

INTRODUCTION

This section addresses the potential impacts of the Project on fire protection, emergency medical services, police protection, and schools. The Glendale Fire Department, Glendale Police Department, and Glendale Unified School District 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 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, four paramedic rescue ambulances and various specialty response vehicles. 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 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. In 2005, the Fire Department responded to approximately 15,000 fire and/or medical incidents, which equates to about 73 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. Previously, private companies contracted by the Glendale provided emergency transport and paramedic services. In 2005, the Fire Department responded to approximately 13,500 calls for emergency medical services, which equates to about 65 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. 21, 26, and 25, are summarized in **Table 4.9.1-1, 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 4.9.1-1, Fire Stations Responding to the Project Site**.⁴ Station 21 would have first response duties, as the Project site is located

¹ Written correspondence between David Ahern, Glendale Redevelopment Agency, and Jeffery D. Halpert, P.E., Fire Protection Engineer, Glendale Fire Department, May 11, 2006.

² Written correspondence with Jeffery D. Halpert, P.E., Fire Protection Engineer, Glendale Fire Department, for the Verdugo Gardens Project, April 25, 2006.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Written correspondence between David Ahern, Glendale Redevelopment Agency, and Jeffery D. Halpert, P.E., Fire Protection Engineer, Glendale Fire Department, May 11, 2006.

within the Station 21 service district. In 2005, the typical response time for stations in the City averaged 4 minutes and 38 seconds.⁵ Combined, these three fire stations responded to approximately 8,350 fire and/or medical incidents in 2005, or about 23 incidents per day.⁶

Table 4.9.1-1
Fire Protection and Emergency Medical Service Staffing and Equipment

Station Number	Location	Distance from Site	Equipment/Staff
21	421 Oak Street	Less than 1 mile	1 engine with 4 firefighters 1 rescue ambulance with 2 firefighters/paramedics 1 truck with 4 firefighters 1 Battalion Chief
26	1145 North Brand Boulevard	About 1 mile	1 engine with 4 firefighters 1 rescue ambulance with 2 firefighters/paramedics 1 truck with 4 firefighters
25	353 Chevy Chase Drive	About 1.5 miles	1 engine with 4 firefighters 1 rescue ambulance with 2 firefighters/paramedics

Source: Glendale Fire Department, March 2007.

