

4.6 PUBLIC SERVICES

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

4.6.1 FIRE PROTECTION AND EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

Environmental Setting

Existing Conditions

The Glendale Fire Department (Fire Department) provides comprehensive emergency services for the City of Glendale (City), 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 (CUPA), meaning the Fire Department is responsible for administration and enforcement of all CUPA programs for hazardous materials and wastes.

The Fire Department Operations Section consists of nine fire stations, which house nine engine companies, three truck companies, and six basic life support (BLS) ambulances (four 24-hour units and two 12-hour units). The Fire Department also has a Hazardous Materials Unit and a full-service Fire Prevention Bureau. A daily contingent of approximately 50 firefighter personnel is on duty at all times, with a combined staff of 240 personnel, including uniformed firefighters, administrative, fire prevention, and support personnel.¹ The ratio of firefighters to residents in the City presently stands at one firefighter to 816 residents.²

The Fire Department and the City are both designated Class 1 (highest) by the Insurance Service Office. In 2013, the Fire Department responded to more than 17,200 fire, medical, service, and other types of incidents, which averages approximately 47 incidents per day or approximately 88 incidents per 1,000 residents.³ An incident may be as simple as responding to a false alarm in a commercial building or as complex as fighting a brush fire with assistance from other fire agencies.

Three fire stations are anticipated to have primary responsibility for providing fire protection services to the Project site. The equipment and personnel at each of these facilities, Fire Stations 21, 22, and 26, is summarized in **Table 4.6.1-1, Fire Protection and Emergency Medical Service Staffing and Equipment**, and the location of these stations in relation to the Project site is shown in **Figure 4.6.1-1, Fire Stations Responding to the Project Site**. Station 21 would have first-response duties, given its proximity to the Project site.

1 Glendale Fire Department, "Fire Administration," <http://www.glendaleca.gov/government/departments/fire-department/administration->

2 Note: $195,799$ (2014 population)/ 240 (personnel) = 815.83 = 816, 1 firefighter per 816 residents.

3 Glendale Fire Department, "Fire Administration," <http://www.glendaleca.gov/government/departments/fire-department/administration-> (2014); Note: $17,200/365$ days = 47.123 = 47 incidents per day; $195,799$ (2014 population)/ 1000 = 195.799 ; $17,000$ (incidents)/ 195.799 = 87.845 = 88 incidents per 1,000 residents.

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

Station Number	Location	Distance from Site	Equipment/Staff
21	421 Oak Street	Approximately 0.5 miles	One engine with four personnel (two firefighters and two paramedics); one 24-hour BLS ambulance with two ambulance operators; one truck with four firefighters; one battalion chief
22	1201 South Glendale Avenue	Approximately 1.7 miles	One engine with four personnel (two firefighters and two paramedics); one 12-hour BLS ambulance with two ambulance operators
26	1145 North Brand Boulevard	Approximately 1.7 miles	One engine with four personnel (two firefighters and two paramedics); one 24-hour BLS ambulance with two ambulance operators; one truck; one rescue vehicle.

