626 E STREET FRESNO, CALIFORNIA	Scale: NOT TO SCALE	Date: 4 / 26	Krazan ENGINEERS, GEOLOGISTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALISTS Offices Serving the Western United States
	Drawn by: J. R. N.	Approved by: J.R.N	
	Project No. 014-26015	Figure No. 4	

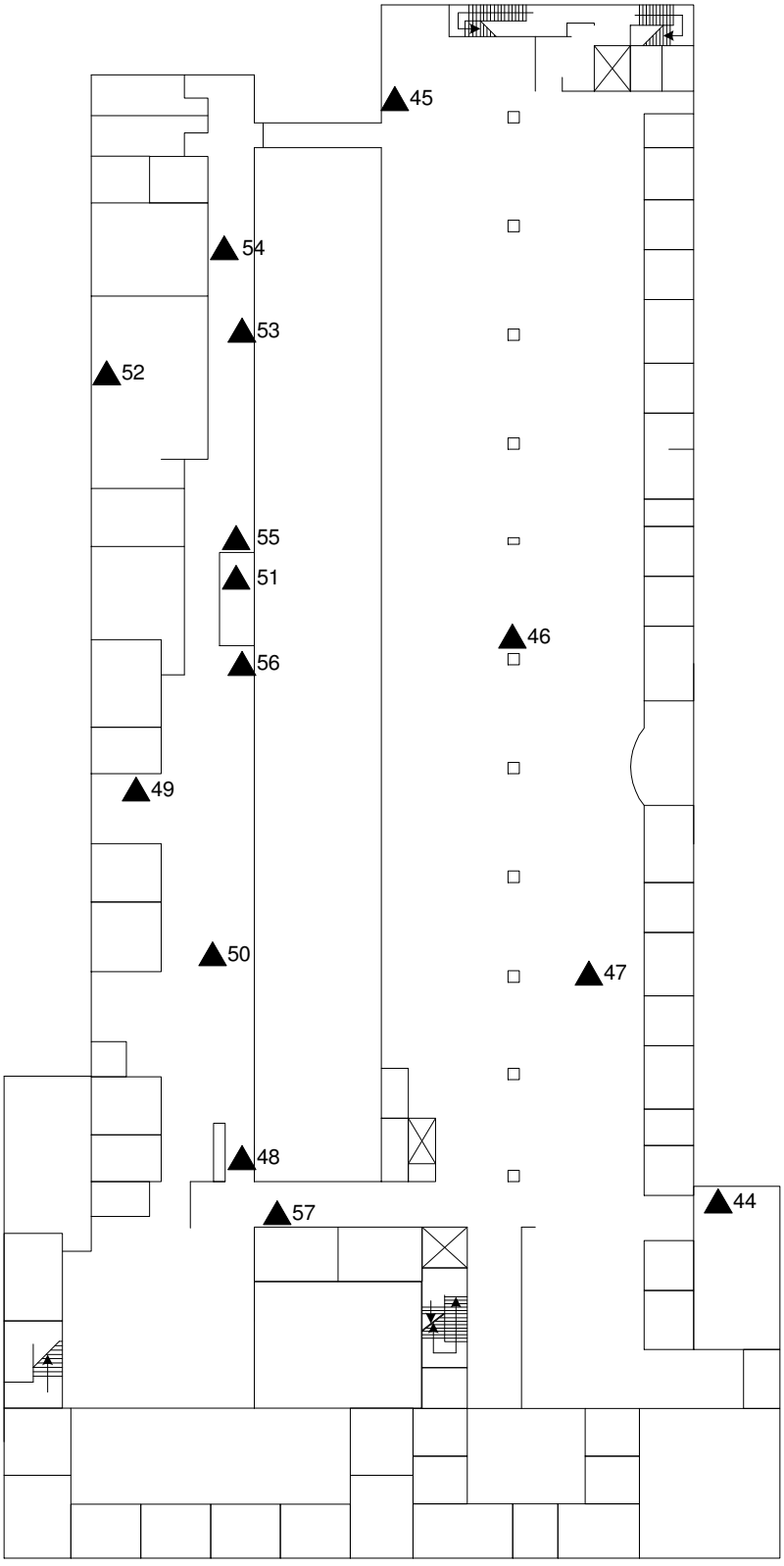


Floor
orth

EXPLANATION

▲ PAINT SAMPLE LOCATION

FLOOR PLAN WITH PAINT SAMPLE LOCATIONS FRESNO BEE DEMOLITION 1626 E STREET FRESNO, CALIFORNIA	Scale: NOT TO SCALE	Date: 4 / 26	Krazan ENGINEERS, GEOLOGISTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALISTS Offices Serving the Western United States
	Drawn by: J. R. N.	Approved by: J.R.N	
	Project No. 014-26015	Figure No. 5	

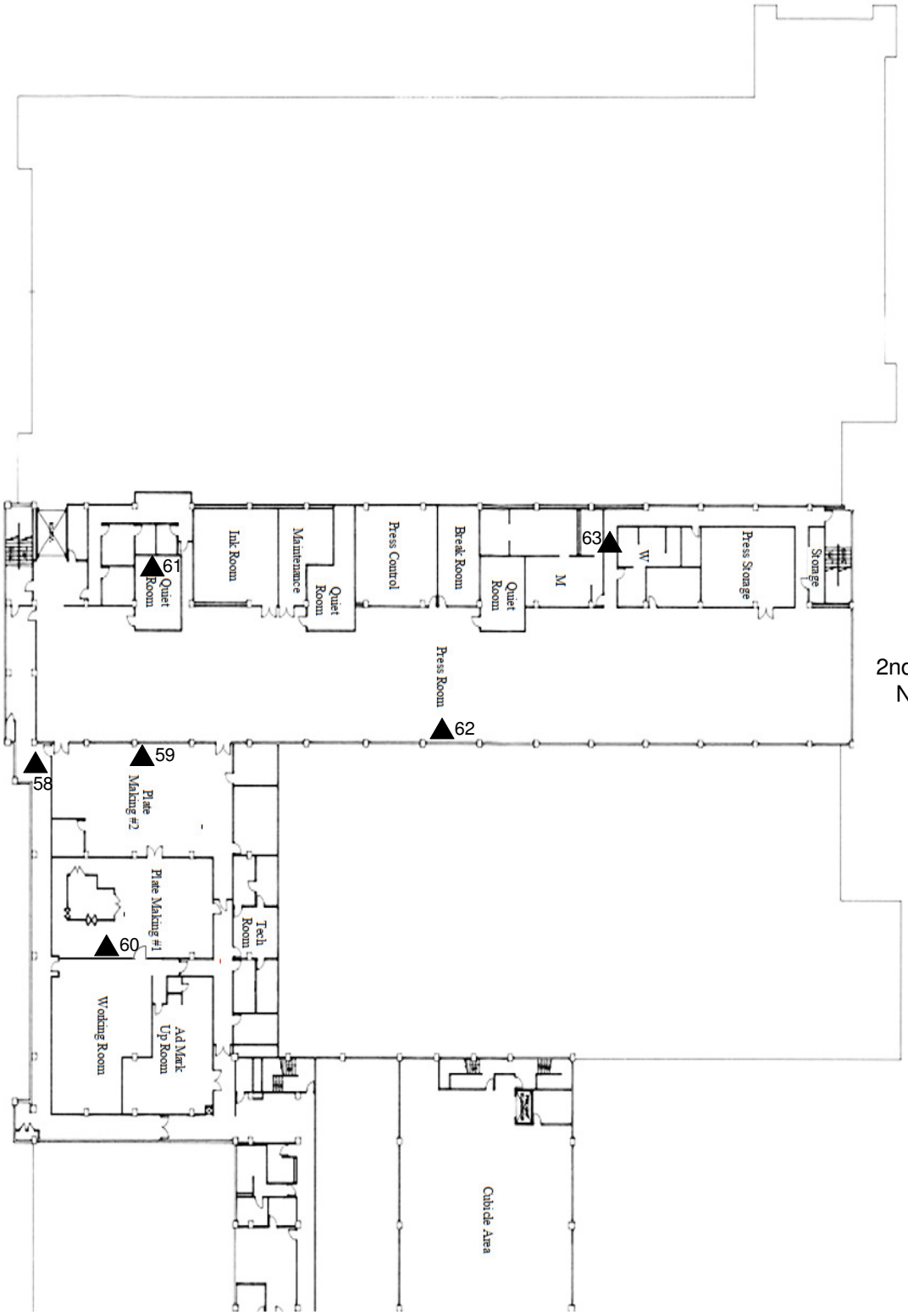


2nd Floor
South

EXPLANATION

▲ PAINTSAMPLE LOCATION

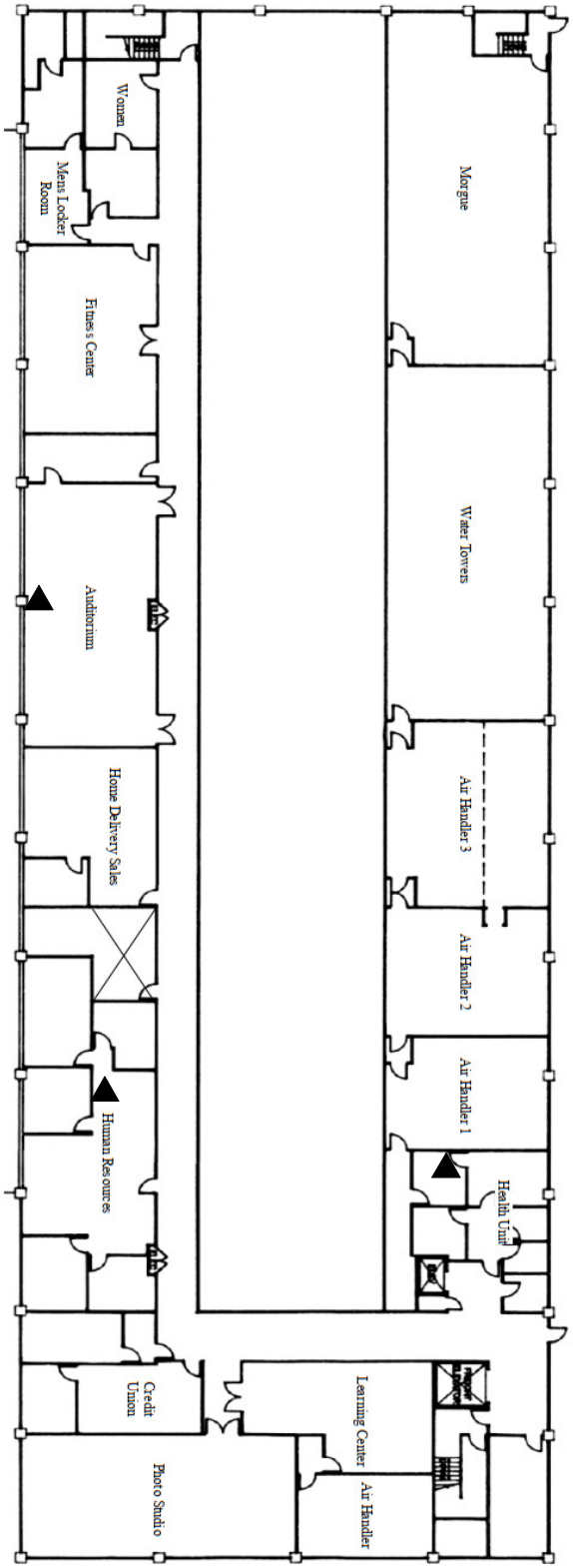
FLOOR PLAN WITH PAINT SAMPLE LOCATIONS FRESNO BEE DEMOLITION 1626 E STREET FRESNO, CALIFORNIA	Scale: NOT TO SCALE	Date: 4 / 26	Krazan ENGINEERS, GEOLOGISTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALISTS Offices Serving the Western United States
	Drawn by: J. R. N.	Approved by: J.R.N	
	Project No. 014-26015	Figure No. 6	



EXPLANATION

▲ PAINT SAMPLE LOCATION

FLOOR PLAN WITH PAINT SAMPLE LOCATIONS FRESNO BEE DEMOLITION 1626 E STREET FRESNO, CALIFORNIA	Scale: NOT TO SCALE	Date: 4 / 26	Krazan ENGINEERS, GEOLOGISTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALISTS Offices Serving the Western United States
	Drawn by: J. R. N.	Approved by: J.R.N	
	Project No. 014-26015	Figure No. 7	

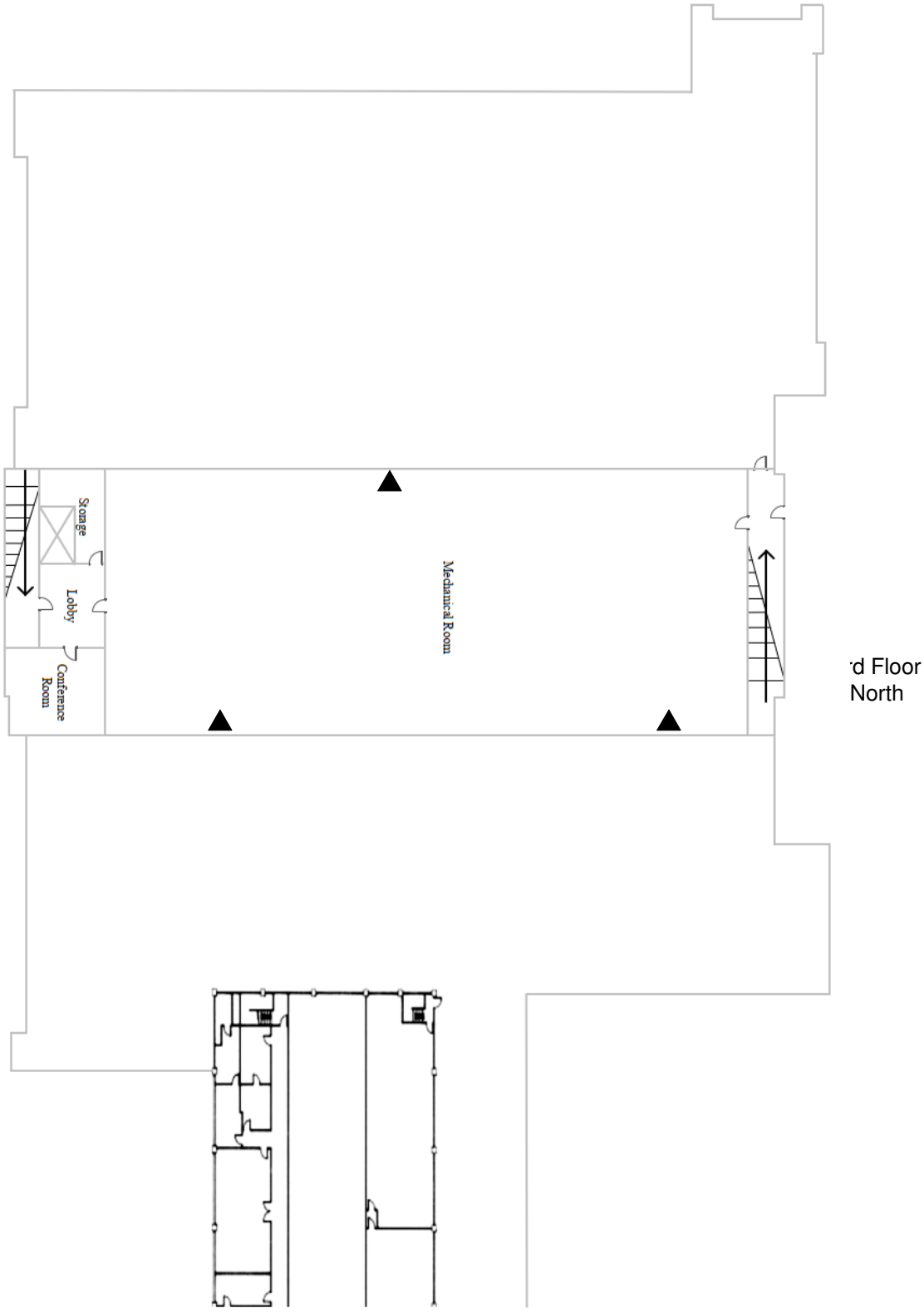


3rd Floor
South

EXPLANATION

▲ PAINT SAMPLE LOCATION

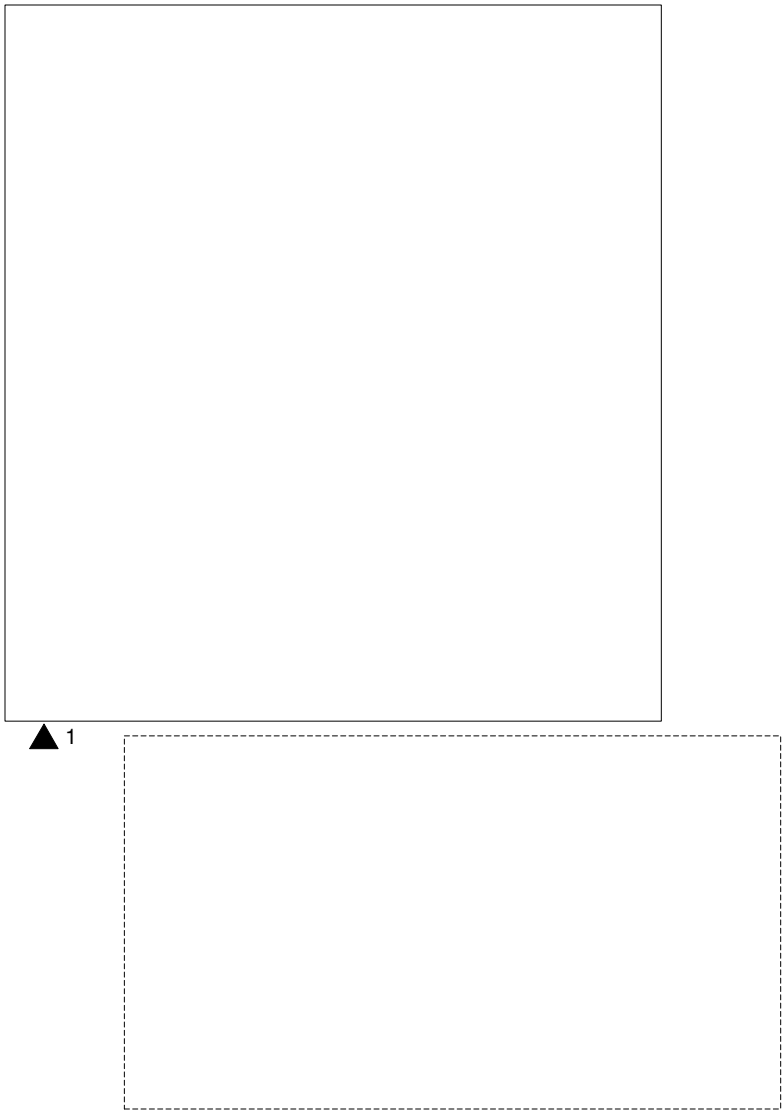
FLOOR PLAN WITH PAINT SAMPLE LOCATIONS FRESNO BEE DEMOLITION 1626 E STREET FRESNO, CALIFORNIA	Scale: NOT TO SCALE	Date: 4 / 26	Krazan ENGINEERS, GEOLOGISTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALISTS Offices Serving the Western United States
	Drawn by: J. R. N.	Approved by: J.R.N	
	Project No. 014-26015	Figure No. 8	



EXPLANATION

▲ PAINT SAMPLE LOCATION

FLOOR PLAN WITH PAINT SAMPLE LOCATIONS FRESNO BEE DEMOLITION 1626 E STREET FRESNO, CALIFORNIA	Scale: NOT TO SCALE	Date: 4 / 26	Krazan ENGINEERS, GEOLOGISTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALISTS Offices Serving the Western United States
	Drawn by: J. R. N.	Approved by: J.R.N	
	Project No. 014-26015	Figure No. 9	



EXPLANATION

▲ PAINT SAMPLE LOCATION

FLOOR PLAN WITH PAINT SAMPLE LOCATIONS FRESNO BEE DEMOLITION 1626 E STREET FRESNO, CALIFORNIA	Scale: NOT TO SCALE	Date: 4 / 26	Krazan ENGINEERS, GEOLOGISTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALISTS Offices Serving the Western United States
	Drawn by: J. R. N.	Approved by: J.R.N	
	Project No. 014-26015	Figure No. 10	

Appendix A

EHS Laboratories
ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS SERVICES, LLC
7469 Whitepine Rd
North Chesterfield, VA 23237
Telephone: 800.347.4010

Lead Paint Chip Analysis Report

Report Number: 26-04-01817

Client: Krazan & Associates Inc.
215 West Dakota Ave
Clovis, CA 93612

Received Date: 04/09/2026
Analyzed Date: 04/15/2026
Reported Date: 04/15/2026

Project/Test Address: 014-26015; Fresno Bee Demolition; 1626 E Street
Collection Date: 04/08/2026

Client Number: 05-5650

Laboratory Results

Fax Number: 559-348-2201

Lab Sample Number	Client Sample Number	Collection Location	Pb (ug/g) ppm	% Pb by Wt.	Narrative ID
26-04-01817-001	1		2600	0.26	
26-04-01817-002	2		<47	<0.0047	
26-04-01817-003	3		<40	<0.0040	
26-04-01817-004	4		<46	<0.0046	
26-04-01817-005	5		2900	0.29	
26-04-01817-006	6		150	0.015	
26-04-01817-007	7		57	0.0057	
26-04-01817-008	8		58	0.0058	
26-04-01817-009	9		<48	<0.0048	
26-04-01817-010	10		1600	0.16	
26-04-01817-011	11		4600	0.46	

Environmental Hazards Services, L.L.C

Client Number: 05-5650 Report Number: 26-04-01817

Project/Test Address: 014-26015; Fresno Bee Demolition; 1626 E Street

Lab Sample Number	Client Sample Number	Collection Location	Pb (ug/g) ppm	% Pb by Wt.	Narrative ID
26-04-01817-012	12		78	0.0078	
26-04-01817-013	13		<42	<0.0042	
26-04-01817-014	14		<46	<0.0046	
26-04-01817-015	15		<50	<0.0050	
26-04-01817-016	16		38	0.0038	
26-04-01817-017	17		<37	<0.0037	
26-04-01817-018	18		<50	<0.0050	
26-04-01817-019	19		<50	<0.0050	
26-04-01817-020	20		130	0.013	
26-04-01817-021	21		53	0.0053	
26-04-01817-022	22		49	0.0049	
26-04-01817-023	23		<43	<0.0043	
26-04-01817-024	24		<37	<0.0037	
26-04-01817-025	25		<34	<0.0034	
26-04-01817-026	26		4600	0.46	
26-04-01817-027	27		740	0.074	
26-04-01817-028	28		750	0.075	
26-04-01817-029	29		640	0.064	

Environmental Hazards Services, L.L.C

Client Number: 05-5650 Report Number: 26-04-01817

Project/Test Address: 014-26015; Fresno Bee Demolition; 1626 E Street

Lab Sample Number	Client Sample Number	Collection Location	Pb (ug/g) ppm	% Pb by Wt.	Narrative ID
26-04-01817-030	30		690	0.069	
26-04-01817-031	31		<44	<0.0044	
26-04-01817-032	32		43	0.0043	
26-04-01817-033	33		<34	<0.0034	
26-04-01817-034	34		<40	<0.0040	
26-04-01817-035	35		<41	<0.0041	
26-04-01817-036	36		260	0.026	
26-04-01817-037	37		410	0.041	
26-04-01817-038	38		46	0.0046	
26-04-01817-039	39		<39	<0.0039	
26-04-01817-040	40		<40	<0.0040	
26-04-01817-041	41		<43	<0.0043	
26-04-01817-042	42		<44	<0.0044	
26-04-01817-043	43		41	0.0041	
26-04-01817-044	44		<39	<0.0039	
26-04-01817-045	45		<35	<0.0035	
26-04-01817-046	46		<38	<0.0038	

Client Number: 05-5650 Report Number: 26-04-01817

Project/Test Address: 014-26015; Fresno Bee Demolition; 1626 E Street

Lab Sample Number	Client Sample Number	Collection Location	Pb (ug/g) ppm	% Pb by Wt.	Narrative ID
26-04-01817-047	47		<40	<0.0040	
26-04-01817-048	48		<42	<0.0042	
26-04-01817-049	49		<45	<0.0045	
26-04-01817-050	50		<49	<0.0049	
26-04-01817-051	51		<45	<0.0045	
26-04-01817-052	52		<36	<0.0036	
26-04-01817-053	53		<37	<0.0037	
26-04-01817-054	54		66	0.0066	
26-04-01817-055	55		<45	<0.0045	
26-04-01817-056	56		76	0.0076	
26-04-01817-057	57		390	0.039	
26-04-01817-058	58		<37	<0.0037	
26-04-01817-059	59		53	0.0053	
26-04-01817-060	60		<42	<0.0042	
26-04-01817-061	61		<37	<0.0037	
26-04-01817-062	62		<43	<0.0043	
26-04-01817-063	63		<39	<0.0039	
26-04-01817-064	64		<41	<0.0041	

Environmental Hazards Services, L.L.C

Client Number: 05-5650 Report Number: 26-04-01817

Project/Test Address: 014-26015; Fresno Bee Demolition; 1626 E Street

Lab Sample Number	Client Sample Number	Collection Location	Pb (ug/g) ppm	% Pb by Wt.	Narrative ID
26-04-01817-065	65		<49	<0.0049	
26-04-01817-066	66		<35	<0.0035	
26-04-01817-067	67		<47	<0.0047	
26-04-01817-068	68		4300	0.43	
26-04-01817-069	69		<40	<0.0040	
26-04-01817-070	70		3400	0.34	
26-04-01817-071	71		4300	0.43	
26-04-01817-072	72		240	0.024	
26-04-01817-073	73		710	0.071	
26-04-01817-074	74		95	0.0095	
26-04-01817-075	75		180	0.018	
26-04-01817-076	76		<35	<0.0035	
26-04-01817-077	77		<34	<0.0034	
26-04-01817-078	78		<50	<0.0050	
26-04-01817-079	79		290	0.029	
26-04-01817-080	80		<49	<0.0049	
26-04-01817-081	81		<46	<0.0046	

Environmental Hazards Services, L.L.C

Client Number: 05-5650 Report Number: 26-04-01817

Project/Test Address: 014-26015; Fresno Bee Demolition; 1626 E Street

Lab Sample Number	Client Sample Number	Collection Location	Pb (ug/g) ppm	% Pb by Wt.	Narrative ID
26-04-01817-082	82		280	0.028	
26-04-01817-083	83		4800	0.48	
26-04-01817-084	84		83	0.0083	
26-04-01817-085	85		94	0.0094	
26-04-01817-086	86		470	0.047	
26-04-01817-087	87		<49	<0.0049	
26-04-01817-088	88		<36	<0.0036	
26-04-01817-089	89		<48	<0.0048	

Sample Narratives:

Preparation Method: ASTM E-1979-17
Analysis Method: EPA SW846 7000B

Reviewed By Authorized Signatory: Melissa Kanode

Melissa Kanode
QA/QC Clerk

The Reporting Limit (RL) for samples prepared by ASTM E-1979-17 is 10.0 ug Total Pb. The RL for samples prepared by EPA SW846 3050B is 25.0 ug Total Pb. Paint chip area and results are calculated based on area measurements determined by the client. All internal quality control requirements associated with this batch were met, unless otherwise noted.

The condition of the samples analyzed was acceptable upon receipt per laboratory protocol unless otherwise noted on this report. Results represent the analysis of samples submitted by the client. Sample location, description, area, etc., was provided by the client. Results reported above in mg/cm3 are calculated based on area supplied by client. Measurement Uncertainty values are available upon request. This report shall not be reproduced except in full, without the written consent of Environmental Hazards Services, L.L.C.

ELLAP Accredtitation through AIHA LAP, LLC (100420), NY ELAP #11714.

LEGEND	Pb= lead	ug = microgram	ppm = parts per million
	ug/g = micrograms per gram	Wt. = weight	

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD SERVICES, L.L.C.
7469 WHITE PINE ROAD - RICHMOND, VA 23237 PHONE (804) 275-4788 FAX (804) 275-4907

CHAIN OF CUSTODY FORM

Company Name:	Krazan & Associates, Inc.	Date:	4/8/2026
Address:	215 West Dakota Avenue	Contact Name:	Jeff Noël
City, State, Zip:	Clovis, CA 93612	Sampler Name:	Jeff Noël
EHS Client Account #:	5-5650 D	Project #:	014-26015
Phone #:	(559) 348-2200 FAX: (559) 348-2201		Fresno Bee Demolition
			1626 E Street
P.O. #:			Page 1 of 5

Sample Number	Sample Date & Time	Asbestos						Lead								Other Metals (Specify metals below)					Particulate:	Total Nuisance (NIOSH 0500) ☐ Respirable (NIOSH 0600) ☐
		Bulk ID by PLM	(PCM) Fiber Count	PLM Point Count	PLM Gravimetric	TEM AHERA (Air)	TEM Chatfield (Bulk)	Air	Paint (%)	Paint (PPM)	Paint (mg/cm^2)	Soil	Wipe * (See Note)	TCLP (Pb)	Waste Water	TCLP RCRA 8	Welding Fume	Toxic Metal Profile			Air Volume (L) OR Wipe Area (ft^2) OR Scrape Area (cm^2)	Comments
1	4/8/2026								X	X												
2	4/8/2026								X	X												
3	4/8/2026								X	X												
4	4/8/2026								X	X												
5	4/8/2026								X	X												
6	4/8/2026								X	X												
7	4/8/2026								X	X												
8	4/8/2026								X	X												
9	4/8/2026								X	X												
10	4/8/2026								X	X												
11	4/8/2026								X	X												
12	4/8/2026								X	X												
13	4/8/2026								X	X												
14	4/8/2026								X	X												
15	4/8/2026								X	X												
16	4/8/2026								X	X												
17	4/8/2026								X	X												
18	4/8/2026								X	X												
19	4/8/2026								X	X												
20	4/8/2026								X	X												

* Do wipe samples submitted meet ASTM E1792 requirements? Yes ☐ No ☐

Released By:	Jeff Noel	Signature:	Date: 4/8/26
Received By:	[illegible]	Signature:	Date: 4/9/2026 332pm

26-04-01817

Due Date:
04/16/2026
(Thursday)
AE

61817

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD SERVICES, L.L.C.
7469 WHITE PINE ROAD - RICHMOND, VA 23237 PHONE (804) 275-4788 FAX (804) 275-4907

CHAIN OF CUSTODY FORM

Company Name:	Krazan & Associates, Inc.	Date:	4/8/2026
Address:	215 West Dakota Avenue	Contact Name:	Jeff Noël
City, State, Zip:	Clovis, CA 93612	Sampler Name:	Jeff Noël
EHS Client Account #:	5-5650 D	Project #:	014-26015
Phone #:	(559) 348-2200 FAX: (559) 348-2201		Fresno Bee Demolition
			1626 E Street
P.O. #:			Page 2 of 5

Sample Number	Sample Date & Time	Asbestos						Lead								Other Metals (Specify metals below)					Particulate:	Total Nuisance (NIOSH 0500) ☐ Respirable (NIOSH 0600) ☐
		Bulk ID by PLM	(PCM) Fiber Count	PLM Point Count	PLM Gravimetric	TEM AHERA (Air)	TEM Chatfield (Bulk)	Air	Paint (%)	Paint (PPM)	Paint (mg/cm^2)	Soil	Wipe * (See Note)	TCLP (Pb)	Waste Water	TCLP RCRA 8	Welding Fume	Toxic Metal Profile			Air Volume (L) OR Wipe Area (ft^2) OR Scrape Area (cm^2)	Comments
21	4/8/2026								X	X												
22	4/8/2026								X	X												
23	4/8/2026								X	X												
24	4/8/2026								X	X												
25	4/8/2026								X	X												
26	4/8/2026								X	X												
27	4/8/2026								X	X												
28	4/8/2026								X	X												
29	4/8/2026								X	X												
30	4/8/2026								X	X												
31	4/8/2026								X	X												
32	4/8/2026								X	X												
33	4/8/2026								X	X												
34	4/8/2026								X	X												
35	4/8/2026								X	X												
36	4/8/2026								X	X												
37	4/8/2026								X	X												
38	4/8/2026								X	X												
39	4/8/2026								X	X												
40	4/8/2026								X	X												

* Do wipe samples submitted meet ASTM E1792 requirements? Yes ☐ No ☐

Released By:	Jeff Noel	Signature:		Date:	4/8/26
Received By:	ELIHU SANAS	Signature:		Date:	4/9/2026 332pm

0817

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD SERVICES, L.L.C.
7469 WHITE PINE ROAD - RICHMOND, VA 23237 PHONE (804) 275-4788 FAX (804) 275-4907

CHAIN OF CUSTODY FORM

Company Name:	Krazan & Associates, Inc.	Date:	4/8/2026
Address:	215 West Dakota Avenue	Contact Name:	Jeff Noël
City, State, Zip:	Clovis, CA 93612	Sampler Name:	Jeff Noël
EHS Client Account #:	5-5650 D	Project #:	014-26015
Phone #:	(559) 348-2200 FAX: (559) 348-2201		Fresno Bee Demolition
			1626 E Street
P.O. #:			Page 3 of 5

Sample Number	Sample Date & Time	Asbestos						Lead							Other Metals (Specify metals below)					Particulate:	Total Nuisance (NIOSH 0500) ☐ Respirable (NIOSH 0600) ☐
		Bulk ID by PLM	(PCM) Fiber Count	PLM Point Count	PLM Gravimetric	TEM AHERA (Air)	TEM Chatfield (Bulk)	Air	Paint (%)	Paint (PPM)	Paint (mg/cm^2)	Soil	Wipe * (See Note)	TCLP (Pb)	Waste Water	TCLP RCRA 8	Welding Fume	Toxic Metal Profile			Air Volume (L) OR Wipe Area (ft^2) OR Scrape Area (cm^2)	Comments
41	4/8/2026								X	X											
42	4/8/2026								X	X											
43	4/8/2026								X	X											
44	4/8/2026								X	X											
45	4/8/2026								X	X											
46	4/8/2026								X	X											
47	4/8/2026								X	X											
48	4/8/2026								X	X											
49	4/8/2026								X	X											
50	4/8/2026								X	X											
51	4/8/2026								X	X											
52	4/8/2026								X	X											
53	4/8/2026								X	X											
54	4/8/2026								X	X											
55	4/8/2026								X	X											
56	4/8/2026								X	X											
57	4/8/2026								X	X											
58	4/8/2026								X	X											
59	4/8/2026								X	X											
60	4/8/2026								X	X											

