

3.12 PUBLIC SERVICES

This section evaluates potential impacts from the Project on public services by identifying anticipated increased demand and evaluating its relationship to existing and planned public services facilities and availability. For purposes of this EIR, public services consist of fire and police protection, schools, parks, and library services. Information provided in this section was primarily obtained from the City of Beaumont General Plan (Beaumont GP) and the City of Beaumont Municipal Code (Beaumont MC).

This section describes the environmental and regulatory setting for recreation, as it pertains to implementation of the Project. Information given in this section is based on resource information obtained from available public resources including, but not limited to, the Beaumont GP. The analyses for each Project component are considered with respect to the applicable plan, policy, or regulation of the agency with jurisdiction over that Project component.

The environmental setting discussion, below is based largely on the Riverside County Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO) Plan of Services (POS) for the Potrero Logistics Center Warehouse Project, July 2020 (included as **Appendix J** to this EIR), and review of relevant documents and information related to service providers, and review of aerial photographs and maps of the Project Site in relation to the location of existing public services. Other information in this section, such as regulatory framework, is derived from the various planning documents including the County of Riverside GP, Beaumont GP, Beaumont MC, and pertinent State of California Building Codes.

3.12.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

CITY OF BEAUMONT PUBLIC SERVICES

Fire Protection

The City of Beaumont (City) has contracted with the Riverside County Fire Department (RCFD), in conjunction with the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE), for fire protection and emergency services since 1978. The RCFD is responsible for providing fire suppression and emergency medical services to the residents of Beaumont. The contract also provides for dispatch, emergency medical response, fire prevention and fire safety education programs. The RCFD oversees approximately 95 fire stations located throughout the County of Riverside (County) to provide service to residents and visitors of the County, partner cities, local cooperated fire agencies, and the State and currently provides fire protection services for the subject property. Upon annexation of the Annexation Area, the City of Beaumont would provide fire protection services to the entirety of the Project Site through its contract with the RCFD and the RCFD would continue to provide services to the Project should it be approved.

The Project Site is within the service boundaries of RCFD Battalion 3 and would be accessible to responding units of the fire department via State Route 60 (SR-60). Emergency responses would likely come from one of the two nearest fire stations including Station No. 66, located at 628 Maple Avenue and Station No. 20, located at 1550 6th Street. Additional services may also come from Station 22 in Cherry Valley and Station 21 in Calimesa. In 2016, Fire Station No. 20 had an average response time of 3.8 minutes in the City and

Fire Station 66 had an average response time of 10.2 minutes. Approximately 75 percent of calls were responded to in fewer than five minutes and approximately 94 percent were responded to in fewer than 10 minutes.

Based information contained in the RCFD 2019 Annual Report, the number of calls for service and type of call are provided for all stations within the County. Station 66 responded to a total of 2,150 calls of which four were commercial structures fires, five hazardous materials calls, 1,390 medical emergencies, 290 traffic collisions totaling 1,689 calls, or approximately 78 percent of calls. The balance, 461 calls, were for false alarms, multiple family structure fires, other fires, other miscellaneous, public assistance, rescue, standby, vehicle fire, or wildland fire.

Station 20 responded to a total of 4,010 calls of which two were commercial structures fires, seven hazardous materials calls, 3,257 medical emergencies, 143 traffic collisions totaling 3,409 calls, or approximately 85 percent of calls. The balance, 601, were for the same as listed above (CRFD, 2019).

Law Enforcement

City of Beaumont Police Department

The majority of the Project Site is currently within the City of Beaumont and is currently served by the Beaumont Police Department (BPD). Upon annexation of the Annexation Area, the entirety of the Project Site would be served by the BPD for comprehensive law enforcement from the main police facility located at 660 Orange Avenue in the City. In addition to providing patrol services to the City, the BPD operates a detective bureau which is responsible for conducting investigations of both misdemeanor and felony offenses. The BPD also takes part in the City's Community Oriented Policing and Problem Solving Team, the Riverside County Gang Task Force, and the East Valley Street Enforcement Team. As of 2020, the BPD had approximately 40 sworn officers who provide patrol services and operate the Department's Detective Bureau (BPD, 2020). The City has a target ratio of 1.0 to 1.2 officers per 1,000 residents, which is reviewed annually. Based on the current City population of 51,475, the officer to population ratio is approximately 0.77 officers per 1,000 residents and response times in the City is approximately 2.9 minutes for in progress calls and 5.9 minutes for past calls.

