IV.K.2 Public Services - Fire

1. Introduction

This section of the EIR describes existing fire protection and emergency medical services that serve the project site and surrounding area, and provides an analysis of potential impacts related to fire protection that would occur with implementation of the proposed project. The analysis is based on written information provided by the Ontario Fire Department (OFD) regarding fire protection facilities and services, emergency access and response times, fire flows, and the emergency response plan. This section also addresses consistency with applicable policies and regulations governing these services.

2. Environmental Setting

a) Regulatory Environment

1) The Ontario Plan

The Ontario Plan (TOP) contains the Policy Plan component, which serves as the City's General Plan that is mandated by state law. The Fire and Rescue Hazards Section of the Safety Element within the Policy Plan for TOP contains the following policies:

S3-1 Prevention Services. We proactively mitigate or reduce the negative effects of fire, hazardous materials release, and structural collapse by implementing the adopted Fire Code.

S3-2 Community Outreach. We provide education to local schools and community groups to promote personal and public safety.

S3-3 Fire and Emergency Medical Services. We maintain sufficient fire stations, equipment, and staffing to respond effectively to emergencies.

S3-4 Special Team Services. We maintain effective special rescue services.

S3-5 Emergency Communication Services. We maintain a 9-1-1 emergency communication and dispatch center.

S3-6 Interagency Cooperation. In order to back up and supplement our capabilities to respond to emergencies, we participate in the California Fire Rescue and Mutual Aid Plan.

S3-7 Water Supply and System Redundancy. We monitor our water system to manage firefighting water supplies.

S3-8 Fire Prevention through Environmental Design. We require new development to incorporate fire prevention consideration in the design of streetscapes, sites, open spaces, and buildings.

S3-9 Resource Allocation. We analyze fire data to evaluate the effectiveness of our fire prevention and reduction strategies and allocate resources accordingly.

The Emergency Management Section of the Safety Element within the Policy Plan for TOP contains the following policies:

S8-1 State and Federal Mandates. We maintain emergency management programs that meet the requirements of the State of California Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

S8-2 Emergency Management Plans. We maintain, update, and adopt the Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) and the Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP).

S8-3 Emergency/Disaster Training Exercises. We conduct training and exercises to prepare for and evaluate emergency/disaster response and recovery procedures.

S8-4 Interagency Collaboration. We partner with public and private organizations, such as participation in the California Master Mutual Aid Agreement, in order to enhance and compliment our planning and response capabilities.

S8-5 Interdepartmental Coordination. We utilize all City departments to help support emergency/disaster preparedness, response, mitigation, and recovery.

S8-6 Community Outreach. We provide education to the community to promote personal, family and community emergency preparedness.

b) Existing Conditions

1) Fire Protection Facilities and Services

The OFD is a full service department that provides fire protection and prevention, and emergency services to the project site, as well as the entire City of Ontario (City). In addition, the OFD is charged with the responsibility to deliver necessary fire and emergency services to the City to minimize the loss of life and property when exposed to the potential threat or actual hazard from fire, medical emergency, rescue emergency, hazardous material emergency, or catastrophic disaster. The OFD is also divided into four bureaus consisting of Technical Services and Emergency Medical Service (EMS), Fire Operations, Fire Prevention, and Emergency Management. The Fire Operations Bureau includes several specialized teams in the areas of Bomb Squad, Hazardous Materials, and Urban Search and Rescue (USAR). The Fire Prevention Bureau is responsible for developing and implementing programs and policies that prevent or reduce the magnitude of emergency occurrences (i.e. loss of life and property, or environmental damage). The OFD has a total of

148 uniformed personnel that provides emergency services to a City population of approximately 166,134 (per Department of Finance Estimates) and a service area of nearly 50 square miles.[1]