* Do wipe samples submitted meet ASTM E1792 requirements? Yes ☐ No ☐

Released By:	Jeff Noel	Signature:		Date:	4/8/26
Received By:	[illegible]	Signature:		Date:	4/9/2026 332p

01817

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD SERVICES, L.L.C.
7469 WHITE PINE ROAD - RICHMOND, VA 23237 PHONE (804) 275-4788 FAX (804) 275-4907

CHAIN OF CUSTODY FORM

Company Name:	Krazan & Associates, Inc.	Date:	4/8/2026
Address:	215 West Dakota Avenue	Contact Name:	Jeff Noël
City, State, Zip:	Clovis, CA 93612	Sampler Name:	Jeff Noël
EHS Client Account #:	5-5650 D	Project #:	014-26015
Phone #:	(559) 348-2200 FAX: (559) 348-2201		Fresno Bee Demolition
			1626 E Street
P.O. #:			Page 4 of 5

Sample Number	Sample Date & Time	Asbestos						Lead							Other Metals (Specify metals below)					Particulate:	Total Nuisance (NIOSH 0500) ☐ Respirable (NIOSH 0600) ☐
		Bulk ID by PLM	(PCM) Fiber Count	PLM Point Count	PLM Gravimetric	TEM AHERA (Air)	TEM Chatfield (Bulk)	Air	Paint (%)	Paint (PPM)	Paint (mg/cm^2)	Soil	Wipe * (See Note)	TCLP (Pb)	Waste Water	TCLP RCRA 8	Welding Fume	Toxic Metal Profile			Air Volume (L) OR Wipe Area (ft^2) OR Scrape Area (cm^2)	Comments
61	4/8/2026								X	X												
62	4/8/2026								X	X												
63	4/8/2026								X	X												
64	4/8/2026								X	X												
65	4/8/2026								X	X												
66	4/8/2026								X	X												
67	4/8/2026								X	X												
68	4/8/2026								X	X												
69	4/8/2026								X	X												
70	4/8/2026								X	X												
71	4/8/2026								X	X												
72	4/8/2026								X	X												
73	4/8/2026								X	X												
74	4/8/2026								X	X												
75	4/8/2026								X	X												
76	4/8/2026								X	X												
77	4/8/2026								X	X												
78	4/8/2026								X	X												
79	4/8/2026								X	X												
80	4/8/2026								X	X												

* Do wipe samples submitted meet ASTM E1792 requirements? Yes ☐ No ☐

Released By:	Jeff Noel	Signature:	Date: 4/8/26
Received By:	Elizabeth Davis	Signature:	Date: 4/9/2026 332pm

01817

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD SERVICES, L.L.C.
7469 WHITE PINE ROAD - RICHMOND, VA 23237 PHONE (804) 275-4788 FAX (804) 275-4907

CHAIN OF CUSTODY FORM

Company Name:	Krazan & Associates, Inc.	Date:	4/8/2026
Address:	215 West Dakota Avenue	Contact Name:	Jeff Noël
City, State, Zip:	Clovis, CA 93612	Sampler Name:	Jeff Noël
EHS Client Account #:	5-5650 D	Project #:	014-26015
Phone #:	(559) 348-2200 FAX: (559) 348-2201		Fresno Bee Demolition
			1626 E
P.O. #:			Street

Sample Number	Sample Date & Time	Asbestos						Lead								Other Metals (Specify metals below)					Particulate:	Total Nuisance (NIOSH 0500) ☐ Respirable (NIOSH 0600) ☐
		Bulk ID by PLM	(PCM) Fiber Count	PLM Point Count	PLM Gravimetric	TEM AHERA (Air)	TEM Chatfield (Bulk)	Air	Paint (%)	Paint (PPM)	Paint (mg/cm^2)	Soil	Wipe * (See Note)	TCLP (Pb)	Waste Water	TCLP RCRA 8	Welding Fume	Toxic Metal Profile			Air Volume (L) OR Wipe Area (ft^2) OR Scrape Area (cm^2)	Comments
81	4/8/2026								X	X												
82	4/8/2026								X	X												
83	4/8/2026								X	X												
84	4/8/2026								X	X												
85	4/8/2026								X	X												
86	4/8/2026								X	X												
87	4/8/2026								X	X												
88	4/8/2026								X	X												
89	4/8/2026								X	X												

* Do wipe samples submitted meet ASTM E1792 requirements? Yes ☐ No ☐

Released By:	Jeff Noel	Signature:	Date: 4/8/26
Received By:	EHS Assistants	Signature:	Date: 4/9/2026 332p

Appendix B

CDPH
California Department of Public Health

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

LEAD-RELATED CONSTRUCTION CERTIFICATE

INDIVIDUAL:	CERTIFICATE TYPE:	NUMBER:	EXPIRATION DATE:
 Jeffrey Noel	Lead Inspector/Assessor	LRC-00003853	1/4/2027
	Lead Project Designer	LRC-00003854	1/4/2027
	Lead Supervisor	LRC-00003852	1/4/2027

Disclaimer: This document alone should not be relied upon to confirm certification status. Compare the individual's photo and name to another valid form of government issued photo identification. Verify the individual's certification status by searching for Lead-Related Construction Professionals at www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/clppb or calling (800) 597-LEAD

Appendix B. CalEEMod Output

Fresno Bee Demolition Detailed Report

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1. Basic Project Information

1.1. Basic Project Information

Data Field	Value
Project Name	Fresno Bee Demolition
Construction Start Date	1/1/2027
Lead Agency	—
Land Use Scale	Project/site
Analysis Level for Defaults	County
Windspeed (m/s)	2.70000
Precipitation (days)	22.6000
Location	1626 E St, Fresno, CA 93706, USA
County	Fresno
City	Fresno
Air District	San Joaquin Valley APCD
Air Basin	San Joaquin Valley
TAZ	2477
EDFZ	5
Electric Utility	Pacific Gas & Electric Company
Gas Utility	Pacific Gas & Electric
App Version	2022.1.1.44

1.2. Land Use Types

Land Use Subtype	Size	Unit	Lot Acreage	Building Area (sq ft)	Landscape Area (sq ft)	Special Landscape Area (sq ft)	Population	Description
General Office Building	295.225	1000sqft	6.77743	295,225	0.00000	—	—	Existing O & M Building

1.3. User-Selected Emission Reduction Measures by Emissions Sector

No measures selected

2. Emissions Summary

2.1. Construction Emissions Compared Against Thresholds

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Un/Mit.	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	3.50267	32.3142	32.1496	0.06471	1.32614	8.05263	9.37877	1.22162	4.04118	5.26280	—	7,380.64	7,380.64	0.27223	0.69457	9.73674	7,557.31
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	3.49035	38.7476	32.0318	0.13573	1.32614	23.5920	24.6828	1.22162	4.08495	5.26280	—	18,428.3	18,428.3	0.38313	2.35622	0.85900	19,140.8
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.89293	10.9177	8.40068	0.03253	0.36204	4.97320	5.33523	0.33749	1.20428	1.54177	—	4,238.28	4,238.28	0.10327	0.44829	2.70492	4,377.16
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.16296	1.99248	1.53312	0.00594	0.06607	0.90761	0.97368	0.06159	0.21978	0.28137	—	701.695	701.695	0.01710	0.07422	0.44783	724.688

2.2. Construction Emissions by Year

2.2.1. Total Construction Emissions by Year, Unmitigated

Includes both onsite and offsite emissions.

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Year	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e

Daily - Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2027	3.50267	32.3142	32.1496	0.06471	1.32614	8.05263	9.37877	1.22162	4.04118	5.26280	—	7,380.64	7,380.64	0.27223	0.69457	9.73674	7,557.31
Daily - Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2027	3.49035	38.7476	32.0318	0.13573	1.32614	23.5920	24.6828	1.22162	4.08495	5.26280	—	18,428.3	18,428.3	0.38313	2.35622	0.85900	19,140.8
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2027	0.89293	10.9177	8.40068	0.03253	0.36204	4.97320	5.33523	0.33749	1.20428	1.54177	—	4,238.28	4,238.28	0.10327	0.44829	2.70492	4,377.16
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2027	0.16296	1.99248	1.53312	0.00594	0.06607	0.90761	0.97368	0.06159	0.21978	0.28137	—	701.695	701.695	0.01710	0.07422	0.44783	724.688

2.2.2. Onsite Construction Emissions by Year, Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Year	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily - Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2027	3.41706	31.2531	31.3363	0.05805	1.30649	7.66851	8.97500	1.20197	3.94030	5.14227	—	6,287.91	6,287.91	0.25506	0.05101	0.00000	6,309.49
Daily - Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2027	3.41706	31.2531	31.3363	0.05805	1.30649	19.3775	20.1735	1.20197	3.94030	5.14227	—	6,287.91	6,287.91	0.25506	0.05101	0.00000	6,309.49
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2027	0.82547	7.47616	7.44323	0.01321	0.30677	4.17772	4.48449	0.28222	0.98745	1.26967	—	1,414.61	1,414.61	0.05738	0.01148	0.00000	1,419.46
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2027	0.15065	1.36440	1.35839	0.00241	0.05598	0.76243	0.81842	0.05151	0.18021	0.23172	—	234.204	234.204	0.00950	0.00190	0.00000	235.008

2.2.3. Offsite Construction Emissions by Year, Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Year	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily - Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2027	0.13549	5.09252	1.73404	0.02968	0.08479	1.27002	1.35481	0.08479	0.34449	0.42928	—	4,375.73	4,375.73	0.07156	0.67055	9.73674	4,587.08
Daily - Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2027	0.29816	18.8471	4.84265	0.10320	0.29487	4.21448	4.50935	0.29487	1.15064	1.44550	—	15,001.4	15,001.4	0.24412	2.32841	0.85900	15,702.2
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2027	0.06746	3.44153	0.95745	0.01932	0.05527	0.79548	0.85075	0.05527	0.21683	0.27210	—	2,823.67	2,823.67	0.04589	0.43682	2.70492	2,957.69
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2027	0.01231	0.62808	0.17473	0.00353	0.01009	0.14517	0.15526	0.01009	0.03957	0.04966	—	467.491	467.491	0.00760	0.07232	0.44783	489.680

3. Construction Emissions Details

3.1. Demolition (2027)

3.1.1. Onsite - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	2.21478	19.9005	18.6307	0.03253	0.79594	—	0.79594	0.73226	—	0.73226	—	3,426.90	3,426.90	0.13901	0.02780	—	3,438.66

Demoliti	—	—	—	—	—	19.3775	19.3775	—	2.93431	2.93431	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	—	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.36407	3.27132	3.06258	0.00535	0.13084	—	0.13084	0.12037	—	0.12037	—	563.325	563.325	0.02285	0.00457	—	565.259
Demoliti on	—	—	—	—	—	3.18535	3.18535	—	0.48235	0.48235	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	—	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.06644	0.59702	0.55892	0.00098	0.02388	—	0.02388	0.02197	—	0.02197	—	93.2650	93.2650	0.00378	0.00076	—	93.5850
Demoliti on	—	—	—	—	—	0.58133	0.58133	—	0.08803	0.08803	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	—	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000

3.1.2. Offsite - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.04752	0.03449	0.38522	0.00000	0.00000	0.08161	0.08161	0.00000	0.01913	0.01913	—	77.4308	77.4308	0.00331	0.00387	0.00725	78.6738
Vendor	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	—	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Hauling	0.25064	18.8126	4.45743	0.10320	0.29487	4.13287	4.42774	0.29487	1.13151	1.42638	—	14,923.9	14,923.9	0.24081	2.32454	0.85176	15,623.5
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Worker	0.00834	0.00509	0.06418	0.00000	0.00000	0.01322	0.01322	0.00000	0.00310	0.00310	—	13.1820	13.1820	0.00043	0.00064	0.01981	13.4022
Vendor	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	—	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Hauling	0.04362	3.02301	0.72546	0.01697	0.04847	0.67186	0.72033	0.04847	0.18412	0.23259	—	2,452.30	2,452.30	0.03959	0.38212	2.33358	2,569.50
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.00152	0.00093	0.01171	0.00000	0.00000	0.00241	0.00241	0.00000	0.00056	0.00056	—	2.18242	2.18242	0.00007	0.00011	0.00328	2.21888
Vendor	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	—	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Hauling	0.00796	0.55170	0.13240	0.00310	0.00885	0.12261	0.13146	0.00885	0.03360	0.04245	—	406.007	406.007	0.00655	0.06326	0.38635	425.409

3.2. Site Preparation (2027)

3.2.1. Onsite - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	3.41706	31.2531	31.3363	0.05805	1.30649	—	1.30649	1.20197	—	1.20197	—	6,287.91	6,287.91	0.25506	0.05101	—	6,309.49
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	7.66851	7.66851	—	3.94030	3.94030	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	—	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	3.41706	31.2531	31.3363	0.05805	1.30649	—	1.30649	1.20197	—	1.20197	—	6,287.91	6,287.91	0.25506	0.05101	—	6,309.49
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	7.66851	7.66851	—	3.94030	3.94030	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	—	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.37447	3.42500	3.43411	0.00636	0.14318	—	0.14318	0.13172	—	0.13172	—	689.086	689.086	0.02795	0.00559	—	691.450
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	0.84038	0.84038	—	0.43181	0.43181	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	—	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.06834	0.62506	0.62673	0.00116	0.02613	—	0.02613	0.02404	—	0.02404	—	114.086	114.086	0.00463	0.00093	—	114.478
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	0.15337	0.15337	—	0.07881	0.07881	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	—	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000

3.2.2. Offsite - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.07513	0.03699	0.63321	0.00000	0.00000	0.10881	0.10881	0.00000	0.02550	0.02550	—	116.253	116.253	0.00309	0.00472	0.37238	118.109
Vendor	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	—	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Hauling	0.01048	1.02406	0.18017	0.00666	0.01964	0.27532	0.29496	0.01964	0.07538	0.09502	—	976.479	976.479	0.01408	0.15191	2.19100	1,024.29
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Worker	0.06336	0.04599	0.51363	0.00000	0.00000	0.10881	0.10881	0.00000	0.02550	0.02550	—	103.241	103.241	0.00441	0.00516	0.00966	104.898
Vendor	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	—	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Hauling	0.00993	1.09434	0.18192	0.00666	0.01964	0.27532	0.29496	0.01964	0.07538	0.09502	—	976.700	976.700	0.01408	0.15202	0.05674	1,022.41
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.00741	0.00452	0.05705	0.00000	0.00000	0.01175	0.01175	0.00000	0.00275	0.00275	—	11.7173	11.7173	0.00039	0.00057	0.01761	11.9130
Vendor	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	—	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Hauling	0.00112	0.11746	0.01983	0.00073	0.00215	0.02984	0.03199	0.00215	0.00818	0.01033	—	107.022	107.022	0.00154	0.01666	0.10364	112.128
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.00135	0.00083	0.01041	0.00000	0.00000	0.00214	0.00214	0.00000	0.00050	0.00050	—	1.93993	1.93993	0.00006	0.00009	0.00292	1.97234
Vendor	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	—	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Hauling	0.00021	0.02144	0.00362	0.00013	0.00039	0.00545	0.00584	0.00039	0.00149	0.00189	—	17.7186	17.7186	0.00026	0.00276	0.01716	18.5641

3.3. Grading (2027)

3.3.1. Onsite - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.58640	14.2321	17.2743	0.02733	0.59767	—	0.59767	0.54986	—	0.54986	—	2,960.07	2,960.07	0.12007	0.02401	—	2,970.23
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	2.77386	2.77386	—	1.33741	1.33741	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	—	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.08693	0.77984	0.94654	0.00150	0.03275	—	0.03275	0.03013	—	0.03013	—	162.196	162.196	0.00658	0.00132	—	162.752
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	0.15199	0.15199	—	0.07328	0.07328	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	—	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01586	0.14232	0.17274	0.00027	0.00598	—	0.00598	0.00550	—	0.00550	—	26.8534	26.8534	0.00109	0.00022	—	26.9455
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	0.02774	0.02774	—	0.01337	0.01337	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	—	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000

3.3.2. Offsite - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.05635	0.02775	0.47491	0.00000	0.00000	0.08161	0.08161	0.00000	0.01913	0.01913	—	87.1901	87.1901	0.00231	0.00354	0.27929	88.5817
Vendor	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	—	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Hauling	0.07914	5.06478	1.25913	0.02968	0.08479	1.18841	1.27320	0.08479	0.32537	0.41016	—	4,288.54	4,288.54	0.06924	0.66701	9.45745	4,498.50
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Worker	0.00278	0.00170	0.02139	0.00000	0.00000	0.00441	0.00441	0.00000	0.00103	0.00103	—	4.39398	4.39398	0.00014	0.00021	0.00660	4.46739
Vendor	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	—	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Hauling	0.00418	0.28976	0.06954	0.00163	0.00465	0.06440	0.06904	0.00465	0.01765	0.02229	—	235.054	235.054	0.00379	0.03663	0.22367	246.287
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.00051	0.00031	0.00390	0.00000	0.00000	0.00080	0.00080	0.00000	0.00019	0.00019	—	0.72747	0.72747	0.00002	0.00004	0.00109	0.73963
Vendor	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	—	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Hauling	0.00076	0.05288	0.01269	0.00030	0.00085	0.01175	0.01260	0.00085	0.00322	0.00407	—	38.9159	38.9159	0.00063	0.00606	0.03703	40.7757

4. Operations Emissions Details

4.10. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type

4.10.1. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Vegetation	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10.2. Above and Belowground Carbon Accumulation by Land Use Type - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10.3. Avoided and Sequestered Emissions by Species - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Species	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

5. Activity Data

5.1. Construction Schedule

Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Days Per Week	Work Days per Phase	Phase Description
Demolition	Demolition	1/1/2027	3/25/2027	5.00000	60.0000	O&M Building Demo
Site Preparation	Site Preparation	3/26/2027	5/20/2027	5.00000	40.0000	Hazardous Material Abatement
Grading	Grading	5/22/2027	6/18/2027	5.00000	20.0000	Basement Backfill

5.2. Off-Road Equipment

5.2.1. Unmitigated

Phase Name	Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Engine Tier	Number per Day	Hours Per Day	Horsepower	Load Factor
Demolition	Concrete/Industrial Saws	Diesel	Average	1.000000	8.00000	33.0000	0.73000
Demolition	Excavators	Diesel	Average	3.00000	8.00000	36.0000	0.38000
Demolition	Rubber Tired Dozers	Diesel	Average	2.00000	8.00000	367.000	0.40000
Site Preparation	Rubber Tired Dozers	Diesel	Average	3.00000	8.00000	367.000	0.40000
Site Preparation	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	4.00000	8.00000	84.0000	0.37000
Site Preparation	Cranes	Diesel	Average	1.000000	8.00000	367.000	0.29000
Grading	Excavators	Diesel	Average	1.000000	8.00000	36.0000	0.38000
Grading	Graders	Diesel	Average	1.000000	8.00000	148.000	0.41000
Grading	Rubber Tired Dozers	Diesel	Average	1.000000	8.00000	367.000	0.40000
Grading	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	3.00000	8.00000	84.0000	0.37000

5.3. Construction Vehicles

5.3.1. Unmitigated

Phase Name	Trip Type	One-Way Trips per Day	Miles per Trip	Vehicle Mix
Demolition	Worker	15.0000	7.70000	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Demolition	Vendor	—	4.00000	HHDT,MHDT
Demolition	Hauling	222.917	20.0000	HHDT
Demolition	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Site Preparation	Worker	20.0000	7.70000	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Site Preparation	Vendor	—	4.00000	HHDT,MHDT
Site Preparation	Hauling	4.95000	60.0000	HHDT
Site Preparation	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Grading	Worker	15.0000	7.70000	LDA,LDT1,LDT2

Grading	Vendor	—	4.00000	HHDT,MHDT
Grading	Hauling	64.1000	20.0000	HHDT
Grading	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT

5.4. Vehicles

5.4.1. Construction Vehicle Control Strategies

Non-applicable. No control strategies activated by user.

5.5. Architectural Coatings

5.6. Dust Mitigation

5.6.1. Construction Earthmoving Activities

Phase Name	Material Imported (Ton of Debris)	Material Exported (Ton of Debris)	Acres Graded (acres)	Material Demolished (Ton of Debris)	Acres Paved (acres)
Demolition	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	53,500.0	0.00000
Site Preparation	—	2,000.00	60.0000	0.00000	0.00000
Grading	10,250.0	—	20.0000	0.00000	0.00000

5.6.2. Construction Earthmoving Control Strategies

Control Strategies Applied	Frequency (per day)	PM10 Reduction	PM2.5 Reduction
Water Exposed Area	2	61%	61%

5.7. Construction Paving

5.8. Construction Electricity Consumption and Emissions Factors

kWh per Year and Emission Factor (lb/MWh)

Year	kWh per Year	CO2	CH4	N2O

2027	0.00000	203.983	0.03300	0.00400

5.18. Vegetation

5.18.1. Land Use Change

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Vegetation Land Use Type	Vegetation Soil Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres

5.18.1. Biomass Cover Type

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Biomass Cover Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres

5.18.2. Sequestration

5.18.2.1. Unmitigated

Tree Type	Number	Electricity Saved (kWh/year)	Natural Gas Saved (btu/year)

6. Climate Risk Detailed Report

6.1. Climate Risk Summary

Cal-Adapt midcentury 2040–2059 average projections for four hazards are reported below for your project location. These are under Representation Concentration Pathway (RCP) 8.5 which assumes GHG emissions will continue to rise strongly through 2050 and then plateau around 2100.

Climate Hazard	Result for Project Location	Unit
Temperature and Extreme Heat	24.2500	annual days of extreme heat
Extreme Precipitation	2.25000	annual days with precipitation above 20 mm
Sea Level Rise	—	meters of inundation depth
Wildfire	0.00000	annual hectares burned

Temperature and Extreme Heat data are for grid cell in which your project are located. The projection is based on the 98th historical percentile of daily maximum/minimum temperatures from observed historical data (32 climate model ensemble from Cal-Adapt, 2040–2059 average under RCP 8.5). Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.
Extreme Precipitation data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The threshold of 20 mm is equivalent to about ¾ an inch of rain, which would be light to moderate rainfall if received over a full day or heavy rain if received over a period of 2 to 4 hours. Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.
Sea Level Rise data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The projections are from Radke et al. (2017), as reported in Cal-Adapt (Radke et al., 2017, CEC-500-2017-008), and consider inundation location and depth for the San Francisco Bay, the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta and California coast resulting different increments of sea level rise coupled with extreme storm events. Users may select from four scenarios to view the range in potential inundation depth for the grid cell. The four scenarios are: No rise, 0.5 meter, 1.0 meter, 1.41 meters
Wildfire data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The projections are from UC Davis, as reported in Cal-Adapt (2040–2059 average under RCP 8.5), and consider historical data of climate, vegetation, population density, and large (> 400 ha) fire history. Users may select from four model simulations to view the range in potential wildfire probabilities for the grid cell. The four simulations make different assumptions about expected rainfall and temperature are: Warmer/drier (HadGEM2-ES), Cooler/wetter (CNRM-CM5), Average conditions (CanESM2), Range of different rainfall and temperature possibilities (MIROC5). Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.

6.2. Initial Climate Risk Scores

Climate Hazard	Exposure Score	Sensitivity Score	Adaptive Capacity Score	Vulnerability Score
Temperature and Extreme Heat	2	0	0	N/A
Extreme Precipitation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sea Level Rise	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wildfire	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Flooding	0	0	0	N/A
Drought	0	0	0	N/A
Snowpack Reduction	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Air Quality Degradation	0	0	0	N/A

The sensitivity score reflects the extent to which a project would be adversely affected by exposure to a climate hazard. Exposure is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest exposure.
The adaptive capacity of a project refers to its ability to manage and reduce vulnerabilities from projected climate hazards. Adaptive capacity is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest ability to adapt.
The overall vulnerability scores are calculated based on the potential impacts and adaptive capacity assessments for each hazard. Scores do not include implementation of climate risk reduction measures.

6.3. Adjusted Climate Risk Scores

Climate Hazard	Exposure Score	Sensitivity Score	Adaptive Capacity Score	Vulnerability Score
Temperature and Extreme Heat	2	1	1	3
Extreme Precipitation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sea Level Rise	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Wildfire	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Flooding	1	1	1	2
Drought	1	1	1	2
Snowpack Reduction	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Air Quality Degradation	1	1	1	2

The sensitivity score reflects the extent to which a project would be adversely affected by exposure to a climate hazard. Exposure is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest exposure.
The adaptive capacity of a project refers to its ability to manage and reduce vulnerabilities from projected climate hazards. Adaptive capacity is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest ability to adapt.
The overall vulnerability scores are calculated based on the potential impacts and adaptive capacity assessments for each hazard. Scores include implementation of climate risk reduction measures.

6.4. Climate Risk Reduction Measures

7. Health and Equity Details

7.1. CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Scores

The maximum CalEnviroScreen score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects a higher pollution burden compared to other census tracts in the state.

Indicator	Result for Project Census Tract
Exposure Indicators	—
AQ-Ozone	82.4767
AQ-PM	97.4736
AQ-DPM	99.3030
Drinking Water	84.3887
Lead Risk Housing	85.1166
Pesticides	64.4138
Toxic Releases	78.9572
Traffic	52.2625
Effect Indicators	—
CleanUp Sites	62.4487
Groundwater	78.0508

Haz Waste Facilities/Generators	56.3997
Impaired Water Bodies	0.00000
Solid Waste	0.00000
Sensitive Population	—
Asthma	98.1680
Cardio-vascular	94.4292
Low Birth Weights	99.6664
Socioeconomic Factor Indicators	—
Education	92.5715
Housing	94.1572
Linguistic	86.5611
Poverty	98.3040
Unemployment	95.2889

7.2. Healthy Places Index Scores

The maximum Health Places Index score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects healthier community conditions compared to other census tracts in the state.

Indicator	Result for Project Census Tract
Economic	—
Above Poverty	0.320800719
Employed	2.34826126
Median HI	0.988066213
Education	—
Bachelor's or higher	8.995252149
High school enrollment	25.13794431
Preschool enrollment	30.63005261
Transportation	—
Auto Access	3.939432824
Active commuting	52.25202104

Social	—
2-parent households	19.54317978
Voting	0.61593738
Neighborhood	—
Alcohol availability	15.7577313
Park access	81.35506224
Retail density	66.38008469
Supermarket access	43.87270627
Tree canopy	25.90786603
Housing	—
Homeownership	10.18863082
Housing habitability	4.786346721
Low-inc homeowner severe housing cost burden	2.34826126
Low-inc renter severe housing cost burden	20.92903888
Uncrowded housing	11.86962659
Health Outcomes	—
Insured adults	8.122674195
Arthritis	17.5
Asthma ER Admissions	1.7
High Blood Pressure	8.4
Cancer (excluding skin)	85.3
Asthma	0.4
Coronary Heart Disease	6.2
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	1.3
Diagnosed Diabetes	1.8
Life Expectancy at Birth	1.3
Cognitively Disabled	56.3
Physically Disabled	43.7

Heart Attack ER Admissions	2.4
Mental Health Not Good	0.3
Chronic Kidney Disease	5.2
Obesity	1.3
Pedestrian Injuries	87.5
Physical Health Not Good	0.5
Stroke	2.3
Health Risk Behaviors	—
Binge Drinking	94.8
Current Smoker	1.8
No Leisure Time for Physical Activity	0.1
Climate Change Exposures	—
Wildfire Risk	0.0
SLR Inundation Area	0.0
Children	1.9
Elderly	88.2
English Speaking	20.7
Foreign-born	64.6
Outdoor Workers	2.3
Climate Change Adaptive Capacity	—
Impervious Surface Cover	39.7
Traffic Density	38.6
Traffic Access	0.0
Other Indices	—
Hardship	97.5
Other Decision Support	—
2016 Voting	0.7

7.3. Overall Health & Equity Scores

Metric	Result for Project Census Tract
CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Score for Project Location (a)	100.0000
Healthy Places Index Score for Project Location (b)	0.00000
Project Located in a Designated Disadvantaged Community (Senate Bill 535)	Yes
Project Located in a Low-Income Community (Assembly Bill 1550)	Yes
Project Located in a Community Air Protection Program Community (Assembly Bill 617)	Central Fresno

a: The maximum CalEnviroScreen score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects a higher pollution burden compared to other census tracts in the state.
b: The maximum Health Places Index score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects healthier community conditions compared to other census tracts in the state.

7.4. Health & Equity Measures

No Health & Equity Measures selected.

7.5. Evaluation Scorecard

Health & Equity Evaluation Scorecard not completed.

7.6. Health & Equity Custom Measures

No Health & Equity Custom Measures created.

8. User Changes to Default Data

8.1. Justifications

Screen	Justification
Characteristics: Project Details	Revised construction and operation dates
Construction: Construction Phases	Revised per IS PD.
Construction: Off-Road Equipment	Added crane per PD.
Construction: Trips and VMT	Rrevised per actual haul distance to haz disposal facility.

8.4. Construction

8.4.1. Construction Phases

Phase Type	Phase Name	Model Parameter	Default Value	New Value
Demolition	Demolition	End Date	1/29/2027	3/25/2027
Demolition	Demolition	Work Days per Phase	20.0000	60.0000
Demolition	Demolition	Description	—	O&M Building Demo
Site Preparation	Site Preparation	Start Date	1/30/2027	3/26/2027
Site Preparation	Site Preparation	End Date	2/13/2027	5/20/2027
Site Preparation	Site Preparation	Work Days per Phase	10.00000	40.0000
Site Preparation	Site Preparation	Description	—	Hazardous Material Abatement
Grading	Grading	Start Date	2/14/2027	5/22/2027
Grading	Grading	End Date	3/14/2027	6/18/2027
Grading	Grading	Description	—	Basement Backfill

8.4.6. Trips and VMT

Phase Name	Trip Type	Model Parameter	Default Value	New Value
Site Preparation	Hauling	Miles per Trip	20.0000	60.0000

Appendix C. Historic Resources Technical Report



Historical Resources Technical Report for City of Fresno Department of Public Utilities Operations & Maintenance Building Demolition 1626 E Street Fresno, Fresno County, California

Prepared for:

City of Fresno
Capital Projects Department

Final Version
August 2026

Prepared by:

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Historical Resources Technical Report for City of Fresno Department of Public Utilities Operations & Maintenance Building Demolition 1626 E Street FRESNO, FRESNO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Prepared for:

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Capital Projects Department
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Historic Resource Technical Report (HRTR) is an assessment of the Fresno Bee Plant building located at 1626 E St. in Fresno, Fresno County, California. The Fresno Bee Plant is a City of Fresno (City) industrial and commercial building. Because the building is more than 50 years old, the City has requested this report prior to approval of planned redevelopment of the parcel (Project) in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). ASM Affiliates (ASM) prepared this HRTR to evaluate the building's eligibility for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and Fresno Local Register of Historic Resources (Fresno Local Register), and as a historical resource as defined by CEQA. ASM analyzed the building's significance within the appropriate themes and historic contexts. California Department of Buildings and Recreation (DPR) forms were prepared (Appendix A). ASM reviewed the results of a records search by the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center (SSJVIC) to confirm that there were no relevant historical resources identified in those records. The evaluation was conducted in conformance with guidance on conducting historic building assessments and evaluations, specifically National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Bulletin *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, the California Office of Historic Preservation's *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources* and Technical Assistance Series #7 *How to Nominate a Resource to the California Register of Historical Resources*, Fresno's Historic Preservation Ordinance, and CEQA.

After consideration of the history, design, and historical associations of the Fresno Bee Plant building, including a review of the records search, background research, an intensive pedestrian survey, and brief reconnaissance survey of similar resources, ASM recommends that the building is individually eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 1 and for the Fresno Local Register under Criterion A-1i for the theme of Urban Renewal in Fresno with a period of significance of 1969–1973 and for the theme of Communications in the Central Valley region with a period of significance of 1969–1981. The Fresno Bee Plant therefore meets the definition of a CEQA historical resource.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report describes the goals, methods, and impacts analysis conducted by ASM Affiliates (ASM) for proposed demolition of the Fresno Bee Plant building (Project) at 1626 E St. in Fresno, Fresno County, California. The Project involves the demolition of an industrial building that is currently vacant and is considered a Project for the purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). ASM has prepared this report to evaluate whether the proposed Project would affect any identified historical resources within the Area of Potential Impacts (API).

The Fresno Bee Plant is not listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under NRHP criteria A, B, C, or D, nor as a contributor to a historic district. It is not listed in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), as a City of Fresno Historical Landmark, or possible significant property pursuant to Public Resources Code Sections 12-1607.1, as contained in Article 16 of the City of Fresno Code of Ordinances, the Historic Preservation Ordinance of the City of Fresno (City of Fresno 2019). It is not within the boundaries of any designated or potential City of Fresno Historic District.

This section of the report provides a project location, project description, and current setting. Section 2 describes the methodology used in preparing this report. Histories of the City of Fresno, the neighborhood, and Fresno Bee Plant are addressed in Section 3. Section 4 provides findings of the survey, including a description of the building, along with photographs. Eligibility criteria are outlined in Section 5, and Section 6 is a summary of the findings of eligibility for the Fresno Bee Plant. Section 7 provides an assessment of impacts per CEQA, and Section 8 is the conclusion. Pertinent documents used in conducting this evaluation are included in the appendices.

