

4.6 PUBLIC SERVICES

INTRODUCTION

This section addresses the potential impact of the Project on fire protection, emergency medical services, and police protection. The Glendale Fire Department and Glendale Police Department provided the information referred to in this section.

4.6.1 Fire Protection and Emergency Medical Services

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 57 firefighter personnel is on duty at all times, with a combined staff of 238 personnel, including uniformed firefighters, administrative, fire prevention, and support personnel. The ratio of firefighters to residents in the City presently stands at 1 firefighter to 1,047 residents.¹

The Glendale Fire Department and the City of Glendale are both designated Class 1 (highest) by the Insurance Service Organization. For the 2008–2009 fiscal year, the Fire Department responded to approximately 14,369 fire, medical, service and other types of incidents, which equates to about 74 incidents per 1,000 residents.²

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 2007–2008 fiscal year, the Fire Department responded to approximately 12,862 calls for emergency medical services, which equates to about 62 incidents per 1,000 residents.³

Three fire stations have primary responsibility for providing fire protection services to the Project site. The equipment and personnel at each of these facilities, Station Nos. 22, 21, and 25, is summarized in

¹ Foster McLean, Senior Fire/Environmental Safety Specialist, City of Glendale Fire Department, Fire Engineering, written correspondence with Elena Bolbolian, Glendale Redevelopment Agency, September 3, 2008, as updated February 22, 2010.

² Foster McLean, Senior Fire/Environmental Safety Specialist, City of Glendale Fire Department, Fire Engineering, personal communication with Impact Sciences, Inc., September 29, 2008. The Fire Department's 2008/2009 fiscal year began July 1, 2008 and ended June 30, 2009, as updated February 22, 2010.

³ Foster McLean, Senior Fire/Environmental Safety Specialist, City of Glendale Fire Department, Fire Engineering, personal communication, October 8, 2008, as updated February 22, 2010.

Table 4.6.1-1, Fire Protection and Emergency Medical Service Staffing and Equipment, and the location of these stations in relation to the Project site is shown in **Figure 4.6.1-1, Fire Stations Responding to the Project Site**.⁴ Station 22 would have first response duties, as the Project site is located within the Station 22 service district. Combined, approximately 8,219 fire and/or medical incidents, or about 23 incidents per day, occurred within the geographic boundaries of the three stations.⁵