The OFD has a minimum manning requirement of 42 personnel every day, including a minimum of 16 EMT-Paramedics (EMT-P) and 24 EMT-1 (BLS/AED) personnel required everyday for regular on-duty shifts. Fire personnel are on duty 24 hours per day, seven days a week. The minimum deployment of personnel for a first response EMS resource is the following: eight Medic-Engine Companies, two Basic Life Support/Automated External Defibrillator (BLS/AED) Truck Companies, and two Command Companies. Each Medic-Engine Company has two California state-licensed Inland County Emergency Medical Agency (ICEMA) accredited paramedics, and two California state-certified EMT-1/AED personnel. Each Truck Company has four AED trained EMT-1's. Specialized units within the OFD include two limited ALS equipped Bike Teams, one limited Advanced Live Support (ALS) Brush Engine Company, BLS/AED equipped Water Tender, BLS/AED equipped Heavy Rescue Company, Explosive Ordinance Disposal Company (bomb squad), and the OFD has its own Hazardous Material Response Unit. The OFD also provides ALS support to the Ontario Police Department SWAT Team and using OFD SWAT Medics. Reserved OFD units include three Reserve ALS Equipped Engine Companies, one limited ALS equipped Office of Emergency Services (OES) Engine Company, one BLS equipped Engine Company, and two BLS equipped Truck Companies.[2]

The OFD currently has eight fire stations, which are comprised of eight four-person paramedic engine companies and two four-man truck companies (refer to Figure IV.K.2-1). In addition, the City is in the process of developing 13 square miles in the New Model Colony (NMC) where the Ontario Fire Department will construct Fire Station No. 9 located west of the project site near the intersection of Archibald Avenue and Edison Avenue (City Planning Department, 2013). In addition, a fire station site has been identified northeast of the project site on Mill Creek Avenue north of Edison Avenue, which would serve the project area and adjacent neighborhoods. OFD fire stations, including the locations, personnel, and equipment are presented in Table IV.K.2-1.

The development of the NMC would result in approximately 160,000 new residents and 60,000 jobs, nearly doubling the existing City population and tripling the number of existing jobs. As a result, the City has adopted a Development Impact Fee (DIF) program that addresses the long-term financial needs of the various City departments that will have to serve these populations. A portion of the DIF has been allocated for Public Safety (Police and Fire) to help offset future demand for new infrastructure. Additional revenues will be realized through increased sales and property taxes, which will also go towards offsetting City costs in providing direct services to the residents and others using our City. Therefore, when The Ontario Plan was adopted by the City Council authorizing the future build out of

[1] Personal correspondence via telephone with Captain Johnson regarding Fire Department information on July 2, 2012.
[2] Personal correspondence via telephone with Captain Johnson regarding Fire Department information on July 2, 2012.

