

## 4.13 PUBLIC SERVICES

### 4.13.1 Introduction

The purpose of this section is to describe the potential impacts from the Beaumont Summit Station Specific Plan (Project) on public services within the City of Beaumont (City) by identifying anticipated increased demand and evaluating its relationship to existing and planned public services facilities and availability. Per the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the emphasis in this Draft Environmental Impact Report (Draft EIR) is on impacts to public services by the Project that could require construction or expansion of existing public service facilities resulting in a physical impact on the environment. For purposes of this Draft 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 public services, 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.

In accordance with Appendix G of CEQA, the emphasis in this Draft EIR is on impacts to recreation by the Project that could require construction or expansion of existing recreational facilities resulting in a physical impact on the environment. CEQA Appendix G questions related to recreation and fire services are separately addressed in this Draft EIR in **Section 4.14, Recreation** and **Section 4.18, Wildfire**.

### 4.13.2 Environmental Setting

#### City of Beaumont Public Services

##### *Fire Protection*

The City contracts with the Riverside County Fire Department (RCFD), in conjunction with the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE), for City-wide fire protection, emergency medical services, dispatch, and fire prevention and safety education. CAL FIRE is dedicated to the fire protection and stewardship of over 31 million acres of California's privately owned wildlands. Additionally, the U.S. Forest Service is responsible for nearby federal lands in national forests and grasslands. All Riverside County stations are dispatched by the same County Fire 9-1-1 Center and are part of the "Integrated Fire Protection System," under contract with the State of California. The RCFD and CAL FIRE staff serve not only the City, but also provide shared resources with the cities of Calimesa and Banning. In addition to fire services provided by RCFD/CAL FIRE, the City employs a Fire Safety Specialist who oversees plan review, installation, and inspections of fire suppressant systems.<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> City of Beaumont. 2020. Beaumont General Plan. [https://www.beaumontca.gov/DocumentCenter/View/36923/Beaumont-GPU\\_Final-rev-22521](https://www.beaumontca.gov/DocumentCenter/View/36923/Beaumont-GPU_Final-rev-22521) (accessed August 2021).

<sup>2</sup> City of Beaumont. 2016. Existing Conditions Report. <https://www.beaumontca.gov/DocumentCenter/View/36624/City-of-Beaumont-Existing-Conditions-Final> (accessed August 2021).

The fire station closest to the Project area is RCFD Station 22, the Cherry Valley Station, located at 10055 Avenida Miravilla, Cherry Valley, CA 92223, approximately 2.8 roadway miles northeast of the Project area.<sup>3</sup>

The City, through its contract with the RCFD and CAL FIRE also has the use of seven shared engines in San Jacinto, five shared engines in Desert Hot Springs, and nine shared engines in Moreno Valley for a total of 21 shared engines.<sup>4</sup>

The Project would be required to comply with RCFD requirements for emergency access, fire-flow, fire protection standards, fire lanes, and other site design/building standards. Additionally, all future development within the Specific Plan area would be subject to compliance with the existing regulations specified in the California Fire Code (CFC), California Building Code (CBC), International Fire Code, Beaumont MC and specific fire and life safety requirements in effect that the time of building fire plan check.

### ***Law Enforcement***

The City operates its own police department. The Beaumont Police Department (BPD) is located across the street from Beaumont City Hall at 660 Orange Avenue, 4.4 roadway miles southeast of the Project site. BPD utilizes Community-Oriented Policing and Problem Solving (COPPS). COPPS is a policing philosophy that promotes and supports organizational strategies to address the causes and reduce the fear of crime and social disorder through problem-solving tactics and community police partnerships. Community policing brings police and citizens together to prevent crime and solve neighborhood problems. With community policing, the emphasis is on stopping crime before it happens, not responding to calls for service after the crime occurs. Community policing gives citizens more control over the quality of life in their community.

The BPD currently operates with a total of 38 sworn staff members and includes patrol officers, detectives and a sergeant; task force members; motor officers; community policing team member; multiple enforcement team members; and one K-9 unit.<sup>5</sup> Per the Beaumont GP, the BPD has a long-standing and successful tradition of maintaining positive relationships with community members through effective community partnerships, and a variety of programs such as a Community-Oriented Policing and Problem Solving (COPPS) team. Furthermore, the City has a three-minute response time objective. As of 2017, the BPD met this goal with average response times of three minutes for in-progress calls.

<sup>3</sup> RCFD. ND. Station Locator. <https://www.rvcfire.org/stationsAndFunctions/FireStations/Pages/Fire-Station-Map.aspx> (accessed August 2021).

