

3.13 Public Services

3.13.1 Introduction

This section evaluates the potential for the proposed project to result in substantial adverse physical effects associated with the provision of public services, including police protection and fire protection, and whether the project would require new or expanded facilities to maintain acceptable service levels. The analysis is based on review of available information on the police and fire departments, the relevant regulatory ordinances, and a discussion of the methodology and thresholds used to determine whether the proposed project would result in significant impacts. This section identifies project-level and cumulative environmental impacts, as well as feasible mitigation measures that could reduce or avoid the identified impacts.

Although the category of public services includes schools, libraries, and parks, these public services were not evaluated in this section since the proposed project would not create an increase in population that would increase the use of nearby schools or libraries. The project's potential impact on the need for new parks is addressed in Section 3.14, *Recreation*. See Section 3.13.4.1, Significance Criteria, for more information on this conclusion below.

Data used in this section includes a Long Beach Fire Department (LBFD) memorandum for the proposed project (LBFD 2016), independent research, information contained in the *Southeast Area Specific Plan (SEASP) Draft EIR*, and the City of Long Beach Municipal Code (LBMC). All information sources used are included as citations within the text; sources are listed in Section 3.13.5, References.

3.13.2 Environmental Setting

3.13.2.1 Long Beach Fire Department

Local fire protection prevention and emergency medical services within the City of Long Beach (City) are provided by the LBFD. The LBFD operates 24 fire stations throughout the City as well as a headquarters and beach operations facility (LBFD 2017a). The LBFD is divided into the five bureaus: Operations Bureau, Fire Prevention Bureau, Support Services Bureau, Administration Bureau, and Disaster Management Bureau (LBFD 2017b).

As discussed in Section 3.7, *Hazards and Hazardous Materials*, none of the four individual sites that comprise the project site is located within very high or high fire hazard severity zone associated with wildland fires. Therefore, fires within the City are associated with urban structures.

The project is located within two different fire dispatch areas: the Synergy Oil Field and Los Cerritos Wetlands Authority (LCWA) sites are located in dispatch area 08E201, while the City Property and Pumpkin Patch sites are within dispatch area 22h202. As shown in **Table 3.13-1, Long Beach Fire Department (LBFD) Stations, Location, Equipment, and Service Times**, different fire stations would provide initial response to the project site depending on the area requiring service. The Synergy Oil Field and LCWA sites, located within dispatch area 08E201, are served by Fire Station 4 at 411 Loma Avenue, Fire Station 8 at 5365 East 2nd Street, Fire Station 14 at 5200 East Eliot Street, and Fire Station 17 at 2241 Argonne Avenue. The City Property and Pumpkin Patch sites, located within dispatch area 22h202, would also be served by Fire

Station 8, Fire Station 14, and Fire Station 17, but not by Fire Station 4. These areas of the project site would also be served by Fire Station 22 located at 6340 Atherton Street. Table 3.13-1 presents the information for the five fire stations that would serve the project, including location, personnel, equipment, area of the project that is served, and proximity to the project site.

Table 3.13-1 Long Beach Fire Department (LBFD) Stations, Location, Equipment, and Service Times

Station/Location	Number of Personnel	Total Units in Station	Average Response Times	Area of the Project Site Served	Distance to Project Site
Station 4 411 Loma Avenue	1 Captain 1 Engineer 1 Firefighter 1 Firefighter/PM	1 Engine	7 minutes	Synergy Oil Field and LCWA sites	2.0 miles west
Station 8* 5365 East 2nd Street	1 Captain 1 Engineer 1 Firefighter 1 Firefighter/PM	1 Paramedic 1 Engine	6–7 minutes	Synergy Oil Field; LCWA; City Property; and Pumpkin Patch sites	1.0 mile west
Station 14* 5200 East Elliot Street	1 Captain 1 Engineer 2 Firefighters 2 Paramedic 1 Battalion Chief	2 Engines 1 Paramedic 1 Paramedic Rescue 1 Battalion Chief	7–8 minutes	Synergy Oil Field; LCWA; City Property; and Pumpkin Patch sites	1.0 mile northwest
Station 17 2241 Argonne Avenue	1 Captain 1 Engineer 1 Firefighter 1 Firefighter/PM 2 Ambulance Operators	1 Truck Company 1 BLS Ambulance	8–10 minutes	Synergy Oil Field; LCWA; City Property; and Pumpkin Patch sites	2.7 miles northwest
Station 22 6340 Atherton Street	1 Captain 1 Engineer 1 Firefighter 1 Firefighter/PM	1 Engine	7 minutes	City Property and Pumpkin Patch sites	0.5 mile north

