

4.7 PUBLIC SERVICES

4.7.1 Introduction

This section describes the public services currently serving the planning area and evaluates the potential impacts of the Long Beach General Plan Land Use and Urban Design Elements Project (proposed project) on public services. This section is based on multiple data sources, including the Public Safety Element (1975) of the City of Long Beach (City) General Plan and the proposed General Plan Land Use and Urban Design Elements (March 2018) (Appendix H), as well as coordination with potentially affected public service providers. Specific references are identified within the subsection for each respective issue. This section addresses the following public services (service providers are noted in parenthesis):

- Fire Protection (City of Long Beach Fire Department [LBFD])
- Law Enforcement (City of Long Beach Police Department [LBPD])
- Public Schools (Long Beach Unified School District [LBUSD])
- Public Libraries (Long Beach Public Library [LBPL] System)

4.7.2 CEQA Baseline

Although the Notice of Preparation (NOP) was published in May 2015, the baseline for public services is considered to be 2018 when the analysis for the Recirculated Draft EIR was initiated. This provides an updated baseline that reflects current conditions related to public services at the time the Recirculated Draft EIR was prepared.

4.7.3 Methodology

The effects of the proposed Land Use Element (LUE) and Urban Design Element (UDE) are evaluated below to determine whether they would result in a significant adverse impact on the environment. The impact analysis presented in this section is based on the effect implementation of the proposed project would have on public services.

The discussion focuses on current levels of service provided to the project area and information on possible constraints or impacts to the facilities and/or services associated with the anticipated General Plan build out scenario (year 2040). Public service providers (e.g., LBFD, LBPD, LBUSD, and LBPL) were sent a questionnaire requesting information regarding current services provided to the planning area and information on possible constraints or impacts to their services associated with the anticipated General Plan build out scenario (year 2040). The impact analyses are based on responses to the questionnaires, information obtained through subsequent phone conversations with public service representatives, and/or data obtained through websites. Correspondence with public service providers is included in Appendix F.

4.7.4 Existing Environmental Setting

4.7.4.1 Fire Protection

The 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 531 full time equivalent (FTE) uniformed and non-uniformed personnel.¹

The LBFD currently protects over 478,561² residents from its 24 fire stations located throughout the City, the Beach Operations headquarters, and the LBFD headquarters.³

The planning area includes the entire area within the City's jurisdictional limits (approximately 50 square miles). As such, all 24 stations, the nine lifeguard facilities, and the related training centers and headquarters would serve the planning area.

According to the City's *Fiscal Year 2019 Adopted Budget*, it is the stated goal of the LBFD to respond to structure fire calls within 6 minutes and 20 seconds or less.⁴ 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 4.7 minutes.

The LBFD receives funding from the following four sources: (1) the City's General Fund (76 percent of LBFD expenditures), the Tidelands Operations Fund (22 percent of LBFD expenditures), (3) the Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) (1 percent of LBFD expenditures), and (4) the Police and Fire Public Safety Oil Production Act (Proposition H) (1 percent of LBFD expenditures).⁵ The City's Fiscal Year (FY) 2019 adopted budget for the LBFD was \$126,877,832, which represents approximately 4 percent of the total budget for all departments (\$3.04 billion). The FY 2019 budget also includes a new HEART (Homeless Education and Response Team) unit.

Currently, LBFD is planning the development of two new fire stations (Station No. 15 and Station No. 20). Both stations will be located within the City's Port Complex, at Pier F Berth 202 and 401 Pier D Avenue, respectively. Staffing would be consistent with current LBFD staffing levels. In 2019, Station No. 17, located at 2241 Argonne Avenue, is tentatively scheduled to expand staffing by adding an Engine Company, which would be comprised of 4 FTE positions. Additionally, LBFD is exploring funding sources to build, relocate, or consolidate fire facilities to improve service and decrease response times. Due to staffing and space requirements, LBFD is actively researching options to expand the footprint of its Fire Headquarters, located at 3205 Lakewood Boulevard.

¹ Long Beach Fire Department (LBFD). Correspondence with Matthew Gruneisen, LBFD Deputy Chief, Fire Prevention, dated October 31, 2018.

² State of California, Department of Finance (DOF). 2018. *E-1 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties and the State with Annual Percent Change — January 1, 2017 and 2018*. Sacramento, California, May 2018 (accessed July 6, 2018).

³ City of Long Beach Fire Department (LBFD). Station Locations. Website: <http://www.longbeach.gov/fire/about-us/station-locations/> (accessed September 4, 2018).

⁴ City of Long Beach. 2018. Fiscal Year 2019 Adopted Budget. Website: <http://www.Longbeach.gov/globalassets/finance/media-library/documents/city-budget-and-finances/budget/budget-documents/fy-19-proposed-budget/fy-19-proposed-final-book> (accessed October 4, 2018).

⁵ Ibid.

Currently, there are not enough workstations for LBFD staff.¹

4.7.4.2 Police Protection

The LBPD provides local police protection services to the City, and the LBPD consists of five separate bureaus: (1) the Investigation Bureau, (2) the Support Bureau, (3) the Patrol Bureau, (4) the Administration Bureau, and (5) the Financial Bureau.² The Investigation Bureau consists of the Detective Division, the Gang and Violent Crimes Division, the Forensic Science Services Division, and the Criminal Intelligence Division; the 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, Communications and Training, the Port Police, and the Jail Divisions; the 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 more than half of the LBPD personnel and over 40 percent of its budget; the Patrol Bureau is responsible for providing community-policing services. The Administrative Bureau consists of the Personnel, Records, and Technology Divisions; the Administrative Bureau is responsible for processing payments and billings; preparing the annual budget; providing personnel and payroll services; and managing department records, fleet vehicles, and technological activities. The Financial Bureau consists of the Fiscal Division and is responsible for payments, billings, the annual budget, and performing financial analyses for the police department.

LBPD strives to respond to Priority 1 Calls for Service (crime in progress/life-threatening situations) in 5 minutes or less, on average. In 2017, the average response time to Priority 1 Calls was 4.7 minutes.³ Priority 2 Calls are non-emergency calls for crimes 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 desired 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. 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.

The LBPD FY 2019 budget accounts for approximately 1,241 FTEs.⁴ The LBPD currently has a service ratio of 1.8 sworn officers per 1,000 residents.⁵ Currently, the LBPD does not have plans to expand

¹ LBFD. Correspondence with Matthew Gruneisen, LBFD Deputy Chief, Fire Prevention, dated October 31, 2018.

² City of Long Beach Police Department (LBPD). Correspondence with Rico Fernandez, LBPD Sergeant, dated November 15, 2018.

³ City of Long Beach. Fiscal Year 2019 Adopted Budget. Website: <http://www.longbeach.gov/globalassets/finance/media-library/documents/city-budget-and-finances/budget/budget-documents/fy-19-proposed-budget/fy-19-proposed-final-book> (accessed October 4, 2018).

