5.14 PUBLIC SERVICES

This section addresses public services including: Fire Protection and Emergency Services, Police Protection, School Services, and Library Services. The analysis in this section is based in part on the service provider letter responses in Appendix K of this DEIR. Park and recreational services are addressed in Section 5.15, *Recreation*. Public and private utilities and service systems, including water, wastewater, and solid waste services and systems; are addressed in Section 5.17, *Utilities and Service Systems*.

5.14.1 Fire Protection and Emergency Services

5.14.1.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Regulatory Background

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 (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 California Fire Code contains fire safety–related building standards that are referenced in other parts of Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations.

California Health and Safety Code

Sections 13000 et seq. of the California Health and Safety Code 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.

Local

City of Long Beach Municipal Code

The City of Long Beach Municipal Code 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 City's Municipal Code focus on fire services impacts associated with new development projects and are relevant to the proposed Project:

- **Chapter 18.23: Fire Facilities Impact Fees.** 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.

- **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.

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. As of the 2014 fiscal year, the tax rate is $0.28 per barrel (Long Beach 2013).

Existing Conditions

Fire protection and emergency medical services in the City of Long Beach are provided by the Long Beach Fire Department (LBFD). LBFD is divided into the five following 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 within Long Beach, including two fire boat stations in the port area and one airport fire station. LBFD also has nine permanent lifeguard facilities and 41 seasonal stations, a training center, and an emergency communications and operations center (LBFD 2013).

The LBFD also runs the Community Emergency Response Team (CERT), which is formed by volunteers of a neighborhood or workplace that are committed to community disaster preparation.

This CERT provides necessary training required by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, which consists of disaster preparedness, fire safety, medical emergency services, search and rescue, CERT organization and disaster psychology, and terrorism. Other special programs include Junior Lifeguards, CPR training, and Long Beach Fire Ambassadors.

Fire Stations, Staffing, and Equipment

The four Long Beach fire stations closest to the Specific Plan area are Station No. 4 at 411 Loma Avenue, approximately one mile west; Station No. 8 at 5365 E. 2nd Street, approximately 0.5 mile southwest across the Long Beach Marine Stadium; Station No. 14 at 5200 Eliot Street, within the area on the westernmost end near Marina Vista Park; and Station No. 22 at 6340 East Atherton Street, approximately one mile north near the California State University, Long Beach campus. In addition, Station 21 at 225 Marina Drive offsite near the southeast corner is equipped with a 32-foot rescue boat and provides firefighting and rescue services for waterborne emergencies in and near Alamitos Bay. These five LBFD stations would likely serve the Project area given their proximate locations. Existing equipment and staffing at these five LBFD fire stations are described below in Table 5.14-1, *Long Beach Fire Stations*.

Modernizations of fire stations throughout the City, including gender separation for restrooms and conversion of common sleeping dorms into private sleeping quarters, are budgeted in the City's Proposed Capital Improvement Program for Fiscal Years 2014-2018. Modernization of Stations 4 and 22 are scheduled to begin construction this year (Arvizu 2016).

Table 5.14-1 Long Beach Fire Stations

Station	Location	Equipment	Daily Staffing
Station No. 4	411 Loma Avenue Long Beach, CA 90814	1 engine	4 firefighters
Station No. 8	5365 East 2nd Street Long Beach, CA 90803	1 rescue unit	2 firefighters
Station No. 14	5200 East Eliot Street Long Beach, CA 90803	1 engine 1 battalion chief's vehicle	5 firefighters
Station No. 21	225 N. Marina Drive Long Beach, CA 90803	32-foot rescue boat	1 firefighter and 1 lifeguard
Station No. 22	6340 East Atherton Street Long Beach, CA 90815	1 engine 1 basic life support ambulance	4 firefighters and 2 emergency medical technicians

Source: Arvizu 2016.