SOURCE: LBFD, 2016.

There are two basic levels of response that can be used to illustrate service coverage to the project. The first is medical aid and the units that would typically respond, and the second is structure fires and the units that would typically respond. A medical response would typically receive one engine or truck company (whomever is closest) and one paramedic unit. A structure response would receive three engine companies, one truck company, one paramedic rescue, and one battalion chief. If on-scene units request more resources based on the size and scope of the emergency, they can continue to request resources as required to mitigate the incident. In case of an emergency, all 23 fire stations in the city could be part of any emergency response. Additionally, LBFD has a mutual aid agreement with Orange County Fire Authority (OCFA) to provide additional fire protection services when necessary (LBFD 2016).

3.13.2.2 Long Beach Police Department

The Long Beach Police Department (LBPd) provides police protection services and emergency services to the City, including the project area. The LBPd is the second largest municipal police agency in Los Angeles County and provides law enforcement services to the seventh largest city in California. LBPd includes over 800 sworn officers and employs over 1,200 personnel. LBPd is organized into the Office of the Chief of Police, Internal Affairs Division, and the following four bureaus: Investigation, Support, Patrol, and Administration. LBPd is categorized into three patrol stations: North Patrol Division, East Patrol Division, and West Patrol Division (LBPd 2017a).

The project is located within the LBPd’s East Patrol Division. The headquarters of the LBPd East Patrol Division—the closest police station to the project site—is located approximately 3.6 miles northwest of the project site at 3800 East Willow Street. Specifically, the project site is within Police Beat No. 13 and reporting Districts 624, 596, and 595. The East Division is the largest geographical patrol division of the LBPd and covers approximately 46 percent of the City. It is bounded by Del Amo Boulevard to the north, the Pacific Ocean shoreline to the south, and the eastern City border to the east. The division is bounded on the west by Cherry Avenue and the City’s borders with the City of Signal Hill and Lakewood (LBPd 2016). LBPd has a mutual aid agreement with the California State University Long Beach Police Department.

Service Calls and Response Times

The LBPd was estimated to have received 600,000 calls for service in the 2016 fiscal year; the same number of calls is projected for the 2017 fiscal year. The average response time to Priority 1 calls was 4.8 minutes in the 2016 fiscal year; Priority 1 calls refer to potentially life-threatening emergencies, such as a shooting or robbery in progress. The City estimates that available resources will continue to allow them to respond to Priority 1 calls in 5.0 minutes or less in the 2017 fiscal year (City of Long Beach 2016).

Crime Statistics

The LBPd’s crime statistics for the years 2011 through 2016 are listed below in **Table 3.13-2, Long Beach Police Department (LBPd) 2011–2016 Crime Statistics**. As shown, property crimes, including burglary, grand theft, petty theft, arson, have fluctuated between increasing and decreasing within this 5-year period. On the other hand, violent crimes, such as murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault, decreased incrementally from 2011 through 2014, but have been increasing over the past 2 years (2015 and 2016) and are now almost at 2011 levels.

