

## 4.6 PUBLIC SERVICES

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### **INTRODUCTION**

*This section addresses the potential impact of the Broadway Lofts project (proposed project) on fire protection, emergency medical services, police protection, and libraries. The Glendale Fire Department, Glendale Police Department, and the Glendale Public Library provided the information referred to in this section.*

## 4.6.1 Fire Protection and Emergency Medical Services

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### ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

#### Existing Conditions

The Glendale Fire Department provides comprehensive emergency services for the City of Glendale, including fire, rescue, and emergency medical (paramedic) services, as well as fire prevention and code enforcement functions. The Fire Department is a Certified Unified Program Agency, meaning the department is responsible for regulation and inspection of all phases of hazardous materials and wastes.

The Glendale Fire Department Operations Section consists of nine fire stations, which house nine engine companies, three truck companies, and five paramedic rescue ambulances. The Fire Department also has a Hazardous Materials Unit and a full-service Fire Prevention Bureau. A daily contingent of approximately 60 firefighter personnel is on duty at all times, with a combined staff of 237 sworn personnel, including uniformed firefighters, administrative, fire prevention, and support personnel.<sup>1</sup> The ratio of firefighters to residents in the City presently stands at 1.15 firefighters per 1,000 residents [237/(206,540/1,000)].

The Glendale Fire Department and the City of Glendale are both designated Class 1 (highest) by the Insurance Service Organization. For the 2009 calendar year, the Fire Department responded to approximately 15,171 fire, medical, service and other types of incidents in the City of Glendale,<sup>2</sup> which equates to about 73.5 incidents per 1,000 residents [15,171/(206,540/1,000)].<sup>3</sup>

On March 1, 2000, the Glendale Fire Department officially began providing emergency paramedic and transport services in the City of Glendale. Previously, private companies contracted by the City of Glendale provided emergency transport and paramedic services. For the 2009 calendar year, the Fire Department responded to approximately 14,519 calls for emergency medical services,<sup>4,5</sup> which equates to about 70 incidents per 1,000 residents.

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<sup>1</sup> City of Glendale Fire Department, Fire Administration, <http://fire.ci.glendale.ca.us/fireadm.asp>. August 2010.

<sup>2</sup> City of Glendale Fire Department, 2009 Annual Report: Incidents by Jurisdiction (CY), <http://fire.ci.glendale.ca.us/pdf/CalendarYear2009AnnualReport.pdf>. 2010. 11.

<sup>3</sup> State of California, Department of Finance, E-1 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties and the State with Annual Percent Change – January 1, 2009 and 2010. Sacramento, California, May 2010.

<sup>4</sup> City of Glendale Fire Department, 2009 Annual Report: Rescue Ambulance Responses (CY), <http://fire.ci.glendale.ca.us/pdf/CalendarYear2009AnnualReport.pdf>. 2010. 11..

<sup>5</sup> This includes the 14,519 calls for emergency medical services.

Four fire stations have primary responsibility for providing fire protection services to the project site. The equipment and personnel at each of these facilities, Stations Nos. 21, 22, 25, and 26, are summarized in **Table 4.6.1-1, Primary Responding Fire Protection and Emergency Medical Service Staffing and Equipment**, and the locations of these stations in relation to the project site are shown in **Figure 4.6.1-1, Fire Stations Responding to the Project Site**. Station 21 has first-response duties, as the project site is located within the Station 21 service district. Typical response times from these stations range from 3 to 6 minutes. Combined, these 4 fire stations responded to 1,150 fire incidents and 8,096 medical incidents in 2002, or approximately 3 fire incidents and 22 medical incidents per day.

**Table 4.6.1-1  
Primary Responding Fire Protection and Emergency Medical Service Staffing and Equipment**

Station Number	Location	Distance From Site	Equipment/Staff
21	421 Oak Street	0.5 miles	2 engines with 4 firefighters, each 1 rescue ambulance with 2 firefighters/paramedics 1 truck with 4 firefighters 1 Water Tender 1 Battalion Chief
22	1201 S. Glendale Avenue	1 mile	1 engine with 4 firefighters 1 rescue ambulance with 2 firefighters/paramedics
25	353 N. Chevy Chase Drive	1 mile	1 engine with 4 firefighters 1 rescue ambulance with 2 firefighters/paramedics
26	1145 North Brand Boulevard	1.25 miles	1 engine with 4 firefighters 1 rescue ambulance with 2 firefighters/paramedics 1 truck with 4 firefighters

