



GENERAL PLAN
City of Sierra Madre



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Public Works
Fire Department
Police Department
Library

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The City of Sierra Madre would also like to extend a special thanks to the many volunteers who generously donated their time in various capacities during preparation of the General Plan Update. These volunteers are listed below:

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Introduction

PURPOSE OF THE GENERAL PLAN



Source: Seth Hansen



Source: Seth Hansen

The City of Sierra Madre General Plan is a long-range policy document which lays out the framework for all future growth and development within the City. The General Plan is the blueprint that sets the basis for future policy decisions, in that it organizes the desires of the Sierra Madre community with respect to the physical, cultural, economic, and environmental character of the City.

Most importantly, the Sierra Madre General Plan is a community-based document that reflects the community values and character as expressed in its goals and policies, while also serving as a technical document which provides information about the City. The General Plan shall be used as a guide by the City's decision makers to achieve the community's vision and preserve the history, character and shared values of the community for future generations.


The General Plan is intended to be both a long-term and a dynamic document, and must be periodically updated to respond to changing community needs. Unlike the housing element, which is required by State law to be updated every five years, a General Plan does not expire and is not required to have a specific time frame. Updating the General Plan is done to ensure that the plan is a reflection of the community's values and goals. The update process also allows the City to reflect on challenges of the past years and use these experiences to shape new policy.

STATE REQUIREMENTS

California Government Code Section 65300 requires that each city and county within the state of California adopt a comprehensive, long-range plan to guide development. There are seven mandatory elements of a general plan – land use, housing, circulation, open

space, conservation, noise, and safety. The law does not require that these elements be organized in a particular fashion, and it allows local jurisdictions to include additional elements to address local needs and objectives.

The content of each element is prescribed in the “State of California General Plan Guidelines” published by the Governor’s Office of Planning and Research (OPR). Requirements for the Housing Element are defined by the State Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD). Requirements for the Noise Element are defined by the Office of Noise Control of the California Department of Health.

State required sustainability and greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction goals and policies are denoted throughout the document by a green leaf. 

State law requires that the General Plan be internally consistent across all elements. It also requires that ordinances adopted pursuant to the General Plan, such as the zoning ordinance and subdivision ordinance, be consistent with the General Plan. The decisions of the City should be logically guided by the General Plan.

ORGANIZATION OF THE GENERAL PLAN

In accordance with State Government Code Section 65302, this General Plan contains all seven required elements organized in four chapters addressing City issues in a logical way. Each element of the General Plan contains background information and associated goals and policies. Goals and policies represent the General Plan’s foundation. A **goal** is an overall statement of community desires and consists of a broad statement of purpose or direction. For each goal in this General Plan, associated and more definitive policy statements follow. A **policy** provides guidance to the City Council, other City commissions and boards, and City staff in their review of development proposals and other actions taken. The Implementation Section is included at the end of the document, along with an Appendix including a glossary and references.

The Land Use Chapter addresses the City’s built environment, including land and economic development, historic preservation,

housing and circulation. Since Sierra Madre is developed on a foothill slope, as well as canyons and hillsides leading into the Angeles National Forest, the Resource Management and Land Use Chapters address hillside preservation. The Resource Management Chapter also addresses co-existence with wildlife, dark sky, and other conservation issues such as trees, water, waste management, and air quality. The Hazard Prevention Chapter recognizes the potential for wildfires, floods/landslides and seismic-related hazards associated with the City’s location along the San Gabriel Mountains foothill. The Community Services Chapter reflects the independent character of Sierra Madre as a full-service city providing its own police, fire, park and recreation, library and public services, in addition to the numerous contributions made by volunteer organizations to the cultural life and social needs of the City.

The following chart shows the corresponding State-mandated Elements for each chapter/section of the General Plan document:

GENERAL PLAN CHAPTERS	STATE MANDATED ELEMENTS
Chapter One - Land Use	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Land Use Designations 2. Historic Preservation 3. Housing 4. Economic Development 5. Circulation 	<p>Land Use, Open Space Land Use Housing Circulation</p>
Chapter Two - Resource Management	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hillside Preservation 2. Co-existence with Wildlife 3. Dark Sky 4. Tree Preservation 5. Water Resources 6. Waste Management/Recycling 7. Air Quality 	<p>Conservation, Open Space Conservation Conservation Conservation Conservation Conservation</p>
Chapter Three - Hazard Prevention	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fire Safety 2. Flood/Landslide 3. Seismic Safety 4. Noise 	<p>Safety Safety Safety Noise</p>
Chapter Four - Community Services	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Law Enforcement 2. Recreation Services 3. Library Services 4. Community Cultural and Special Events 5. Transit 6. Public Services 	<p>Safety Open Space Circulation Circulation</p>
Appendix	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Glossary 2. Statutory Requirements 3. Survey 4. Survey Results 5. Children’s Essays 6. Technical Background Report 	

THE GENERAL PLAN UPDATE

GENERAL PLAN STEERING COMMITTEE

Sierra Madre's General Plan was last updated in 1996. In July 2009, the City Council initiated an update to reflect current community values and to provide a roadmap for future decision-making. The City Council appointed a 9-member General Plan Steering Committee as an advisory committee to the Planning Commission and City Council.

The General Plan Steering Committee (GPSC) held monthly public meetings from November 2009 to May 2013 to conduct a thorough review of the entire 1996 General Plan, conduct community outreach meetings and write the update to the General Plan, culminating in a recommendation of a draft General Plan update document for review by the Planning Commission and City Council.

The GPSC updated the document in-house and limited the services of a consultant to the preparation of the Technical Background Report and environmental documents as required by the California Environmental Quality Act. The role of the consultant also included incorporation of State legislative requirements, including climate change and greenhouse gas reduction policies, review of the goals, policies, and objectives for internal consistency, technical assistance to staff and the GPSC, volunteer coordination and best practices recommendations.

This document supersedes the 1996 General Plan, and its implementation will include actions to update other planning documents to ensure consistency with the vision outlined herein.

PLANNING COMMISSION AND CITY COUNCIL

Beginning in the Fall of 2013, a number of public hearings were conducted by the Planning Commission and City Council to review the Draft General Plan Update document, at which time the Sierra Madre community had the opportunity to provide feedback on all Elements of the document.

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION



In addition to their monthly meetings, the GPSC recognized the importance of community outreach to engage the community and seek their input in the General Plan update. Over a three-year period, the GPSC involved the community and its decision-makers by hosting two town hall forums and an East Montecito Neighborhood meeting, conducted a General Plan survey and held an essay contest for Sierra Madre youth. Residents, employees, business owners, and other stakeholders were involved in sharing their ideas and desires for Sierra Madre which were incorporated by the GPSC in their preparation of the draft General Plan update document

The GPSC also reached out to stakeholders through a series of informal meetings in the community to educate them regarding the role and importance of the General Plan, and to obtain input into the General Plan update regarding the vision and the unique challenges for Sierra Madre in the next 20 years.

In addition, an extensive list of volunteers were involved in all aspects of the update process, including communications/public relations, a design contest to create a General Plan Update logo, advertising, conducting town hall meetings, surveying the community, photographing, data gathering, revising various General Plan sections, and assisting the consultant with various needs related to the preparation of the Technical Background Report. A variety of media, including press releases, e-blasts, fliers, Channel 3 broadcasts, a dedicated General Plan Update email, and the City's website and Facebook were used to disseminate information, recruit volunteers, and involve the community at every stage of the update process.



General Plan Update logo
Source: Friends of the Arts

VISION AND GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The Vision & Guiding Principles sets the tone for the General Plan Update. The purpose of identifying the Vision & Guiding Principles was to help develop a summary of general goals to be achieved by the updated General Plan. The vision provides the foundation for more specific guiding principles, goals, policies and programs to be developed during the update process. The visioning process is valuable in identifying issues important to the community and in providing early direction for alternatives development and analysis.

Community input from the General Plan outreach efforts were used as the basis for drafting the Vision and Guiding Principles. GPSC members compiled an extensive list of “vision statements” and guiding principles, and then focused this list into five vision and guiding principles, as follows:


1. Preserve and sustain Sierra Madre’s distinctive character as a historic small town nestled in the foothills, but within a major metropolitan area.
2. Ensure that Sierra Madre is a safe, vibrant place to live, work and visit by providing city services that match the needs of the community and promote community engagement.
3. Protect and be responsible stewards of the neighboring San Gabriel Mountain Foothills’ wildlife, forest, open space, watershed and all other natural resources.
4. Promote and develop a strong, diversified local economy and a thriving town center, consistent with the needs of the community.
5. Ensure development is done in harmony with its neighborhood, while maintaining the

character of the town and without unduly burdening existing city services and infrastructure or impacting the environment.

Chapter One – Land Use

INTRODUCTION

The Land Use Chapter of the Sierra Madre General Plan contains five components: land use designations (State-mandated land use element), historic preservation, housing (State-mandated housing element), economic development, and circulation and traffic.

Sustainable policies and goals are called out by a green leaf icon. 

Section One: Land Use Designations

OVERVIEW OF EXISTING CONDITIONS

The City of Sierra Madre is comprised of approximately 1,882 acres (2.94 square miles.) There are three distinct geographical patterns in the City –the foothill slope, the canyon and the hillside.

Two thirds of the area within the City limits is on the foothill slope. This is the “developable” area of the City and it is largely developed. Sierra Madre is an established, built-out community with just a handful of vacant parcels remaining.

The predominant land use in the City is residential. Ninety-three percent of the land is zoned for residential purposes. Of that, 85 percent is residential low density, 1 percent is medium density, and 7 percent is medium/high density. The higher density housing is located around the downtown area near Baldwin Avenue, Sierra Madre Boulevard and adjacent streets.

Institutions utilize the second greatest area of land. This includes four elementary schools, one middle school, one high

school, seven churches, the Mater Dolorosa Passionist Retreat Center, and City-owned facilities. Institutional uses are generally intermixed with residential and commercial areas. Most institutional uses are old and well established in the community.