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ LBPD. Correspondence with Rico Fernandez, LBPD Sergeant, dated November 15, 2018.

facilities, services, or staff. Additional expansion may be determined when the FY 2020 budget is developed, which is tentatively scheduled for mid- to late-2019.¹

The LBPB 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 for an emergency situation, 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.

The LBPB receives funding from the following four sources: (1) the City's General Fund (92 percent of the LBPB budget), (2) General Grants (2 percent of the LBPB budget), (3) the Tidelands Operations Fund (5 percent of the LBPB budget), and (4) the Police and Fire Public Safety Oil Production Act (Proposition H) (1 percent of the LBPB budget). The City's FY 2019 adopted budget for the LBPB was \$258,957,589, which represents approximately 8.5 percent of the total budget for all departments (\$3.04 billion).

4.7.4.3 Public Schools

The provision of education and school facilities in the City is the responsibility of the LBUSD, which is currently the third largest school district in the State² and serves approximately 75,000 students in 87 schools in the Cities of Long Beach, Carson, Lakewood, Signal Hill, and Avalon (on Catalina Island). Table 4.7.A provides a list of schools served by LBUSD.

Table 4.7.A: LBUSD Schools

School Name	Address
Elementary Schools (Kindergarten through 5th Grade)	
Jane Addams Elementary School	256 E Plymouth Street, Long Beach, CA 90805
Alvarado Elementary School	1900 E 21 st Street, Signal Hill, CA 90755
Avalon Elementary School	200 Falls Canyon Road, Avalon, CA 90704
Barton Elementary School	1100 E Del Amo Boulevard, Long Beach, CA 90807
Birney Elementary School	710 W Spring Street, Long Beach, CA 90806
Bixby Elementary School	5251 E Stearns Street, Long Beach, CA 90815
Bryant Elementary School	4101 E Fountain Street, Long Beach, CA 90804
Luther Burbank Elementary School	501 Junipero Avenue, Long Beach, CA 90814
Burcham Elementary School	5610 E Monlaco Road, Long Beach, CA 90808
George Washington Carver Elementary School	5335 E Pavo Street, Long Beach, CA 90808
Cesar Chavez Elementary School	730 W 3 rd Street, Long Beach, CA 90802
Cleveland Elementary School	4760 Hackett Avenue, Lakewood, CA 90713
Dooley Elementary School	5075 Long Beach Boulevard, Long Beach, CA 90805
Edison Elementary School	625 Maine Avenue, Long Beach, CA 90802
Emerson Parkside Academy	2625 Josie Avenue, Long Beach, CA 90815
Fremont Elementary School	4000 E 4 th Street, Long Beach, CA 90814
Minnie Gant Elementary School	1854 N Britton Drive, Long Beach, CA 90815
James A. Garfield Elementary School	2240 Baltic Avenue, Long Beach, CA 90810

¹ LBPB. Correspondence with Rico Fernandez, LBPB Sergeant, dated November 15, 2018.

² Long Beach Unified School District (LBUSD). Website: <http://www.lbschools.net/District/> (accessed July 30, 2018).

Table 4.7.A: LBUSD Schools

School Name	Address
Grant Elementary School	1225 E 64 th Street, Long Beach, CA 90805
Harte Elementary School	1671 E Phillips Street, Long Beach, CA 90805
Patrick Henry Elementary School	3720 Canehill Avenue, Long Beach, CA 90808
Olivia Herrera Elementary School	1620 Temple Avenue, Long Beach, CA 90804
<i>Holmes Elementary School</i>	<i>5020 Barlin Avenue, Lakewood, CA 90712</i>
Charles F. Kettering Elementary School	550 Silvera Avenue, Long Beach, CA 90803
Starr King Elementary School	145 E Artesia Boulevard, Long Beach, CA 90805
Lafayette Elementary School	2445 Chestnut Avenue, Long Beach, CA 90806
Lincoln Elementary School	1175 E 11 th Street, Long Beach, CA 90813
Longfellow Elementary School	3800 Olive Avenue, Long Beach, CA 90807
Los Cerritos Elementary School	515 W San Antonio Drive, Long Beach, CA 90807
Lowell Elementary School	5201 E Broadway, Long Beach, CA 90803
<i>MacArthur Elementary School</i>	<i>6011 Centralia Street, Lakewood, CA 90713</i>
<i>Madison Elementary School</i>	<i>2801 Bomberly Street, Lakewood, CA 90712</i>
Mann Elementary School	257 Coronado Avenue, Long Beach, CA 90803
McKinley Elementary School	6822 Paramount Boulevard, Long Beach, CA, 90805
Naples Elementary School	5537 E The Toledo, Long Beach, CA 90803
Oropeza Elementary School	700 Locust Avenue, Long Beach, CA 90813
Prisk Elementary School	2375 Fanwood Avenue, Long Beach, CA 90815
<i>Riley Elementary School</i>	<i>3319 Sandwood Street, Lakewood, CA 90712</i>
Roosevelt Elementary School	1574 Linden Avenue, Long Beach, CA 90813
<i>Signal Hill Elementary School</i>	<i>2285 Walnut Avenue, Signal Hill, CA 90755</i>
Bobbie Smith Elementary School	565 E Hill Street, Long Beach, CA 90806
Stevenson Elementary School	515 Lime Avenue, Long Beach, CA 90802
Twain Elementary School	5021 E Centralia Street, Long Beach, CA 90808
Webster Elementary School	1755 W 32 nd Way, Long Beach, CA 90810
Whittier Elementary School	1761 Walnut Avenue, Long Beach, CA 90813
Willard Elementary School	1055 Freeman Avenue, Long Beach, CA 90804
K–8 Schools (Kindergarten through 8th Grade)	
Cubberley K–8 School	3200 Monogram Avenue, Long Beach, CA 90808
<i>Gompers K–8 School</i>	<i>5206 Briercrest Avenue, Lakewood, CA 90713</i>
Elizabeth Hudson K–8 School	2335 Webster Avenue, Long Beach, CA 90810
John Muir Academy	3038 Delta Avenue, Long Beach, CA 90810
Newcomb Academy	3351 Val Verde Avenue, Long Beach, CA 90808
Colin Powell Academy	150 W Victoria Street, Long Beach, CA 90805
Jackie Robinson Academy	2750 Pine Avenue, Long Beach, CA 90806
Tincher Preparatory School	1701 Petaluma Avenue, Long Beach, CA 90815
Middle Schools (6th through 8th Grade)	
<i>Avalon Middle School</i>	<i>200 Falls Canyon Road, Avalon, CA 90704</i>
Bancroft Middle School	5301 E Centralia Street, Long Beach, CA 90808
Franklin Classical Middle School	540 Cerritos Avenue, Long Beach, CA 90802
Hamilton Middle School	1060 70 th Street, Long Beach, CA 90805
<i>Hoover Middle School</i>	<i>3501 Country Club Drive, Lakewood, CA 90712</i>
Hughes Middle School	3846 California Avenue, Long Beach, CA 90807
Thomas Jefferson Middle School	750 Euclid Avenue, Long Beach, CA 90804
Helen Keller Middle School	7020 E Brittain Street, Long Beach, CA 90808
Lindbergh Middle School	1022 East Market Street, Long Beach, CA 90805
Perry Lindsey Middle School	5075 Daisy Avenue, Long Beach, CA 90805
John Marshall Middle School	5870 E Wardlow Road, Long Beach, CA 90808

