

4.9 PUBLIC SERVICES

INTRODUCTION

This section addresses the potential impact of the proposed project on fire protection, emergency medical services, police protection, and schools. The Glendale Fire Department, Glendale Police Department, and Glendale Unified School District (GUSD) provided the information referred to in this section.

4.9.1 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 2007–2008 fiscal year, the Fire Department responded to approximately 15,253 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 **Table 4.9.1-1, Fire Protection and Emergency Medical Service Staffing and Equipment**, and the location

¹ Douglas V. Nickles, Fire Prevention Coordinator, City of Glendale Fire Department, Fire Prevention Bureau, written correspondence with Allen Castillo, Glendale Redevelopment Agency, June 13, 2008.

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 2007/2008 fiscal year began July 1, 2007 and ended June 30, 2008.

³ Foster McLean, Senior Fire/Environmental Safety Specialist, City of Glendale Fire Department, Fire Engineering, personal communication with Impact Sciences, Inc., October 8, 2008, 2008.

of these stations in relation to the project site is shown in **Figure 4.9.1-1, 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 in the 2007/2008 fiscal year.⁵

**Table 4.9.1-1
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, June 2008.

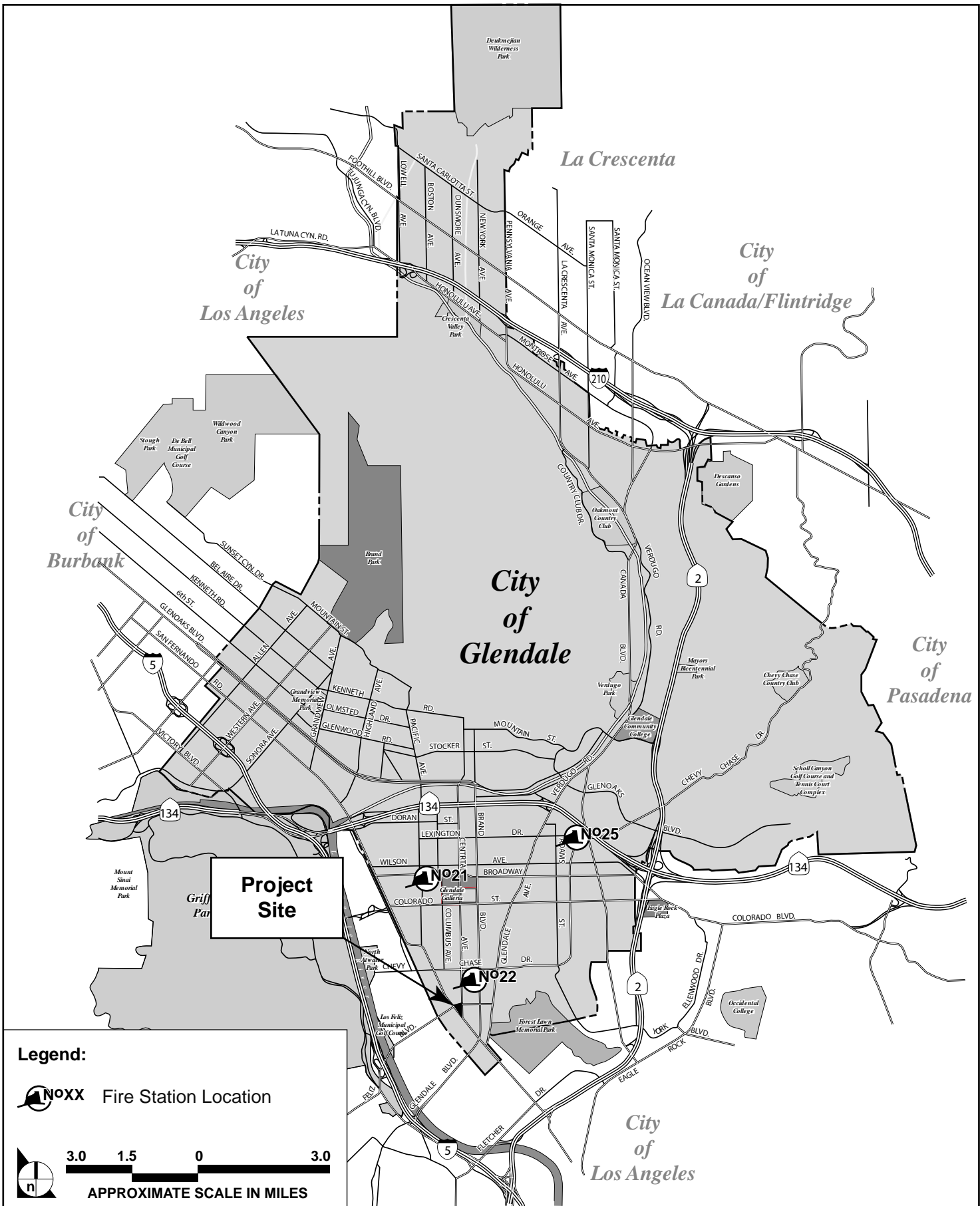
Two of the three stations serving the project site house rescue ambulances and have primary responsibility for providing emergency medical services to the project site. As the proposed project is located in the Station 22 service district, Rescue Ambulance (RA) 22 has first response duties to the project 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