Four percent of the land in the City is devoted to commercial uses. All of the commercial land is in the historic downtown area of Sierra Madre along Sierra Madre Boulevard, Baldwin Avenue, and on adjacent smaller streets. This area is characterized by small “one-of-a-kind” retail businesses, branch offices of major lending institutions, medical offices, and other personal service businesses. There are also magazine and newspaper publishers in town.

There is an old established manufacturing area in the City along East Montecito Avenue. This area comprises less than one percent of the City’s land area, and includes a mixture of structures along the street—single family homes, warehouses, office spaces, artists’ studios and one complex of studio apartments. There are naturally occurring vacancies in office spaces, but the houses have low turnover and the neighborhood is stable.

There is one canyon in the City which has been developed. This is known as “Sierra Madre Canyon” or “The Canyon” by locals. It has its own unique development pattern and a more rural lifestyle that is valued by its residents. An ordinance that specifically addresses the unique development standards of “The Canyon” was adopted in 2011 in an effort to preserve its rustic and historic character.

The hillside area has experienced some development activity, mostly involving individual properties rather than multi-home subdivisions. In 2007, the City updated a hillside ordinance to closely regulate development of hillside land and the canyons within the hillside that have not been developed. The ordinance includes major design criteria for development within the Hillside Management Zone to preserve and minimize impacts on significant natural features of hillside areas, including swales, canyons, knolls, ridgelines, and rock outcrops, and to regulate grading which impacts the natural terrain, flora and fauna. The Sierra Madre Mountain

Conservancy, an organization established for the protection of hillside land, has acquired several acres of property through purchase and donations, further limiting development opportunities in the hillside area.

LAND USE AND WATER CONSERVATION

The impact of land use and development growth on Sierra Madre's water supply is a serious concern. In January 2014, the Governor of the State of California proclaimed a state of emergency in the State of California due to current drought conditions in the State. Sierra Madre is a public water supply distributor to the resident customers within its jurisdiction and produces and delivers potable water from four wells located within the Eastern Unit of the Raymond Basin. Due to the lack of rainfall, in 2013 and 2014, Sierra Madre has been able to capture and spread only a fraction of the necessary water at the spreading grounds. As such, water levels of the aquifer have been very low and incapable of pumping water for delivery from any of its four production wells since October 2013. For the first time in the history of the water department, in October 2013, Sierra Madre became completely dependent on imported water from the San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District via the Metropolitan Water District to serve its existing customers.

Due to the present serious drought conditions and in recognition of any potential future droughts and the inability to access its adjudicated ground water in the Eastern Unit of the Raymond Basin, Sierra Madre declared a water shortage emergency in July 2014 and imposed a water service connection moratorium until the Raymond Basin aquifer recovers sufficiently to allow Sierra Madre to pump its ground water for delivery to its existing customers. Land use regulations and policies which do not increase the demand for ground water must be developed and implemented in order to sustain Sierra Madre's ability to be self-sufficient in supplying water from its traditional sources to its customers, especially as the City faces future land use and development growth.

URBAN FORM

Sierra Madre was originally developed in a traditional grid pattern in the foothill slope area and a more organic street

pattern in the hillside and canyon areas reflecting the topography of these areas. Recent subdivisions of estate-size properties have resulted in the existence of some cul-de-sac streets. The development pattern of Sierra Madre is distinctly different than that of the surrounding jurisdictions. Few of Sierra Madre's local streets are through streets to other jurisdictions. Even Baldwin Avenue, the primary access to the center of the city from the south, continues through a small area of the City of Arcadia and then jogs to the east at the 210 freeway. The self-contained physical form of the City contributes to the sense of place experienced by its residents. Further, the architecture of Sierra Madre is eclectic. Large houses are commonly found next to small houses of varying styles throughout the City.

In the language of urban design there are some distinct elements – paths, nodes, centers, districts, and landmarks – which make the City function for its residents.

Paths

A path is a street that provides a means of vehicular and pedestrian movement and interconnects various land uses to others.

Sierra Madre Boulevard and Baldwin Avenue transect the City's urban area and establish the commercial and governmental center of town. Michillinda Avenue, Orange Grove Avenue, Grandview Avenue and Santa Anita Avenue are primary paths as they provide access from adjacent jurisdictions into the City.

Mt. Wilson Trail, Bailey Canyon and Santa Anita Canyon Road are important paths linking the urbanized area with the wildland area.

Nodes

A node is a strategically located focal point that contributes to the functions and activities in the City. Entry nodes are located at the transition points between jurisdictions or districts. Internal nodes are places where activity occurs.

The important entry nodes in the City are at the entries into the City from the south at Baldwin Avenue and Orange Grove Avenue, from the west at Michillinda Avenue and Sierra Madre Boulevard, and at the eastern entry on Sierra Madre Boulevard at Sierra Vista Park. These are points at which people traveling into the City from the outside realize that they have arrived in a new place – Sierra Madre. Currently there are signs at these locations which denote the entry node.

There are several internal nodes in the City. Perhaps the most important is at Kersting Court. This is a public gathering place at the center of town, and the four-way stop at Sierra Madre Boulevard and Baldwin Avenue accentuate the importance of this node. Kersting Court is the location or start or terminus for numerous civic events. The intersection of Lima Street and Sierra Madre Boulevard is another important node as it designates the western entry into the commercial district. The Sierra Madre Public Library is also an important node in that it constitutes a public gathering place toward the west end of Sierra Madre Boulevard, Sturtevant Drive and Woodland Drive is a significant node in the Sierra Madre Canyon.

Centers

Centers are specific sites or clusters of sites with specific functions. There are two primary centers in Sierra Madre: The Civic Center—comprising City Hall, the Police and Fire Stations—and Memorial Park, an important center in Sierra Madre. The City is a major employer and numerous constituents come to City Hall in both the day and evening hours for assistance and to attend public meetings. Memorial Park is a recreational center with a bandstand, a play area for children, tennis courts and picnic tables. It is also the location for the Sierra Madre Senior Citizens Center housed in a multi-purpose structure on the park site. Concerts, festivals, and holiday activities for children in the community are among the numerous activities that take place in Memorial Park.

The other primary center in the City is Sierra Vista Park. The City's recreation center is at Sierra Vista Park, which includes a public pool, and a multi-purpose recreation building which houses the Youth Activity Center and the City's year-round programs for children, teens, and adults. In addition, Sierra

Vista Park is the location for the City’s baseball diamonds, tennis, volleyball and basketball courts, the Rose Float building, a dog park, and it is equipped with picnic tables and barbeques. The City Yards, settling basins and the Sierra Madre Community Nursery School are located to the north and east of Sierra Vista Park, respectively.

Privately owned and operated, the Mater Dolorosa Passionist Retreat Center is recognized as a location for special functions, and therefore it is considered a center as well. It is used regularly on weekends for large retreat gatherings. It is also made available to the community for special functions, and a dinner and auction is held once a year in October.

Districts

A district is a geographical area within a city that has common distinguishing characteristics. It is distinct from other areas and it is apparent to someone in the district that they are in a distinctive place.

◇ Downtown District

The Downtown District is located in the center of the City along Sierra Madre Boulevard and Baldwin Avenue. Along Sierra Madre Boulevard, this district begins at Lima Street to the west and Baldwin Avenue to the east. Along Baldwin Avenue, it extends from Suffolk Avenue to the south and up to Highland Avenue to the north. The Downtown district can be described as a “village center” as it is characterized by one and two-story commercial buildings with small storefronts housing quaint retail stores, unique restaurants, commercial and professional offices, service businesses, institutional and non-profit facilities, and medical facilities. The Kensington Assisted Living Facility is also located in this district.

Among the unique structures in downtown are the Sierra Madre Playhouse – an active live-stage theater, Old City Hall which was vacated by the City in 1977 and restored as offices, the former Hotel Shirley restored as offices and residences, and the Sierra Madre Hotel, which is now maintained as residences, retail business, and offices in a courtyard setting. Many of the structures were built in the early 1900s, although a

few newer structures have been added in the place of fire damaged and deteriorating buildings. The pattern of development in the downtown encourages pedestrian activity that brings a liveliness to the street. In 2007, the Voter's Empowerment Ordinance, known as "Measure V", was adopted to ensure the preservation of the small town character of the downtown district by limiting development height and density to two stories, 30 feet in height, and 13 residential units per acre.

◇ *East Montecito District*

East Montecito Avenue is the City's manufacturing and light industrial district. This street is locally historic in that a number of older industrial structures still exist, as well as historic housing, such as the original ticket booth for the Red Line, and the original cabins built for the tuberculosis patients who came to the area before Sierra Madre was formed. There is very low housing turnover in this area. This district includes several businesses such as plumbers' and mechanics' shops, storage facilities, welders, vehicle storage, research and development firms, and crafts-related businesses, such as furniture making, glass lamp making, pottery, seamstress, film making, photography and artists' studios. This area is subject to the Voters Empowerment Ordinance (Measure V) requirements.

Residential Areas

◇ *Residential Medium-High Density Areas*

The Medium-High Density Residential Areas are located along the Sierra Madre Boulevard corridor to the east and west ends of the commercial district on Sierra Madre Boulevard, and the neighborhoods which are clustered around the downtown district, providing a buffer between commercial and low-density residential uses. The streets most identified with Medium-High density development are Esperanza Avenue, Mariposa Avenue from Hermosa Avenue to Baldwin Avenue, Laurel Avenue from Baldwin Avenue to Mountain Trail. The housing stock in these areas is a mixture of older apartment buildings from the 1950s through 1970s, and newer apartment and condominium buildings from the 1980s and 1990s.

Although multi-unit construction slowed down in the late 1980s and early 1990s, there was a steady pattern of development of these structures during that period. During the 2000s, there have been a few multi-unit condominium developments within this area, including a 46-unit senior housing facility.