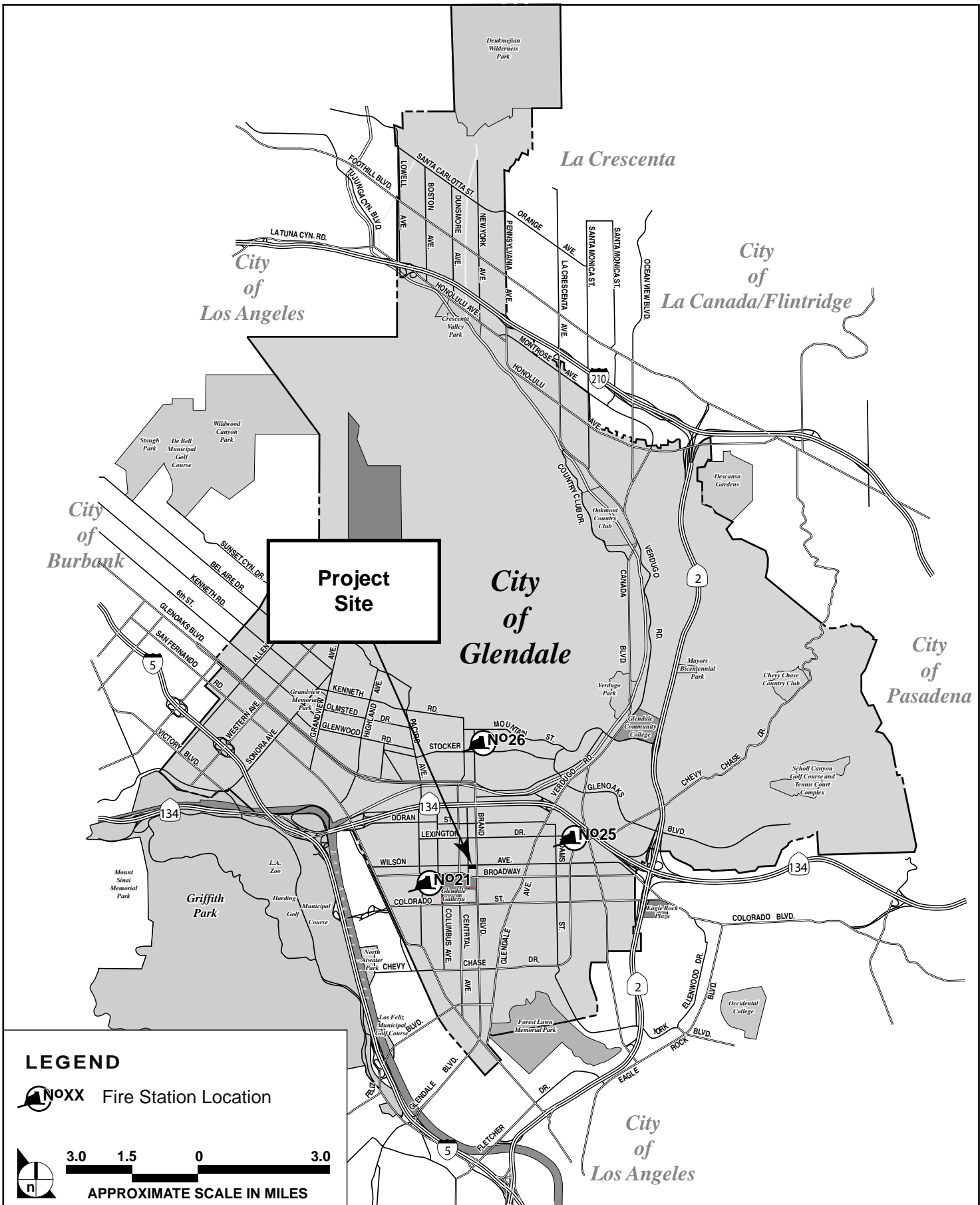
All stations serving the Project site house rescue ambulances and have primary responsibility for providing emergency medical services to the Project site. As the Project is located in the Station 21 service district, Rescue Ambulance (RA) 21 has first response duties to the Project site followed by RA 26 and RA 25 as the “next due” rescue ambulances. In 2005, the typical response time for ambulances in the City was 3 minutes and 58 seconds.⁷ In 2005, RA 21 responded to approximately 4,250 medical incidents, or over 350 medical incidents per month, making RA 21 the ambulance the busiest rescue ambulance in the City. RA 26 responded to approximately 3,590 medical incidents, or about 300 incidents per month, while RA 25 responded to approximately 3,850 medical incidents, or about 320 incidents per month.⁸

⁵ Personal correspondence with Jeffery D. Halpert, P.E., Fire Protection Engineer, Glendale Fire Department, October 9, 2006.

⁶ Written correspondence with Doug Nicles, Glendale Fire Department, March 15, 2007.

⁷ Personal correspondence with Jeffery D. Halpert, P.E., Fire Protection Engineer, Glendale Fire Department, October 9, 2006.

⁸ Written correspondence with Doug Nickles, Glendale Fire Department, March 15, 2007.



SOURCE: Impact Sciences, Inc. – June 2006

FIGURE 4.9.1-1

Fire Stations Responding to the Project Site

Other Glendale Fire Department stations, 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, 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 two hours to 8,000 gpm for four hours. For sprinkler-equipped buildings, the City’s fire flow requirements are at least 1,500 gpm to as much as 4,000 gpm, depending on the type of building. Through review of site plans, the Glendale Fire Department would ensure that the proposed structures are equipped with the appropriate sprinkler system and have access to sufficient fire flow.

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

A number of goals and policies set forth by the City in the General Plan Community Facilities and Safety Elements relate to fire protection services. A description of applicable goals and policies is provided in **Section 4.1, Land Use and Planning**. As discussed in **Section 4.1**, the Project does not conflict with applicable General Plan goals and policies relating to fire protection services.

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 after 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*.

- 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 4.11, Recreation**).
 - Other public facilities (refer to **Appendix 1.0(a), Notice of Preparation**, for a discussion of Library Services)

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: **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 would result in the addition of approximately 494 new residents to the City, as indicated in **Section 4.2, Population and Housing**. Impacts associated with these additional residents include an increase in 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 Project would reduce the present firefighter to population service ratio of 1 to 1,047 by less than 1 percent. Nonetheless, the Fire Department has

indicated that the Project would have a direct impact upon fire protection services.⁹ Absent mitigation as provided by the Glendale Fire Department, this impact is considered to be significant.