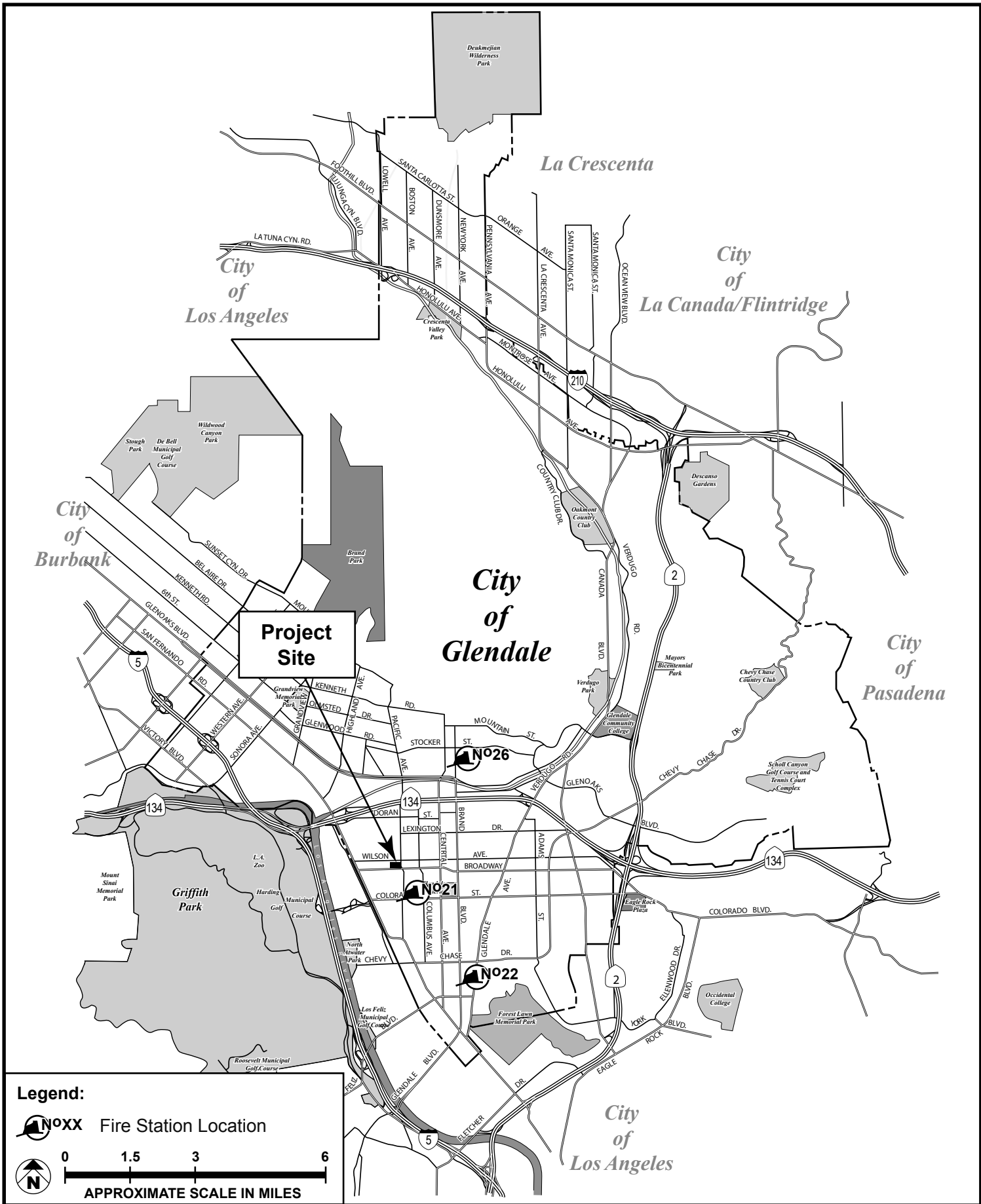
Source: Glendale Fire Department (May 2013); City of Glendale, Fire Department, "Fire Stations" (2014), <http://www.glendaleca.gov/government/departments/fire-department/administration-/fire-stations>.

All three stations serving the Project site house BLS ambulances and have primary responsibility for providing emergency medical services to the Project site. Given that the Project is located in the Station 21 response district, BLS ambulance 21 has primary response duties to the Project site, followed by BLS ambulance for Station No. 22 as the "next due" ambulance. In FY 2012–2013, BLS 21 responded to 4,084 medical incidents, or about 340 incidents per month, while BLS 22 responded to 1,532 incidents over the course of the year.⁴

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" communications system. Under the Verdugo Fire system, units from all 10 cities in the system are dispatched by a common dispatch center and respond to incidents at any location in the collective region. 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).