⁴ Douglas V. Nickles, City of Glendale Fire Prevention Coordinator, written correspondence with Allen Castillo, Glendale Redevelopment Agency, June 13, 2008.

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

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

⁷ Foster McLean, Senior Fire/Environmental Safety Specialist, City of Glendale Fire Department, Fire Engineering, personal communication with Impact Sciences, Inc., September 29, 2008.



SOURCE: Impact Sciences, Inc. – April 2006

FIGURE 4.9.1-1

Fire Stations Responding to the Project Site

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 Uniform Fire Code. While the Uniform Fire Code 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.

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 proposed 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 *2008 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;
- Police protection (issue addressed in **Section 4.9.2, Police Protection**);
- Schools (issue addressed in **Section 4.9.3, Schools**); and
- Parks (issue is addressed in **Section 4.10, 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:

Plan Review and Inspections – Implementation of the proposed project would result in a direct increase in fire services related to plan review and inspections. The Glendale Fire Department has indicated that current staffing levels are adequate to accommodate plan review and inspections for of the project.⁸ As a result, impacts to the Fire Prevention Bureau would be less than significant.

Fire Service – Implementation of the Glendale Triangle project would result in the direct and indirect addition of approximately 771 new residents to the City of Glendale, as indicated in **Section 4.8, Population and Housing**. Impacts associated with these additional residents include an increase in fire protection responses, public education activities, and participation in community events. In addition, the 771 new residents generated by the Glendale Triangle project would reduce the present firefighter to

⁸ Foster McLean, Senior Fire/Environmental Safety Specialist, City of Glendale Fire Department, Fire Engineering, personal communication with Impact Sciences, Inc., September 29, 2008.

population service ratio of 1 to 1,047 by less than 1 percent. 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 Glendale Triangle 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 residents and 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. Based on the Citywide emergency medical services (EMS) call demand of 0.00616 calls per person per month, the proposed project would generate approximately 60 additional calls per year or about 5 additional calls per month.⁹ With the inclusion of these additional calls for service, RA 22 would be responding to approximately 210 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 gallons per minute (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

⁹ Douglas V. Nickles, City of Glendale Fire Prevention Coordinator, written correspondence with Allen Castillo, Glendale Redevelopment Agency, June 13, 2008.

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 (Plan Review and Inspections, Fire Service, Emergency Medical Services and Fire Flow).

Mitigation Measures:

The following measures are required by the City of Glendale Fire Department to mitigate the impact of the Glendale Triangle project on plan review and inspection, fire protection, Emergency Medical Services and fire flow to a less than significant level:¹⁰

- 4.9-1 Building design shall consider the use of naturally ventilated smoke-proof enclosures.
- 4.9-2 Fire hydrants on streets fronting the project site shall be provided at a spacing not to exceed 300 feet on center.
- 4.9-3 As needed, the project applicant shall be responsible for providing new city standard fire hydrants in the vicinity of the project site. The exact location of the new hydrant shall be determined by the Glendale Fire Department. The fire hydrant shall have three outlets (2.5 x 4 x 4) and shall be installed in accordance with Glendale Fire Department standards and provided prior to occupancy.
- 4.9-4 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. All elevators shall also accommodate gurneys.
- 4.9-5 The following items shall be submitted within 180 days of building permit issuance, and approved prior to issuance of any occupancy of the building:
- The owner shall provide an emergency manual prepared specifically for this project's occupants, to address proper emergency procedures in the event of fire, earthquake, natural and catastrophic disaster, power outage, medical emergency, bomb threat, violence, etc. The manual shall comply with requirements of Covenants, Conditions, and Restrictions (CC&R) Title 19 and submitted to the Glendale Fire Department for review and approval prior to the issuance of the first occupancy permit.
 - To assist in occupant emergency training, a video and other training materials shall be developed specifically for this building's occupants, and regularly schedule

¹⁰ Douglas V. Nickles, City of Glendale Fire Prevention Coordinator, written correspondence with Allen Castillo, Glendale Redevelopment Agency, June 13, 2008.

training in accordance with Title 19 shall be contracted. The building management in accordance with Title 19 shall keep records of occupant training and emergency drills.