In total, the LBFD has 17 fire engines, 3 ladder trucks, 1 light-force company, 8 paramedic rescue ambulances, 5 basic life support ambulances, 2 fire boats, 3 airport apparatus, 1 urban search and rescue task force, 1 hazardous materials task force, 6 fire/lifeguard rescue boats, 7 beach rescue units, and 1 dive rescue unit (LBFD 2013). Staffing and equipment has fluctuated over time in response to budget constraints; for example, Station 8 houses a paramedic rescue unit instead of an engine company, and Station 14 lost a truck as a firefighting asset (Arvizu 2016). The loss of fire resources results in an increase in response times.

Per day, the LBFD is staffed with 108 firefighters and three operations battalion chiefs. All engines and trucks are staffed with four members, and all paramedic rescue ambulances are staffed with two firefighter/paramedics. Eleven lifeguards per day are staffed during the winter and 70 lifeguards per day are staffed during the summer (LBFD 2013).

Calls for Service and Response Times

LBFD responded to 50,000 calls for service in 2005 when the population was 400,000, In 2015, LBFD responded to 58,000 calls for service when the population was 460,000 (Arvizu 2016).

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 met that goal in 2013, the latest year for which data are available (Arvizu 2016).

Funding

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

- City's 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).

Per Chapter 18.23 of the City's Municipal Code, fire facilities impact fees are also collected from all new residential and nonresidential development to pay for the acquisition of new property; construction and furnishing of new buildings; purchasing of new equipment, apparatus, and vehicles; funding of a master plan to identify capital facilities; and the cost of financing any of the previously mentioned items. Fees effective as of October 2013 are detailed below in Table 5.14-2.

Table 5.14-2 Fire Facilities Impact Fees

Land Use Type	Fee
Residential	
Single-Family	$496 per unit
Multifamily	$378 per unit
Nonresidential	
Commercial	$0.267 per square foot
Office	$0.325 per square foot
Industrial	$0.132 per square foot

Source: Long Beach 2014.

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.

5.14.1.2 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.

5.14.1.3 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

The following impact analysis addresses thresholds of significance related to fire services. The applicable thresholds are identified in brackets after the impact statement.

Impact 5.14-1: The proposed Project 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 Southeast Area Specific Plan would increase the overall demand on fire protection and emergency services in the City. Buildout would add net increases of about 5,439 housing units, 8,648 residents, 573,576 square feet of nonresidential land uses, and 560

employees to the Project area. This growth in accordance with the Specific Plan is expected to create the typical range of fire and emergency service calls, and would increase the need for new fire facilities, apparatus, and personnel in order to maintain adequate response times. LBFD's costs to maintain equipment and apparatus, and to train and equip personnel, would also increase.

However, considering the existing firefighting resources available in the City, implementation of the Specific Plan is not expected to result in impacts on fire protection and emergency services. The increase in potential services needed would not require the significant expansion or construction of a new fire station. As previously stated, modernization of Stations 4 and 22 are planned to begin construction this year. In 2015, the average response time was 4 minutes and 17 seconds citywide. It is expected that the City's response time goal of 6 minutes and 20 seconds would be maintained with implementation of the Project. 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 Specific 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.

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, including the payment of the fire facilities impact fee, per Chapter 18.23 (Fire Facilities Impact Fees) of the City's Municipal Code. The funds collected pursuant to this chapter are utilized for payment of the actual or estimated costs of fire facilities, apparatus, and equipment related to new residential and nonresidential construction. Payment of the fire facilities impact fee ensures that individual project applicant's pay their fair share of costs related to fire protection services and facilities.

LBFD would also continue to be supported by Proposition H revenue; the City's General Funds; 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. The 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 proposed 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 (2013) of the CFC, which is incorporated by reference in Chapter 18.48 (Fire Code) of the City's Municipal Code. 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.

5.14.1.4 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 472,779 in 2015 to 534,100 in 2035, an increase of 61,321 or 13 percent (DOF 2015; SCAG 2012). Employment in the City is forecast to increase from 168,100 in 2008 to 184,800 in 2035, an increase of 16,700 or 9.9 percent (SCAG 2012). 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 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 existing regulations would maintain adequate access within the Project area, which further ensures an adequate level of service for fire protection and emergency services to residents and workers in the Project area.

Furthermore, as with the proposed Project, individual development projects pursuant to the City' 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 18.23 (Fire Facilities Impact Fees) of the City's Municipal Code.