Funding for the City's Fire Department is derived from various types of tax revenue (e.g., property taxes, sales taxes, user taxes, vehicle license fees, deed transfer fees), which are deposited in the City's General Fund. The City Council then allocates the revenue for various public services 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 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 levels within the City 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 Rescue Ambulance 21, which currently averages over 350 calls per month. The Glendale Fire Department estimates that the Project would generate approximately 18 additional calls per month or about 144 additional calls per month. Glendale has no formal service ratios or performance objectives for Rescue Ambulance service, but has considered a performance objective 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.¹⁰ Since the number of calls would not be substantially above the recommended workload for a rescue ambulance, the impact of the Project on emergency medical services is less than significant, but the Project's contribution to the cumulative impact is considered significant. However, funding from the General Fund described above, coupled with mitigation provide below would reduce impact sot emergency medical services to less than significant.

Funding for the Glendale Fire Department is derived from various types of tax revenue (e.g., property taxes, sales taxes, user taxes, vehicle license fees, deed transfer fees), which are deposited in the City's General Fund. The City Council then allocates the revenue for various public services that the City provides, including emergency services. As the Project is developed, tax revenues from property and sales taxes would be generated and deposited in the City's General Fund 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 levels within the City in numbers adequate to serve Project-related

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Personal communication between Impact Sciences and Jeff Halpert, Glendale Fire Department, August 30, 2007.

increases in service call demands. This, coupled with the mitigation measures provided below, would reduce impacts on emergency medical services to a less than significant level.

Fire Flow – The Project structure would be installed with fire sprinkler systems. Consequently, the City's fire flow requirements for the Project would be at least 1,500 gpm to as much as 4,000 gpm. Water service to the Project is presently provided by existing water lines on and adjacent to the site. The adequacy of these lines to provide the needed fire flows for the Project is unknown, and therefore potential fire flow impacts are considered to be significant.

Level of Significance Before Mitigation: Significant (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 Project on fire protection, emergency medical services and fire flow to a less than significant level:

- 4.9-1 Building design shall use naturally ventilated smoke-proof enclosures.
- 4.9-2 The Project applicant shall conduct a fire flow test prior to the issuance of certificates of occupancy to determine whether the existing water system would be capable of providing a minimum fire flow of 6,000 gpm at 20 psi residual. In the event that fire flows are not adequate, the Project applicant shall undertake and complete required improvements to meet the minimum fire flow requirement. These improvements may include but are not limited to increasing water system pipe lines serving the Project site, providing booster pumps, or other means that are acceptable to the City of Glendale Fire Department.
- 4.9-3 As needed, the Project applicant shall be responsible for providing a new city standard fire hydrant 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 (22 x 4 x 4) and shall be installed in accordance with Glendale Fire Department standards.
- 4.9-4 A smoke management system (SMS) shall be provided for the structure.
- 4.9-5 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.
- 4.9-6 The following items shall be submitted within 180 days of the issuance of the first building permit and approved prior to issuance of the first occupancy permit:
 - The Project applicant shall provide an emergency manual prepared specifically for Project occupants that addresses 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 California Code of Regulations Title 19

and be 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 the Project's occupants, and regularly scheduled training, in accordance with Title 19, shall be contracted. 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.

4.9-7 A package of signage and graphics 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 “warm/friendly” color (not industrial-type color);
 - Shoulder-height graphics in stairwells;
 - Graphic “safety quips” at every 3rd floor intermediate stairwell landing;
 - In each stairwell, at all transitions, and from the 3rd 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 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 panels, all other panels in the fire control room, on fire department connections, 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.
- Signage in all service and ancillary rooms in the building, identifying the room.
- Supplementary “STAIR” signs in the parking garage, which shall be visible from drive aisles at a distance of 300 feet.
- Signage identifying the locations of fire hose valves and fire extinguishers in the parking garage shall be provided and visible from drive aisles.
- Custom-made signage shall be provided 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.

