

5. Environmental Analysis

5.12 PUBLIC SERVICES

This section of the Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR addresses the Villages at Cabrillo Specific Plan's (Specific Plan's) impacts to public services, including providing fire protection and emergency services, police protection services, school services, and library services.

Park services are addressed in Section 5.13, *Recreation*. Public and private utilities and service systems, including water, wastewater, and solid waste services and systems, are addressed in Section 5.16, *Utilities and Service Systems*.

5.12.1 Fire Protection and Emergency Services

5.12.1.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Regulatory Background

Federal, state, and local laws, regulations, plans, and guidelines related to public services, including fire protection and emergency services, police protection services, school services, and library services, that are applicable to the Specific Plan are summarized below.

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

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 three-year cycle; most recently the 2019 Edition took effect July 1, 2019, and was adopted and incorporated by reference in Chapter 18.48 (Fire Code) of the LBMC.

California Health and Safety Code

California Health and Safety Code Sections 13000 et seq. include fire regulations for building standards (also in the California Building Code), fire protection and notification systems, fire protection devices such as extinguishers and smoke alarms, high-rise building, childcare facility standards, and fire suppression training.

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Local

City of Long Beach Municipal Code

The following provisions from the LBMC focus on fire service impacts associated with new development projects and are relevant to the Specific Plan:

- **Chapter 18.16 (Fire Facilities Impact Fees).** This chapter establishes the fees that are imposed on residential and nonresidential development to ensure new development pays its share of the costs required to support the 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.
- **Chapter 18.48 (Fire Code).** The Long Beach City Council adopts and incorporates by reference into the LBMC the 2019 Edition CFC, excluding sections, chapters, or appendices pursuant to LBMC 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 officers and firefighters by assessing a special production tax on oil producers in Long Beach. The special tax proceeds support police and fire response to public safety needs. Effective July 1, 2018, the tax rate is \$0.30 per barrel (Long Beach 2019a).

Existing Conditions

Fire protection and emergency medical services in Long Beach, including the Plan Area, are provided by the Long Beach Fire Department (LBFD). LBFD is divided into five bureaus, which are further broken down into divisions: Operations Bureau, Fire Prevention Bureau, Support Services Bureau, Administration Bureau, and Disaster Management Bureau. LBFD maintains one department headquarters and 23 fire stations, including two fire boat stations in the port area and one airport fire station in the Long Beach Airport. LBFD also has nine permanent lifeguard facilities and 41 seasonal stations, a training center, and an emergency communications and operations center.

Fire Stations, Staffing, and Equipment

The closest Long Beach fire stations to the Plan Area are Station No. 13 at 2475 Adriatic Ave, approximately 0.82 miles northeast of the Plan Area and Station No. 3 at 1222 Daisy Avenue, approximately 1.55 miles southeast of the Plan Area. These LBFD stations would likely serve the Plan Area given their proximate locations. Existing equipment and staffing at these two LBFD fire stations are described below in Table 5.12-1.

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Table 5.12-1 Long Beach Fire Department Stations

Station No.	Location	Apparatus	Daily Staffing
Station 13	2475 Adriatic Avenue Long Beach, CA 90810	One Type 1 Fire Engine	Four-person engine - Captain, Engineer, one Firefighter, one Firefighter/Paramedic
Station 3	1222 Daisy Avenue Long Beach, CA 90813	One Type 1 Fire Engine	Four-person engine – Captain, Engineer and two Firefighters
		One Rescue	Two-person rescue – two Firefighter/Paramedics

Source: LBFD, 2020b

Calls for Service and Response Times

LBFD responded to over 10,600 calls for service in January and February 2020 (LBFD 2020a). In 2019, LBFD responded to approximately 72,00 calls for services (Long Beach 2019c).

For structure fire calls the LBFD has a response time target for on-scene arrival of the first appropriate unit within 6 minutes and 20 seconds from call initiation, 90 percent of the time. LBFD response time goals are as follows:

- First-in Response Unit – 6 minutes and 20 seconds
- First-in Engine Truck – 6 minutes and 20 seconds
- First-in Basic Life Support Response Unit – 7 minutes
- First-in Advanced Life Support Response Unit – 6 minutes
- First-in Paramedic Assessment – 6 minutes and 20 seconds

LBFD’s average response time is 6 minutes and 43 seconds, which is under the national average response time of 7 minutes in urban areas. There are no existing deficiencies of fire protection services to the Plan Area and not future plans for improvements or expansion (LBFD, 2020b).