◇ *Residential Medium Density Areas*

The Medium Density Residential Areas are located adjacent to Medium-High density areas. These are characterized by properties with two or three units on a lot. Some of the notable Medium Density areas are located along San Gabriel and Santa Anita Courts in the southeast area of the City, as well as Laurel Avenue and Victoria Lane. In most cases, the units look like single-family houses, but upon closer inspection it can be seen that a second unit exists to the side, rear or on the second floor of the property. The low-density residential appearance of these properties is important to maintain the character of the neighborhoods.

◇ *Residential Canyon Area*

The Sierra Madre Canyon Residential Area is located in a natural canyon in the northeast quadrant of the City. The boundaries of the Canyon extend from Mountain Trail on the west, Sturtevant Drive and Canon Avenue on the south, and Sturtevant Drive on the east. The Canyon was originally developed in the 1920s for seasonal housing. The lots are small and the original structures were cottages used by out-of-town visitors who came to Sierra Madre for rest, recuperation and recreational purposes. Over time, the cottages have come to be used for permanent year-round housing. At one time, the center of the area known as the Lower Canyon was developed with commercial businesses. There was also a community plunge in this location until the 1950s. Today, there is one commercial structure remaining in this area, while others have been converted to year-round residential uses or have been demolished and replaced with residential structures. There is one property that provides overnight accommodations and meeting space for an international nature organization.

◇ Residential Low Density Area

The Low Density Residential Areas comprise most of Sierra Madre. Due to the City's original rural development pattern, the urbanization of the City took place over a period of 100 years. The low-density residential pattern varies throughout the City. Lot sizes vary dramatically as do the structures built on them, which enhances Sierra Madre's charm. The periods of tract home development occurred in the post-war era of the 1940s and 50s throughout the City, in the 1960s and 70s in the northeastern portion of the City at Liliano Drive and in the development of two subdivisions along Orange Grove, and more recently in the 1980s and 90s with the subdivision of the Jameson Estate in the west central area of town. A notable hillside subdivision development in the 2000s occurred above Carter Avenue, at the intersection of Baldwin Avenue, which is the original land of the Nathaniel Carter estate, historically known as "Carterhia." Responsible stewardship of the Low Density Residential Areas demands strict enforcement and monitoring of all zoning requirements, including the Hillside Management Zone where applicable.

Landmarks

Landmarks are reference points that help identify an area. They provide functional and visual points of reference and are easily identifiable. The following are notable landmarks in Sierra Madre: Kersting Court with its bell tower, pepper trees and the Hotel Shirley façade, the cannon and band shell in Memorial Park, St. Rita's Catholic Church, Sierra Madre Congregational Church and the Old North Church, Alverno High School, the Wistaria Vine on Carter Avenue, the Pinney House on Lima Street, the E. Waldo Ward property, the Richardson House, Lizzy's Inn, the Sierra Madre Elementary School (Lower Campus), the Sierra Madre Middle School (Upper Campus), Sierra Vista Park, the Mater Dolorosa Passionist Retreat Center, the Sierra Madre Canyon Dam, the Mount Wilson Trailhead and the Bailey Canyon Trailhead.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION

The City's Historic Preservation Ordinance provides incentives and guidelines for the protection of individual properties

listed in the City's List of Designated Historic Landmarks, which includes 49 properties as of 2013. The Ordinance provides a process and criteria for historical designation, as well as standards for the review of exterior modifications of historic structures as seen from the public view.

LAND USE CHARACTERISTICS

There are several land use characteristics relating to the existing urban form which are identified below to help "set the stage" for the goals of the Land Use Chapter:

1. The urbanized area of the City is built-out. Very few vacant parcels exist and the number of large very-low density properties has diminished as they have been subdivided into smaller parcels.
2. As evidenced by the water shortage emergency and the enactment of a moratorium in 2014 on new water service connections, land use policies which encourage water conservation and avoid creating additional burdens on the aquifer are a priority.
3. An emphasis on conservation of natural resources, including water conservation will play an important role in the City's land use development regulations in order to preserve the health, safety, welfare, and quality of life of the existing population. The City shall enact and enforce development standards which do not significantly increase the demand for water use and encourage reduction.
4. The development pattern of the City is established.
5. Sierra Madre remains a desirable place to live as evidenced by the long term stability of property values.
6. Due to the distance from highways and major arterials, there is little demand for new commercial and industrial development.

7. Most parcel sizes in the downtown area are small and shallow, not permitting development of large new structures and their required parking.
8. Residential neighborhoods are varied throughout the City regarding lot sizes, housing sizes, age and style of structures.
9. Additional parkland, sports playing fields, and recreational facilities are desired by the community. In order to create additional space, it is likely that the City would have to purchase land at market rate for these purposes.
10. There are a number of historic structures in the City in all land use categories – single- and multiple-family residential, commercial, institutional, and governmental.
11. Other than City Hall, the Recreation Center at Sierra Vista Park, the Senior Center and the Sierra Madre Elementary School auditorium, there are no other indoor public meeting places in the City.
12. The commercial downtown area has a regular pattern of occupancy consistent with economic cycles.
13. The East Montecito area is currently zoned as a light-industrial and commercial/residential mixed-use area, and is interspersed with residential non-conforming uses.

OVERVIEW OF LAND USE POLICY

The fundamental principle behind the land use policies of the General Plan is to maintain the existing low-density village character of Sierra Madre in the same urban development pattern that exists today. This provides a central business district that serves local residents and attracts visitors to the boutique and retail establishments. This area also contains religious and educational institutions and public buildings. East of the central business district is a light-manufacturing area which should also be preserved or adapted to complimentary residential and commercial uses. Surrounding

the central business district is a Medium-High Density residential zone which is characterized by multi-family units, including apartments and condominiums. The majority of land in the City is devoted to single-family residential development of varying densities. These neighborhoods occur around the City center.

Parkland and open space should be preserved and expanded when possible. Hillside areas should be preserved either in their natural state or with very low density residential development designed to be sensitive to the environmental nature of the foothills. This should include water conservation measures to reduce and minimize the impact to the City's water supply and the ability to serve its water customers.

The City should continually recognize the connection from the urban area to the mountain wildland by way of hillside land. This connection aligns Sierra Madre with a unique cluster of foothill cities, and preserving this area is vital to protect the fragile watershed, and the urban wildland interface.

Two general categories of open space are recognized: natural and constructed. Constructed open space includes developed recreational parklands, and natural open space means undeveloped natural areas conserved for their wild land characteristics. Natural open space is the most precious because it cannot be replaced once lost. Both constructed open space and natural open space should be preserved and expanded when possible.

DISTRIBUTION AND INTENSITY OF LAND USE DEVELOPMENT

The City's Land Use Map and Land Use Chart are shown below as Figures 1-1 and 1-2, respectively.