⁴ Glendale Fire Department, "Fire Administration," <http://www.glendaleca.gov/government/departments/fire-department/administration->



SOURCE: Meridian Consultants, LLC - July 2014

FIGURE 4.6.1-1

The Fire Department requires the provision of fire flows to serve individual developments, in accordance with the 2010 California Fire Code (CFC) and 2011 Glendale Building and Safety Code (BSC) amendments. The CFC allows up to a 75 percent reduction in required fire flows for buildings constructed with an approved sprinkler system, whereas 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 Setting

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. An analysis of the consistency of these applicable goals and policies with the proposed Project is provided in **Section 4.3, Land Use and Planning**. As discussed in **Section 4.3**, the Project does not conflict with the City's General Plan.

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.) that is deposited in the City's general fund. The City Council then allocates the revenue for various public infrastructure improvements and public services and facilities that the City provides, including fire protection services. As the Project is developed, tax revenues from property and sales taxes would be generated and deposited in the City's general fund and the State Treasury. A portion of these revenues would then be allocated to the 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.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Thresholds of Significance

To assist in determining whether a project would have a significant effect on the environment, the City determines that a project may be deemed to have a significant impact on public services, including fire protection and emergency medical services, if the following could occur:

- Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered government 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 and emergency medical services.

Methodology

Potential Project impacts resulting from development of the Project 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 without resulting in the need for the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities.

Project Impacts

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 and emergency medical services.**

Fire Service

The Project would develop a mixed-use building with 180 residential units, 18,200 square feet of ground-floor commercial space in a 5-story building, and a single subterranean-level parking garage that would provide 212 parking spaces reserved for tenants. A total of 119 at-grade parking spaces would be available for use by commercial tenants. Based on the mix of apartment units, the Project would generate approximately 468 residents.⁵ The mixed-use component of the Project would develop 18,200 square feet of commercial space, and would result in the direct employment growth of 55 employees— a net decrease of 21 employees. Therefore, the Project would not contribute to population growth.⁶

The new residents would create additional demand on the Glendale Fire Department, specifically to Fire Station 21, which would have first-response duties. The present fire personnel-to-resident ratio, based on a population of 195,799 persons, is 1 to 816. The Project would increase the City's population to 196,267 residents, which would maintain the overall ratio of 1 firefighter to 818 residents.⁷ The increase in residents within the City would not substantially impact current fire services and would not result in

5 Note: Based on an average household size of 2.6 residents per unit; $2.6 \times 180 = 468$ residents.

6 Note: Assuming 3 employees per 1,000 square feet, the direct employment growth of the Project would be 55 employees; $18,200 \text{ square feet} / 1,000 \text{ square feet} \times 3.0 \text{ employees} = 54.6 = 55$ employees; $25,302 \text{ square feet (Existing commercial square feet)} / 1,000 \text{ square feet} \times 3.0 \text{ employees} = 75.9 = 76$ (Existing Employees); 76 (Existing employees) – 55 (Project employees) = 21 (net decrease of employees).

7 Note: $195,799$ (2014 population) plus 468 (Project residents) = $196,267/240$ (personnel) = $817.779 = 818$, 1 firefighter per 818 residents.

the need for any new or the physical alteration to any existing governmental facility. Consequently, potential impacts are considered to be less than significant.

Emergency Medical Services

The additional residents associated with the Project would result in an increase in emergency medical responses. The Project is located within the response district for BLS 21, which currently averages 340 calls per month. The City has no formal service ratios or performance objectives for BLS service, but has considered a performance workload of 350 responses per month for a paramedic rescue ambulance. The Project would generate an additional 39 emergency medical services (EMS) calls every month,⁸ which would be slightly, but not substantially, above the considered performance workload of 350 responses per month for a BLS ambulance. The Project site is located within a 1-mile radius of BLS 21. Therefore, BLS 21 would handle the EMS calls from the Project site, and if necessary would receive support from BLS 22 or 26. As such, the Project would not result in the need for any new or the physical alteration to any existing governmental facility. Consequently, potential impacts are considered to be less than significant.

Fire Flow

As discussed previously, 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.

Water service to the Project site is presently provided by existing water lines on and adjacent to the site. Fire flow tests were performed by the Glendale Fire Department on August 18, 2006, on a nearby fire hydrant at the 500 block of W. Colorado Street. Test results indicated that the hydrant on W. Colorado Street has a static pressure of 93 psi, residual pressure of 70 psi, and a residual flow of 4,462 gpm at 20 psi. As such, sufficient fire flow exists within the vicinity of the Project site.