Table 3.13-2 Long Beach Police Department (LBPd) 2011–2016 Crime Statistics

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Violent	2,856	2,705	2,346	2,269	2,753	2,849
Property	12,939	14,227	13,084	12,449	14,367	14,295
Total	15,795	16,932	15,430	14,718	17,120	17,144

SOURCE: LBPd, 2017b.

3.13.3 Regulatory Framework

3.13.3.1 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.

3.13.3.2 State

California Fire Code

The California Fire Code (CFC) (California Code of Regulations Title 24, Part 9) is based on the 2012 IFC and includes amendments from the State of California fully integrated into the code. The CFC contains fire safety–related building standards that are referenced in other parts of California Code of Regulations Title 24.

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 and childcare facility standards, and fire suppression training.

3.13.3.3 Local

City of Long Beach Municipal Code

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

Chapter 18.22: Police Facilities Impact Fee. Imposed on any residential and nonresidential development requiring the obtainment of a building permit for the purpose of assuring that impacts created by new development pay its fair share of costs required to support needed police facilities and related costs necessary to accommodate such development. For nonresidential developments, a base fee per square foot is applied to the gross floor area of the proposed buildings.

Chapter 18.23: Fire Facilities Impact Fee. This chapter of the Municipal Code sets forth the fees that area imposed on residential and nonresidential development to ensure that new development pays its fair share of the costs required to support needed fire facilities and related costs necessary to accommodate such development. The funds are to be utilized for payment of the actual or estimated costs of fire facilities, apparatus, and equipment related to new residential and nonresidential construction. For nonresidential developments, a base fee per square foot is applied to the gross floor area of the proposed buildings.

Chapter 18.48 (Fire Code). The Long Beach City Council has adopted and incorporated by reference, as though set forth in full in this chapter of the Municipal Code, the 2013 Edition of the California Fire Code (CFC), excluding sections, chapters or appendices pursuant to Section 18.48.040. The CFC sets forth

requirements including emergency access, emergency egress routes, interior and exterior design and materials, fire safety features including sprinklers, and hazardous materials.

Fees are applied at the time a building permit is issued and are due prior to issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy. To determine the exact price of these development fees for a specific project, LBFD and LBPD must be contacted (City of Long Beach 2017).

City of Long Beach Proposition H

The City approved the Police and Fire Public Safety Oil Production Act, or Proposition H, in May 2007. Proposition H amended the City's Municipal Code to include a special tax on Long Beach oil producers consisting of \$0.25 per barrel. The rate is adjusted annually in June based on the consumer price index; as of June 1, 2016, the barrel price had increased to \$0.29 per barrel of oil.

The proceeds of Proposition H may only be used for police officers, firefighters and related costs, including equipment, facilities and training so that public safety needs are met. The revenue is divided equally between the LBPD and LBFD. During the 2016 fiscal year, the Proposition H tax generated a total of \$3,689,835 oil tax revenue. The LBPD used its portion of the revenue for mainly salaries, worker benefits, and Police Academy costs. Similarly, the LBFD used its portion of the revenue mainly for salaries, worker benefits, and the Fire Academy (LBCA 2017).

3.13.4 Analysis of Impacts

This section analyzes impacts related to public services for the proposed project. It describes the methods and applicable thresholds used to determine the impacts of the proposed project.

3.13.4.1 Significance Criteria

CEQA Guidelines Appendix G provides that a project would have a significant public services impact if it would:

- Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of, or the need for, new physically altered government facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any of the following public services:
 - Fire protection
 - Police protection
 - Schools
 - Parks
 - Other public facilities