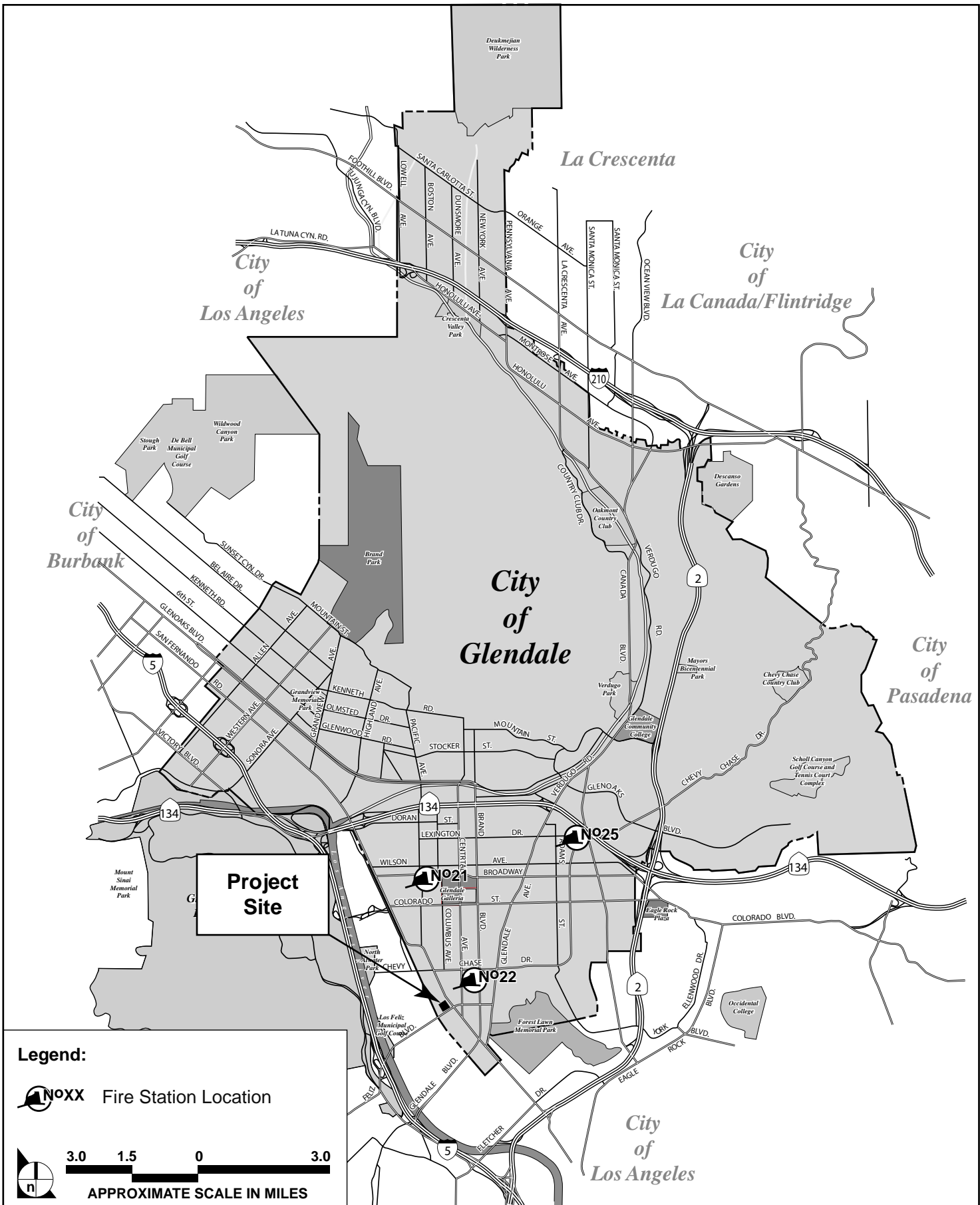
**Table 4.6.1-1
Fire Protection and Emergency Medical Service Staffing and Equipment**

Station Number	Location	Distance from Site	Equipment/Staff
22	1201 South Glendale Avenue	About 0.4 mile	1 engine with 4 firefighters 1 rescue ambulance with 2 firefighters/paramedics
21	421 Oak Street	About 1.0 mile	1 engine with 4 firefighters 1 rescue ambulance with 2 firefighters/paramedics 1 truck with 4 firefighters 1 Battalion Chief
25	353 N. Chevy Chase Drive	About 1.9 miles	1 engine with 4 firefighters 1 rescue ambulance with 2 firefighters/paramedics

Source: Glendale Fire Department, February 2010

⁴ Foster McLean, Senior Fire/Environmental Safety Specialist, City of Glendale Fire Department, Fire Engineering, written correspondence with Elena Bolbolian, Glendale Redevelopment Agency, September 3, 2008, as updated February 22, 2010.

⁵ Foster McLean, Senior Fire/Environmental Safety Specialist, City of Glendale Fire Department, Fire Engineering, personal communication with Impact Sciences, Inc., September 29, 2008, as updated February 22, 2010.