*Source: Glendale Fire Department, June 2010.*

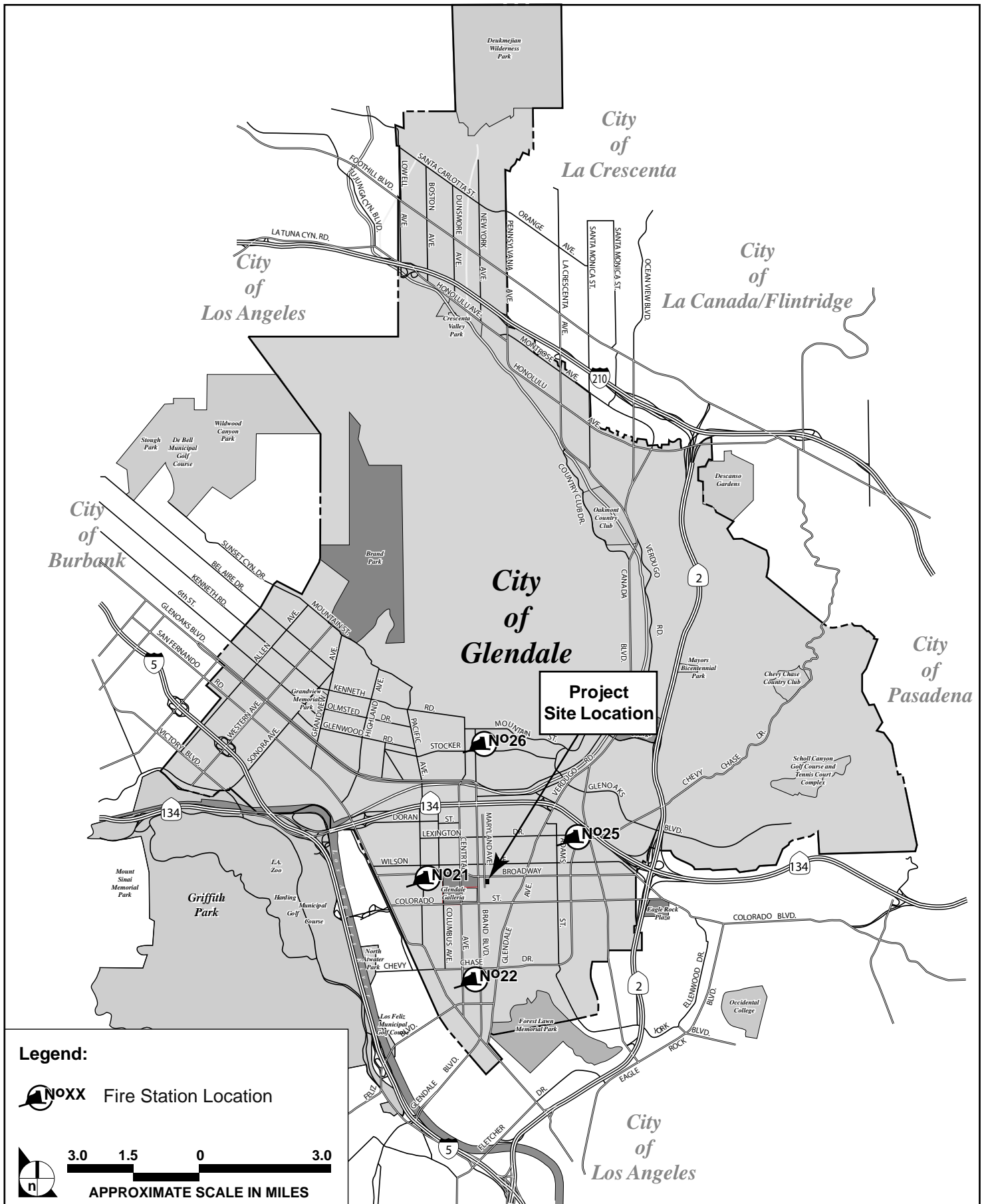


FIGURE 4.6.1-1

Fire Stations Responding to the Project Site

Rescue Ambulance (RA) 21 has primary responsibility for providing emergency medical services to the project site. RA 22, 25 and 26 have “next due” responsibilities, such that either RA 22, 25 or 26 is dispatched if RA 21 is responding to another emergency. In the 2008–2009 fiscal year, the typical response time for ambulances in the City of Glendale was 4 minutes and 30 seconds for fire incidents and 4 minutes and 2 seconds for medical emergencies.<sup>6</sup> In the 2009 calendar year, RA 21 responded to approximately 3,339 medical incidents, or over 278 medical incidents per month. RA 22 responded to approximately 2,442 medical incidents, or about 204 medical incidents per month; RA 25 responded to approximately 3,495 medical incidents, or about 291 incidents per month; and RA 26 responded to approximately 3,646 medical incidents, or about 304 incidents per month.<sup>7</sup>

Other Glendale Fire Department stations in the City of Glendale, as well as stations in the cities of Burbank and Pasadena, provide secondary response to the site through the “Verdugo Fire” system. Under the Verdugo Fire system, units from the Cities of Burbank, Glendale, and Pasadena are dispatched by a common dispatch center and respond to incidents at any location in the three cities. Similarly, the Fire Department has mutual-aid agreements with the City of Los Angeles and the County of Los Angeles.

In addition to equipment, personnel, and workload, fire flow is an important factor in fire suppression activities. Fire flow is defined as the quantity of water available for fire protection in a given area and is normally measured in gallons per minute (gpm). The Glendale Fire Department requires the provision of fire flows to serve individual developments in accordance with the 2007 California Fire Code/2008 GBSC amendments. While the California Fire Code allows up to a 75-percent reduction in required fire flows for buildings constructed with an approved sprinkler system, as approved by the Fire Marshall, the City of Glendale only allows up to a 50-percent reduction in fire flows for a building with sprinklers. Depending on the type of building construction and square footage, fire flow requirements range from 1,500 gpm for 2 hours to 8,000 gpm for 4 hours. For sprinkler-equipped buildings, the City of Glendale’s fire flow requirements are at least 1,500 gpm to as much as 4,000 gpm, depending on the type of building, as approved by the Fire Marshall.

