

3.10 PUBLIC SERVICES

This section describes the existing setting of the Plan Area and vicinity with regards to public services, identifies associated regulatory requirements for public services, and evaluates potential impacts related to implementation of the Globemaster Corridor Specific Plan (GCSP; Proposed Project).

The Initial Study (IS) and Notice of Preparation (NOP) are contained in Appendix A-1, Initial Study; and Appendix A-2, Notice of Preparation, respectively. No comments regarding public services were received during the scoping process (see Appendix A-3, Notice of Preparation Comment Letters).

The IS found that the Proposed Project would have a less than significant impact on public services as it relates to schools and parks (Appendix A-1). As such, these impacts will not be addressed further in this Draft Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR)/Draft Program Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS).

3.10.1 Existing Conditions

Fire Protection

The Long Beach Fire Department (LBFD) is the primary authority in the City responsible for providing fire protection, medical, rescue, disaster response, public safety education, community service, and environmental emergency services. The LBFD is divided into the bureaus of Operations, Fire Prevention, Support Services, and Administration. Each bureau is further divided into sections that report to the Fire Chief. The LBFD has a total of 534 full time equivalent (FTE) uniformed and nonuniformed personnel (LBFD 2019). The LBFD currently protects over 467,354 residents from its 23 fire stations located throughout the City (including two fire boat stations in the Port of Long Beach, one urban search and rescue service station, one hazardous materials station, and one airport station), nine lifeguard facilities (41 seasonal stations), a training center, and the LBFD headquarters (USCB 2018) (Gruneisen, M. 2019).

According to the City's Adopted Budget for Fiscal Year (FY) 2019, it is the stated goal of the LBFD to respond to structure fire calls within 6 minutes and 20 seconds or less (City of Long Beach 2019a). Response time is impacted by many factors, including increasing call volume and station location. Approximately 85 percent of the LBFD emergency responses are medical in nature. The LBFD goals for emergency response are to respond to 90 percent of emergency calls within 5 minutes or less. Currently, the average Citywide response time from dispatch to arrival is 5.5 minutes (City of Long Beach 2019a).

The four closest LBFD fire stations to the Plan Area are Station No. 16 at 2890 East Wardlow Road, located within the Plan Area; Station No. 17 at 2241 Argonne Avenue, approximately 1.4 miles to the southeast; and Station No. 19 at 3559 Clark Avenue, approximately 2.4 miles to the east (see Figure 3.10-1, Fire and Police Services Serving the Project Site). The locations and shortest driving distances to these LBFD fire stations are described in Table 3.10-1.

Table 3.10-1
Nearest Fire Station Information

| Station | Location | Distance to Plan Area ¹ |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Station No. 16 | 2890 East Wardlow Road | Within Plan Area |
| Station No. 9 (out of service) | 3917 Long Beach Boulevard | 1.4 miles southeast |
| Station No. 17 | 2241 Argonne Avenue | 1.4 miles west |
| Station No. 19 | 3559 Clark Avenue | 2.4 miles east |

Source: City of Long Beach 2020a.

¹ Driving distance to nearest part of Plan Area boundary

Additionally, Station No. 9 is located at 3917 Long Beach Boulevard, approximately 1.4 miles to the west. However, LBFD staff assigned to Station No. 9 have been temporarily relocated to Fire Stations 13 and 16 due to the reoccurrence of toxic mold in the building, which is the result of significant site and facility deficiencies that cannot be remediated. Currently, LBFD is evaluating options to relocate Station No. 9. In the interim, LBFD is planning to demolish the existing building and to install a temporary/modular structure that would operate on-site for approximately five years while the permanent replacement structure is planned and constructed at a to-be-determined off-site location that is expected to be proximate to Station No. 9's existing location (and outside, but proximate to, the Plan Area) (City of Long Beach 2020b). Since the closure of Station No. 9, LBFD staff has indicated that its emergency response apparatus continues to work well and has not reported response times of concern (City of Long Beach 2020b).