Legend:

- Fire Station Location

3.0 1.5 0 3.0
APPROXIMATE SCALE IN MILES

SOURCE: Impact Sciences, Inc. – April 2006

FIGURE 4.6.1-1

Fire Stations Responding to the Project Site

All three stations serving the Project site house rescue ambulances and have primary responsibility for providing emergency medical services to the Project site. As the Project is located in the Station 22 service district, Rescue Ambulance (RA) 22 has first response duties to the Project site followed by RA 21 as the “next due” rescue ambulance. In the 2007–2008 fiscal year, RA 22 responded to approximately 2,465 medical incidents, or about 205 medical incidents per month.⁶ RA 21 responded to approximately 3,509 medical incidents, or about 292 incidents per month, while RA 25 responded to approximately 3,326 medical incidents, or about 277 incidents per month.⁷

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 allows up to a 75 percent reduction in required fire flows for buildings constructed with an approved sprinkler system, 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.

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 Project does not conflict with the City’s general plan.

⁶ Foster McLean, Senior Fire/Environmental Safety Specialist, City of Glendale Fire Department, Fire Engineering, personal communication with Impact Sciences, Inc., September 29, 2008, as updated February 22, 2010.

⁷ Foster McLean, Senior Fire/Environmental Safety Specialist, City of Glendale Fire Department, Fire Engineering, personal communication with Impact Sciences, Inc., September 29, 2008, as updated February 22, 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 resulting from development of the Project.

Thresholds of Significance

The following threshold for determining the significance of impacts related to fire protection 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 is addressed in **Section 8.0, Effects Found Not to Be Significant**); and
 - Parks (issue is addressed in **Section 4.7, Recreation**).

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.

Impact Analysis:

Fire Service – Because the Project does not propose any residential uses, implementation of the Project would not reduce the present firefighter-to-population service ratio of 1 to 1,047. However, the addition of approximately 163,090 square feet of new commercial uses to the City of Glendale would create an increase in fire protection responses, public education activities, and participation in community events. Without mitigation, this impact is considered significant.

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'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 provides, including fire protection services. As the Project is developed, tax revenues from property and sales taxes would be generated and deposited in the City's general fund, redevelopment agency funds, and the State Treasury. A portion of these revenues would then be allocated to the City's fire department during the City'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 employees associated with the Project would result in an increase in emergency medical responses. The Project is located within the response district for RA 22, which currently averages 205 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. The Project would generate approximately four additional calls per month.⁸ With the inclusion of these additional calls for service, RA 22 would be

⁸ Foster McLean, Senior Fire/Environmental Safety Specialist, City of Glendale Fire Department, Fire Engineering, written correspondence with Elena Bolbolian, Glendale Redevelopment Agency, September 3, 2008, as updated February 22, 2010.

responding to approximately 209 calls per month. Since the number of calls would not be above the current performance workload of 350 responses per month for a rescue ambulance, the impact of the 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 City of Glendale’s minimum fire flow requirement for water mains in the streets surrounding the Project site is 6,000 gpm at 20 pounds per square inch (psi) of residual pressure. Water service to the Project site is presently provided by existing water lines on and adjacent to the site. City of Glendale policy requires upgrades to water lines serving new development as needed to meet minimum fire flow requirements for new development. With incorporation of mitigation listed below, impacts to fire flow would be reduced to less than significant.

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

Mitigation Measures:

The following measures are required by the City of Glendale Fire Department to mitigate the impact of the Project on fire protection and fire flow to a less-than-significant level:⁹

- 4.6-1 Building design shall consider the use of naturally ventilated smoke-proof enclosures.
- 4.6-2 Replace the existing water main in Los Feliz Road with minimum 12-inch-diameter water main until connection to San Fernando Road. Provide a new water main in Gardena Avenue between Los Feliz Road and Fernando Court, minimum 12 inches. Make water main improvements in Fernando Court, as dictated by Glendale Water and Power Water Engineering for possible removal of 4-inch water main. If existing 12-inch water main in Fernando Court is not in good condition, it shall be replaced or cleaned-and-lined to the satisfaction of GWP.
- 4.6-3 The project applicant shall provide city standard fire hydrants on Fernando Court, Gardena Avenue, and Los Feliz Road at approximately 300 feet on center. Fire hydrant shall have three outlets (three, 2.5 x 4 x 4) with 6-inch minimum lateral supply.