Funding

Funding for LBFD operations and maintenance comes primarily from the following sources:

- City of Long Beach General Fund,
- Tidelands operation revenue (permit fees and rents from various waterfront concessions; Convention Center and Hyatt leases; The Aquarium of the Pacific; Queen Mary rent; and parking revenue from beach lots), and
- Revenue from LBFD’s responsibilities as the City’s Certified Unified Program Agency (mainly hazardous materials business emergency plan checking).

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A small percentage of LBFD funds comes from the Proposition H special production tax on oil producers mentioned above. Other revenue sources include paramedic fees, fire building plan and building checks, various state and federal grants, and private donations.

5.12.1.2 THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

According to Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, a project would normally have a significant effect on the environment if the project would:

- FP-1 Result in a substantial adverse physical impact associated with the provisions 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 services.

5.12.1.3 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

The following impact analysis addresses the threshold of significance for which the Initial Study (Appendix A) disclosed potentially significant impacts. The applicable threshold is identified in brackets after the impact statement.

Impact 5.12-1: Development pursuant to the Specific Plan would introduce new dwelling units, residents, nonresidential uses, and workers into the LBFD's service boundaries, thereby increasing the requirement for fire protection facilities and personnel. [Threshold FP-1]

Impact Analysis: Implementation of the Specific Plan would increase the overall demand on fire protection and emergency services in the City. Buildout would add net increase of 515 dwelling units, 1,442 residents, 66,970 square feet of amenities, 4,800 square feet of educational uses, 17,000 square feet of commercial/retail uses, and 40,750 square feet of administrative and supportive services. This growth in accordance with the Specific Plan is expected to create the typical range of fire and emergency service calls, and would increase call volumes, which impacts response times for emergency and non-emergency services. As growth occurs, LBFD's costs to maintain equipment and apparatus, and to train and equip personnel, would also increase (LBFD 2020b).

However, considering the existing firefighting resources available in the City, implementation of the Specific Plan is not expected to result in the need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impact (LBFD, 2020b). While LBFD indicated that additional growth could negatively impact response times, no requirement for the significant expansion or construction of a new fire station was indicated (LBFD, 2020b). Additionally, future development that would be accommodated by the Specific Plan would occur in an area of the City already served by LBFD; therefore, the Specific Plan would not result in an expansion of LBFD's service area. In the event of an emergency within the Plan Area that requires more resources than the primary fire stations that serve the area could provide, LBFD would direct resources to the site from other LBFD stations nearby.

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The potential demand for additional personnel, equipment, and operational costs generated by the Specific Plan would be funded and offset through the increased tax revenue generated from the additional development allowed under the Specific Plan. Individual development projects would be reviewed by the City and LBFD and would be required to comply with the requirements in effect at the time building permits are issued.

LBFD would also continue to be supported by Proposition H revenue, the City's General Fund, the City's Tidelands operation revenue, and other revenue sources such as paramedic fees, fire building plan and building checks, various state and federal grants, and private donations. Any additional personnel, building, and materials costs for fire services in the City required due to increased demand from future development accommodated by the Specific Plan would be offset by these revenues.

Additionally, during the City's development review and permitting process, LBFD would review and approve individual development projects to ensure that adequate facilities, infrastructure, and access are provided to serve the needs of LBFD. For example, individual development projects would be required to incorporate adequate fire protection facilities to the satisfaction of LBFD. Specific fire and life-safety requirements for the construction phase of future development projects that would be accommodated under the Specific Plan would be addressed at the building and fire plan check review stage for each development project.

All development projects that would be accommodated under the Specific Plan would also be required to comply with the most currently adopted fire codes, building codes, and nationally recognized fire and life safety standards of Long Beach, Los Angeles County, and the State of California. For example, development projects would be required to comply with the most current edition of the CFC, which is incorporated by reference in LBMC Chapter 18.48. Compliance with these codes and standards is ensured through the City's and LBFD's development review and building plan check process.

Based on the preceding, implementation of the proposed Specific Plan would not result in substantial adverse impacts related to fire protection and emergency services.

5.12.1.4 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

The geographic area for cumulative analysis of fire protection services is the service territory for LBFD. Residential and employment population increases and associated increases in the demand for public services have been taken into account in long-range planning efforts on behalf of the County of Los Angeles, the City of Long Beach, and the agencies providing public services to the area.