Therefore, the Proposed Project'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.

5.14.1.5 EXISTING REGULATIONS

- International Fire Code
- California Health and Safety Code
- City of Long Beach Municipal Code Chapter 18.23 (Fire Facilities Impact Fees) and 18.48 (Fire Code)

5.14.1.6 LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION

Upon implementation of regulatory requirements and standard conditions of approval, the following impact would be less than significant: 5.14-1.

5.14.1.7 MITIGATION MEASURES

Impacts are less than significant and mitigation measures are not required

5.14.1.8 LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION

No mitigation measures are required and impacts would remain less than significant.

5.14.2 Police Protection

5.14.2.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Regulatory Background

City of Long Beach Municipal Code

The City of Long Beach Municipal Code 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 City's Municipal Code focus on police services impacts associated with new development projects and are relevant to the proposed Project:

- **Chapter 18.22: Police Facilities Impact Fees.** Imposed on residential and nonresidential development 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.

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. The 2014 tax rate is $0.28 per barrel (Long Beach 2013).

Existing Conditions

The Long Beach Police Department (LBPD) provides police services to the entire City of Long Beach, including the Specific 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 Project area is located within LBPD's East Patrol Division Beats 10 and 13. The East Division moved into a new 24,500 square foot police station at 3800 Willow Street in Long Beach in February 2016; the building was a former US Army Reserve Center. The East Division is bounded by Carson Street and Del Amo Boulevard to the north; the Pacific Ocean shoreline to the south; Orange County cities to the east; and, Cherry Avenue and the City of Signal Hill to the west. LBPD has a mutual aid agreement with the California State University Long Beach Police Department.

Total LBPD staff funded in the Fiscal Year 2015 Adopted Budget consists of 806 sworn officers and 405.23 civilian positions. Fiscal Year 2015 extends from October 2014 to September 2015. Typically there were 120 officers assigned to the East Division.

Calls for Service and Performance Standards

LBPD responded to 610,082 calls for service in Fiscal Year 2013, the latest year for which data are available. The City's 2015 Adopted Budget estimated that LBPD would respond to 655,000 calls for service in Fiscal Year 2015.

LBPD's response time target for Priority One calls – that is, life-threatening emergencies such as a shooting or a felony in progress – is five minutes. LBPD's actual average response time to Priority One calls in 2013, the latest year for which data are available, was 4.5 minutes.

Crime Statistics

Crime statistics gathered by LBPD from 2010-2014 are listed below in Table 5.14-3. As shown, property crimes (i.e., burglary, grand theft, petty theft, arson, etc.) have fluctuated up and down, but violent crimes (i.e., murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault) have gradually decreased within the five year period.

Table 5.14-3 2010-2014 Crime Statistics

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Violent	2,543	2,628	2,509	2,143	2,051
Property	10,576	11,801	13,037	11,989	11,311
Total	13,119	14,429	15,546	14,132	13,362

Source: Long Beach Police Department Part I Crimes Citywide 2009-2014, 2014.

Funding

Funding for LBPD comes primarily from the City's General Funds, general grants (e.g., federal, state, and county grants), and Tidelands operations. Tideland 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 LBPD 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.

Further, per Chapter 18.22 of the City's Municipal Code, LBPD also receives funding from police facilities impact fees which are charged on all new residential and nonresidential development. Table 5.14-4 details the fees based on land use type. The funds obtained from the police facilities impact fees shall be used to fund costs of providing additional police services attributed by new development, including the acquisition, construction, and furnishing of new law enforcement facilities; purchasing equipment and vehicles; and funding of a master plan to identical capital facilities to serve LBPD.

Table 5.14-4 Police Facilities Impact Fees

Land Use Type	Fee
Residential	
Single-Family	$703 per unit
Multifamily	$537 per unit
Nonresidential	
Commercial	$0.442 per square foot
Office	$0.538 per square foot
Industrial	$0.218 per square foot

Source: Long Beach 2014.

5.14.2.2 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.

5.14.2.3 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

The following impact analysis addresses thresholds of significance related to police services. The applicable thresholds are identified in brackets after the impact statement.