<sup>4</sup> City of Beaumont. 2016. Existing Conditions Report. <https://www.beaumontca.gov/DocumentCenter/View/36624/City-of-Beaumont-Existing-Conditions-Final> (accessed August 2021).

<sup>5</sup> City of Beaumont. 2020. Beaumont General Plan. [https://www.beaumontca.gov/DocumentCenter/View/36923/Beaumont-GPU\\_Final-rev-22521](https://www.beaumontca.gov/DocumentCenter/View/36923/Beaumont-GPU_Final-rev-22521) (accessed August 2021).

## ***Schools***

The Project area is within the Beaumont Unified School District (BUSD). The BUSD consists of seven elementary schools, two middle schools, and two high schools. 2019-2020 enrollment for BUSD was 14,739 students.<sup>6</sup> The following schools are within three linear miles from the Project area:

- Tournament Hills Elementary School at 36611 Champions Drive, Beaumont, CA 92223
- Three Rings Ranch Elementary School at 1040 Calumet Avenue, Beaumont, CA 92223
- Glen View High School at 939 E 10th Street, Beaumont, CA 92223
- Mountain View Middle School at 200 Cougar Way, Beaumont, CA 92223
- Brookside Elementary School at 39139 Cherry Valley Boulevard, Beaumont, CA 92223
- Beaumont High School at 39139 Cherry Valley Boulevard, Beaumont, CA 92223

## ***Parks***

Refer to **Section 4.14, Recreation**, for discussion on parks and recreation throughout the City.

## ***Other Public Facilities***

The Beaumont Library District currently provides library services for the City. 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, unincorporated Cherry Valley, and unincorporated areas of Riverside County. The Beaumont Library main branch is located at 125 E. 8<sup>th</sup> 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

### **4.13.3 Regulatory Setting**

#### **Federal**

##### ***Federal Emergency Management Act (FEMA)***

In March 2003, FEMA became part of the U.S. 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.

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<sup>6</sup> Ed Data. 2021. Beaumont Unified School District, District Summary. <http://www.ed-data.org/district/Riverside/Beaumont-Unified>. (Accessed August 2021).

### ***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.

### ***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.

### **State**

#### ***California Fire Plan***

The California Fire Plan is the state's road map for reducing the risk of wildfire through planning and prevention to reduce firefighting costs and property losses, increase firefighter safety, and to contribute to ecosystem health. The California Fire Plan is a cooperative effort between the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection and CAL FIRE.

#### ***2019 California Fire Code***

California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 24, Part 9 (2019 California Fire Code [CFC]) 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 CFC is updated every three years by the California Building Standards Commission and was last updated in 2019 (adopted December 3, 2019). The CFC 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 CFC 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 Project would be subject to applicable regulations of the CFC.

#### *Title 5, California Code of Regulations*

This State legislation governs the requirements school facility construction must meet (CCR 5).

#### *Title 8, California Code of Regulations §§ 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.

#### **2019 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 CBC which is based upon the 2018 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 2019 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, local Emergency Operations Centers, the Disaster Field

Office, 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 Governor's Office of Emergency Management Agency (Cal-EMA)***

In 2009, the State of California passed legislation creating the Cal-EMA and authorizing it to prepare a Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) program (Title 19 CCR §§ 2400 et seq.), which sets forth measures by which a jurisdiction should handle emergency disasters. Non-compliance with SEMS could result in the state withholding disaster relief from the non-complying jurisdiction in the event of an emergency disaster.

Cal-EMA serves as the lead state agency for emergency management in the state. Cal-EMA coordinates the state response to major emergencies in support of local government. The primary responsibility for emergency management resides with local government. Local jurisdictions first use their own resources and, as these are exhausted, obtain more from neighboring cities and special districts, the county in which they are located, and other counties throughout the state through the statewide mutual aid system. In California, the SEMS provides the mechanism by which local government requests assistance. Cal-EMA serves as the lead agency for mobilizing the state's resources and obtaining federal resources; it also maintains oversight of the state's mutual aid system.

#### ***California Penal Code***

All law enforcement agencies within the State of California are organized and operated in accordance with the applicable provisions of the California Penal Code. This code sets forth the authority, rules of conduct, and training for peace officers. Under state law, all sworn municipal and county officers are state peace officers. There are no relevant state regulations pertaining to police protection.