1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The City has requested this HRTR prior to approval of planned demolition of the building (Project) in compliance with CEQA. The Fresno Department of Public Utilities (DPU) acquired the property in April 2021. Following initial system upgrades, the DPU Administration and Utilities Planning & Engineering Divisions moved into second-floor office space in June 2022. Prior to acquisition, the property was occupied by the *Fresno Bee* newspaper offices and printing press from 1969 until 2016. The core of the existing building was designed specifically for the *Fresno Bee* as a newspaper printing and distribution facility. Given the building's original design for a different industry and existing building conditions, the City is proposing to demolish the onsite existing structures currently used as the DPU Operation and Maintenance facilities. As part of the application process, a search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) was conducted for the Project area from the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center (SSJVIC). The project consists of hazardous materials abatement, demolition, and disposal. No specific future use is proposed at this time, and any future development would be subject to separate and additional environmental review, as required.

1.2 PROJECT LOCATION

The Project is located at 1626 E St. in the City of Fresno in Fresno County, California (Figure 1). It is located less than one mile west of downtown Fresno and can be found on the USGS Fresno South, CA 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map. The Project is located on accessor parcel number 465-084-30T. It is bounded by E Street on the west and G Street on the east. Directly south of the site is another industrial building where the Restaurant Depot currently operates. Directly north is the USPS Fresno Main Post Office. (Figure 2).



Figure 1. Regional location map (Source: Esri, USGS | Esri, HERE, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, Bureau of Land Management, EPA, NPS).

1.3 CURRENT SETTING

The Fresno Bee Plant is located directly west of downtown Fresno within a commercial and industrial corridor that is situated on the north side of California Highway 99 and the south side of the Southern Pacific Railroad line. The railroad tracks create the division between Downtown Fresno and the West Fresno Light Industrial zone. The site's topography is flat and almost entirely paved with concrete and roads with only small areas of landscaping primarily within the tree lawns along the streets and sidewalks. The ABC television news station is located north of the site and was once a part of the Fresno Bee Plant facilities when the company operated KMJ-Television. There are several smaller commercial buildings southwest of the site along E Street and larger commercial buildings northwest and southeast of the site. There are no buildings immediately north of the site other than the news station. The site grounds consist of open, paved parking area where it is bordered by G Street.

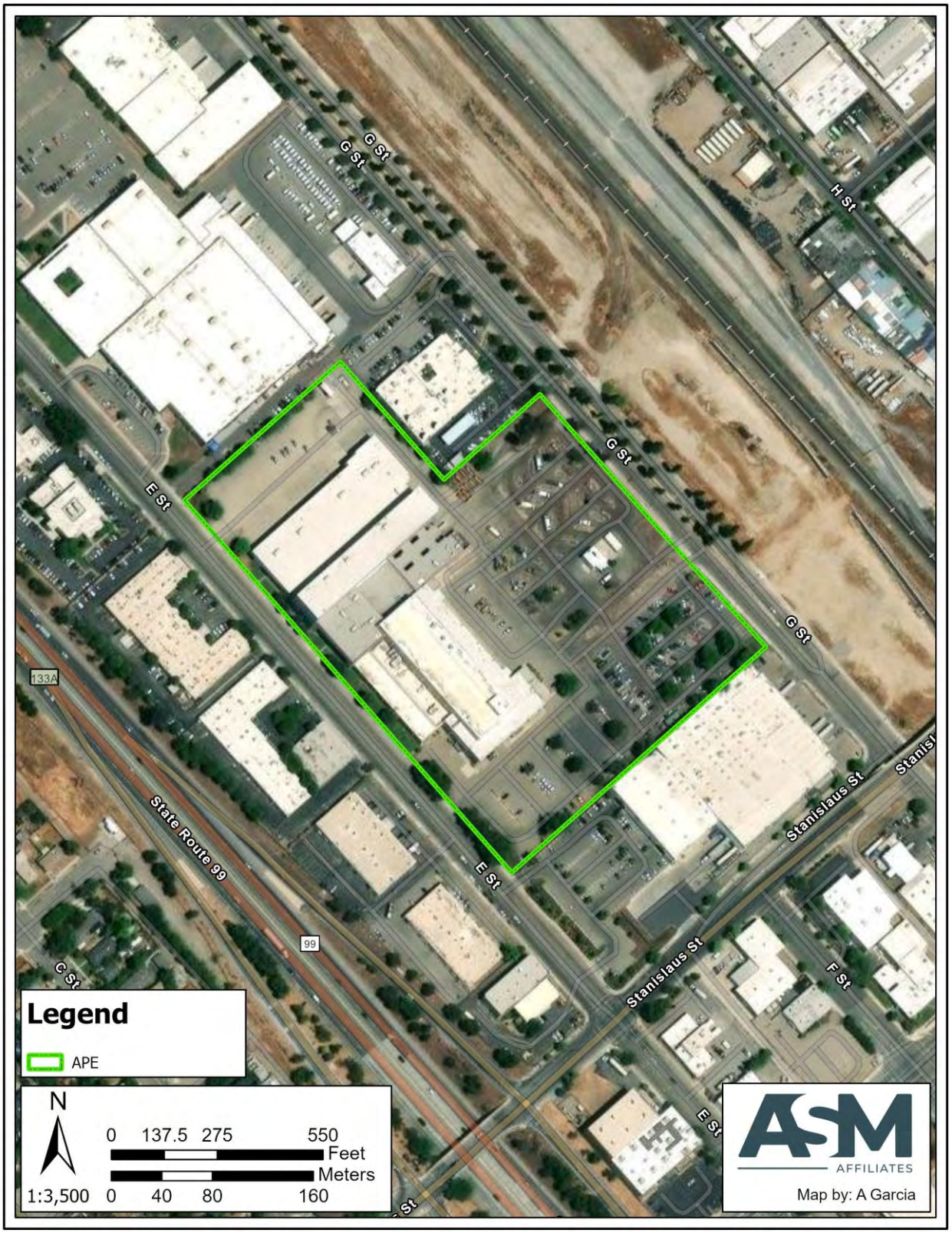


Figure 2. Project Location Map

2.0 METHODOLOGY

2.1 ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

ASM began this evaluation by reviewing the research and records previously gathered by the City and the environmental consultant (Consultant) pertaining to the Fresno Bee Plant. The Consultant submitted a records search request to the SSJVIC on March 9, 2026. The results of the records search request initiated by the Consultant dated March 16, 2026, show there has been one previous cultural resources study conducted within the project area and ten studies previously conducted within a 0.25-mile radius of the project area. The records search also revealed that there are no recorded cultural resources within the project area, but that there are 11 cultural resources within the 0.25-mile search radius, consisting of a segment of the Southern Pacific Railroad and several other commercial and industrial buildings. The findings of the records search can be found in Appendix B.

The Consultant submitted a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search request to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on March 9. 2026. The results of the SLF request dated March 17, 2026, were negative. Based on the results of the records search from SSJVIC, the Consultant conducted outreach to the NAHC as recommended on March 19, 2026, and by email on March 25, 2026. At the time of this report, only two responses have been received. One response is from Amah Mutsun Tribal Band stating that Fresno is outside of their Traditional Tribal Territory with no additional comments. The other response is from the Table Mountain Rancheria Tribal Government Office, declining participation with no additional comments.

ASM did not order a title search for the property because the chain of ownership for the building was established through City records. ASM confirmed the original date of design, construction, and dates of major alterations through information provided by the client and City of Fresno building permit records.

ASM conducted archival research to develop and determine the appropriate historic context from which to evaluate the building as a historical resource in compliance with CEQA. ASM reviewed and applied the City of Fresno *Mid-Century Modernism Historic Context* (MacDonald 2008) in conducting the evaluation. ASM researched other buildings related to the *Fresno Bee* and its owners as well as the careers of the architects of the Fresno Bee Plant. This research was used to confirm whether any individuals associated with the property are historically significant, and the extent of their association with this property. ASM also reviewed historic aerial photographs, building plans, and permit records to confirm the project architects and dates of construction. ASM reviewed historic resource nominations related to the *Fresno Bee* for general historic context as well as newspapers.com. Archival documents reviewed included articles from news sources such as the *Fresno Bee* and the *Fresno Republican.*

2.2 FIELD SURVEY METHODS

ASM conducted an intensive on-site pedestrian survey of the building and documented findings with extensive photography and detailed field notes. ASM also conducted a limited reconnaissance survey of the immediate neighborhood surrounding the building to determine whether the building might be eligible as a potential contributor to a historic district. ASM conducted a reconnaissance survey of several other buildings located in Downtown Fresno to compare the subject property to other buildings associated with the context of Fresno’s communication and development history, as well as a desktop review of other works of the architect.

3.0 HISTORIC CONTEXT

3.1 HISTORY OF FRESNO

The land that became the City of Fresno was originally occupied by small tribes of the Yokut Indians. The Yokuts were an ethnic group made up of 50 or more tribes native to central California. Within the area that is now Fresno in the San Joaquin Valley, tribes occupied floodplains of the Big Dry Creek and Little Dry Creek. A mission was never established in the valley, but some smaller Mexican settlements did develop such as Pueblo de las Junta (City of Fresno 2015:6).

Fresno is located within Fresno County, which was formed in 1856 from portions of Mariposa, Merced, and Tulare counties. The townsite was founded in the early 1870s by the Central Pacific Railroad Company after completion of the western segment of the transcontinental railroad near land formerly known as the A.Y. Easterby Ranch. The railroad officially reached Fresno in April 1872 and marked the beginning of a population and agricultural boom. In 1872, Fresno had grown to include hotels, restaurants, saloons, stables, and some permanent residential dwellings. In 1874, Fresno became the official county seat, replacing the City of Millerton. Fresno was more centrally located within the county than Millerton. (MacDonald 2008:10-11).

Fresno quickly became the center of the raisin industry in the United States due to its vast plains of flat land and fertile soil. Access to water was also vital to development of the agricultural industry in Fresno. By the turn of the twentieth century, the city became the agricultural center for the whole San Joaquin Valley. Other crops that influenced the agricultural success of Fresno included peaches, nectarines, apricots, figs, and almonds (City of Fresno 2015:10). Overall, Fresno saw rapid growth during the last two decades of the nineteenth century, with the population tripling between 1880 and 1885. As a result, land speculators began to develop land outside the original town grid, expanding the footprint of the town as the City also began to annex additional land for commercial and residential development outside of the original city limits. Fresno's boom of the 1880s and 1890s saw both a growth in the population and size of the town. The city expanded from 2.94 square miles in 1890 to 34.862 in 1900, and the population grew from 10,818 to 12,470 during the decade (MacDonald 2008:13).

During the spring of 1887, Fresno was surveyed and platted into "302-by-400-foot block, with 25-by-150-foot lots and 20-foot alleys" by Edward H. Mix (City of Fresno 2015:6). The city continued to develop and by 1875 had "four general stores, two fruit stores, one drugstore, three hotels, two restaurants, six saloons, two law offices, two physicians, one tinsmith, one saddle shop, two butcher shops, three blacksmiths, one tailor, the Expositor [newspaper], and twenty-five private residences" (City of Fresno 2015:15-16). Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps from 1885 indicate that Fresno had developed a central commercial strip from the base of H Street along Mariposa Avenue to K Street (present day Van Ness Avenue), which included commercial shops, lodging, banks, offices, and saloons. A streetcar operated by the Fresno Street Railroad was organized in 1888 and began service in early 1889 (MacDonald 2008:11).

Middle- and working-class populations continued to be attracted to Fresno in the early twentieth century. Railroads and the development of the automobile spawned the development of residential neighborhoods. By 1910, the census for Fresno showed a total population of 24,892, doubling since 1900 (U.S. Census Bureau 1900). During the early twentieth century, the city government further developed with its earliest urban planning efforts in 1916. With the passing of ordinance No. 794 in 1916, the city established its first planning commission, one of the oldest planning commissions in California. Two years later, the first urban plan for the town was filed by Charles Henry Chaney. The plan included a proposed civic center, a street system for use of automobiles, a building and recreation plan, a scenic road and boulevard system, and downtown revitalization (MacDonald 2008:18). By 1930, Fresno's population had again nearly doubled,

reaching 52,513 (U.S. Census Bureau 1930). Although the Great Depression brought hardship to the city, economic reforms carried out by Franklin D. Roosevelt's administration spurred the construction of many major civic buildings in the city. During and after World War II, Fresno saw an influx of people looking for agricultural work, which led to a severe housing shortage. Like many cities throughout the United States, Fresno also saw a post-World War II population boom (City of Fresno 2015:10-11).

3.2 URBAN RENEWAL

Redevelopment and revitalization became key areas of focus in urban planning in postwar America. Government agencies and business associations nationwide teamed up to develop progressive plans that would encourage the expansion of city centers and business districts (MacDonald 2008). The Housing Act of 1949 carried the goal of providing every American family with a decent and affordable new home. To do so, the federal government encouraged cities to redevelop blighted areas to make way for new affordable housing and commercial buildings (Padilla-Perez 2017). Enormous federal financial incentives were made available, with an allotted $1 billion in loans to help cities acquire slums and blighted land for public or private redevelopment. An additional grant incentive of $100 million every year for five years was available to cover two-thirds of the difference between the cost of the slum land and its depreciated reuse value, making redevelopment investment very low risk and enticing to city government officials in major American cities (Padilla-Perez 2017). The added incentive left city officials to devise a way to cover the remaining one-third of redevelopment costs. Tax Increment Financing (TIF) was first utilized by the City of Sacramento for its urban revitalization efforts. TIF promised the investor the revenue generated from the increase in property value from redevelopment for an extended period to cover the cost of the project plus interest. The investor was issued a bond with the increased amount of tax revenue deposited to a special fund to retire the bond (Figure 3). The surplus of revenue over the bond fund was then deposited to the city and county treasury (Lango 2018). This method became known as "the Sacramento Model" and set the precedent for making full funding of redevelopment projects in cities across America feasible (Padilla-Perez 2017).

The 1968 short film titled "*Fresno: A City Reborn*" highlights the revitalization efforts of the city. It begins with a narration of what defines great city centers: "an enjoyable place to live and work where urban activities flourish with governmental functions, trade, and commerce that bring pleasure to all, enriching lives intellectually and socially while offering entertainment and relaxation" (Gruen 1968). It then segues into the dangers of blighted urban centers, explaining how the private automobile encouraged suburban sprawl, leading to the demise of city centers. Cities were likened to battlegrounds that "destroyed human values" and failed to achieve the vision of the great city center while ushering in an era of urban crisis (Gruen 1968). The film refers to the advent of modern "Suburbia." These communities began to spring up across the nation during the era of postwar prosperity. In the 1940s and '50s, the American economy thrived and families grew as soldiers returned from World War II and Korea and domestic life flourished. The GI Bill established guidelines that required affordable housing for sale priced between $6,000 and $8,000 resulting in the need for developers to provide housing to the masses (MacDonald 2008). With manufacturing resources no longer being rationed for war efforts, automobiles were produced in large quantities ranging in prices that everyone could afford. Nearly every American household owned an automobile making it feasible for housing to exist outside of city centers and the need for new commercial shopping centers to be constructed alongside suburbia (Figure 4) (MacDonald 2008).

In the mid-1950s, city leaders recognized the impending crisis with signs of traffic moving through downtown instead of into it, a decrease in retail center revenue, and a drop in assessed property value (Gruen 1968). In 1958, the Fresno Redevelopment Agency and Downtown Association were formed. The renewal effort was part of a comprehensive general plan developed under the collaboration between the County of Fresno and the cities of Fresno and Clovis to form a long-range plan for urban growth (MacDonald 2008, 51) Together the Fresno Redevelopment Agency and Downtown Association retained Victor Gruen

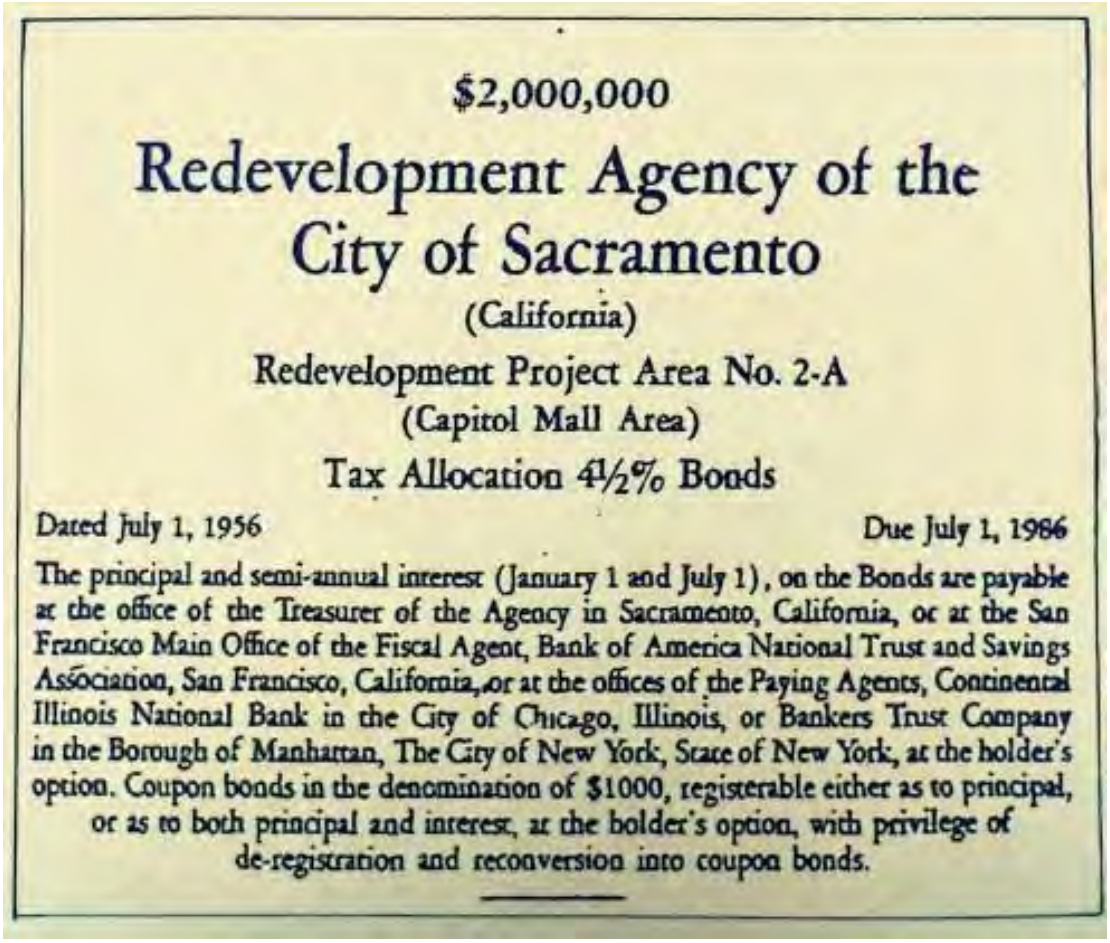
Associates, a planning, architectural, and engineering organization to carry out a study of the city and create a new comprehensive plan for the 2,000-acre Central Area. The study identified an 80-acre central core which they called a "super block." The super block was planned with minimal demolition and garden improvements to create the new urban center (Gruen 1968).

Construction of the plan began on March 31, 1964, and was completed on September 1 of the same year. The revitalization plan included an "improved" system of arterial roads and an outer circulation traffic loop to distribute traffic to and from town. The plan produced the concept of linking the new civic center and the business core with one continuous pedestrian corridor, the Fulton Mall. This separated auto and pedestrian traffic for enhanced safety. Automobile traffic and all parking were located outside of the loop with all areas inside of the loop designated for pedestrians (Gruen 1968).

The Fulton Mall was lined with a series of fountains and art for enjoyment (Figure 5). Sculptures were commissioned by the Citizens Art Committee. Public events, group social activities and entertainment regularly took place within Fulton Mall. Play areas were incorporated into the design so that parents could leave their children while they shopped. During the 12 months following its opening, pedestrian traffic downtown increased by 115 percent. Business owners along the Fulton Mall reported increased revenue of nearly 40 percent in the first year of business (Gruen 1968).

An Urban Renewal Information Office was installed on the Fulton Mall which contained a model of "Future Fresno" showcasing the comprehensive urban plan. The Fulton Mall was planned as the east-west backbone of a larger system, with five north-south malls planned to create a "super block" that would be composed of the civic center, including the construction of a new eight-story county courthouse (Figure 6 and 7) and six-story B.F. Sisk Federal Courthouse in 1966 (MacDonald 2008). In 1961, the concept of a new convention center was conceived. The building was designed by Robert Stevens and Associates and included a theater, exhibit hall, and an arena (Figure 8) (MacDonald 2008). Fresno anticipated hosting many of the state's conventions, and to support this vision the Del Webb Townhouse, a 21-story hotel and office building with ground-level retail shops, was constructed one block away from the new convention center and opened in March 1964 (Figure 8) (MacDonald 2008). It was the first of its kind in 30 years (Gruen 1968).

The City of Fresno intended for the Central Area Plan to lead to substantial amounts of public and private investment in the city center of downtown. However, the city was unable to implement the complete vision of the plan and only the Fulton Mall came to fruition; the traffic loop and the super block were never constructed. The lack of investment and downtown growth, coupled with the onset of suburban sprawl north of the city, left downtown largely forgotten (MacDonald 2008).



$2,000,000

Redevelopment Agency of the City of Sacramento

(California)

Redevelopment Project Area No. 2-A

(Capitol Mall Area)

Tax Allocation 4½% Bonds

Dated July 1, 1956 Due July 1, 1986

The principal and semi-annual interest (January 1 and July 1), on the Bonds are payable at the office of the Treasurer of the Agency in Sacramento, California, or at the San Francisco Main Office of the Fiscal Agent, Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association, San Francisco, California, or at the offices of the Paying Agents, Continental Illinois National Bank in the City of Chicago, Illinois, or Bankers Trust Company in the Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York, State of New York, at the holder's option. Coupon bonds in the denomination of $1000, registerable either as to principal, or as to both principal and interest, at the holder's option, with privilege of de-registration and reconversion into coupon bonds.

Figure 3. The first tax-allocation bond issued by the Sacramento Redevelopment Agency July 1, 1956. Source: *Sacramento Bee*, August 18, 1956.



Figure 4. The Fig Garden Village was a popular suburban shopping center offering plentiful parking for automobiles. Source: Fresno County Assessor's Office, February 1967.



Figure 5. The Fulton Mall with shops, fountains, and a tall sculpture as viewed from above. Ca. 1966. Source: University of Wyoming Victor Gruen Papers Collection.



Figure 6. The demolition of the original Fresno County Courthouse (1875) to make way for the newly designed courthouse by Wagner & Wagner. The Fresno County Hall of Records (1935), pictured in the background, remains extant. Source: *The Fresno Bee*

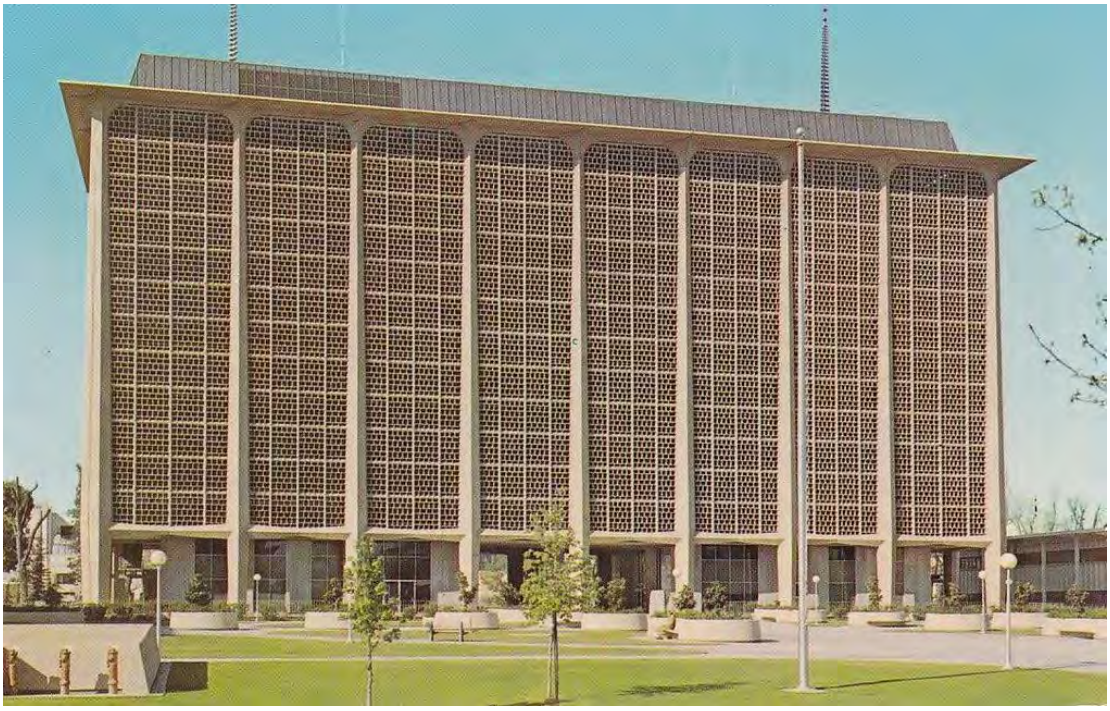


Figure 7. A postcard of the Fresno County Courthouse issued shortly after construction was completed in 1966. Source: Flickr/Heather David



Figure 8. The Convention Center located in Downtown Fresno (foreground) with the Del Webb Townhouse standing tall in the distance. Source: *The Fresno Bee*

3.2.1 West Fresno Redevelopment Phase I

In addition to the Fulton Mall the city approved the West Fresno I, II, and III redevelopment plans as well as the General Neighborhood Renewal Area Plan for West Fresno (MacDonald 2008). The West Fresno I and II plans had been approved by the federal government as an urban renewal project; however, funding was stalled in 1964 when Proposition 14 was approved by California voters (*Fresno Bee* 1966). Proposition 14 allowed property owners unrestricted discretion to sell or rent residential units to people of their choice (*Fresno Bee* 1966). The Fresno Redevelopment Agency filed a suit with the State of California Supreme Court to receive funding under the claim that the City could require developers of residential land included in urban renewal projects to abide by federal non-discrimination covenants in the form of a signed agreement (*Fresno Bee* 1966).

By early 1968, the city received federal funding for West Fresno redevelopment, with the Fresno Bee Plant being the first project that commenced as part of Phase I, and plans were underway to appoint staff to oversee the project (*Fresno Bee* 1968a). The first phase of construction of the Fresno Bee Plant began with a groundbreaking ceremony in June 1968. Roosevelt High School students and newspaper carriers Robert Garabedian and Bruce B. Higton Jr. turned the first shovels of earth (Figure 9). The students were winners of the 1968 McClatchy Newspaper scholarships (parent company of the *Fresno Bee*) and received $1,250 each. The $10 million project was cited as being a "landmark occasion" by the city's civic leaders (*Fresno Bee* 1968b). The construction project was awarded to Harris Construction Co. at a bid of $2,543,723 and was scheduled to be completed within 540 days. The second phase of construction was to begin no later than July 1972 (*Fresno Bee* 1968b).

The 29-acre site was previously the location of housing that was deemed "unfit for human habitation" and paid an annual tax of only $28,000 to the city (*Fresno Bee* 1968b). It was razed for the McClatchy development and purchased for $537,300 (Figure 10). The McClatchy Company (also known as McClatchy Company and currently known as McClatchy Media) was estimated to pay $300,000 in annual property taxes to the city. Its investment, including the purchase price, totaled approximately $6 million and would provide employment to around 600 people at the new facility *(Fresno Bee* 1968b). The McClatchy Company was praised for its support of the city's urban renewal concept and efforts with the city recognizing it as a well-respected civic institution (*Fresno Bee* 1968b).

The facility, a 100,000-square-foot building designed by local firm Schoenwald, Thomas, Harris, Bode & Blayney, housed the *Fresno Bee's* new 12-unit, high-speed press which would be a part of the stereotype department, service and dispatching area, and newsprint storage (*Fresno Bee* 1968b). A new spur track was installed from the Southern Pacific Mainline to deliver paper and other supplies to the facility. The new facility would also house the KMJ Radio Station and Television Network (*Fresno Bee* 1968b). Two years after construction began, the Fresno Bee Plant in West Fresno was named as one of the primary contributors to the City of Fresno's assessed value gain, which was the first revenue gain in two years. In June 1970, County Assessor Gerald B. Gard announced a value increase of $13,640,790 to a total of $285,595,517 (*Fresno Bee* 1970). The new plant proved to be a successful urban renewal project for the city in providing the desired outcome of property value gains and numerous jobs within the local economy. By 1970, changes in federal and local government ended any further urban renewal investment or efforts within the city of Fresno (MacDonald 2008, 51).



Figure 9. Students Robert Garabedian (left) and Bruce Higton Jr. (right) turning the first shovel of earth at the Fresno Bee Plant groundbreaking ceremony on June 16, 1968. With them are (from left) Joseph A. Reich, chairman of the board of supervisors, Mayor Floyd Hyde, Jack T. Oliver, president of Fresno County & City Chamber of Commerce, and Edwin Hallinan, chairman of the Fresno Redevelopment Agency. Source: *The Fresno Bee*



Figure 10. Birds-eye view of the Fresno Bee Plant site cleared for construction, looking north to the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks, June 1968. Source: *The Fresno Bee*.

3.3 THE *FRESNO BEE*

The *Fresno Bee* was established in 1922 by Charles Kenney "C.K." and Valentine Stuart "V.S." McClatchy (Figure 11). The McClatchy brothers were the sons of James McClatchy, who immigrated from Ireland, working early in his journalism career for the *New York Tribune*. McClatchy ventured west to California, working as a correspondent for the *Tribune* (Historic Fresno 2010). He went on to establish the *Daily Bee* in the wake of the California Gold Rush in 1857, which he later renamed the *Sacramento Bee* (McClatchy Media 2026). C.K.'s son, Carlos McClatchy, worked as a messenger boy for the *Sacramento Bee* in his youth. He went on to serve as the *Fresno Bee's* first editor and later established KMJ Radio, which went on air in 1925, and KMJ-Television, which began broadcasting to the San Joaquin Valley in 1953 (*Fresno Bee* 1968b).

The *Fresno Bee's* first office was a six-story brick building located at the corner of Van Ness Avenue and Calaveras Street in Downtown Fresno (Figure 12). Designed by the Beaux Arts trained, Sacramento-based architect Leonard F. Starks, the building was still under construction when the first edition was printed on linotype machines and published on October 17, 1922 (Historic Fresno 2010, Kohlruss 2022). The new publication's first print was a special five-section edition totaling 60 pages and distributed to 12,000 households with an additional 4,000 copies being purchased on the street (Figure 13) (Kohlruss 2022). The *Fresno Bee* began as an afternoon paper with a Sunday morning addition.

When the *Bee* was launched, its main competition was the *Fresno Morning Republican*, and so the *Bee* created an aggressive advertising campaign to capture afternoon circulation in the Central Valley. By 1932, the McClatchy Company had absorbed the *Fresno Morning Republican* (Historic Fresno 2010). After the consolidation, the McClatchy Group began publishing the *Fresno Tribune* as the morning edition, and the *Fresno Bee* remained an afternoon paper. The *Bee* published the *Tribune* at its plant and absorbed much of the *Republican's* staff. With the *Tribune* running as a seven-day morning paper, the *Bee* discontinued printing the Sunday edition (*Los Angeles Times* 1932).

Carlos McClatchy died in 1933, at which time his sister, Eleanor, became successor to the company. Walter Jones became Chief Editor and the two worked side by side for more than 30 years (Kasler 2020). It was under Eleanor's direction that the first *Fresno Bee* building underwent a significant four-story addition in 1936 to enlarge the platemaking department and to create a new studio space for KMJ-Radio (Powell 1982). In addition to the physical expansion of the *Fresno Bee* and KMJ-Radio building, Eleanor was responsible for the creation of the Scoopy the Bee mascot that continues to grace its paper today. In 1943, she approached Walt Disney to create the logo, and Scoopy was produced for the price of a $1,500 donation to the Army Relief Fund at the height of World War II. Disney produced companion mascots for KMJ-Radio and, later, KMJ-Television (Kasler 2020).

By 1950, the Fresno Bee weekday edition had grown from the 12-page average in the 1940s for weekday editions to well over 30 pages, with Sunday editions growing from 20 to nearly 100 pages. In 1951, the facilities required another expansion to accommodate a large pressroom to increase production (Powell 1982). Throughout its history of reporting, the *Fresno Bee* provided in depth coverage on the Great Depression, World War II, the Dust Bowl, Vietnam War, and the Chicano and Civil Rights Movements and United Farm Workers Movement (NewsBank 2026).

After World War II, the increase of local television stations and the number of television sets in middle-class American homes offered alternative and more timely access to news stories and, over time, diminished the significance of daily newspapers such as the *Fresno Bee* and *Fresno Tribune*. However, the *Fresno Bee* managed to maintain an upward trajectory with its publications totaling nearly 70 pages for weekday editions and nearly 200 pages on Sunday during the 1960s. In 1968, the *Fresno Bee* undertook its largest expansion yet with construction of a large 100.000-square-foot printing plant located in West Fresno. In

the 1970s, the expansion of cable television, with a variety of national news channels, became even stronger competition for print media. Eventually the *Tribune* was discontinued and the *Bee* transitioned to a morning newspaper on December 6, 1976 (Kohlruss 2022).

In the 1990s, the price of home computers became more affordable and home internet service was introduced, leading to a flood of news services competing for the attention of the *Fresno Bee's* subscribers and advertisers. Although still in print today, printing of the *Fresno Bee* was moved to Sacramento in 2017, and the McClatchy Company sold the building to the city (Kohlruss 2022).



Figure 11. C.K. McClatchy (left) and V.S. McClatchy (right). Source: McClatchy Media



Figure 12. The original Fresno Bee building was designed by Beaux Arts trained architect Leonard Starks and constructed in 1922. Photo by ASM, March 2026.



THE FRESNO BEE

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY

Subscription price, 15c per week by carrier. Application for admission to United States mails as second-class matter, under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1879, pending.