Impact 5.14-2: Implementation of the proposed Project would introduce new residential and nonresidential structures, residents, and workers into the LBPD service boundaries, thereby increasing the requirement for police protection services. [Threshold PP-1]

Impact Analysis: The Southeast Area Specific Plan buildout would increase demands for police protection services in the Project area through the development of approximately 5,439 housing units, 8,648 residents, 573,576 square feet of nonresidential land uses, 50 hotel rooms, and 560 employees to the Project area. 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 workers 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 proposed Specific Plan would not adversely impact LBPD's existing resources. 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 Specific Plan area. Implementation of the Specific Plan is also not anticipated to significantly increase LBPD's response times to either to the Project area or the surrounding vicinity. If calls for service increase and exceed the capacity of LBPD's existing workforce, additional staff would be requested. 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 proposed Project would not result in an expansion of LBFD'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 472,779 in 2015 to 534,100 in 2035 – an increase of 61,321 or 13 percent of the 2015 population (DOF 2015; SCAG 2012). Project 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. In addition, applicants of individual development projects would be required to pay police facilities impact fees in accordance with Chapter 18.22 (Police Facilities Impact Fees) of the City's Municipal Code, which would contribute to LBPD's funds to acquire, construct, and furnish new law enforcement facilities and to purchase new equipment. The funds collected pursuant to this chapter are utilized for payment of the actual or estimated costs of police facilities, apparatus, and equipment related to new residential and nonresidential construction. Payment of the Police Facilities Impact Fee ensures that individual project applicant's pay their fair share of costs related to police protection services and facilities.

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.

5.14.2.4 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

The area considered for cumulative impacts is the LBPD service area or the City of Long Beach. 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, as with the proposed Project, individual development projects pursuant to the City' 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 Municipal Code Chapter 18.22.

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

5.14.2.5 EXISTING REGULATIONS

- City of Long Beach Municipal Code Chapter 18.22 (Police Facilities Impact Fees)

5.14.2.6 LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION

Upon implementation of regulatory requirements and standard conditions of approval, Impact 5.14-2 would be less than significant.

5.14.2.7 MITIGATION MEASURES

No mitigation measures are required.

5.14.2.8 LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION

Impacts would be less than significant.

5.14.3 School Services

5.14.3.1 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 Project 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 79 schools including 44 elementary schools, seven K-8 schools, one K-12 school, 15 middle schools, and 12 high schools. Total LBUSD enrollment in the 2014-15 school year was 79,709 students (CDE 2016; LBUSD 2016).

The Specific Plan area is in the attendance areas of the following LBUSD schools: Lowell Elementary School, Kettering Elementary School (within Project area), Naples Elementary School, Will Rogers Middle School, Sato High School, and Woodrow Wilson Classical High School. Table 5.14-5 provides the current enrollment and capacity of each of the LBUSD schools.

As shown in Table 5.14-5, existing school facilities at all LBUSD schools serving the Project area have remaining capacity for future students. Of the schools serving the Project area there is a remaining capacity for 673 students in the elementary schools, 217 students in the middle schools, and 1,696 students at the high school. According to LBUSD, existing school facilities are adequate to serve LBUSD's current conditions.

Table 5.14-5 LBUSD Schools Serving the Project Area

School	Grades	Current Enrollment (2015-2016)	Current Capacity			Remaining Capacity
			Permanent Buildings	Portable Buildings	Total	
Elementary Schools						
Lowell Elementary School 5201 E. Broadway Long Beach, CA 90803	K-5	748	780	210	990	242
Kettering Elementary School (onsite) 550 Silvera Avenue Long Beach, CA 90803	K-5	336	480	210	690	354
Naples Elementary School 5537 The Toledo Long Beach, CA 90803	K-5	373	180	270	450	77
Middle/Intermediate Schools						
Rogers Middle School 365 Monrovia Avenue Long Beach, CA 90803	6-8	833	840	210	1,050	217
High Schools						
Wilson High School 4400 E. 10th Street Long Beach, CA 90804	9-12	3,764	4,095	1,365	5,460	1,696
Sato High School 1100 Iroquois Avenue Long Beach, CA 90815	Conversion of the former Hill Middle School to Sato High School is currently underway. The school serves 8th and 9th grade students in the 2015-16 school year and is scheduled to be fully operational (grades 9-12) in the 2018-2019 school year. Capacity is 700 students; the school accepts 175 9th-graders annually. The school is open to students from throughout the District. Admission is competitive; admission requirements include a 3.0 grade point average.					