However, if necessary and prior to the issuance of a building permit, the Project would be required to install fire protection design features, such as fire hydrants adjacent to the Project site and interior sprinklers, and ensure that the water pressure throughout the Project site remains in compliance with Building Code requirements for fire flow.

Impacts would be less than significant.

8 Doug Nickles, Fire Prevention Coordinator, City of Glendale Fire Department, electronic communication with Meridian Consultants, December 11, 2013.

Level of Significance Before Mitigation: Less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

Level of Significance After Mitigation: Less than significant.

Cumulative Impacts

The Project and related projects (refer to **Section 4.0, Environmental Impact Analysis**, for a list of related projects) together would increase development in the Project area. Fifteen related projects would be served by Fire Station 21 because they are located in close proximity (approximately 0.5 miles or less) to Fire Station 21, as shown in **Table 4.6.1-2, Related Projects Located near Fire Station 21**. These related projects, together with the Project, would result in the addition of approximately 4,957 residents. The introduction of these new uses by the Project and related projects would reduce the present ratio of 1 firefighter to 816 residents to approximately 1 to 837.⁹

**Table 4.6.1-2
Related Projects Located near Fire Station 21**

#	Project Name	Location	Distance from Fire Station 21
1	Enclave Multifamily Residential	525 West Elk Avenue	Approximately 0.20 miles
2	Colorado Gardens	124 West Colorado Street	Approximately 0.30 miles
3		125 North Central Avenue	Approximately 0.35 miles
4	Central + Wilson	130 North Central Avenue	Approximately 0.36 miles
5	Hampton Inn and Suites	315 South Brand Boulevard	Approximately 0.37 miles
6	Orange + Wilson	200 West Wilson Avenue	Approximately 0.39 miles
7		604-610 West Broadway	Approximately 0.39 miles
8	Hyatt Place Glendale	225 West Wilson Avenue	Approximately 0.40 miles
9		463 Salem Street	Approximately 0.41 miles
10	Veteran's Village of Glendale	327 Salem Street	Approximately 0.41 miles
11		619 South Pacific Avenue	Approximately 0.43 miles
12	Brand + Wilson	124 West Wilson Avenue	Approximately 0.44 miles
13		300 North Central Avenue	Approximately 0.49 miles
14	Legendary Tower	301 North Central Avenue	Approximately 0.50 miles
15	Lex on Orange	320-324 North Central Avenue	Approximately 0.50 miles

⁹ Note: $195,799$ (2014 population) plus $4,957$ (residents) = $200,756/240$ (personnel) = $836.483 = 837$, 1 firefighter per 837 residents.

Impacts associated with these additional residents would include an increase in emergency medical responses, fire protection responses, fire prevention inspections, public education activities, participation in community events, and ongoing relations with businesses and homeowners associations. The increases in residents and commercial tenants within the City could result in the need to expand existing fire facilities or the need for new fire facilities to maintain existing fire services. For these reasons, implementation of related projects was considered to result in a significant fire service impact.

As discussed previously, the Project would not result in significant impacts to the Glendale Fire Department on a project-specific level. The Project, however, would contribute to the significant impact and would be considered to be cumulatively considerable. For this reason, fire impacts are considered to be significant.

Level of Significance before Mitigation: Significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are available at this time

Level of Significance after Mitigation: Significant and unavoidable.

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 mile northeast of the Project site.¹⁰

In October 2009, the Glendale Police Department implemented an Area Command service delivery model. The objective of this command structure is to address crime issues and improve quality of life through accountability, professional responsibility, and strategic utilization of limited police resources.¹¹ The City is divided into five distinct geographic areas. Each Area Commander is held accountable for understanding the issues and concerns unique to his or her service area. This includes developing strategies and directing resources to solve problems, resulting in an improved quality of life for City of Glendale citizens. The Project is located in the South Command Geographic Area, Reporting District 263.¹²

The Glendale Police Department has approximately 244 sworn officers.¹³ The Department does not have a target officer-to-population staffing ratio.¹⁴ However, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) traditionally recommends a ratio of 2 officers per 1,000 residents for minimum staffing levels. The officer-to-population ratio in the City is approximately 1.24 sworn officers per 1,000 residents in 2013.¹⁵ Therefore, the City is currently below the recommended staffing levels of the FBI.