Other projects would pay Fire Facilities Impact Fees to the City and would also result in increased General Fund revenues to the City. The City's population is forecast to increase from 466,255 in 2012 to 484,485 in 2040, an increase of 18,230 or 3.9 percent. Employment in the City is forecast to increase from 153,154 in 2012 to 181,665 in 2040, an increase of 28,511 or 18.6 percent (LSA 2019). Increased property and sales tax from future new developments would increase the City's General Fund in rough proportions, providing funding for any capital improvements necessary to maintain adequate fire protection facilities, equipment, and/or personnel. By maintaining a consistent level of service through expansion or facility improvements, LBFD would be able to ensure that its performance objectives are consistently met. In addition, compliance with the

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existing regulations would maintain adequate access within the Plan Area, which further ensures an adequate level of service for fire protection and emergency services to residents and workers in the Plan Area.

Furthermore, individual development projects pursuant to the City's General Plan would be reviewed by the City and LBFD and would be required to comply with the requirements in effect at the time building permits are issued, including the payment of the fire facilities impact fee, per Chapter 18.16 (Fire Facilities Impact Fees) of the City's Municipal Code.

Therefore, the Specific Plan's increased demand for fire protection services, in conjunction with the increased demand for cumulative development pursuant to the City's General Plan, would not result in significant cumulative impacts.

5.12.1.5 LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION

Upon implementation of regulatory requirements, the following impact (specific to fire protection and emergency services) would be less than significant: 5.12-1.

5.12.1.6 MITIGATION MEASURES

No potentially significant impacts have been identified and no mitigation measures are required.

5.12.1.7 LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION

No mitigation measures have been identified and impacts are less than significant.

5.12.2 Police Protection

5.12.2.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Regulatory Background

Local laws, regulations, plans, or guidelines related to police protection services that are applicable to the Specific Plan are summarized below.

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 police services impacts associated with new development projects and are relevant to the Specific Plan:

- **Chapter 18.15 (Police Facilities Impact Fees).** Imposed on residential and nonresidential development for the purpose of assuring that impacts created by new development pay its share of costs required to support needed police facilities and related costs necessary to accommodate such development.

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City of Long Beach Proposition H

As described above, the Police and Fire Public Safety Oil Production Act Fund, Proposition H, provides dedicated funds for police and fire services by establishing a special production tax on oil producers in Long Beach. Effective July 1, 2018, the tax rate is \$0.30 per barrel (Long Beach 2019a).

Existing Conditions

The Long Beach Police Department (LBPD) provides police services to the entire City of Long Beach, including the Plan Area. LBPD is organized into the Office of the Chief of Police, Internal Affairs Division, and the following four bureaus: Investigation, Support, Patrol, and Administration. The Plan Area is located within Beat 2 of the West Patrol Division, located at 1835 Santa Fe Avenue. The West Division includes the Port of Long Beach, the area west of the 710 Freeway and a large portion of Central Long Beach. A total of 136 sworn officer and three civilian employees serves the West Patrol Division service area (LBPD 2020).

Calls for Service and Performance Standards

LBPD responded to 608,163 calls for service in Fiscal Year 2019, the latest year for which data are available. The City’s 2020 Adopted Budget estimated that LBPD would response to 600,000 calls for service in Fiscal Year 2020 (Long Beach 2019d).

LBPD’s West Division Patrol response time target for Priority One Calls, life-threatening emergencies such as a shooting or a felony in progress, is under five minutes. LBPD’s actual average response time to Priority One calls in 2021, the latest year for which data are available, was 4.4 minutes. LBPD’s West Division Patrol response time target for Priority Two Calls, non-emergency calls, is under 25 minutes. LBPD’s actual average response time in 2021 is 23.4 minutes. LBPD’s West Division Patrol response time target for other call types is under 45 minutes. As of April 2021, 9,782 Priority One calls and 34,897 Priority Two calls for service has been received. (LBPD 2021)

Crime Statistics

Crime statistics gathered by LBPD from 2014-2019 are listed below in Table 5.12-2. As shown, property crimes (i.e., burglary, grand theft, petty theft, arson, etc.) rose in 2015 and 2016, but decreased gradually since 2017. Similarly, violent crimes (i.e., murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault) increased between 2015 and 2017, but gradually decreased in the following years (LBPD 2019).

Table 5.12-2 2014-2019 Crime Statistics

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Violent	2,269	2,753	2,848	3,099	2,581	2,374
Property	13,133.8	14,367	14,294	12,683	11,876	11,362
Total	15,843.8	17,120	17,142	15,782	14,457	13,736

Source: LBPD 2019.