Source: Arbour 2016.

Funding

Pursuant to SB 50, LBUSD has the authority to charge developers with development impact fees. Revenue generated from these impact fees would be used to accommodate the student population generated from the new development projects by expanding and improving school facilities. LBUSD's school impact fees are $3.36 per square foot for residential additions greater than 500

square feet, and $4.32 per square foot for new residential construction/redevelopment. New commercial and industrial developments are charged $0.54 per square foot (Arbour 2016).

Measure K

Measure K was approved by voters in November 2008, which made available $1.2 billion from property taxes to build, renovate and improve schools in the LBUSD. 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 2010).

LBUSD's 2008 Facility Master Plan developed a priority list of projects that analyzes which schools will be built or renovated and when. The schools serving the Specific Plan area and their planned or recently completed improvements funded by Measure K are detailed below:

- **Lowell Elementary School.** Construction of ADA improvements, including site accessibility and path of travel, site signage, main entry concrete pedestrian ramps and steps, and new door hardware. Completed district-wide project updates include boiler replacement, core switch/uninterrupted power supply upgrades, clock and intercom system replacement and installation, and wireless access point installations across the campus for Wi-Fi accessibility.

- **Kettering Elementary School.** Replacement of boiler; upgrade of core/uninterrupted power supply; replacement of fire alarm, intercom, and clock system; removal of outdated portables.

- **Naples Elementary School.** Replacement of core/uninterrupted power supply and removal of outdated portables.

- **Rogers Middle School.** Replacement of core/uninterrupted power supply and upgrade of fire alarm, intercom, and clock system.

- **Wilson High School.** Installation of four modular buildings consisting of new ramps/steps and a service loading driveway, ground improvements, and utilities extension; construction of a new ticket booth, concession stand, restroom, and paving work for the high school stadium; upgrades to the auditorium for seismic retrofitting and modernization (e.g., new elevator/lifts, restroom, stage lighting, plumbing, heating/air conditioning, fire alarm/sprinklers, boiler, ceiling, roofing, and seating); and accessibility improvements such as ramps and portable wheelchair lifts, parking lot upgrades, new directional signage, and minor electrical work. Completed work includes roofing improvements, wireless access points installations, intercom and clock system

replacements, core switch/uninterrupted power supply upgrades, security camera installation, and telecommunication upgrades (LBUSD 2016).

- **Sato High School.** Conversion of the former Hill Middle School into a small high school (Sato High School), with a math and science focus. The conversion includes adding three computer labs, science lab upgrades, minor classroom modifications, exterior painting and minor fencing, demolition of eight portables and a parking lot expansion. The current gymnasium will also be demolished for seismic safety and a new physical education facility will be constructed with locker rooms, fitness lab, and weight room. Completed district-wide updates include installation of wireless access points and replacement of the existing intercom and clock system.

5.14.3.2 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.

5.14.3.3 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

The following impact analysis addresses thresholds of significance related to schools. The applicable thresholds are identified in brackets after the impact statement.

Impact 5.14-3: The proposed Project would result in the generation of 1,903 new students who would impact the school enrollment capacities of LBUSD schools that serve the Project area. [Threshold SS-1]

Impact Analysis: Buildout of the Southeast Area Specific Plan would allow for up to 5,439 additional dwelling units, which would result in a population increase of 8,648 residents (see Table 3-2, *Southeast Area Specific Plan Land Use Summary*). The population increase would lead to an increase in student population, which in turn would create additional demand for LBUSD services and facilities.

Table 5.14-6 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 5.14-6 calculates the addition of net new students that could be generated at Project buildout to the current enrollment in order to determine if there would be adequate capacity at schools serving the Project area. This approach is conservative because student enrollment fluctuates over time and the proposed Specific Plan will be constructed over at least a 20 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. In addition, Sato High School (capacity 700 students) is excluded from this analysis as the school is open to students District-wide.