## Regulatory Framework

There are a number of goals and policies set forth by the City of Glendale in the General Plan Community Facilities and Safety Elements that relate to fire protection services. The proposed project does not conflict with the City of Glendale’s general plan.

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<sup>6</sup> Verdugo Command Center. Verdugo Command Center Fiscal Year 2008-2009 Annual Report. <http://www.unified-response.org/pdf/VerdugoAnnualReportFY2008-9.pdf>. 2010.

<sup>7</sup> City of Glendale Fire Department, 2009 Annual Report, <http://fire.ci.glendale.ca.us/pdf/CalendarYear2009AnnualReport.pdf>. 2010.

## ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

### Methodology

Potential project impacts were evaluated based on the ability of the Glendale Fire Department to maintain adequate service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives in the City of Glendale resulting from development of the proposed project.

### Thresholds of Significance

The following thresholds for determining the significance of impacts related to fire protection and emergency medical services are contained in the environmental checklist form contained in Appendix G of the most recent update of the *California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines*. The *State CEQA Guidelines* ask:

- 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 (issue is addressed in **Section 4.6.2, Police Protection**);
  - Schools (issue addressed in **Section 8.0, Effects Found Not To Be Significant**);
  - Parks (issue is addressed in **Section 4.7, Recreation**); and
  - Other public facilities (issue is addressed in **Section 4.6.4, Libraries, and Section 8.0, Effects Found Not To Be Significant**).

### Impact Analysis

Each applicable threshold of significance is listed below, followed by analysis of the significance of potential impacts and the identification of mitigation measures that would lessen or avoid potential impacts. Finally, the significance of potential impacts after implementation of all identified mitigation measures is presented.

**Threshold:**                    **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 fire protection services?**

Fire Service – Implementation of the Broadway Lofts project would result in the addition of approximately 290 new residents and 29 new full-time employees to the City of Glendale, as discussed in **Section 4.5, Population, Housing, and Employment**. Impacts associated with these additional residents include an increase in the number of fire department responses, routine fire prevention life/safety inspections, public education activities, participation in community events, and ongoing relations with the homeowners' association. In addition, the new residents generated by the proposed project would reduce the present firefighter to population service ratio of 1.15 per 1,000 residents by less than 1 percent. However, the increase in residential population and commercial activities associated with the proposed project would have a direct impact upon fire protection services and could increase the calls for fire and emergency medical services.

Funding for the Fire Department in the City of Glendale is derived from various types of tax revenue (e.g., tax increment in the form of property taxes, sales taxes, user taxes, vehicle license fees, deed transfer fees, etc.), which are deposited in the City of Glendale's general fund or as appropriate into the redevelopment agency funds. The City Council and/or Redevelopment Agency then allocates the revenue for various public infrastructure improvements and public services and facilities that the City of Glendale provides, including fire protection services. As the proposed project is developed, tax revenues from property and sales taxes would be generated and deposited in the City of Glendale's general fund, redevelopment agency funds, and the state treasury. A portion of these revenues would then be allocated to the City of Glendale's fire department during the City of Glendale's annual budget process to maintain staffing and equipment levels and facilities within the City of Glendale in numbers adequate to serve project-related increases in service call demands. This, coupled with mitigation measures provided below, would reduce impacts to fire protection services to less than significant.

Emergency Medical Service – The additional residents and employees associated with the proposed project would result in an increase in emergency medical responses. The proposed project is located within the response district for Rescue Ambulance 21, which currently averages about 350 calls per month. The Glendale Fire Department estimates that the proposed project would generate approximately 144 additional calls per year or about 12 additional calls per month. The City of Glendale has no formal service ratios or performance objectives for Rescue Ambulance service, but has considered a performance workload of 350 responses per month for a paramedic rescue ambulance. With the inclusion of these additional calls for service, RA 21 would be responding to approximately 362 calls per month. Since this number of calls would not be substantially above the recommended workload for a rescue ambulance, the impact of the proposed project on emergency medical services is less than significant. Funding from

the general fund described above, coupled with proposed mitigation provided below, would further reduce impacts to emergency medical services to a less than significant level.

**Fire Flow** – The proposed building would install a fire sprinkler system. The proposed building would connect to a water supply system capable of meeting City of Glendale Fire Code requirements for sprinklered buildings. Additionally, the proposed project would comply with all applicable fire codes and ordinance requirements for construction, access, water mains, fire hydrants, fire flows, brush clearance, and fuel modification plans, which are addressed during the building permit stage. Therefore, the impact of the proposed project on fire flow is less than significant.