4.9.1 Fire Protection and Emergency Medical Services

- All code-required signage, including, but not limited to stairwell identification signage and Title 19 evacuation signs.
 - Signage on exterior doors shall identify where they lead;
 - Address numbers for placement on the building, on the directory in lobby, and on each unit.
- 4.9-8 Building specifications for fire protection systems shall include a narrative description detailing the design intent, shall be specifically tailored to this Project, and shall include only criteria that are either in excess of, or not addressed in, the applicable design and installation standards. Specifications shall not duplicate applicable design and installation standards.
- 4.9-9 All fire stopping for the Project shall be consolidated under the responsibility of a single fire-stopping specialty contractor.
- 4.9-10 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, and establish a standardized fire-stopping systems that allow for tenant improvement and future utility improvements.
- 4.9-11 To assist in the timely and efficient response by emergency response vehicles, applicant shall remit payment to the City to implement traffic preemption systems for intersections the Glendale Fire Department shall so designate prior to issuance of any building permits.
- 4.9-12 If barbecues are permitted, the following limitations shall be incorporated:
- Common area barbecues, if provided, shall be identified on plans for location review and approval. Barbecues shall only be natural gas fired.
 - Individual dwelling unit barbecues, if provided or permitted, shall be natural gas fired only. Covenant, conditions, and restrictions for the Project shall prohibit the use of propane or solid-fuel barbecues (or prohibit all barbecues).
- 4.9-13 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 building occupancy.
- 4.9-14 Fire rated assemblies, such as corridor walls, occupancy separation walls, and others, shall be constructed according to the 1997 version of the Uniform Building Code.

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. 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: **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 – As discussed in **Section 4.2, Population and Housing**, the Project and related projects together would result in the addition of approximately 10,918 residents and about 4,657 employees. Impacts associated with these additional residents include an increase in fire department responses, routine Fire Prevention life/safety inspections, public education activities, participation in community events, and ongoing relations with homeowners' associations. In addition, the introduction of the new residents generated by the Project and related projects would reduce the present firefighter-to-population service ratio of 1 to 1,047 by less than 1 percent. 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 including small scale projects (i.e., 7 units condominiums) 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 – As discussed in **Section 4.2, Population and Housing**, the Project and related projects together would result in the addition of approximately 10,918 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

Ambulance 21 responding to a number of calls that would likely substantially exceed the recommended workload of 350 calls per month for a rescue ambulance. This represents a significant cumulative impact to emergency medical services in the City. Accordingly, the contribution of the Project to this impact would be cumulatively considerable. This would be a significant impact. However, with future funding from the General Fund as described above and proposed mitigation provided below, this significant cumulative impact would be reduced to less than significant, and the incremental effect of the Project to this impact would not be cumulatively considerable.

Fire Flow – The Project and all related projects would be required to maintain adequate fire flow rates that meet the City’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.

4.9-15 The City of Glendale shall monitor the number of calls for emergency medical service received on an annual basis and request additional City of Glendale General funds to add additional required personnel and/or equipment as needed to provide adequate service.

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. As illustrated in **Figure 4.9.2-1, Police Station Location**, the headquarters building is located approximately 1 mile from the Project site. The Project site is situated in Police Patrol District 2, which is bounded by the 134 Freeway to the north, Brand Boulevard on the east, and the City limits to the west and south. More specifically, the Project is situated in Reporting District No. 226, which is bounded by Lexington Drive to the north, Brand Boulevard to the east, Broadway to the south, and Central Avenue to the west.¹¹

The Glendale Police Department has 266 sworn officers and 155 non-sworn positions. The Department uses a target ratio of 2.0 officers per 1,000 residents to determine staffing levels. The officer-to-population ratio in the City is presently 1.32 sworn officers per 1,000 residents.¹² Therefore, the City is currently below recommended staffing levels.

In 2005, the Department reported 5,876 major (Type I) crimes and 9,132 minor (Type II) crimes for a rate of 73 crimes per 1,000 residents.¹³ Reporting District No. 226 reported 81 major crimes and 113 minor crimes in 2005 for a total of 194 crimes.¹⁴

The Department has an overall response time goal of 3 minutes for emergencies.¹⁵ Currently, the average Department response time is 4 minutes and 50 seconds for emergencies, 4 minutes and 55 seconds for Priority 1 crimes, 14 minutes and 47 seconds for Priority 2 crimes, and 40 minutes and 32 seconds for Priority 3 crimes.¹⁶

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

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

¹¹ Personal correspondence with Kevin Dizon, Glendale Police Department, COPPS Unit, July 5, 2006.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Ibid., October 2, 2006

¹⁵ Ibid., September 27, 2006.