Riverside County Sheriff's Department

The Riverside County Sheriff's Department (RCSD) currently provides law enforcement services for that portion of the Project area that would be annexed to the City. RCSD provides primary law enforcement services out of the Cabazon Station, which is location at 50290 Main Street in Cabazon. approximately 15.5 miles from the Project Site. The latest LAFCO Municipal Services Review (MSR) of record for unincorporated areas proximate to the Annexation Area indicates that the Cabazon Station had an average response time of 8.08 minutes for priority 1 calls, 11.92 minutes for priority 2 calls, and 17.34 minutes for priority 3 calls. Riverside County's level of service standard for law enforcement proposed 1.2 full-time deputies per 1,000 residents. Currently, the department employ a total of 1,779 sworn personnel, per the RCSD. This results in a current ratio of more than 4 deputies per 1,000 residents (CDOF, 2020) based on a population of 385,388 persons in unincorporated Riverside County.

Schools

The Project Site is within the Beaumont Unified School District (BUSD). The BUSD consists of seven elementary schools, two middle schools, and two high schools. 2020-2021 enrollment for BUSD was 14,896 students.¹ The following schools are within three linear miles from the Project Site:

- Tournament Hills Elementary School at 36611 Champions Dr., Beaumont, CA 92223
- Three Rings Ranch Elementary School at 1040 Calumet Ave., Beaumont, CA 92223
- Glen View High School at 939 E. 10th St., Beaumont, CA 92223
- Mountain View Middle School at 200 Cougar Way, Beaumont, CA 92223
- Brookside Elementary School at 39139 Cherry Valley Blvd., Beaumont, CA 92223
- Beaumont High School at 39139 Cherry Valley Blvd., Beaumont, CA 92223

Parks

City of Beaumont's Community Services, Parks and Grounds Department

City of Beaumont's Community Services, Parks and Grounds Department operates the following recreation facilities:

1. Oak Valley Community Park. Approximately six acres, with two half-basketball courts, and a tot lot. Located about 1.5 miles away at Oak Valley Parkway and Oak View Drive.
2. Stewart Park. Approximately 15 acres with community swimming pool, pavilion, and restrooms. Located about two miles to the northeast between 8th and 11th Streets and Orange and Maple Avenues.
3. Three Rings Ranch Community Park. Approximately seven acres with half-basketball court, baseball field, tot lot, and playground. Located about two miles northeast at Claiborne Avenue East and Brookside Lane.
4. Rangel Park. Approximately four acres with baseball field, full basketball court, restrooms, tot lot, and a playground. Located about two miles east at 4th and B Streets.
5. Beaumont Sports Park. Approximately 25 acres with adult and youth soccer fields, a little league baseball field, youth flag football fields, and restrooms. Located approximately three miles northeast at the southeast corner of Brookside and Beaumont Avenues.
6. Other Community Parks. Includes Veterans, Seneca Springs, Trevino, Mt. View, Wild Flower, Palmer, Stetson, Shadow Hill, and Sunny Hills.

Beaumont Cherry-Valley Recreation and Park District

The Beaumont Cherry-Valley Recreation and Park District currently provides park and recreation services for the Annexation Area. The District provides services to most of the City of Beaumont, part of Calimesa, and surrounding unincorporated areas. The District operates the following facilities:

¹ California Department of Education. 2021. DataQuest, 2020-21 Enrollment by Ethnicity by Grade, Beaumont Unified Report (33-66993). <https://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/dqcensus/EnrEthGrd.aspx?cds=3366993&aggllevel=district&year=2020-21> (accessed November 2021).