**Level of Significance Before Mitigation:** Significant (Fire Service).

**Mitigation Measures:**

The following measures are required by the City of Glendale Fire Department to mitigate the impact of the proposed project on fire protection and fire flow to a less than significant level:

- 4.6.1-1 Building design shall consider the use of naturally ventilated smoke-proof enclosures.
- 4.6.1-2 The project applicant shall remit payment for fire flow testing as determined by the Glendale Fire Department to ascertain available fire flow in the area.
- 4.6.1-3 All areas of the building shall be accessible by an approved gurney access path from all points of Fire Department access, to the satisfaction of the Glendale Fire Department.
- 4.6.1-4 A package of signage and graphics shall be provided for the following. Package shall be submitted within 180 days of tower building permit issuance, and be approved and installed prior to any occupancy of the building:
  - Provisions for additional performance-based facilities to aid occupant egress, including:
    - Painting of all stairwells with building standard paint or a warm/friendly color (not industrial type color);
    - Shoulder-height graphics in stairwells;
    - Graphic “safety quips” at every third floor intermediate stairwell landing;
    - In each stairwell, at all transitions, and from the third floor, provide a graphic indicator so occupants will know what to expect at each change in direction and at the stairway terminators.

- Other performance-based measures to enhance occupants' cognitive recognition of egress facilities.
- Custom made signage for all fire sprinkler control valves, all fire alarm control panels, junction boxes, terminal cabinets, smoke control panel, all other panels in the fire control room, on the FDCs, fuel control valves for the emergency generator, all motor control centers, fans, switches, panels, motors, etc. serving the fire pumps, pump controllers, water tank, etc.
- All service and ancillary rooms in the building shall have signage identifying the room.
- In the parking garage, supplementary "STAIR" signs shall be provided so as to be visible from drive aisles from 300 feet.
- In the parking garage, signage to identify locations of fire hose valves and fire extinguishers shall be provided so to be visible from drive aisles.
- Custom made signage specifically for responding firefighters containing operating instructions for the fire alarm system, fire sprinkler/standpipe system, other equipment in the fire control room, fire pump room, etc.
- All code-required signage, including but not limited to: stairwell identification signage; Title 19 evacuation signs.
- Signage on exterior doors to identify where they lead.
- Address numbers on the building, directory(ies) in lobby(ies), and each unit's identification.

**4.6.1-5** All fire stopping for the proposed project shall be consolidated under the responsibility of a single fire-stopping-specialty contractor.

**4.6.1-6** Utilities in the building, such as electrical, telephone, data, cable, etc., shall be designed and installed in such a way as to minimize deterioration of the fire stopping over the life of the building, and establish a standardized fire-stopping systems that allow for tenant improvement and future utility improvements.

**4.6.1-7** The project applicant shall be responsible for coordinating the compilation of the test and maintenance book for all building fire and life safety systems to accommodate future and routine maintenance and testing. The book shall include the design intent and all codes (with the editions stipulated) and required test results to maintain compliance with the design intent and codes in effect at the time. The book shall be completed prior to occupancy of the buildings.

- 4.6.1-8 The streets fronting the property shall be identified as fire lanes. Stopping shall be prohibited, and the streets and curbs along Broadway and Maryland Avenue, shall be provided with City of Glendale standard signage and red-curbings with markings.
- 4.6.1-9 To assist in the timely and efficient response by emergency response vehicles, applicant shall remit payment to the City of Glendale to implement traffic preemption systems prior to approval of first building permit. Amount to be determined.
- 4.6.1-10 Fire-rated assemblies, such as corridor walls, occupancy separation walls, and others, shall not be utilized for utility services. Utilities may be installed in a furred-out wall or partition constructed over a fire-rated wall or partition in order to ensure the integrity of the fire rated assembly over the life of the building.

*Level of Significance After Mitigation:* Less than significant.

## CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

The following cumulative analysis evaluates the impact of the proposed project and related projects on fire protection and emergency medical services in the City of Glendale. The applicable threshold is listed below in bold followed by an analysis of the cumulative impact of the proposed project and related projects, and their potential significance.

**Threshold:** **Would the proposed project and related projects 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 fire protection services?**

Fire Service – As discussed in **Section 4.5, Population, Housing, and Employment**, the proposed project and related projects together would result in the addition of approximately 3,625 residents and about 2,288 employees. Impacts associated with these additional residents include an increase in fire protection responses, public education activities, participation in community events, and ongoing relations with the homeowners association. In addition, the introduction of the new uses by the proposed project and related projects would reduce the present firefighter-to-population service ratio of 1.15 per 1,000 residents to 1.13 firefighters per 1,000 residents.

However, the related development would not affect fire protection demands due to the implementation of mitigation measures such as the provision of a mechanical smoke management system and the preparation of an emergency preparedness manual. As each project proposed in the City of Glendale would be required to adopt these measures as a condition of approval, the cumulative impact of the related projects on fire protection would be less than significant. The proposed project includes mitigation measures to reduce impacts to less than significant. Consequently, the proposed project's contribution to any cumulative impact would not be cumulatively considerable and would be less than significant.