- A brochure shall be developed and be made available to all persons entering the building from any public entrance and to all occupants in the building.

4.9-6

A package of signage and graphics shall be provided for the following. Package shall be submitted within 180 days of building permit issuance, and be approved and installed prior to building occupancy: The package shall consist of the following:

- 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;
 - 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, fire alarm control panels, junction boxes, terminal cabinets, smoke control panel, on the FDCs, all motor control centers, fans, switches, panels, motors, 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 as to be visible from drive aisles.
- Custom-made signage specifically for responding firefighters containing operating instructions for the fire alarm system, fire sprinkler, 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 units identification.

- 4.9-7 The project's fire protection system shall include a narrative description detailing the design intent; shall be specifically tailored to this project; and shall include only criteria that is either in excess of, or not addressed, in the applicable design and installation standards. Specifications shall not duplicate applicable design and installation standards.
- 4.9-8 All fire-stopping for the project shall be consolidated under the responsibility of a single fire-stopping-specialty contractor.
- 4.9-9 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.
- 4.9-10 To assist in the timely and efficient response by emergency response vehicles, applicant shall remit payment to the City to implement traffic preemption systems at intersections designated by the Glendale Fire Department prior to issuance of any building permit.
- 4.9-11 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.
- 4.9-12 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 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:

Plan Review and Inspections – Implementation of the proposed project and related projects would increase the amount of time the Fire Prevention Bureau spends conducting building plan-check reviews and building inspections throughout the City of Glendale. Due to the amount of time required to conduct each review and inspection, build out of proposed project and related projects may result in a significant cumulative impact to the ability of the Bureau to provide these services. If the fire department were unable to conduct review and inspection for a particular project given staffing levels at that time, the department would require that the project pay a fee to the Fire Protection Bureau covering the cost for Fire Inspector services. However, as indicated above, the Fire Prevention Bureau would be able to accommodate plan review and inspections for of the project given current staffing levels. Therefore, the project's contribution to any cumulative impact would not be cumulatively considerable and would be less than significant.

Fire Service – As discussed in **Section 4.8, Population and Housing**, the Glendale Triangle project and related projects together would result in the addition of approximately 10,734 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 residents generated by the Glendale Triangle project and related projects would reduce the present fire fighter-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 proposed 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 – As discussed in **Section 4.8, Population and Housing** the Glendale Triangle project and related projects together would result in the addition of approximately 10,734 residents. The additional residents associated with the project and related projects would also 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 Rescue Ambulance 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 Glendale Triangle project to this impact would be cumulatively considerable and, therefore, significant.

Fire Flow – The Glendale Triangle 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).

Mitigation Measures:

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

4.9-14 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 1.8 miles northeast of the project site. The project site is situated in Police Patrol District 2, Reporting District No. 277.¹¹

The Glendale Police Department has approximately 256 sworn officers and 201 non-sworn positions.¹² 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 levels¹³. The officer to population ratio in the City is presently 1.2 sworn officers per 1,000 residents.¹⁴ Therefore, the City is currently below recommended staffing levels.

In 2007, the Department reported 4,050 major (Type I) crimes and 9,508 minor (Type II) crimes for a rate of 65 crimes per 1,000 residents.¹⁵ Reporting District No. 277 reported 20 Type 1 crimes and 67 Type 2 crimes in 2007 for a total of 87 crimes.¹⁶

The department has an overall response time goal of 3 minutes for emergencies.¹⁷ Currently, the average department response time is 4 minutes and 50 seconds for emergencies, 5 minutes and 02 seconds for Priority 1 crimes, 13 minutes and 57 seconds for Priority 2 crimes, and 43 minutes and 14 seconds for Priority 3 crimes.¹⁸

¹¹ Abigail Luczon, Senior Crime Analyst, Glendale Police Department, personal communication with Impact Sciences, Inc., September 25, 2008.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Gary Montecucollo, Community Services Bureau, Glendale Police Department, personal communication with Allen Castillo, City of Glendale Redevelopment Agency, September 15, 2008.

¹⁴ Abigail Luczon, Senior Crime Analyst, Glendale Police Department, personal communication with Impact Sciences, Inc., September 25, 2008.

¹⁵ Glendale Police Department, "Crime Statistics and Activity Report December 2007," http://www.ci.glendale.ca.us/police/Reports/MO_RPTa_Web_Dec2007.pdf. 2008.