1. Noble Creek Community Center. Approximately 60 acres and located approximately two miles northeast of the Annexation Area at 38900 Oak Valley Parkway, Beaumont.
2. The Woman’s Club. Approximately 0.5 acres and located approximately two miles northeast of the Annexation Area at 306 East 6th Street, Beaumont.
3. Cherry Valley Grange Community Center. Approximately one acre and located approximately 3.5 miles northeast of the Annexation Area at 10478 Beaumont Avenue, Cherry Valley.

In addition to operating these facilities, the District manages a number of baseball and softball fields, soccer fields, and a horse arena. Further, the District provides numerous recreational programs and services including senior programs, childcare programs, field trips, summer camp, craft shows, theatre groups, karate, and yoga.

Other Public Services/Facilities

Public Libraries

The Beaumont Library District currently provides library services for the Project Site, including the Annexation Area. The Beaumont Library District is a special “library services” district and is independent of both City and County governments. The District currently serves over 80,000 residents of the City of Beaumont, unincorporated Cherry Valley, and unincorporated areas of Riverside County. The Beaumont Library main branch is located at 125 E. 8th Street and is approximately 11,700 square feet. Typical hours of operation are:

- 10am – 6pm Monday, Friday, and Saturday
- 10am – 8pm Tuesday and Thursday
- 1pm – 6pm Sunday
- Closed Wednesday

In 2014-2015, the library circulated approximately 94,000 children and adult books, 49,000 videos, and had approximately 23,700 program attendees.

3.12.2 REGULATORY SETTING

FEDERAL

Federal Emergency Management Act (FEMA)

In March 2003, FEMA became part of the US Department of Homeland Security. FEMA's continuing mission is to lead the effort to prepare the nation for all hazards and effectively manage federal response and recovery efforts following any national incident. FEMA also initiates proactive mitigation activities, trains first responders, and manages the National Flood Insurance Program and the U.S. Fire Administration.

Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000

This Act (42 United States Code [USC] § 5121) was signed into law to amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief Act of 1988 (42 USC § 5121-5207). Among other things, this legislation reinforces the importance of pre-disaster infrastructure mitigation planning to reduce disaster losses nationwide and is aimed primarily at the control and streamlining of the administration of federal disaster relief and programs to promote mitigation activities. Some of the major provisions of this Act include:

- i) Funding pre-disaster mitigation activities;
- ii) Developing experimental multi-hazard maps to better understand risk;
- iii) Establishing state and local government infrastructure mitigation planning requirements;
- iv) Defining how states can assume more responsibility in managing the hazard mitigation grant program; and
- v) Adjusting ways in which management costs for projects are funded.

The mitigation planning provisions outlined in § 322 of this Act establish performance-based standards for mitigation plans and require states to have a public assistance program (Advance Infrastructure Mitigation [AIM]) to develop county government plans. The consequence for counties that fail to develop an infrastructure mitigation plan is the chance of a reduced federal share of damage assistance from 75 percent to 25 percent if the damaged facility has been damaged on more than one occasion in the preceding 10-year period by the same type of event.

Federal Fire Safety Act (FFSA)

The 1992 FFSA is different from other laws affecting fire safety as the law applies to federal operations, and there is no requirement for local action unless a private building owner leases space to the federal government. The FFSA requires federal agencies to provide sprinkler protection in any building, whether owned or leased by the federal government that houses at least 25 federal employees during the course of their employment.²

Americans with Disabilities Act

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990 (42 USC § 12181) prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability in public accommodation and State and local government services. Under the ADA, the Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board issues guidelines to ensure that facilities, public sidewalks, and street crossings are accessible to individuals with disabilities. Public play areas, meeting rooms, park restrooms, and other buildings and park structures must comply with ADA requirements.

² Congress.gov. (August 1992). H.R.3360 – Federal Fire Safety Act of 1992. Retrieved from <https://www.congress.gov/bill/102nd-congress/house-bill/3360>.