While LBFD is currently maintaining adequate response times (Gruneisen, M. 2019), LBFD has identified the need to improve fire protection services and decrease response times (City of Long Beach 2020b). Accordingly, LBFD is currently exploring funding sources to build, relocate or consolidate fire facilities. Plans for these efforts are developed through LBFD's long-term strategic plans and as identified in the City's annual budget. LBFD receives funding from the following four sources: (1) the City's General Fund (76 percent), (2) Certified Uniform Program Agency (1 percent), (3) the Tidelands Operations Fund (22 percent), and (4) the Police and Fire Public Safety Oil Production Act (Proposition H) (1 percent) (City of Long Beach 2019a). The City's FY 2019 adopted budget for LBFD was \$126,877,832, which for LBFD represents about 4.1 percent of the total budget for all departments (\$3.038 billion).

Police Protection

The Long Beach Police Department (LBPDP) provides local police protection services to the City of Long Beach. The LBPDP consists of five separate bureaus: (1) the Investigations Bureau, (2) the Support Bureau, (3) the Patrol Bureau, (4) the Administration Bureau, and (5) the Financial Bureau. (City of Long Beach 2019a). The Investigations Bureau consists of the Detective Division, the Special Investigations Division, and the Forensic Science Services Division. This Investigation Bureau is responsible for investigating crimes, analyzing evidence, apprehending suspects, preventing abuse, and promoting positive relationships between police officers and youth. The Support Bureau consists of the Security Services, Training, the Port Police, and the Jail Divisions. This Support Bureau is responsible for providing specialized security functions, providing enhanced emergency communication services, developing police recruits, and training police officers. The Patrol Bureau is the largest bureau as it encompasses over 40 percent of the LBPDP budget and more than half of its personnel. This Patrol Bureau is responsible for providing community policing services. The Administrative Bureau consists of the Community Engagement, Personnel, and Records and Technology Divisions. This Administrative Bureau is responsible for providing personnel and payroll services; and managing department records, fleet vehicles, and technological activities. The Financial Bureau consists of the Fiscal Division, responsible for processing payments and billings, and preparing the annual budget.

The Plan Area is located within the LBPDP's North and East Patrol Divisions (City of Long Beach 2017a). More specifically, the Plan Area is part of the North Patrol Division Beat¹ 20 and the East Patrol Division Beat 14. The North Patrol Division substation is located at 1835 Santa Fe Avenue, approximately 1.95 miles northwest of the Plan Area, and the East Patrol Division substation is located at 3800 East Willow Street, approximately 0.5 mile south of the Plan Area (see Figure 3.10-1, Fire and Police Services Serving the Project Site). Both substations operate 24 hours a day and seven days a week with minimal on-site staffing. The locations and shortest driving distances to the two LBPDP police stations are described in Table 3.10-2.

Table 3.10-2
Nearest Police Substation Information

| Station | Location | Distance to Plan Area ¹ |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| East Patrol Division Substation | 3800 East Willow Street | 1.95 miles northwest |
| North Patrol Division Substation | 4891 Atlantic Avenue | 0.5 mile southeast |

Source: City of Long Beach 2018.

¹ Driving distance to nearest part of Plan Area boundary

LBPDP strives to respond to Priority 1 Calls for Service (crime in progress/life-threatening situations) in 5 minutes or less, on average. Priority 2 Calls are non-emergency calls for crimes

¹ In police terminology, a beat is the territory and time that a police officer patrols.

that have been committed with possible evidence available. The LBPD goal is to respond to Priority 2 Calls for service in 20 minutes or less, on average. Priority 3 calls are generally related to crimes with no evidence potential, but are required or desire to take a report of a crime. The LBPD goal is to respond to Priority 3 calls for service in 30 minutes or less, on average (City of Long Beach 2019a). As such, Priority 1 Calls receive LBPD’s fastest response time. The LBPD states that existing resources, including personnel, equipment, and facilities, are able to adequately serve the City under current conditions (Carver, B. 2019).

The LBPD is also a part of the Los Angeles County Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Organization, which is overseen by the Los Angeles County Sheriff’s Department. In the event that mutual aid is required, the Emergency Operations Bureau of the Los Angeles County Sheriff’s Department is notified and, in turn, notification of other cities in predetermined response groups would occur (City of Long Beach 2015).

The LBPD receives funding from the following four sources: (1) the City’s General Fund (92 percent), (2) General Grants (2 percent), (3) the Tidelands Operations Fund (5 percent), and (4) the Police and Fire Public Safety Oil Production Act (Proposition H) (1 percent). The City’s FY 2019 adopted budget for the LBPD was \$258,957,589, which for LBPD represents about 8.5 percent of the total budget for all departments (\$3.038 billion).