¹⁶ Abigail Luczon, Senior Crime Analyst, Glendale Police Department, personal communication with Impact Sciences, Inc., September 25, 2008.

¹⁷ Abigail Luczon, Senior Crime Analyst, Glendale Police Department, personal communication with Impact Sciences, Inc., September 24, 2008.

¹⁸ Glendale Police Department, "Crime Statistics and Activity Report August 2008," http://www.ci.glendale.ca.us/police/Reports/MO_RPTa_Web_Aug2008.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 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 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 2008 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 4.9.1, Fire Protection and Emergency Medical Services**);
 - Police protection;
 - Schools (issue addressed in **Section 4.9.3, Schools**); and
 - Parks (issue is addressed in **Section 4.10, 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 – As indicated in **Section 4.8, Population and Housing**, implementation of the Glendale Triangle project would result in the addition of approximately 771 new residents to the City of Glendale. The new residents 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 proposed project.¹⁹ 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 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 proposed project, these additional calls would not seriously impact police department operations and, therefore, the impact on police protection services is considered less than significant.²⁰

Response Times – As discussed above, the department has an overall response time goal of 3 minutes for emergencies.²¹ Currently, the average department response time is 4 minutes and 50 seconds for emergencies, 5 minutes and 02 seconds for Priority 1 crimes, 13 minutes and 57 seconds for Type 2 crimes, and 43 minutes and 14 seconds for Priority 3 crimes.²² However, the police department considers current response times in the City adequate and has indicated that due to project size the Glendale Triangle project would not adversely affect response times in the City.²³ Therefore, the impact of the project on response times is less than significant.

Level of Significance Before Mitigation: Less than significant.

¹⁹ Captain Lief Nicolaisen, Support Services Division, Glendale Police Department, personal communication with Impact Sciences, September 19, 2008.

²⁰ Gary Montecuolo, Community Services Bureau, Glendale Police Department, personal communication with Allen Castillo, City of Glendale, September 15, 2008.

²¹ Abigail Luczon, Senior Crime Analyst, Glendale Police Department, personal communication with Impact Sciences, Inc., September 24, 2008.

²² Glendale Police Department, "Crime Statistics and Activity Report August 2008," http://www.ci.glendale.ca.us/police/Reports/MO_RPTa_Web_Aug2008.pdf. 2008.

²³ Captain Lief Nicolaisen, Support Services Division, Glendale Police Department, personal communication with Impact Sciences, September 19, 2008.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures 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 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: As discussed in **Section 4.8, Population and Housing**, the proposed project and related projects would result in the addition of approximately 10,734 residents. As discussed above, the proposed project would not result in impacts to the Glendale Police Department. However, the addition of 771 residents and employees associated with the proposed 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.

4.9-15 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.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Existing Conditions

The Glendale Triangle project site is located within the boundaries of the Glendale Unified School District (GUSD). The western and southern boundaries of the district are coterminous with the boundaries of the City of Glendale, while the eastern and northern portions of the district include two unincorporated Los Angeles County communities, La Crescenta and Montrose, and a small portion of the City of La Cañada-Flintridge.

GUSD facilities include 20 elementary schools (grades K–6), four middle schools (grades 7–8), three comprehensive senior high schools (grades 9–12); one magnet high school; one continuation high school; and a developmental center for multi-handicapped students.²⁴

During the 2007–2008 school year, the GUSD had a total enrollment of 27,057 students.²⁵ Approximately 46 percent of the students were enrolled in elementary schools (grades K–6), approximately 16 percent were enrolled in middle school (grades 7–8), approximately 36 percent were enrolled in high school (grades 9–12), approximately 1 percent were enrolled in continuation programs, and less than 1 percent were enrolled in special education programs.²⁶

Based on the most current data, the capacity of the GUSD is 17,476 students for grades K–6; 5,292 students for grades 7–8; and 8,613 students for grades 9–12 for a total capacity of 31,381 students.²⁷ During the 2007-2008 school year, 12,658 students grades K–6 were enrolled in district elementary schools; 4,396 students grades 7–8 were enrolled in district middle schools; and 9,975 students grades 9–12 were enrolled in district high schools.²⁸ Therefore, district high schools operated at 15.8 percent over capacity, while district elementary schools operated at 27.6 percent, and middle schools operated at 16.9 percent under capacity.

²⁴ Written correspondence from Eva Lueck, Glendale Unified School District, August 11, 2008.