THE FRESNO BEE

THE WEATHER

Fair, pleasant weather tonight and Wednesday; light, variable winds.

VOL. 1 * FRESNO CAL., TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 17, 1922—60 PAGES (FIVE SECTIONS) * NO. 1

Senator Hiram Johnson Sends Best Wishes To The Fresno Bee

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 17.—On the eve of the first publication of The Fresno Bee, I send you heartiest congratulations and best wishes for the future. The fathers of the publishers, through their courage, ability and progressiveness, have made a great paper of the Sacramento Bee and have won for themselves enduring fame.

The sons who now embark upon their great journalistic venture I know from affectionate contact have inherited the talents, independence, intrepidity and newspaper wisdom of their forebears.

The Fresno Bee is published in a great and growing community with a tributary country, the future prosperity and marvelous expansion of which none can doubt. Fresno city and county, and the adjacent territory can and will well support many great newspapers.

The Fresno Bee is bound to succeed because it is pioneered by men of honesty, of purpose, of highest character, of loftiest patriotism, who represent the best there is in journalism and who, in being true to themselves, will be true and loyal to the people.

Success and a long life to The Fresno Bee.

HIRAM W. JOHNSON

Barbour Leads In Fight Against House Increase

By LEO A. McCLATCHY

WASHINGTON BEE BUREAU, Oct. 17.—Because of the possibility the next presidential election may depend upon a settlement of the reapportionment question, Representative Isaac Siegel of New York, chairman of the house census committee, is being urged to get this legislation before the house so that early action can be taken.

Siegel had planned to have his committee start work on a reapportionment bill soon after convening of congress in December, but in the event of a special session being called in November, which now seems likely, earlier action may be anticipated.

Some of the proponents of this legislation have expressed the hope the bill could be gotten into shape next month so as to be reported in December as one of the first of the new legislative programs.

Hoard Strength Increased

Under a strict interpretation of the 1920 census, the house membership should be increased from 435 to 437, giving California sixteen instead of seven congressmen. Leaders in both ends of the capitol agree, however, that this is absolutely no chance for the bill's progress and the majority appears to have settled upon 460, which would give California a total of 14 members. The senate, it is said, would not agree to any higher figure.

U. S. Barbour

Representative Henry E. Barbour of the Fresno district, wants the present ratio, an increase of three. It is his opinion that the house is already large enough, that to increase the membership will not have a tendency to expedite the strength of 435 retained, giving to Fresno, and that additional expense, entirely unwarranted, would be saddled upon the taxpayers of the country.

Broad View Taken

Barbour has taken a broad view of the question, and is anxious that some reapportionment legislation be enacted. He has agreed to vote in favor of retiring the 1920 bill if his vote be needed to get the bill reported out, but thinks that California and Fresno have a right to offer an amendment on the floor for the increase.

Constitution Provision

A situation in which Barbour disfavors, contention prior to his departure for home in November, has caused some of the house members to vote against the bill, is expected to do considerable thinking. In special session called by Governor Davis of California, the Californian pointed out that the constitution provides

(Continued on Page Six)

FRESNO AND L. A. IN DISPUTE FOR NEW JUDGESHIP

San Joaquin Residents Seek Federal Position For H. Z. Austin

SAN DIEGAN IN LABOR BUREAU IS FAVORITE

Clash Also Looms In North, Where Senators Are Said To Be Divided

By LEO A. McCLATCHY

WASHINGTON BEE BUREAU, Oct. 17.—A factional dispute between Fresno and Los Angeles, each claiming that the additional federal judge congress has authorized for the Southern District of California, should be selected from their city, is one of the problems Attorney General Daugherty and Shortridge will have to decide in making their recommendation to Attorney General Daugherty.

Fresno is behind former Superior Judge H. Z. Austin, and contends its candidate is entitled to the position not only because of the record he has made on the superior bench, but also because the San Joaquin metropolis usually is overlooked when it comes to passing out any federal patronage.

Howard A. Peairs, superior judge of Kern County, and W. C. Ring, Jr., of Modesto, also are being mentioned for the position, which is expected to be filled either in November or December.

H. Z. Austin

When it comes to making general federal appointments for California, Fresno contends it is overlooked because it is classed by San Francisco as "too far south," and by Los Angeles as "too far north." In the participation case, though, San Francisco is not looked upon by Los Angeles and Fresno as in the Southern District of the Federal Court jurisdiction.

The Northern District also is entitled to an additional judge, and Shortridge, with a number of contenders, is banking on landing this appointment.

San Diego Man In Race

Several Los Angeles attorneys are in the race for the southern bench. It may develop that both of the principal candidates of the San Diego will lose out, for E. J. Henning, assistant attorney general, whose home is in San Diego, is an active candidate. He is said believed by many of his friends to have the "inside track." In fact, there has been considerable talk in official circles here as to who is going to take the post he will occupy under Secretary Davis.

Senators Johnson and Shortridge, both of whom now are in California, are expected to come to some agreement out there as to whom they will recommend for the southern post. No appointment will be made at the present time, however, because of the necessity of securing confirmation by the Senate. Acting Judges could be appointed at this time but if the senate later refused confirmation, those acting judges would be unable to draw any salary for the work they had done.

Early Appointment

It is because of this feature the president has decided not to make any appointments until after congress reconvenes. The executive said he hesitates to fill the numerous federal judgeships congress has authorized, before it is of early date because of the congestion of the court calendars in all the numerous prohibition cases.

A selection for the Northern District of California may be delayed because of a deadlock which is said to exist between the two senators. Shortridge is declared to have promised his support to Superior Judge Thomas J. Lennon of San Francisco, and it is said that Johnson has high political ambitions in that jurisdiction. The San Francisco Bar Association has also indorsed Lennon.

The name of the attack on young Jones was not disclosed, but the boys in their attack used the knife up to date "organized gang" methods, stripping all the victim's clothing from him and placing it in his express place under his arrest in the street.

When police finally secured his trousers and made his way home, where he advised his elder brother Percy of the attack.

The brother started in quest of the assailants of his brother, and failing to find them, reported the affair to Constable Billy Wilson, who joined the search.

The boys were apprehended when they attempted to get into the hills astride one horse, which they had obtained from an unknown source.

Residents of Le Grand are at a loss to explain the attack on young Jones.

HARDINGS TO HAVE OUTING

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—President and Mrs. Harding will probably go away from Washington for two weeks' rest when Mrs. Harding is recovered sufficiently to make the trip, it was stated at the White House today.

FOUR HURT AS ARMY DIRIGIBLE C-2 IS BURNED

Giant Blimp Is Completely Destroyed By Fire At San Antonio

AIRSHIP WAS STARTING ON EXHIBITION FLIGHT

Three Members Of Crew And Newspaper Man Burned Before Escaping

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Oct. 17.—The army dirigible C-2, which recently made a cross country flight, completely burned at Brooks Field here today.

The balloon caught fire as it was about to make a flight over the city. The big dirigible was completely wrecked.

Four men were injured, one seriously, before they escaped from the burning cockpit.

The injured are:

Major H. A. Strauss, commander of the ship.

Captain N. M. Walker, side to Major General Hines, commander of the Eighth Corps area.

Manuel Cardenas, newspaper man.

Sergeant A. B. Albright.

All were slightly burned except Sergeant Albright whose face was charred and hands badly burned.

The giant blimp arrived here Saturday from El Paso on its return trip to Langley Field, from San Diego, Calif., after its cross country flight.

Army officials planned to remain here a week for repairs before continuing the trip.

The dirigible had just started out for its exhibit a flight when fire broke out at 9:15 this morning. The cause of the fire has not been determined.

C-2 Was Latest And Best Army Dirigible

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The dirigible C-2, which was destroyed by fire at San Antonio, Texas, today, was the army's best and largest "blimp."

It was completed shortly after the army's big Italian-built airship, the Roma, which was destroyed with a loss of thirty-four lives at Norfolk in the early days.

The C-2 has a capacity of 171,000 cubic feet of gas and was capable of making a speed of sixty miles an hour.

Hopes For Successful Trip To Home Base Lost

PANAMA, Oct. 17.—Official air Ross Field, Arcadia, which was the C-2's base while the massive dirigible was on the Pacific coast, were eager to obtain additional details of the accident, it is informed by the United Press that the C-2 had been destroyed by fire at San Antonio.

The Ross Field officers asserted that the personnel of the entire air service were hoping that Major Strauss of the C-2 would make the Pacific trip with the dirigible, thereby establishing the record of having made the first round trip by dirigible across the American continent.

First Subscriber To The Bee Starts Press

SUBSCRIBERS No. 1 and No. 2 officiating today at the printing of the first issue of The Fresno Bee. Charles Daly, the first to subscribe, has pressed the button starting the mammoth press, and Clarence B. Young has just taken the first issue from the folder.

VOL. 1, NO. 1 of The Fresno Bee went to press to-day and became a reality with its sixty pages chuckfull of news and advertisements.

And when the mighty press started rolling in the basement of the paper's big home at Van Ness Avenue and Calaveras Street and papers, smuggled close together, were carried upstairs to the mailing room for distribution throughout the San Joaquin Valley it meant the accomplishment of months of planning, and recently of long hours of work.

Pushing the button that sent the massive press whirring away, and Young took the first paper as it came from the folder.

An interesting coincidence about the affair is that Daly and Young are old-time traveling salesmen. When first late to the newspaper field was The Sacramento Bee and Daly is in Fresno, Sacramento, has traveled the valley for years as representative of a shoe house, and got the habit of reading The Sacramento Bee and lost couldn't stop. He came to Fresno and engaged in the business with the Nettleton Shoe Co., and when Young learned the owners of the Sacramento Bee were going to launch a journal in Fresno he insisted that he be subscriber No. 1.

Young is also a former Sacramentan, having covered the Capital valley for Hill Bros. for years. He found that by reading the valley news of The Bee he was on speaking terms with all the customers on current topics of the day in those towns and when business called him to Fresno he had The Bee follow him. He lost out on being the first subscriber by just a day, his period of months has come since first after Daly served notice.

KLAN BY-PLAY AT WOOLWINE MEETING FAILS

Candidate For Governor Turns Tables On Hecklers At Oakland

CROWD TAKES UP CRY OF 'COWARDS'

Members Of Lawless Body Retreat From Hall In Pitiful Rout

SAN FRANCISCO BEE BUREAU, Oct. 17.—An audacious attempt by the Ku Klux Klan to break up the meeting of Thomas Lee Woolwine, Democratic candidate for governor, at Ahmet Hall, Oakland, last night, ended in a fiasco when the would-be spectators and turned the Woolwine meeting into a riotous success.

Woolwine stood his ground, defied the Klansmen and denounced them as cowards at the top of his voice, and the result was that the tables were turned. Apprehensively the Klansmen slunk from the hall and made their exit amid much "booing" and "ssh-ssh-ing."

Crowd Turns To Woolwine

The capacity crowd that packed the hall was with Woolwine from then on and the meeting proceeded a success. Woolwine has just started his denunciation of the Ku Klux Klan, which he so successfully exposed in and about Los Angeles terming the order a "cowardly, un-American organization."

At this point to the astonishment of the audience, as well as the speaker, a man stepped up on the platform and placed a small white placard of paris statuette of a klansman in full regalia on a chair beside the speaker.

Smoke Statuette

Woolwine stopped speaking and the audience was dumfounded. There began much shuffling of feet and uneasy movements in the crowd. Then of a sudden Woolwine stepped forward and seized the statuette and hurled it to the floor at his feet. It was shattered.

Called Cowards.

"Cowards," shouted Woolwine.

The crowd took up the cry and the klansmen began to slink from the hall.

"It's good they are going, now the city will be purified," Woolwine added, after order was restored and was calm" followed in the wake of the Ku Klux Klan's precipitate flight. He traveled the valley for years as representative of a shoe house, and got the habit of reading The Sacramento Bee and lost couldn't stop. He came to Fresno and engaged in the business with the Nettleton Shoe Co., and when Young learned the owners of the Sacramento Bee were going to launch a journal in Fresno he insisted that he be subscriber No. 1.

Young is also a former Sacramentan, having covered the Capital valley for Hill Bros. for years. He found that by reading the valley news of The Bee he was on speaking terms with all the customers on current topics of the day in those towns and when business called him to Fresno he had The Bee follow him. He lost out on being the first subscriber by just a day, his period of months has come since first after Daly served notice.

HUSBAND SLAYS WIFE ASSAILANT

Aged Man Attempts To Kill Woman Who Refuses To Wed Him

REDLANDS, Oct. 17.—Walter Ayers aged 68, was shot and killed here today by Thomas Graham after he had attempted to kill Mrs. Wilson and her sister, Mrs. Olive Stewart of Ontario. Mrs. Wilson was shot through the right breast and her sister through the right shoulder but neither is seriously hurt.

Ayers had worked for Mrs. Wilson for about a year. He had begged her to marry him. She refused and did not tell him until today that she was married a few days ago to Thomas R. Wilson of Ontario. Ayers appeared at her home and again begged her to marry him. He went away but in the afternoon walked into the kitchen and began shooting. Mrs. Wilson then ran out across the street to the home of Mrs. Cora Rush, a sister of Graham, whom she met at the time of the shooting. He reached the porch just in time to shoot Ayers who had started up the street after the woman. Ayers was shot through the neck, to the left and the right leg and died a short time later at the hospital.

ARMY FLIER IS KILLED

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Oct. 17.—First Lieutenant Walter A. Ball, army aviator, was crushed to death when his plane crashed today in a field near here.

DEVELOPMENTS IN DOUBLE SLAYING CASE IMMINENT

Three Members Of Slain Man's Family Questioned At The Same Time

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 17.—Edith Harvard, 16, Hall said her brothers, Henry and Willie Stevens, were questioned to-day in the investigation of the murder of the Rev. Edward W. Hall and Mrs. Eleanor Mills.

The children, heavily veiled and accompanied by her eccentric brother, Willie Harvard, at the court house while Henry Stevens, millionaire, was being interrogated.

Mrs. Hall was followed by her maid, Miss Gertrude Geist, and her close friend, Sally Peters.

Younger Brother Jaunty

Willie Stevens was very jaunty as he walked up the court house steps, smiling and waving at the crowd which had assembled about the entrance when rumors spread that steps in the development in the murder mystery were imminent.

Mrs. Hall walked slowly up the court house steps with her head bowed. She did not look at her fellow townsmen who crowded about.

This was the first time in the case of the murder of the rector and singer that all three members of the family have been brought together at one time.

Another Letter Found

A letter written by Mrs. Mills to her pastor came to light today.

It read: "Dear Hearl:

"How dear it was of you to accompany me to the dentist yesterday. Things would have been different if you had not been along. There was no pain during the extraction and none following it."

LE GRAND BOY IS VICTIM OF YOUTHFUL GANG

For Unknown Reasons, Hoodlums Attack High School Student

LE GRAND, (Merced Co.), Oct. 17.—Irvin Treece and Dinan Duffis, Le Grand youths, who terrorized this town last night, shooting Jones, a fifteen year old high school boy, on the Ninth street grounds Monday night, were let off with a warning by County Probation Officer A. L. Hilman at Merced this morning.

The cause of the attack on young Jones was not disclosed, but the boys in their attack used the knife up to date "organized gang" methods, stripping all the victim's clothing from him and placing it in his express place under his arrest in the street.

When police finally secured his trousers and made his way home, where he advised his elder brother Percy of the attack.

The brother started in quest of the assailants of his brother, and failing to find them, reported the affair to Constable Billy Wilson, who joined the search.

The boys were apprehended when they attempted to get into the hills astride one horse, which they had obtained from an unknown source.

Residents of Le Grand are at a loss to explain the attack on young Jones.

INFLUENCE USED TO HINDER PROBE

Inquiry Into Anapolic Hazing Scandal Being Hampered, Academy Head Says

By KENNETH W. CLARK
United Press Staff Correspondent

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 17.—Powerful outside influence has been brought to bear to hush up and forestall each of many efforts probing the latest hazing scandal at the naval academy, it was declared today.

If these outsiders would let us alone we would make a lasting example of this hazing case, and there would be no hazing in any form," he said. The officer told the United Press in an interview.

"Even so," he continued, "we are going to put an absolute end to the abominable hazing idea here, although we probably will be forced to take some drastic action in this case to do it."

THREE PRISONERS ESCAPE IN BOLD BREAK FROM JAIL

Herbert Wilson, Ex-Minister And Convicted Slayer, Gains His Freedom

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 17.—The Los Angeles underworld made good its rumored bust today.

Herbert Wilson, ex-minister, bigamist and convicted murderer, had escaped from the county jail.

With two other prisoners the deputy was "taken" beat Jailer Condon insensible and locked the three other jailers, fled to the street.

The prisoners jumped into an automobile standing at the rear of the jail and escaped.

Previous Attempts Frustrated

Two previous attempts at jail breaks by Wilson, who was originally imprisoned for a big mail robbery, had been frustrated by guards. During his second attempt Herbert Condon, another prisoner was shot and killed, and Wilson was recently convicted of the murder.

During the murder trial Wilson and fellow prisoners were accused as boasting that the notorious bandit would never pay the penalty and at every session of the court armed guards stood at the doors and surrounded the prisoner as he came and went.

Dutch Implicated

Several attempts to smuggle arms to Wilson have been reported, the most recent implicating Arthur C. Dutch, who sent a "present" to a box of candy which contained a loaded revolver, jailer discovered.

The jail break to-day occurred at 4 o'clock when Jailer Condon went to the tank with the keys. Wilson, the moment the door was opened, sprang upon him and dealt him a terrific blow, and Alvin Watt murderer, escaped with Wilson.

OFFICERS ELECTED BY CIRCULATION MANAGERS TODAY

Retiring Secretary Fisher Is New President Of Association

George A. Fisher, retiring secretary, to-day was elected president of the California Circulation Managers' Association at the annual election of officers has held here and will be installed at the fourth annual convention of the association, which opens here yesterday morning.

Other officers elected were: First vice-president, L. A. Parker, the Herald; second vice-president, George Hutchisson, Fresno Herald; and secretary-treasurer, Harry Noe, San Francisco Daily.

Meet In South Next

San Bernardino was unanimously chosen as the convention city for 1923. The San Bernardino Chamber of Commerce and the San Francisco Convention and Tourist Bureau submitted bids for the 1923 convention to the circulation managers.

Mr. Fisher, the new secretary

(Continued on Page Six)

Mother And Son Reunited After 14-Year Separation

HAKER, Ore., Oct. 17.—Life, "the grim comedian," today had restored a mother to a son after each had thought the other dead these four-teen years.

Tom Calder, 23 had been arrested here on a moonshining charge.

His mother, now Mrs. C. H. Myers of Portland, read an account of the arrest, and came here to claim her son. She had been divorced from Tom's father 14 years ago and the father had let each to believe the other had died.

Unfinished Building, But A Complete Paper

FROM THE MIDST of an unfinished building with the clatter of hammers drowning the click of typewriters, The Fresno Bee emerges with its first paper for Fresno and the San Joaquin Valley.

For three days trial papers have been fully written and set in type, so that the accuracy and speed of The Bee's system of gathering news and methods of publication could be tested.

The Bee from its very first day will endeavor to publish as if it had been in operation for years with a long organized system smoothly working.

As quickly as possible, the building is being finished that all departments may work under more favorable conditions.

But with its news system operating and its machinery working, The Fresno Bee commences its publication today to give Fresno and the San Joaquin Valley the best service within its power.

Beside a local staff and full telegraph reports, 120 correspondents in the San Joaquin Valley give daily news, while special correspondents in Washington, San Francisco and Sacramento cover those important points.

The Fresno Bee is a member and beneficiary of The Bee News Bureau, whose correspondents total over 250, with exclusive bureaus in some of the important cities.

SAVE YOUR TEETH

The condition of your teeth vitally concerns the health of your body. If decay has attacked them save them now. Kleiser Painless Dentists will help you.

Put your case in the care of Kleiser Dentists and you'll receive a dental service that will give you complete satisfaction. We'll save your teeth with proper dental work and the cost to you will be small in comparison to what it will mean to your health and peace of mind.

DR. KLEISER
—Painless Dentists
1031 "J" Street
—FRESNO

Army Shoes $3.95

U. S. Army Russet Shoes on the Munson last. Solid leather throughout — Goodyear welt soles. Comfortable, durable shoes at a bargain price.

$3.95

ORDER BY MAIL

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950 M St.—FRESNO

We Welcome The BEE to Fresno

Keech Co.

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Figure 13. The cover page of the first edition of the Fresno Bee published October 17, 1922. Source: *The Fresno Bee*.

3.3.1 KMJ Radio & Television

When KMJ went on air in 1922 there were no other radio stations in the Central Valley, and KDKA in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, the first commercially licensed radio station in the world, had gone live on the air two years prior in November of 1920 (Davis 2010). The call letters were originally assigned to a merchant ship in World War I for its morse code transmissions (Valley PBS 2023). The San Joaquin Light and Power Company obtained the station to communicate with its plants in the Sierra Nevada when inclement weather disrupted telephone service between the mountains and the headquarters building located at Fulton and Tuolumne Street in Fresno (Valley PBS 2023). KMJ was only broadcasting limited programming when McClatchy launched the *Fresno Bee*. The McClatchy Company had been operating a successful newspaper and radio partnership in Sacramento and with this experience made the decision to do the same in Fresno. The San Joaquin Light and Power Company sold the station to the Mclatchy Company on June 10, 1925 (Valley PBS 2023). KMJ began broadcasting under McClatchy's ownership on June 12, 1925, at 1280 on the AM dial, operating two hours per night at very low power of only 50 watts. The radio antenna atop the San Joquin Light and Power Company building helped distribute the signal (Figure 14) (Valley PBS 2023).

KMJ was launched as a music station and included live band and orchestra programs. When KMJ went on the air, many people did not have radios, and they gathered by the station to listen to the broadcast which aired for an hour in the morning and an hour in the evening (Figure 15) (Valley PBS 2023). Later, KMJ Radio was known as the *Fresno Bee* station and carried news read from wire services and local reporters. The Radio Bee program aired each night to distribute news creating further competition to the *Fresno Morning Republican* as KMJ was disseminating the morning news the night before it was printed. In 1929, KMJ began featuring sports broadcasts and aired the World Series for the first time (Valley PBS 2023).

In 1932, KMJ landed on AM 580 where it has remained since. In 1934, call letters were required to be four letters; however, KMJ was successful in maintaining its original three call letters (Valley PBS 2023). As World War II approached, the Department of War located stations in the Central Valley to add power to, making them capable of broadcasting over extensive ranges that could serve to alert other radio stations in range of foreign invasion. This is what resulted in KMJ becoming a 50,000-watt AM station. Radio had a pause in growth during World War II due to the need for resources in war efforts. News updates on battles were given on air, though weather forecasts were forbidden as they were thought to be used for enemy intelligence (Valley PBS 2023).

After the end of the war, radio broadcasting was able to expand amid post-war optimism with a boom of new stations in Fresno utilizing Frequency Modulation, or FM radio, which brought the promise of a better listening experience with less static. However, FM radio was not as well received as KMJ AM radio which offered a multitude of radio programming and entertainment shows that families gathered around to listen to as a daily part of life (Valley PBS 2023).

When federal approval for television broadcast was granted in the Central Valley, the McClatchy Company secured UHF Channel 24 and created KMJ-TV. It was launched on May 31, 1953, with the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II being one of the station's first broadcasts. It was the first and only television station in Fresno at the time and became home to the NBC, CBS and ABC networks. Local news aired at 6 pm and featured weather and market reports dedicated to agriculture for the "nation's richest farming region" (Figure 16).

KMJ-TV, KMJ 580, and the *Fresno Bee* were a print and broadcasting trifecta. The FCC allowed McClatchy to own all the media companies as part of a grandfather clause excluding them from monopoly restrictions that other broadcasters faced. However, in the mid-1970s during its license renewal process, a group of "west-side" farmers and business leaders formed the San Joaquin Community Corporation (SJCC)

and challenged the license renewal, claiming the *Fresno Bee* was influencing the KMJ-TV news programming with "liberal editorial news policy." By 1979, C.K. McClatchy gave up the battle and decided to cut a deal to sell KMJ-TV to the farmers and San Joaquin Communications. The deal was finalized in 1981, and the call letters for the station were changed to KSEV. McClatchy owned KMJ Radio from 1925 to 1987 after which it was sold to multiple radio broadcast groups over a period of 20 years.



Figure 14. The original radio antenna shown atop the historic San Joaquin Light & Power Company building at 1401 Fulton St. in Downtown Fresno. Photo by ASM, March 2026.



Figure 15. The KMJ-Radio Station and Fresno Bee building, ca. 1920s. Source: Valley PBS



Figure 16. The KMJ-TV advertisement in Television Magazine, May 1957. Source: Facebook/Daniel Fuentz.

3.4 SITE SPECIFIC HISTORY

Archival research provided evidence that the City of Fresno included the site of the Fresno Bee plant in its urban renewal West Fresno Plan, Phase I, which was zoned for light commercial and industrial development. The plan included demolishing housing that was deemed uninhabitable to clear the land for Phase I construction. The 1965 aerial photograph shows multiple parcels containing single-family residences within the APE (USDA 1965) while a later 1967 aerial photograph shows that the land had been cleared for redevelopment (USDA 1967).

The Fresno Bee Plant began with Phase I construction in 1968. Phase I consisted of the central three-story building that is positioned along a north-south axis and designed to accommodate the publication's primary functions including printing. A one-story newsprint storage room was located at the north end of the Phase I building which adjoined the circulation department, mechanical rooms, machine shop, and storage within the east portion of the main building. The original press bay was located centrally within the main building from the first to the third floor. The press deck, newsroom, photo studio, editorial library, art department, home economics, public relations, and conference rooms were located on the second floor. The third floor contained mechanical and electrical rooms as well as a medical office complete with exam and treatment rooms and a nurse's room. The cooling towers were also located within the northeast area of the third floor (Phase I plans, see original architectural plans on file with the City of Fresno). The 1972 aerial photograph confirms that Phase I building construction was complete (Figure 17) (USGS 1972).

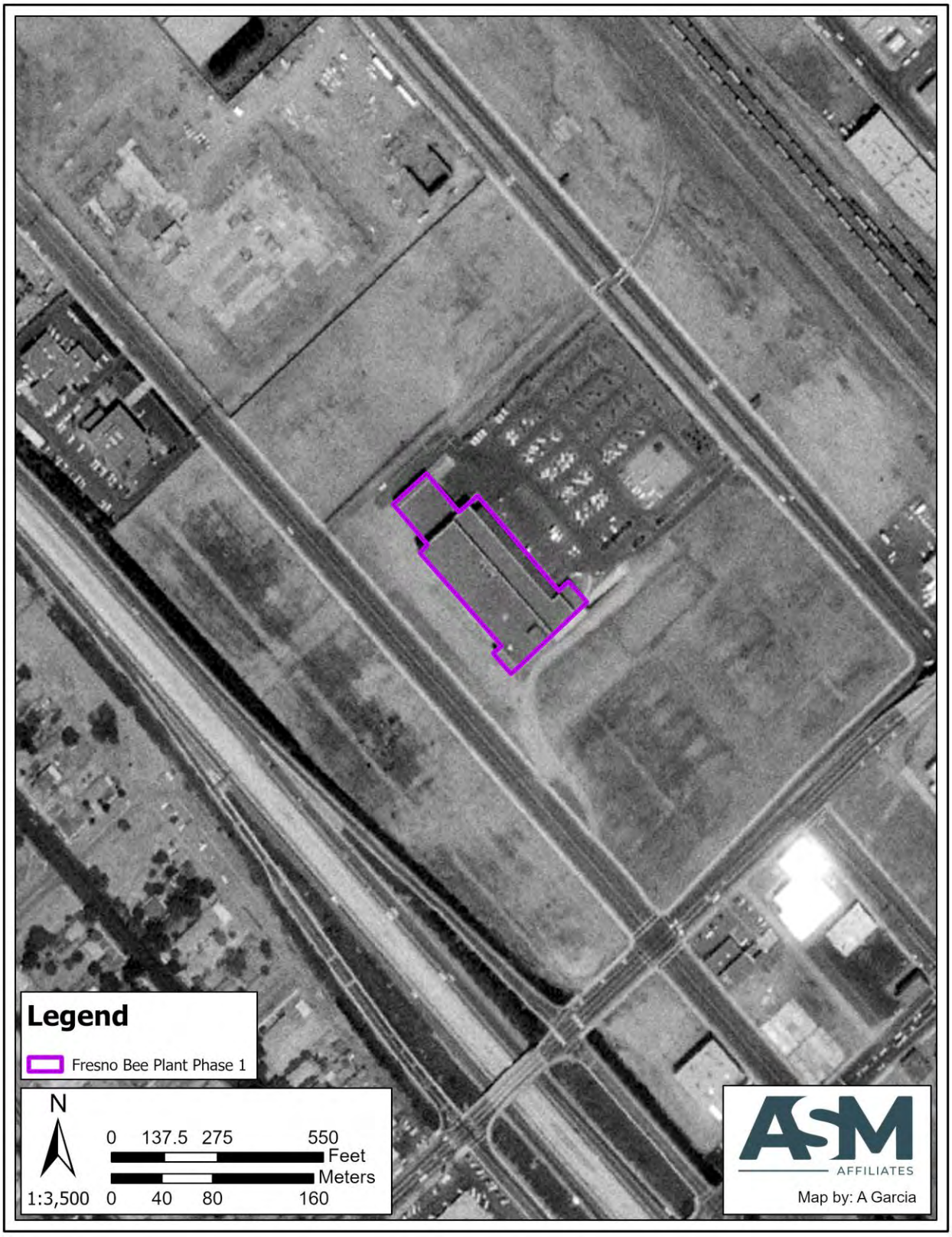


Figure 17. The Fresno Bee Plant Phase I building as seen from a 1972 USGS aerial photograph.

Building permit records show a permit for the Phase II addition issued June 14, 1973 (City of Fresno 1973a). Phase II plans included a one-story addition along the west façade of the three-story central building for the composing and advertising departments which include offices, lunchroom, toilet rooms, and locker rooms with showers. A mechanical platform was located on top of this portion of the building. A two-story addition was constructed along the south façade of the central building to accommodate the lobby and executive and administrative offices, conference rooms, newsroom, and art room, as well as a kitchen, dining room, toilet rooms, and showers (Phase II plans, see original architectural plans on file with the City of Fresno). The primary façade of the building was complete with the addition of the southern section during Phase II. Driveways, parking lots, landscaping, and the future location of the television station within the east area of the property were also a part of the Phase II design plans. Building permit records show a 350-ft. radio tower and a television transmission tower (City of Fresno 1973b). The 1977 aerial photograph shows the Phase II construction had been completed by that date, and the television station had also been constructed in the northern portion of the property. Although it was not shown on the Phase II plans, a Fuel Facility building had also been constructed to the northeast to serve the company vehicles by 1977 (Figure 18) (USGS 1977).

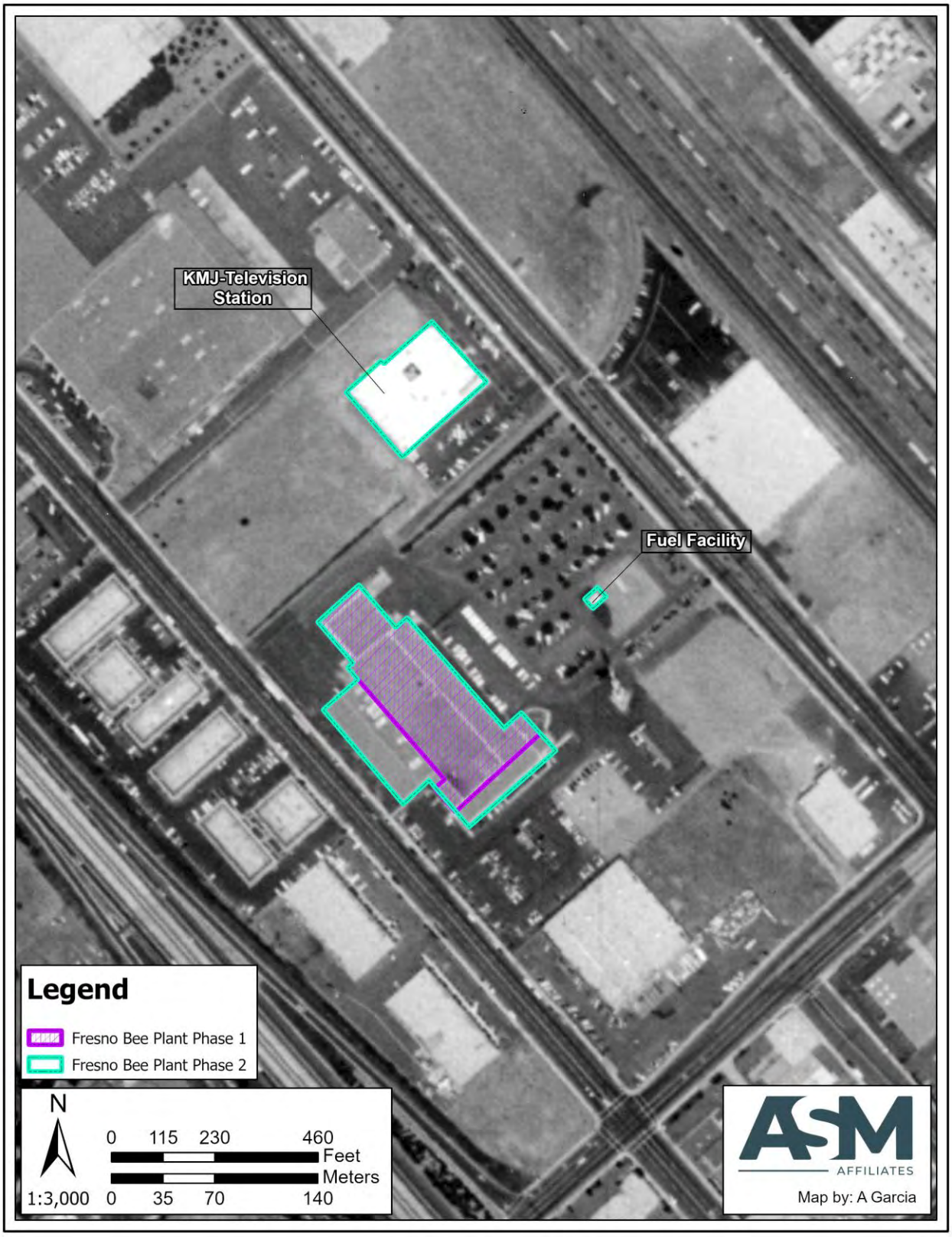


Figure 18. The Fresno Bee Plant Phase I & II building as seen from a 1977 Fresno County aerial photograph.