¹⁶ Personal correspondence with Kevin Dizon, Glendale Police Department, COPPS Unit, for the Orange/Wilson Mixed-Use Project, July 26, 2006

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.

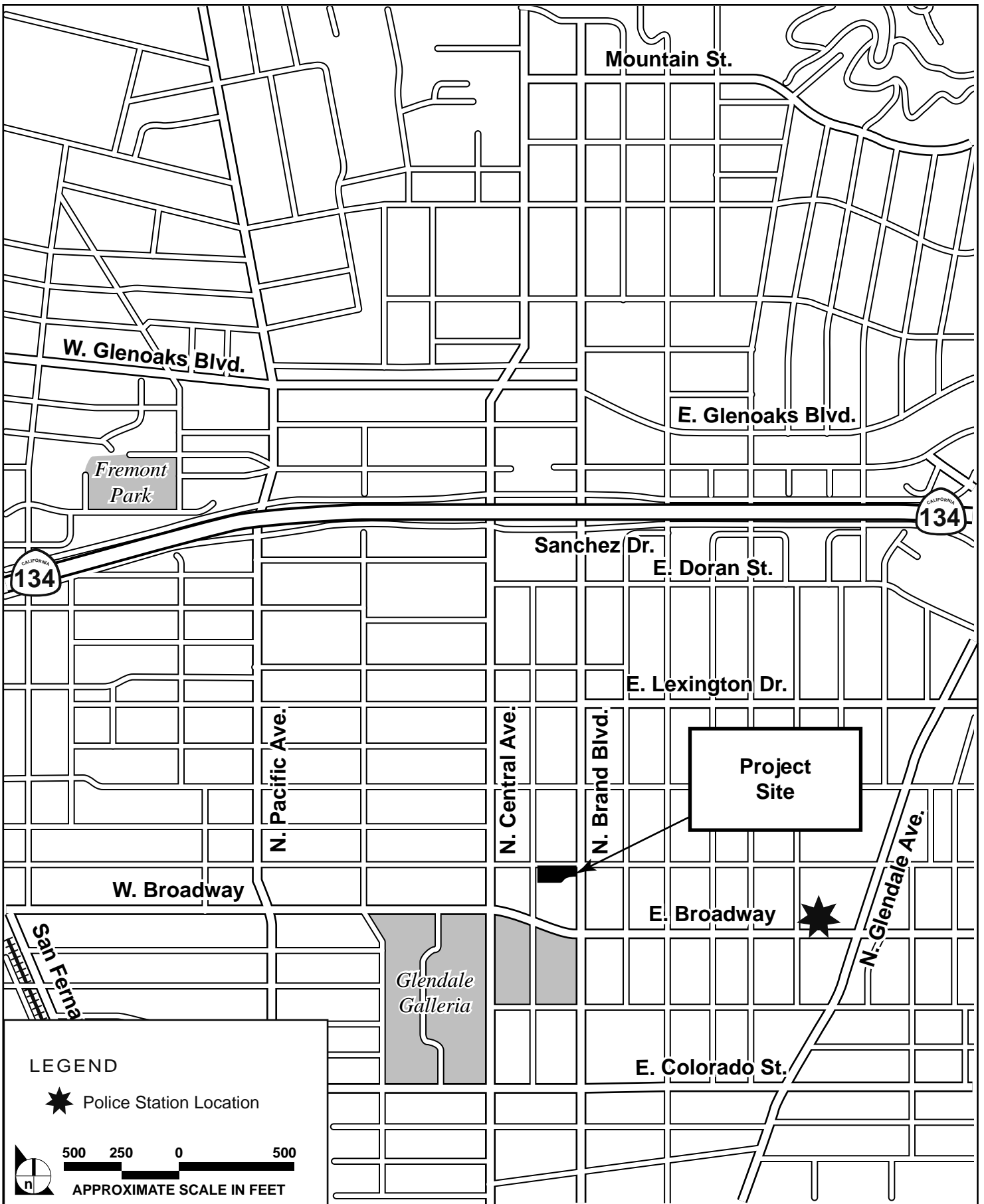
The Glendale Police Department has implemented Community Oriented Policing and Problem Solving (COPPS), a community-policing program that promotes proactive long-term problem solving through community police partnerships that address community concerns, causes of crime, and the fear of crime. The goal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

A number of goals and policies set forth by the City in the General Plan Community Facilities and Safety Elements relate to police protection services. A description of applicable goals and policies is provided in **Section 4.1, Land Use and Planning**. As discussed in **Section 4.1**, the Project does not conflict with applicable General Plan goals and policies relating to police protection services.