Table 5.14-6 Projected Student Populations

Grade Level	LBUSD Student Generation Rates[1]		Net New Students Generated at Project Buildout[2]	Generated Students	Current Enrollment (2015-2016)	Current Enrollments + Net New Students	Total Capacity	Remaining Capacity
	SFR	MFR						
Elementary (K-5)	0.2186	0.1743	0 SFR 5,439 MFR	948	1,457	2,405	2,130	-275
Middle School (6-8)	0.1095	0.0802		436	833	1,269	1,050	-219
High School (9-12)	0.1620	0.1079		587	3,764	4,351	5,460	+1,109
Total	—	—	5,439 units	1,971	6,054	8,025	8,640	+615

Notes: SFR = single family residential; MFR = multifamily residential
[1] Student generation rates sourced from LBUSD (Ahn 2015)
[2] Mobile homes counted as SFR.

As shown in Table 5.14-6, the Southeast Area Specific Plan would generate approximately 1,971 students at buildout, consisting of 948 elementary school students, 436 middle school students, and 587 high school students. Overall, there is adequate capacity to serve the Project area students; the Project in combination with current enrollment would leave a remaining capacity of 615 students. However, there may be a need for additional capacity at the elementary and middle school levels. At state classroom loading standards of 25 students per elementary school classroom and 27 students per middle school and high school classroom, Project student generation would require 11 more elementary school classrooms and 8 more middle school classrooms over Project buildout. The additional students would be accommodated by portables at the current permanent facilities in the area.

The need for additional services is addressed through compliance with the school impact fee assessment. SB 50 (Chapter 407 of Statutes of 1998) sets forth a state school facilities construction program that includes restrictions on a local jurisdiction's ability to condition a project on mitigation of impacts on school facilities in excess of fees set forth in Education Code Section 17620. These fees are collected by school districts at the time of issuance of building permits for commercial, industrial, and residential projects. LBUSD would be able to collect these school impact fees from future development projects that would be accommodated by the Southeast Area Specific Plan, pursuant to SB 50. The State Legislature has declared that the payment of those fees constitutes full mitigation for the impacts generated by new development, per Government Code Section 65995. Since all of future Project-related development projects must pay their appropriate impact fees, each development project would mitigate the impacts associated with its activities.

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

5.14.3.4 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 LBUSD's enrollment increases, administrators must 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. Legislature has declared that 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 proposed Project, as well 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 proposed Project in conjunction with other area-wide development activities. Cumulative Project impacts would be less than significant.

5.14.3.5 EXISTING REGULATIONS

- California State Assembly Bill 2926: School Facilities Act of 1986
- California Senate Bill 50

5.14.3.6 LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION

Upon implementation of regulatory requirements and standard conditions of approval, impact 5.14-3 would be less than significant.

5.14.3.7 MITIGATION MEASURES

No mitigation is required.

5.14.3.8 LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION

Impacts would be less than significant.

5.14.4 Library Services

5.14.4.1 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 3.8 miles west of the Specific Plan area at 101 Pacific Avenue. 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 5.14-7.

Table 5.14-7 LBPL – Library Statistics

Library	Year Built	Size (square feet)	Population Served[1]	Schools Served	Staff FTE[2]	Items Circulated Annually	No. of Volumes
Main	1977	135,000	491,564	6	54.85	467,920	320,455
Alamitos	1929	7,475	53,536	3	4.19	51,409	34,303
Bach	1958	7,000	32,054	16	4.02	105,706	40,832
Bay Shore[3]	1959	6,900	26,693	4	3.85	96,397	47,063
Brewitt[3]	1948	5,225	32,577	8	3.85	60,798	36,182
Burnett	1969	7,500	47,802	9	5.04	49,691	50,043
Dana	1958	6,800	41,791	8	4..36	128,043	45,146
El Dorado	1970	8,160	20,055	11	5.92	170,890	56,836
Harte	1957	6,500	35,879	9	5.26	70,696	42,261
Los Altos[3]	1957	6,750	39,296	11	3.85	113,132	41,640
Mark Twain	2007	16,000	57,433	5	8.94	147,111	63,837
North	1951	6,800	99,144	13	7.11	89,604	32,576

Sources: Long Beach Public Library Facts and Figures, November 2012; Arbour 2016
[1] Based on 2000 US Census
[2] FTE = Full Time Equivalent staff members
[3] Staff and numbers of volumes data for the three footnoted libraries updated January 2016 from written service letter response by Donald Rowe, Manager of Branch Library Services, LBPL.