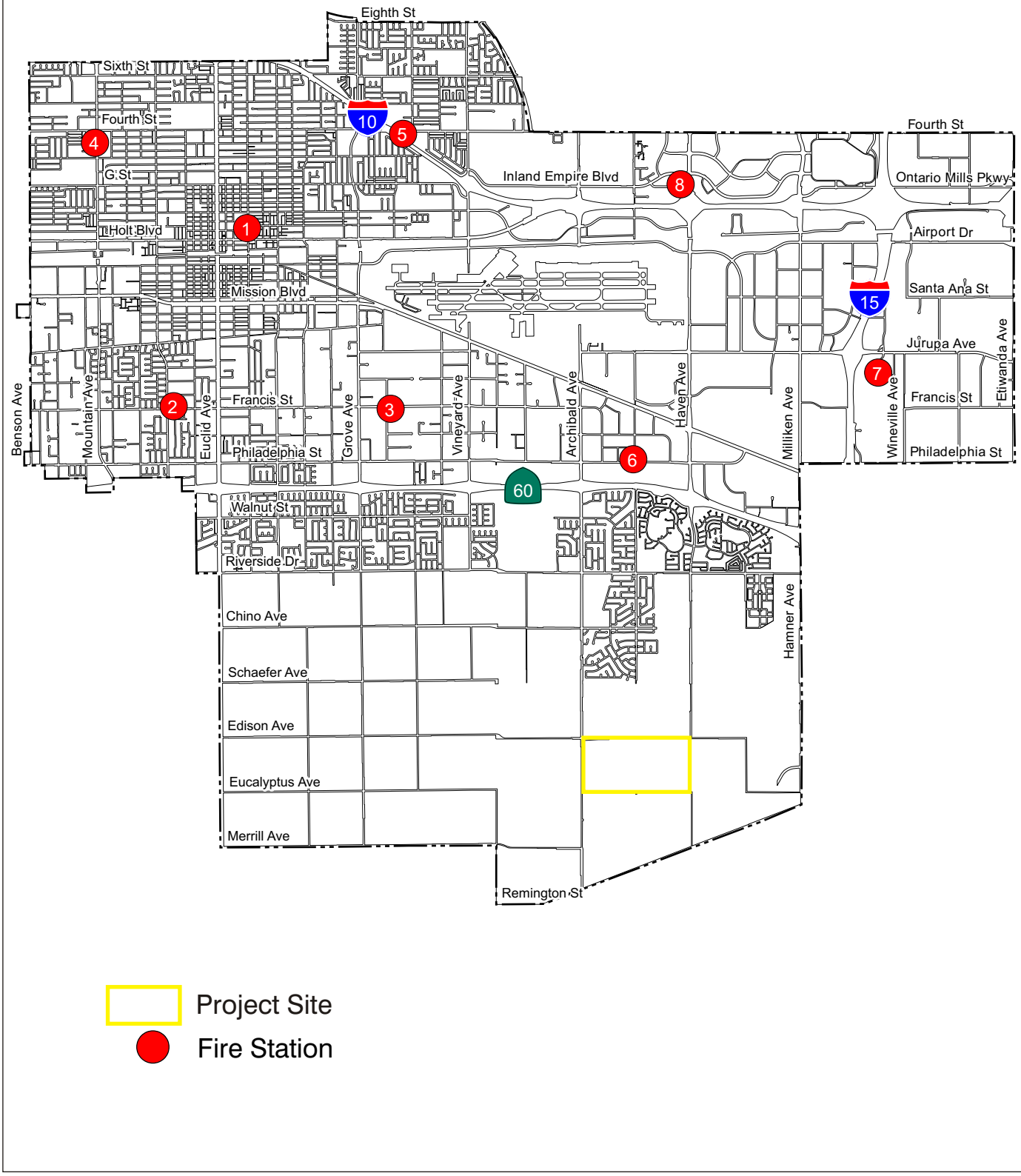
the City, the environmental impacts to public safety were analyzed and mitigated through DIF and other funding mechanisms. Timing and annual budget negotiations will play a part in ensuring that all public services are being provided for at levels commensurate with City Council Goals and direction. The need for additional structures and personnel would be financed through the City's DIF program and the project impacts on fire services would be less than significant.

Fire Station No. 9 is to planned to be constructed within the Parkside Specific Plan, west of the project site. According to the Parkside Specific Plan Final EIR (State Clearinghouse No. 2004011008) certified in 2006, all potential significant physical impacts associated with construction of this station were addressed in throughout the EIR. When completed, response time from Station No. 9 will be within the current Fire Department Emergency Response Goals.

Environmental impacts from other planned fire stations, such as the planned station near the intersection of Mill Creek Avenue and Edison Avenue have the potential to result from the construction of these future facilities and each project would have to complete a separate environmental review under CEQA. Not all of the potential physical impacts can be fully determined at this time because the locations and sizes of these facilities are unknown. An EIR is required to evaluate environmental impacts only to the extent that it is reasonably feasible to do so. (In re Bay-Delta Programmatic Environmental Impact Report Coordinated Proceedings [2008] 43 Cal.4th 1143, 1175; CEQA Guidelines §15151.) Further, an EIR need not attempt to predict future environmental consequences when future development is unspecified and uncertain. (*Environmental Protection Information Center v California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection* [2008] 44 Cal.4th 459, 502.) However, each future facility would prepare a CEQA initial study to determine which topical issues were adequately evaluated by the EIR prepared for TOP and which topical issues would require a separate, site-specific analysis. The topical environmental issues that would require site-specific analysis are anticipated to be Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Cultural Resources, Geology/Soils, Hydrology/Water Quality, Land Use/Planning, Noise, and Transportation/Traffic.

Future projects would also be reviewed by the City of Ontario on an individual basis and required to comply with regulations in effect at the time building permits are issued (i.e., payment of impact fees), or if a CEQA initial study is prepared and the City determines the impacts to be significant, the project would be required to comply with project-specific mitigation measures.

The closest OFD station to the project site is Fire Station No. 6, located at 2931 East Philadelphia Street northwest of the project site. Fire Station No. 6 would be considered the "first-in" station in an emergency situation and would have primary response duties.