There are various special units within the Department, including the K-9 Unit, the Traffic Bureau, and the Special Enforcement Detail (SED). In 2014, the Glendale Police Traffic Bureau was composed of 1 traffic lieutenant, 2 sergeants, 2 civilian supervisors, 2 traffic investigators, 13 motorcycle officers, 2 collision investigators (in police cars), 8 parking enforcement officers, and 3 customer service employees.¹⁶ The Traffic Bureau's responsibilities include but are not limited to investigation of traffic collisions and

10 Glendale Police Department, "Geographic Area-South Command" (2014), <http://www.glendaleca.gov/government/departments/police-department/contact-us>.

11 City of Glendale Police Department, "Area Command" (2014), <http://www.glendaleca.gov/government/departments/police-department/area-command>.

12 City of Glendale, Police Department, "Area Command," <http://www.glendaleca.gov/government/departments/police-department/area-command> (2014).

13 Abigail Luczon, Senior Crime Analyst, Glendale Police Department, electronic communication with Meridian Consultants, August 6, 2014.

14 Abigail Luczon, electronic communication, (August 6, 2014).

15 Abigail Luczon, electronic communication, August 6, 2014. Note: $195,799$ (2014 population)/ $1000 = 195.799$; 244 (sworn officers)/ $195.799 = 1.24$ sworn officers per 1,000 residents.

16 Abigail Luczon, electronic communication, August 6, 2014.

analysis, traffic safety education and public information, operation of speed-measuring devices (“lidar”), and parking enforcement.¹⁷ Additionally, the Department also has a SED, which is a field-based unit that concentrates on problems for trends that Patrol does not have the resources to handle.¹⁸

In 2013, the Department reported 3,383 major (Type I) crimes and 7,303 minor (Type II) crimes for a rate of 55 crimes per 1,000 residents.¹⁹ The Department produces monthly crime statistics and activity reports. In June 2014, the Department had 258 Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Part I crimes and 647 UCR Part II crimes.²⁰ In total, there were 11,167 calls for police services in June 2014.²¹ **Table 4.6.2-1, Arrests in June 2014**, illustrates the arrests for felonies and misdemeanors in the month of June 2014 and compares the year to date (2014) to the previous year’s (2013) totals.

Table 4.6.2-1
Arrests in June 2014

Arrests	June 2014	Year to Date (2014)	Last Year to Date (2013)
Felonies	231	1,301	1,170
Misdemeanors	520	3,034	2,982

Source: Glendale Police Department, Monthly Crime Statistics and Activity Report, June 2014.

The average response time for emergency calls as of the second quarter of 2014 was 6 minutes and 51 seconds. The response time for nonemergency calls was between 5 minutes and 32 seconds to 41 minutes and 4 seconds (Priority 1, 2, and 3 calls) for the same quarter.²² The Department has an overall response time goal of 3 minutes for emergencies. Currently, the Department’s average response time from call entry to the scene is 6 minutes and 51 seconds for emergencies, 5 minutes and 32 seconds for

17 Glendale Police Department, “Glendale Department Newsletter Fall 2010,” http://www.ci.glendale.ca.us/police/PDFs/COPPSNewsletter_Fall2010.pdf.

18 Glendale Police Department, “2012 Year in Review,” http://www.ci.glendale.ca.us/police/pdfs/crimetrends/crimetrends_Spring2012.pdf.

19 Glendale Police Department, Crime Statistics/Booking Reports, “Crime Statistics & Activity/Police Incidents 2014” (December 2013); Note: $195,799 \text{ (2014 population)} / 1,000 = 195.799$, $3,383 + 7,303 = 10,686 \text{ (2013 crimes)} / 195.799 = 54.58 = 55 \text{ crimes per } 1,000 \text{ residents}$.