Figure 1-1 Land Use Designation Map

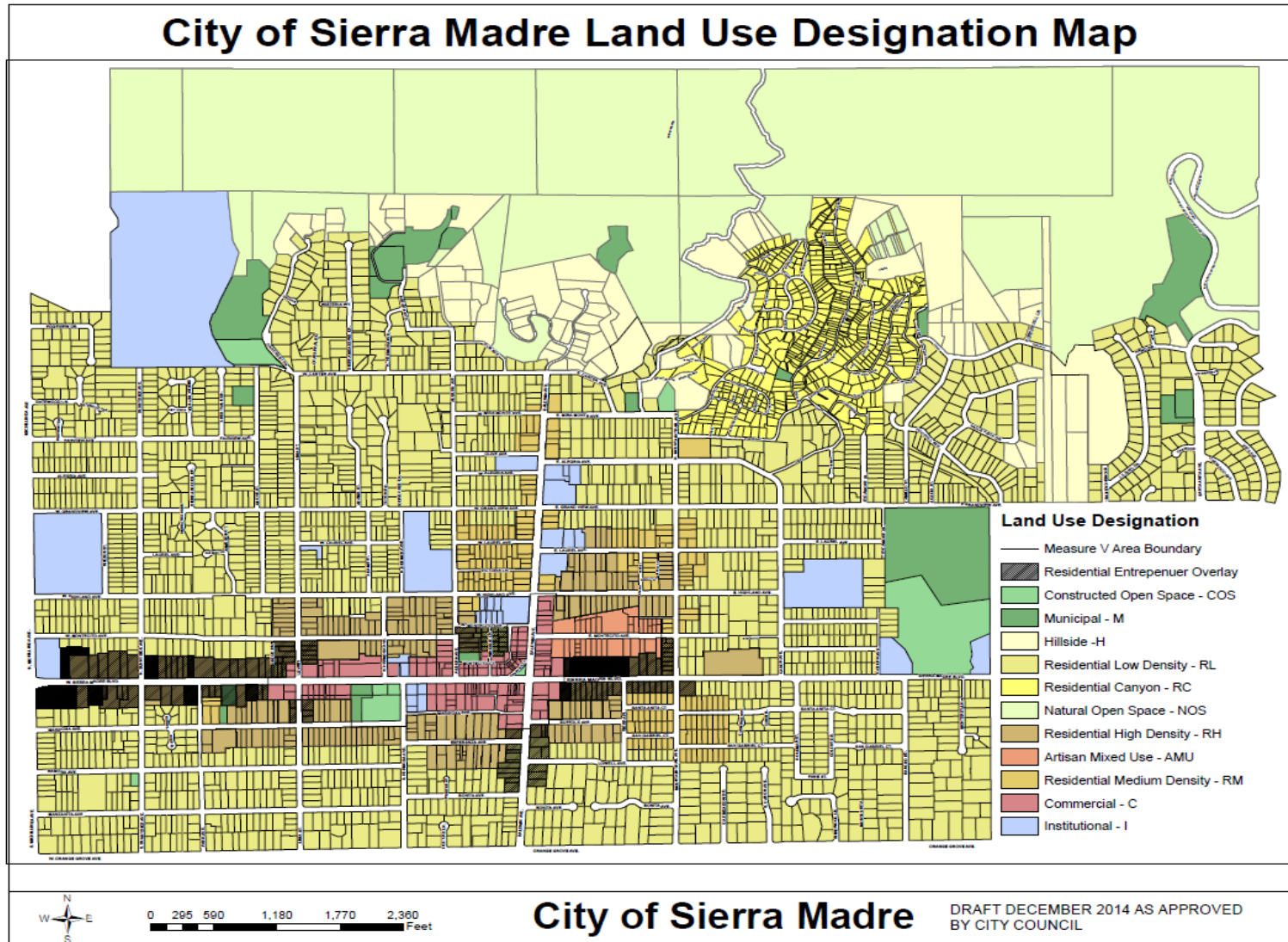



Figure 1-2 Land Use Chart

LAND USE CATEGORY	HEIGHT (FEET)/ NO. OF STORIES	MAXIMUM DENSITY/FLOOR AREA RATIO
RL (Residential Low Density)	25 / 2 stories	1 dwelling units/lot
RC (Residential – Canyon)	25 / 2 stories	1 dwelling units/lot
H (Hillside)	25 / 2 stories	1 dwelling units/lot
RM (Residential Medium Density)	30 / 2 stories	2 dwelling units/lot
RH (Residential Medium/High Density)	30 / 2 stories	13 dwelling units/acre
RH1 (Residential Medium/High Density)	30 / 2 stories	20 dwelling units/acre
RE (Residential Entrepreneur Overlay)	30 / 2 stories	13 dwelling units/acre
C (Commercial)	30 / 2 stories	13 dwelling units/acre 1.0 FAR
AMU (Artisan Mixed Use)	30 / 2 stories	13 dwelling units/acre 1.0 Floor Area Ratio
I (Institutional)	Established by Master Plan	Established by Master Plan
Measure V boundary area	30 / 2 stories	13 dwelling units/acre
M (Municipal Government)	n/a	n/a
COS (Constructed Open Space)	n/a	n/a
NOS (Natural Open Space)	n/a	n/a

SUMMARY OF LAND USE GOALS

1. Preserve the existing street and block patterns currently established throughout the City and provide additional non-vehicular connectivity where it is currently lacking in the downtown commercial area.
2. Preserve and enhance the diversity in the character of residential neighborhoods ensuring that new development is compatible in its design and scale with older established development in the surrounding neighborhood without attempting to replicate or mass produce a style of development.
3. Ensure that development is done in harmony with its neighborhood, and preserves and protects privacy and mountain views of neighboring properties.
4. Ensure that development is done to maximize water conservation practices to reduce and minimize the impact

on the City's local water supply and the ability to serve its water customers.

5. Institute conservation measures so that the demand for water matches the City's local supply. 
6. Achieve a balanced physical environment which provides for housing, business, service, light-industrial and manufacturing, recreational, social, cultural and educational needs of the residents, thereby maintaining and enhancing their quality of life while recognizing that Sierra Madre is not a self-sufficient city and many needs must be met outside the City borders.
7. Preserve and enhance the pattern of development in the downtown area to facilitate commerce.
8. Preserve existing and provide additional constructed and natural open space.
9. Preserve the hillside areas in order to protect the environment and mountain views, obtain a balance between developed areas and the hillside wilderness, and establish the role of the hillside as an entry point into wildland areas.
10. Preserve the Canyon as a predominantly single-family residential community characterized by its rustic environs.
11. Preserve East Montecito Avenue as a vital district containing light-manufacturing, commercial and residential uses by encouraging its preservation through the adaptive reuse of existing structures.

OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The City has established the following goals and policies for land use in the City of Sierra Madre. The implementation measures are contained in the Implementation Section at the end of the General Plan.

General Types and Mix of Land Uses

Objective L1: Continuing the existing patterns of residential housing development.

Policies:

- L1.1 Maintain areas of the City for single-family residences on varying lot sizes through the review and update of appropriate development standards.
- L1.2 Maintain areas of the City for the development of two units per lot through the review and update of appropriate development standards.
- L1.3 Maintain areas of the City for the development of multiple-unit apartment, condominium, and townhouse development through the review and update of appropriate development standards.
- L1.4 Develop regulations for housing which meets the special needs of senior citizens and the disabled.
- L1.5 Encourage preservation, refurbishment, and adaptive reuse of existing housing stock. 🌿
- L1.6 Require that new residential development, substantial remodeling and additions comply with all adopted water conservation measures that reduce and minimize the impact on the City's water supply and its ability to serve its water customers. 🌿
- L1.7 Develop regulations that discourage lot splits, including but not limited to, increasing minimum lot sizes.

Objective L2: Appropriately regulating group living facilities such as assisted living facilities, homes for the aged, dormitories, boarding houses, sororities, fraternities, live-in drug or alcohol rehabilitation facilities, rest homes and convalescent hospitals in designations which allow residential uses.

Policies:

- L2.1 Require discretionary review and approval, such as a conditional use permit, for the construction of a building for, or establishment of, a group living facility, except where prohibited by state law.
- L2.2 Establish measures of, and limits to, resident/patient occupancy in group living facilities as part of the zoning code implementing these provisions. Except in the central core area covered by Measure V, such occupancy limit shall supersede the dwelling unit density limit.
- L2.3 Establish zoning provisions for group living facilities including floor area limits, height limits, setbacks, location of residential uses in commercial areas, and design guidelines.
- L2.4 Adopt a zoning code to implement the foregoing together with other appropriate regulations of group living facilities, and review and update such code and other implementing ordinances every two years to ensure compliance with Goals and Policies of the General Plan.

Objective L3: Continuing the existing, and developing new commercial structures and uses.

Policies:

- L3.1 Maintain an area in the City for commercial development through the review and update of appropriate standards and regulations for new construction.
- L3.2 Encourage the development of specialty retail, including stores selling products of local artisans and craftsmen, art galleries, and design furnishings.
- L3.3 Encourage the development of restaurants, bed and breakfasts, and other visitor-serving uses.

- L3.4 Encourage the development of service and retail uses which meet the needs of local residents and local business people and residents.
- L3.5 Encourage businesses that attract more people to the downtown area in the evening.
- L3.6 Encourage office and technology uses without displacing retail.
- L3.7 Encourage commercial uses that do not add a burden on the City's natural resources, including water resources.

Objective L4: Mitigating the impacts of new development on the City's open space, trees, infrastructure, water, transit services, the character of existing development, and other public needs.

Policies:

- L4.1 Ensure that the expansion of existing uses is reflective of and complements the overall pattern of development, without changing the character of existing development.
- L4.2 Except for those single family residences that would not otherwise require a conditional use permit (CUP), development projects that cumulatively comprise over one acre of land on one or more parcels require a CUP unless a specific plan or master plan is approved for the proposed project.
- L4.3 Ensure that new development and the expansion of existing uses incorporate water conservation measures that reduce and minimize the impact on the City's water supply and its ability to serve its customers.

Objective L5: Preserving the existing grid street pattern which promotes community life.

Policies:

- L5.1 Prohibit the use of cul-de-sacs and require through streets in new subdivisions except when no other access is physically feasible due to property ownership, parcel location or other physical factors.

Residential Low Density – Neighborhood Conservation (Map designation RL)


Objective L6: Development that is done in harmony with its neighborhood and preserves and protects the privacy, mountain and basin views of neighboring properties.

Policies:

- L6.1 Require that all adjoining neighbors of new or expanded existing structures in residential areas be notified and be made aware of the appeal process for any new construction that will exceed one story in height or significantly increase the volume and/or footprint of the overall structure.
- L6.2 Ensure that any new or expanded structures in residential neighborhoods do not unreasonably obstruct significant mountain or basin views.
- L6.3 Ensure new and remodeled structures in residential neighborhoods to minimize placement of windows and decks with direct lines of sight inside neighboring homes and back yards.
- L6.4 Establish an angle plane height envelope along the side property line for properties located in the Residential Low Density and Residential Canyon designations.


Objective L7: Development that is compatible in its design and scale with the neighborhood.

Policies:


- L7.1 Maintain maximum lot coverage and floor area ratios which allow for adequate buffering from neighboring properties, usable private yard area, air circulation and light.
- L7.2 Maintain a maximum floor area for ministerial approvals and require that properties which are proposed to exceed that floor area be reviewed as a discretionary project.
- L7.3 Limit the height of new buildings to reflect the prevailing height patterns on the street and within the Sierra Madre community.
- L7.4 Encourage new residential development to be compatible with and complement existing structures including the following:
 - a. Maintenance of front, side, and rear yard setbacks.
 - b. Use of landscaping to complement the design of the structure and reflect the Sierra Madre vegetation patterns, with an emphasis on sustainable, low-water use landscaping and use of permeable surfaces for hardscaping, and the use of irrigation equipment that automatically senses the need for water. 
 - c. Minimize paving in the front yard as necessary to accommodate driveways and pedestrian walkways.
 - d. Require that covered parking be provided.
 - e. Prohibit required parking from being located in the front yard setback except in the Residential Canyon Zone.


L7.5 Review and update the R1 Zoning Ordinance and other implementing ordinances every two years as necessary to ensure compliance with the Goals and Policies of the General Plan.


L7.6 Consider implementing a design review process.


Objective L8: Incorporating measures to promote sustainability in RL neighborhoods. 


Policies:


L8.1 Encourage the use of sustainable materials in the design and construction of structures and landscapes. 

L8.2 Incorporate water conservation measures in the zoning development standards for new construction and substantial remodeling or building expansion, including but not limited to green building construction, the percentage of permeable ground surfaces, building floor area limitations, lot coverage, landscaping and irrigation, greywater plumbing requirements, rainwater capture, and design review. 

L8.3 Consider a water impact fee to apply to new residential dwelling units and additions to existing development that increase water consumption, to fund water fixture retrofits of existing homes and other water conservation measures. 

L8.4 Conduct a historic resources survey to encourage retention of existing older homes and encourage the retention of these homes where there are conservation methods. 