Emergency Medical Service – As discussed in **Section 4.5, Population, Housing, and Employment**, the proposed project and related projects together would result in the addition of approximately 3,625 residents and about 2,288 employees. The intensification of land uses associated with the proposed project and related projects would result in an increase in emergency medical responses throughout the City of Glendale. The cumulative increase in calls for emergency medical response from related projects, when added to those associated with the proposed project, would result in rescue ambulances responding to a number of calls and would likely exceed the recommended workload of 350 calls per month for a rescue ambulance, specifically for RA 26. This represents a significant cumulative impact to emergency medical services in the City of Glendale. The Fire Department has indicated that they are pursuing additional EMS resources. Nonetheless, the contribution of the proposed project to this impact would be cumulatively considerable and, therefore, significant.

Fire Flow – The proposed project and all related projects would be required to maintain adequate fire flow rates that meet the City of Glendale's fire flow standards. Required improvements would be made on a project-by-project basis. Therefore, the cumulative impact of the proposed project and related projects on fire flows is less than significant. Consequently, the project's contribution to any cumulative impact would not be cumulatively considerable and would be less than significant.

***Level of Significance before Mitigation:*** Significant (Emergency Medical Service).

The following mitigation measure is required to reduce cumulative impacts on rescue ambulance service provided by the Glendale Fire Department.

**4.6.1-11** The City of Glendale shall monitor the number of calls for emergency medical service responded to by the City of Glendale's rescue ambulance for increases in demand, and based on a request by the Glendale Fire Department, subject to any required authorization, add an additional rescue ambulance and personnel.

***Level of Significance After Mitigation:*** Less than significant.

### ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

#### Existing Conditions

The Glendale Police Department provides police protection services in the City of Glendale. The Department operates out of its headquarters building located at 131 North Isabel Street. The headquarters building is located approximately 1 mile from the project site. The project site is situated in Reporting District No. 235 of the Department's Southern Command, which is bordered by Broadway, Brand Boulevard, Louise Street and Lexington Drive.

The Glendale Police Department has approximately 254 sworn officers and 138 non-sworn positions. The Department does not have a target officer to population staffing ratio. However, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) traditionally recommends a ratio of 2 officers per 1,000 residents for minimum staffing levels. The officer to population ratio in the City of Glendale is presently 1.23 sworn officers per 1,000 residents.<sup>1</sup> Therefore, the City of Glendale is currently below recommended staffing levels.

Crimes in the City of Glendale are categorized at either Part I crimes, which include homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, and arson, or Part II crimes, which include all other crimes.<sup>2</sup> In 2009, the Department reported 4,063 Part I crimes and 9,417 Part II crimes for a rate of approximately 65 crimes per 1,000 residents.<sup>3</sup> Reporting District No. 235 reported 51 Part I crimes and 83 Part II crimes in 2009 for a total of 134 crimes.<sup>4</sup>

The Department has an overall response time goal of 3 minutes for emergencies. Calls for service in the City of Glendale are categorized in the following manner: emergency calls, which involve situations where there is an immediate threat to life and property; and Priority 1 through 3 calls, where Priority 1 calls generally require expeditious handling and lesser priority calls involve incidents that have already occurred and the police response is required for reporting and investigative services. Currently, the Department's average response time is 5 minutes and 8 seconds for emergencies, 4 minutes and

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<sup>1</sup> Lt. Carl Povilaitis, Special Operations Bureau, Glendale Police Department, personal communication with Impact Sciences, Inc., June 29, 2010.

<sup>2</sup> Lt. Carl Povilaitis, Special Operations Bureau, Glendale Police Department, personal communication with Impact Sciences, Inc., June 29, 2010.

<sup>3</sup> Glendale Police Department, "Crime Statistics and Activity Report December 2009," [http://www.ci.glendale.ca.us/police/Reports/MO\\_RPTa\\_Web\\_Dec2009.pdf](http://www.ci.glendale.ca.us/police/Reports/MO_RPTa_Web_Dec2009.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> Lt. Carl Povilaitis, Special Operations Bureau, Glendale Police Department, personal communication with Impact Sciences, Inc., June 29, 2010.

40 seconds for Priority 1 crimes, 15 minutes and 52 seconds for Priority 2 crimes, and 49 minutes and 38 seconds for Priority 3 crimes.<sup>5</sup>

## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

### State

All law enforcement agencies within the State of California are organized and operate 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.

### Regional

The County of Los Angeles is required by state law to organize a formal mutual aid agreement between all police departments within its jurisdiction. This agreement is set forth in the Mutual Aid Operations Plan for Los Angeles County. The Mutual Aid Operations Plan provides a structure of response should an emergency in Glendale of Glendale arise that requires immediate response by more law enforcement personnel than would be available to the Glendale Police Department using all available resources.

### Local

The Glendale Police Department has implemented Community Oriented Policing and Problem Solving (COPPS), a community policing program that promotes proactive long-term problem solving through community police partnerships that address community concerns, causes of crime, and the fear of crime. The goal of the program is to improve the quality of life for those living, working, or visiting the City of Glendale.

There are a number of goals and policies that relate to police protection services are set forth by the City of Glendale in the General Plan Community Facilities and Safety Elements that relate to police protection services. The proposed project does not conflict with applicable General Plan goals and policies relating to police protection services.