Source: The Ontario Plan

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Figure IV.K.2-1
Fire Stations in the Project Vicinity

Per TOP EIR, the Ontario Fire Department has "Automatic Aid Agreements" with the cities that border Ontario, including Upland, Rancho Cucamonga, Fontana, and Chino, and a mutual aid agreement with the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles World Airports (LAWA) to provide additional support for the Los Angeles/Ontario International Airport (LAONT). The Ontario Fire Department participates in the State of California Master Mutual Aid System, which provides statewide resources if necessary. LAWA Police and Fire shares fire suppression and emergency medical service with the Ontario Fire Department. The Ontario Fire Department provides fire services for all structural fires and Advanced Life Support. The following fire departments, in the event additional response teams or assistance are needed during a major emergency in the City, would provide mutual aid coverage:

- Chino Valley Fire Protection District (Fire Station Nos. 63 and 65)
- Montclair Fire Department (Fire Station Nos. 151 and 152)
- Upland Fire Department (Fire Station No. 161)
- Rancho Cucamonga Fire Department (Fire Station Nos. 172 and 174)
- San Bernardino County Fire Department- Central Valley Battalion (Fire Station No. 72 and 74)
- Ontario Airport Fire Department (Fire Station No. 150)

2) Emergency Access and Response Times

According to the OFD, emergency alarm processing time is 90 seconds or less 90 percent of the time. Currently the OFD has an average response for paramedics of under 10 minutes over 90 percent of the time, with the response time under 10 minutes 96 percent of the time for EMS and 93 percent of the time for fire response. The current average response time is five minutes. The minimum of fire apparatus required for fire response is shown in Table IV.K.2-2, which provides a breakdown of apparatus response.

Table IV.K.2-1: Ontario Fire Department Fire Stations

Fire Station	Personnel [a]	Equipment
Fire Station 1 425 East "B" Street	4 4 1 Battalion Chief	Medic Fire Engine (ALS) Fire Truck (BLS) Battalion Vehicle Utility EOD Unit Reserve Battalion Vehicle
Fire Station 2 544 West Francis Street	4	Medic Fire Engine (ALS) OBS Engine

Table IV.K.2 1 (cont.): Ontario Fire Department Fire Stations

Fire Station	Personnel [a]	Equipment
Fire Station 3 1408 East Francis Street	4	Medic Fire Engine (ALS) Fire Truck (BLS) Haz Mat Water Tender
Fire Station 4 1005 N. Mountain Avenue	4	Medic Fire Engine (ALS) Fire Engine (Reserve)
Fire Station 5 1530 East 4th Street	4	Medic Fire Engine (ALS) Fire Truck (Reserve)
Fire Station 6 2931 East Philadelphia Street	4 [2 EMT-P, 2 EMT-1] 1 Battalion Chief	Medic Fire Engine (ALS) Fire Truck (BLS) (Reserve) Battalion Vehicle (Reserve)
Fire Station 7 4901 East Vanderbilt	4	Medic Fire Engine (ALS) Fire Truck (BLS)
Fire Station 8 3429 East Shelby Avenue	4 [2 EMT-P, |2 EMT-1] 4 EMT-1	Medic Fire Engine(ALS) Fire Truck (BLS) USAR Type I Utility

[a] EMT-P- Paramedic; EMT-1- BLS/AED (Basic Life Support/Automated External Defibrillator)
Source: Personal correspondence via telephone with Captain Johnson regarding Fire Department information on July 3, 2012.

The NMC planning area would be developed consistent with this response time benchmark established by the City. The OFD minimum response to an event includes three pieces of equipment and up to 17 personnel for residential dwelling units, and four pieces of equipment and up to twenty-one personnel for commercial and industrial building events. The response capability consists of eight paramedic engine companies, and two truck (ladder) companies, and six Battalion Supervisors, totaling 42 emergency personnel on duty 24 hours per day, 7 days a week. Additional staffing includes 4 Administrative Captains and 3 Deputy Chiefs, which go on large-scale incidents.