L8.5 Provide incentives for property owners to retrofit historically designated homes with water saving fixtures. 


L8.6 Consider the establishment of a home inspection program upon sale of property to confirm the retrofit of the property to existing City water saving standards. 

Residential – Canyon (Map designation RC)

Objective L9: Maintaining the existing density of the Canyon.



Policies:

- L9.1 Require that new sites be limited to single-family detached units, no more than one unit per lot, except as in compliance with State law regarding second units.
- L9.2 Require a minimum lot area of 15,000 square feet for newly created lots.
- L9.3 Maintain a maximum dwelling size beyond which the Planning Commission shall review plans to ensure that the structure is consistent with the character of the Canyon area.
- L9.4 Provide incentives to rebuild damaged or demolished structures to pre-existing dimensions but in conformance with the City's building code. Incentives may include fee reductions, permit streamlining and other similar measures.

Objective L10: Preserving the existing rustic atmosphere of the Canyon. 


Policies:


- L10.1 Maintain a minimum dwelling size, lot coverage and floor area ratio which are consistent with the smaller homes in the Canyon area.
- L10.2 Require new construction to provide adequate on-site parking either covered or uncovered, tandem or prime with flexibility in design and development standards such that both parking needs and aesthetic considerations are accommodated.

- L10.3 Maintain the appropriate setbacks consistent with structures in the immediate area, and to allow safe access between structures.
- L10.4 Maintain development standards and minimum lot sizes which result in development with dimensions, quality, and aesthetics consistent with existing developments.
- L10.5 Encourage open porches and discourage the enclosure of porches and other non-habitable areas.
- L10.6 Undertake to develop guidelines which encourage the use of materials which are characteristic of existing development in the Canyon area.
- L10.7 Require the conservation of natural elements such as large rocks, plants and trees. 
- L10.8 Require that new development be designed in a way which preserves the flood control channel as an open space focal point. 


Objective L11: Retaining uses that promote a sense of community.

Policies:

- L11.1 Allow for the continued use of multiple residential units and retail uses in the area near the City parking lot located at the junction of Woodland Drive and Brookside Lane.
- L11.2 Allow for the continued use of facilities which allow overnight guest accommodations, group meeting space, and limited commercial activity.
- L11.3 Allow for the development of park and open space areas on a discretionary basis. 

Objective L12: Discouraging the deterioration of existing housing stock. 

Policies:

- L12.1 Provide economic assistance to the extent possible for the improvement of physically deteriorated and blighted structures.
- L12.2 Provide a program for educating property owners regarding methods of maintenance and upkeep of their property. 
- L12.3 Conduct a historic resources survey to encourage retention of existing older homes and encourage the retention of these homes where there are conservation methods.
- L12.4 Provide incentives for property owners to retrofit historically designated homes with water saving fixtures.





Objective L13: Providing adequate parking for Canyon residents.

Policies:

- L13.1 Require new construction projects to provide on-site parking.
- L13.2 Continue to evaluate policies for public parking areas to benefit Canyon residents.
- L13.3 Review and update the RC Zoning Ordinance and other implementing ordinances every two years as necessary to ensure compliance with the Goals and Policies of the General Plan.

Objective L14: Incorporating measures to promote sustainability in RC neighborhoods. 

Policies:

- L14.1 Incorporate water conservation measures in the zoning development standards for new construction and substantial remodeling or building expansion, as it relates to green building construction, the percentage of permeable ground surfaces, building floor area limitations, lot coverage, landscaping and irrigation, greywater plumbing requirements, rainwater capture, and design review. 
- L14.2 Consider a water impact fee to apply to new residential dwelling units and additions to existing development, to fund water fixture retrofits of existing homes and other water conservation measures. 
- L14.3 Conduct a historic resources survey to encourage retention of existing older homes. 
- L14.4 Provide incentives for property owners to retrofit historically designated homes with water saving fixtures. 

Residential Low Density – Hillside (Map designation H)

Objective L15: Preserving the hillside through the application of standards and guidelines that direct and encourage development that is sensitive to the unique characteristics of the hillsides, which include, but are not limited to, slopes, land forms, vegetation, wildlife habitat and scenic quality; accordingly, innovation in the design of buildings and structures is encouraged in order to preserve hillside areas.

Policies:

- L15.1 In subdividing larger parcels, determine development density based on a calculation that uses slope as one of the primary factors, which means that the steeper the slope, the larger the minimum lot size.

L15.2 Ensure that development in the hillside areas be located in those areas resulting in the least environmental impact.

L15.3 Require that all access into hillside areas be designed for minimum disturbance to the natural features.

L15.4 Limit the use of irrigation systems in landscaping to comply with water conservation measures and provide for natural habitat and erosion control.

L15.5 Consider the impact of development on wildlife.

Objective L16: Minimizing hazards in the hillside.

Policies:

L16.1 Minimize the amount of grading and removal of natural vegetation.

L16.2 Require that home sites be planned, developed and designed to:


- a. Eliminate fire hazards;
- b. Prevent land instability.
- c. Prevent exposure to geological and geotechnical hazards;
- d. Provide adequate drainage controls to prevent flooding and landslides;
- e. Prevent any other hazard or threat to the public health, safety, and welfare.
- f. Use the minimum amount of water possible for landscaping and interior uses.

L16.3 Establish performance standards for public safety to address the upkeep and maintenance of sites under construction.





Objective L17: Protecting views to and from hillside areas in order to maintain the image and identity of the City as a village of the foothills.

Policies:

- L17.1 Require the use of natural materials where allowed and earth tone colors for all structures to blend in with the natural landscape and natural chaparral vegetative growth.
- L17.2 Require that all development be designed to reflect the contours of the existing land form using techniques such as split pads, detached secondary structures (such as garages), and avoiding the use of excessive cantilevers.
- L17.3 Require that all development preserves, to the maximum extent possible, significant features of the natural topography, including swales, canyons, knolls, ridge lines, and rock outcrops.
- L17.4 Require that fencing be designed of fire retardant materials and that permanent fencing be minimized, and in no event placed in any area with slopes in excess of 25 percent.
- L17.5 Require that exterior lighting be directed away from adjacent properties and the night sky.
- L17.6 Review and update the H Zoning Ordinance and other implementing ordinances as necessary every two years to ensure compliance with the Goals, Objectives and Policies of the General Plan.

Objective L18: Incorporating measures to promote sustainability in Hillside neighborhoods. 

Policies:

- L18.1 Incorporate water conservation measures in the zoning development standards for new construction and substantial remodeling or building expansion, as it relates to green building construction, percentage of permeable ground surfaces, building floor area limitations, lot coverage, landscaping and irrigation, greywater plumbing requirements, rainwater capture, and design review. 
- L18.2 Consider a water impact fee to apply to new residential dwelling units and additions to existing development, to fund water fixture retrofits of existing homes and other water conservation measures. 
- L18.3 Conduct a historic resources survey to encourage retention of existing older homes. 
- L18.4 Provide incentives for property owners to retrofit historically designated homes with water saving fixtures. 

Residential Medium Density (Map designations RM)

Objective L19: Providing for a medium density area as a transition from low density to higher intensity uses in neighborhoods developed with two units, attached or detached, one- and two-story structures, and in transitional areas which are characterized by high traffic patterns and/or a mix of low, medium and medium-high density structures.

Policies:

- L19.1 Allow for one or two units per lot.
- L19.2 Require a minimum lot area of 7,500 square feet.
- L19.3 Review and update the R-2 Zoning Ordinance and other implementing ordinances as necessary every two years to ensure compliance with the Goals, Objectives and Policies of the General Plan.

Objective L20: Maintaining the massing and scale of the existing block and existing structures on sites.

Policies:

L.20.1 Require that new residential development be compatible with and complement existing structures on the block:

- a. Maintain existing front yard setbacks on the block;
- b. Use compatible building materials, colors, and forms;
- c. Minimize front yard paving and prohibit front yard parking.

L20.2 Limit the floor area ratio and maximum lot coverage for single-family dwellings on RM lots the same as for RL lots.

L20.3 Limit floor area of all above-ground buildings and structures (including garages and other non-habitable areas) to 40% of lot area on lots with two dwelling units, provided, however, that an additional five percent of lot area (for a total 45% of lot area) may be occupied by such structures for development that preserves all or substantially all of an existing residential unit.

L20.4 Require that second residential structures added to properties with an existing residential structure be compatible in design.

L20.5 Require that the front elevation of a property developed with two units maintains the appearance of a single-family structure.

L20.6 Require that two-unit structures have design elements which avoid flat, planar like structures and provide visual interest, such as balconies, recessed or projecting windows, sloping roofs, landscaped courtyards, etc.

L20.7 Require that a minimum of 50 percent of the street-facing façade of the building at the graded elevation be designed as occupiable space and entries.

L20.8 Require that entries occur at the lowest habitable level.


L20.9 Prohibit subterranean parking and require that all parking under habitable spaces be within fully enclosed structures.

Objective L21: Promoting the safety of individuals in RM neighborhoods.


Policies:


L21.1 Require that the primary entrance of a front unit be accessed from and oriented toward the street.

L21.2 Require that perimeter fencing and landscaping be kept low for visual clearance to the street.

Objective L22: Incorporating measures to promote sustainability in RM neighborhoods. 

Policies:

L22.1 Incorporate water conservation measures in the Zoning development standards for new construction and substantial remodeling or building expansion, as it relates to green building construction, percentage of permeable ground surfaces, building floor area limitations, lot coverage, landscaping and irrigation, greywater plumbing requirements, rainwater capture, and design review. 

L22.2 Consider a water impact fee to apply to new residential dwelling units and additions to existing development, to fund water fixture retrofits of existing homes and other water conservation measures. 

L22.3 Conduct a historic resources survey to encourage retention of existing older homes. 

L22.4 Provide incentives for property owners to retrofit historically designated homes with water saving fixtures.