20 Glendale Police Department, Crime Statistics/Booking Reports, “Crime Statistics & Activity/Police Incidents 2014” (June 2014), <http://www.glendaleca.gov/government/departments/police-department/crime-prevention-crime-statistics/crime-statistics>.

21 Glendale Police Department, Crime Statistics/Booking Reports, “Crime Statistics & Activity/Police Incidents 2014” (June 2014), <http://www.glendaleca.gov/government/departments/police-department/crime-prevention-crime-statistics/crime-statistics>. Calls for service plus observations = $4,160 + 7,007 = 11,167$.

22 Abigail Luczon, Senior Crime Analyst, Glendale Police Department, electronic communication with Meridian Consultants (August 6, 2014).

Priority 1 crimes, 17 minutes and 11 seconds for Priority 2 crimes, and 41 minutes and 4 seconds for Priority 3 crimes.²³

Regulatory Setting

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.

A number of goals and policies set forth by the City of Glendale in the General Plan Community Facilities and Safety Elements relate to police protection services. An analysis of the consistency of these applicable goals and policies with the proposed Project is provided in **Section 4.3, Land Use and Planning**. As discussed in **Section 4.3**, the Project does not conflict with the City's General Plan.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Thresholds of Significance

To assist in determining whether a project would have a significant effect on the environment, the City determines that a project may be deemed to have a significant impact on police services, if the following could occur:

- 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

23 Glendale Police Department, Crime Statistics/Booking Reports, "Crime Statistics & Activity/Police Incidents 2014" (June 2014), <http://www.glendaleca.gov/government/departments/police-department/crime-prevention-crime-statistics/crime-statistics>.

construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for police protection.

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.

Project Impacts

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.**

Officer-to-Resident Ratio

The Project would develop a mixed-use building with 180 residential units, 18,200 square feet of ground-floor commercial space, at-grade and a subterranean parking structure that would provide 331 parking spaces, as well as residential amenities. As stated previously, the Project would generate approximately 468 residents. The new residents would create additional demand on Glendale Police Department, specifically in Reporting District No. 263 in the southern portion of the City. The 2014 officer-to-population ratio within the City is 1.24 sworn officers per 1,000 residents.²⁴ The Project would increase the City's population to 196,268 residents, which would maintain the overall ratio of 1.24 sworn officers per 1,000 residents.²⁵ Project residents would not result in a need for additional sworn officers. The increase in residents within the City would not substantially impact the current officer-to-population ratio and would not result in the need for any new or the physical alteration to any existing governmental facility. Consequently, potential impacts are considered to be less than significant.

²⁴ Abigail Luczon, electronic communication, August 6, 2014.

²⁵ Note: $195,799$ (2014 population) + 468 (Project residents) = $196,267$; $196,267/1,000 = 196.267$; 244 (sworn officers)/ $196.267 = 1.243 = 1.24$ sworn officers per 1,000 residents. The Project plus 2014 population results in the same number of sworn officers per 1,000 residents.

Calls for Service

The increase in City residents by the Project would generate additional calls for service. As noted previously, there were 11,167 calls for police services in June 2014. Based on the existing number of calls for police services per 1,000 residents, the Project would generate approximately 27 calls per month and approximately 324 calls per year for police services.²⁶ This increase would not seriously impact police department operations. The Project would not result in the need for any new or the physical alteration to any existing governmental facility. Consequently, potential impacts are considered to be less than significant.

Response Time

As discussed previously, the Department has an overall response time goal of 3 minutes for emergencies. Currently, the average department response time from call entry to the scene is 6 minutes and 51 seconds for emergencies, 5 minutes and 32 seconds for Priority 1 crimes, 17 minutes and 11 seconds for Priority 2 crimes, and 41 minutes and 4 seconds for Priority 3 crimes.²⁷ However, the Glendale Police Department considers current response times in the City adequate. Given the distance of the Project from the nearest police station and the increase in calls for service, the Project would not adversely affect response times in the City. The Project would not result in the need for any new or the physical alteration to any existing governmental facility. Consequently, potential impacts are considered to be less than significant.