It was determined in the NOP/IS (see Appendix A) that implementation of the proposed project would have no impact with regard to physical adverse impacts associated with the maintenance of acceptable service ratios, response times, and performance objectives related to schools, parks and other public facilities (libraries). The proposed project would not include the development of any residential land uses it is expected that most of these workers would live in the region and would commute to the project site from where their children are already enrolled in school. Therefore, substantial temporary increases in population that would adversely

affect local school populations are not expected. Additionally, the proposed project would restore and remediate the Synergy Oil Field site and create a passive open space recreation area with a visitors center and public access trail. Since the project would create recreation facilities itself and would not result in a population increase that would increase the use of surrounding parks, the project was determined to have beneficial impacts with respect to parks. The full analysis of the project's impacts to park and other recreational public services is addressed in Section 3.14, *Recreation*. The Long Beach Public Library provides library services to the City of Long Beach. The proposed project would not include any residential land uses or any land uses that would induce a substantial permanent population and increase use of libraries in the City. Therefore, these topics will not be discussed in the EIR.

3.13.4.2 Methodology

The evaluation of public services impacts is based on the development assumptions for the proposed project, as described in Chapter 2, *Project Description*. The methodology for this analysis included a review of LBFD and LBPD published documents, information, and public data. Correspondence with LBFD and a subsequent memorandum prepared for the proposed project by LBFD was consulted.

The project could affect fire protection and police protection services by creating a need for these services that exceeds the existing LBFD and LBPD's available resources. The analysis considers whether the construction and operation of project would substantially affect the provision of fire protection and police protection services within the project area.

As stated in Chapter 1, *Introduction*, on April 28, 2016, the City sent an NOP to responsible, trustee, and federal agencies, as well as to organizations, and individuals potentially interested in the project to identify the relevant environmental issues that should be addressed in the EIR. No issues related to public services were identified.

3.13.4.3 Impact Evaluation

Impact PS-1: The project would not result in the need for new or physically altered facilities in order to maintain acceptable response times for fire protection and emergency medical services. (Less than Significant with Mitigation)

Construction

Construction of the proposed project would include demolition of existing facilities as well as construction of new oil production facilities, a visitors center, and a public access trail on site. Activities associated with demolition and construction requiring electrical power or fuel or handling oil would increase the fire risk on site and subsequent potential need for fire protection services. Construction would increase the number of persons on site, which could increase the need for emergency medical services. Construction of the proposed facilities, particularly oil-related facilities, could result in fire hazards on site. As described in Section 3.12, *Population and Employment*, between 110 and 160 workers would be required for construction. It is expected that most construction workers would meet on the Synergy Oil Field site and go to their respective construction sites on work buses. Approximately 40 to 60 personnel would be needed throughout the drilling process, which is expected to occur over a period of 8 to 12 years; workover operations would require substantially fewer. The presence of construction workers on the project site would be temporary, as the construction period for the proposed project would last approximately 4 years (for the most intense construction). Additionally, as part of Mitigation Measure PS-1, fire safety prevention training would be given

to construction workers regarding activities that pose a potential fire risk, such as handling of oil and other flammable liquids and welding and cutting. Given the short construction duration and implementation of Mitigation Measure PS-1, it is not anticipated that the proposed project would substantially increase the service demand for fire protection and emergency medical services in the area; therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

Operation

The proposed project would include the operation of oil production facilities, a microgrid energy system, a visitors center, a public access trail, a new office building, and a new warehouse. Introduction of new structures and operations on site could increase the fire hazard potential of the area and the subsequent potential need for fire protection services. Specifically, oil production facilities and microgrid energy systems associated with the oil operations on site could increase fire hazards. More people on site could increase the need for emergency medical services.

All proposed project facilities, including the microgrid energy system, would be designed to meet modern fire safety codes, including access requirements and fire suppression and emergency response systems. As part of the building plan check, LBFD would check and review site design plans for compliance with appropriate safety codes prior to construction. Fire and gas monitoring for the gas turbines that would be constructed and operated on the LCWA site. Fire would be managed by a separate control system that interfaces with the main unit control system, and consists of a control unit, a local operating network and a number of sensors of different types that detect the presence of combustible gas, excessive heat, or flame. If fire is detected, several actions occur simultaneously. A shutdown command is issued so that the control system shuts the turbine down. The package strobe lights, fire horn and suppression system are activated. Depending on the suppression system design, commands are issued for primary release, extended release and, if applicable, subsequent release. Shutdown commands are transmitted to the control processor via the Ethernet interface, and also directly to the backup shutdown system. The detection of combustible gas concentrations above established levels generates an alarm or a package shutdown, as appropriate. The detection of fire or excessive heat results in the immediate shutdown of the package and activation of the fire suppression system.