Table 4.7.A: LBUSD Schools

School Name	Address
<i>Jessie Elwin Nelson Middle School</i>	1951 Cherry Avenue, Signal Hill, CA 90755
Will Rogers Middle School	365 Monrovia Avenue, Long Beach, CA 90803
Stanford Middle School	5871 E Los Arcos Street, Long Beach, CA 90815
Stephens Middle School	1830 W Columbia Street, Long Beach, CA 90810
George Washington Middle School	1450 Cedar Avenue, Long Beach, CA 90813
High Schools (9th through 12th Grade)	
<i>Avalon High School</i>	200 Falls Canyon Road, Avalon, CA 90704
Beach High School	3701 E Willow Street, Long Beach, CA 90815
Richard D. Browning High School	2180 Obispo Avenue, Long Beach, CA 90804
Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo High School	2001 Santa Fe Avenue, Long Beach, CA 90810
<i>California Academy for Mathematics and Science</i>	1000 E Victoria Street, Carson, CA 90747
Jordan High School	6500 Atlantic Avenue, Long Beach, CA 90805
<i>Lakewood High School</i>	4400 Briercrest Avenue, Lakewood, CA 90713
Ernest McBride High School	7025 Parkcrest Street, Long Beach, CA 90808
Robert A. Millikan High School	2800 Snowden Avenue, Long Beach, CA 90815
Polytechnic High School	1600 Atlantic Avenue, Long Beach, CA 90813
PAAL Academy	1545 Long Beach Boulevard, Long Beach, CA 90813
Will J. Reid High School	2153 W Hill Street, Long Beach, CA 90810
Renaissance High School For The Arts	235 E 8 th Street, Long Beach, CA 90813
Sato Academy of Mathematics and Science	1100 Iroquois Avenue, Long Beach, CA 90815
Woodrow Wilson High School	4400 E 10 th Street, Long Beach, CA 90804
Charter Schools	
Clear Passage Educational Center	1471 Martin Luther King Jr Avenue, Long Beach, CA 90813
Intellectual Virtues Academy	3601 Linden Avenue, Long Beach, CA 90807

Source: LBUSD. District Map. Website: <http://www.lbschools.net/Asset/Files/District/LBUSD-District-Map.pdf> (accessed October 4, 2018).

Note: *Italicized* text indicates schools that are located outside of the City.

LBUSD = Long Beach Unified School District

During the 2017–2018 school year, the LBUSD accommodated a total of 74,576 students in its elementary, middle, and high schools. A breakdown of the most current enrollment and capacities available within the LBUSD are shown in Table 4.7.B.

Table 4.7.B: LBUSD Capacity and Student Enrollment (2017–2018)

School Level	Facilities Capacity	Existing Enrollment in LBUSD	Excess/(Shortage) Capacity
Elementary Schools (Grades K–6)	44,779	40,139	4,460
Middle Schools (Grades 7–8)	13,776	11,273	2,503
High Schools (Grades 9–12)	23,750	23,164	586
Total	82,305	74,576	7,729

Source: LBUSD. *School Facilities Needs Analysis*, Table 6 (February 2018).

Note: LBUSD operates elementary schools that serve Kindergarten through 5th grade and middle schools that serve 6th through 8th grade. LBUSD’s school level configuration was altered in the source to compare capacity and enrollment consistent with Office of Public School Construction SAB Form 50-02.

K = Kindergarten

LBUSD = Long Beach Unified School District

SAB = State Allocation Board

Collectively, the LBUSD's school facilities in the 2017–2018 school year had a capacity of 82,305 seats per Section 17071.25 of the Education Code.¹ Of these 82,305 seats, 44,779 were at the elementary school level, 13,776 were at the middle school level, and 23,750 were at the high school level. These capacities included seats from all new school facility construction projects funded by the State. As shown in Table 4.7.B, student enrollment was below the facilities capacity at each school level during the 2017–2018 school year.

The LBUSD overall budget of \$893 million consists of the combined expenditure plans for ten separate funds.² The General Fund accounts for the cost of direct institution and support services to LBUSD's elementary, middle, and high school students. Most of the LBUSD revenue comes from the State through the Local Control Funding Formula (LCFF).³

4.7.4.4 Public Libraries

The LBPL system provides library services to the City and includes 12 branch locations throughout the City.⁴ The Long Beach Main Library is located in the southern portion of the City at 101 Pacific Avenue, in the Civic Center. In total, the LBPL system has approximately 237,695 square feet (sf) of library facilities, approximately 798,760 library materials (includes hardcopies and online resources), and approximately 296 computers available for public use (total computers include 261 with internet access and 35 with catalog access only). In FY 2019, the City's Library Services proposes 128.09 FTE personnel.⁵ Table 4.7.C details specific information such as library size, population served, and specific collection items for each library within the LBPL system.

Libraries in the LBPL system are closed on Mondays and are open from 12:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. (Main Library, from 12:00 p.m. to 8:00 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).⁶ Library hours are subject to change.

¹ Section 17071.25 of the California Education Code outlines a four-part methodology for calculating the total school building capacity in any given school district. For further details related to this methodology, see website: <https://law.justia.com/codes/california/2016/code-edc/title-1/division-1/part-10/chapter-12.5/article-2/section-17071.25> (accessed October 25, 2018).

² Long Beach Unified School District (LBUSD). Website: <http://www.lbschools.net/District/> (accessed July 30, 2018).

³ LBUSD. 2018. *2018–2019 Adopted Budget*. Website: <http://www.lbschools.net/Asset/Files/BusinessServices/Financial/2018-19-Final-Budget-for-Web-062218.pdf> (accessed July 30, 2018).

⁴ Long Beach Public Library (LBPL). Website: Library Locations, http://www.lbpl.org/locations/library_locations.asp (accessed July 30, 2018).

⁵ City of Long Beach. Fiscal Year 2019 Adopted Budget. Website: <http://www.longbeach.gov/globalassets/finance/media-library/documents/city-budget-and-finances/budget/budget-documents/fy-19-proposed-budget/fy-19-proposed-final-book> (accessed October 4, 2018).

⁶ LBPL. Library Hours. Website: http://www.lbpl.org/locations/library_hours.asp (accessed July 30, 2018).