Other Public Facilities

Public Libraries. The Long Beach Public Library (LBPL) system provides library services to the City and includes 12 branch locations throughout the City (LBPL 2020a). The LBPL system provides access to library resources and services by implementing innovative service models at all libraries – including the recently constructed Main Library, providing educational enrichment programs, pursuing and maintaining community partnerships that strengthen library services, implementing enhanced library technology, and ensuring that libraries are a safe place to learn, explore and create.

The LBPL system’s primary goal is to be public education institution and an active partner in learning for a lifetime within the Long Beach community, as codified in the 2017-2020 Strategic Plan. Per the LBPL system’s 2017-2020 Strategic Plan (LBPL 2017), the system has the following additional goals:

- Position the library as a public education institution, in which LBPL is an active partner in learning for a lifetime within the Long Beach community;
- Support youth development by connecting children, parents, and caregivers to tools, resources, and services provided by the library and its partners;
- Serve the diverse needs of the community by collecting feedback and listening to our customers;

- Tell our story to demonstrate the value of the Long Beach Public Library to our community;
- Improve staff communication, support all levels of staff, and focus on developing bright and driven teams.

Over the previous years, LBPL has taken transformative strides to improve its position as a public education system in the community. In 2019, the LBPL system opened its flagship library, the Long Beach Main Library located in the southern portion of the City at 200 W. Broadway, in the Civic Center. In total, the LBPL system has approximately 195,965 square feet (sf) of library facilities, approximately 800,000 library materials (includes hardcopies and online resources), and approximately 300 computers available for public use (Ahlo, A. 2019). In FY 2019, the City’s Library Services employed 128.09 FTE personnel (City of Long Beach 2019a). Table 3.10-3, LBPL Statistics, details specific information such as library size, population served, and specific collection items for each library within the LBPL system.

**Table 3.10-3
LBPL Statistics**

| Library | Year Built | Council District | Schools Served | Hours Open per Week | Annual Checkouts | Reference Questions Answered Annually | No. of Volumes | Square Feet |
|------------|------------|------------------|----------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|-------------|
| Main | 2019 | 2 | 6 | 34 | 121,376 | 85,201 | 279,436 | 93,000 |
| Alamitos | 1929 | 2 | 3 | 34 | 39,988 | 7,885 | 32,377 | 7,475 |
| Bach | 1958 | 5 | 16 | 34 | 79,684 | 15,450 | 45,539 | 7,000 |
| Bay Shore | 1959 | 3 | 4 | 38 | 71,396 | 44,565 | 44,231 | 6,900 |
| Brewitt | 1948 | 4 | 8 | 34 | 51,390 | 22,890 | 35,339 | 5,225 |
| Burnett | 1969 | 6 | 9 | 38 | 40,276 | 35,060 | 39,972 | 7,500 |
| Dana | 1958 | 7 | 8 | 34 | 77,398 | 13,423 | 41,844 | 6,800 |
| El Dorado | 1970 | 5 | 11 | 38 | 135,611 | 22,355 | 60,687 | 8,160 |
| Harte | 1957 | 7 | 9 | 34 | 38,238 | 12,610 | 40,977 | 6,500 |
| Los Altos | 1957 | 4 | 11 | 34 | 84,452 | 17,145 | 42,242 | 6,750 |
| Mark Twain | 2007 | 6 | 5 | 34 | 73,890 | 31,060 | 67,554 | 16,000 |
| Obama | 2016 | 9 | 17 | 38 | 133,204 | 130,775 | 62,013 | 24,655 |

Source: Ahlo, A. 2019.

Libraries in the LBPL system are closed on Mondays and are open from 12:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. on Tuesdays, from 12:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. on Wednesdays, from 12:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. on Thursdays, from 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. on Fridays and Saturdays, and from 12:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. on Sundays (Bay Shore, Burnett, El Dorado and Michelle Obama Libraries only) (LBPL 2020b).

The LBPL receives funding from the following three sources: (1) the City’s General Fund (94 percent), (2) General Grants (5 percent), and (3) the Civic Center (1 percent). The City’s FY 2019 adopted budget for LBPL was \$14,838,826, which for LBPL represents about 0.5 percent of the total budget for all departments (\$3.038 billion) (City of Long Beach 2019a).