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<sup>5</sup> Glendale Police Department, "Crime Statistics and Activity Report December 2009," [http://www.ci.glendale.ca.us/police/Reports/MO\\_RPTa\\_Web\\_Dec2009.pdf](http://www.ci.glendale.ca.us/police/Reports/MO_RPTa_Web_Dec2009.pdf)

## ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

### Methodology

Potential impacts from the proposed project were evaluated based on the adequacy of existing and anticipated staffing, equipment, and facilities to meet the additional demand for police protection services resulting from development of the proposed project. Effects on the officer-to-population ratio and the net increase in reported incidents and calls for service were taken into consideration when determining the impact of the proposed project on police protection services.

### Thresholds of Significance

The following threshold for determining the significance of impacts related to police protection services is contained in the environmental checklist form contained in Appendix G of the most recent update *California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines*. The *State CEQA Guidelines* ask:

- 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 (issue is addressed in **Section 4.6.2, Police Protection**);
  - Schools (issue addressed in **Section 8.0, Effects Found Not To Be Significant**);
  - Parks (issue is addressed in **Section 4.7, Recreation**); and
  - Other public facilities (issue is addressed in **Section 4.6.3, Libraries, and Section 8.0, Effects Found Not To Be Significant**).

### Impact Analysis

Each applicable threshold of significance is listed below followed by analysis of the significance of any potential impacts and the identification of mitigation measures that would lessen or avoid potential impacts. Finally, the significance of potential impacts after implementation of all identified mitigation measures is presented.

**Threshold:** **Would the proposed project result in substantial adverse 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 police protection?**

Officer-to-Population Ratio – As indicated in **Section 4.5, Population, Housing, and Employment**, implementation of the proposed project would result in the addition of approximately 290 new residents and 39 new full- and part-time employees to the City of Glendale. The addition of these new residents would reduce the present officer-to-population service ratio of 1.23 officers per 1,000 residents by less than 1 percent; therefore, the ratio would remain 1.23 officers per 1,000 residents with the addition of the proposed project's 290 new residents. While this change is not substantial, implementation of the proposed project would result in the City of Glendale remaining below the 2.0 officers per 1,000 residents standard. Based upon the ideal officer-to-population standard, the proposed project would require 0.6 additional officers. To maintain the existing officer-to-resident ratio, the proposed project would require 0.4 additional officers.

Funding for the police department in the City of Glendale is derived from various types of tax revenue (e.g., tax increment from property taxes, sales taxes, user taxes, vehicle license fees, deed transfer fees, etc.), which are deposited in the City of Glendale's general fund, or as appropriate, into redevelopment agency funds. The City Council and/or Redevelopment Agency then allocates the revenue for various public infrastructure improvements, services, and facilities that the City of Glendale provides, including police services. As the proposed project is developed, tax revenues from commercial property and sales taxes would be generated and deposited in the City of Glendale's general fund, redevelopment agency and the state treasury. A portion of these revenues would then be allocated to the City of Glendale's police department during the City of Glendale's annual budget process to maintain staffing and equipment levels within the City of Glendale in numbers adequate to serve project-related increases in service call demands. Therefore, the impact of the project would be less than significant.

Calls for Service – The Police Department estimates that the proposed project would generate 17 to 18 additional calls for service per month. According to the Department, these additional calls would not seriously impact Department operations and, therefore, the impact on police protection services is considered less than significant.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> Lt. Carl Povilaitis, Special Operations Bureau, Glendale Police Department, personal communication with Impact Sciences, Inc., June 29, 2010.

Response Times – The Police Department considers current response times in the City of Glendale adequate and has indicated that the proposed project would not adversely affect response times in the City of Glendale.<sup>7</sup> Therefore, the impact of the proposed project on response times is less than significant.

*Level of Significance Before Mitigation:* Less than significant.

*Mitigation Measures:* None are required.

*Level of Significance After Mitigation:* Less than significant.

## CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

The following cumulative analysis evaluates the impact of the proposed project and related projects on police protection services in the City of Glendale. Each applicable threshold is listed below in bold and is followed by an analysis of the cumulative impact of the proposed project and related projects, and their potential significance.

**Threshold:** **Would the proposed project and related projects result in a substantial adverse impact 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 police protection?**

As discussed in **Section 4.5, Population, Housing, and Employment**, the proposed project and related projects together would result in the addition of approximately 3,625 residents and about 2,288 employees. As discussed above, the proposed project would not result in impacts to the Glendale Police Department. However, the addition of additional residents and employees as a result of the proposed project and related projects would result in a cumulative impact on police protection services when considering current department resources. However, with future funding from the General Fund as describe above, and proposed mitigation provided below, impacts to police services in the City of Glendale would be less than significant and the incremental effect of the proposed project to this impact would not be cumulatively considerable.

*Level of Significance Before Mitigation:* Significant.

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<sup>7</sup> Lt. Carl Povilaitis, Special Operations Bureau, Glendale Police Department, personal communication with Impact Sciences, Inc., June 29, 2010.