Table 4.7.C: Long Beach Public Library Statistics

Library	Year Built	Council	Library Population Served	Schools Served	Hours Open per Week	Items Circulated Annually	Reference Questions Answered Annually	Staff FTE	No. of Volumes	Square Feet
Main ¹	1977	2	491,564	6	35	121,376	85,201	69.02	279,436	135,000
Alamitos	1929	2	53,536	3	34	39,988	7,885	3.85	32,377	7,475
Bay Shore	1959	3	26,693	4	38	71,396	44,565	3.85	44,231	6,900
Brewitt	1948	4	32,577	8	34	51,390	22,890	3.85	35,339	5,225
Los Altos	1957	4	39,296	11	34	84,452	17,145	3.85	42,242	6,750
Ruth Bach	1958	5	32,054	16	34	79,684	15,450	3.85	45,539	7,000
El Dorado	1970	5	20,055	11	34	135,611	22,355	5.75	60,687	8,160
Burnett	1969	6	47,802	9	38	40,276	35,060	4.25	39,972	7,500
Mark Twain	2007	6	57,433	5	34	73,890	31,060	6.52	67,554	16,000
Dana	1958	7	41,791	8	34	77,398	13,403	3.85	41,844	6,800
Bret Harte	1957	7	35,879	9	34	38,238	12,610	4.75	40,977	6,500
Michelle Obama ²	2015	9	95,000	17	38	133,204	130,775	12.22	62,013	24,655
Total	-	-	-	-	-	946,903	438,399	125.61	792,211	237,695

Sources: LBPL. Facts and Figures. Website: http://www.lbpl.org/info/about/facts_and_figures.asp (accessed July 30, 2018). LBPL, correspondence with Amber Ahlo, LBPL Administrative Officer, dated November 5, 2018.

¹ A new main library is under construction within the Civic Center and is slated to open in 2019, replacing the existing Main Library. Although it will be slightly smaller at 93,000 square feet, it will not only contain all of the services provided in the existing Library in a spatially and operationally more efficient building, but it will also include new features, such as high-end multimedia work stations, group study rooms, increased access to library services and materials for the disabled population through an ICPD, updated and age-appropriate children’s spaces, and more.

² Michelle Obama Neighborhood Library. Website: http://www.lbpl.org/locations/michelle_obama/default.asp (accessed September 1, 2018).

FTE = full time equivalent

ICPD = Information Center for People with Disabilities

LBPL = Long Beach Public Library

While the City has not formally adopted a service standard of library space per capita, the City did establish a target of 0.45 sf per capita in its budget for FY 2007.¹ Using this standard and 478,561 as the estimated 2018 population with a total citywide library square footage of 237,695, the LBPL currently provides approximately 0.50 sf per capita; according to the service standard, this represents a surplus of library space by 0.05 sf per capita.

The LBPL receives funding from the following three sources: (1) the City’s General Fund (96 percent of the LBPL budget), (2) General Grants (3 percent of the LBPL budget), and (3) the Civic Center (1 percent of the LBPL budget). 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 (\$3.04 billion).

¹ FY 2007 is the most current year for which target library performance standards have been established. As noted above, these standards have not been formally adopted by the City. Source: City of Long Beach. FY 2007 Adopted Budget. Library Services. Website: <http://www.longbeach.gov/globalassets/finance/media-library/documents/city-budget-and-finances/budget/budget-documents/fy-07-adopted-budget-webpage/library-services-fy-07-adop> (accessed October 25, 2018).

4.7.5 Regulatory Setting

4.7.5.1 Federal Policies and Regulations.

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.

4.7.5.2 State Policies and Regulations.

California Health and Safety Code. Sections 13000 et seq. of the California Health and Safety Code include fire regulations for building standards (also contained in the California Building Code), 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.

California Fire Code. The California Fire Code (CFC; California Code of Regulations Title 24, Part 9) sets forth requirements including emergency access, emergency egress routes, interior and exterior design and materials, fire safety features including sprinklers, and hazardous materials. The CFC is issued on a 3-year cycle; the 2016 Edition (the most recent version, which took effect January 1, 2016) of the CFC is adopted and incorporated by reference in Chapter 18.48 (Fire Code) of the City's Municipal Code.

California State Assembly Bill 2926: School Facilities Act of 1986. To assist in providing school facilities to serve students generated by new development, Assembly Bill (AB) 2926 was enacted in 1986 and authorizes a levy of impact fees on new residential and commercial/industrial development. The bill was expanded and revised in 1987 through the passage of AB 1600, which added Sections 66000 et seq. to the Government Code. Under this statute, payment of impact fees by developers serves as California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) mitigation to satisfy the impact of development on school facilities.

California Senate Bill 50. Senate Bill (SB) 50, passed in 1998, provides a comprehensive school facilities financing and reform program and enables a statewide bond issue to be placed on the ballot. Under the provisions of SB 50, school districts are authorized to collect fees to offset the costs associated with increasing school capacity as a result of development and related population increases. The funding goes toward acquiring school sites, constructing new school facilities, and modernizing existing school facilities. SB 50 establishes a process for determining fee amounts charged to developers to mitigate the development impacts on school districts from increased enrollment. According to Section 65996 of the California Government Code, development fees authorized by SB 50 are deemed to be "full and complete school facilities mitigation."

Under this legislation, there are three levels of developer fees that may be imposed upon new development by the governing school district. Level I fees are assessed based upon the proposed square footage of residential, commercial/industrial, and/or parking structure uses. Level II fees require the developer to provide one-half of the cost of accommodating students in new schools, and the State provides the remaining half. To qualify for Level II fees, the board of the governing

school district must adopt a School Facilities Needs Analysis and meet other prerequisites in accordance with Section 65995.6 of the California Government Code. Level III fees apply if the State runs out of bond funds, allowing the governing school district to impose 100 percent of the cost of the school facility or mitigation, minus any local dedicated school monies, on the developer.

4.7.5.3 Local Policies and Regulations.

City of Long Beach Municipal Code. The following provisions from the City’s Municipal Code focus on public services impacts associated with new development projects and are relevant to the proposed project:

Chapter 18.22 (Police Facilities Impact Fees). This chapter sets forth fees that are imposed on residential and nonresidential development for the purpose of assuring that impacts created by new development be offset by payment of its fair share of costs required to support needed police facilities and related costs necessary to accommodate such development.

Chapter 18.23 (Fire Facilities Impact Fees). This chapter sets forth the fees that are imposed on residential and nonresidential development for the purpose of assuring that impacts created by new development be offset by payment of 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, apparatuses, and equipment related to new residential and nonresidential construction.

Chapter 18.48 (Fire Code). This chapter formally adopts 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.

City of Long Beach Proposition H. The Police and Fire Public Safety Oil Production Act Fund, Proposition H, was established to provide dedicated funds for police and fire services by assessing a special production tax on oil producers in Long Beach. The special tax proceeds support police and fire responses to public safety needs. As of July 1, 2018, the tax rate was \$0.30 per barrel.¹

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.*

¹ City of Long Beach. 2018. *Police and Fire Public Safety Oil Production Act Fund Summary. FY 19 Proposed Budget.* July.