Demand for library services is typically determined based on the size of the resident population. However, the City does not currently have an adopted threshold that it uses to assess library needs. Rather, the LBPL system focuses on utilizing its resources within its existing facilities. Improvements to LBPL facilities are typically identified during the City’s annual budget process as funding permits. Currently, the LBPL system does not have plans to expand library facilities (Ahlo, A. 2019).

3.10.2 Regulatory Setting

Federal

International Fire Code

The International Fire Code (IFC) regulates minimum fire safety requirements for new and existing buildings, facilities, storage, and processes. The IFC includes general and specialized technical fire and life safety regulations addressing fire department access, fire hydrants, automatic sprinkler systems, fire alarm systems, fire and explosion hazards safety, use and storage of hazardous materials, protection of emergency responders, industrial processes, and many other topics.

State

Fire Protection

California Fire Code

The California Fire Code is Chapter 9 of Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations. It provides regulations for safeguarding life and property from fire and explosion hazards derived from the storage, handling, and use of hazardous substances, materials, and devices. The provisions of this code apply to construction, alteration, movement, enlargement, replacement, repair, equipment, use and occupancy, location, maintenance, removal, and demolition of every building or structure or any appurtenance connected or attached to such building structures throughout California.

Uniform Fire Code

The Uniform Fire Code contains regulations relating to construction, maintenance, and use of buildings. Topics addressed in the code include fire department access, fire hydrants, automatic storage and use, provisions intended to protect and assist fire responders, industrial processes, and many other

general and specialized fire-safety requirements for new and existing buildings and the surrounding premises. The code contains specialized technical regulations related to fire and life safety.

California Health and Safety Code

State fire regulations are set forth in Section 13000 et seq. of the California Health and Safety Code, including regulations for building standards (also set forth in the California Building Code), and fire protection and notification systems, fire protection devices such as extinguishers and smoke alarms, high-rise building and childcare facility standards, and fire suppression training. The State Fire Marshal enforces these regulations and building standards in all state-owned buildings, state-occupied buildings, and state institutions throughout California.

California Occupational Safety and Health Administration

In accordance with California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Sections 1270, Fire Prevention, and 6773, Fire Protection and Fire Equipment, the California Occupational Safety and Health Administration has established minimum standards for fire suppression and emergency medical services. The standards include, but are not limited to, guidelines on the handling of highly combustible materials; fire hose size requirements; restrictions on the use of compressed air; requirements for access roads; and guidelines for testing, maintaining, and using all firefighting and emergency medical equipment.

Mutual Aid Agreements

The California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement, as provided by the California Emergency Services Act, provides statewide mutual aid between and among local jurisdictions and the state. The statewide mutual aid system exists to ensure that adequate resources, facilities, and other supports are provided to jurisdictions whenever resources prove to be inadequate for a given situation. Each jurisdiction controls its own personnel and facilities but can give and receive help whenever needed.

Local

City of Long Beach General Plan

The following public safety goals and recommendations are included in the Public Safety Element of the City General Plan (1975) and are applicable to the Proposed Project as they relate to the police and fire protection required for existing and proposed land uses. The following goals and recommendations are applicable to the Proposed Project.

- **Development Goal 1.** Promote the redevelopment of areas which may present safety problems.
- **Development Goal 2.** Utilize safety considerations as a means of encouraging and enhancing desired land use patterns.

- **Development Goal 5.** Use physical planning as a means of achieving greater degrees of protection from safety hazards.
- **Development Goal 6.** Encourage transportation systems, utilities, industries, and similar uses to locate and operate in a manner consistent with public safety goals.
- **Development Goal 7.** Assure continued safe accessibility to all urban land uses throughout the City.
- **Development Goal 9.** Encourage development that would augment efforts of other safety related Departments of the City (i.e., design for adequate access for firefighting equipment and police surveillance).
- **Development Goal 10.** Strive to encourage urbanizations patterns which preserve and/or create greater safety for residents and visitors.
 - **Protection Goal 1.** Use safety precautions as one means of preventing blight and deterioration.
 - **Protection Goal 10.** Provide the maximum feasible level of public safety protection services.