*Mitigation Measures:* The following mitigation measure is identified to reduce cumulative impacts on police protection services provided by the Glendale Police Department.

- 4.6.2-1 The Glendale Police Department shall monitor the number of calls for service received on an annual basis and request additional City of Glendale general funds to add additional required police personnel and/or equipment as needed to provide adequate service.

*Level of Significance After Mitigation:* Less than significant.

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**ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING**
**Existing Conditions**

Library services in the City of Glendale are provided by the Glendale Library Division. The Library Division administers the library system and operates the following facilities: the Central Library, Brand Library and Art Center; six neighborhood (branch) libraries; and a bookmobile. The location, size of the facility and collection, target service population, actual population served, and hours of operation for each of the libraries are provided in **Table 4.6.3-1, City of Glendale Library Facilities**. The Central Library and the Brand Library and Art Center serve the entire City of Glendale, while the neighborhood libraries serve smaller areas. The City of Glendale's bookmobile provides library services to Glendale residents south of the Ventura Freeway (SR-134).

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**Table 4.6.3-1  
City of Glendale Library Facilities**

<b>Library and Location</b>	<b>Floor Area (Square feet)</b>	<b>Collection Size</b>	<b>Service Population</b>
Central Library 222 East Harvard Street	92,000	355,330	207,303
Brand Library and Art Center 1601 W. Mountain Street	21,000	110,919	207,303
Casa Verdugo Branch Library 1151 North Brand Boulevard	4,923	43,344	28,708
Chevy Chase Branch Library 3301 East Chevy Chase Drive	6,452	29,449	4,378
Grandview Branch Library 1535 Fifth Street	5,267	38,314	29,128
Montrose Crescenta Branch Library 2465 Honolulu Avenue	10,520	61,347	35,054
Pacific Park Branch Library 501 S. Pacific Avenue	13,510	55,192	30,064
Library Connection @ Adams Square 1100 E. Chevy Chase Drive	2,190	13,641	33,703

*Source: City of Glendale Library Services Division, June 2010.*

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As indicated in **Table 4.6.3-1**, the City of Glendale's existing library facilities range in size from approximately 5,000 to 92,000 square feet. The library collections consist primarily of books, and to a lesser extent, videos, and compact discs. The total volume of all facilities is approximately 707,500, with approximately half of these volumes contained in the Central Library. Based on the 2010 population estimate for the City of Glendale of 207,900 residents, provided by the State Department of Finance, this collection translates into a volume to resident ratio in the City of Glendale of 3.40 books per resident.

## **Regulatory Framework**

### **City of Glendale General Plan Community Facilities and Safety Elements**

There are a number of goals and policies set forth by the City of Glendale in the General Plan Community Facilities and Safety Elements that relate to libraries. The proposed project does not conflict with the City of Glendale's general plan.

### **City of Glendale Municipal Code**

Ordinance No. 5575, Public Use Facilities Development Impact Fee Ordinance, of the Municipal Code was adopted in September 2007 to provide funding for the development of additional parks and recreation and library facilities. It applies to residential, commercial, office, and industrial development projects within the City of Glendale, and is supported by the City of Glendale's Public Facilities Fee Study (June 2007) and related staff reports, which are available for public review and inspection at the Glendale City Clerk's Office, and are incorporated herein by this reference. The Development Impact Fees are imposed on new development as a condition of the issuance of a building permit or subdivision tract map for a development project. If a project is approved, the Development Impact Fee for parks and recreation and library facilities would be imposed on that project as a condition of approval.

## **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS**

### **Methodology**

Impacts on library facilities and services associated with the proposed project were evaluated based on the 1.75 books per resident standard contained in the General Plan Community Facilities Element.<sup>15</sup>

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<sup>15</sup> City Of Glendale, General Plan Community Facilities Element, 1975, pg. 14.

## Thresholds of Significance

The following threshold for determining the significance of impacts related to schools is contained in the environmental checklist form contained in Appendix G of the most recent update *California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines*. The *State CEQA Guidelines* ask:

- 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 (issue is addressed in **Section 4.6.1, Fire Protection and Emergency Medical Services**);
  - Police protection (issue is addressed in **Section 4.6.2, Police Protection**);
  - Schools (issue addressed in **Section 8.0, Effects Found Not To Be Significant**);
  - Parks (issue is addressed in **Section 4.7, Recreation**); and
  - Other public facilities (issue is addressed in this subsection and **Section 8.0, Effects Found Not To Be Significant**).

## Impact Analysis

Each applicable threshold of significance is listed below, followed by analysis of the significance of any potential impacts and the identification of mitigation measures that would lessen or avoid potential impacts. Finally, the significance of potential impacts after implementation of all identified mitigation measures is presented.

**Threshold:**                    **Would the proposed project would result in a substantial adverse physical impact 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 or other performance objectives for libraries?**

**Impact Analysis:** Impacts to libraries from the proposed project would result from increased demand for library services by residents of the proposed project and occasional and incidental use of library facilities by proposed project employees. As stated in **Section 4.5, Population, Housing, and Employment**, implementation of the proposed project would result in the addition of approximately 290 new residents

and 39 new full-time and part-time employees to the City of Glendale. The addition of these new residents would reduce the present volume-to-resident ratio of 3.40 books per resident by less than 1 percent; therefore, the ratio would remain at 3.40 books per resident with the addition of the proposed project's 290 new residents, which is well above the City of Glendale's standard of 1.75 volumes per resident.