Level of Significance before Mitigation: Less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

Level of Significance after Mitigation: Less than significant.

Cumulative Impacts

The Project and related projects (refer to **Section 4.0, Environmental Impact Analysis** for list of commercial, residential, and office projects) would result in the addition of approximately 11,068 residents to the City of Glendale. Implementation of the related projects and associated increase in residential population and commercial uses would increase the demand for police protection services and could require the need for the construction of new or physically altered facilities to accommodate

26 Note: $195,799$ (2014 population) / $1,000 = 195.799$; $11,167$ (calls for service) / $195.799 = 57.03$ (calls per 1,000 residents); $57.03/1,000 = .0570 \times 468$ (Project residents) = $26.676 =$ approximately 27 calls; $27 \times 12 = 324$ calls per year.

27 Glendale Police Department, Crime Statistics/Booking Reports, "Crime Statistics & Activity/Police Incidents 2014" (June 2014), <http://www.glendaleca.gov/government/departments/police-department/crime-prevention-crime-statistics/crime-statistics>.

the increased demand associated with the related projects. This would result in a significant cumulative impact. As discussed previously, the Project would not result in significant impacts to the Glendale Police Department on a project-specific level. The Project, however, would contribute to increased calls for service to the Glendale Police Department and would be considered to be cumulatively considerable. For this reason, impacts are considered to be significant.

Level of Significance before Mitigation: Significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are available at this time.

Level of Significance after Mitigation: Significant and unavoidable.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Existing Conditions

The Project site is located within the boundaries of the Glendale Unified School District (GUSD). The western and southern boundaries of the GUSD are coterminous with the boundaries of the City of Glendale, while the eastern and northern portions of the GUSD 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 15 elementary schools with grades K–6 and 5 elementary schools with grades K–5, 3 middle schools with grades 6–8 and 1 middle school with grades 7–8, 3 comprehensive senior high schools with grades 9–12, 1 magnet high school, 1 continuation high school, and a developmental center for handicapped students.

During the 2013–2014 school year, the GUSD had a total enrollment of 26,084 students.²⁸ Based on this 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. Approximately 45 percent of the students were enrolled in elementary schools (grades K–6), approximately 18 percent were enrolled in middle school (grades 7–8), approximately 34 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.²⁹

The Project site is located within the attendance boundaries of Columbus Elementary School, Toll Middle School, and Hoover High School. According to the latest site capacity study prepared by the GUSD in 2011, the current capacity of these neighborhood schools is 619 students at Columbus Elementary School, 1,801 students at Toll Middle School, and 3,074 students at Hoover High School.³⁰

28 Karolin Savarani, Executive Secretary, Business Services, Glendale Unified School District, electronic communication between Meridian Consultants, August 15, 2013.

29 Melanie Nazarbekian, Facilities Project Assistant (Provisional), Facilities Planning, Development & Support Operations, Glendale Unified School District, electronic communication between Meridian Consultants, December 5, 2013. GUSD 2013–2014 Enrollment comparison was provided by Melanie Nazarbekian.

30 Melanie Nazarbekian, electronic communication, August 11, 2014. GUSD 2010–2011 Site Capacity study data was provided by Melanie Nazarbekian.

During the 2013–2014 school year, Columbus Elementary School had an enrollment of 589 students, Toll Middle School had an enrollment of 1,142 students, and Hoover High School had an enrollment of 1,758 students.³¹

Regulatory Setting

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 (AB) 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. An analysis of the consistency of these applicable goals and policies with the proposed Project is provided in **Section 4.3, Land Use and Planning**. As discussed in **Section 4.3**, the Project as proposed does not conflict with the City's General Plan.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Thresholds of Significance

To assist in determining whether a project would have a significant effect on the environment, the City determines that a project may be deemed to have a significant impact on public services, including schools, if the following could occur:

- Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered government 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.