On December 3, 2019, the Long Beach City Council adopted the Land Use Element and Urban Design Element, which are elements of the City’s General Plan. The following proposed Goals, Strategies, and Policies from the 2019 Land Use Element (City of Long Beach 2019b) and 2019 Urban Design Element (City of Long Beach 2019c) are applicable to the analysis of Public Services for the Proposed Project.

Land Use Element.

- **LU Policy 14-1:** Remedy existing deficiencies in blighted and underserved neighborhoods by providing public facilities, amenities, improvements and services equitably throughout the City.
- **LU Policy 17-2:** Maintain adequate and sustainable infrastructure systems to protect the health and safety of all Long Beach residents, businesses, institutions and regional-serving facilities.

Urban Design Element.

- **Strategy No. 7:** Provide safe and secure neighborhoods, streets, buildings, parks, and plazas.
 - **Policy UD 7-1:** Encourage public amenities and spaces in neighborhoods that allow for human contact, social activities, and community involvement to create an “eyes on the street” environment.
 - **Policy UD 16-5:** Incorporate Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) strategies into the design and development of populated areas.

City of Long Beach Municipal Code

The LBMC identifies land use categories, development standards, and other general provisions that ensure consistency between the City's General Plan and proposed development projects. The following provisions from the LBMC focus on fire and police services impacts associated with new development projects and are relevant to the Proposed Project:

- **Chapter 18.22:** Police Facilities Impact Fee. Imposed on any residential and nonresidential development requiring the obtainment of a building permit for the purpose of assuring that impacts created by new development pay its fair share of costs required to support needed police facilities and related costs necessary to accommodate such development. For nonresidential developments, a base fee per square foot is applied to the gross floor area of the proposed buildings.
- **Chapter 18.23:** Fire Facilities Impact Fee. This chapter of the Municipal Code sets forth the fees that area imposed on residential and nonresidential development to ensure that new development pays its fair share of the costs required to support needed fire facilities and related costs necessary to accommodate such development. The funds are to be utilized for payment of the actual or estimated costs of fire facilities, apparatus, and equipment related to new residential and nonresidential construction. For nonresidential developments, a base fee per square foot is applied to the gross floor area of the proposed buildings.
- **Chapter 18.48 (Fire Code).** The Long Beach City Council has adopted and incorporated by reference, as though set forth in full in this chapter of the Municipal Code, the 2013 Edition of the California Fire Code (CFC), excluding sections, chapters or appendices pursuant to Section 18.48.040. The CFC sets forth requirements including emergency access, emergency egress routes, interior and exterior design and materials, fire safety features including sprinklers, and hazardous materials.

Fees are applied at the time a building permit is issued and are due prior to issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy.

City of Long Beach Proposition H

The City approved the Police and Fire Public Safety Oil Production Act, or Proposition H, in May 2007. Proposition H amended the City's Municipal Code to include a special tax on Long Beach oil producers consisting of \$0.25 per barrel. The rate is adjusted annually in June based on the consumer price index; as of June 1, 2017, the special tax had increased to 30 cents barrel of oil produced. The proceeds of Proposition H may only be used for police officers, firefighters and related costs, including equipment, facilities and training so that public safety needs are met. The revenue is divided equally between the LBPD and LBFD. During the 2017 fiscal year, the Proposition H tax generated a total of \$3,397,985 oil tax revenue. The LBPD

used its portion of the revenue for mainly salaries, worker benefits, and Police Academy costs. Similarly, the LBFD used its portion of the revenue mainly for salaries, worker benefits, and the Fire Academy (LBCA 2018).

3.10.3 Thresholds of Significance

The following significance criteria are based on Appendix G of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines (14 CCR 15000 et seq.), and will be used to determine the significance of potential impact to public services. Impacts related to public services would be significant if the Proposed Project would:

1. 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

The IS found that the Proposed Project would have a less than significant impact as it relates to schools and parks, because of the Proposed Project's limited potential to induce population growth in the area (Appendix A-1). As such, these impacts will not be addressed further in this PEIR/PEIS).

3.10.4 Impacts Analysis

- 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

Fire protection services for the Plan Area are currently provided by a number of stations within the City, including Station Nos. 16, 17, 19². Station response and response times are based on several factors, such as neighborhood traffic patterns, geography, station availability, and distance from other nearby stations. As discussed in Section 3.10.1, the LBFD has determined that while emergency response times in the City are adequate (City of Long Beach 2019a) (even with the temporary closure of Station No. 9 (City of Long Beach 2020b)), it has identified the need to improve fire protection services and decrease response times by building, relocating or consolidating fire facilities (Gruneisen, M. 2019).