Table IV.K.2-2: Minimum Fire Apparatus for Emergency Response

Land Use	Engines	Ladder Trucks	Battalion Chiefs	Other [a]	Total
Dwelling	2	1	1	1-3	14-17
Commercial	3	1	1	1-3	18-21
Industrial	3	1	1	1-3	18-21
Hospital	3	1	1	1-3	18-21

Table IV.K.2 2 (cont.): Minimum Fire Apparatus for Emergency Response

Land Use	Engines	Ladder Trucks	Battalion Chiefs	Other [a]	Total
High-Rise	4	1	1	1-3	22-25
Airport	4	2	1	1-3	26-29

[a] Investigator, Training Officer, EMS Coordinator
Source: Personal correspondence via telephone with Captain Johnson regarding Fire Department information on July 2, 2012.

3. Environmental Impacts

a) Methodology

Potential impacts related to fire protection were evaluated based on the ability of existing and planned OFD staffing, equipment, and facilities to meet the additional demand for fire protection and emergency medical services resulting from development of the project. Adequacy of response times and fire flow requirements is also evaluated. The effects of revised circulation patterns, within and around the project site, if any, on fire and emergency medical services have also been considered.

b) Thresholds of Significance

Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines provides a checklist of questions to assist in determining whether a proposed project would have a significant impact related to various environmental issues including fire protection. Based on the following issue areas identified in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, a significant impact to fire protection would occur if:

The project resulted in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered fire facilities, need for new or physically altered fire 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 services.

The OFD has established a goal of responding to 90% of calls for service (both medical and fire-related) within 10 minutes (City of Ontario Planning Department, 2013).

c) Project Design Features

The project would implement fire safety features to all residential developments per the OFD Fire Master Plans for Residential Development, including but not limited to, access walkways, fire access roadways, fire lane identification, premise identification, gates, barriers and locks, rescue windows, signage, and special fire protection areas (SFPA). Development within the project site would also be built consistent with the Uniform Building

Code (UBC), the California Fire Code (CFC), the City's Municipal Code, and all other applicable regulatory bodies. Such project design features would include automatic fire suppression systems, non-flammable roofing materials, fire alarm systems, smoke detection systems, emergency lighting, and emergency exits.

d) Project Impacts

1) Fire Protection Facilities and Services

Project build-out would result in the development of medium and high-density residential dwelling units, an elementary and high school, and the Grand Park. The project would generate a maximum residential population of approximately 4,777 residents (1,327 units with 3.6 persons per household), which would increase the current City population to 170,908 residents (California Department of Finance. 2012). As project development would increase the residential population of the project area and increase the current number of urban uses to the City, an increase in the demand for fire protection services would result (City of Ontario Planning Department, 2013). With the addition of the new fire station near Archibald Avenue and Edison Avenue and the planned fire station on Mill Creek Avenue in the surrounding project area, and based on current facilities and firefighter staffing, the staffing and fire services would be adequate to serve the project site and its generated residential population. TOP, Uniform Fire Codes (UFC), and adopted ordinances would aid the OFD in providing adequate fire services and medical emergency response in the area. Furthermore, project development would also be consistent with all applicable requirements set forth in the California Fire Code (CFC) in regards to fire safety measures, which would also reduce the increase of fire protection services. The Applicant would also be required to pay developer fees for fire services and facilities. In addition, TOP EIR states: to ensure the provision of adequate fire protection services, the City has established a Development Impact Fee Program to provide funding for services within the City. Fees collected from developers are placed in a fire services fund that can be expended for the acquisition or construction of new fire services facilities and for the improvement or expansion of the City's existing fire service capabilities, provided that such expenditure from the fund has been authorized by the City Council. The fire department receives impact fees from residential, commercial, and industrial development in the Original Model Colony (OMC) and the NMC for both existing and proposed facilities. Fire protection facilities and fire services would be impacted by the proposed project, however with the implementation of policies in TOP and compliance with applicable codes and requirements, impacts would be reduced to less than significant levels.

2) Emergency Access and Response Times

Fire access to and from the Specific Plan area would be provided from main arterial streets including Edison Avenue, Archibald Avenue, Merrill Avenue, and Haven Avenue. Access roads to and from the project site would be consistent with the applicable requirements set forth in the CFC. In compliance with these requirements, project impacts regarding emergency fire access would be less than significant.