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 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).*

4.7.6 Thresholds of Significance

The following thresholds of significance criteria are based on Appendix G of the *State CEQA Guidelines*. Based on these thresholds, implementation of the proposed project would have a significant adverse impact on public services providers if it would:

- Threshold 4.7.1** 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 *fire protection*;
- Threshold 4.7.2** 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 *police protection*;
- Threshold 4.7.3** 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 *public schools*;
- Threshold 4.7.4** 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 *parks*; or
- Threshold 4.7.5** 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 other public facilities*.

Approval of the proposed project is considered a policy/planning action for the entire City and does not include any physical improvements. However, the LUE proposes the inclusion of the Open Space PlaceType, which provides for the preservation of land that supports recreational open space (e.g., 2,750 acres in the City that are used for recreation); has distinctive scenic, natural, or cultural features; contributes to community character and form; and provides for utilities and/or infrastructure or that contains environmentally sensitive resources. Therefore, the proposed project would result in less than significant impacts related to potential adverse physical impacts for parks (Threshold 4.7.4). As a result, this threshold is not analyzed further in this Recirculated Draft EIR. For further information regarding Threshold 4.7.4, refer to the Initial Study (provided in Appendix A).

4.7.7 Compliance Measures and Project Design Features

The proposed project would not be required to adhere to any compliance measures and would not include any project design features related to public services. Although there are no compliance measures and project design features related to public services, the LUE and UDE Goals, Strategies, and Policies are intended to reduce the impacts of future development envisioned under the proposed project.

4.7.7.1 Proposed Land Use Element and Urban Design Element Goals, Strategies, and Policies

The following proposed Goals, Strategies, and Policies are applicable to the analysis of Public Services and would replace existing goals, strategies, and policies outlined in the City's existing LUE and SRE following project approval:

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 16-1: Identify areas and populations of the City that are exposed to unsafe levels of environmental pollutants.

LU Policy 16-7: Address Environmental Justice through public infrastructure investments in disadvantaged communities. These investments should address compound and unique health risks by reducing and limiting air pollutant exposure, providing health care infrastructure, using clean and renewable energy where available and improving active living and transportation options, as well as access to safe recreation, food, and housing options.

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.

LU-M-95: Reuse vacant properties as community amenities such as gardens, parks, or temporary green spaces to reduce blight and safety issues, increase residents' access to needed parks and open spaces, and spur additional investment in neighborhoods.

Urban Design Element (2018).

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 16-4: Promote safe, complete neighborhoods through a mix of uses and activities that create a 24/7 live, work, play atmosphere.

Policy UD 16-5: Incorporate Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) strategies into the design and development of populated areas.

4.7.8 Project Impacts

Threshold 4.7.1 **Would the proposed project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for fire protection?**

Less than Significant Impact.

Construction. The planning area is not located within a Fire Hazard Severity Zone according to the Statewide CalFire Map for the Los Angeles Region.¹ Future construction activities are anticipated to be temporary in nature and would minimally increase the demand for fire protection services as compared to the anticipated General Plan build out scenario (2040). Although lane closures would be necessary to accommodate utility improvements and roadway closures associated with future projects, individual project applicants would be required to maintain adequate access for emergency vehicles traveling to and from future construction sites. In addition, construction activities associated with future individual projects resulting from project approval would be subject to a separate environmental review process on a project-specific basis in accordance with CEQA and the *State CEQA Guidelines*. Therefore, construction activities associated with implementation of the proposed project would not result in impacts to fire services, and no mitigation would be required.

Operation. The proposed project does not include any physical improvements, but allows future development that is anticipated to create an increase in the typical range of fire protection service calls within the City. As noted in Section 4.6, Population and Housing, implementation of the proposed project could result in the development of approximately 28,524 dwelling units and the addition of approximately 18,230 persons by year 2040. The estimated City population associated with the anticipated General Plan build out scenario (year 2040) would be approximately 484,485. In correspondence dated October 31, 2018, LBFD personnel indicated that an increase in population as

¹ California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CalFire). Website: http://frap.fire.ca.gov/webdata/maps/los_angeles/fhszs_map.19.pdf (accessed October 15, 2018).

a result of project implementation would strain the existing system and negatively impact the call volume, response times, and LBFD resources.¹ As a result of the increased population, overall demands for fire protection services and emergency services in the City would increase. Consequently, additional LBFD resources (including staffing) would be required to provide fire protection for new residents, workers, and structures. The City's costs to maintain facilities and equipment as well as train and equip personnel would also increase. In addition, the redistribution and increase of the population and traffic density into areas proposed for growth, such as the Downtown area, could necessitate the reorganization of fire protection resources. The costs of additional personnel and materials are anticipated to be offset through the increased revenues and fees, such as property taxes, generated by future development. Additionally, future development allowed under the proposed project would occur within the limits of the City, already served by the LBFD; therefore, the proposed project would not result in an expansion of the LBFD service area.

Future projects would be reviewed by the City of Long Beach on a project-by-project basis and would need to comply with any requirements in effect when the review 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 4.7.D, Fire Facilities Impact Fees (effective October 1, 2018). 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 such 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 materials 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. Therefore, sufficient revenue would be available for necessary improvements to provide for adequate fire facilities, equipment, and personnel associated with the anticipated General Plan build out scenario (year 2040). As the proposed project is implemented, these fees would allow LBFD to maintain appropriate firefighter staffing to ensure compliance with adopted standards for response time and coverage.

All future projects facilitated by the proposed LUE and UDE would also be required to comply with all applicable building code requirements requiring fire protection devices, such as sprinklers and alarms per Municipal Code Section 18.48.010 (Adoption of the 2013 California Fire Code), adequately spaced fire hydrants, and fire access lanes. Adherence to applicable codes would ensure adequate facilities to provide for fire protection services meeting or exceeding established performance objectives and ensure that there is adequate emergency access on site. In addition, if construction impacts of a development project necessitate the closure of roadways that serve a particular project, the applicant would be required to coordinate road closures and emergency access with LBFD to ensure that fire protection services meet the adopted performance objectives.

¹ Long Beach Fire Department (LBFD). Correspondence with Matthew Gruneisen, LBFD Deputy Chief, Fire Prevention, dated October 31, 2018.

Table 4.7.D: Fire Facilities Impact Fees

Land Use Type	Fee
Residential	
Single-Family	\$496/dwelling unit
Multi-Family	\$378/dwelling unit
Accessory Dwelling Units	\$241.74/dwelling unit
Non-Residential:	
Commercial	\$0.267/sf
Office	\$0.325/sf
Industrial	\$0.132/sf

Source: City of Long Beach Developer Fees (updated May 15, 2018, effective October 1, 2018). Website: <http://www.lbds.info/civica/filebank/blobdload.asp?BlobID=2506> (accessed July 30, 2018).
sf = square foot/feet

As described in the proposed LUE, fire and police stations are two of the preferred land uses within the designated Founding and Contemporary Neighborhoods, Multi-Family Residential – Low and Moderate, Neighborhood-Serving Centers and Corridors – Low and Moderate, Transit-Oriented Development – Low and Moderate, and Industrial PlaceTypes. As stated previously, Lbfd is planning the development of two new fire stations (Station No. 15 and Station No. 20) and the expansion of one fire station (Station No. 17). The proposed PlaceType designations would permit the future development and operation of new stations within these PlaceTypes. The proposed project permits development of new stations, proposes no physical improvements, and requires all future projects to assess project impacts on fire protection services. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered fire protection facilities in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for fire protection. Project impacts related to fire protection would be less than significant, and no mitigation would be required.