The turbine system enclosure is equipped with a CO₂ fire suppression system. On detection of fire, the detectors transmit an electrical signal via the fire control panel to activate the fire suppression system. On receipt of this signal, the discharge valves are activated, releasing the extinguishing agent into the enclosure. CO₂ pressure actuates the pressure trip operated dampers that close all vent openings. Additionally, CO₂ release control heads are also provided with manual release levels.

With respect to the oil production facilities, the potential for fire due to a risk of explosion is mitigated through the use of blowout prevention equipment (BOPE) systems on all wells. A BOPE system is a safety system used during drilling to prevent uncontrolled release of formation fluids, and allows for the shut off of flow to prevent spills and release of materials. The BOPE system is composed of a stack, actuation systems, a choke manifold, stop systems, and other equipment. The BOPE has an independent back up system (the accumulator) which can be activated in the event the rig loses power. The BOPE system would be designed to handle the maximum possible pressure expected at the wellhead.

BOPE specifications are set by the Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources (DOGGR). BOPE is required on all oil and gas wells in California and is dictated by maximum expected formation pressure and

proximity to residences and/or commercial development. BOPEs would be tested in accordance with DOGGR specifications and witnessed as required in permits issued by DOGGR.

In addition to the BOPE on the wells, a foam system for fire suppression will be installed on the oil storage tanks to address the potential for fires involving these facilities.

The project facilities would be protected by a firewater loop fed by a Long Beach Water Department (LBWD) water main. The main firewater loop line within the site would be continuously pressurized. The system would supply water to multiple hydrants, firewater monitors and foam monitors located on the project site. Each fire hydrant would be equipped with a fire hose and nozzles. The local LBWD water main can provide adequate flow and pressure to the site with no additional need for firewater storage tank or pumps. The new office building would be provided with a sprinkler system in accordance with City requirements.

Although there will be an increase in the number of employees on site, especially during the drilling stages, the increase is not considered significant with respect to the impact on public services. The proposed project would create up to 30 new permanent employment positions for the oil operations, in addition to the 15 existing employees. The operation of the visitors center and operation and maintenance of the public access trails on the Synergy Oil Field site would also generate 5 additional employees, including 3 full-time employees and 2 volunteers, which is not a substantial increase in persons on the project site.

Although the proposed visitors center would increase the number of daytime visitors and the employee population on the Synergy Oil Field site, the proposed project would be required to pay the City's Fire Facilities Impact Fee as part of its building fees to compensate for anticipated impacts to fire services from its operation. Each oil barrel produced by the project would also be taxed as part of the City Proposition H, which funds fire protection services components such as salaries, worker benefits and academies. Therefore, it is not expected that the proposed project would result in the need for new or physically altered facilities to maintain acceptable response times for fire protection and emergency medical services. Impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measure

Mitigation Measure PS-1: Fire Prevention and Protection Training. Prior to the start of construction activities, the Applicant shall prepare and conduct a fire prevention and protection training for all construction personnel associated with the proposed project. Topics shall include general fire prevention practices such as avoiding smoking on site as well as specific preventative measures pertaining to high-fire-risk activities including handling of oil and welding and cutting. Personal protection measures including the locations of fire extinguishers on the project site and site exit routes should also be disclosed to ensure construction worker safety in the event of a fire. The material for the training shall be obtained in consultation with the Long Beach Fire Department.

Significance Determination: Less than Significant with Mitigation.