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.



SOURCE: Impact Sciences, Inc. – December 2005

FIGURE 4.9.2-1

Police Station Location

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 *California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines*.

- 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**);
 - Parks (issue is addressed in **Section 4.11, Recreation**); and
 - Other public facilities (refer to **Appendix 1.0(a), Notice of Preparation**, for a discussion of Library Services)

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: **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 4.2, Population and Housing**, implementation of the Project would result in the addition of approximately 494 new residents to the City. The addition of these new residents would reduce the present officer to population service ratio of 1.32 officers per 1,000 residents by less than 1 percent; therefore, the ratio would remain 1.32 officers per 1,000 residents with the addition of the Project's 494 new residents. While this change is not substantial, implementation of

the Project would result in the City remaining below the 2.0 officers per 1,000 residents standard. Based upon the ideal number of officers per 1,000 residents, the Project would require one additional officer.

Funding for the City's Police Department is derived from various types of tax revenue (e.g., property taxes, sales taxes, user taxes, vehicle license fees, deed transfer fees), which are deposited in the City's General Fund. The City Council then allocates the revenue for various public services 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 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 levels within the City of Glendale in numbers adequate to serve Project-related increases in service call demands. As funding would be made available to maintain adequate service, impacts would be less than significant.

Calls for Service – The Police Department estimates that the Project would generate two to four additional calls for service per month. According to the Police Department, 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 – The Police Department considers current response times in the City adequate and has indicated that 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.

Cumulative Impacts

The following cumulative analysis evaluates the impact of the Project and related projects on police protection services in the City. 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.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Ibid.

Threshold: 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 4.2, **Population and Housing**, the Project and related projects would result in the addition of approximately 10,918 residents to the City of Glendale. As discussed above, the Project would not result in impacts to the Glendale Police Department. However, the addition of 10,918 residents to the City's population would result in a cumulative impact on police protection services when considering current department resources. Funding for the City's Police Department is derived from various types of tax revenue (e.g., property taxes, sales taxes, user taxes, vehicle license fees, deed transfer fees), which are deposited in the City's General Fund. The City Council then allocates the revenue for various public services that the City provides, including police services. As the related projects are developed, tax revenues from property and sales taxes would be generated and deposited in the City's General Fund 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 in numbers adequate to serve increases in service call demands. Based on the above, impacts to police services in the City would be significant absent mitigation.

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.

4.10-16 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.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Existing Conditions

The Project site is located within the boundaries of the Glendale Unified School District. The western and southern boundaries of the district are coterminous with the boundaries of the City, 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 community of the City of La Cañada-Flintridge.

Glendale Unified School District facilities include 20 elementary schools (grades K through 6), four of which are multi-track or “year round” schools and 16 of which are traditional elementary schools; four middle schools (grades 7 and 8); three comprehensive senior high schools (grades 9 through 12); one magnet high school; one continuation high school; and a developmental center for multi-handicapped students.¹⁹

During the 2005-2006 school year the Glendale Unified School District had a total enrollment of 27,852 students.²⁰ Approximately 46 percent of the students were enrolled in elementary schools (grades K through 6), approximately 17 percent were enrolled in middle school (grades 7 and 8), approximately 33 percent were enrolled in high school (grades 9 through 12), approximately 1 percent were enrolled in continuation programs, and approximately 3 percent were enrolled in special education programs.²¹

The current capacity of the Glendale Unified School District is 17,476 students for grades K through 6; 5,292 students for grades 7 and 8; and 8,613 students for grades 9 through 12 for a total capacity of 31,381 students.²² During the 2005-2006 school year, 12,821 students grades K through 6 were enrolled in district elementary schools; 4,569 students grades 7 and 8 were enrolled in district middle schools; and 9,262 students grades 9 through 12 were enrolled in district high schools.²³ Therefore, district high schools operated at 7.5 percent over capacity, while district elementary schools operated at 26.6 percent and middle schools at 13.7 percent under capacity.