#### ***California Education Code §§ 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 § 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) as was allowed under the Mira, Hart, and Murrieta court cases. The provisions of Chapter 4.9 are the exclusive means of considering as well as mitigating school impacts caused by new development. Accordingly, these provisions limit 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). According to Government Code § 65996, the provisions of Chapter 4.9, including development fees authorized by SB 50, are deemed to be “full and complete school facilities mitigation....” These provisions remain in place as long as subsequent State bonds are approved and available.

## Local

### *Local Regulations*

The City publishes a Development Related Fee Schedule<sup>7</sup> for public services, including:

- Public Facilities Fee
- Fire Protection Impact Fee
- Police Facilities Impact Fee

### *City of Beaumont Municipal Code*

**Chapter 15.20 – Fire Code.**<sup>8</sup> This MC adopted the 2019 California Fire Code as Amended as well as the County of Riverside Ordinance No. 787.

### *City of Beaumont 2040 General Plan*

The Beaumont 2040 General Plan<sup>9</sup> goals and policies that reduce potential impacts related to public services include:

#### *Land Use and Design Element*

**Goal 3.8:** **A City that encourages a healthy lifestyle for people of all ages, income levels, and cultural backgrounds.**

<sup>7</sup> City of Beaumont, Development Related Fee Schedule. (2021). Retrieved from: <https://beaumontca.gov/DocumentCenter/View/2313/Development-Fee-Schedule-Planning-Public-Works-Building--Fire?bidId=>. (accessed on June 7, 2021).

<sup>8</sup> City of Beaumont Municipal Code. (2021). Chapter 15.20 Fire Code. Retrieved from: [https://library.municode.com/ca/beaumont/codes/code\\_of\\_ordinances?nodeId=TIT15BUCO\\_CH15.20FICO](https://library.municode.com/ca/beaumont/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=TIT15BUCO_CH15.20FICO). (accessed on June 7, 2021).

<sup>9</sup> City of Beaumont General Plan. (2020). Retrieved from: [https://www.beaumontca.gov/DocumentCenter/View/36923/Beaumont-GPU\\_Final-rev-22521](https://www.beaumontca.gov/DocumentCenter/View/36923/Beaumont-GPU_Final-rev-22521). (accessed on June 7, 2021).

**Policy 3.8.4** Prioritize health-promoting uses in new development, including neighborhood markets, grocery stores, medical centers, pharmacies, parks, gyms, and community gardens.

**Goal 3.9:** **A City with neighborhoods and districts with enhanced safety and welfare of all residents and employees.**

**Policy 3.9.1** Use Crime Prevention through Environmental Design strategies (CPTED) in new and existing development to improve public safety, including the following:

- Active public space
- Building design to promote “eyes on the street”
- Clear delineation between private and public space
- Natural access control between public and private space
- Maintenance of public places
- Removal or repair of vandalism or broken property

**Policy 3.9.2** Promote Business and Neighborhood Watch programs, in addition to collaborations between residents and law enforcement, to help maintain a clean and safe environment.

**Policy 3.9.4** Improve lighting and nighttime security across all City neighborhoods to prevent crime and increase safety.

*Economic Development Element*

**Goal 5.8:** **A financially stable community.**

**Policy 5.8.1** Support development that is fiscally sustainable and provides the City with a diverse tax base to sustain municipal services.

**Policy 5.8.2** Promote development and growth that contributes to a balanced budget and the efficient distribution of public services.

**Policy 5.8.3** Require new development to pay its fair share of required improvements, including maintenance costs, to public facilities and services through impact fees and other financial and regulatory mechanisms such as benefit assessment districts (BADs) or community facilities districts (CFDs).

**Policy 5.8.4** Require fiscal impact analysis for development proposals requiring a General Plan Amendment or annexation to assess citywide impacts and identify any burden such project might create for the City.

**Policy 5.8.5** Maintain fees and charges appropriate for offsetting the cost of providing services. Balance the costs of providing services with the needs of the community.

### *Community Facilities and Infrastructure Element*

**Goal 7.1:** **City-wide infrastructure to support existing development and future growth**

**Policy 7.1.3** Require that new and existing development pay its fair share of infrastructure and public service costs.

#### **4.13.4 Impact Thresholds and Significance Criteria**

*State CEQA Guidelines*, Appendix G contains the Environmental Checklist Form, which includes questions concerning public services. 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:

- 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:
  - Fire protection?
  - Police protection?
  - Schools? (refer to **Section 7, Effects Found Not to Be Significant**);
  - Parks? (refer to **Section 7, Effects Found Not to Be Significant**);
  - Other public facilities - Libraries? (refer to **Section 7, Effects Found Not to Be Significant**).