Even though the City of Glendale's volume to resident standard would remain the same after implementation of the proposed project, the increase in use of libraries in the City of Glendale that would result from the increase in residents and employees associated with the proposed project is considered significant as these facilities are heavily used. However, the proposed project would be required to comply with Ordinance No. 5575 (the Ordinance), which established Development Impact Fees on new development in order to provide parks and recreation and library facilities. The Ordinance was adopted to minimize further deficiency in the City of Glendale's park and recreation and library facilities. It applies to residential, commercial, office, and industrial development projects within the City of Glendale. Under the Ordinance, the proposed project would be subject to the Phase-in 2007–2010 fees because its application was submitted to the City of Glendale between the years 2007 and 2010. As such, the project applicant would be required to pay Development Impact Fees to assist in funding capital improvement projects, upgrades to existing recreational and library facilities, and acquisition and development of new park and recreation and library facilities around the project site.

Additionally, the Glendale City Council and Redevelopment Agency adopted resolutions requiring 25 percent of the tax increment revenues generated by new residential projects in both the Central Glendale and San Fernando Corridor Redevelopment Project Areas be set aside in a designated fund to supplement Development Impact Fees collected from new development projects to fund parks and recreational and library facilities. The adopted policy is intended to augment revenue generated by the Development Impact Fee Ordinance, discussed above. The resolutions require that the tax increment generated be set aside annually for the life of the Redevelopment Project Area. This policy would fund payments to help further mitigate the parks/recreation/library impacts through increased property taxes (tax increment) generated by each new development project. This policy also includes a provision, which reserves the Redevelopment Agency's discretion to reduce or suspend the tax increment set aside policy upon a finding that such a reduction or suspension is necessary for other Redevelopment Plan priorities.

Consistent with the adopted Development Impact Fee schedule, the proposed project would be required to pay the Phase-in fees of \$3,500 per unit for residential uses and \$1.34 per square foot of commercial uses. The development impact fee payments are required to minimize the proposed project's impact on library facilities. Under CEQA, the development impact fee payments constitute mitigation of project-related impacts on library facilities within Glendale.

*Level of Significance Before Mitigation:* Significant.

*Mitigation Measures:*

**4.6.3-1** In accordance with the requirements of the City of Glendale Municipal Code (Ordinance No. 5575 and Resolution No. 07-164), the project applicant shall pay the Development Impact Fee to the City of Glendale. The current fee schedule is \$3,500 per unit for residential uses and \$1.34 per square foot of commercial uses.

*Level of Significance After Mitigation:*

The combination of Development Impact fees and tax increment set aside over time is considered a reasonable means to mitigate impacts of the proposed project on library facilities to less than significant levels. However, based on a conservative analysis, which takes into account both the prospect that the City/Agency could elect to reduce or suspend the tax increment set aside in order to focus on other redevelopment priorities, and timing issues, this funding may not be fully provided, and the proposed project would have a significant and unavoidable impact on library facilities.

## CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

The following cumulative analysis evaluates the impact of the proposed project and Citywide Projects on library services in the City of Glendale. The applicable threshold is listed below in bold followed by an analysis of the cumulative impact of the proposed project and Citywide Projects and their potential significance.

**Threshold:** **Would the proposed project and related projects result in a substantial adverse physical impact 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 or other performance objectives for libraries?**

As discussed in **Section 4.5, Population, Housing, and Employment**, the proposed project and related projects together would result in the addition of approximately 3,625 residents and about 2,288 employees. Combined, the addition of approximately 3,625 residents to the current estimated population of 207,900 would reduce the present volume to resident ratio. Based on a future population of approximately 213,013 residents, the volume to resident ratio in the City of Glendale would fall to approximately 3.1 volumes per resident. However, with the Citywide volume per resident ratio well

above the City of Glendale standard and with a current inventory of approximately 343,675 volumes in excess of standard requirements, implementation of the proposed project and Citywide Projects would not result in a negative effect on library services.

However, given the over use of libraries in the City of Glendale, the combined effects of the proposed project and related projects on existing library facilities is considered cumulatively significant because the use of existing libraries would increase, thus contributing to an acceleration in the physical deterioration of these facilities, and the proposed project's contribution to this significant impact would be cumulatively considerable. As a result, the cumulative impact of the proposed project is significant.

*Level of Significance before Mitigation:* Significant.

*Mitigation Measures:* As discussed above, the combination of Development Impact fees and tax increment set aside over time is considered a reasonable means to mitigate proposed project impacts on library facilities to less than significant levels. However, based on a conservative analysis, which takes into account both the prospect that the City/Agency could elect to reduce or suspend the tax increment set aside in order to focus on other redevelopment priorities, and timing issues, the proposed project and related projects could result in significant and unavoidable impacts on library facilities.

*Level of Significance After Mitigation:* Significant and unavoidable.