L22.5 Consider requiring individual meters for each dwelling unit for new construction, for the purpose of tracking water usage per unit.



Residential Medium/High Density (Map designations RH)

Objective L23: Allowing the continued development of multiple family units in areas which are characterized by multiple family structures.

Policies:

L23.1 Allow for densities of approximately 13 units per acre.

L23.2 Ensure that on small or narrow lots (lot area less than 10,000 square feet or street frontage of less than 50 feet), the floor area of all above-ground buildings and structures (including garages and other non-habitable areas, but excluding basements and other fully subterranean spaces) is limited to 55% of lot area. On other lots, limit floor area of all above-ground buildings and structures (including garages and other non-habitable areas, but excluding basements and other fully subterranean spaces) to 5,500 square feet plus 70% of lot area in excess of 10,000 square feet.

L23.3 Review and update the R-3 Zoning Ordinance and other implementing ordinances as necessary every two years to ensure compliance with the Goals, Objectives and Policies of the General Plan.

Objective L24: Promoting new development that is compatible in scale and character with existing development.

Policies:

L24.1 Require that new residential development be compatible with and complement existing structures on the block:

- a. Maintain existing front yard setbacks on the block;
- b. Use compatible building materials, colors, and forms;
- c. Minimize front yard paving and prohibit front yard parking.

L24.2 Require that building siting maximize the privacy of residents by placement of windows, balconies, landscaping, and design of outdoor spaces.

L24.3 Require that buildings be oriented to face the street, avoiding views from the street of parking garages and alleys.

L24.4 Require that buildings include useable common open space in addition to private patios and balconies.

L24.5 Encourage the retention of existing mature, specimen trees.

L24.6 Require that a minimum of 50 percent of the street-facing façade of the building at the graded elevation be designed as occupiable space and entries.

L24.7 Require that development incorporates architectural design details and elements which provide visual character and interest, avoiding flat planar walls and “box-like” appearances. This may include the use of courtyards, balconies, offset plans, deeply recessed or projecting windows, sloping roofs, and extensively landscaped yards.

L24.8 Establish special zoning provisions for development on small or narrow lots in addition to the limitations on density and floor area ratios contained herein.

Objective L25: Promoting the safety of individuals in RH neighborhoods.

Policies:

- L25.1 Require that the primary entrance of a front unit be accessed from and oriented toward the street.
- L25.2 Require that perimeter fencing and landscaping be kept low for visual clearance to the street.
- L25.3 Require that parking below habitable spaces be fully underground or within fully enclosed structures.

Objective L26: Incorporating measures to promote sustainability in RH neighborhoods. 🍃

Policies:

- L26.1 Incorporate water conservation measures in the zoning development standards for new construction and substantial remodeling or building expansion, as it relates to green building construction, percentage of permeable ground surfaces, building floor area limitations, lot coverage, landscaping and irrigation, greywater plumbing requirements, rainwater capture, and design review. 🍃
- L26.2 Consider a water impact fee to apply to new residential dwelling units and additions to existing development, to fund water fixture retrofits of existing homes and other water conservation measures. 🍃
- L26.3 Conduct a historic resources survey to encourage retention of existing older structures. 🍃
- L26.4 Provide incentives for property owners to retrofit historically designated properties with water saving fixtures. 🍃
- L26.5 Consider requiring individual meters for each dwelling unit for new construction, for the purpose of tracking water usage per unit.

Combined Uses Overlay Designation

Residential Entrepreneur (Map designation RE)

Objective L27: Providing opportunities for small entrepreneurial businesses, service and professional offices in addition to residential uses near the downtown area where transit opportunities exist and where a mix of uses already exists.

Policies:

- L27.1 Create an overlay zoning ordinance that allows for certain commercial uses in addition to residential uses. Residential densities, floor area ratios, and other development standards shall be the same as for the underlying residential zone.
- L27.2 Maintain zoning districts which contain classifications of permitted and conditionally permitted uses allowed on a block by block basis.
- L27.3 Adopt an overlay zoning ordinance to implement the RE designation, and review and update such ordinance and other implementing ordinances every two years to ensure compliance with the Goals, Objectives and Policies of the General Plan.

Objective L28: Requiring that new development be designed to be compatible with the existing residential appearance in order to maintain the City's village setting.


Policies:

- L28.1 Encourage adaptive reuse of the existing structures and prohibit the demolition and replacement of residential structures with development which contains commercial uses only.
- L28.2 Require Planning Commission review (appealable to the City Council) when a change of use occurs from residential to business and office uses.




Objective L29: Preserving the residential feel of East and West Sierra Madre Boulevard and South Baldwin Avenue.

Policies:

- L29.1 Allow for existing structures to be converted to limited office and business use, but require that any new development (construction) include residential uses or both residential and limited business uses.
- L29.2 Require that the construction of any new primary structures on a property designated RE be reviewed by the Planning Commission.
- L29.3 Review and update the RP Zoning Ordinance and other implementing ordinances as necessary every two years to ensure compliance with the Goals, Objectives and Policies of the General Plan.

Objective L30: The incorporation of measures to promote sustainability in RE neighborhoods. 

Policies:

- L30.1 Incorporate water conservation measures in the zoning development standards for new construction and substantial remodeling or building expansion, as it relates to green building construction, percentage of permeable ground surfaces, building floor area limitations, lot coverage, landscaping and irrigation, greywater plumbing requirements, rainwater capture, and design review. 
- L30.2 Consider a water impact fee to apply to new residential dwelling units and additions to existing development, to fund water fixture retrofits of existing homes and other water conservation measures. 
- L30.3 Conduct a historic resources survey to encourage retention of existing older structures. 

L30.4 Provide incentives for property owners to retrofit historically designated properties with water saving fixtures. 🍃

L30.5 Consider requiring individual meters for each dwelling unit for new construction, for the purpose of tracking water usage per unit. 🍃

Commercial (Map designation C)

Objective L31: Providing for infill development in the downtown area to create a uniform and consistent pattern of development.

Policies:

L31.1 Limit the floor area of all above ground buildings and structures (including garages and other non-habitable areas, but excluding basements and other fully-subterranean spaces) to 1.0 FAR and height of 30 feet.

L31.2 Establish a front yard setback for new construction which allows for outdoor dining and sales uses, landscaping, and/or decorative paving.

L31.3 Discourage on-site parking along the street frontage to maintain the streetscape.

Objective L32: Providing for the upgrading and adaptive reuse of existing structures.

Policy:

L32.1 Allow the reconstruction of existing non-conforming structures which must be replaced due to deterioration or hazard (fire and earthquake).

Objective L33: Maintaining a commercial area designed to enhance pedestrian activity, preserve historic patterns of development and foster community values.

Policies:

- L33.1 Require that the ground floor elevation of a commercial space (storefront or professional) facing the sidewalk be visibly and physically penetrable by placing windows and doorways at the street elevation.
- L33.2 Encourage professional and personal service businesses and other non-retail uses to locate on the second floor or to the rear of commercial properties, thereby allowing retail uses to be located along the street frontage.
- L33.3 Encourage the use of awnings, overhangs, porticoes, trellises, and other design elements which provide protection to pedestrians.
- L33.4 Encourage the use of architectural design elements such as showcase windows, cornices, and columns to provide interest along the sidewalk.
- L33.5 Require that front elevations be designed to mimic small individual storefronts even if one tenant intends to use the space. This may be accomplished using vertical design elements to break up the façade.
- L33.6 Encourage the use of traditional building materials such as tile, textured concrete, color-tinted concrete, decorative masonry (brick, river rock), wood siding, and stucco.
- L33.7 Encourage the development of outdoor spaces for dining, and public gathering spaces.
- L33.8 Require that landscaping be designed with form and function in mind – that the plant materials be low maintenance as well as attractive, and drought tolerant plants that use the minimum amount of water.
- L33.9 Require signage to be designed as part of the overall architectural design theme through the use of similar

materials and colors, as well as proportionate size and location.

Objective L34: Promoting greater linkage between off-street parking areas and commercial uses.

Policies:

- L34.1 Encourage the enhancement of rear entrances to existing businesses.
- L34.2 Require that new construction adjacent to a parking area be designed to have access from the parking area as well as the street.
- L34.3 Identify opportunities to improve pedestrian access from public parking areas to commercial uses, particularly the access from the parking lot on Mariposa Avenue to the commercial uses on the south side of Sierra Madre Boulevard.
- L34.4 Improve directional signage and develop educational materials to encourage the use of available public parking.

Objective L35: Achieving a mix of uses which accomplishes a healthy balance of local services and visitor attraction while maximizing the City's revenues from property and other taxes.

Policies:

- L35.1 Prohibit any new, and the expansion of existing institutional facilities.
- L35.2 Accommodate a diversity of commercial uses intended to meet the needs of local residents.
- L35.3 Accommodate commercial uses intended to attract visitors such as gift shops, lodging, specialty shops, antiques, retail sales and rental of outdoor and recreational equipment, art galleries, and sales of local art and crafts.


L35.4 Allow for residential uses at the rear and above the first floor on commercial properties.


L35.5 Establish a required minimum depth for commercial uses which have residential uses located at the rear.

L35.6 Review and update the C Zoning Ordinance and other implementing ordinances every two years as necessary to ensure compliance with the Goals and Policies of the General Plan.

Objective L36: Conserving the City's water resources. 

Policies:

L36.1 Incorporate water conservation measures in the zoning development standards for new construction and substantial remodeling or building expansion, including but not limited to green building construction, percentage of permeable ground surfaces, landscaping and irrigation, and design review. 

L36.2 Consider a water impact fee to apply to new commercial development and additions to existing development, to fund water fixture retrofits of existing development or other water conservation measures. 

L36.3 Consider the establishment of a home inspection program upon sale of property to confirm the retrofit of property to existing City water saving standards.

Artisan Mixed Use (Map designation AMU)

Objective L37: Allowing for complementary commercial, residential, and manufacturing uses on East Montecito Avenue which appeal to local residents as well as visitors to the City, where artisans can work and live, and where craft-related manufacturing can take place.