⁹ Foster McLean, Senior Fire/Environmental Safety Specialist, City of Glendale Fire Department, Fire Engineering, written correspondence with Elena Bolbolian, Glendale Redevelopment Agency, September 3, 2008, as updated February 22, 2010.

- 4.6-4 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. The minimum required is 6000 gpm at 20 psi.
- 4.6-5 A complete automatic and manual mechanical smoke management system (SMS) shall be provided for the structure.
- 4.6-6 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.
- 4.6-7 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 smoke management system, 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, smoke control 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.

4.6-8 All fire stopping for the project shall be consolidated under the responsibility of a single fire-stopping-specialty contractor.

4.6-9 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.

4.6-10 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.

4.6-11 The streets fronting the property shall be identified as fire lanes. Stopping shall be prohibited, and the streets and curbs along Los Feliz Road, Gardena Avenue, and Fernando Court, shall be provided with city standard signage and red-curbing with markings.

4.6-12 The project applicant shall provide city standard cul-de-sac at the termination of Fernando Court for emergency vehicles turnaround.

4.6-13 To assist in the timely and efficient response by emergency response vehicles, applicant shall remit payment to the city to implement traffic preemption systems prior to approval of first building permit. Amount to be determined.

4.6-14 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 Project and related projects on fire protection services in the City of Glendale. The applicable threshold is listed below in bold followed by an analysis of the cumulative impact of the Project and related projects, and their potential significance.

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.**

Impact Analysis:

Fire Service –The Project and related projects (refer to **Section 4.0** for list of commercial, residential, and office projects) together would result in the addition of approximately 7,992 residents. 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 Project and related projects would reduce the present firefighter-to-population service ratio of 1 to 1,047. Due to the amount of development currently proposed in the City of Glendale, the related projects would have a direct cumulative impact upon fire protection services.

However, related projects 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 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 Project includes mitigation measures to reduce impacts to less than significant. Consequently, the Project's contribution to any cumulative impact would not be cumulatively considerable and would be less than significant.

Emergency Medical Service – The Project and related projects (refer to **Section 4.0** for list of commercial, residential, and office projects) together would result in the addition of approximately 7,992 residents. The intensification of land uses associated with the Project and related projects would result in an increase in emergency medical responses throughout the City. The cumulative increase in calls for emergency medical response from related projects, when added to those associated with the Project, would result in rescue ambulances responding to a number of calls that would likely substantially exceed the recommended workload of 350 calls per month for a rescue ambulance, specifically for RA 22 and 21. This represents a significant cumulative impact to emergency medical services in the City. The Fire Department has indicated that they are pursuing additional EMS resources. Nonetheless, the contribution of the Project to this impact would be cumulatively considerable and, therefore, significant.

Fire Flow – The 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 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).

Mitigation Measures:

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

4.6-156 The City of Glendale shall monitor the number of calls for emergency medical service responded to by the City’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, approximately 1.9 miles northeast of the Project site. The Project site is situated in Police Patrol District 2, Reporting District No. 274.¹⁰

The Glendale Police Department has approximately 258 sworn officers and 180 non-sworn positions.¹¹ The Department does not have a target officer to population staffing ration. 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 is presently 1.3 sworn officers per 1,000 residents.¹² Therefore, the City is currently below recommended staffing levels.

In 2008, the Department reported 4,454 major (Type I) crimes and 8,793 minor (Type II) crimes for a rate of 63 crimes per 1,000 residents.¹³ Reporting District No. 274 reported 17 Type 1 crimes and 165 Type 2 crimes in 2008 for a total of 182 crimes.¹⁴

The Department has an overall response time goal of 3 minutes for emergencies. Currently, the Department's average response time is 5 minutes and 1 second for emergencies, 5 minutes and 31 seconds for Priority 1 crimes, 13 minutes and 25 seconds for Priority 2 crimes, and 38 minutes and 54 seconds for Priority 3 crimes.¹⁵

¹⁰ Abigail Luczon, Senior Crime Analyst, Glendale Police Department, personal communication with Impact Sciences, Inc., October 28, 2009.