STATE

2019 California Fire Code

California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 24, Part 9 (2019 California Fire Code) contains regulations relating to construction and maintenance of buildings, the use of premises, and the management of wildland-urban interface areas, among other issues. The California Fire Code is updated every three years by the California Building Standards Commission and was last updated in 2019 (adopted January 1, 2020). The Fire Code sets forth regulations regarding building standards, fire protection and notification systems, fire protection devices such as fire extinguishers and smoke alarms, high-rise building standards, and fire suppression training. It contains regulations relating to construction, maintenance, and use of buildings. Topics addressed in the code also include fire department access, fire hydrants, automatic sprinkler systems, fire alarm systems, fire and explosion hazards safety, hazardous materials storage and use, provisions intended to protect and assist fire responders, industrial processes, and many other general and specialized fire-safety requirements for new and existing buildings and the surrounding premises. Development under the proposed Project would be subject to applicable regulations of the California Fire Code.

Title 8 California Code of Regulations Sections 1270 and 6773

In accordance with CCR, Title 8 § 1270 “Fire Prevention” and 6773 “Fire Protection and Fire Equipment,” the California Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Cal-OSHA) has established minimum standards for fire suppression and emergency medical services. The standards include, but are not limited to, guidelines on the handling of highly combustible materials, fire hose sizing requirements, restrictions on the use of compressed air, access roads, and the testing, maintenance, and use of all firefighting and emergency medical equipment.

California Building Standards Code

California building standards are published in the CCR, Title 24, also known as the California Building Standards Code (CBSC). The CBSC, which applies to all applications for building permits, consists of 12 parts that contain administrative regulations for the California Building Standards Commission and for all State agencies that implement or enforce building standards. Local agencies must ensure the development complies with the guidelines contained in the CBSC. Cities and counties have the ability to adopt additional building standards beyond the CBSC including the CBSC Part 2, named the California Building Code which is based upon the International Building Code, and Part 11, named the California Green Building Standards Code, also called the CalGreen Code. The City of Beaumont adopted Title 24, Parts 1-12.

California Health and Safety Code

State fire regulations are set forth in California Health and Safety Code § 13000 et seq., and include provisions concerning building standards, fire protection and notification systems, fire protection devices, and fire suppression training, as also set forth in the latest CBSC and related updated codes.

Mutual Aid Agreements (MAA)

The Emergency Management Mutual Aid (EMMA) system is a collaborative effort between city and county emergency managers in the Office of Emergency Services (OES) in the coastal, southern, and inland regions of the state. EMMA provides service in the emergency response and recovery efforts at the Southern Regional Emergency Operations Center (REOC), local Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs), the Disaster Field Office (DFO), and community service centers. The purpose of EMMA is to support disaster operations in affected jurisdictions by providing professional emergency management personnel. In accordance with the MAA, local and state emergency managers have responded in support of each other under a variety of plans and procedures.

California Education Code Section 17620

California Education Code § 17620, et seq. allows school district governing boards to collect impact fees from developers of new commercial and residential construction.

California State Assembly Bill (AB) 2926

The State of California has traditionally been responsible for the funding of local public schools. To assist in providing facilities to serve students generated by new development projects, the State passed AB 2926 in 1986. This bill allowed school districts to collect impact fees from developers of new residential and commercial building space. Development impact fees were also referenced in the Leroy F. Greene School Facilities Act of 1998, which required school districts to contribute a matching share of project costs for construction, modernization, or reconstruction.

California Government Code Section 65995 and Education Code

California Government Code, § 65995 is found in Government Code, Title 7, Chapter 4.9. Government Code § 65995 authorizes school districts to collect impact fees from developers of new residential and commercial building space. Senate Bill (SB) 50 amended Government Code § 65995 in 1998. Under the provisions of SB 50, schools can collect fees to offset costs associated with increasing school capacity as a result of development.