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Funding

Funding for LBPDP comes primarily from the City's General Funds, general grants (e.g., federal, state, and county grants), and Tidelands operations. Tidelands operations revenue is related to operations along the Long Beach port, and includes permit fees and rents from waterfront concessions, Convention Center and Hyatt leases, The Aquarium of the Pacific, Queen Mary rent, and parking revenue from beach lots. In addition, similar to LBFD, a small percentage of LBPDP funds is also obtained from Proposition H, which provides dedicated funds for both fire and police services through a per barrel tax on Long Beach oil producers.

5.12.2.2 THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

According to Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, a project would normally have a significant effect on the environment if the project would:

PP-1 Result in a substantial adverse physical impact associated with the provisions 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 services.

5.12.2.3 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Impact Analysis

The following impact analysis addresses the threshold of significance for which the Initial Study (Appendix A) disclosed potentially significant impacts. The applicable threshold is identified in brackets after the impact statement.

Impact 5.12-2: Implementation of the Specific Plan would introduce new residential and nonresidential structures, residents, and workers into the LBPDP service boundaries, thereby increasing the requirement for police protection services. [Threshold PP-1]

Impact Analysis: The Specific Plan buildout would increase demands for police protection services in the Plan Area through the net increase of 515 dwelling units, 1,442 residents, 66,970 square feet of amenities, 4,800 square feet of educational uses, 17,000 square feet of commercial/retail uses, and 40,750 square feet of administrative and supportive services. During the construction and operation of the future development projects that would be accommodated under the Specific Plan, the need for police services is expected to grow due to the increase in population and associated potential for additional crime and accidents. Crime and safety issues during project construction may include theft of building materials and construction equipment, malicious mischief, graffiti, and vandalism. After construction, development that would be accommodated by the Specific Plan is anticipated to generate a typical range of police service calls as similar developments, such as vehicle burglaries, residential thefts, disturbances, and driving under the influence.

The increase in demands on police services resulting from the implementation of the Specific Plan would not adversely impact LBPDP's existing resources. There are currently no staffing or equipment deficiencies in the

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service area. Additionally, there are no construction plans or significant renovations scheduled to add to the LBPD's existing resources in the West Division. The increase in potential services needed would not require the construction of a new police station or improvements to the existing station that serves the Plan Area. Implementation of the Specific Plan would result in an increase in calls for service; however, LBPD has indicated that this increase would not adversely impact LBPD's existing resources. If calls for service increase and exceed the capacity of LBPD's existing workforce, additional staff would be requested (LBPD 2021). Additionally, future development that would be accommodated by the Specific Plan would occur in an area of the City already served by LBPD; therefore, the Specific Plan would not result in an expansion of LBPD's service area.

LBPD staffing is expected to gradually increase as the City's population increases; the City's population is forecast to increase from 466,255 in 2012 to 484,485 in 2040, an increase of 18,230 or 3.9 percent of the 2012 population (LSA 2019). Specific Plan buildout is within the forecasted population growth, and City revenues are expected to increase as population increases. As development occurs in accordance with the Specific Plan, the City's General Funds would increase proportionally and would allocate additional funds to LBPD to hire and train additional police officers or administrative personnel.

LBPD would also continue to be supported by Proposition H revenue, a per barrel tax on all oil producers in Long Beach; 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 Specific Plan would be offset through these revenue sources.

Based on the preceding, increases in demands for police protection resulting from implementation of the Specific Plan would not have significant impacts on LBPD services.

5.12.2.4 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

The area considered for cumulative impacts is the LBPD service area. Local population growth would result in an increased demand for public services and facilities, including law enforcement. Service providers would continue to evaluate levels of service and potential funding sources to meet demand. Long-range planning for the provisions of public services and facilities is typically based on the City's General Plan growth projections. Through assessments of the City's capital improvement needs and annual budget review process, police department needs would be assessed, and budget allocations would be revised accordingly to ensure that adequate levels of police services, including police protection facilities, equipment, and/or personnel, are maintained throughout the City.

Increased property and sales tax from future new developments would increase the City's General Funds in rough proportions, providing funding for any capital improvements necessary to maintain adequate police protection facilities, equipment, and/or personnel. By maintaining a consistent level of service through expansion or facility improvements, LBPD would be able to ensure that its performance objectives are consistently met. Furthermore, individual development projects pursuant to the City's General Plan would be reviewed by the City and would be required to comply with the requirements in effect at the time building permits are issued, including the payment of the police facilities impact fees, per LBMC Chapter 18.15.

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Therefore, the demand for police services would not be adversely affected by the Specific Plan in conjunction with cumulative development pursuant to the City's General Plan. No significant cumulative impacts related to police services are anticipated.