In 1990, the *Fresno Bee* embarked on "Project Eclipse" an extensive addition designed by the local firm of Schoenwald, Oba, Mogensen, Pohll & Miller Inc. which nearly doubled the size of the plant. Building permits for new construction were issued in February and September of that year, and the addition was constructed on the northwest side of the original building (City of Fresno 1990). The first floor housed the new reel room, ink rooms, printing presses, mail room, loading dock, paper storage room, mechanical room, and a cooling tower in addition to offices, toilet rooms, and a new break room. The second floor featured press storage and press control rooms, additional offices, another breakroom, a plate-making room, work rooms, toilet rooms, and quiet rooms. An elevator as well as stairs connected the first and second floors and a passage corridor deposited from the west side of the original building into the new building. The press bay was accessible at the second level with cat walks around the entire perimeter of the bay that continued up to a final third level dedicated to the printing presses (Project Eclipse plans, see original architectural plans on file with the City of Fresno). The 1998 aerial photograph confirms that the construction of Project Eclipse had been completed by that date with the original Fresno Bee Plant Phase I and II, television station, and service garage all remaining extant (Figure 19) (USGS 1998).

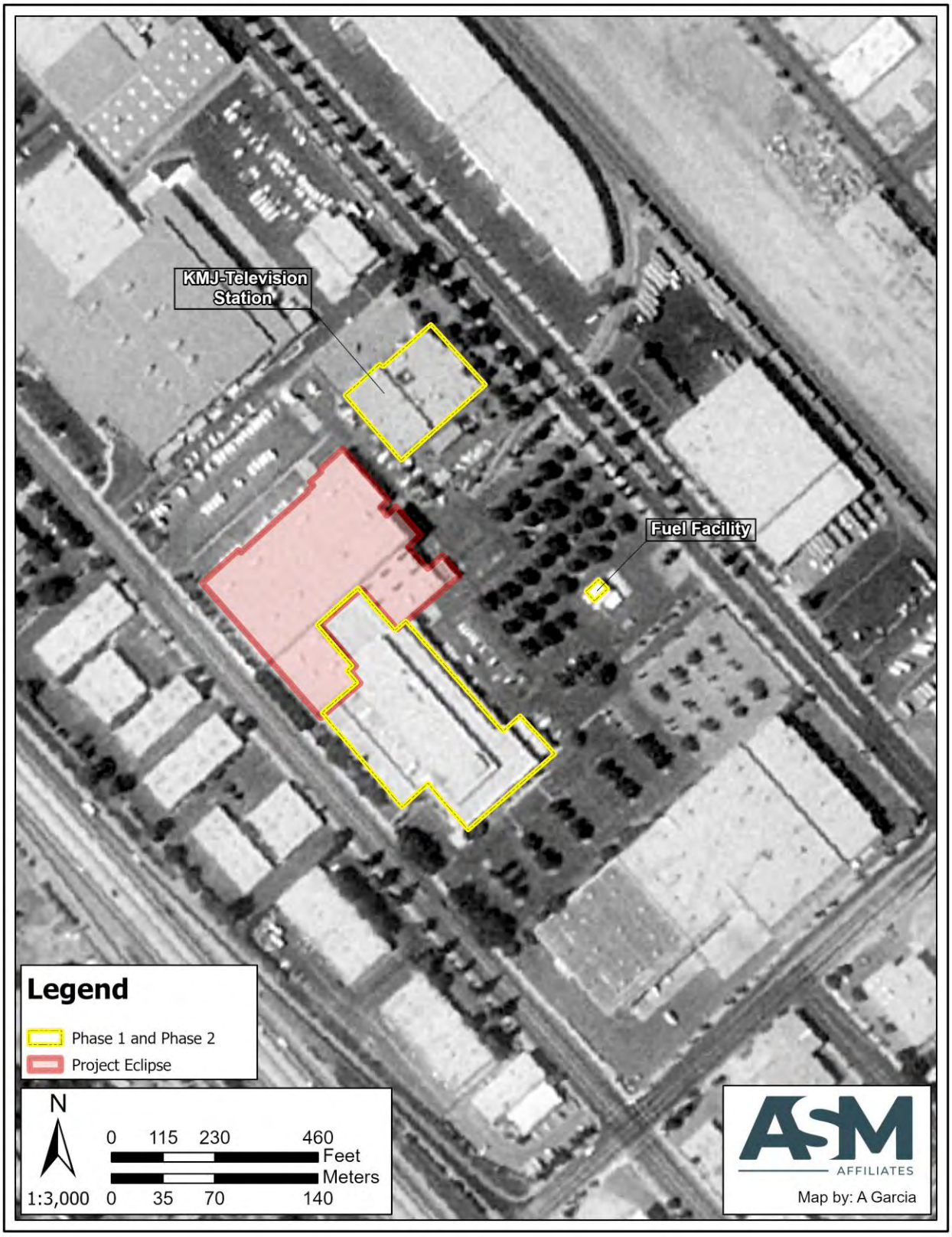


Figure 19. The Fresno Bee Plant Project Eclipse addition as seen from a 1998 USGS aerial photograph.

4.0 SURVEY FINDINGS

4.1 Architectural Description

The Fresno Bee Plant building is located at 1626 E St. in Fresno, California. It is situated in an angled position along a north-south axis with its primary façade facing southeast. The building consists of several block forms with variable massing. The original portion of the building was designed and constructed in two phases between 1968 and 1972. The Phase I building is the central form and stands as a long rectangular mass positioned southeast to northwest and includes a smaller square mass positioned at the north end of the building (see Figure 17). The Phase II portion consists of a lower rectangular mass on the west façade, a narrow L-shape mass that begins on the west façade at its southwest corner and continues around it to form the southeast-facing primary façade. Finally, a long and narrow rectangular mass is attached to the east façade of the central building along its entire span, completing the Phase II portion of the building. An addition constructed on the north side of the original building also consists of multiple rectangular masses. There are two masses positioned in a northeast-to-west direction that comprise the printing and shipment facilities. The central building is long and narrow, and it houses the *Fresno Bee*'s printing presses which were last used in 2016. The addition also has two square masses, with the west mass serving as the magazine production facility and the east mass as a loading dock. The central printing press building and the two smaller square masses "eclipse" the square mass of the Phase I building, hence the addition's name "Project Eclipse."

The entire building is covered by flat roofs with low parapet walls. Several mechanical units are mounted to the roof decks in addition to a penthouse within the southeast corner of the Phase I central building which provides roof access and houses the mechanical room and elevator equipment access. All the parapet walls are capped with metal coping. The coping is a faded indistinguishable color on the original building and a terracotta color on the Project Eclipse addition. The building is surrounded by concrete pavement that is marked with parking spaces in the south, east, and north areas of the property. Within the northwest area of the property is a dilapidated building that once served as a Fuel Facility for delivery trucks (Figure 20). It appears to have been constructed of corrugated metal and has a concrete slab on its south side with an overhead wooden shade structure that appears to have been used as a patio. All other elements of the building are now missing or so severely damaged that their materiality is unknown.

The spur tracks that once were but are no longer connected to the Southern Pacific Railroad remain extant in some areas but have been removed or paved over on G Street (Figure 21). The tracks enter from the northeast property boundary and continue to the loading dock on the east elevation. The spur track was used to deliver supplies from the rail cars to the Fresno Bee Plant.



Figure 20. The dilapidated fuel station and adjoining patio looking west.



Figure 21. A portion of the spur tracks in the foreground and the paved parking area within the east area of the site.

4.1.1 Phase I and II, 1968–1973

South – Primary Façade

The primary south façade is largely composed of precast concrete panels with a dark tan marblecrete[1] coating (Figure 22). The west and east ends of the façade are clad entirely of precast concrete panels with marblecrete coating, divided into five sections beginning with a narrow band at the top, a wider band, followed by another narrow band, a wide band, and a final narrow band at the base. These sections are flanked by "Stonehenge" columns which span from the ground level to the roof fascia. The columns are defined by rusticated stone cladding in four segments, a simple slab base, and a block capital that is narrower than the column itself with a minimal square-edge necking. There are a total of eight equally spaced columns along the façade. The top of the columns are located just beneath the roof fascia which is composed of concrete approximately 24 inches wide with metal coping along the top. There is a set of steps from the ground level to the first-floor level that spans the entire width of the main entrance. An ADA-compliant ramp is located on each side of the steps with landscaping of dirt, large rocks, and shrubs between the side of the steps and the ramp entrances. There are four metal handrails located on the steps, and each ramp is bordered by metal guard railing.

The central portion of the south façade consists of five segments which are divided by the columns with the first-floor level featuring a colonnade[2]. The plane of the first-floor level features glazing and glasweld[3] panels and is recessed from the plane of the second level. The columns protrude approximately two feet beyond the plane of the central second-level façade. The main building entrance is located within the fourth segment from the west and has double storefront doors and bisected storefront panels. The remainder of the segments are composed of aluminum-framed glazing panels divided into top and bottom sections. The top sections are glass while the bottom sections are blue glasweld panels. There are a total of twenty-four of these glazing panels. The second-floor level of the façade is composed of two narrow sections of aluminum-framed glazing panels next to each column. Each panel has a square section of glasweld at the top and bottom and a long section of glass in each. The three sections in each glazing panel are in line with each section of concrete panels that span between.

[1] Marblecrete is a durable yet decorative finish often used as an exterior stucco or concrete overlay composed of white Portland cement, crushed marble aggregates, and pigments.
[2] A colonnade is a row of columns spaced at regular intervals, which supports a roof, overhang, or arches and create covered walkways and define spaces.
[3] Glasweld is an exterior asbestos-reinforced cement panel with an inorganic enamel coating. It was used to clad the exterior of buildings constructed during the 1960s and 1970s, adding color and durability.



Figure 22. The south-facing primary façade featuring marblecrete panels, glazing system with blue glasweld panels, and the soaring “Stonehenge” columns.

South – Secondary Façade

The secondary south façade is composed of three concrete columns and non-segmented precast concrete panels with marblecrete finish (Figure 23). The first column is positioned at the west end of the façade with the second column located approximately 10 feet east of it and the final third column located another 10 feet from the second column. A flat-awning roof spans between the two columns providing weather protection for the storefront entrance door located near the second column. The entrance door has an aluminum frame, a sidelight on the east side of the door, and a transom light above it. Concrete steps with a landing and metal railing lead from the ground level to the first-floor level. The façade is crowned with a concrete roof facia in the same style as that along the primary south façade. Dirt and three shrubs are visible in the planters along the façade.



Figure 23. The secondary south façade, looking north (left) and the view of the southwest perspective of the Phase II west façade (right).

West Façade

The west façade of the building is composed of three sections; the southwest Phase II section (Figure 21), and the west Phase I and Phase II sections (Figure 24). The southwest Phase II section continues around from the primary south façade. The western most "Stonehenge" column is visible at this corner, located directly behind the concrete column at the south end of the façade. At the south and north ends of the façade are the segmented panels coated with marblecrete divided in the same pattern as those described on the south primary façade. Next to each of the segmented panels are concrete columns followed by narrow sections of horizontal corrugated metal siding with the southernmost section also containing an exterior door. The two central precast concrete panels are flanked by concrete columns and partially covered with marblecrete starting from the bottom of the panel to just below the halfway point up. The roof facia of the primary south façade continues around to this façade.

The west Phase I façade along the central three-story portion of the building is composed of 13 bays clad in cement panels with concrete pilasters dividing each bay. The west Phase II façade fronts E Street and is composed of nine bays also divided by concrete pilasters that have a simple yet decorative relief rectangle in each. The panels of each bay are coated with marblecrete. A portion of the coating has deteriorated from the southernmost panel of this façade near the foundation. The first and last bays and every other bay within are punctuated with a central sconce light. The third bay from the north end of this façade contains a door. The entire façade is crowned with the same roof fascia as the secondary south façade. A solid equipment screen composed of cement is visible on the roof of the Phase II portion of the building.



Figure 24. A view from the west side of E Street of the Phase I west façade along the central three-story building (background) and the Phase II west façade which features sconce lighting and concrete pilasters with relief detail (foreground).

East Façade

The east façade is composed of two sections; a smaller protruding portion of the building that encloses the dining room located within the southeast corner of the interior on the first floor and the newsroom on the second floor, which is set back from the dining room below (Figure 25). An areaway[4] to the basement level is located just outside of the dining room. The dining room portion of the east façade has a raised concrete foundation at the base. From the foundation to the ceiling level are continuous glazing panels with aluminum frames with the same composition as those on the south façade, although taller in height with the glass sections being rectangular and the glasweld sections remaining square. The areaway protrudes approximately 10 feet from the dining room glazing at the southern end of the façade and is constructed entirely of concrete. The dining room is crowned with a stucco roof fascia which is taller than that of the south façade. There are mechanical units visible on the dining room roof. The east façade on the second floor above the dining room is composed of three equal-sized precast concrete sections which are separated by concrete columns. The roof fascia from the south façade continues onto this façade.

The second section is the exterior wall of the original location of the circulation department, mechanical rooms, machine shop, and storage on the first floor, the mail room directly above on the second floor, and then finally the wall of the mechanical rooms on the third floor (Figure 26). The first and second levels of the façade are set back approximately 20 feet from the dining room section of the façade and run the entire length of the building beyond the dining room. The third level of the façade is set back almost 40 feet from the second level.

The first and second floor section is composed of a raised concrete foundation wall at the base and eleven "bays" separated by concrete columns as indicated on the original building plans. The southern end of this section of the façade has a concrete ramp from the ground level to a landing at the first-floor level which has a set of steps with metal railing on the north side of it. An exterior entry door with a single light is located at the landing within the first bay. A corrugated metal canopy painted a light tan color is mounted above the ramp and landing. The paint has worn away in some areas of the canopy, and a sign that reads "dock 1" is affixed to it. The following eight bays are clad in corrugated metal panels painted blue at the first-floor level, and all eleven bays have precast concrete panels cladding the second-floor level. Additionally, the two levels are separated by a continuous concrete band that spans the entire façade. The third bay has a set of steps and a landing that leads to an exterior door with a single light. The fifth bay has a set of two narrow, metal roll-up doors. Bays seven and nine have louvered vents just below the second-floor level. Bays two through nine have fixed windows within the precast concrete panels at the second-floor level. Bay ten and eleven are covered by a corrugated metal canopy in the same style as the one located over bay one. A sign reading "dock 2" is affixed to the canopy. A large, metal roll-up door is located within bay ten.

The third level of the façade is thirteen bays across and spans the entirety of the central main building. The bays are separated by concrete columns just as the other facades and display the same concrete fascia at the roof line. Bays one through six, twelve, and thirteen are composed of cast concrete panels. Bays seven through eleven have louvered panels. There are two roof access doors on this part of the façade, one in bay two and one in bay thirteen.

[4] An areaway is a sunken, enclosure with open space beneath it, positioned next to a building's foundation to provide light, air, and direct access to a basement level.



Figure 25. The east façade of the dining room area with the areaway protruding on the south end. The ramp and canopy of “dock 1” is located immediately north of the dining room.



Figure 26. The east façade in two parts; the first and second level in the foreground are part of the Phase II portion while the third level in the background is part of the Phase I portion of the building. The penthouse is just barely visible atop the south end of the three-story central portion of the building.

Penthouse

There is also a roof penthouse structure on the top of the building at the southeast corner of the central building which provides access to the mechanical and elevator equipment rooms. The penthouse is set back approximately 12 feet from the third level on the east side. The penthouse level has two louvered panels on the south end of the east façade, and a central access door, with the remainder of the façade being clad in concrete panel.

The north façade of the penthouse is also clad in concrete panels and has an access door. The west façade is the same as the north but instead has a double-door access. The south façade of the penthouse is entirely clad in concrete panels.

4.1.2 Project Eclipse, 1990

West – Primary Façade

The west, primary façade fronts E Street and is landscaped with grass and several mature trees. It is composed of three parts: a north and south wing and a central block (Figure 27). There are also three materials: cast concrete panels, metal panels, and ribbon glazing. There are concrete foundation walls along the base of the entire façade. Beginning with the south wing, which stands 33 feet in height, there are concrete panels at the southern end of the façade that span up to the roof line vertically and continue horizontally above a recessed plane. Metal coping clads the top of the roof line. At the north end of the south wing where this portion of the facade meets the central block form, the concrete panels continue back down vertically. The plane of the south wing that is recessed back from the face of the concrete panels is composed of metal cladding and ribbon glazing. This part of the façade is clad in just over thirty sections of metal panels that are approximately 4 feet tall and situated above the foundation wall. Above these panels is the first ribbon of glazing that spans the entire length of the panels. Above the ribbon of glazing is another section of metal panels that are about three times the height of the lower section of panels. At the top of this plane is the ribbon glazing which is located directly under the protruding concrete portion of the wing, remaining shaded throughout the day. There is an exterior door located on the inner concrete protrusion at the south end. Two low, angled, concrete walls continue in line with the concrete portion of the façade creating a walkway from the door and an outlet to a concrete walkway that connects to the sidewalk along E Street.

The central portion of the façade is a large block mass which is the tallest portion of the entire plant and stands approximately 53 feet in height. The bottom two sections of metal panels and glazing ribbons are in line with those on the south wing façade although only twenty-seven panels across. The metal panels continue above the top glazing ribbon in three rows on the central block on all its facades. The same metal coping clads the roof line. A shadow of the original “The Fresno Bee” building letters remains on the upper southwest corner of this façade although the letters themselves have been removed.

The façade of the north wing is almost identical to the south wing. This wing is only 23 feet in height and has a lower roof line and does not have any glazing. Instead, it displays a row of metal panels in line with the lower ribbon of glazing on the south wing and central building. Its upper metal panels are also shorter than those on the south wing. This façade is slightly longer than that of the south wing because the roofline projects over a loading dock that spans the north façade (Figure 28).



Figure 27. The west facade of the Project Eclipse addition with the central block, north wing, and south wing with metal-panel cladding system and ribbon glazing.



Figure 28. The north wing of the Project Eclipse west façade showing the projecting roofline.

North Façade

The north façade is the location of the plant's primary loading dock. A raised concrete deck spans almost the entire length of the façade (Figure 29). The exterior wall of this façade is entirely clad in concrete panels and features a reveal band detail across its length that is even with the bottom edge of the canopy above. Along the deck is a series of openings with a variety of roll-up doors and access doors to accommodate the building logistics. The integrated canopy over the deck is clad in concrete panels and is supported by fourteen metal posts. A sign reading "dock 3" is affixed on the east end of the canopy. There are five equally spaced wall-pack lights along the canopy face.

The easternmost portion of the north façade has a similar appearance to the south wing of the west façade (Figure 30). It has a concrete foundation wall at the base that is the same height as the loading dock deck. It also has protruding concrete sides and upper section with a reveal bisecting the lower panels from the upper panels that is in line with the one featured in the loading dock section of the façade. There is a lower level of metal panels with a total of sixteen across. Above the lower panels is a band of ribbon glazing with metal panels above. A single wall-pack light is affixed to the center of the upper concrete-panel span.



Figure 29. The view of the loading dock along the Project Eclipse north façade showing the support posts, protruding roof line, and reveal detail running horizontally in line with the bottom of the roof line.



Figure 30. The easternmost portion of the north façade with a similar appearance to the north wing of the west façade, including metal panels and ribbon glazing.

East Façade

The northernmost section of the east façade has a similar composition to the east section of the north façade. It is flanked with protruding concrete panels on each end with a band of reveal detail and concrete panels spanning overhead (Figure 31). There is a door on the north end with concrete steps leading up to a landing positioned under the door. The stairs and landing have metal pipe railing. There are five roll-up doors along the recessed central portion of the façade which are surrounded by concrete panels. Pairs of bollards are positioned on the sides of each roll-up door. The next section of this façade is set back approximately 12 feet and features a three-part aluminum-frame fixed window grouping. There is a wide entry door on the south end of this portion of the façade as well as a set of concrete steps that lead up to a concrete deck positioned below the door. There are additional wall-pack lights in this area.

The central section of this façade is the rear of the large block mass and is clad entirely in metal panels like those on the west façade (Figure 32). There is a door with a single light located on the center of the façade, and the concrete deck terminates on the south side of the door. The deck and steps have metal pipe railing. There is a large roll-up door on the south end of the façade with a metal "L" shape ramp and steel guard railing. This portion of the building is also clad in metal panels on the north and south facades.

South of the central block form is another loading dock that is covered by a concrete-clad canopy with six rectangular opening in it for daylighting (Figure 32). The canopy is supported by a concrete clad wall on the north end and a storage building on the south end. There are roll-up doors on each of the support walls that provide delivery access into each of the adjoining buildings. Two sets of tracks span from the east into the dock area. These are remnants of the spur tracks which were installed to carry supplies from the railroad to the plant.

The south end of the east façade is composed of a concrete block mass which houses a cooling tower that protrudes beyond the east wall of the mechanical room and storage building. These walls are absent of any features aside from wall-pack lighting. The same metal coping featured along the west façade roofline is also featured along the roofline of the east façade.



Figure 31. The northernmost end of the Project Eclipse east façade with a similar appearance to the easternmost end of the north façade. The concrete deck is shown on the left, and the reveal detail continues on this façade.



Figure 32. The east façade with the rear view of the large block mass (right) and the covered loading dock with the spur tracks in the foreground (left).

South Façade

The south façade of the building is clad in concrete (Figure 33). The cooling tower building wall is lower than the portion of the mechanical and storage portion of the building. There is a double access door on the west end of the cooling tower building. The mechanical room and storage building has large louver panels on the easternmost end of it, followed by a roll-up door with a raised deck. The remainder of the façade is covered in five cast concrete panels and five equally spaced wall-pack lights. A concrete ramp leads from the ground level to the west end of this façade and features a metal-pipe guardrail. The ramp terminates at a concrete deck that is positioned under a concrete canopy supported by the original building's east façade and two concrete columns. The same metal coping runs along the roof line of the south façade.



Figure 33. The south façade of Project Eclipse which wraps around the east façade of the Phase I and Phase II portion of the building, essentially "eclipsing" the original with the contemporary addition.

4.1.3 Interior Plan

The main building entrance is accessible from the southeast primary façade which is a part of the original Phase II addition to the original building. The lobby is the first space upon entering the building and is a long rectangular room situated in an east-west orientation (Figure 34). On the east end of the lobby is the dining room (Figure 35) and kitchen (Figure 36), while the west and north directions lead to administrative offices. Continuing north into the building on the first floor is a large, open office space populated with work desks and cubicles (Figure 37). The second and third floors contain administrative offices while the third floor of the Phase II building contains executive offices. The executive reception areas and offices located on the second floor appear to have been remodeled during the same era when the 1990 addition was constructed (Figure 38). There is a large boardroom with wood-frame doors with large glass panels that display the original Fresno Bee "FB" monogram that is also featured on the metal grills of the 1922 Fresno Bee building (Figure 39 and 40). The flooring in the administrative and executive spaces varies from hard tiles, to composite and carpet tiles. The ceilings are primarily dropped T grid with white acoustic ceiling tiles. The building is not electrified due to damage to its operating system, and therefore it was not possible to view all areas of the building in adequate lighting conditions. Only flashlights were available to view the interior with some minimal daylighting along the perimeter.

A corridor leads from the north end of the original central building to the 1990 addition. The press bay that houses the printing presses is central to this portion of the building (Figure 41). The press bay consists of a concrete floor and expansive walls all the way up to the ceiling situated just below the building's roof line. The presses extend three levels up and are surrounded by a steel catwalk that provides access to all sides of the printing presses. From the press bay, there is access to an employee locker room which is lined with red metal lockers on all sides within a long rectangular space. The locker room leads to the mail room, which is a completely open industrial space with concrete floor. South of the mail room is the newsprint room that is populated with numerous machines for sorting and folding in addition to ink tanks (Figure 42 and 43). The floors are also concrete, and the roof structure and mechanical ducting are exposed.

The newsprint room leads back to the smaller, square, Phase I building which originally housed the newsprint department before it was moved to the 1990 addition. There are production offices located upstairs which include plate making (Figure 44), a carpentry shop (Figure 45), and supply storage as well as a switchboard room (Figure 46) and electrical server room with a raised floor (Figure 47). Some rooms have floors covered in carpet and others concrete or asbestos tiles which cover many of the corridor floors. The health unit was located adjacent to the executive offices and included a physician's office (Figure 48). The interior has a mixture of materials and elements that appear to be original to the Phase I and Phase II era, while other areas such as the executive offices and some of the administrative offices appear to have been updated in the 1990s.

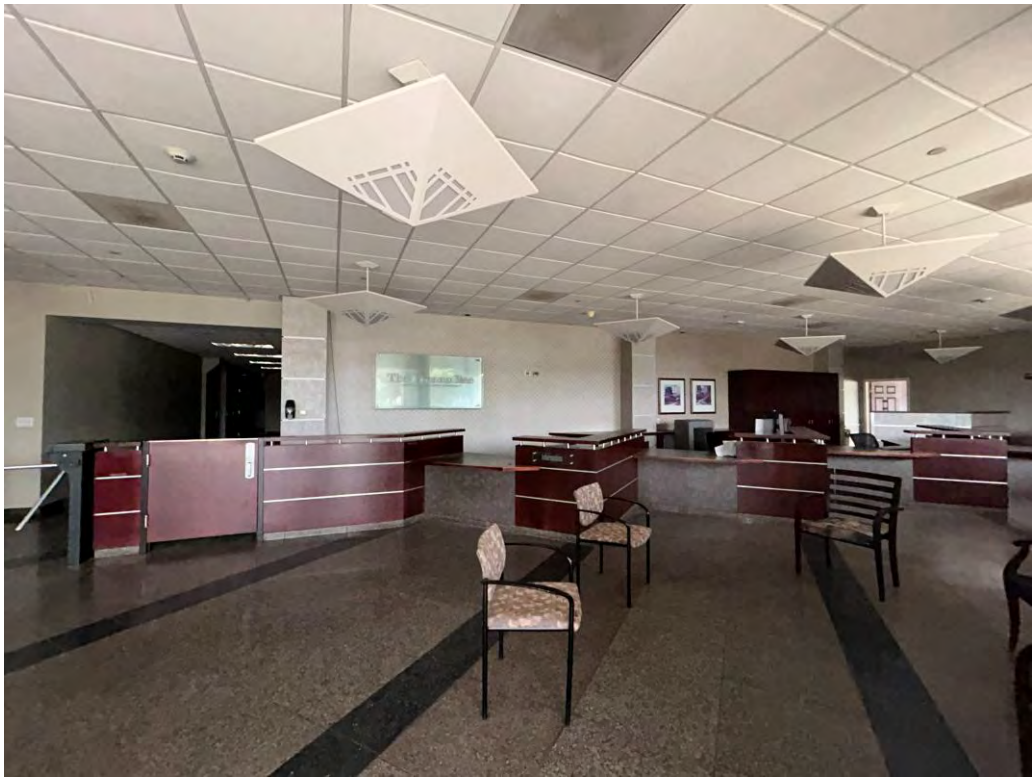


Figure 34. The entrance lobby accessible from the south primary façade with 1990s-era interior design.

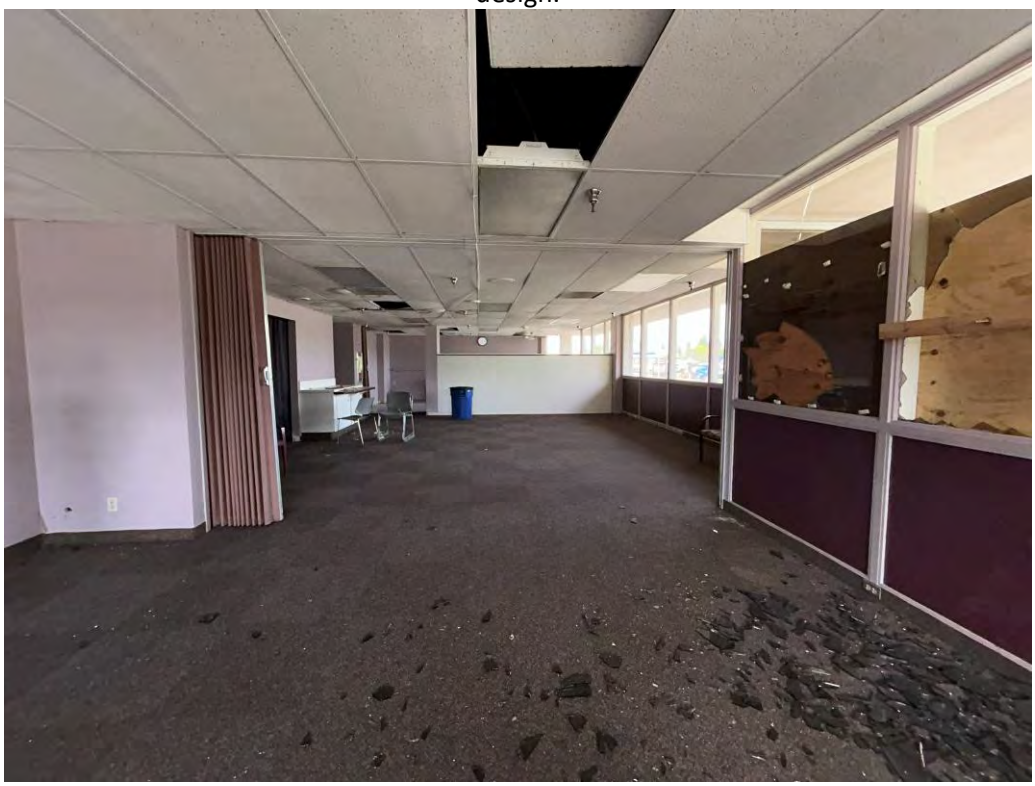


Figure 35. The dining room with carpet and drop ceilings with acoustical panels, looking north.



Figure 36. View of the kitchen within the south Phase II portion of the building, looking north.



Figure 37. The open office with desks and cubicles.

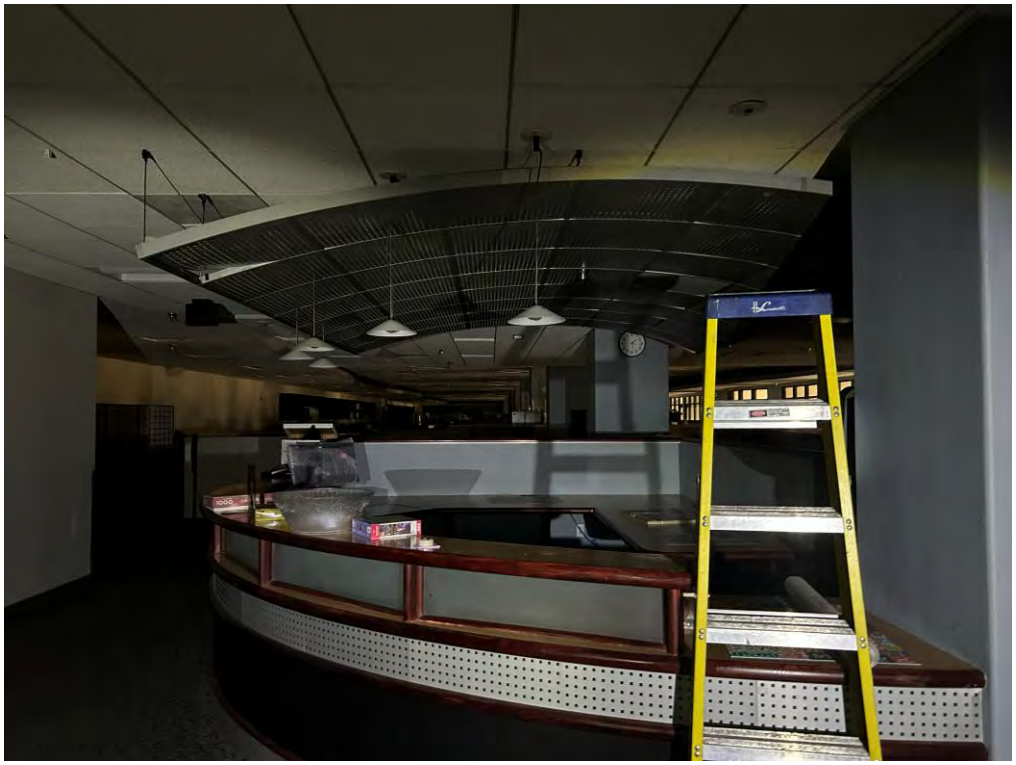


Figure 38. The third-floor executive office reception desk, looking northwest.