Threshold 4.7.2: **Would the proposed project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for police protection?**

Less than Significant Impact.

Construction. Future construction activities are anticipated to be temporary in nature and would minimally increase the demand for police protection services as compared to the anticipated General Plan build out scenario (2040). Although lane closures would be necessary to accommodate utility improvements and roadway closures associated with future projects, individual project applicants would be required to maintain adequate access for emergency vehicles traveling to and from future construction sites. In addition, construction activities associated with future individual projects resulting from project approval would be subject to a separate environmental review process on a project-specific basis in accordance with CEQA and the *State CEQA Guidelines*.

Therefore, construction activities associated with implementation of the proposed project would not result in impacts to police services, and no mitigation would be required.

Operation. The proposed project does not include any physical improvements, but allows future development that is anticipated to create an increase in the typical range of police service calls within the City. As previously identified, implementation of the proposed project could result in the development of approximately 28,524 dwelling units and the addition of approximately 18,230 persons by 2040. The estimated City population associated with the anticipated General Plan build out scenario (year 2040) would be 484,485. As a result of the increased population and employment in the City, the number of police service calls, patrols, and staff necessary to service the City would also increase.

As stated previously, the LBPB does not currently have plans to expand facilities, services, or staff. However, to serve future growth, new and/or additional police resources would be needed to prevent an impact to service ratios. The City's costs to maintain facilities and equipment as well as train and equip personnel would also increase. In addition, the redistribution and increase of the population and traffic density into areas proposed for growth, such as the Downtown area, could necessitate the reorganization of police resources. The costs of additional personnel and materials are anticipated to be offset through the increased revenues and fees, such as property taxes, generated by future development.

Future projects would be reviewed by the City of Long Beach on a project-by-project basis and would need to comply with any requirements in effect when the review 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 4.7.E (effective October 1, 2018). 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 identify 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).¹ 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.

¹ City of Long Beach Auditor's Office. 2017. *Proposition H Police and Fire Public Safety Oil Production Act*. January 29.

Table 4.7.E: Police Facilities Impact Fees (2018)

Land Use Type	Fee
Residential	
Single-Family	\$703/dwelling
Multi-Family	\$537/unit
Non-Residential	
Commercial	\$0.442/sf
Office	\$0.538/sf
Industrial	\$0.218/sf

Source: City of Long Beach Developer Fees (updated May 15, 2018, effective October 1, 2018). Website: <http://www.lbds.info/civica/filebank/blobload.asp?BlobID=2506> (accessed July 30, 2018).
sf = square foot/feet

By following this process, sufficient revenue would be available for necessary service improvements to provide for adequate police facilities, equipment, and personnel associated with the anticipated General Plan build out scenario (2040).

As stated previously, LBPD strives to respond to Priority 1 Calls for Service (crime in progress/life-threatening situations) in 5 minutes or less, on average. In 2017, the average response time to Priority 1 Calls was 4.7 minutes.¹ The LBPD anticipates that the population increase associated with the anticipated General Plan build out scenario (2040) would necessitate an increase in sworn officers and support staff. However, impacts to police services are anticipated to be funded by an increase in tax revenues over an extended period of time. 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 maintain the level of service needed to support the increase in growth. Further, the proposed project would encourage future development projects to incorporate CPTED strategies into their design (Policies UD 7-3 and UD 16-5) to reduce crime in the planning area.

As previously stated, police and fire stations are two of the preferred land uses within the following designated PlaceTypes: Founding and Contemporary Neighborhood, Multi-Family Residential – Low and Moderate, Neighborhood-Serving Centers and Corridors–Low and Moderate, Transit-Oriented Development – Low and Moderate, and Industrial. While there are no new police facilities planned at this time, the proposed PlaceType designations would permit the future development and operation of new stations within these PlaceTypes. The proposed project does not include physical improvements, and future projects subject to discretionary review would be required to assess project impacts on police services. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered police facilities in

¹ City of Long Beach. Fiscal Year 2019 Adopted Budget. Website: <http://www.longbeach.gov/globalassets/finance/media-library/documents/city-budget-and-finances/budget/budget-documents/fy-19-proposed-budget/fy-19-proposed-final-book> (accessed October 4, 2018).

order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for police protection. Project impacts related to police protection would be less than significant.

Threshold 4.7.3: **Would the proposed project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for *public schools*?**

Less than Significant Impact.

Construction. As described further in Section 4.6, Population and Housing, future construction activities associated with projects facilitated by the proposed project would utilize construction workers within the local and regional labor force. As such, construction workers are not anticipated to relocate to the planning area as a result of project implementation, and would not result in the generation of new school-aged children. Moreover, construction impacts, including development of new schools and educational uses as allowed under the proposed project, are assumed in the build out analysis analyzed throughout this Recirculated Draft EIR. Therefore, future construction activities occurring as a result of project approval would result in less than significant impacts to school facilities, and no mitigation would be required.

Operation. Implementation of the proposed project would allow future development that would enable the generation of school-aged children within the LBUSD service area. The anticipated General Plan build out scenario (2040) could include the addition of up to 28,524 dwelling units¹ by 2040. Table 3.C, in Chapter 3.0, Project Description, provides the total number of dwelling units facilitated by project implementation, and identifies the number of single-family and multi-family housing types. Of the additional 28,524 dwelling units, 1,274 would be single-family and 27,250 would be multi-family residential units.

The addition of these new housing units within the City has the potential to generate student growth in the LBUSD. Ultimately, student growth will depend on the nature of population growth in general; while the City's population has grown in recent decades, LBUSD enrollment has declined. The proposed project would allow the City to address current and projected issues related to overcrowding due to a lack of housing at all levels of affordability and would ensure the City's compliance with the State Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) goals. As an outcome of the most recent RHNA process, the City is required to plan for 7,048 new dwelling units by year 2021. Further, due to insufficient construction of new housing units within Long Beach and the region in the past, the City has many residential areas where existing housing units are overcrowded (12.2 percent of existing households experience overcrowding). As discussed in Chapter 3.0, Project Description, the City has identified a need for 21,476 housing units to address existing housing needs attributed to overcrowding. As such, the majority of the 28,524 anticipated new housing units would serve to relieve overcrowding of existing households in the City, so those families are

¹ Refer to Chapter 3.0, Project Description, and Section 4.6, Population and Housing, of this Recirculated Draft EIR.

already being served by LBUSD. Still, this potential future growth could strain existing and/or planned school facilities. While the proposed project does not include the approval of any specific development, student generation was estimated in order to determine whether the proposed project would impact the LBUSD.