The provisions of SB 50 prohibit local agencies from denying either legislative or adjudicative land use approvals on the basis that school facilities are inadequate, and reinstate the school facility fee cap for legislative actions (e.g., General Plan amendments, specific plan adoption, zoning plan amendments). Under SB 50, school impact fees are the exclusive means of considering as well as mitigating school impacts caused by new development. Accordingly, SB 50 limits the scope of impact review in an EIR, the mitigation that can be imposed, and the findings a lead agency must make in justifying its approval of a project (Government Code § 65995-65996)

REGIONAL

County of Riverside General Plan

Multipurpose Open Space Element

The Multipurpose Open Space Element of the Plan aims to categorize policies and issues that seek to conserve and preserve renewable and non-renewable resources. Policies pertaining to Public Services and Recreation include the following:

- OS 16.3 Implement public transportation systems that utilize alternative fuels when possible, as well as associated urban design measures that support alternatives to private automobile use.
- OS 16.8 Promote coordination of new public facilities with mass transit service and other alternative transportation services, including bicycles, and design structures to enhance mass transit, bicycle, and pedestrian use.
- OS 20.1 Preserve and maintain open space that protects County environmental and other nonrenewable resources and maximizes public health and safety in areas where significant environmental hazards and resources exist.
- OS 20.2 Prevent unnecessary extension of public facilities, services, and utilities, for urban uses, into Open Space-Conservation designated areas.
- OS 20.3 Discourage the absorption of dedicated park lands by non-recreational uses, public or private. Where absorption is unavoidable, replace park lands that are absorbed by other uses with similar or improved facilities and programs.
- OS 20.4 Provide for the needs of all people in the system of the County recreation sites and facilities, regardless of their socioeconomic status, ethnicity, physical capabilities or age.
- OS 20.5 Require that development of recreation facilities occurs concurrent with other development in an area.
- OS 20.6 Require new development to provide implementation strategies for the funding of both active and passive parks and recreational sites.

Safety Element

The Safety Element serves the following functions:

- Develops a framework by which safety considerations are introduced into the land use planning process;
- Facilitates the identification and mitigation of hazards for new development, and thus strengthens existing codes, project review, and permitting processes;
- Presents policies directed at identifying and reducing hazards in existing development; and
- Strengthens earthquake, flood, inundation, and wildland fire preparedness planning and post-disaster reconstruction policies.

- S 5.5 Encourage proposed development in Fire Hazard Severity Zones to develop where fire and emergency services are available or planned.
- S 5.6 Demonstrate that the proposed development can provide fire services that meet the minimum travel times identified in Riverside County Fire Department Fire Protection and EMS Strategic Master Plan.

Riverside County Fire Department (RCFD)

The RCFD, in coordination with CAL FIRE, provides fire and emergency services to all unincorporated areas of Riverside County and 22 partner cities (including Beaumont) within the County. RCFD is equipped for fire prevention and detention support from both the ground through its 101 stations, but also from the air through the Ryan Air Attack Base at the Hemet Ryan Airport. Through the County Fire Marshall, RCFD also analyzes and inspects construction development both in their planning and construction phases. As well, professional fire and life safety engineering, and permitting is also provided, amongst other services.

LOCAL

City of Beaumont General Plan

Community Facilities and Infrastructure Element

The Community Facilities and Infrastructure Element establishes goals and policies to provide attractive and accessible public facilities for the City's residents. This Element complies with the State requirements for a Community Facilities and Infrastructure Element. The Project's consistency with these goals and policies is discussed in **Table 3.10-3: Beaumont General Plan Consistency Analysis** of this EIR. The following goals and policies are applicable to utilities and service systems:

Goal 7.10 Access to high-quality education and community services for all residents.

Policy 7.10.1 Work with the Beaumont Unified School District to anticipate potential adjustments in new student enrollment and potential impacts on existing schools.

Safety Element

The Safety Element establishes goals and policies to maintain and improve the safety of the City's residents. This Element complies with the State requirements for a Safety Element. The Project's consistency with these goals and policies is discussed in **Table 3.10-3: Beaumont General Plan Consistency Analysis** of this EIR. The following goals and policies are applicable to public services:

Goal 9.1 A City with a high standard of law enforcement services that has a focus on community-based crime prevention.