The Proposed Project does not include any physical improvements, but allows for the future redevelopment of existing uses with non-residential uses. As discussed in Section 3.9, Population and Housing, of this Draft PEIR/PEIS, the Proposed Project would not allow for the development of new residential units that would generate a residential population in the service area of the fire stations serving the Plan Area. However, the non-residential uses that would replace the existing uses have the potential to result in a greater demand for fire protection services given the hours of operation of potential future uses and the daytime and nighttime populations of potential future uses compared to existing uses. In correspondence dated December 5, 2019, LBFD personnel indicated that an increase in occupants (i.e., visitors and workforce) as a result of Project implementation would strain the existing system and adversely affect call volumes, response times, and LBFD resources (Gruneisen, M. 2019). The City's costs to maintain facilities and equipment, as well as train and equip its staff, would also increase. The Proposed Project would also place additional demand on non-emergency services provided by the LBFD, such as inspections, plan checks, and community relation events.

² Note that Station No. 9 also typically serves the Plan Area. However, as described in Section 3.1.0, LBFD staff assigned to Station No. 9 have been temporarily relocated to Fire Stations 13 and 16 due significant site and facility deficiencies that cannot be remediated. LBFD is planning to demolish the existing building and to install a temporary/modular structure that would operate on-site for approximately five years while the permanent replacement structure is planned and constructed at a to-be-determined off-site location that is expected to be proximate to Station No. 9's existing location.

When viewed in the context of the existing conditions, the Proposed Project would increase LBFD’s existing need to improve fire protection services and decrease response times. However, the costs of additional personnel and materials that would be required to serve development allowed under the Proposed Project would be offset through increased revenues generated by future development, such as property taxes and development impact fees. All future projects implemented under the Proposed Project would be processed by the City’s Development Services Department and would be required to comply with all municipal requirements in effect when processing of future development applications is conducted. Prior to the issuance of building permits, future project applicants would be required to pay the adopted fire facilities impact fees. Per Chapter 18.23 (Fire Facilities Impact Fees) of the City’s Municipal Code, the LBFD receives funding from Fire Facilities Impact fees, which are charged on all new residential and nonresidential development. These fees are calculated per dwelling unit or square footage, as detailed in Table 3.10-4, Fire Facilities Impact Fees (City of Long Beach 2019d), and are updated on an annual basis.

**Table 3.10-4
Fire Facilities Impact Fees (2019)**

| Land Use Type | Fee |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| <i>Residential</i> | |
| Single-family | \$496/dwelling unit |
| Multi-family | \$378/dwelling unit |
| Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU) | \$241.74/dwelling unit |
| <i>Non-Residential</i> | |
| Commercial | \$0.267/sf |
| Office | \$0.325/sf |
| Industrial | \$0.132/sf |

Source: City of Long Beach 2019d.

Note: sf = square feet

The funds obtained from the fire facilities impact fees are required to be used to fund costs of providing additional fire services necessary to accommodate future development. The LBFD would also continue to be supported by Proposition H revenue, a per barrel tax on all oil producers in Long Beach; the City’s General Fund; the City’s Tidelands operation revenue; and other revenue sources such as paramedic fees, fire building plan and building check fees, various state and federal grants, and private donations. The additional personnel, building, and material costs for fire services in the City required due to increased demand from future development accommodated by the Proposed Project would be offset through these revenue sources. Accordingly, sufficient revenue would be available for necessary improvements to provide for adequate fire facilities, equipment, and personnel.

As the Proposed Project is implemented, these new revenues would assist LBFD in its efforts to maintain appropriate firefighter staffing levels to ensure that it continues to meet its performance measures. Additionally, as part of its long-term strategic planning efforts, LBFD would continue to monitor the factors that would result in the need for new fire protection facilities, and would plan for the provision of any new facilities as part of its capital improvement plan (implemented through the City’s annual budget). Should LBFD identify the need to develop new fire protection facilities within the Plan Area, LBFD would be permitted to do so given that fire protection facilities are an allowed use within the Plan Area. While LBFD does not currently have plans for new fire protection facilities within the Plan Area, should LBFD identify the need to develop new fire protection facilities, any potential environmental impacts resulting from development of such facilities will have been incorporated within the impact analysis of this PEIR/PEIS (fire protection facilities are allowable uses within select areas of the Plan area and thus are part of the Proposed Project analyzed herein).