5.12.2.5 LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION

Upon implementation of regulatory requirements, the following impact (specific to police protection services) would be less than significant: 5.12-2.

5.12.2.6 MITIGATION MEASURES

No potentially significant impacts have been identified and no mitigation measures are required.

5.12.2.7 LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION

No mitigation measures have been identified and impacts are less than significant.

5.12.3 School Services

5.12.3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Regulatory Background

State

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 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 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 to acquiring school sites, constructing new school facilities, and modernizing existing school facilities. SB 50 establishes a process for determining the amount of fees developers would be charged to mitigate the impact of development on school districts from increased enrollment. According to California Government Code Section 65996, 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

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of the costs of accommodating students in new schools, and the state provides the remaining half. To qualify for Level II fees, the governing board of the school district must adopt a School Facilities Needs Analysis and meet other prerequisites in accordance with California Government Code Section 65995.6. 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 school facility or mitigation, minus any local dedicated school monies, on the developer.

Existing Conditions

Long Beach Unified School District (LBUSD) provides school services to the Plan Area. The LBUSD service area includes the cities of Long Beach and Signal Hill, part of the City of Lakewood, and Santa Catalina Island. LBUSD operates 87 schools including 47 elementary schools, eight K-8 schools, 16 middle schools, and 16 high schools. Total LBUSD enrollment in the 2018-19 school year was 73,221 students (CDE 2020; LBUSD 2019a).

The Plan Area is in the attendance areas of the following LBUSD schools: Hudson Elementary School, Garfield Elementary School, and Cabrillo High School. Table 5.12-3 provides the current enrollment and capacity of each of the LBUSD schools.

As shown in Table 5.14-3, existing school facilities at all LBUSD schools serving the Plan Area have remaining capacity for future students. Of the schools serving the Plan Area there is a remaining capacity for 905 students in the elementary schools, 1,012 students in K-8 schools, and 3,184 students at the high school. According to LBUSD, existing school facilities are adequate to serve LBUSD’s current conditions (LBUSD 2020c).

Table 5.12-3 LBUSD Schools Serving the Plan Area

School	Grades	Current Enrollment (2019-2020)	Current Capacity	Remaining Capacity
Elementary Schools				
Garfield Elementary School 2240 Baltic Avenue Long Beach, CA 90810	K-5	685	Capacity is in the process of being updated. Historically, the capacity for this site has been calculated as 1,590.	905
K-8 Schools				
Hudson Elementary 2335 Webster Avenue Long Beach, CA 90810	K-8	608	Capacity is in the process of being updated. Historically, the capacity for this site has been calculated as 1,620.	1,012
High Schools				
Cabrillo High School 2001 Santa Fe Avenue Long Beach, CA 90810	9-12	2,101	Capacity is in the process of being updated. Historically, the capacity for this site has been calculated as 5,285.	3,184
Source: LBUSD 2020c.				

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Measure K

Measure K was approved by voters in November 2008, which made \$1.2 billion available from property taxes to build, renovate, and improve LBUSD schools. The funds come from bonds to occur four to six times in the span of ten years. Measure K funds are used primarily for school improvements, including retrofitting schools to meet earthquake safety standards; meeting federal handicap accessibility requirements; upgrading science labs, classrooms, libraries, and restrooms; improving energy and water efficiency; and removing lead paint and asbestos in older buildings (LBUSD 2019b).

Since the measure was approved, steady progress is being made to reconfigure and rehabilitate Long Beach Unified School District's aging schools. The funds made available by Measure K has been budgeted to address the most critical building needs of the district. These needs, identified in the Facility Master Plan and Technology Master Plan, were prioritized through a weighing of numerous factors, including regulatory and building code compliance, technology needs, educational program enhancements, enrollment shifts, school site capacity and utilization, condition of existing structures, board recommendations and equity (LBUSD 2020b).

The first new school to be built with Measure K funds, Nelson Academy in Signal Hill, opened in fall 2012. McBride High School, the first of a number of small high schools being planned, opened in fall 2013. Since then, new construction at Newcomb Academy, Roosevelt Elementary School, Sato Academy, Browning High School and Jordan High School have been completed. In addition, modernization of Renaissance High is nearing completion, while Wilson and Polytechnic High Schools have renovated auditoriums opening in 2017. Dozens of other projects, such as the Cabrillo High School aquatic center and new all-weather fields at most high schools and middle schools are being funded by Measure K (LBUSD 2020b).