In addition to providing books, LBPL offers downloadable audiobooks, ebooks, 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 storytime; online computer tutorials; self-service checkout stands; computer studio; business and career resources; senior services; and special events at various neighborhood libraries.

The LBPL libraries closest to the Specific Plan area most likely to serve residents in the Project area include the Bay Shore Neighborhood Library (0.6 miles southwest), Brewitt Neighborhood Library (1.4 miles northwest), and Los Altos Neighborhood Library (1.3 miles north). Details regarding their facilities and services are provided in Table 5.14-8.

Table 5.14-8 LBPL Libraries Serving the Project Area

Branch	Location	Facilities/Resources	Special Services
Main Library	101 Pacific Avenue Long Beach, CA 90822	135,000 square feet; 320,500 volumes; 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
Bay Shore Neighborhood Library	195 Bay Shore Avenue Long Beach, CA 90803	6,900 square feet; 47,063 volumes; community room	Public access computers; Family Learning Center; Summer Reading Program
Brewitt Neighborhood Library	4036 E. Anaheim Long Beach, CA 90804	5,225 square feet; 36,182 volumes; community room	Public access computers; Family Learning Center; Summer Reading Program;
Los Altos Neighborhood Library	5614 Britton Street Long Beach, CA 90815	6,750 square feet; 41,640 volumes; community room	Public access computers; Family Learning Center; Summer Reading Program

Source: Rowe 2016.

Funding

Funding for LBPL salaries and maintenance and support comes from the City's General Fund. According to the City's 2014 Adopted Annual Budget, LBPL expects a one-time fund to expand the number of electrical outlets available for laptop computer users, replace the public computer management system, add security cameras inside all facilities, and handle the most critical roof repairs for the branch libraries. In addition to General Funds, 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.

5.14.4.2 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:

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.

5.14.4.3 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

The following impact analysis addresses thresholds of significance related to libraries. The applicable thresholds are identified in brackets after the impact statement.

Impact 5.14-4: The proposed Project would result in the generation of up to 8,648 additional residents in the Project 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 8,648, thus increasing demands for library services. Increased demands are expected to most affect the library facilities closest to the project area—that is, Bayshore Neighborhood Library, Brewitt Neighborhood Library, and Los Altos 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. The LBPL does not expect that Specific Plan buildout would create a need for a new library facility (Rowe 2016).

Additionally, although future Project residents would be mainly served by the libraries shown in Table 5.14-8, *LBPL Libraries Serving the Project Area*, they would have access to all 12 libraries within LBPL's system (see Table 5.14-7, *LBPL Library Statistics*). In addition, a new main library is proposed as part of the new civic center currently being planned for the City of Long Beach. The new library would likely be larger and have more resources and facilities to serve a larger population. 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.

5.14.4.4 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 by 61,321, or 13 percent of the 2015

population, by 2035 (DOF 2015; SCAG 2012). Cumulative population growth within the City associated with the proposed Project and development pursuant to the General Plan may potentially increase the demand for library services. However, as stated above, a new main library is proposed as part of the new civic center development currently being planned for Long Beach. The new library would be larger and have more resources and facilities to serve a larger population. 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 proportion and contribute to an increase in the City's General Funds and consequently 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 the time when 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.

5.14.4.5 EXISTING REGULATIONS

No regulations apply to library services.

5.14.4.6 LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE BEFORE MITIGATION

Upon implementation of regulatory requirements and standard conditions of approval, impact 5.14-4 would be less than significant.

5.14.4.7 MITIGATION MEASURES

No mitigation is required.

5.14.4.8 LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION

Impacts would be less than significant.

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