Impact PS-2: The project would not result in the need for new or physically altered facilities in order to maintain acceptable response times for police protection services. (Less than Significant)

Construction

During the construction activities, the need for police services would increase due to the potential for additional crime and accidents associated with construction sites. Crime and safety issues during project

construction may include: theft of building materials and construction equipment, malicious mischief, graffiti, and vandalism.

To deter crime, the proposed project would include security measures such as fencing along site perimeter of the construction sites and lighting during non-construction hours, which decreases the likelihood of crime and incidents. Security personnel will also be located on site at night during the construction phase. Given that construction activities are temporary and the security measures that would be in place during construction, the proposed project would not substantially increase the demand for LBPD's services. Nor would implementation of the proposed project significantly increase LBPD's response times to either to the project site or the surrounding vicinity. Therefore, it is not anticipated that the proposed project would substantially increase the service demand for police services in the area, and impacts would be less than significant.

Operation

During the project operation, the need for police services potentially increase due to the potential for additional crime and accidents associated with more structures and more people on site. Crime and safety issues during project operation may include: theft of building materials and operational equipment, malicious mischief, graffiti, and vandalism.

The proposed project would include security measures such as fencing along site perimeter of all four individual sites, security cameras, and security lighting, which would decrease the likelihood of crime on the project site during operation. As described above under Impact PS-1, there will be a long-term increase of 5 employees, including 3 full-time employees and 2 volunteers, associated with the visitors center on the Synergy Oil Field Site. During the initial period while the new oil wells are being drilled, the number of employees will range from 40 to 60 over all four individual sites, which is expected to decrease to 30 employees during the long-term oil operations. The increase in the number of employees is considered negligible in terms of the impact on the need for police services, and would not require the construction of a new police station or improvements to the existing station that serves the project site. Although the proposed visitors center would increase the number of daytime visitors on the Synergy Oil Field site, the proposed project would pay fees to compensate for any impacts to police services anticipated from its operation. This includes the City's Police Facilities Impact Fee as part of the project building fees, as well as the Proposition H oil barrel tax that funds police services including salaries, worker benefits and academies. Therefore, it is not expected that the proposed project would result in the need for new or physically altered facilities in order to maintain acceptable response times for police protection. Impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

Significance Determination: Less than Significant.

3.13.4.4 Cumulative Impacts

Cumulative impacts for a project are considered significant if the incremental effects of the individual project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, and the effects of other projects located in the vicinity of the project site. The geographic area for cumulative analysis of fire protection services is the service territory for Lbfd and LBPD. As discussed above, police and fire service impacts related to the proposed project would be less than significant.

Similar to the proposed project, other projects in the LBFD and LBPD's service area would pay the Fire Facilities and Police Facilities Impact Fees as determined appropriate by LBFD and LBPD, which would help offset any impacts from those projects on fire and police services. Further, any oil-producing projects would be taxed like the proposed project according to Proposition H, which generates funding to support fire and police protection services. According to the most recent 2016 RTP/SCS Growth Forecast, the population in Long Beach is projected to be approximately 484,500 persons by the year 2040. This represents a decrease of approximately 458 persons from the 484,958 persons in 2016; however, the number of jobs in the City is expected to increase to approximately 181,700 jobs by the year 2040 from the current 158,928 jobs (SCAG 2016). Increased property and sales tax from future new developments would increase the City's General Funds, which would also provide funding for any capital improvements necessary to maintain adequate fire protection facilities, equipment, and/or personnel. Furthermore, as with the proposed project, individual development projects pursuant to the City's General Plan would be reviewed by the City and LBFD for consistency with fire code requirements including emergency access as detailed in the City's Municipal Code, and would be required to comply with all applicable IFC and City Municipal Code fire-related regulations in effect at the time building permits are issued. Therefore, compliance with existing regulations pertaining to fees and fire code would ensure the proposed project in combination with other projects would not result in significant cumulative impacts to fire and police protection services.

3.13.5 References

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