Policies:


- L37.1 Create standards for adaptive reuse of existing manufacturing properties to accommodate mixed land uses.
- L37.2 Accommodate light manufacturing uses which support design related industries.
- L37.3 Accommodate a full diversity of craft related businesses including, but not limited to, furniture making, pottery, and art and design studios.
- L37.4 Accommodate a full diversity of entertainment and specialty stores including, but not limited to, bookstores, galleries, boutiques, performance art venues, hotels, and cafes.
- L37.5 Accommodate professional offices.
- L37.6 Accommodate live/work space for artists to have studios in concert with residential units.
- L37.7 Accommodate housing units (i) on the second level, or to the rear of buildings provided that the impacts of noise, odor, and other adverse characteristics of commercial activity can be adequately mitigated, and a healthy, safe, and well-designed environment is achieved for the residential units, and (ii) in the easterly third of the Artisan Mixed-Use area.
- L37.8 Ensure that all development and new uses are compatible with adjacent uses, and yield no significant negative impacts to noise, air quality, water quality and traffic.
- L37.9 Encourage the addition of street trees to make the area less industrial and more attractive.
- L37.10 Allow buildings to utilize outdoor display space closer to the street to show wares.
- L37.11 Ensure that all new development and uses provide sufficient off-street parking.

L37.12 Examine other parking opportunities and other options to address the shortfall of on-site parking space requirements in order to accommodate re-use of existing commercial spaces and new uses.


Objective L38: Providing for infill development that allows diversity yet is complementary.


Policies:


- L38.1 Permit a maximum above-ground building area (including garages and other non-habitable areas, but excluding basements and other fully subterranean spaces), expressed as the ratio of building area to lot size (floor area ratio), of a maximum of 1.0 and height of 30 feet for structures designed for the intended use of light manufacturing, general commercial, and residential.
- L38.2 Adopt an Artisan Mixed Use Zoning Ordinance to regulate commercial, light-manufacturing and residential uses.
- L38.3 Require the issuance of a conditional use permit for new uses to adequately protect adjacent uses.
- L38.4 Review and update the Artisan Mixed Use Zoning Ordinance and other implementing ordinances every two years to ensure compliance with the Goals and Policies of the General Plan.


Objective L39: Conserving the City's water resources. 

Policies:

- L39.1 Incorporate water conservation measures in the zoning development standards for new construction and substantial remodeling or building expansion, including but not limited to green building construction, percentage of permeable ground surfaces, building floor area limitations, lot coverage, landscaping and irrigation, greywater plumbing requirements, rainwater capture, and design review. 

L39.2 Consider a water impact fee to apply to new residential units, new commercial or industrial development, and additions to existing development, to fund water fixture retrofits of existing homes and other water conservation measures. 

L39.3 Conduct a historic resources survey to encourage retention of existing older structures. 

L39.4 Provide incentives for property owners to retrofit historically designated structures with water saving fixtures. 

Central Core Area

Objective L40: Maintaining residential density and building height restrictions in the Central Core Area.

Policies:

L40.1 Limit density of new residential use in central core area to a maximum 13 dwelling units per acre.

L40.2 Limit height of new construction in the central core area to a maximum of two stories and 30 feet.

Implementation:

Enforce Measure V, Voter’s Empowerment Ordinance, Municipal Code Chapter 17.35, which by its terms is set forth in full here:

17.35.010 - Title.

This chapter shall be known as the Sierra Madre voters’ empowerment ordinance.

(Init. Ord. 2-30-13 (part), 2007)

17.35.020 - Findings.

The people of Sierra Madre find and determine as follows:

A. Preserving the small town character of downtown Sierra Madre is a matter of utmost importance, and residents of our city must not be excluded from major decisions affecting our downtown.

B. No city council or city staff can possess the necessary community-wide sensitivity to make decisions to ensure that the small town character of downtown Sierra Madre will be preserved.

C. Only by carefully considering long-standing land use goals as to height and density will the small town character of downtown Sierra Madre be maintained for all members of our community.

D. Downtown development decisions that could deviate from our long-standing goals should be made by the entire city after a public debate and an election, and not by a few city hall insiders.

(Init. Ord. 2-30-13 (part), 2007)

17.35.030 - Core area height limit.

On and after the effective date of the initiative ordinance codified in this chapter, no new construction shall be permitted or occur within the central core area (as those terms are defined in this chapter) which exceeds the height limit as specifically defined below in this chapter, and more generally described as no more than thirty feet and two stories in height.

(Init. Ord. 2-30-13 (part), 2007)

17.35.040 - Core area density limit.

A. On and after the effective date of the initiative ordinance codified in this chapter, no new construction shall be permitted or occur within the central core area (as those terms are defined in this chapter), which exceeds the density limit as specifically defined below in this chapter, and more generally described as no more than thirteen dwelling units per acre of land. A density bonus, to the extent required by state law to provide additional units for affordable housing, may be allowed in addition to this density limit, but no greater than as specifically required by state law.

B. Notwithstanding the density limit set forth in Sub-section A, an assisted living facility which is consistent with the “Kensington

(Assisted Living Facility) Specific Plan,” which was conditionally approved on July 24, 2012 and on file with the City Clerk of the City of Sierra Madre may be constructed on the parcels located at 33 North Hermosa Avenue (APN 5768-019-043) and 245 West Sierra Madre Boulevard (APN 5768-019-041), which parcels together comprise approximately 1.84 acres.”

(Init. Ord. 2-30-13 (part), 2007; Ord. 1331, 2012)

17.35.050 - Definitions.

The following definitions shall apply to the provisions of this chapter:

“Central core area” means the downtown geographic area within the city of Sierra Madre generally shown on the map attached to the initiative ordinance codified in this chapter as Exhibit A, and used for illustration purposes only, and more particularly described as all property in public and private ownership assigned the following 2006-2007 Los Angeles County assessor parcel numbers (“APN”), and also all of the following described portions of streets, rights-of-way, and easements immediately abutting such assessor parcels (street addresses are provided for information purposes only and may be in error). In the event of any uncertainty the 2006-2007 assessor parcel number shall govern:

<i>A. North Side of Montecito Avenue Between Baldwin and an Unnamed Alley.</i>	
<i>1. APN 5767-013-900</i>	<i>city property, Montecito</i>
<i>2. APN 5767-013-024</i>	<i>41 E. Montecito Ave.</i>
<i>3. APN 5767-014-022</i>	<i>71 E. Montecito Ave.</i>
<i>4. APN 5767-014-023</i>	<i>61 E. Montecito Ave.</i>
<i>5. APN 5767-014-028</i>	<i>61 E. Montecito Ave.</i>
<i>6. APN 5767-014-021</i>	<i>77 E. Montecito Ave.</i>
<i>7. APN 5767-014-027</i>	<i>85 E. Montecito Ave.</i>
<i>8. APN 5767-014-026</i>	<i>85 E. Montecito Ave.</i>
<i>9. APN 5767-014-020</i>	<i>89 E. Montecito Ave.</i>
<i>10. APN 5767-014-019</i>	<i>97 E. Montecito Ave.</i>
<i>11. APN 5767-014-035</i>	<i>123 E. Montecito Ave.</i>
<i>12. APN 5767-014-032</i>	<i>139 E. Montecito Ave.</i>

13. APN 5767-014-033	145 E. Montecito Ave.
14. APN 5767-014-034	145 E. Montecito Ave.
15. APN 5767-014-013	155 E. Montecito Ave.
16. APN 5767-014-012	161 E. Montecito Ave.
17. APN 5767-014-011	167 E. Montecito Ave.
18. APN 5767-014-009	171 E. Montecito Ave.
19. APN 5767-014-010	175 E. Montecito Ave.
20. APN 5767-014-008	179 E. Montecito Ave.
21. APN 5767-014-007	181 E. Montecito Ave.
22. APN 5767-014-005	187 E. Montecito Ave.
23. APN 5767-014-006	189 E. Montecito Ave.
<i>B. South Side of Montecito Avenue Between Baldwin and an Unnamed Alley.</i>	
24. APN 5767-015-040	38 E. Montecito Ave.
25. APN 5767-015-041	40 E. Montecito Ave.
26. APN 5767-015-042	52 E. Montecito Ave.
27. APN 5767-015-043	70 E. Montecito Ave.
28. APN 5767-015-044	72 E. Montecito Ave.
29. APN 5767-015-045	80 E. Montecito Ave.
30. APN 5767-015-045	80 E. Montecito Ave.
31. APN 5767-015-046	90 E. Montecito Ave.
32. APN 5767-015-047	100 E. Montecito Ave.
33. APN 5767-015-048	lot E. Montecito Ave.
34. APN 5767-015-014	162 E. Montecito Ave.
35. APN 5767-015-015	174 E. Montecito Ave.
36. APN 5767-015-028	134 E. Montecito Ave.
37. APN 5767-015-029	150 E. Montecito Ave.
38. APN 5767-015-058	194 E. Montecito Ave.
39. APN 5767-015-105	lot E. Montecito Ave.
40. Part of APN 5767-015-900	northerly 211 feet of a city-owned alley
<i>C. North Side of Sierra Madre Boulevard East of Baldwin.</i>	

41. APN 5767-015-039	25 E. Sierra Madre Bl.
42. APN 5767-015-055	33 E. Sierra Madre Bl.
<i>D. South Side of Sierra Madre Boulevard East of Baldwin.</i>	
43. APN 5767-025-038	14 E. Sierra Madre Bl.
44. APN 5767-025-041	14 E. Sierra Madre Bl.
45. APN 5767-025-042	14 E. Sierra Madre Bl.
<i>E. East Side of Baldwin Avenue Between Sierra Madre and Highland.</i>	
46. APN 5767-015-038	4 North Baldwin Ave.
47. APN 5767-015-036	12 North Baldwin Ave.
48. APN 5767-015-037	12 North Baldwin Ave.
49. APN 5767-015-104	20 North Baldwin Ave.
50. APN 5767-015-034	26 North Baldwin Ave.
51. APN 5767-015-033	34 North Baldwin Ave.
52. APN 5767-015-032	38 North Baldwin Ave.
53. APN 5767-015-031	52 North Baldwin Ave.
54. APN 5767-015-030	54 North Baldwin Ave.
55. APN 5767-013-018	90 North Baldwin Ave.
56. APN 5767-013-003	94 North Baldwin Ave.
57. APN 5767-013-002	108 North Baldwin Ave.
58. APN 5767-013-001	122 North Baldwin Ave.
59. APN 5767-013-800	telephone co. property
60. APN 5767-013-801	telephone co. property
<i>F. East Side of Baldwin Avenue Between Sierra Madre and Suffolk.</i>	
61. APN 5767-025-906	city property S. Baldwin
62. APN 5767-025-907	city property S. Baldwin
63. APN 5767-025-066	50 S. Baldwin Ave.
64. APN 5767-025-069	17 Suffolk Ave.
<i>G. West Side of Baldwin Avenue Between Sierra Madre and Montecito Avenue.</i>	
65. APN 5767-018-019	29 North Baldwin Ave.
66. APN 5767-018-020	29 North Baldwin Ave.
67. APN 5767-018-021	31 North Baldwin Ave.