Policy 9.1.1 Maintain sufficient levels of City law enforcement services and facilities to support existing residents and future growth. Coordinate with the Riverside County Sheriff in its efforts to provide adequate law enforcement services within the City's Sphere of Influence.

Goal 9.2 A City with improved community safety and reduced opportunities for criminal activity through appropriate physical design.

Policy 9.2.1 Implement Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles with:

- Site design techniques that maximize natural surveillance and reduce the potential for criminal activity.
- Policies and regulations that encourage a mixture of compatible land uses to promote visibility and higher levels of activity and increase the safety of public use areas and of pedestrian travel.
- Improve lighting and nighttime security across all City neighborhoods, especially in existing or potential crime problem areas.
- Involve the City’s Police Department in the development review process for evaluation of building and site plan vulnerabilities to criminal activities, especially for public areas within developments.

Goal 9.5 A City with enhanced fire and emergency response services.

Policy 9.5.1 Ensure that the locations of new and existing fire protection facilities provide a consistent level of service across the City. Fund and support new fire stations, personnel, and equipment as needed to meet NFPA and County Fire response standards. Partner with CAL FIRE to establish minimum staffing levels for each fire company or each duty shift.

Policy 9.5.2 Increase Fire Department resources and facilities to the western portion of Beaumont to decrease current response times to the targeted response time of five minutes.

Policy 9.5.3 Provide an adequate level of paramedic service for emergency medical aid for patients.

City of Beaumont Municipal Code

Beaumont Municipal Code Title 15

The Beaumont MC Chapter 15.13 – The Beaumont MC Building Code has adopted the California Existing Building Code, Title 24, California Code of Regulations, Part 10, including any and all amendments that may be later made and adopted by the State of California. Building Code regulates the erection, construction, enlargement, alteration, repair, moving, removal, demolition, conversion, occupancy, equipment, use, height, area and maintenance of all buildings and/or structures in the city in accordance with the California Building Code.

Beaumont Municipal Code Title 3 – Revenue and Finance

Title 3 enables the City to charge fees for licenses and permits and other certain services are provided by the City. The fees, charges, and taxes are used for the purpose of raising revenue, providing police regulation and protecting the public health, safety and welfare. The City Development Related Fee Schedule adopted July 1, 2020 shows fees for Police Facilities for Industrial High Cube/Warehouse at \$44.87 per thousand square feet (sf), and \$134.24 per 1,000 sf for the Fire Protection Impact fee. There

also is a Public Facilities fee of \$38.72 per 1,000 sf., a Streets & Bridges fee \$295.96 per 1,000 sf, and a Traffic signal fee of \$232.97 per 1,000 sf.

3.12.3 STANDARDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

State CEQA Guidelines Appendix G contains the Environmental Checklist Form, which includes questions concerning Public Services and Recreation. The questions presented in the Environmental Checklist Form have been utilized as significance criteria in this section. Accordingly, the Project would have a significant environmental impact if one or more of the following occurs:

- a) Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:
 - i. Fire protection?
 - ii. Police protection?
 - iii. Schools?
 - iv. Parks?
 - v. Other public facilities - Libraries?

METHODOLOGY AND ASSUMPTIONS

The Project is evaluated against the aforementioned significance criteria/thresholds, as the basis for determining the impact's level of significance concerning public services and recreation. In addition, this analysis considers the existing regulatory framework (i.e., laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards) that avoid or reduce the potentially significant environmental impact. Where significant impacts remain despite compliance with the regulatory framework, feasible mitigation measures are identified, to avoid or reduce the Project's potentially significant environmental impacts.

Approach to Analysis

This analysis of impacts on public services and recreation examines the Project's effects based on application of the significance criteria/thresholds outlined above. Each criterion is discussed in the context of the Project Site and the surrounding characteristics/geography. The impact conclusions consider the potential for changes in environmental conditions, as well as compliance with the regulatory framework enacted to protect the environment.