Measure E

Measure E was approved by voters in November 2016, which made \$1.5 billion available to renovate and improve schools in the LBUSD. The entire implementation of Measure E could take up to 10 years, as schools receive air conditioning along with utilities, seismic, accessibility, fire alarm, lighting, and other upgrades. Some schools will have new athletic facilities, including swimming pools and all-weather tracks and fields. Funds from Measure E address four key areas: repairs, technology, air conditioning, and safety.

5.12.3.2 THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

According to Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, a project would normally have a significant effect on the environment if the project would:

- SS-1 Result in a substantial adverse physical impact associated with the provisions 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 school services.

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5.12.3.3 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Impact Analysis

The following impact analysis addresses the threshold of significance for which the Initial Study (Appendix A) disclosed potentially significant impacts. The applicable threshold is identified in brackets after the impact statement.

Impact 5.12-3: Development pursuant to the Specific Plan has the potential to result in the generation of 90 new students who would impact the school enrollment capacities of LBUSD schools that serve the Plan Area. [Threshold SS-1]

Impact Analysis: Buildout of the Specific Plan would allow for up to 515 additional dwelling units, which would result in a population increase of 1,442 residents. The population would lead to an increase in student population, which in turn would create additional demand for LBUSD services and facilities. Schools serving the Plan Area include Garfield Elementary School, Hudson Elementary, and Cabrillo High School.

Table 5-12-4 provides an estimate of the number of K–12 grade level students by school type that would be generated by Specific Plan buildout. The estimates use student generation rates specific to LBUSD and are based on general citywide single- and multifamily housing developments. Student generation rates are used by school districts to estimate the number of students generated by new development in order to determine whether or not existing school facilities would be adequate for future students.

Table 5.12-4 also calculates the addition of net new students that could be generated at Specific Plan buildout to the current enrollment in order to determine if there would be adequate capacity at schools serving the Plan Area. This approach is conservative because student enrollment fluctuates over time and the proposed Specific Plan will be constructed over at least a 10-year period. Therefore, project-generated students would not all occur at the same time after the Specific Plan is adopted and capacity can be provided as needed.

Table 5.12-4 Projected Student Populations

Grade Level	LBUSD Student Generation Rates ¹		Net New Students Generated at Specific Plan Buildout ²	Generated Students	Current Enrollment (2019/2020) ³	Current Enrollments + Net New Students	Total Capacity	Remaining Capacity
	SFR	MFR						
Elementary (K-5)	0.1611	0.0511	0 SFR 515 MFR	26	685	711	1,590	879
Middle School (6-8)	0.1141	0.0219		11	608	619	1,620	1,001
High School (9-12)	0.1141	0.1022		53	2,101	2,154	5,285	3,131
Total	—	—	515 units	90	3,394	3,484	8,495	5,011

Source: LSA, 2019; LBUSD 2020c

Notes: SFR = single family residential; MFR = multifamily residential

¹ Student generation rates sourced from LBUSD

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Table 5.12-4 Projected Student Populations

Grade Level	LBUSD Student Generation Rates ¹		Net New Students Generated at Specific Plan Buildout ²	Generated Students	Current Enrollment (2019/2020) ³	Current Enrollments + Net New Students	Total Capacity	Remaining Capacity
	SFR	MFR						

² Mobile homes counted as SFR.
³ Middle School capacity based on K-8 school enrollment data.

As shown in Table 5.12-4, development pursuant to the Specific Plan would generate approximately 90 students at buildout, consisting of 26 elementary school students, 11 middle school students, and 53 high school students. There is more than adequate capacity to serve the Plan Area students; the Specific Plan in combination with current enrollment would leave a remaining capacity of 5,011 total students, including 879 elementary students, 1,001 K-8 students, and 3,131 high school students.

Therefore, based on the preceding, impacts from implementation of the Specific Plan on school services would not be significant.