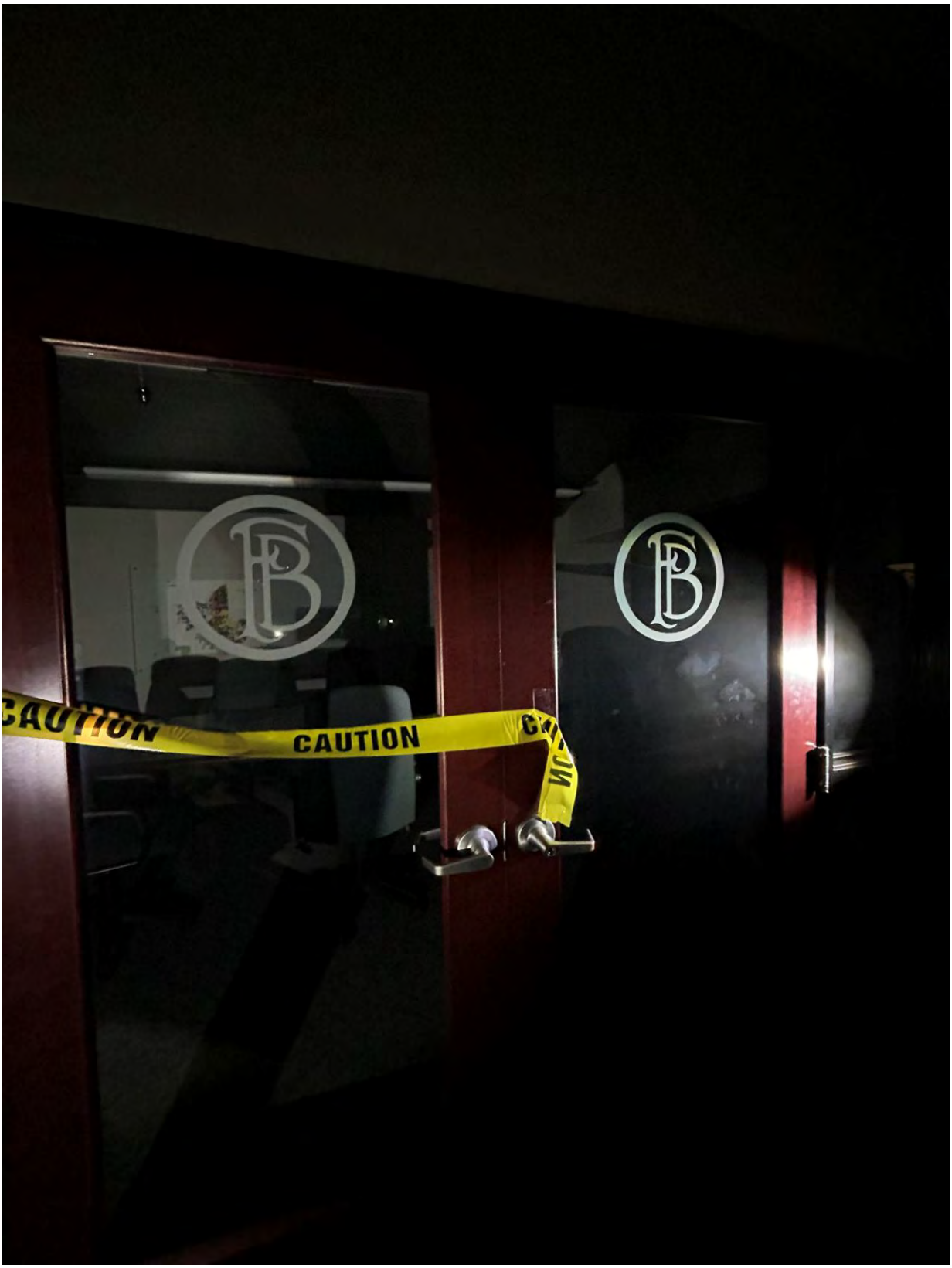


Figure 39. The doors leading to the executive board room that display the original Fresno Bee monogram.



Figure 40. The Fresno Bee monogram featured on the window grills of the original 1922 building.



Figure 41. A view of the printing press still reeled with a 2016 edition of the newspaper.

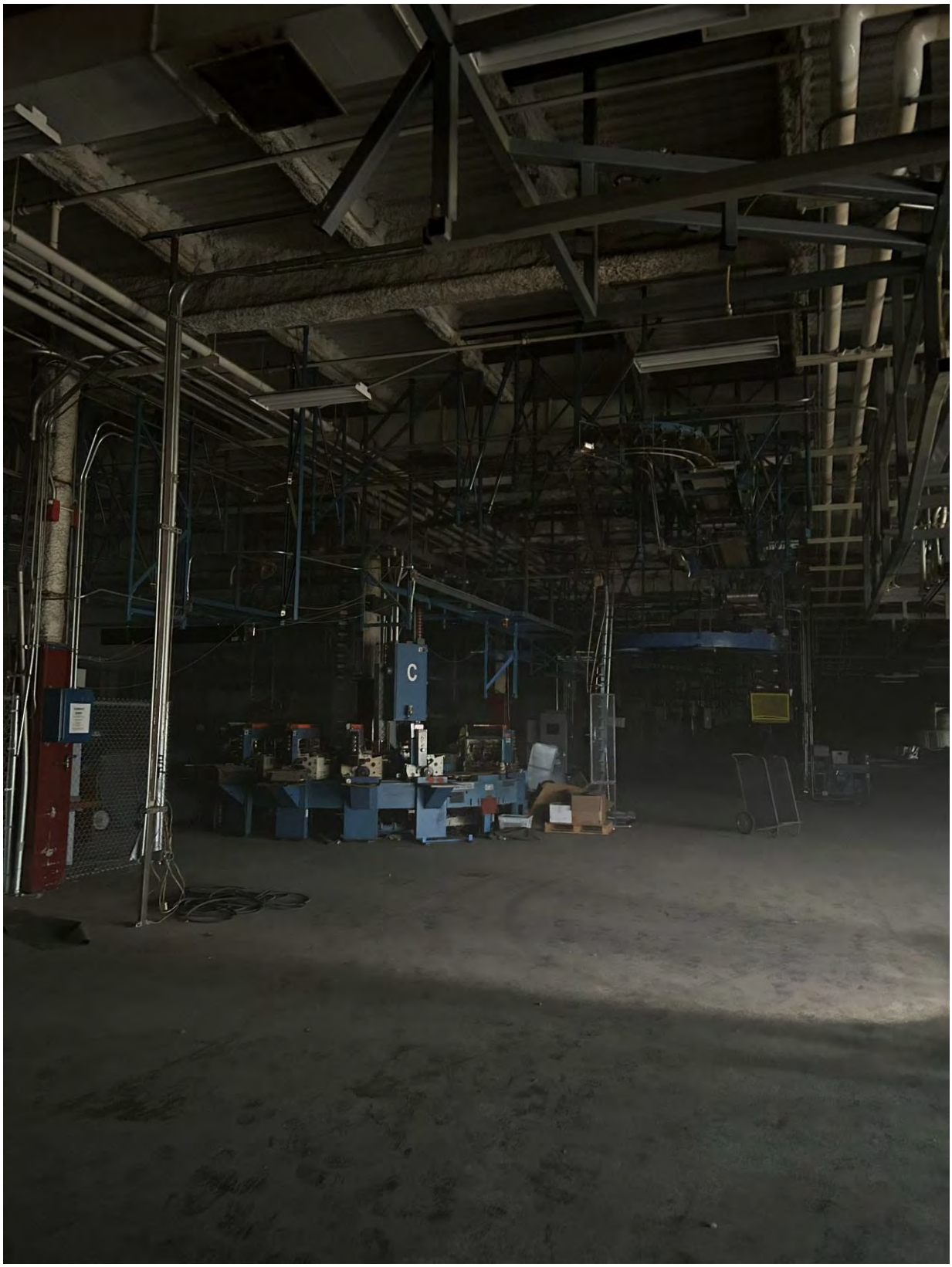


Figure 42. A view of the newsprint room looking south with a folding machine indicated with the letter “C.” Notice the space is dark with only minimal daylighting available.



Figure 43. A newsprint ink tank looking northeast inside of the newsprint room.



Figure 44. The interior of the platemaking office looking east.



Figure 45. The carpentry shop looking east.



Figure 46. The switchboard room looking northeast.



Figure 47. The electrical server room with raised floor looking west.



Figure 48. View to the entrance of the physician's office looking northwest.

5.0 ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

5.1 CALIFORNIA REGISTER OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

Districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects are assigned historical significance based on their exceptional value or quality illustrating or interpreting the heritage of Fresno or the United States in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. A number of criteria are used in demonstrating resource importance. Specifically, criteria outlined in the CRHR and City of Fresno Historic Preservation Ordinance are similar and provide the guidance for making such a determination.

The CRHR program encourages public recognition and protection of resources of architectural, historical, archaeological, and cultural significance; identifies historical resources for state and local planning purposes; determines eligibility for state historic preservation grant funding; and affords certain protections under CEQA. The criteria established for eligibility for the CRHR are directly comparable to the national criteria established for the NRHP.

To be eligible for listing in the CRHR, a building, object, or structure must satisfy at least one of the following four criteria:

1) It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States.
2) It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.
3) It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values.
4) It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

Historical resources eligible for listing in the CRHR also must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. For the purposes of eligibility for the CRHR, integrity is defined as "the authenticity of an historical resource's physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource's period of significance" (California Office of Historic Preservation 2001). This general definition is generally strengthened by the more specific definition offered by the NRHP—the criteria and guidelines on which the CRHR and City of Fresno Historic Preservation Ordinance are based.

Integrity

To be eligible for listing in the NRHP, a property must retain sufficient integrity to convey its significance. NRHP Bulletin 15 establishes how to evaluate the integrity of a property: "Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance." The evaluation of integrity must be grounded in an understanding of a property's physical features and how they relate to the concept of integrity. Determining which of these aspects are most important to a property requires knowing why, where, and when a property is significant. To retain historic integrity, a property must possess several, and usually most, aspects of integrity:

1. **Location** is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.
2. **Design** is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.
3. **Setting** is the physical environment of a historic property, and refers to the character of the site and the relationship to surrounding features and open space. Setting often refers to the basic

physical conditions under which a property was built and the functions it was intended to serve. These features can be either natural or manmade, including vegetation, paths, fences, and relationship between other features or open space.

4. **Materials** are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period or time, and in particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.
5. **Workmanship** is the physical evidence of crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period of history or prehistory, and can be applied to the property as a whole, or to individual components.
6. **Feeling** is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. It results from the presence of physical features that, when taken together, convey the property's historic character.
7. **Association** is the direct link between the important historic event or person and a historic property.

5.2 CITY OF FRESNO CRITERIA FOR HISTORIC DESIGNATION

City of Fresno Ord. 99-50, §§ 1, 2, 9-9-99 (Historic Preservation Ordinance) establishes designation criteria in Section 12-1607, the purpose of the ordinance in Section 12-1602, and defines the process for local designation in Section 12-1608, Section 12-1609, and Section 12-1610. The purpose of the ordinance is to safeguard the heritage of the City of Fresno by preserving and regulating its historic buildings, structures, objects, sites and districts which reflect the city's historic, cultural, social, economic, political and architectural history to preserve these resources, for economic development, and for the general welfare of the public.

(a) Any building, structure, object or site may be designated as an Historic Resource if it is found by the Commission and Council to meet the following criteria:

1. It has been in existence more than 50 years and it possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, and:

i. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

ii. It is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

iii. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values; or

iv. It has yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

2. It has been in existence less than 50 years, it meets the criteria of subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of this section and is of exceptional importance within the appropriate historical context, local, state or national.

(b) Any finite group of resources (buildings, structures, objects or sites) may be designated as a Local Historic District if it meets definition set forth in Section 12-1602 of the ordinance, its designation is consented to by the majority of the property owners within the Local Historic District, and at least 50 percent of the resources within the proposed Local Historic District are 50 years of age or older; and it is found by the Commission and Council to meet one or more of the following criteria:

1. It exemplifies or reflects special elements of the city's cultural, social, economic, political, aesthetic, engineering, or architectural heritage, or
2. It is identified with a person or group that contributed significantly to the culture and development of the city, or

3. It embodies distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period or method of construction, or is a valuable example of the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship, or
4. Structures within the area exemplify a particular architectural style or way of life important to the city, or
5. The area is related to a designated historic resource or district in such a way that its preservation is essential to the integrity of the designated resource or Local Historic District, or
6. The area has potential for yielding information of archaeological interest.

The historic preservation ordinance also states that any building, structure, object, or site may be designated as a Heritage Property if it is found by the Commission to be worthy of preservation because of its historical, architectural or aesthetic merit. Also, any building, structure, object, or site may be designated as a Contributor to a Local Historic District or a proposed National Register Historic District if it contributes to the significance of the specific Historic District under the criteria set forth above in this section.

5.3 CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

CEQA Section 15064.5 *Determining the Significance of Impacts to Archeological and Historical Resources* requires that all private and public activities not specifically exempted be evaluated against the potential for environmental damage, including effects to historical resources. Historical resources are recognized as part of the environment under CEQA. It defines historical resources as "any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California."

Lead agencies have a responsibility to evaluate historical resources against the CRHR criteria prior to making a finding as to a proposed Project's impacts to historical resources. Mitigation of adverse impacts is required if the proposed Project will cause substantial adverse change to a historical resource. Substantial adverse change includes demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of an historical resource would be impaired. While demolition and destruction are fairly obvious significant impacts, it is more difficult to assess when change, alteration, or relocation crosses the threshold of substantial adverse change. The CEQA Guidelines provide that a Project that demolishes or alters those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance (i.e., its character-defining features) can be considered to materially impair the resource's significance. The CRHR is used in the consideration of historical resources relative to significance for purposes of CEQA. The CRHR includes resources listed in, or formally determined eligible for listing in, the NRHP, as well as some California State Landmarks and Points of Historical Interest. Properties of local significance that have been designated under a local preservation ordinance (local landmarks or landmark districts), or that have been identified in a local historical resources inventory, may be eligible for listing in the CRHR and are presumed to be significant resources for purposes of CEQA unless a preponderance of evidence indicates otherwise.

Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be a "historical resource" if it:

1. Is listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (PRC Section 5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4850 et seq.).
2. Is included in a local register of historical resources, or is identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC.
3. Is a building or structure determined to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.

6.0 EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY

ASM considered whether the Fresno Bee Plant is eligible under any CRHR or Fresno Local Register criteria within the areas of significance of Communications and Community Planning and Development, and a sub-theme of Urban Renewal in Fresno.

Under the theme of Communication, the *Fresno Bee* has a long history as an influential form of print media in the City of Fresno dating back to its establishment in 1922 by founder C.K. McClatchy. The newspaper's owner—the McClatchy Company—expanded its media reach with the establishment of KMJ-Radio station in the same year as the paper was founded, and at a time when there were no other radio stations in the Central Valley making the organization the communication pioneer of the region. McClatchy later established the first television broadcast station in the Central Valley region with KMJ-Television in 1953. When the McClatchy Company moved operations to the Fresno Bee Plant in 1968 it was the only media company in the region to have print, radio, and television mediums, creating a trifecta of media outlets. The Fresno Bee Plant incorporated the design and construction of a dedicated television and radio station building in addition to the print operations and administrative offices. The McClatchy Company's media influence remained unparalleled in the region until 1981 when it sold KMJ-Television to the San Joaquin Community Corporation (SJCC).

The Fresno Bee Plant was developed as a project that was a direct result of the City of Fresno's urban renewal efforts which began in the 1950s and continued until 1970 when the federal government discontinued funding the national redevelopment program. Although the West Fresno Phase I redevelopment project was not the first urban renewal effort within the city, it was vital for its economic revitalization and development as it created numerous jobs and much needed property tax revenue. The city had previously implemented the Civic Center and Fulton Mall projects that did not produce the economic results it aspired to, leaving assessor tax revenue in a deficit until 1970 when the property tax payment from the Fresno Bee Plant was the primary source of revenue gains within a two-year span. The Fresno Bee Plant was one of only two successful urban renewal projects in the City of Fresno with the Fashion Fair Mall being the second. Given the Fresno Bee Plant building's association as a pioneer of communications in the region, being the first and only media organization to own a print, radio, and television mediums for many years, it meets CRHR Criterion 1 and Fresno Local Register Criteria A-1i under the theme of Communications with a period of significance of 1969–1981, beginning with the year the Fresno Bee Plant Phase I was completed and the newspaper began operations there until the year the McClatchy Company sold KMJ-Television to SJCC, when the influence of its media empire began to wane. Additionally, the Fresno Bee Plant meets CRHR Criterion 1 and Fresno Local Register Criteria A-1i for its association with the theme of Urban Renewal as defined by the *City of Fresno Mid-Century Modernism Historic Context.* The building represents the most successful example of the City's development efforts during that era with a period of significance for this theme of 1969–1973, beginning with the year the construction of the Fresno Bee Plant Phase I was completed with urban renewal funding and support and ending in the year construction of Phase II was complete which is the same year that the City ceased development efforts for Urban Renewal. Although the end of the period of significance under the Communications theme partially extends into a period of less than 50 years ago, the majority of the period of significance under CRHR Criterion 1 and Fresno Local Register Criteria A-1i is more than 50 years old, and, per the CA SHPO's guidance on CRHR evaluations, ASM's professional opinion is that sufficient time has passed to be able to evaluate this budling within its historic contexts.

As the Fresno Bee Plant building meets the requirements for CRHR Criterion 1 and Fresno Local Register Criteria A-1i, an assessment of integrity is required.

Location
The Fresno Bee Plant remains in the location where it was originally constructed from 1968 to 1972. It has not been moved or relocated and therefore it retains integrity of location.

Design
The building's original design remains largely intact as evident by comparison to the architect's as-built drawings. Although there have been some alterations which include the installation of the shade canopies on the east façade in 1979, an interior remodel in 1980, mechanical alterations in 1987, and the large-scale Project Eclipse addition and another interior remodel in 1990, the original design is still clearly evident. Nearly all of the character-defining features from the Phase I and Phase II building design remain, such as the heavy projecting roof slab, "Stonehenge" columns, louvered panels, aluminum frame glazing system, and even the parking lot light fixtures. The 1990 Project Eclipse addition does not detract from the original design of the Fresno Bee Plant and is complementary in its scale and mass. It is recognizable as a distinctly contemporary structure and its design could be said to meet the Secretary of the Interior's (SOI) *Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*, specifically the *Rehabilitation* approach. Additionally, the interior floor plan remains fairly the same as the original design based on a comparison of the original building plans. Therefore, the Fresno Bee Plant retains integrity of design.

Setting
The Fresno Bee Plant remains within a light commercial zone which was the original use of the property and surrounding area when the city demolished and rezoned the area for redevelopment in the 1960s. The building was the first commercial project in the area, and aerial photographs show that the streets, sidewalks, and commercial buildings that remain extant today developed around the Fresno Bee Plant during and shortly after its construction. Additionally, the adjacent and associated television station, now owned by a different entity, remains in its original location as does the Fuel Facility. As such the building has integrity of setting.

Materials
The original materials are largely still extant including cement-panel cladding, marblecrete surface, and blue glasweld panels, even those that have not been manufactured for many years such as the glasweld panels. The marblecrete finish, in addition to the glasweld, is characteristic of the 1960s time period and they remain visible today in very good condition. Therefore, the building retains integrity of materials.

Workmanship
The excellent workmanship and high quality craftsmanship used to construct the building is evident by condition of the building's design, features and materials. The materials used have proven to be resilient and installed in a manner that would ensure the building's longevity. The Fresno Bee Plant building therefore retains integrity of workmanship.

Feeling
With such minor alterations, the Fresno Bee Plant continues to convey its original design intent and components. The site plan, including the south and east parking lots, landscaping and light posts also remain. Any person that may have worked at the building when it was originally constructed would easily recognize it today. It continued to be used as the Fresno Bee's offices and printing facility until very recently in 2016 until it was sold to the current owner; the office furniture, printing presses, and ephemera remain today. As such the building retains integrity of feeling.

Association

The Fresno Bee Plant continues to convey its historical association with its original function as the home of the local newspaper and radio and television stations, as well as an example of Urban Renewal development in Fresno. Therefore, the building retains integrity of association

Therefore, as the Fresno Bee Plant is a significant representation of the theme of Urban Renewal as defined by the *City of Fresno Mid-Century Modernism Historic Context* and the theme of Communication as the headquarters of the McClatchy Company, a major local media company, with a period of significance of 1968–1981, and the building retains overall integrity to that period of significance, **the Fresno Bee Plant is recommended eligible under CRHR Criterion 1 and Fresno Local Register Criteria A-1i. The Fresno Bee Plant therefore also meets the definition of a CEQA historical resource.**

Under CRHR Criterion 2 and Fresno Local Register Criteria A-1ii, the most significant individuals associated with the building are C.K. McClatchy, founder of the *Fresno Bee*, and Carlos McClatchy, his son who founded KMJ Radio and KMJ Television. Research did not reveal any other notable individuals that made a profound impact to the history of the nation, the state of California, or the city of Fresno that the Fresno Bee Plant would be associated with. While the McClatchy father and son are unarguably important individuals in the region and locally in the city, the original *Fresno Bee* building constructed in 1922 is directly associated with the founding individuals. It is where the *Fresno Bee* began and operated for many years until the construction of the Fresno Bee Plant in 1968 by which time the senior McClatchy was retired and the KMJ radio and television stations had long been established. As such the Fresno Bee Plant is recommended not eligible under CRHR Criterion 2, nor is it eligible for local designation under Fresno Local Criteria A-1ii.

ASM considered whether the Fresno Bee Plant is eligible under CRHR Criterion 3 or Fresno Local Criterion A-1iii. Original building plans show that the architectural firm of Schoenwald, Thomas, Harris, Bode & Blayney was responsible for the design of the 1968–1972 Fresno Bee Plant Phase I and II projects. The partners of the firm were Paul Schoenwald, AIA, Will Thomas, AIA, Paul Harris, AIA, Harry Bode, AIA, and James Blayney, MSPE. Additionally, they were all partners at the legacy firm of Wagner & Associates which was founded by master architect Walter Wagner. The project team was behind the design for the Fresno County Courthouse constructed in 1966, designed in the New Formalism style. In the same year that the courthouse construction was completed, the team split from Wagner to form their own practice while Wagner partnered with Martin Temple in a new partnership. Paul Harris is noted as the architect of record for the Fresno County Courthouse as well as the Fresno Bee Plant. However, he is not included in the list of master architects in the *City of Fresno Mid-Century Modernism Historic Context*.

The original Fresno Bee Plant (Phase I and II) building was designed in the New Formalism style which was popular for civic and commercial architecture from 1950–1970. The building displays the following character-defining features of the style as defined in the *City of Fresno Mid-Century Modernism Historic Context*; heavy projecting roof slab, colonnade of stylized full-height columnar supports evident in the "Stonehenge" columns, and large panels of cast concrete which clad the exterior of the building. Although the building has some stylistic elements, there are other examples in Fresno that display a more masterful New Formalism design such as the Fresno County Courthouse (Wagner & Associates 1966) (Figure 49) and the Midland Savings & Loan building (Eugene Houghman, AIA 1965) (Figure 50). Additionally, the Fresno County Courthouse is a much better example of the style and, therefore, a more masterful work by Harris and his associates, Thomas, Bode, Blayney, and Schoenwald. As such, the Fresno Bee Plant is not considered to be the work of a master architect or architectural firm nor does it display highly masterful characteristics of the New Formalism architectural style. Therefore, the Fresno Bee Plant is recommended not eligible under CRHR Criterion 3, nor is it eligible under Fresno Local Criteria A-1iii.

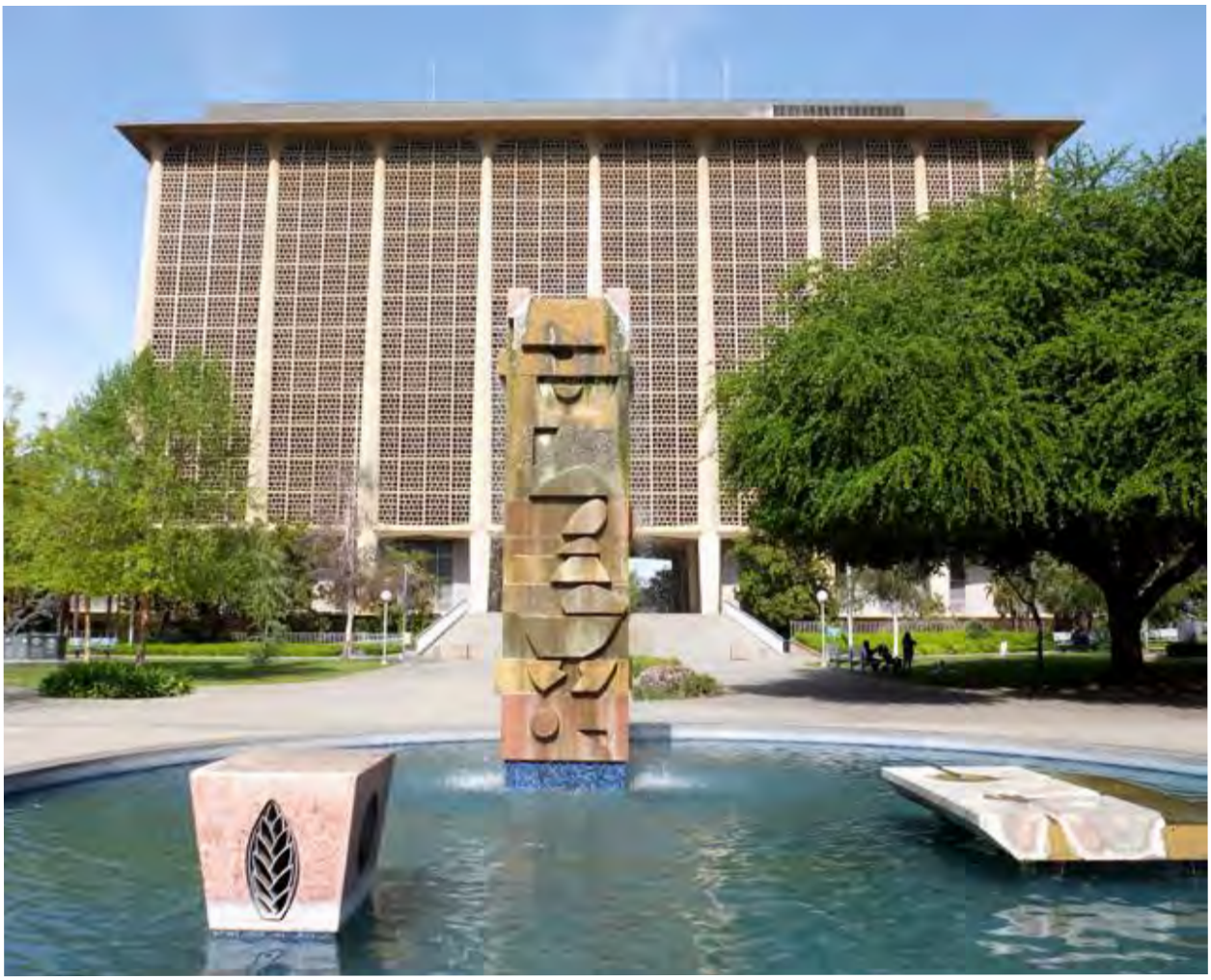


Figure 49. The Fresno County Courthouse (1966) designed by Wagner & Associates with Paul Harris listed as the architect of record. Source: Wagner & Associates



Figure 50. A ceramic mural by artist Stan Bitters featured on the Midland Saving & Loan building designed by architect Eugene Houghman (1965). Source: Esoteric Survey 2026.

The Fresno Bee Plant building is recommended not eligible under CRHR Criterion 4 and under Fresno Local Register Criterion A-1iv. It is a common property type that does not have the potential to provide information about history or prehistory that is not available through historic research.

ASM considered whether the Fresno Bee Plant could be eligible as a contributor to a larger historic district of the surrounding neighborhood. ASM did not identify any extant historic district of which this property would be a part, nor was an intact historic district identified during its site visit to the property and windshield survey of the neighborhood. As such, ASM recommends the Fresno Bee Plant building not eligible for the CRHR or Fresno Local Register as a contributor to a historic district.

7.0 CONCLUSION

After performing an intensive pedestrian-level site visit of the Fresno Bee Plant, a brief windshield survey of comparable City of Fresno buildings of the same period, and conducting a review of the background of the *Fresno Bee* and the development of the City of Fresno, ASM recommends that the Fresno Bee Plant building is eligible for listing in the CRHR and Fresno Local Register under Criteria 1/1-Ai. As such, the Fresno Bee Plant qualifies as a historical resource under the terms of CEQA.

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APPENDICES

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APPENDIX A

DPR Forms

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State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code
Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

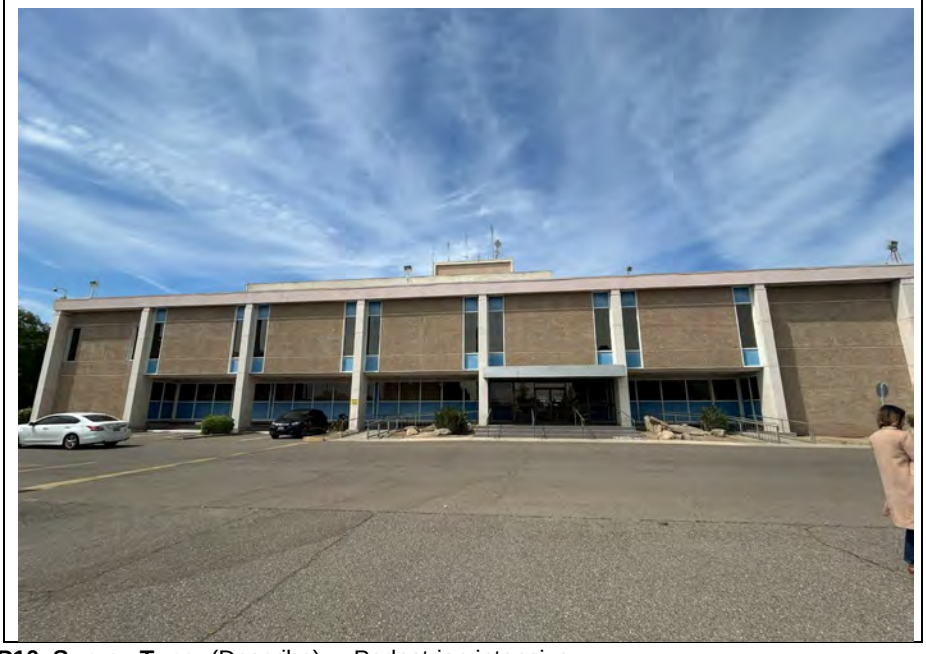
Page 1 of 32 ***Resource Name or #:** Fresno Bee Plant
P1. Other Identifier: 1626 E Street
***P2. Location:** ☒ **Not for Publication** ☐ **Unrestricted**
***a. County:** Fresno and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** South Fresno **Date:** c.1969-1973, 1990 T 14S R 20E SW **of** NW **of Sec**
4 Mt. Diablo M.D. **B.M.**
c. Address: 1626 E St City Fresno, CA Zip code: 93706
d. UTM: (give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11S 249727 mE; 4069047 mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel#, directions to resource, elevation, etc.) APN 465-084-30T

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The Fresno Bee Plant building is located at 1626 E St. in Fresno, California. It is situated in an angled position along a north-south axis with its primary façade facing southeast. The building consists of several block forms with variable massing. The original portion of the building was designed and constructed in two phases, beginning in 1968 and completed in 1973. The Phase I building is the central form and stands as a long rectangular mass positioned southeast to northwest and includes a smaller square mass positioned at the north end of the building. The Phase II portion consists of a lower rectangular mass on the west façade, a narrow L-shape mass that begins on the west façade at its southwest corner and continues around it to form the southeast facing primary façade.

(Continued on pg. 2.)

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes)
***P4. Resources Present:** ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)
P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession#)
South Primary Facade
March 27, 2026

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
c.1969, 1973, 1990
City of Fresno Building Records

***P7. Owner and Address:**
City of Fresno
747 R Street, 2nd Floor
Fresno, CA 93721

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Jacqueline Padilla-Perez
ASM Affiliates
20 N Raymond Ave., Suite 220
Pasadena, CA 91103

***P9. Date Recorded:** March 27, 2026

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Pedestrian intensive

***P11.Report Citation:** ASM Affiliates. *HRTR Department of Public Utilities Operations & Maintenance Building Demolition.* Prepared for City of Fresno. 2026

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

***P3a. Description:** (continued from p. 1)

Finally, a long and narrow rectangular mass is attached to the east façade of the central building along its entire span, completing the Phase II portion of the building. An addition constructed on the north side of the original building also consists of multiple rectangular masses. There are two masses positioned northeast to west that comprise the printing and shipment facilities. The central building is long and narrow, and it houses the Fresno Bee's printing presses which were last used in 2016. The addition also has two square masses, with the west mass serving as the magazine production facility and the east mass as a loading dock. The central printing press building and the two smaller square masses "eclipse" the square mass of the Phase I building, hence the addition's name "Project Eclipse."

The entire building is covered by flat roofs with low parapet walls. Several mechanical units are mounted to the roof decks in addition to a penthouse within the southeast corner of the Phase I central building which provides roof access and houses the mechanical room and elevator equipment access. All the parapet walls are capped with metal coping. The coping is a faded indistinguishable color on the original building and a terracotta color on the Project Eclipse addition. The building is surrounded by concrete pavement that is marked with parking spaces in the south, east, and north areas of the property. Within the northwest area of the property is a dilapidated building that once served as a Fuel Facility for delivery trucks. It appears to have been constructed of corrugated metal and has a concrete slab on its south side with an overhead wooden shade structure that appears to have been used as a patio. All other elements of the building are now missing or so severely damaged that their materiality is unknown.

The spur tracks that once were but are no longer connected to the Southern Pacific Railroad remain extant in some areas but have been removed or paved over on G Street. The tracks enter from the northeast property boundary and continue to the loading dock on the east elevation. The spur track was used to deliver supplies from the rail cars to the Fresno Bee Plant.

PHASE I & II, 1968-1973

South – Primary Façade

The primary south façade is largely comprised of precast concrete panels with a dark tan marblecrete[1] coating. The west and east ends of the façade are clad entirely of precast concrete panels with marblecrete coating, divided into five sections beginning with a narrow band at the top, a wider band, followed by another narrow band, a wide band, and a final narrow band at the base. These sections are flanked by "Stonehenge" columns which span from the ground level to the roof fascia. The columns are defined by rusticated stone cladding in four segments, a simple slab base, and a block capital that is narrower than the column itself with a minimal square edge necking. There is a total of eight equally spaced columns along the façade. The tops of the columns are located just beneath the roof fascia which is composed of concrete approximately 24 in. wide with metal coping along the top. There is a set of steps from the ground level to the first-floor level that spans along the entire width of the main entrance. An ADA ramp is located on each side of the steps with landscaping of dirt, large rocks, and shrubs between the side of the steps and the ramp entrances. There are four metal handrails located on the steps and each ramp is bordered by metal guard railing.