Methodology

Potential Project impacts on the GUSD were evaluated by applying current district student generation ratios for multifamily dwelling units by grade level to units proposed by the Project.³² 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.

31 Melanie Nazarbekian, electronic communication, December 5, 2013. GUSD 2013–2014 Enrollment comparison was provided by Melanie Nazarbekian.

32 Glendale Unified School District, "Impact of Residential Development On the Need for Additional School Facilities," (February 2012).

Project Impacts

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.

As shown in **Table 4.6.3-1, Project Student Generation Table**, the 180 apartment units associated with the Project would generate approximately 20 students for grades K–6, 6 students for grades 7–8, and 8 students for grades 9–12, for a total of 34 students based on the student generation ratios utilized by the GUSD.

**Table 4.6.3-1
Project Student Generation Table**

Grade Levels	Generation Rates (Students per Unit)	Proposed Residential Units	Total
K–6	0.11	180	20
7–8	0.03	180	6
9–12	0.04	180	8
Total students			34

Source: Glendale Unified School District, Karolin Savarani, Executive Secretary, Business Services, electronic communication between Meridian Consultants (August 15, 2013).

Note: The generated student numbers were rounded if calculation resulted in decimal numbers.

The Project would add 20 students to Columbus Elementary School for a projected enrollment of 609 students, which would be 10 students below the operating capacity of 619 students; would add 6 students to Toll Middle School for a projected enrollment of 1,148 students, which would be well below the operating capacity of 1,801; and would add 8 students to Hoover High School for a projected enrollment of 1,766 students, which is well below the operating capacity of 3,074 students. All schools serving the Project site are currently operating under capacity and would not require the provision of new or physically alter existing school facilities. As such, the Project would not be required to pay school impact fees, authorized by Senate Bill (SB) 50 to mitigate for overcapacity to schools, as impacts would be considered to be less than significant for Columbus Elementary School, Toll Middle School, and Hoover High School.

Level of Significance before Mitigation: Less than significant for Columbus Elementary School, Toll Middle School, and Hoover High School.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

Level of Significance After Mitigation: Less than significant.

Cumulative Impacts

As discussed in **Section 4.5, Population and Housing**, the Project and related projects would result in the addition of 4,257 residential units in the City of Glendale. Combined, these additional units would generate approximately 469 students for grades K–6, 128 students for grades 7–8, and 171 students for grades 9–12, resulting in a total of 767 students.

**Table 4.6.3-2
Cumulative Student Generation Table**

Grade Levels	Generation Rates (Students per Unit)	Proposed Residential Units*	Total
K–6	0.11	4,257	469
7–8	0.03	4,257	128
9–12	0.04	4,257	171
Total Students			767

Source: Glendale Unified School District, "Impact of Residential Development on the Need for Additional School Facilities," (February 2012, p. 10).

Note: The generated student numbers were rounded if calculation resulted in decimal numbers.

*These residential units include live/work residential units and result in a conservative estimate of total students.

The Project and related projects would be expected to fill a portion of existing school capacity with the projected student generation. Combining the cumulative student generation with the GUSD 2013–2014 school year total enrollment of 26,084 students,³³ the Project and related projects would result in a projected total enrollment of 26,851 students. This total number of students is below the capacity for 31,381 students. Based on these enrollment projections, there would be enough school capacity for grades K–6 and 7–8. However, due to a projected lack of school capacity for grades 9–12 in the district, these additional students would result in an incrementally significant cumulative impact.

While the Project itself would not cause significant impacts on school capacity, according to Government Code Section 65995, the payment of school impact fees, authorized by Senate Bill (SB) 50, by each project will fully mitigate the impact of related projects on local schools from cumulative development. As such, related projects which result in significant impacts to school facilities would pay fees to provide the adequate capacity for increased numbers of students. The payment of school impact fees would mitigate the Project's contribution to cumulative impacts on local schools. Therefore, through payment

33 Karolin Savarani, electronic communication, August 15, 2013.

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: Less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: No mitigation measures are required.

Level of Significance after Mitigation: Less than significant.