CEQA Determination

The Proposed Project permits development of new fire stations, proposes no physical improvements, and would require all future projects to contribute funding that would enable LBFD to maintain an adequate level fire protection service. Therefore, Project impacts related to fire protection would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is required.

NEPA Determination

The Proposed Project permits development of new fire stations, proposes no physical improvements, and would require all future projects to contribute funding that would enable LBFD to maintain an adequate level fire protection service. Therefore, Project **no adverse effects** would occur under NEPA.

Police Protection

Police protection services for the Plan Area are currently provided by the LBPD’s North Patrol Division Beat 20 and the East Patrol Division Beat 14. As discussed above in Section 3.10.1, the LBPD states that existing resources, including personnel, equipment, and facilities, are able to adequately serve the City under current conditions (Carter, B. 2019).

The Proposed Project does not include any physical improvements, but allows for the future redevelopment of existing uses with non-residential uses. As discussed in Section 3.9, Population and Housing, of this Draft PEIR/PEIS, the Proposed Project would not allow for the development of new residential units that would generate a residential population in the service area of the fire stations serving the Plan Area. However, the non-

residential uses that would replace the existing uses have the potential to result in a greater demand for fire protection services given the hours of operation of potential future uses and the daytime and nighttime populations of potential future uses compared to existing uses. In correspondence dated September 10, 2019, LBPB personnel indicated that even with the addition of occupants (i.e., visitors and workforce) as a result of Project implementation, LBPB does not anticipate any substantial increase in demand for staff, facilities, equipment, or police or other emergency services and anticipates being able to provide adequate services to the Proposed Project (Carter, B. 2019).

Regardless of the effect that the Proposed Project would have on LBPB resources, the Proposed Project would also provide a funding mechanism (through increased revenues and fees, such as property taxes, generated by future development) that would assist LBPB in its efforts to maintain appropriate staffing levels to ensure that it continues to meet its performance measures.

All future projects implemented under the Proposed Project would be processed by the City's Development Services Department and would be required to comply with all municipal requirements in effect when processing of future development applications is conducted. Prior to the issuance of building permits, future project applicants would be required to pay the adopted police facilities impact fees. Per Chapter 18.22 (Police Facilities Impact Fees) of the City's Municipal Code, the LBPB receives funding from police facilities impact fees which are charged on all new residential and non-residential development. These fees are calculated per dwelling unit or square footage, as detailed in Table 3.10-5, Police Facilities Impact Fees (2019), and are updated on an annual basis. The funds obtained from the police facilities impact fees are required to be used to fund costs of providing additional police services attributed to new development, including the acquisition, construction, and furnishing of new law enforcement facilities, the purchasing of equipment and vehicles, and the funding of a master plan to identical capital facilities to serve the LBPB. In addition, the LBPB would continue to be supported by Proposition H revenue, a per barrel tax on all oil producers in Long Beach; the City's Tidelands operation revenue; and other revenue sources such as general grants (e.g., federal, State, and County grants). The additional personnel, building, and materials costs for police services in the City required due to increased demand from future development accommodated by the Proposed Project would be offset through these revenue sources.

**Table 3.10-5
Police Facilities Impact Fees (2019)**

| Land Use Type | Fee |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| <i>Residential</i> | |
| Single-family | \$703/dwelling unit |
| Multi-family | \$537/dwelling unit |
| ADU | \$342.86/dwelling unit |
| <i>Non-Residential</i> | |
| Commercial | \$0.442/ sf |
| Office | \$0.538/sf |
| Industrial | \$0.218/sf |

Source: City of Long Beach 2019d

Note: sf = square feet

By following this process, sufficient revenue would be available for necessary service improvements to provide for adequate police facilities, equipment, and personnel upon buildout of the GCSP. New development over time would increase contributions to the General Fund through tax revenues by which the fund would be expected to grow in rough proportion to any increase in residential dwelling units and/or nonresidential space. Additional police personnel and resources would be provided through the annual budget review process. Annually, the LBPD assesses and allocates its budget to ensure that adequate levels of service are maintained throughout the City. Additional resources and personnel funded by an increase in tax revenue, along with collection of Police Facilities Impact Fees, would assist the LBPD in maintaining adequate levels of service.