The central portion of the south façade consists of five segments which are divided by the columns with the first-floor level featuring a colonnade[2]. The plane of the first-floor level features glazing and glasweld[3] panels and is recessed from the plane of the second level. The columns protrude approximately two feet beyond the plane of the central second level façade. The main building entrance is located within the fourth segment from the west and has double storefront doors and bisected storefront panels. The remainder of the segments are composed of aluminum-framed glazing panels divided into top and bottom sections. The top sections are glass while the bottom sections are blue glasweld panels. There are a total of twenty-four of these glazing panels. The second-floor level of the façade is composed of two narrow sections of aluminum-framed glazing panels next to each column. Each panel has a square section of glasweld at the top and bottom and a long section of glass in each. The three sections in each glazing panel are in line with each section of concrete panels that span between.

[1] Marblecrete is a durable yet decorative finish often used as an exterior stucco or concrete overly composed of white Portland cement, crushed marble aggregates, and pigments.
[2] A colonnade is a row of columns spaced at regular intervals, which supports a roof, overhang, or arches and create covered walkways and define spaces.
[3] Glasweld is an exterior asbestos-reinforced cement panel with an inorganic enamel coating. It was used to clad the exterior of buildings constructed during the 1960s and 1970s, adding color and durability.

Description: (continued from p. 2)

South – Secondary Façade

The secondary south façade is composed of three concrete columns and non-segmented precast concrete panels with marblecrete finish. The first column is positioned at the west end of the façade with the second column located approximately 10 ft. east of it and the final third column located another 10 ft. from the second column. A flat, awning roof spans between the two columns providing weather protection for the storefront entrance door located near the second column. The entrance door has an aluminum frame, a sidelight on the east side of the door, and a transom light above it. Concrete steps with a landing and metal railing lead from the ground level to the first-floor level. The façade is crowned with a concrete roof facia in the same style as that along the primary south façade. Dirt and three shrubs are visible in the planters along the façade.

West Façade

The west façade of the building is composed of three sections: the southwest Phase II section, and the west Phase I and Phase II sections. The southwest Phase II section continues around from the primary south façade. The western most "Stonehenge" column is visible at this corner, located directly behind the concrete column at the south end of the façade. At the south and north ends of the façade are the segmented panels coated with marblecrete divided in the same pattern as those described on the south primary façade. Next to each of the segmented panels are concrete columns followed by narrow sections of horizontal corrugated metal siding with the southernmost section also containing an exterior door. The two central precast concrete panels are flanked by concrete columns and partially covered with marblecrete starting from the bottom of the panel to just below the halfway point up. The roof facia of the primary south façade continues around to this façade.

The west Phase I façade along the central three-story portion of the building is composed of 13 bays clad in cement panels with concrete pilasters dividing each bay. The west Phase II façade fronts E Street and is composed of nine bays also divided by concrete pilasters that have a simple yet decorative relief rectangle in each. The panels of each bay are coated with marblecrete. A portion of the coating has deteriorated from the southernmost panel of this façade near the foundation. The first and last bays and every other bay within are punctuated with a central sconce light. The third bay from the north end of this façade contains a door. The entire façade is crowned with the same roof fascia as the secondary south façade. A solid equipment screen composed of cement is visible on the roof of the Phase II portion of the building.

East Façade

The east façade is composed of two sections: a smaller protruding portion of the building that encloses the dining room located within the southeast corner of the interior on the first floor and the newsroom on the second floor which is set back from the dining room below. An areaway[4] to the basement level is located just outside of the dining room. The dining room portion of the east façade has a raised concrete foundation at the base. From the foundation to the ceiling level are continuous glazing panels with aluminum frames with the same composition as those on the south façade, although taller in height with the glass sections being rectangular and the glasweld sections remaining square. The areaway protrudes approximately 10 ft. from the dining room glazing at the southern end of the façade and is constructed entirely of concrete. The dining room is crowned with a stucco roof fascia which is taller than that of the south façade. There are mechanical units visible on the dining room roof. The east façade on the second floor above the dining room is composed of three equal-sized precast concrete sections which are separated by concrete columns. The roof fascia from the south façade continues onto this façade.

The second section is the exterior wall of the original location of the circulation department, mechanical rooms, machine shop, and storage on the first floor, the mail room directly above on the second floor, and then finally the wall of the mechanical rooms on the third floor. The first and second levels of the façade are set back approximately 20 ft. from the dining room section of the façade and run the entire length of the building beyond the dining room. The third level of the façade is set back almost 40 ft. from the second level.

The first and second floor section is composed of a raised concrete foundation wall at the base and eleven "bays" separated by concrete columns as indicated on the original building plans. The southern end of this section of the façade has a concrete ramp from the ground level to a landing at the first-floor level which has a set of steps with metal railing on the north side of it. An exterior entry door with a single light is located at the landing within the first bay. A corrugated metal canopy painted a light tan color is mounted above the ramp and landing. The paint has worn away in some areas of the canopy and a sign that reads "dock 1" is affixed to it. The following eight bays

[4] An areaway is a sunken, enclosure with open space beneath it, positioned next to a building's foundation to provide light, air, and direct access to a basement level.

Description: (continued from p. 3)

are clad in corrugated metal panels painted blue at the first-floor level and, all eleven bays have precast concrete panels cladding the second-floor level. Additionally, the two levels are separated by a continuous concrete band that spans the entire façade. The third bay has a set of steps and a landing that leads to an exterior door with a single light. The fifth bay has a set of two narrow metal roll-up doors. Bays seven and nine have louvered vents just below the second-floor level. Bays two through nine have fixed windows within the precast concrete panels at the second-floor level. Bay ten and eleven are covered by a corrugated metal canopy in the same style as the one located over bay one. A sign reading “dock 2” is affixed to the canopy. A large metal roll-up door is located within bay ten.

The third level of the façade is thirteen bays across and spans the entirety of the central main building. The bays are separated by concrete columns just as the other facades and display the same concrete fascia at the roof line. Bays one through six, twelve, and thirteen are composed of cast concrete panels. Bays seven through eleven have louvered panels. There are two roof access doors on this part of the façade, one in bay two and one in bay thirteen.

Penthouse

There is also a roof penthouse structure on the top of the building at the southeast corner of the central building which provides mechanical and elevator equipment room access. The penthouse is set back approximately 12 ft. from the third level on the east side. The penthouse level has two louvered panels on the south end of the east façade, and a central access door, with the remainder of the façade being clad in concrete panel.

The north façade of the penthouse is also clad in concrete panels and has an access door. The west façade is the same as the north but instead has a double-door access. The south façade of the penthouse is entirely clad in concrete panels.

PROJECT ECLIPSE, 1990

West – Primary Façade

The west, primary façade fronts E Street and is landscaped with grass and several mature trees. It is composed of three parts; a north and south wing and a central block. There are also three materials: cast concrete panels, metal panels, and ribbon glazing. There are concrete foundation walls along the base of the entire façade. Beginning with the south wing, which stands 33 ft. in height, there are concrete panels at the southern end of the façade that span up to the roof line vertically and continue horizontally above a recessed plane. Metal coping clads the top of the roof line. At the north end of the south wing where this portion of the facade meets the central block form, the concrete panels continue back down vertically. The plane of the south wing that is recessed back from the face of the concrete panels is composed of metal cladding and ribbon glazing. This part of the façade is clad in just over thirty sections of metal panels that are approximately 4 ft. tall and situated above the foundation wall. Above these panels is the first ribbon of glazing that spans the entire length of the panels. Above the ribbon of glazing is another section of metal panels that are about three times the height of the lower section of panels. At the top of this plane is the ribbon glazing which is located directly under the protruding concrete portion of the wing, remaining shaded throughout the day. There is an exterior door located on the inner concrete protrusion at the south end. Two low, angled, concrete walls continue in line with the concrete portion of the façade creating a walkway from the door and an outlet to a concrete walkway that connects to the sidewalk along E Street.

The central portion of the façade is a large block mass which is the tallest portion of the entire plant and stands approximately 53 ft. in height. The bottom two sections of metal panels and glazing ribbons are in line with those on the south wing façade although only twenty-seven panels across. The metal panels continue above the top glazing ribbon in three rows on the central block on all its facades. The same metal coping clads the roof line. A shadow of the original “The Fresno Bee” building letters remains on the upper southwest corner of this façade although the letters themselves have been removed.

The façade of the north wing is almost identical to the south wing. This wing is only 23 ft. in height and has a lower roof line and does not have any glazing. Instead, it displays a row of metal panels in line with the lower ribbon of glazing on the south wing and central building. Its upper metal panels are also shorter than those on the south wing. This façade is slightly longer than that of the south wing because the roofline projects over a loading dock that spans the north façade.

Description: (continued from p. 4)

North Façade

The north façade is the location of the plant's primary loading dock. A raised concrete deck spans almost the entire length of the façade. The exterior wall of this façade is entirely clad in concrete panels and features a reveal band detail across its length that is even with the bottom edge of the canopy above. Along the deck is a series of openings with a variety of roll-up doors and access doors to accommodate the building logistics. The integrated canopy over the deck is clad in concrete panels and is supported by fourteen metal posts. A sign reading "dock 3" is affixed on the east end of the canopy. There are five equally spaced wall-pack lights along the canopy face.

The easternmost portion of the north façade has a similar appearance to the south wing of the west façade. It has a concrete foundation wall at the base that is the same height as the loading dock deck. It also has protruding concrete sides and upper section with a reveal bisecting the lower panels from the upper panels that is in line with the one featured in the loading dock section of the façade. There is a lower level of metal panels with a total of sixteen across. Above the lower panels is a band of ribbon glazing with metal panels above. A single wall-pack light is affixed to the center of the upper concrete panel span.

East Façade

The northernmost section of the east façade has a similar composition to the east section of the north façade. It is flanked with protruding concrete panels on each end with a band of reveal detail and concrete panels spanning overhead. There is a door on the north end with concrete steps leading up to a landing positioned under the door. The stairs and landing have metal pipe railing. There are five roll-up doors along the recessed central portion of the façade which are surrounded by concrete panels. Pairs of bollards are positioned on the sides of each roll-up door. The next section of this façade is set back approximately 12 ft. and features a three-part aluminum-frame fixed window grouping. There is a wide entry door on the south end of this portion of the façade as well as a set of concrete steps that lead up to a concrete deck positioned below the door. There are additional wall-pack lights in this area.

The central section of this façade is the rear of the large block mass and is clad entirely in metal panels like those on the west façade. There is a door with a single light located on the center of the façade, and the concrete deck terminates on the south side of the door. The deck and steps have metal pipe railing. There is a large roll-up door on the south end of the façade with a metal "L" shape ramp and steel guard railing. This portion of the building is also clad in metal panels on the north and south facades.

South of the central block form is another loading dock that is covered by a concrete clad canopy with six rectangular opening in it for daylighting. The canopy is supported by a concrete clad wall on the north end and a storage building on the south end. There are roll-up doors on each of the support walls that provide delivery access into each of the adjoining buildings. Two sets of tracks span from the east into the dock area. These are remnants of the spur tracks which were installed to carry supplies from the railroad to the plant.

The south end of the east façade is composed of a concrete block mass which houses a cooling tower that protrudes beyond the east wall of the mechanical room and storage building. These walls are absent of any features aside from wall-pack lighting. The same metal coping featured along the west façade roofline is also featured along the roofline of the east façade.

South Façade

The south façade of the building is clad in concrete. The cooling tower building wall is lower than the portion of the mechanical and storage portion of the building. There is a double access door on the west end of the cooling tower building. The mechanical room and storage building has large louver panels on the easternmost end of it, followed by a roll-up door with a raised deck. The remainder of the façade is covered in five cast concrete panels and five equally spaced wall-pack lights. A concrete ramp leads from the ground level to the west end of this façade and features a metal pipe guard rail. The ramp terminates at a concrete deck that is positioned under a concrete canopy supported by the original building's east façade and two concrete columns. The same metal coping runs along the roof line of the south façade.

INTERIOR

The main building entrance is accessible from the southeast primary façade, which is a part of the original Phase II addition to the original building. The lobby is the first space upon entering the building and is a long, rectangular room situated in an east-west orientation. On the east end of the lobby is the dining room and kitchen, while the west and north directions lead to administrative offices. Continuing north into the building on the first floor is a large, open office space populated with work desks and cubicles. The second and third floors contain administrative offices while the third floor of the Phase II building contains executive offices. The executive reception areas and

Description: (continued from p. 5)

offices located on the second floor appear to have been remodeled during the same era that the 1990 addition was constructed. There is a large boardroom with wood-frame doors with large glass panels that display the original Fresno Bee "FB" monogram that is also featured on the metal grills of the 1922 Fresno Bee building. The flooring in the administrative and executive spaces varies from hard tiles to composite and carpet tiles. The ceilings are primarily dropped T grid with white acoustic ceiling tiles. The building is not electrified due to damage to its operating system, and therefore it was not possible to view all areas of the building in adequate lighting conditions. Only flashlights were available to view the interior with some minimal daylighting along the perimeter.

A corridor leads from the north end of the original central building to the 1990 addition. The press bay that houses the printing presses is central to this portion of the building. The press bay consists of a concrete floor and expansive walls all the way up to the ceiling situated just below the building's roof line. The presses extend three levels up and are surrounded by a steel catwalk that provides access to all sides of the printing presses. From the press bay, there is access to an employee locker room which is lined with red metal lockers on all sides within a long rectangular space. The locker room leads to the mail room, which is a completely open industrial space with concrete floor. South of the mail room is the newsprint room that is populated with numerous machines for sorting and folding in addition to ink tanks. The floors are also concrete and the roof structure and mechanical ducting are exposed.

The newsprint room leads back to the smaller, square, Phase I building which originally housed the newsprint department before it was moved to the 1990 addition. There are production offices located upstairs which include plate making, a carpentry shop, and supply storage as well as a switchboard room and electrical server room with a raised floor. Some rooms have floors covered in carpet and others concrete or asbestos tiles which cover many of the corridor floors. The health unit was located adjacent to the executive offices and included a physician's office. The interior has a mixture of materials and elements that appear original to the Phase I and Phase II era, while other areas such as the executive offices and some of the administrative offices appear to have been updated in the 1990s.



Photo 1. Phase II secondary south façade and southwest portion of the Phase II west façade.



Photo 2. Phase I and II west façade.



Photo 3. Phase I and II east façade, toward southwest.



Photo 4. Northernmost end of the Phase I and II east façade where Project Eclipse overlaps the original Phase I and II portion of the building. View toward northwest.



Photo 5. Project Eclipse west façade, toward east.



Photo 6. Westernmost end of the Project Eclipse north façade, toward west.



Photo 7. At the easternmost end of the Project Eclipse north façade, toward south.



Photo 8. Northernmost end of the Project Eclipse east façade, toward west.



Photo 9. Central portion of the Project Eclipse east façade showing the loading dock and spur tracks which originally connected to the Southern Pacific Railroad, toward west.



Photo 10. Southernmost end of the Project Eclipse east façade, toward south.



Photo 11. Overview of the Phase I and II east façade, toward west with the paved parking area in the foreground.

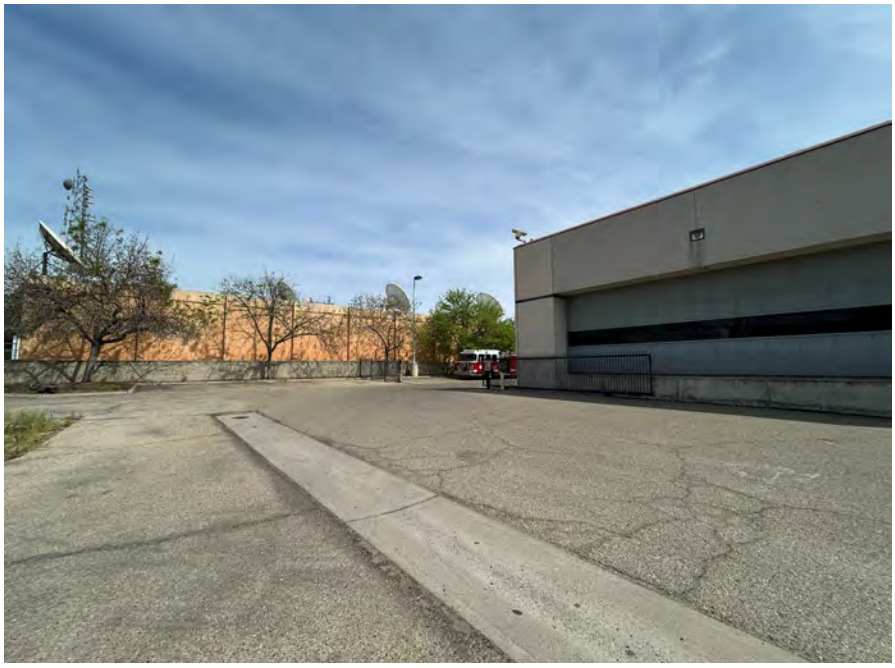


Photo 12. View of the building (left) which was originally the KMJ Television and Radio station with the east end of the Project Eclipse north façade in the foreground, toward east.



Photo 13. North façade of the fuel station, toward southeast.



Photo 14. West façade of the fuel station, toward east.



Photo 15. South façade of the fuel station, toward northwest.



Photo 16. East façade of the fuel station, toward west.



Photo 17. South parking lot with original flag poles and lamp posts, toward south.

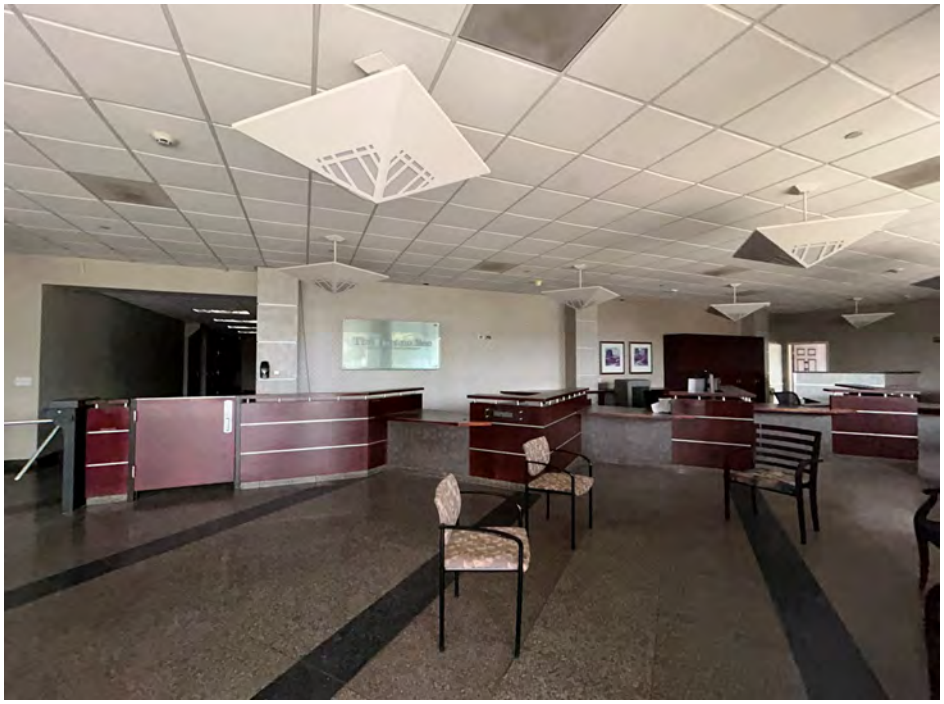


Photo 18. Entrance lobby with 1990s-era furniture, toward north.



Photo 19. Dining room interior within the southeast corner of the Phase II portion of the building, toward north.



Photo 20. View of the first-level open office space with desks, toward southwest.

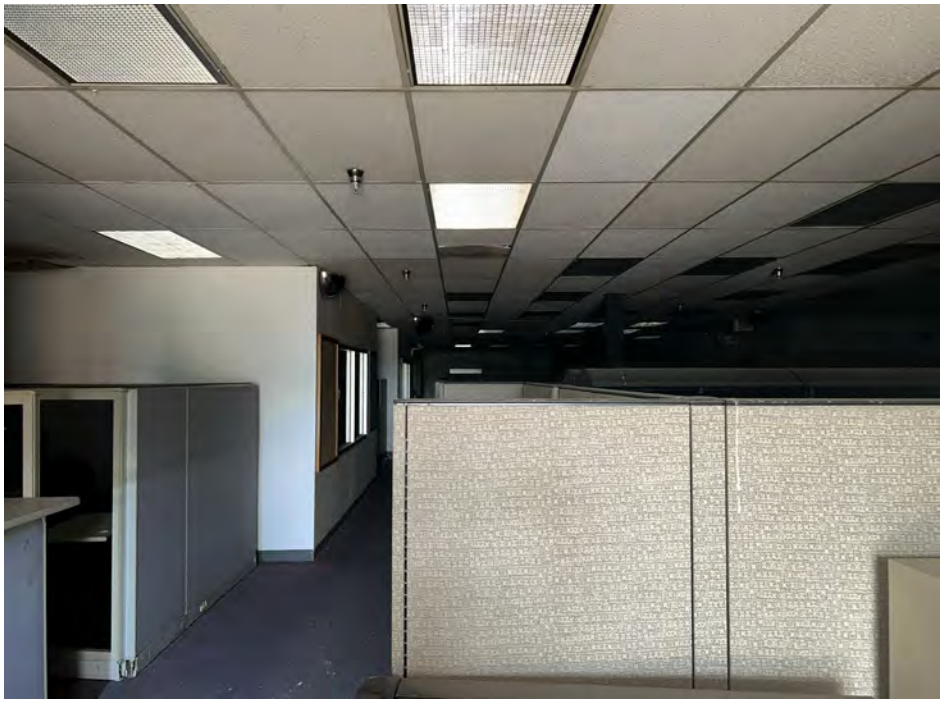


Photo 21. View of the first-level open office space with cubicles, toward northwest.



Photo 22. First-level training room, toward south.



Photo 23. Press bay catwalk from first level looking up to the second and top levels, toward east.



Photo 24. Print rollers with newspaper, toward south.



Photo 25. Newspaper spanning between two presses on the third level, toward southeast.

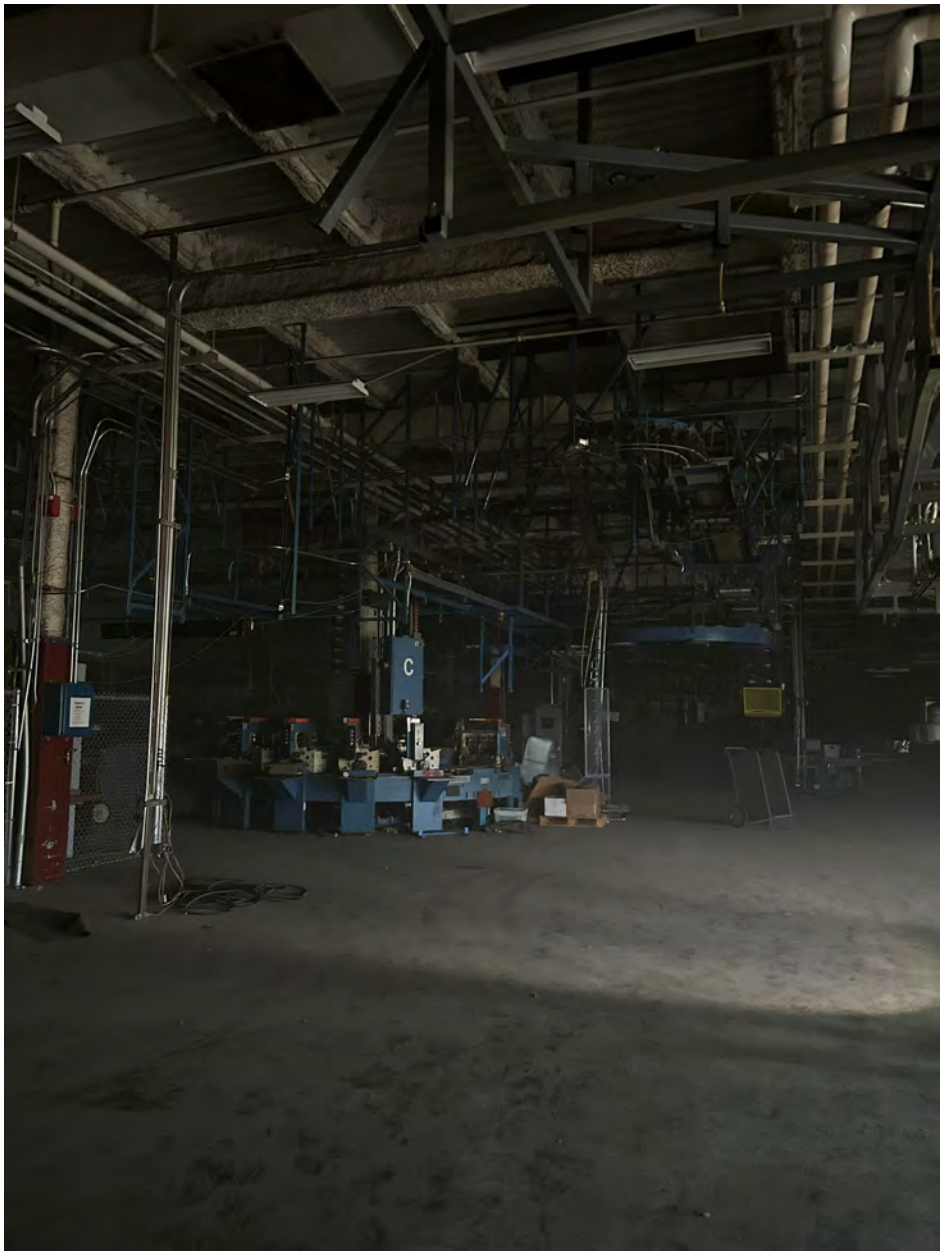


Photo 26. Newsprint room with folding machine in view, toward south.



Photo 27. Newsprint ink tanks, toward north.



Photo 28. Storage tank, toward north.

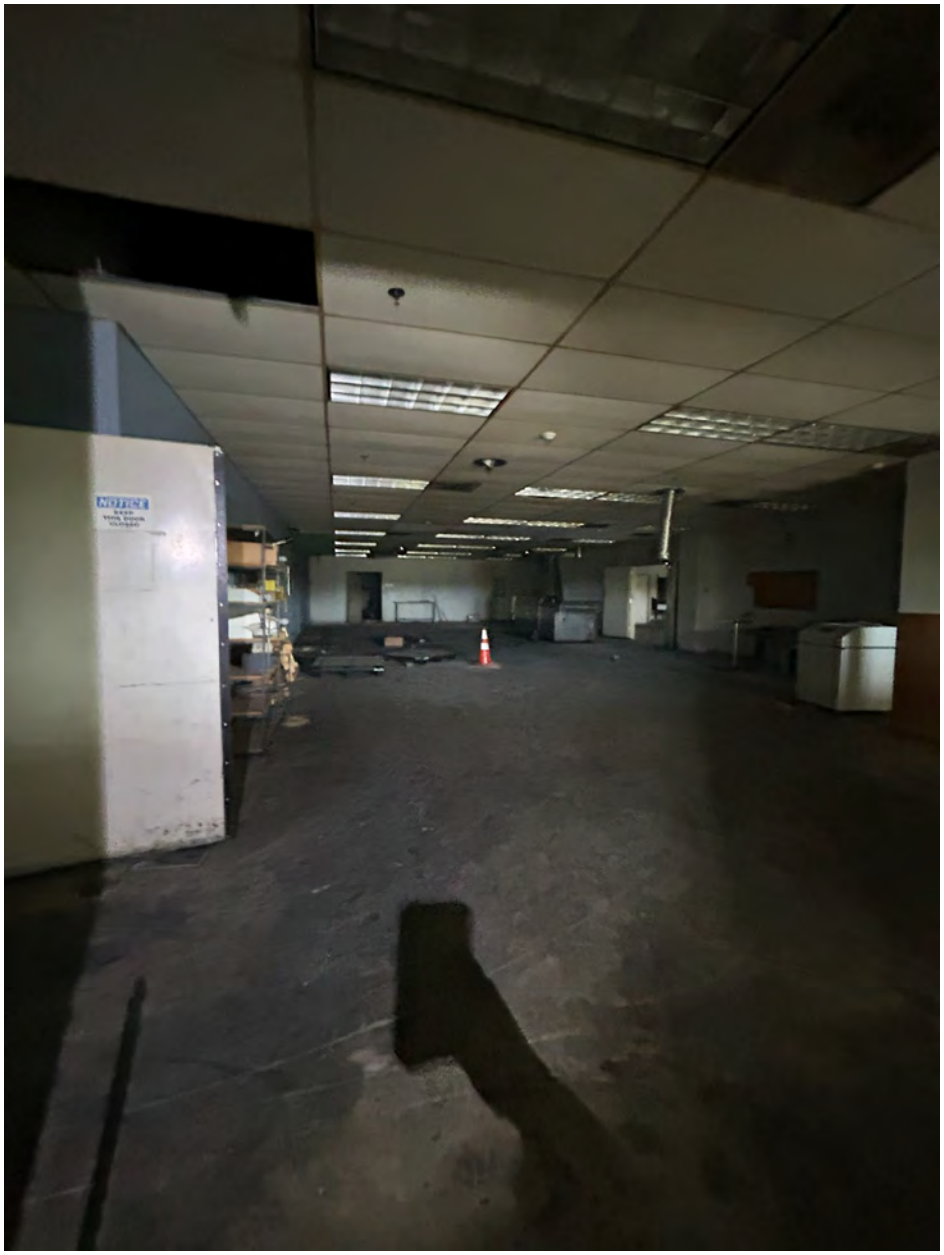


Photo 29. Second-floor office space, toward northeast.

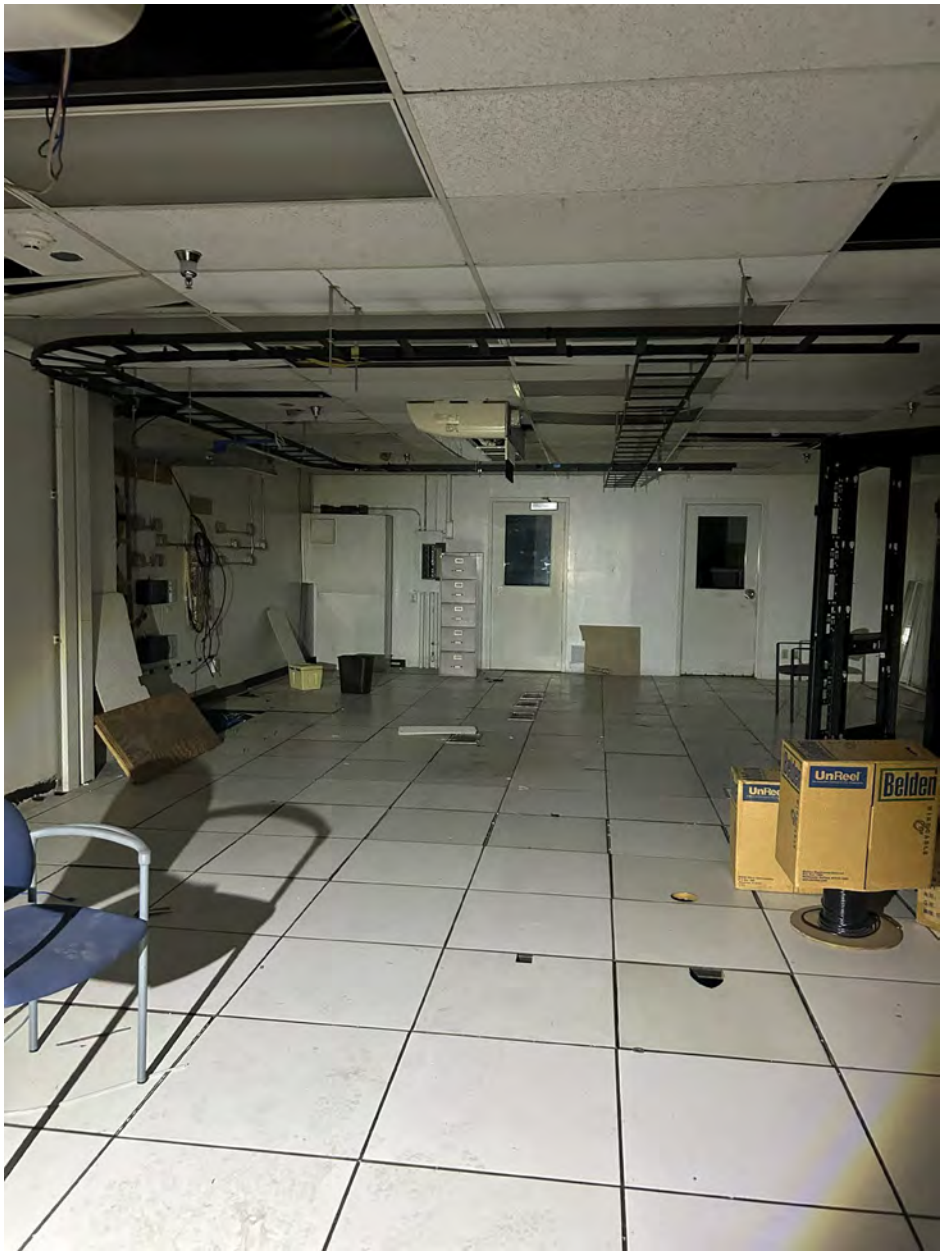


Photo 30. Second-level electrical server room with raised floor, toward west.