¹⁹ Written correspondence from Stephen Hodgson, Ed.D., Chief Business and Financial Officer, Glendale Unified School District, June 2006.

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Ibid.

²² Glendale Unified School District, *Impact of Commercial, Industrial, and Residential Development*, March 2006, p. 9.

²³ Written correspondence from Stephen Hodgson, Ed.D., Chief Business and Financial Officer, Glendale Unified School District, June 2006.

The Project site is located within the attendance boundary of Columbus Elementary School, Toll Middle School, and Hoover High School. According to the latest site capacity study prepared by the District in 2000, the current capacity of these neighborhood schools is 2,850 students at Hoover High School, 1,570 students at Toll Middle School, and 975 students at Columbus Elementary School.²⁴ During the 2005–2006 school year, Hoover High School had an enrollment of 2,383 students; Toll Middle School had an enrollment of 1,177 students; and Columbus Elementary had an enrollment of 849 students.²⁵ When compared with current enrollment, none of the schools that would serve the Project is operating over capacity.

As shown in **Table 4.9.3-1, Glendale Unified School District – Growth by School Level from Fiscal Year 2001–2002 to Fiscal Year 2004–2005**, the Glendale Unified School District experienced a slight decrease in total enrollment from fiscal year 2001–2002 to fiscal year 2005–2006. Over the 5-year period, elementary schools and high schools experienced a modest decrease, with enrollment slipping approximately 13.0 and 3.5 percent, respectively. However, District middle schools experienced a slight increase in enrollment of approximately 0.8 percent over the same period.

Table 4.9.3-1
Glendale Unified School District
Growth by School Level from Fiscal Year 2001–2002 to Fiscal Year 2004–2005

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Incremental Change 2001 to 2005	
						No. of Students	Percent
Elementary School ¹	15,240	14,467	14,340	13,719	13,256	-1,984	-13.0
Middle School	4,678	5,024	4,968	4,873	4,716	38	0.8
High School ²	10,396	10,258	10,233	10,224	10,034	-362	-3.5
District Total	30,314	29,749	29,541	28,816	28,006	-2,308	-7.6

Source: Glendale Unified School District, *Impact of Commercial, Industrial, and Residential Development*, Appendix I, Table B, March 2006.

¹ Includes Other Elementary Students listed in Appendix I, Table B.

² Includes Other Sections listed in Appendix I, Table B.

For planning purposes, a school district projects student generation rates based on the number of dwelling units in the district. **Table 4.9.3-2, Glendale Unified School District – Student Generation Ratio by Dwelling Type and Grade Level**, provides student generation rates used by Glendale Unified

²⁴ Personal conversation with Patrick Kennedy, Administrator, Planning, Development and Facilities, Glendale Unified School District, July 28, 2006.

²⁵ Personal communication with Craig Larimer, Financial Analyst, Business Services, Glendale Unified School District July 28, 2006.

School District, which estimates students by dwelling unit type and grade level. The ratio, multiplied by the number of new units constructed, provides an estimate of new students in each grade level that will be generated by those units.

Table 4.9.3-2
Glendale Unified School District
Student Generation Ratio by Dwelling Type and Grade Level

Dwelling Unit Type	K through 6	7 and 8	9 through 12	Total
Single Family	0.183	0.066	0.141	0.398
Multi Family	0.148	0.052	0.110	0.310

Source Glendale Unified School District, Impact of Commercial, Industrial, and Residential Development, March 2006.

Despite the slight decrease in enrollment over the last year, the district projects an increase in student enrollment over the next 20 years. According to a 2006 district study entitled *Impact of Commercial, Industrial, and Residential Development*, new development in the City is projected to generate an additional 1,592 students by 2025.²⁶

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The regulatory framework for schools is established at the School District and state levels. The Glendale Unified School District has adopted the site size standards from the School Facilities Planning Division of the State Department of Education. These site standards are 11.1 acres for an elementary school (grades K through 6), 21.4 acres for a middle school (grades 7 and 8), 50 acres for a high school (grades 9 through 12), and 2 acres for a continuation high school. The minimum site occupancy requirements are 40 percent occupancy for grades K through 6, 30 percent occupancy for grades 7 and 8, and 30 percent occupancy for grades 9 through 12. Future school capacities are calculated based on an average of 25 classrooms for each elementary site, 33 classrooms for each junior high school, and 74 classrooms for each high school.²⁷

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. Development impact fees were also addressed in the 1987 Leroy Greene Lease-Purchase Act, which required school districts to contribute a matching share of project costs for construction, modernization, or reconstruction.