The baseline conditions and impact analyses are based on the LAFCO Plan of Services for the Potrero Logistics Center Warehouse Project, July 2020; field observations conducted by Kimley-Horn; review of Project maps and drawings; analysis of aerial and ground-level photographs; and review of various data available in public records, including local planning documents. The determination that a project component would or would not result in "substantial" adverse effects on public services and recreation

standards considers the available policies and regulations established by local and regional agencies and the amount of deviation from these policies in the Project's components.

3.12.4 PROJECT IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Impact 3.12-1: *Would the Project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:*

i. Fire protection?

Level of Significance: Less than Significant Impact

As discussed above, the City of Beaumont has contracted with the RCFD and CAL FIRE for fire protection and emergency services. Thus, RCFD and CAL FIRE would provide fire protection services to the entirety of the Project Site. Upon Project approval and annexation of the Annexation Area, the RCFD would continue to provide services to the entirety of the Project Site. In addition, the RCFD provides fire protection engineering, building inspections to ensure code compliance, and conformance to hazardous materials use, handling, and disposal. These services would be available to the Project applicant to ensure all design, building and construction, and operations would be current with the most recent fire safety standards. All construction activities would be subject to compliance with applicable emergency response and fire safety requirements of RCFD, the California Fire Code, and City of Beaumont. The Annexation Area would only marginally increase the City's size and it would be contiguous with the existing City boundary. The Project's increased demand for fire protection services would be proportionally nominal, as compared to the City's overall size. The Project would be within the service area of RCFD Fire Stations 20 and 66. The Project is not located in an area that would require construction of a new or unplanned fire station, and would not require expansion of an existing station such that an impact on the environment would occur.

Fire protection services for the Project Site would not substantially differ from services available through the County; but the service funding mechanism would change. Additionally, the proposed use that would be implemented within the Warehouse Site does not typically generate a large numbers of service calls, as compared to more residential uses that generate a larger emergency call volume.

Department review of the Project also would ensure that the design of Project would conform to the RCFD requirements and thereby reduce demands on fire protection services. Additionally, payment of the Fire Protection impact fees, property taxes, and other revenues generated by development within the Project area would be available to the City to offset any increased costs for fire protection services with little or no net effect on the City's budget.

Lastly, Project site development, landscaping and irrigation would serve to act as fire deterrents as opposed to leaving the site undeveloped and in its current condition. The risk of wildland fires would be reduced as a result of the design of the Project and the landscaping features that would presumably be

less prone to wildfire spread than what is there now under existing conditions. Impacts would be less than significant and mitigation is not required.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is necessary.

ii. Police protection?

Level of Significance: Less than Significant Impact

The majority of the Project Site is currently within the City of Beaumont and is currently served by the BPD. Upon annexation of the Annexation Area, the entirety of the Project Site would be served by the BPD. All development proposals within BPD jurisdiction would be subject to BPD review. BPD review would act to ensure development would conform to BPD emergency access and site/facility security requirements and recommendations. Additionally, the Project applicant would pay the required Police Facilities Impact fees, property taxes, and other revenues generated by development within the Project Site, which would be available to the City to offset any increased costs for law enforcement services with little or no net effect on the City's capital improvement budget. Therefore, the Project would not affect the ability of the City to provide law enforcement services.

The City has a target ratio of 1.0 to 1.2 officers per 1,000 residents, which is reviewed annually. Currently, the ratio is approximately 0.93 officers per 1,000 residents. Further, the response times in the City is 2.9 minutes for in progress calls and 5.9 minutes for past calls. The Project consists of an industrial warehouse and logistics facility. The Project would not directly increase population therefore officer to population ratio would remain the same.