The LBUSD uses generation factors to determine the number of students per dwelling unit, and uses different student generation rates for each school level for single-family detached, single-family attached, and multi-family dwelling unit types.¹ Calculations for all 1,274 single-family residential units associated with the anticipated General Plan build out scenario (2040) utilized the single-family detached student generation rates, as opposed to the lower single-family attached generation rates, in order to provide a conservative, worst-case scenario estimate. As illustrated by Tables 4.7.F and 4.7.G, the anticipated General Plan build out scenario (2040) would allow for the development of up to 1,274 single-family and 27,250 multi-family dwelling units by 2040, which would generate approximately 496 and 4,775 additional students, respectively (5,271 in total). The number of additional students generated per dwelling type is also estimated by school level, as shown in Tables 4.7.F and 4.7.G below.

**Table 4.7.F: New Students Generated by the Proposed Project:
Single-Family Units**

School Level	Projected Build-Out Single-Family Units	Generation Rate (single-family detached units) ¹	LBUSD Students added by Proposed Project (2040)
Elementary Schools (Grades K–5)	1,274	0.1611	205.2
Middle Schools (Grades 6–8)	1,274	0.1141	145.4
High Schools (Grades 9–12)	1,274	0.1141	145.4
Total	-	-	496

Source: LBUSD. *School Facilities Needs Analysis* (February 2018).

Note: LBUSD operates elementary schools that serve Kindergarten through 5th grade and middle schools that serve 6th to 8th grade. LBUSD’s school level configuration was altered in the source to compare capacity and enrollment consistent with Office of Public School Construction SAB Form 50-02.

K = Kindergarten

LBUSD = Long Beach Unified School District

SAB = State Allocation Board

**Table 4.7.G: New Students Generated by the Proposed Project:
Multi-Family Units**

School Level	Projected Build-Out Multi-Family Units	Generation Rate (multi-family units)	LBUSD Students added by Proposed Project (2040)
Elementary Schools (Grades K–5)	27,250	0.0511	1,392.5
Middle Schools (Grades 6–8)	27,250	0.0219	596.8
High Schools (Grades 9–12)	27,250	0.1022	2,785
Total	-	-	4,775

Source: LBUSD. *School Facilities Needs Analysis* (February 2018).

Note: LBUSD operates elementary schools that serve Kindergarten through 5th grade and middle schools that serve 6th to 8th grade. LBUSD’s school level configuration was altered in the source to compare capacity and enrollment consistent with Office of Public School Construction SAB Form 50-02.

K = Kindergarten

LBUSD = Long Beach Unified School District

SAB = State Allocation Board

¹ Long Beach Unified School District (LBUSD). 2018. *School Facilities Needs Analysis*. February 15.

Table 4.7.H displays the existing LBUSD (2017–2018) facilities capacity as compared to the projected student enrollment associated with the anticipated General Plan build out scenario (2040). While Table 4.7.H depicts the projected student enrollment demand during the year 2040, enrollment currently fluctuates on an annual basis and is anticipated to continue to do so over the 21-year planning period associated with the proposed project. As shown in Table 4.7.H, the LBUSD currently has capacity at all levels to facilitate current student enrollment levels at the elementary, middle, and high school levels for the 2017–2018 school year. Under the anticipated General Plan build out scenario (2040), elementary and middle school enrollment in LBUSD would continue to be within the 2017–2018 LBUSD facilities capacity, but total estimated enrollment for high schools in LBUSD in 2040 could exceed the LBUSD current facilities capacity. However, anticipated new housing units would be built over the course of 21 years (during which enrollment rates would likely fluctuate), and the majority of new housing units would serve to relieve overcrowding of existing households in the City. Although the City’s population has grown in recent decades, LBUSD enrollment has declined. Still, this potential future growth could strain existing and/or planned school facilities. Overall, LBUSD would have excess enrollment capacity of 2,457 spaces under the anticipated General Plan build out scenario (2040).

Table 4.7.H: LBUSD Current Facilities Capacity (2017–2018) and Projected Demand at 2040 General Plan Build-Out

School Level	2017–2018 LBUSD Facilities Capacity ¹	2017–2018 LBUSD Student Enrollment ¹	New LBUSD Students added by Proposed Project (2040)	Total Enrollment (2040)	Excess/ (Shortage) Capacity
Elementary Schools (Grades K–6)	44,779	40,139	1,598	41,737	3,042
Middle Schools (Grades 7–8)	13,776	11,273	743	12,016	1,760
High Schools (Grades 9–12)	23,750	23,164	2,931	26,095	(2,345)
Total	82,305	74,576	5,272	79,848	2,457

Sources: Long Beach Unified School District and LSA Associates, Inc.

Note: LBUSD operates elementary schools that serve Kindergarten through 5th grade and middle schools that serve 6th to 8th grade. LBUSD’s school level configuration was altered in the source to compare capacity and enrollment consistent with Office of Public School Construction SAB Form 50-02.

¹ LBUSD. *School Facilities Needs Analysis* (February 2018).

K = Kindergarten

LBUSD = Long Beach Unified School District

SAB = State Allocation Board

As noted above, all future development projects in the City would be required to pay school developer fees to LBUSD for the operation, maintenance, and development of schools to accommodate future student enrollment. Table 4.7.I displays the current (effective May 22, 2018) developer fees adopted by LBUSD. These fees are calculated per square footage of residential, commercial, and industrial development. Project applicants would be required to pay the adopted school developer fees to LBUSD prior to the issuance of a building permit.

Table 4.7.I: LBUSD Current School Developer Fees (2018)

Type of Development	Fee Type	Fee per Square Foot
Residential -Level I (Residential additions over 500 sf)	Statutory school fees	\$3.79
Residential-Level II (New Residential Construction and Residential Redevelopment)	Alternative school fees	\$4.14
Commercial	Statutory school fees	\$0.61

City of Long Beach Developer Fees (updated May 15, 2018, effective May 22, 2018). Website: <http://www.lbds.info/civica/filebank/blobdload.asp?BlobID=2506> (accessed July 30, 2018).

LBUSD = Long Beach Unified School District

sf = square foot/feet

If student growth generated by the anticipated General Plan build out scenario (2040) exceeds the estimates identified above, the acquisition, modernization, or modification of school sites to accommodate additional facilities could be required. In addition, in correspondence dated November 5, 2018, LBUSD indicated that implementation of the project would potentially create a need to expand existing or planned school facilities or staff, construct a new facility, or otherwise adversely impact LBUSD services.¹ The LBUSD reserves its right to negotiate school impact fees with developers per square footage for residential units in order to fund school improvements. The proposed project does not include any physical improvements but it would allow for future development; therefore, future school facility needs would be funded by fees collected by future development projects within the City. In addition, schools are an institutional use allowed in all PlaceTypes, and therefore, the proposed project would not constrain the development of schools within certain PlaceTypes. Further, consistent with the proposed LUE and UDE, all future projects would be required to undergo project-specific environmental review and comply with the provision of school developer fees for new/altered facilities. Additional school resources would also continue to be funded by an increase in tax revenue as a result of future growth. Therefore, impacts of the proposed project related to student generation and the potential need for additional school facilities would be less than significant, and no mitigation would be required.