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ Ibid., p. 12.

In 1998, the passage of Senate Bill 50 and Proposition 1A provided a comprehensive school facilities financing and reform program by, among other methods, authorizing a \$9.2 billion school facilities bond issue, school construction cost containment provisions, and an 8-year suspension of the *Mira, Hart, and Murrieta* court cases. The *Mira, Hart, and Murrieta* court cases ruled that cities and counties under their legislative authority could impose additional fees for school construction to mitigate the effect of new construction. Specifically, the bond funds are to provide \$2.9 billion for new construction and \$2.1 billion for reconstruction/modernization needs. The provisions of Senate Bill 50 prohibit local agencies from denying either legislative or adjudicative land use approvals on the basis that school facilities are inadequate. The reinstatement of the school facility fee cap for legislative actions (e.g., general plan amendments, specific plan adoption, zoning plan amendments) as was allowed under the *Mira, Hart, and Murrieta* decisions, provided school districts and other local agencies with the legal authority under the California Environmental Quality Act to require new development to pay statutory school fees as full mitigation for impacts to school facilities.

According to Government Code Section 65996, the development fees authorized by Senate Bill 50 are deemed to be “full and complete school facilities mitigation” for impact caused by new development. The legislation also recognized the need for a periodic fee adjustment to keep pace with inflation. The legislation indicated that in January 2000, and every two years thereafter, the State Allocation Board will increase the maximum fees according to the adjustment for inflation in the statewide index for school construction. As part of this review, the State Allocation Board raised developer fees from \$2.24 to \$2.63 per square foot for residential construction and from \$0.36 to \$0.42 per square foot for commercial/industrial construction in January of 2006. The next update will occur in January 2008. The Glendale Unified School District collects the maximum fee for new construction.

In addition, the General Plan Community Facilities Element sets forth goals and policies that relate to schools. A description of applicable goals and policies is provided in **Section 4.1, Land Use and Planning**. As discussed in **Section 4.1**, the Project does not conflict with all applicable General Plan goals and policies relating to schools.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Methodology

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

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 *California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines*

- 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**); and
 - Schools;
 - Parks (issue is addressed in **Section 4.11, Recreation**); and
 - Other public facilities (refer to **Appendix 1.0(a), Notice of Preparation**, for a discussion of Library Services)

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: **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: The Project will include 184 multi-family units and these units will generate approximately 27 students grades K through 6, 10 students grades 7 and 8, and 20 students grades 9 through 12 for a total of 57 students. In addition, the Project will generate 150 employees and these employees will indirectly generate approximately 5 students grades K through 6, 2 students grades 7 and 8, and 4 students grades 9 through 12 for a total of 11 students. These figures are based on the multi-family student generation ratios listed in **Table 4.9.3-2**. All schools serving the Project are currently operating under capacity. Nonetheless, due to an existing lack of high school capacity in the District,

implementation of the Project may indirectly affect 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 indirect impact of the Project on local schools. Therefore, the indirect impact of the Project on local schools would be less than significant.

Level of Significance Before Mitigation: Significant.

Mitigation Measures:

4.9-16 Pursuant to Education Code Section 17620 and Government Code Section 65995 et. seq., the Project applicant shall pay all legally required school fees set by Glendale Unified School District at the time of building permit issuance.

Level of Significance After Mitigation: Less than significant.

Cumulative Impacts

The following cumulative analysis evaluates the impact of the 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:* 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.**

Cumulative Impact Analysis:

Impact Analysis: As discussed in **Section 4.2, Population and Housing**, the Project and related projects would result in the addition of 2,825 residential units in the City of Glendale. Combined, these additional units could generate approximately 418 students grades K through 6, 147 students grades 7 and 8, and 311 students grades 9 through 12, for a total of 878 students. In addition, the Project and related projects would generate 4,657 employees, of which 1,118 employees would reside in the Glendale. These additional households would could indirectly generate approximately 165 students grades K through 6, 58 students grades 7 and 8, and 123 students grades 9 through 12 for a total of 346 students. These figures are based on the multi-family student generation ratios listed in **Table 4.9.3-2**. 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 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, after 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.