¹¹ Detective Victor Jackson, Glendale Police Department, personal communication with Impact Sciences, Inc., November 9, 2009.

¹² Abigail Luczon, Senior Crime Analyst, Glendale Police Department, personal communication with Impact Sciences, Inc., October 28, 2009.

¹³ Glendale Police Department, "Crime Statistics and Activity Report December 2007," http://www.ci.glendale.ca.us/police/Reports/MO_RPTa_Web_Dec2008.pdf. 2008.

¹⁴ Abigail Luczon, Senior Crime Analyst, Glendale Police Department, personal communication with Impact Sciences, Inc., November 2, 2009.

¹⁵ Glendale Police Department, "Crime Statistics and Activity Report August 2008," http://www.ci.glendale.ca.us/police/Reports/MO_RPTa_Web_Dec2008.pdf. 2008.

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

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.

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 arise that requires immediate response by more law enforcement personnel than would be available to the Glendale Police Department using all available resources.

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 set forth by the City of Glendale in the General Plan Community Facilities and Safety Elements that relate to police protection services. The Project does not conflict with the City's general plan.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Methodology

Potential Project impacts 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 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 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 of the 2009 California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Statutes and 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;
 - Schools (issue is addressed in **Section 8.0, Effects Found Not to be Significant**); and
 - Parks (issue is addressed in **Section 4.7, Recreation**).

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 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.**

Impact Analysis:

Officer-to-Population Ratio – Because the Project does not propose any residential uses, implementation of the Project would not result in any increases to the current officer-to-population ratio of the Glendale Police Department. However, the addition of approximately 163,090 square feet of new commercial uses to the City of Glendale would create additional demand on Glendale Police Department. The Project would have a transient population associated with the spa, market, restaurant, retail, and professional

offices. This population would include guests of the spa, customers of the restaurant and retail uses, and clients of the professional offices, which would slightly increase the number of calls for service and police investigations on the Project site. The City of Glendale has indicated that the increased demand on police services is not considered substantial due to the size of the Project.¹⁶

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'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 provides, including police services. As the Project is developed, tax revenues from commercial property and sales taxes would be generated and deposited in the City's general fund, redevelopment agency and the state treasury. A portion of these revenues would then be allocated to the City's police department during the City'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, impacts would be less than significant.

Calls for Service – The police department estimates that the Project would generate additional calls for service. According to the police department, due to the size of the Project, these additional calls would not seriously impact police department operations and, therefore, the impact on police protection services is considered less than significant.¹⁷

Response Times – As discussed above, the department has an overall response time goal of 3 minutes for emergencies. Currently, the average department response time is 5 minutes and 1 second for emergencies, 5 minutes and 31 seconds for Priority 1 crimes, 13 minutes and 25 seconds for Priority 2 crimes, and 38 minutes and 54 seconds for Priority 3 crimes. However, the police department considers current response times in the City adequate and has indicated that due to Project size the Project would not adversely affect response times in the City.¹⁸ Therefore, the impact of the 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.

¹⁶ Captain Lief Nicolaisen, Support Services Division, Glendale Police Department, personal communication with Impact Sciences, December 23, 2008, as updated January 25, 2010.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Ibid.

Cumulative Impacts

The following cumulative analysis evaluates the impact of the 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 Project and related projects, and their potential significance.

Threshold: **The project would 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.**

Impact Analysis: The Project and related projects (refer to **Section 4.0** for list of commercial, residential, and office projects) would result in the addition of approximately 7,992 residents. As discussed above, the Project would not result in impacts to the Glendale Police Department. However, the addition of employees associated with the Project and the addition of 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 would be less than significant and the incremental effect of the Project to this impact would not be cumulatively considerable.

Level of Significance Before Mitigation: Significant.

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

4.6-16 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.