#### **Methodology and Assumptions**

The Project's public services were examined in the context of existing facilities and service times and projected population and development for the City and County and considers changes in both need for additional facilities and the changes in services. Information on public services for the City is available from the City's website, BPD and RCFD.

#### **4.13.5 Impacts and Mitigation Measures**

**Impact 4.13-1** *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:*

*Fire Protection?*

*Level of Significance: Less than Significant Impact*

The development of the Project site includes three separate e-commerce buildings totaling approximately 2.6 million square feet and up to 150,000 square feet of commercial uses. The increase in development and workers within the Project site could result in additional calls for fire department services and increase

the need for additional fire department staffing and equipment. The area that would be occupied by the Project is currently vacant. Implementation of the Project and construction of the area for e-commerce and commercial uses would potentially create an increased need for fire protection.

The Project buildings would be constructed from non-flammable concrete and would be equipped with automatic ceiling-mounted fire sprinkler systems. All other fire-related safety features would be in accordance with the applicable provisions of the adopted CFC and the City's MC, ordinances, and standard conditions regarding fire prevention and suppression measures related to water improvement plans, fire hydrants, fire access, and water availability. Additionally, prior to the approval of the Project, the City's Building Department and RCFD would review building plans in order to ensure that all applicable fire safety features are incorporated as part of the Project. Prior to the approval of occupancy permits for the new buildings, it would be required that the RCFD would inspect all new structures in order to ensure that all fire safety features have been implemented and installed correctly. Furthermore, Fire Protection Impact Fees would also be collected in order to build and supply necessary infrastructure for fire protection services, as necessary.

As stated above, the fire station closest to the Project area is RCFD Station 22, the Cherry Valley Station, located in the County approximately 2.8 roadway miles northeast of the Project area.

RCFD has reviewed the Project design to ensure conformance to RCFD requirements and would 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.

Implementation of the Project would be required to be consistent with the City's General Plan for e-commerce, commercial, and open space uses as well as permitted floor area ratios (FAR). Lastly, Project development would be subject to compliance with RCFD requirements for emergency access, fire-flow, fire protection standards, fire lanes, and other site design/building standards. Therefore, impacts are less than significant.

#### **Mitigation Measures**

No mitigation is necessary.

#### **Level of Significance**

Less than significant impact.

#### ***Police Protection?***

##### ***Level of Significance: Less than Significant Impact***

Project development would be subject to BPD review. BPD has previously reviewed the Project for consistency with crime prevention design and BPD requirements. BPD review would act to ensure that development would conform to BPD emergency access and site/facility security requirements and

recommendations, and thereby reduce demands on law enforcement services. Additionally, the Project applicant would pay the required Police Facilities Impact fees, property taxes, and other revenues generated by development and 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 budget.

Upon development, BPD located at 660 Orange Avenue, approximately 4.4 roadway miles southeast, would provide law enforcement services to the Project site. The City has a target ratio of 1.0 to 1.2 officers per 1,000 residents, which is reviewed annually.<sup>10</sup> Currently, the ratio is approximately 0.93 officers per 1,000 residents. Further, the City response times in the City is 2.9 minutes for in progress calls and 5.9 minutes for past calls.<sup>11</sup> The Project consists of e-commerce, commercial, and open space uses. The Project would not directly increase population and the officer to population ratio would remain the same.

Per BPD Project comments at various Project Development Review Committee meetings, the Project does not include or require construction of any new or physically altered police protection facilities. 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. 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.

#### **Level of Significance**

Less than significant impact.

### **4.13.6 Cumulative Impacts**

The Project is not anticipated to 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 was accounted for in the GP and analyzed in the GP EIR, which accounts for cumulative growth in the City. In addition, related to all public services, the Project would pay the required development fees that would be appropriately allocated for police, fire, schools, parks, and other public facilities. The Project would also generate additional revenue for the City which would provide General Fund revenues to offset the Project's contribution toward additional public service demand.

<sup>10</sup> City of Beaumont. (2017). Municipal Service Review. <https://lafco.org/wp-content/uploads/documents/archives/City%20of%20Beaumont%20MSR%20-%20Final%20July%202017.pdf>. (Accessed August 2021).

<sup>11</sup> Ibid.

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.

#### **4.13.7 Significant Unavoidable Impacts**

No significant unavoidable impacts have been identified.

#### **4.13.8 References**

BUSD. (ND). Developer Fees. [https://www.beumontusd.us/apps/pages/Developer\\_Fees](https://www.beumontusd.us/apps/pages/Developer_Fees).

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