While LBPD has indicated it does not anticipate any substantial effects as a result of the Proposed Project and does not currently have plans for new police protection facilities within the Plan Area, should LBPD identify the need to develop new police protection facilities, any potential environmental impacts resulting from development of such facilities will have been incorporated within the impact analysis of this PEIR/PEIS (police protection facilities are allowable uses within select areas of the Plan area and thus are part of the Proposed Project analyzed herein).

CEQA Determination

The Proposed Project permits development of new police stations, proposes no physical improvements, and would require all future projects to contribute funding that would enable LBPD to maintain an adequate level police protection service. Therefore, Project impacts related to fire protection would be **less than significant**. No mitigation is required.

NEPA Determination

The Proposed Project permits development of new police stations, proposes no physical improvements, and would require all future projects to contribute funding that would enable LBPd to maintain an adequate level police protection service. Therefore, **no adverse effects** would occur to fire protection services under NEPA.

Other Public Services (Public Libraries)

As discussed above and in Section 3.11, Population and Housing, of this Draft PEIR/PEIS, the GCSP would not allow for the development of new residential units, which would directly generate population growth within the City. Similarly, while the GCSP would drive economic growth and create new jobs, it is anticipated that the, the new jobs created by the GCSP would likely be replacing those that were lost in the area due to closure of the C-17 site. As such, Section 3.11 concludes that the GCSP would not generate significant population growth within the City. Given that the GCSP would not generate significant population growth, it is not anticipated that the GCSP would result in increased usage of public libraries.

CEQA Determination

As such, the Proposed Project would have a **less than significant impact** on public libraries. No mitigation is required.

NEPA Determination

As such, the Proposed Project would have **no adverse effects** on public libraries under NEPA

3.10.5 Cumulative Impacts

As defined in the State CEQA Guidelines, cumulative impacts are the incremental effects of an individual project when viewed in connection with the effects of past, current, and probable future projects within the cumulative impact area for public services. As stated for each public service below, public services in the City are provided by the City, and are generally not impacted by projects occurring outside of the City; therefore, the cumulative area analyzed for public services is the area occurring within the City's limits.

Fire Protection. The geographic area for cumulative analysis of fire protection services is defined as the Lbfd service territory. The City is almost entirely built out, with most new development occurring as in-fill projects. The Lbfd anticipates cumulative demand in order to plan for overall service. This cumulative demand is anticipated to be met through project implementation as the City would continue to charge future development impact fees to fund costs of providing additional

fire services necessary to accommodate such development. Furthermore, through implementation of the Proposed Project, the City will reduce the potential for dangerous fires by concentrating development within urban areas where there is a low fire risk and by requiring that future projects comply with applicable City and State regulations related to fire. Therefore, the Proposed Project's contribution to fire protection impacts would **not be cumulatively considerable**, and no mitigation is required.

Police Protection. The geographic area for cumulative analysis of police projection is defined as the service area for the LBPD. The City is almost entirely built out, with most new development occurring as in-fill projects. This cumulative demand is anticipated to be met through project implementation as the City would continue to charge future development impact fees to fund costs of providing additional fire services necessary to accommodate such development. In addition, the need for additional law enforcement associated with cumulative growth would be addressed through the annual budgeting process when budget adjustments would be made in an effort to meet changes in service demand. Therefore, the Proposed Project's contribution to police protection impacts would **not be cumulatively considerable**, and no mitigation is required.

Other Public Services (Public Libraries). The geographic area for the cumulative analysis of public libraries is defined as the service territory for the LBPL system. As discussed above, the Proposed Project would not result in substantial population growth, which could create a need to expand existing or planned library facilities, or otherwise adversely impact LBPL services. Therefore, the Proposed Project's contribution to library impacts would **not be cumulatively considerable**, and no mitigation is required.

3.10.6 Mitigation Measures

There would be no significant adverse impacts of the Proposed Project related to public services. No mitigation is required.

3.10.7 Significance After Mitigation

No mitigation measures are required and all potential impacts related to public services would remain **less than significant**.

3.10.8 References

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SOURCE: Bing 2018

FIGURE 3.10-1
 Fire and Police Services Serving the Project Site
 Globemaster Specific Plan

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