5.12.3.4 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

The area considered for cumulative impacts is the LBUSD service area, which includes the cities of Long Beach and Signal Hill, part of the City of Lakewood, and Santa Catalina Island. Cumulative development in the City of Long Beach may generate a substantial increase in student population in LBUSD schools. As population in the City has increased in recent years, the LBUSD enrollment has declined (LSA 2019). However, LBUSD has indicated build out of the General Plan (2040) would potentially create a need to expand existing facilities or construct new facilities (LSA 2019). Assuming LBUSD's enrollment increases, administrators will need to seek short-term and long-term remedies to accommodate those added students. In recognition of these conditions, the State Legislature provided authority for school districts to assess impact fees for both residential and nonresidential development projects. Those fees, as authorized under Education Code Section 17620(a) and Government Code Section 65995(b), are collected by municipalities at the time building permits are issued and conveyed to the affected school district in accordance with a defined fee structure, and the payment of these fees constitutes full mitigation for the impacts generated by new development, per Government Code Section 65995. Other projects would also be required to increase property taxes pursuant to Measure K through approximately 2034. Since all future development projects associated with the Specific Plan, as well as cumulative development pursuant to the City's General Plan, must pay their appropriate impact fees, each development project would mitigate the impacts associated with its activities. No cumulative impact upon LBUSD would be anticipated as a result of the implementation of the Specific Plan in conjunction with other area-wide development activities. Cumulative project impacts would be less than significant.

5.12.3.5 LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION

Upon implementation of regulatory requirements, the following impact (specific to school services) would be less than significant: 5.12-3.

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5.12.3.6 MITIGATION MEASURES

No potentially significant impacts have been identified and no mitigation measures are required.

5.12.3.7 LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION

No mitigation measures have been identified and impacts are less than significant.

5.12.4 Library Services

5.12.4.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Existing Conditions

The Long Beach Public Library (LBPL) system provides library resources and services to City residents. The main library is the Long Beach Public Library located approximately 2.2 miles southeast of the Plan Area at 200 West Broadway. In addition, there are 11 smaller, neighborhood libraries within the LBPL system; details regarding their size, population served, collection items, etc. are provided below in Table 5.12-5.

Table 5.12-5 LBPL – Library Statistics

Library	Year Built	Size (square feet)	Population Served ¹	Schools Served	Staff FTE ²	Items Circulated Annually	No. of Volumes
Main	2019	93,500	491,564	6	69.02	121,376	279,436
Alamitos	1929	7,475	53,536	3	3.85	39,988	32,377
Bach	1958	7,000	32,054	16	3.85	79,684	45,539
Bay Shore	1959	6,900	26,693	4	3.85	71,396	44,231
Brewitt	1948	5,225	32,577	8	3.85	51,390	35,339
Burnett	1969	7,500	47,802	9	4.25	40,276	39,972
Dana	1958	6,800	41,791	8	3.85	77,398	41,844
El Dorado	1970	8,160	20,055	11	5.75	135,611	60,687
Harte	1957	6,500	35,879	9	4.75	38,238	40,977
Los Altos	1957	6,750	39,296	11	3.85	84,452	42,242
Mark Twain	2007	16,000	57,433	5	6.52	31,060	67,554
Michelle Obama	2015	24,665	95,000	17	12.22	133,204	62,013

Sources: LSA, 2019.

¹ Based on 2000 US Census

² FTE = Full Time Equivalent staff members

In addition to providing books, LBPL offers downloadable audiobooks, e-books, DVDs, CDs, videos, and other emerging media types. Patrons at any of the LBPL branch libraries have access to all collection items in the entire library system through interlibrary services. LBPL also has meeting room and auditorium rentals, family learning centers (i.e., homework and research help), book clubs, toddler, preschool and family story time, online computer tutorials, self-service checkout stands, computer studio, business and career resources, senior services, and special events at various neighborhood libraries.

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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 Fiscal Year 2007.¹ As of 2018, the City provided approximately 0.50 sf per capita, representing a surplus of library space by 0.05 sf per capita (LSA 2019).

The LBPL libraries closest to the Plan Area most likely to serve residents in the Plan Area include the Harte Neighborhood Library (1.5 miles northeast), Burnett Neighborhood Library (1.9 northeast), Mark Twain Neighborhood Library (2.7 miles southeast), and Main Library (2.2 miles southeast). Details regarding their facilities and services are provided in Table 5.12-6.

Table 5.12-6 LBPL Libraries Serving the Plan Area

Branch	Location	Facilities/Resources	Special Services
Billie Jean King Main Library	200 W. Broadway Long Beach, CA 90802	135,000 square feet; 279,436volumes; auditorium and meeting rooms	Public access computers; Family Learning Center; Information Center for People with Disabilities; government publications collection; The Studio, Makerspace, and learning lab; Miller Room, Art resource center; Summer Reading Program
Harte Neighborhood Library	1595 W. Willow Street Long Beach, CA 90810	6,500 square feet, 40,977volumes, meeting room	Public access computers; Family Learning Center; Summer Reading Program
Burnett Neighborhood Library	560 E Hill Street Long Beach, CA 90806	7500 square feet; 39,972 volumes; community room	Public access computers; Family Learning Center; Summer Reading Program
Mark Twain Neighborhood Library	1401 E. Anaheim Street Long Beach, CA 90813	16,000 square feet; 67,554volumes; community room; study rooms	Public access computers; Family Learning Center; Summer Reading Program; Khmer collection