Threshold 4.7.5: Would the proposed project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any other public facilities (libraries)?

Less than Significant Impact.

Construction. As described further in Section 4.6, Population and Housing, future construction activities associated with project implementation would utilize construction workers within the local and regional labor force. As such, construction workers are not anticipated to relocate to the planning area as a result of project implementation. Therefore, future construction activities

¹ Long Beach Unified School District (LBUSD). Correspondence with Melanie Nazarbekian, LBUSD Assistant Project Manager, dated November 5, 2018.

occurring as a result of project approval would not result in impacts to public facilities (including libraries), and no mitigation would be required.

Operation. The proposed project does not include any physical improvements but would allow for new PlaceTypes that would facilitate an increase in housing units in the City and could increase the demand for LBPL facilities. As previously identified, implementation of the proposed project could result in the development of approximately 28,524 dwelling units and the addition of 18,230 persons by 2040.

Demand for library services is typically determined based on the size of the resident population. The City has not formally adopted a service standard of library space per capita, but the City did establish a target of 0.45 sf per capita in its budget for FY 2007. Using this standard and the estimated future population of approximately 484,485, the LBPL system would need to contain a total of 218,019¹ sf to meet this target. In total, the existing LBPL system has approximately 237,695 sf of library facilities, which is greater than the City's threshold for providing library services for the existing population and the projected demand generated by the anticipated General Plan build out scenario (2040). In addition, technology continues to evolve as does resident demand for library services and resources. With the increased demand for electronic resources, it may be valuable to measure library services by more than a square footage per capita benchmark. For example, the City is replacing the Main Library with a new library at the City's Civic Center. Although this library is smaller in square footage than the original library, the new library makes more efficient use of its space. It also contains more electronic resources and requires less space to accommodate hardcopy library materials. Therefore, the loss of library square footage is not considered a loss of library volumes or available resources to serve the existing and projected population in the City. It is anticipated that the demand for electronic materials will continue to increase, potentially reducing the amount of square footage to service library patrons. Further, in correspondence dated November 5, 2018, LBPL personnel indicated that implementation of the project would not create a need to expand existing or planned library facilities or staff, construct a new facility, or otherwise adversely impact LBPL services.² Therefore, the proposed project's increase in demand on library services can be served by the existing facilities and would not adversely affect library services in the project area. As such, the proposed project would have less than significant impacts related to public libraries, and no mitigation would be required.

4.7.9 Mitigation Measures

The proposed project would not result in any significant adverse impacts related to public services, and no mitigation would be required.

4.7.10 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. The planning area includes the entire

¹ 0.45 square feet per the City's population of 484,485 in 2040.

² Long Beach Public Library (LBPL). Correspondence with Amber Ahlo, LBPL Administrative Officer, dated November 5, 2018.

52 square miles within the limits of the City of Long Beach; therefore, the cumulative area for public services is listed below for each individual public service provider.

4.7.10.1 Fire Protection

The geographic area for cumulative analysis of fire protection services is defined as the LBFD service territory, which is defined as the City of Long Beach. As stated previously, LBFD personnel indicated that project implementation could strain the existing system and negatively impact the call volume, response times, and LBFD resources. However, each future project requiring a discretionary action within the City would be evaluated individually, and project-specific mitigation would be proposed as needed. The costs of additional LBFD resources are anticipated to be offset through increased revenues and fees, such as property taxes and Fire Facilities Impact Fees, generated by future development.

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 LUE establishes the development of future fire stations as a preferred land use type in the following PlaceTypes: Founding and Contemporary Neighborhood, Multi-Family Residential – Low and Moderate, Neighborhood-Serving Centers and Corridors – Low and Moderate, and Transit-Oriented Development – Low and Moderate, and Industrial. 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 would be required.

Police Protection. The geographic area for cumulative analysis of police projection is defined as the service area for the LBPD, which is defined as the City of Long Beach. Each future project requiring a discretionary action within the project area would be evaluated individually, and project-specific mitigation would be required as needed.

The City is almost entirely built out, with most new development occurring as in-fill projects and with the majority of new development intended to serve existing residents in overcrowded units, who are already being served by the LBPD. This cumulative demand is anticipated to be met through project implementation as the LUE establishes the development of future police stations as a preferred land use type in the following PlaceTypes: Founding and Contemporary Neighborhood, Multi-Family Residential – Low and Moderate, Neighborhood-Serving Centers and Corridors – Low and Moderate, Transit-Oriented Development – Low and Moderate, and Industrial. In addition, the potential 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. Finally, as shown previously in Table 4.7.E, police facilities impact fees would be required for new residential and nonresidential development to offset additional costs of new development. Therefore, the proposed project's contribution to police protection impacts would not be cumulatively considerable, and no mitigation would be required.

Public Schools. The geographic area for the cumulative analysis of public schools is defined as the service territory for the LBUSD. As stated previously, LBUSD personnel indicated that implementation of the project would potentially create a need to expand existing or planned school facilities or staff, construct a new facility, or otherwise adversely impact LBUSD services. However, each future project requiring a discretionary action within the project area would be evaluated individually, and project-specific mitigation would be proposed as needed.

The proposed project could generate approximately 5,272 school-aged children by 2040, which would lead to an increased demand on existing educational school facilities. Future projects consistent with the LUE would be accounted for on a project-by-project basis. Residential projects located within the LBUSD service area, but outside the City of Long Beach, would have the potential to generate school-aged children, and, as a result, increase demand on educational school facilities. As noted above, LBUSD would assess developer fees to future projects within its service area in an effort to fund future schools needed to meet the project-related increase in school-aged children. Further, while the City acknowledges that new development would increase demand for school facilities, the City is precluded by SB 50 from considering this a significant CEQA impact where the collection of school impacts fees occurs. Therefore, the proposed project would not contribute to any cumulative school impacts, and no mitigation would be required.

Public Libraries. The geographic area for the cumulative analysis of public libraries is defined as the service territory for the LBPL system. Each future project requiring a discretionary action within the project area would be evaluated individually and project-specific mitigation would be proposed as needed. The City currently meets the LBPL system's square footage goals and LBPL personnel indicated that implementation of the project would not create a need to expand existing or planned library facilities or staff, construct a new facility, or otherwise adversely impact LBPL services. Further, the City has replaced older less-efficient library buildings with newer facilities with more electronic resources and library materials. As the demand for electronic resources continues to increase, less square footage is required for library facilities. Therefore, the proposed project's library demand would not exceed the LBPL system's ability to provide library services. Therefore, the proposed project's contribution to library impacts would not be cumulatively considerable, and no mitigation would be required.

4.7.11 Level of Significance after Mitigation

There would be no significant unavoidable adverse impacts of the proposed project related to public services, and no mitigation would be required.