Fire Station No. 6's response time to the project site currently exceeds the emergency response goals but as an aggregated of total responses within the City is anticipated to meet the average response time as set by the City. Despite the increase in the average fire emergency response time for Fire Station No. 6 to the project site, new Fire Station No. 9 and the planned fire station on Mill Creek is anticipated to meet the average response time to the project site. Furthermore, future design and phasing would need the approval of the OFD to ensure that adequate access to the project site is provided, including all structures located within 150 feet of all roadways. As such, with the implementation of CFC standards and further compliance with the OFD, adequate fire services and response times to the project site would be maintained and project impacts would be less than significant.

3) Fire Flow

The project site is located in the potable water 925' Zone and in the recycled water 930' Zone. As further discussed in Section IV.M.1. Water Supply of this Draft EIR, the NMC would provide the following new water lines: a 42-inch line from the new Jurupa Reservoir along the Milliken Avenue southward to Riverside Drive; a 30-inch line along the same Milliken Avenue alignment carries the water further south to Merrill Avenue; and a 24-inch line along Merrill Avenue, which then carries the water westward to the project site. A pressure reducing station would be located at the intersection of Archibald Avenue and Schaefer Avenue. In addition, an on-site loop system comprised mostly of 8-inch mains is proposed. The master planned recycled water mains proposed under development of the project would include the following:

- 12-inch recycled water line in Eucalyptus Avenue, from Archibald Avenue to Haven Avenue
- 16-inch recycled water line in Haven Avenue, from Eucalyptus Avenue to Edison Avenue
- 16-inch recycled water line in Eucalyptus Avenue, from Haven Avenue to Archibald Avenue
- 16-inch recycled water line in Archibald Avenue from Eucalyptus Avenue to Edison Avenue
- 20-inch and 24-inch recycled water lines in Archibald Avenue, from Edison Avenue to Chino Avenue and connecting to RP1 per the approved recycled water master plan.

Adequate fire flow is an integral part of the project's design and fire flow and water supply is anticipated to be sufficient and accounted for the project through the NMC Water MasterPlan (WMP). Furthermore, the project would also conform to the NMC WMP and the City Fire Department and Engineering Department standards related to fire hydrant locations and water main locations, and the standards from Appendix III-A of the 2001 California Fire Code. Thus, impacts related to fire flow resulting from project development would be less than significant.

4. Cumulative Impacts

Future development within the NMC and through the City would result in an increased demand on fire services and facilities. According to the EIR for TOP, future growth in accordance with TOP is expected to increase the demand for fire services throughout the city but especially in the NMC. The Development Impact Fee and Nexus Schedule (2005) recommends that two new stations be built in the OMC to replace stations number 3 and 7 and that four new stations be built in the NMC. However, the new fire station No. 138, the planned new Fire Station No. 9, and planned fire station on Mill Creek will mitigate the cumulative impacts regarding fire services associated with this and other nearby projects. The funding needed to build these stations has been assessed and incorporated into the fee schedule and it would be adequate for the proposed development and relocation of stations. Cumulative impacts relative to fire and emergency medical services would be considered significant if fire departments within each jurisdiction are unable to accommodate increased demands created by the new development. Mutual aid agreements between various surrounding cities and the state of California within the cumulative area may also be significantly impacted if sufficient funds are not available to implement improvements to fire and emergency medical services. However, with the payment of developer fees and with the proposed development proposed within the NMC, cumulative impacts regarding fire services to nearby projects would be reduced to a less than significant level.

5. Mitigation Measures

With the incorporation of the Project Design Features into the proposed project and implementation and compliance with the NMC GP, CFC, UBC, and the Fire Master Plan for Residential Development in the City; and payment of developer fees for fire services and facilities, no additional mitigation measures are required.

6. Level of Significance After Mitigation

Per the Draft EIR for TOP, the Ontario Fire Department would expand accordingly in response to the demand for fire protection facilities and personnel caused by the introduction of new structures, residents, and workers into the City's boundaries upon buildout of TOP (which includes the proposed Grand Park Specific Plan). Through the payment of development fees, adequate funding will be available to increase the existing fire-fighting personnel, equipment, and civilian support staff, and to maintain current ratios. Thus, impacts related to fire and emergency medical services would be considered less than significant.