Source: LBPL 2020a, b, c, d

Funding

Funding for LBPL salaries and maintenance and support comes from the City's General Fund. According to the City's 2020 Adopted Annual Budget, LBPL expects a one-time fund to support new fundraising software platform, complete digitization of the Press-Telegram archives, expanded library hours, and increase budget for contract security guards. In addition to the General Fund, revenue is also obtained through library activities such as library fines, facility rentals, and passport photo/execution fees as well as grants and private donations, provided mainly by the Friends of the Long Beach Public Library and the Long Beach Public Library Foundation.

5.12.4.2 THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

According to Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, a project would normally have a significant effect on the environment if the project would:

¹ Fiscal Year 2007 is the most current year for which target library performance standards have been established. These standards have not been adopted by the City.

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LS-1 Result in a substantial adverse physical impact associated with the provisions 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 library services.

5.12.4.3 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

The following impact analysis addresses the threshold of significance for which the Initial Study (Appendix A) disclosed potentially significant impacts. The applicable threshold is identified in brackets after the impact statement.

Impact 5.12-4: Development pursuant to the Specific Plan would result in the generation of up to 1,442 additional residents in the Plan Area, which would lead to an increase in demand for local library services. [Threshold LS-1]

Impact Analysis: Project buildout would increase population onsite by an estimated 1,442, thus increasing demands for library services. Increased demands are expected to most affect the library facilities closest to the Plan Area—that is, Harte Neighborhood Library, Burnett Neighborhood Library, and Mark Twain Neighborhood Library. Project impacts on the LBPL system would include needs for increased staffing, increased collection budget, and increased operating hours. The LBPL uses utilization of existing library facilities—such as gate count, circulation statistics, and computer usage—to estimate library service impacts of future developments and to determine the need for expanded hours. For example, in the City’s 2020 Adopted Annual Budget, LBPL determined the need for expanded library hours (Sunday, Monday afterschool, and/or summer morning hours) at select locations from input received from utilization data and a library patron survey.

Additionally, although future Project residents would be mainly served by the libraries shown in Table 5.14-6, *LBPL Libraries Serving the Plan Area*, they would have access to all 12 libraries within LBPL’s system (see Table 5.14-5, *LBPL Library Statistics*). Project residents would also have access to Los Angeles County Public Library (LACPL) facilities and resources outside in surrounding neighboring cities via a library card issued by LACPL.

Furthermore, LBPL would continue receiving funding for library facilities and resources through the City’s General Fund and through library activities, such as fines, facility rentals, and passport photo/execution fees as well as grants and private donations, provided mainly by the Friends of the Long Beach Public Library and the Long Beach Public Library Foundation. Specific Plan buildout would generate additional General Fund revenue for the City, thus helping to reduce project impacts. Impacts would be less than significant.

5.12.4.4 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

The area considered for cumulative impacts is the City of Long Beach. Other projects would add population to the City; the population is forecast to increase from 466,255 in 2012 to 484,485 in 2040, an increase of 18,230 or 3.9 percent of the 2012 population (LSA 2019). Cumulative population growth within the City associated with the Specific Plan and development pursuant to the General Plan may potentially increase the demand for library services. In addition, funding for library services is allocated through the City’s General Funds. Therefore, as new developments within the City occur, property and sales tax would increase in rough

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proportion and contribute to an increase in the City's General Funds, consequently resulting in a larger allocation of funds towards library services.

Future construction and operation of new library facilities, triggered by a shortage of libraries and future population growth throughout the City of Long Beach, could result in significant impacts. However, until a determination is made that such facilities are necessary, and the precise location and type of facility are identified, the potential significant impacts cannot be meaningfully evaluated and mitigated. Addressing potential significant impacts associated with any potential sites or facilities of unknown size would be too speculative at this time. Therefore, no cumulatively significant impacts associated with the construction and operation of new library facilities to address the future shortfall in library service standards can conclusively be identified at this time.

5.12.4.5 LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION

Upon implementation of regulatory requirements, the following impact (specific to library services) would be less than significant: 5.12-4.

5.12.4.6 MITIGATION MEASURES

No potentially significant impacts have been identified and no mitigation measures are required.

5.12.4.7 LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION

No mitigation measures have been identified and impacts are less than significant.

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