²⁵ California Department of Education, DataQuest, “California Public Schools – District Report for Glendale Unified School District 2007-2008,” <http://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/>

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ Glendale Unified School District, *Impact of Commercial, Industrial, and Residential Development*, March 2006, p. 9. **[Allen: Eva Lueck, with the GUSD said they do not have updates to this information.]**

²⁸ California Department of Education, DataQuest, “California Public Schools – District Report for Glendale Unified School District 2007-2008,” <http://dq.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/>.

The project site is located within the attendance boundaries of Cerritos Elementary School, Roosevelt Middle School, and Glendale High School. According to the latest site capacity study prepared by the district in 2000, the current capacity of these neighborhood schools is 3,802 students at Glendale High School, 1,206 students at Roosevelt Middle School, and 620 students at Cerritos Elementary School.²⁹ During the 2007–2008 school year, Glendale High School had an enrollment of 3,125 students; Roosevelt Middle School had an enrollment of 1,031 students; and Cerritos Elementary had an enrollment of 489 students.³⁰ When compared with current enrollment, none of the schools serving the project site is currently operating over capacity.

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The regulatory framework for schools is established at the school district and state level. The GUSD has adopted the site size standards from the School Facilities Planning Division of the State Department of Education. The state has traditionally been responsible for the funding of local public schools. To assist in providing facilities to serve students generated by new development projects, the state passed Assembly Bill 2926 in 1986. This bill allowed school districts to collect impact fees from developers of new residential and commercial/industrial building space.

In addition, the Glendale General Plan Community Facilities Element sets forth goals and policies that relate to schools. The project as proposed does not conflict with the City's general plan.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Methodology

Potential project impacts on the GUSD were evaluated by applying current district student generation ratios for multi-family dwelling units by grade level to units proposed by the Glendale Triangle project. The number of students generated directly by the proposed project was applied to individual schools serving the project site to determine if these facilities could accommodate an increase in students.

²⁹ Written correspondence from Eva Lueck, Glendale Unified School District, August 11, 2008.

³⁰ Ibid.

Thresholds of Significance

The following thresholds for determining the significance of impacts related to schools are contained in the environmental checklist form contained in Appendix G of the most recent update of the 2008 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 within **Section 4.9.1, Fire Protection and Emergency Medical Services**);
 - Police protection (issue is addressed within **Section 4.9.2, Police Protection**);
 - Schools; and,
 - Parks (issue is addressed in **Section 4.10, 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 schools.**

Impact Analysis: Based on GUSD student generation rates, the 218 multi-family units associated with the project would generate approximately 32 students grades K–6, 11 students grades 7–8, and 24 students grades 9–12 for a total of 68 students based on the student generation ratios utilized by the GUSD.³¹ All schools serving the project site are currently operating under capacity. Nonetheless, due to an existing lack of high school capacity in the district, implementation of the proposed project may indirectly affect

³¹ Glendale Unified School District, *Impact of Commercial, Industrial, and Residential Development*, February 2002.

the ability of the district to meet the needs of local schools. Any interference in the ability of the district to meet the needs of students is considered a potentially significant impact. However, pursuant to Government Code Section 65995, the payment of school impact fees, as authorized by Senate Bill 50, will fully mitigate any potential impact of the project on local schools. Therefore, the impact of the proposed project on local schools is less than significant.

Level of Significance Before Mitigation: Significant.

Mitigation Measures:

4.9-16 As authorized by SB 50, the project applicant shall pay school impact fees to the GUSD prior to the issuance of building permits. The current fee schedule for residential and commercial/industrial development is \$2.97 per square feet and \$0.47 per square feet, respectively.

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 schools in the City of Glendale. The applicable threshold is listed below in bold, and it 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 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, response times or other performance objectives for schools.**

Impact Analysis: As discussed in **Section 4.8, Population and Housing**, the proposed project and related projects would result in the addition of 2,421 residential units in the City of Glendale. Combined, these additional units could generate approximately 358 students grades K–6, 126 students grades 7–8, and 266 students grades 9–12, for a total of 751 students. These figures are based on GUSD student generation ratios. Due to an existing lack of high school capacity in the district, these additional students would result in a significant impact and the contribution of the proposed project to this impact would be cumulatively considerable. However, according to Government Code Section 65995, the payment of school impact fees, authorized by Senate Bill 50, by each project will fully mitigate the impact of the project and related projects on local schools from cumulative development. Therefore, through payment

of these fees, the cumulative impact of the project and related projects would be reduced to a less than significant level.

Level of Significance before Mitigation: Significant.

Mitigation Measures: **Mitigation Measure 4.9-16** would apply to cumulative projects.

Level of Significance after Mitigation: Less than significant.