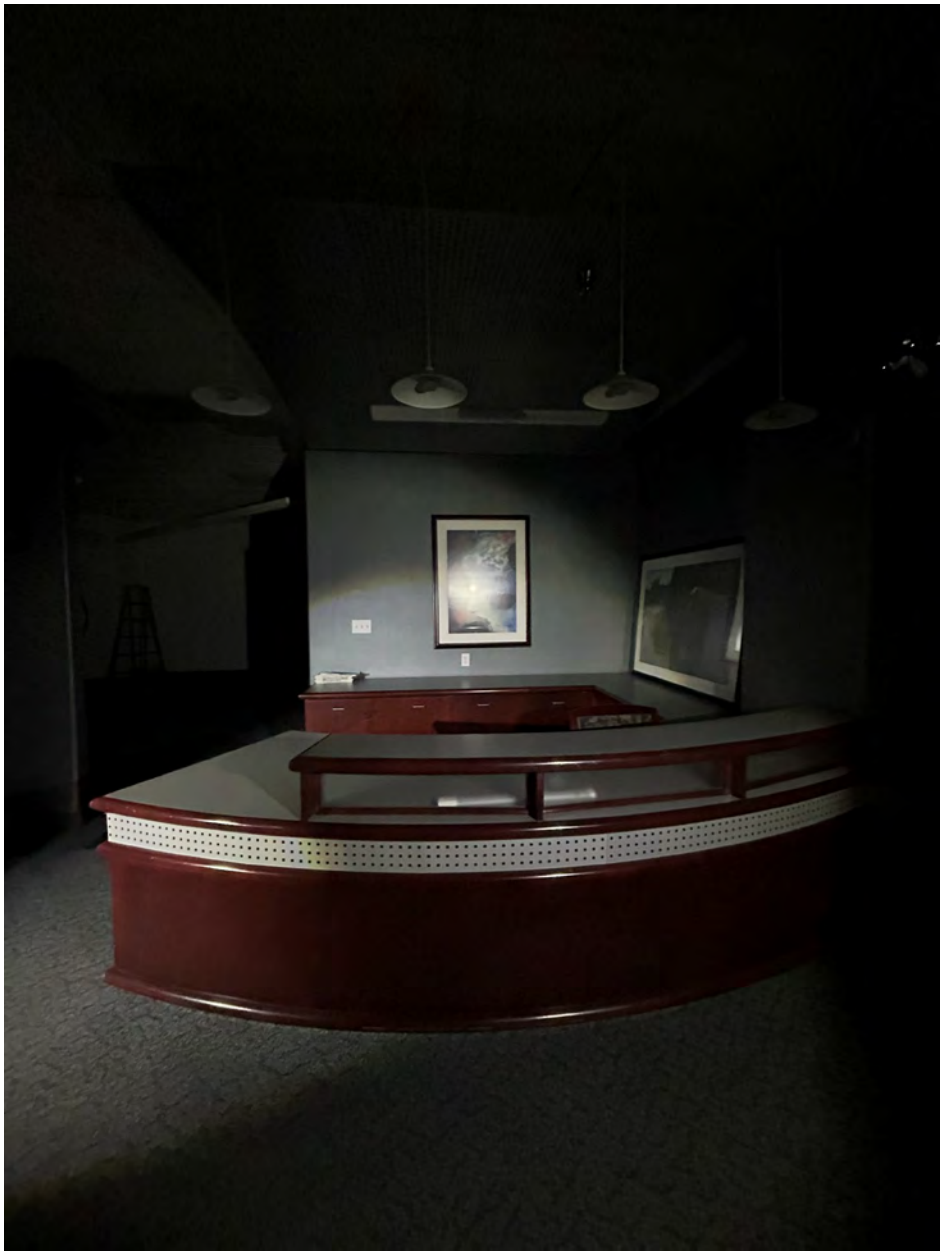


Photo 31. Executive wing private reception on third level, toward southwest.

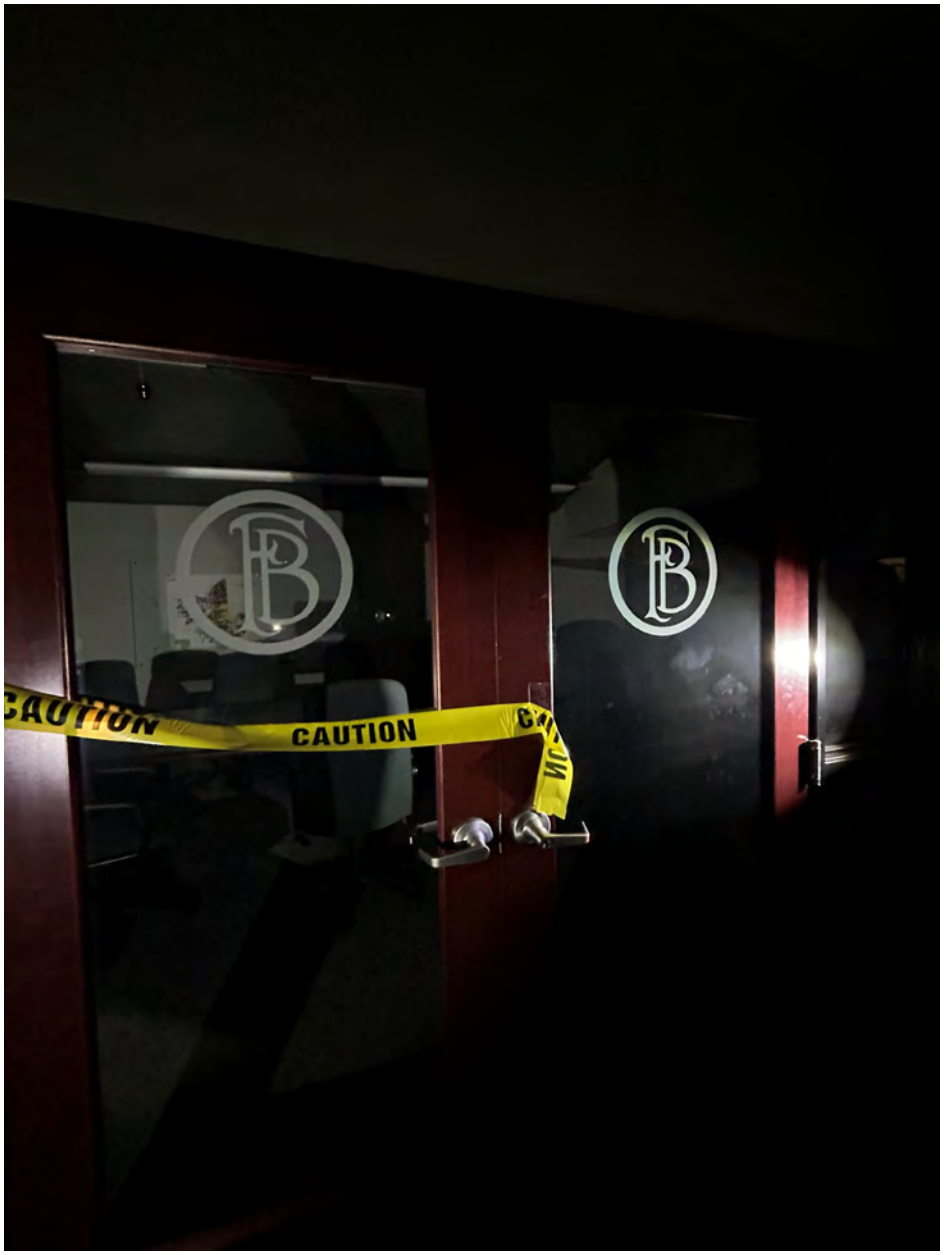


Photo 32. Executive wing board room doors etched with original Fresno Bee monogram.



Photo 33. Executive wing main reception area, toward northwest.



Photo 34. Physician office on third level, toward northwest.



Photo 35. Corridor within the Project Eclipse central block with view through the ribbon glazing, toward southwest.



Photo 36. Carpentry shop interior, toward east.



Photo 37. Switchboard room, toward northeast.



Photo 38. Platemaking room, toward east.

***NRHP Status Code:** 3CS and 5S3

B1. Historic Name: Fresno Bee Plant
B2. Common Name: 1626 E Street
B3. Original Use: *Fresno Bee* printing productions and administrative offices. **B4. Present Use:** Abandoned
***B5. Architectural Style:** New Formalism
***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
The Phase I building construction began in 1968 and was completed by 1969. Phase II construction began in 1972 and was completed by 1973. A new canopy was added in 1979. A new transmission tower was installed for KMJ in 1979. A large interior remodel was completed in 1980. Multiple mechanical alterations were completed in 1987. The Project Eclipse addition began in 1990 and was completed by 1991.

***B7. Moved?** ☒No ☐Yes ☐Unknown **Date:** **Original Location:**
***B8. Related Features:**

B9a. Architect: Schoenwald, Thomas, Harris, Bode & Blayney with Paul Harris as the architect of record.
b. Builder: Harris Construction Co.

***B10. Significance:** Communications / Development **Theme:** Urban Renewal
Period of Significance: 1972–1981 / 1968–1970 **Property Type:** Commercial Industrial
Applicable Criteria: CRHR 1 and Fresno Local Criterion A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

ASM considered whether the Fresno Bee Plant is eligible under any CRHR or Fresno Local Register criteria within the areas of significance of Communications and Community Planning and Development, and a sub-theme of Urban Renewal in Fresno.

Under the theme of Communication, the *Fresno Bee* has a long history as an influential form of print media in the City of Fresno dating back to its establishment in 1922 by founder C.K. McClatchy. The newspaper's owner, the McClatchy Company, expanded its media reach with the establishment of KMJ-Radio station in the same year as the paper was founded, and at a time when there were no other radio stations in the Central Valley, making the organization the communication pioneer of the region. McClatchy later established the first television broadcast station in the Central Valley region with KMJ-Television in 1953. When the McClatchy Company moved operations to the Fresno Bee Plant in 1968 it was the only media company in the region to have print, radio, and television mediums, creating a trifecta of media outlets. The Fresno Bee Plant incorporated the design and construction of a dedicated television and radio station building in addition to the print operations and administrative offices. The McClatchy Company's media influence remained unparalleled in the region until 1981 when it sold KMJ-Television to the San Joaquin Community Corporation (SJCC).

(Continued on Page 2)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

See DPR J form attached

(This space reserved for official comments.)

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

(Continued from Page 1)

The Fresno Bee Plant was developed as a project that was a direct result of the City of Fresno's Urban Renewal efforts which began in the 1950s and continued until 1970 when the federal government discontinued funding the national redevelopment program. Although the West Fresno Phase I redevelopment project was not the first urban renewal effort within the city, it was vital for its economic revitalization and development as it created numerous jobs and much needed property tax revenue. The City had previously implemented the Civic Center and Fulton Mall projects that did not produce the economic results it aspired to, leaving assessor tax revenue in a deficit until 1970 when the property tax payment from the Fresno Bee Plant was the primary source of revenue gains within a two-year span. The Fresno Bee Plant was one of only two successful urban reneweal projects in the city of Fresno, with the Fashion Fair Mall being the second. Given the Fresno Bee Plant building's association as a pioneer of communications in the region, being the first and only media organization to own a print, radio, and television mediums for many years, it meets CRHR Criterion 1 and Fresno Local Register Criteria A-1i under the theme of Communications with a period of significance of 1969–1981, beginning with the year the Fresno Bee Plant Phase I was completed and the newspaper began operations there until the year the McClatchy Company sold KMJ-Television to SJCC, when the influence of its media empire began to wane. Additionally, the Fresno Bee Plant meets CRHR Criterion 1 and Fresno Local Register Criteria A-1i for its association with the theme of Urban Renewal as defined by the City of Fresno Mid-Century Modernism Historic Context. The building represents the most successful example of the City's development efforts during that era with a period of significance for this theme of 1969–1973, beginning with the year the construction of the Fresno Bee Plant Phase I was completed with urban-renewal funding and support and ending in the year construction of Phase II was completed, which is the same year that the city ceased development efforts for urban renewal. Although the end of the period of significance under the Communications theme partially extends into a period of less than 50 years ago, the majority of the period of significance CRHR Criterion 1 and Fresno Local Register Criteria A-1i is more than 50 years old, and per the CA SHPO's guidance on CRHR evaluations, ASM's professional opinion is that sufficient time has passed to be able to evaluate this budling within its historic contexts.

As the Fresno Bee Plant building meets the requirements for CRHR Criterion 1 and Fresno Local Register Criteria A-1i, an assessment of integrity is required.

Location
The Fresno Bee Plant remains in the location where it was originally constructed from 1968 to 1972. It has not been moved or relocated, and therefore it retains integrity of location.

Design
The building's original design remains largely intact as evidence by comparison to the architect's as-built drawings. Although there have been some alterations which include the installation of the shade canopies on the east façade in 1979, an interior remodel in 1980, mechanical alterations in 1987, and the large-scale Project Eclipse addition and another interior remodel in 1990, the original design is still clearly evident. Nearly all of the character-defining features from the Phase I and Phase II building design remain, such as the heavy projecting roof slab, "Stonehenge" columns, louvered panels, aluminum-frame glazing system, and even the parking lot light fixtures. The 1990 Project Eclipse addition does not detract from the original design of the Fresno Bee Plant and is complementary in its scale and mass. It is recognizable as a distinctly contemporary structure, and its design could be said to meet the *Secretary of the Interior's (SOI) Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*, specifically the Rehabilitation approach. Additionally, the interior floor plan remains fairly the same as the original design based on a comparison of the original building plans. Therefore, the Fresno Bee Plant retains integrity of design.

Setting
The Fresno Bee Plant remains within a light commercial zone which was the original use of the property and surrounding area when the City demolished and rezoned the area for redevelopment in the 1960s. The building was the first commercial project in the area, and aerial photographs show that the streets, sidewalks, and commercial buildings that remain extant today developed around the Fresno Bee Plant during and shortly after its construction. Additionally, the adjacent and associated television station (now owned by ABC) remains in its original location as does the Fuel Facility. As such the building has integrity of setting.

Materials
The original materials are largely still extant including cement-panel cladding, marblecrete surface, and blue glasweld panels, even those that have not been manufactured for many years such as the glasweld panels. The marblecrete finish, in addition to the glasweld, is characteristic of the 1960s time period and they remain visible today in very good condition. Therefore, the building retains integrity of materials.

(Continued from Page 2)

Workmanship
The excellent workmanship and high-quality craftsmanship used to construct the building is evidenced by condition of the building's design, features and materials. The materials used have proven to be resilient and installed in a manner that would ensure the building's longevity. The Fresno Bee Plant building therefore retains integrity of workmanship.

Feeling
With such minor alterations, the Fresno Bee Plant continues to convey its original design intent and components. The site plan, including the south and east parking lots, landscaping and light posts also remain. Any person that may have worked at the building when it was originally constructed would easily recognize it today. It continued to be used as the *Fresno Bee*'s offices and printing facility until very recently in 2016, when it was sold to the current owner; the office furniture, printing presses, and ephemera remain today. As such, the building retains integrity of feeling.

Association
The Fresno Bee Plant continues to convey its historical association with its original function as the home of the local newspaper and radio and television stations, as well as an example of Urban Renewal development in Fresno. Therefore, the building retains integrity of association

Therefore, as the Fresno Bee Plant is a significant representation of the theme of Urban Renewal as defined by the City of Fresno Mid-Century Modernism Historic Context and the theme of Communication as the headquarters of the McClatchy Company, a major local media company, with a period of significance of 1968–1981, and the building retains overall integrity to that period of significance, **the Fresno Bee Plant is recommended eligible under CRHR Criterion 1 and Fresno Local Register Criteria A-1i. The Fresno Bee Plant therefore also meets the definition of a CEQA historical resource.**

Under CRHR Criterion 12 and Fresno Local Register Criteria A-1ii, the most significant individuals associated with the building are C.K. McClatchy, founder of the *Fresno Bee*, and Carlos McClatchy, his son who founded KMJ Radio and KMJ Television. Research did not reveal any other notable individuals that made a profound impact to the history of the nation, the state of California, or the City of Fresno that the Fresno Bee Plant would be associated with. While the McClatchy father and son are unarguably important individuals in the region and locally in the city, the original *Fresno Bee* building constructed in 1922 is directly associated with the founding individuals. It is where the *Fresno Bee* began and operated for many years until the construction of the Fresno Bee Plant in 1968 by which time the senior McClatchy was retired and the KMJ radio and television stations had long been established. As such, the Fresno Bee Plant is recommended not eligible under CRHR Criterion 2, nor is it eligible for local designation under Fresno Local Criteria A-1ii.

ASM considered whether the Fresno Bee Plant is eligible under CRHR Criterion 3 or Fresno Local Criterion A-1iii. Original building plans show that the architectural firm of Schoenwald, Thomas, Harris, Bode & Blayney was responsible for the design of the 1968–1972 Fresno Bee Plant Phase I and II projects. The partners of the firm were Paul Schoenwald, AIA, Will Thomas, AIA, Paul Harris, AIA, Harry Bode, AIA, and James Blayney, MSPE. Additionally, they were all partners at the legacy firm of Wagner & Associates, which was founded by master architect Walter Wagner. The project team was behind the design for the Fresno County Courthouse constructed in 1966, designed in the New Formalism style. In the same year that the courthouse construction was completed, the team split from Wagner to form their own practice while Wagner partnered with Martin Temple in a new partnership. Paul Harris is noted as the architect of record for the Fresno County Courthouse as well as the Fresno Bee Plant. However, he is not included in the list of master architects in the City of Fresno Mid-Century Modernism Historic Context.

The original Fresno Bee Plant (Phase I and II) building was designed in the New Formalism style which was popular for civic and commercial architecture from 1950–1970. The building displays the following character-defining features of the style as defined in the City of Fresno Mid-Century Modernism Historic Context: heavy projecting roof slab, colonnade of stylized full height columnar supports evident in the "Stonehenge" columns, and large panels of cast concrete which clad the exterior of the building. Although the building has some stylistic elements, there are other examples in Fresno that display a more masterful New Formalism design such as the Fresno County Courthouse (Wagner & Associates 1966) and the Midland Savings & Loan building (Eugene Houghman, AIA 1965). Additionally, the Fresno County Courthouse is a much better example of the style and therefore a more masterful work by Harris and his associates, Thomas, Bode, Blayney, and Schoenwald. As such, the Fresno Bee Plant is not considered to be the work of a master architect or architectural firm, nor does it display highly masterful characteristics of the New Formalism architectural style. Therefore, the Fresno Bee Plant is recommended not eligible under CRHR Criterion 3, nor is it eligible under Fresno Local Criteria A-1iii.

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***Date of Evaluation:** March 27, 2026
(Continued from Page 3)

The Fresno Bee Plant building is recommended not eligible under CRHR Criterion 4 and under Fresno Local Register Criterion A-1iv. It is a common property type that does not have the potential to provide information about history or prehistory that is not available through historic research.

ASM considered whether the Fresno Bee Plant could be eligible as a contributor to a larger historic district of the surrounding neighborhood. ASM did not identify any extant historic district of which this property would be a part, nor was an intact historic district identified during its site visit to the property and windshield survey of the neighborhood. As such, ASM recommends the Fresno Bee Plant building not eligible for the CRHR or Fresno Local Register as a contributor to a historic district.

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B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

***B12. References:** See full references in:

ASM Affiliates. *HRTR Department of Public Utilities Operations & Maintenance Building Demolition*. Prepared for City of Fresno. 2026

B13. Remarks:

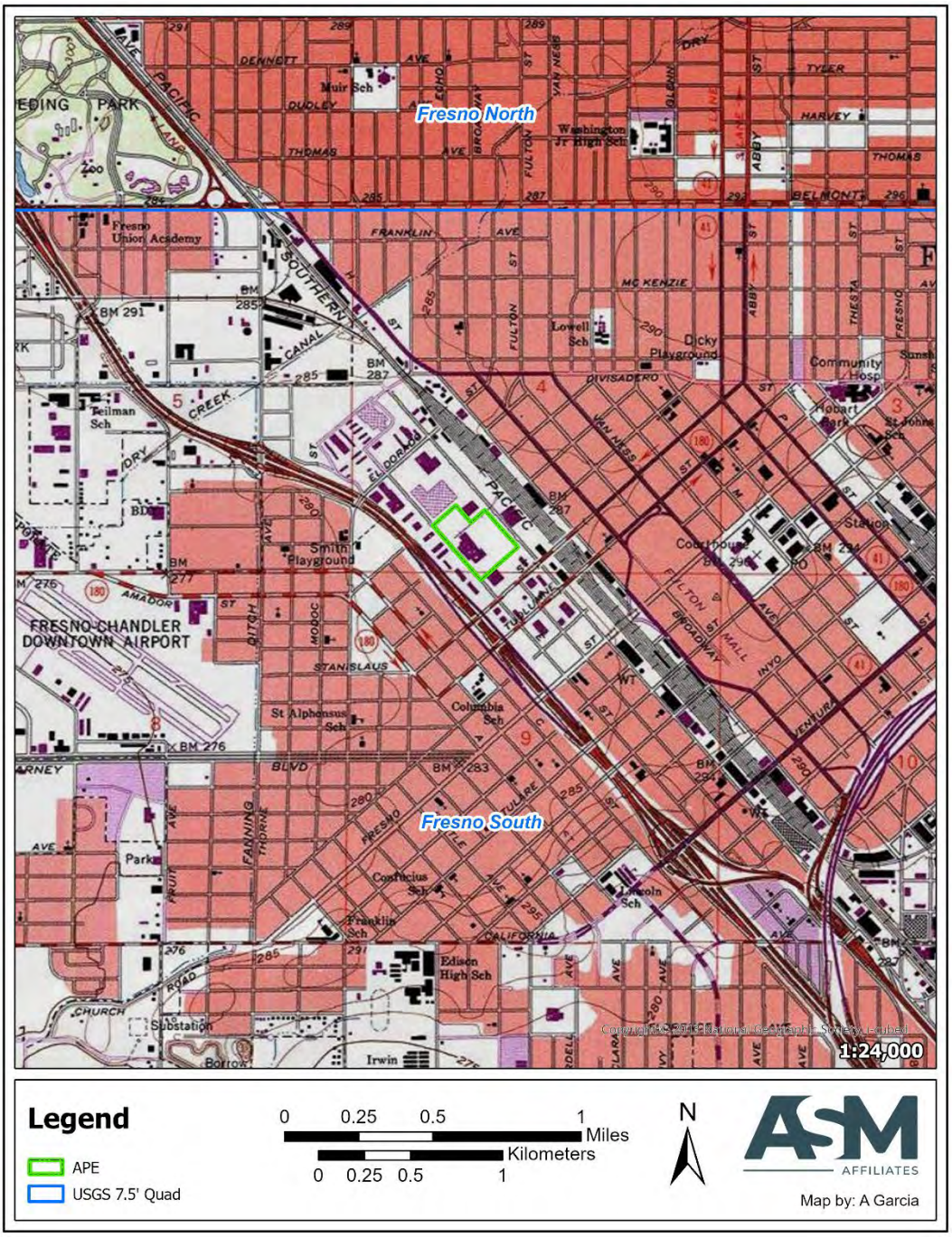
***B14. Evaluator:** Jacqueline Padilla-Perez, MDS Historic Preservation, ASM Affiliates

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
SKETCH MAP

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

Page 1 of 1 ***Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder):** The Fresno Bee Plant

***Drawn By:** A. Garcia, ASM Affiliates ***Date of Map:** 2 April 2026



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APPENDIX B

Supplemental Records Search Results

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Matt Decarlo

From: NAHC@NAHC <NAHC@nahc.ca.gov>
Sent: Monday, March 9, 2026 12:36 PM
To: Matt Decarlo
Cc: Lin, Mathew@NAHC
Subject: RE: Sacred Lands File Search Request - Fresno Bee Demolition Project (1220117057; 02; 02.1)
Attachments: SLF Review - Fresno Bee Demo.pdf

Hello,

Thank you for your message. We're in receipt of your project. Our turn-around time is approximately 2 weeks, and we don't anticipate responding sooner than that timeframe. Our response will be delivered by email. Please let us know if you have any questions.

Kind Regards,

Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
Phone: 916-373-3710

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
NATIVE AMERICAN
HERITAGE COMMISSION

From: Matt Decarlo <Matt.Decarlo@weareharris.com>
Sent: Monday, March 9, 2026 12:19 PM
To: NAHC@NAHC <NAHC@nahc.ca.gov>
Subject: Sacred Lands File Search Request - Fresno Bee Demolition Project (1220117057; 02; 02.1)

Hello,
Harris & Associates is conducting a cultural resources inventory for the proposed Fresno Bee Demolition Project in Fresno, CA. May I please request a search of the Sacred Lands File for the project and a contact list of regionally affiliated Native American representatives. Attached you will find a Project description, a request form, and a project map at 1:24,000 scale.

Please let me know if there is any other information you require for this request.
Thank you.

Matthew M. DeCarlo, M.A., RPA
Principal Archaeologist



Office: 1.619.481.5019
Mobile: 1.619.753.4277
www.WeAreHarris.com

Matt Decarlo

From: ORG-SSJVIC <ssjvic@csub.edu>
Sent: Monday, March 9, 2026 12:28 PM
To: Matt Decarlo
Cc: Andrew Talbert
Subject: Re: Records Search Request - Fresno Bee Demolition Project (#1220117057; 02.1)

Received.

Celeste M. Thomson, Coordinator (she/her/hers)
Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center
California State University, Bakersfield
Mail Stop: 72DOB
9001 Stockdale Highway
Bakersfield, CA 93311-1022
Telephone: (661) 654-2289
www.csub.edu/ssjvic

NOTE: The SSJVIC is now responding to record search requests for San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara Counties. In-house appointments for these two counties are not yet available.

From: Matt Decarlo <Matt.Decarlo@weareharris.com>
Sent: Monday, March 9, 2026 11:20 AM
To: ORG-SSJVIC <ssjvic@csub.edu>
Cc: Andrew Talbert <Andrew.Talbert@weareharris.com>
Subject: Records Search Request - Fresno Bee Demolition Project (#1220117057; 02.1)

This Message Is From an Untrusted Sender
You have not previously corresponded with this sender.

Report Suspicious

Hello,
Harris & Associates is conducting a cultural resources inventory for the Fresno Bee Demolition Project in the City of Fresno, CA. May I please request a **rush** records search for the project and ½-mile buffer. Attached you will find the Confidential Request Form, a map of the project area and buffer, and a zip file containing the project area and buffer shapefiles.

Please let me know if there is any additional information that you need to complete this request.
Thank you.

Matthew M. DeCarlo, M.A., RPA
Principal Archaeologist



Office: 1.619.481.5019
www.WeAreHarris.com

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

VICE-CHAIRPERSON
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki, Nomlaki

SECRETARY
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER
Bennae Calac
Pauma-Yuima Band of Luiseño Indians

COMMISSIONER
Vacant

COMMISSIONER
Vacant

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Andrew Alejandre
Paskenta Band of Nomlaki Indians

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

March 17, 2026

Matt DeCarlo
Harris & Associates

Via Email to: matt.decarlo@weareharris.com

Re: Fresno Bee Demolition Project, Fresno County

To Whom It May Concern:

As requested, a search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed based on information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. Be aware that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. As such, an SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with all tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project's geographic area. Please contact all of the listed tribes as they may have information about sacred sites within the project area that is not listed with the NAHC.

If within two weeks of notification, a response has not been received, the Commission requests that you follow up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information was received.

If you receive notification of a change of address or phone number from a tribe, please inform the NAHC so that we can assure that our lists contain current information.

In addition to engaging in tribal consultation, you should consult the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) information center to determine whether it has information regarding the presence of recorded archaeological sites within the project area.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at Mathew.lin@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Mathew Lin

Mathew Lin, MPP
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

California Historical Resources Information System



Fresno
Inyo
Kern
Kings
Madera
San Luis Obispo
Santa Barbara
Tulare

Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center
California State University, Bakersfiled
Mail Stop: 72 DOB
9001 Stockdale Highway
Bakersfield, CA 93311-1022
(661) 654-2289
Email: ssjvic@csub.edu
Website: www.csub.edu/ssjvic

3/16/2026

Matthew DeCarlo
Harris & Associates, Inc.
2375 Northside Drive, Suite 125
San Diego, CA 92108

Re: Fresno Bee Demolition (1220117057; 02.1)
Records Search File No.: 26-115

The Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center received your record search request for the project area referenced above, located on Fresno South USGS 7.5' quad. The following reflects the results of the record search for the project area and the 0.25 mile radius:

As indicated on the data request form, the locations of resources and reports are provided in the following format: ☐ Custom GIS Maps ☒ GIS Data ☐ Hand Drawn Maps (Inyo County Only)

Resources within project area:	None
Resources within 0.25 mile radius:	P-10-003930, 004243, 004920, 004921, 004922, 004923, 006525, 006526, 007256, 007257, 007258
Reports within project area:	FR-02076
Reports within 0.25 mile radius:	FR-00135, 00249, 00250, 01640, 01694, 02002, 02287, 02718, 02722, 02896

Resource Database Printout (list): ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Resource Database Printout (details): ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Resource Digital Database Records: ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Report Database Printout (list): ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Report Database Printout (details): ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Report Digital Database Records: ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Resource Record Copies: ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Report Copies: ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

OHP Built Environment Resources Directory: ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

OHP Archaeological Resources Directory: ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

CA Inventory of Historic Resources (1976): ☐ enclosed ☐ not requested ☒ nothing listed

The SSJVIC does not have the following sources on file. However, several are available on the OHP website:

- Caltrans Bridge Survey
- Ethnographic Information
- Historical Literature
- Historical Maps
- Local Inventories
- GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps
- Shipwreck Inventory
- Soil Survey Maps

Please forward a copy of any resulting reports from this project to the office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you do not include resource location maps and resource location descriptions in your report if the report is for public distribution. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at the phone number listed above.

The provision of CHRIS Data via this records search response does not in any way constitute public disclosure of records otherwise exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act or any other law, including, but not limited to, records related to archeological site information maintained by or on behalf of, or in the possession of, the State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, State Historic Preservation Officer, Office of Historic Preservation, or the State Historical Resources Commission.

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the CHRIS Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

Should you require any additional information for the above referenced project, reference the record search number listed above when making inquiries. Invoices for Information Center services will be sent under separate cover from the California State University, Bakersfield Accounting Office.

Thank you for using the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS).

Sincerely,

Celeste M. Thomson
Coordinator

From:	Matt Decarlo
To:	Matt Decarlo
Bcc:	"aerieways@aol.com"; "2deedominguez@gmail.com"; "canutes@verizon.net"; "huskanam@gmail.com"; "council@chukchansi-nsn.gov"; "mmotola@chukchansi-nsn.gov"; "council@tcouncil.org"; "mhcordova@tmr.org"; "rpennell@tmr.org"; "kerri.vera@tulerivertribe-nsn.gov"; "felix.christman@tulerivertribe-nsn.gov"; "kwood8934@aol.com"
Subject:	Tribal Information Request for the Fresno Bee Demolition Project
Date:	Wednesday, March 25, 2026 11:00:00 AM
Attachments:	image001.png Fresno Bee Demolition Tribal Outreach .pdf Figure 1.pdf

---

Hello Tribal representative,

Harris & Associates is conducting a cultural resources inventory for the Fresno Bee Demolition Project. The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands File search which was negative for the presence of sacred lands. They included your name on their contact list. I am writing as part of the cultural resources inventory process to find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project. Please see the attached letter and map for project details, personalized copies of which have been mailed to you via USPS. This request is to enrich the cultural resources inventory and **does not** constitute formal government to government consultation.

Thank you for your time.

Matthew M. DeCarlo, M.A., RPA
Principal Archaeologist

Office: 1.619.481.5019
Mobile: 1.619.753.4277
www.WeAreHarris.com

Matt Decarlo

From: Admin Support <aerieways@aol.com>
Sent: Saturday, March 28, 2026 2:09 PM
To: Matt Decarlo
Cc: Alec Apodaca; Tyler Suttle
Subject: Re: Tribal Information Request for the Fresno Bee Demolition Project
Attachments: Fresno Bee Demolition Tribal Outreach_.pdf; Figure 1.pdf

Good day Matt,

Fresno is outside of our Traditional Tribal Territory. We have no additional comments.

Ed Ketchum, Chair
Amah Mutsun Tribal Band

On Wednesday, March 25, 2026 at 11:00:41 AM PDT, Matt Decarlo <matt.decarlo@weareharris.com> wrote:

Hello Tribal representative,
Harris & Associates is conducting a cultural resources inventory for the Fresno Bee Demolition Project. The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands File search which was negative for the presence of sacred lands. They included your name on their contact list. I am writing as part of the cultural resources inventory process to find out if you, or your tribal community, have any knowledge of cultural resources or places that may be impacted by the proposed project. Please see the attached letter and map for project details, personalized copies of which have been mailed to you via USPS. This request is to enrich the cultural resources inventory and **does not** constitute formal government to government consultation.

Thank you for your time.

Matthew M. DeCarlo, M.A., RPA
Principal Archaeologist
Harris & As
Office: 1.619.481.5019
Mobile: 1.619.753.4277
www.WeAreHarris.com

TABLE MOUNTAIN RANCHERIA
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT OFFICE

April 1, 2026

Harris & Associates
Matthew DeCarlo, Principal Archaeologist
2375 Northside Drive, Suttie 125
San Diego, Ca. 92108

RE: The Fresno Bee Demolition

To: Matthew DeCarlo,

This is in response to your letter dated March 19, 2026, regarding The Fresno Bee Demolition, Fresno California. Thank you for notifying us of the potential development and the request for consultation.

We decline participation at this time but would appreciate being notified in the unlikely event that cultural resources are identified.

Sincerely,

Maymanah Farhat
Cultural Resources Manager
mfarhat@tmr.org
559.325.0351

Michelle Heredia-Cordova
Tribal Chairperson

Richard L. Jones
Tribal Vice-Chairperson

Jenna Gosselaar
Tribal Secretary/Treasurer

Samantha Toles-Rodriguez
Tribal Council Member-At-Large

Mark Martinez
Tribal Council Member-At-Large

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Sky Harbour Road
Post Office
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California
93626
(559) 822-2587
Fax
(559) 822-2693