Prior to commencement of construction activities, Project plans would be reviewed by applicable local agencies to ensure compliance with the City's MC as well as all applicable regulations to ensure adequate site signage, lighting and other crime safety preventative measures are implemented. Construction of the Project would not result in adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of or need for new or physically altered police protection facilities. The Project would not substantially affect service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives such that new facilities are required. Law enforcement typically serves the surrounding area from centralized stations, and as such, the Project would be served from the existing police headquarters. The Project also would include design elements such as lighting of streets, walkways, and bikeways; visibility of doors and windows from the street; and fencing of the property. These measures would help reduce demands for law enforcement services and impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is necessary.

iii. Schools?

Level of Significance: Less than Significant Impact

School services for students in residential areas in the vicinity of the Project Site are provided by the BUSD. However, because the Project is industrial in nature, no students would be directly generated by the construction and operation of the Project. It is anticipated that most Project employees would come from surrounding areas or from currently planned residential development, indicating that only a limited number of new students would be generated.

According to California Government Code § 65995(3)(h), the payment of statutory fees is “deemed to be full and complete mitigation of the impacts of any legislative or adjudicative act, or both, involving, but not limited to, the planning, use, or development of real property, or any change in governmental organization or reorganization...on the provision of adequate school facilities.” The school district is responsible for implementing the specific methods for mitigating school impacts under the Government Code.

The BUSD currently requires school mitigation impact fees of \$0.66 per square foot for commercial/industrial developments.³ The Project applicant would be required to pay the District’s current developer impact fees for commercial/industrial use in effect at the time of building permit issuance. The BUSD uses these fees to pay for facility expansion and upgrades needed to serve new students. This component of the Project would neither generate any new students, nor increase demand for school services such that new facilities would be required. In addition, payment of fees in compliance with California Government Code § 65996 fully mitigates all impacts to school facilities. Therefore, this impact would be less than significant in this regard.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is necessary.

iv. Parks?

Level of Significance: Less than Significant Impact

The Beaumont Cherry-Valley Recreation and Park District currently provides park and recreation services for the Annexation Site, and also provides services to most of the City and surrounding areas. This would remain so, even after annexation of the Annexation Area. Additional park and recreation services would be provided by the City of Beaumont’s Community Services, Parks and Grounds Department.

The industrial uses planned for the Project would not increase demands for park and recreational services because they would not directly increase population. Property taxes and revenues generated by future development would be available to the City to offset any increased costs for park and recreational services, with little or no net effect on the City’s annual budget. Therefore, impacts from the Project would be less than significant and mitigation is not required.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is necessary.

³ Beaumont Unified School District, https://www.beaumontusd.us/apps/pages/Developer_Fees

v. Other Public Facilities - Libraries?

Level of Significance: Less than Significant Impact

The construction and operation of the Project would not result in a substantial increase in demand for these services such that a significant deterioration of the existing facilities would occur, or such that new facilities would be required.

The industrial use proposed by the Project would not result in increased demands for library services as the Project would not directly increase City population. In addition, the Project would pay the Public Services impact fees currently \$38.26 per square foot according to the City's Fee Schedule. The Project applicant would pay the fee at the time of building permit issuance and the City can use a portion of the fee for library services and other public facilities. Therefore, the Project would not affect the District's ability to provide library services with no net effect on the City's budget. Impacts would be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is necessary.

3.12.5 SIGNIFICANT UNAVOIDABLE IMPACTS

No significant unavoidable public services impacts have been identified.

3.12.6 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

The Project would not substantially increase the need for public services in the City. The Project would not result in an overall net increase in City population. Anticipated increase demands for public services within the City has already been accounted for in the General Plan and analyzed in the GP EIR, which accounts for cumulative growth in the City. In addition, related to all public services, the Project, and all cumulative projects, would pay the required development fees that would be appropriately allocated for police, fire, schools, parks, and other public facilities.

Similar to the Project, other cumulative projects would be required to demonstrate their level of impact on public services including paying the appropriate development fees; therefore, the past, present, and future projects would not result in a cumulative impact related to the provision of public services.

3.12.7 REFERENCES

City of Beaumont. (March 2007). *City of Beaumont General Plan*. Beaumont, CA: City of Beaumont.

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