68. APN 5767-018-022	31 North Baldwin Ave.
69. APN 5767-018-023	35 North Baldwin Ave.
70. APN 5767-018-024	35 North Baldwin Ave.
71. APN 5767-019-024	41 North Baldwin Ave.
72. APN 5767-019-025	41 North Baldwin Ave.
73. APN 5767-019-021	55 North Baldwin Ave.
74. APN 5767-019-018	65 North Baldwin Ave.
75. APN 5767-019-017	73 North Baldwin Ave.
<i>H. Kersting Court, Near Northwest Corner of Baldwin and Sierra Madre.</i>	
76. APN 5767-018-900	city park Baldwin/Kersting
77. APN 5767-018-025	1 Kersting Court
78. APN 5767-018-016	11 Kersting Court
79. APN 5767-018-015	11 Kersting Court (rear)
80. APN 5767-018-013	13 Kersting Court
81. APN 5767-018-012	15 Kersting Court
80. APN 5767-018-010	15 Kersting Court (rear)
82. APN 5767-018-011	17 Kersting Court
83. APN 5767-018-009	17 Kersting Court (rear)
<i>I. West Side of Baldwin Avenue Between Sierra Madre and South of Mariposa.</i>	
84. APN 5767-023-007	27 S. Baldwin Ave.
85. APN 5767-023-008	31 S. Baldwin Ave.
86. APN 5767-023-009	35 S. Baldwin Av. (Parkg)
87. APN 5767-023-036	41 S. Baldwin Ave.
88. APN 5767-023-037	41 S. Baldwin Ave.
89. APN 5767-024-033	65 S. Baldwin Av. (PO)
90. APN 5767-024-039	65 S. Baldwin Av. (PO)
91. APN 5767-024-030	85 S. Baldwin Av. (Lot)
<i>J. West Montecito Avenue, Montecito Court, and Windsor Lane.</i>	
92. APN 5767-019-016	20 W. Montecito Ave.
93. APN 5767-018-014	9 Montecito Court

94. APN 5767-019-009	15 Montecito Court
95. APN 5767-019-020	50 Montecito Court
96. APN 5767-019-019	72 Montecito Court
97. APN 5767-020-900	city parking lot
98. APN 5767-019-027	24 Windsor Lane
99. APN 5767-020-017	39 Windsor Lane
<i>K. North Side of West Sierra Madre Boulevard Between Baldwin and Auburn Avenue.</i>	
100. APN 5767-018-007	25 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
101. APN 5767-018-008	25 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
102. APN 5767-018-005	31 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
103. APN 5767-018-006	31 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
104. APN 5767-018-003	37 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
105. APN 5767-018-004	37 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
106. APN 5767-018-001	47 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
107. APN 5767-018-002	47 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
108. APN 5767-020-023	55 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
109. APN 5767-020-024	55 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
110. APN 5767-020-025	55 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
111. APN 5767-020-008	71 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
112. APN 5767-020-007	73 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
113. APN 5767-020-005	81 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
114. APN 5767-020-006	81 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
115. APN 5767-020-003	87 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
116. APN 5767-020-004	87 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
117. APN 5767-020-001	91 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
118. APN 5767-020-002	91 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
<i>L. North Side of West Sierra Madre Boulevard Between Auburn and Hermosa.</i>	
119. APN 5767-022-054	115 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
120. APN 5767-022-055	125 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
121. APN 5767-022-010	127 W. Sierra Madre Bl.

122. APN 5767-022-038	147 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
123. APN 5767-022-039	147 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
124. APN 5767-022-045	161 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
125. APN 5767-022-046	161 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
126. APN 5767-022-012	181 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
127. APN 5767-022-015	183 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
128. APN 5767-022-011	191 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
129. APN 5767-022-036	201 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
130. APN 5767-022-052	201 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
<i>M. West Side of Auburn Avenue North of Sierra Madre Boulevard.</i>	
131. APN 5767-022-006	15 Auburn Ave.
132. APN 5767-022-004	27 Auburn Ave.
133. APN 5767-022-003	37 Auburn Ave.
134. APN 5767-022-002	47 Auburn Ave.
135. APN 5767-022-001	55 Auburn Ave.
<i>N. North Side of Sierra Madre Between Hermosa Avenue and West of Lima Street.</i>	
136. APN 5768-019-043	33 N. Hermosa Avenue
137. APN 5768-019-041	245 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
138. APN 5768-019-067	283 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
139. APN 5768-019-025	297 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
140. APN 5768-019-026	297 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
141. APN 5768-019-003	303 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
142. APN 5768-019-001	321 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
143. APN 5768-019-066	331 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
144. APN 5768-018-023	341 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
145. APN 5768-018-022	347 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
<i>O. South Side of Sierra Madre Between Baldwin and Hermosa Avenue.</i>	
146. APN 5767-023-001	2 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
147. APN 5767-023-002	12 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
148. APN 5767-023-003	14 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
149. APN 5767-023-004	16 W. Sierra Madre Bl.

150. APN 5767-023-005	18 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
151. APN 5767-023-006	24 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
152. APN 5767-023-031	38 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
153. APN 5767-023-034	38 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
154. APN 5767-023-039	48 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
155. APN 5767-023-040	48 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
156. APN 5767-023-026	60 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
157. APN 5767-023-025	62 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
158. APN 5767-023-022	70 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
159. APN 5767-023-021	74 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
160. APN 5767-023-020	78 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
161. APN 5767-023-019	80 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
162. APN 5767-023-041	80 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
163. APN 5767-023-015	82 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
164. APN 5767-023-018	82 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
165. APN 5767-023-038	90 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
166. APN 5767-023-013	100 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
167. APN 5767-023-014	100 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
168. APN 5767-024-015	110 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
169. APN 5767-024-016	110 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
170. APN 5767-024-017	110 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
171. APN 5767-024-018	110 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
172. APN 5767-024-013	120 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
173. APN 5767-024-014	120 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
174. APN 5767-024-011	138 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
175. APN 5767-024-012	140 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
176. APN 5767-024-009	154 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
177. APN 5767-024-010	154 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
178. APN 5767-024-007	170 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
179. APN 5767-024-008	170 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
<i>P. South Side of Sierra Madre Between Hermosa Avenue and West of Lima Sheet.</i>	

180. APN 5768-020-902	city park
181. APN 5768-020-907	city park
182. APN 5768-020-908	city park
183. APN 5768-020-905	City Hall and facilities
184. APN 5768-020-906	City Hall and facilities
185. APN 5768-020-909	City Hall and facilities
186. APN 5768-020-910	City Hall and facilities
187. APN 5768-020-030	280 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
188. APN 5768-020-031	280 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
189. APN 5768-020-028	300 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
190. APN 5768-020-029	300 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
191. APN 5768-020-039	304 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
192. APN 5768-020-024	304 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
193. APN 5768-020-025	304 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
194. APN 5768-020-022	314 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
195. APN 5768-020-023	314 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
196. APN 5768-020-020	322 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
197. APN 5768-020-021	322 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
198. APN 5768-020-001	330 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
199. APN 5768-021-008	350 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
200. APN 5768-021-031	370 W. Sierra Madre Bl.
201. APN 5768-020-002	22 S. Lima Street
202. APN 5768-021-030	23 S. Lima Street
<i>Q. North Side of Mariposa Street Between Baldwin and Hermosa.</i>	
203. APN 5767-023-900	city parking, Mariposa St.
204. APN 5767-023-901	city parking, Mariposa St.
205. APN 5767-024-006	40 S. Hermosa Ave.

R. Public Rights-of-Way, Streets, Alleys, and Easements. The following described portions of public rights-of-way, streets, alleys, and easements are also included with the central core area:

1. *Auburn Avenue. The portion of the Auburn Avenue public right-of-way located between West Sierra Madre Boulevard and the northerly edge of West Montecito Avenue located to the south of 2006-2007 Los Angeles County Assessor Parcel Number 5767-020-014 (but not including the parcel itself).*
2. *Baldwin Avenue. The portion of the Baldwin Avenue public right-of-way located between a line extending westward along the northerly edge of Highland Avenue and a line located one hundred fifty feet south of and parallel to the southerly edge of Mariposa Street.*
3. *Hermosa Avenue (North). The portion of the North Hermosa Avenue public right-of-way located between West Sierra Madre Boulevard and a point two hundred twelve feet north of the northerly edge of Sierra Madre Boulevard.*
4. *Hermosa Avenue (South). The portion of the South Hermosa Avenue public right-of-way located between West Sierra Madre Boulevard and a line located 460.7 feet south of and parallel to the southerly edge of Sierra Madre Boulevard.*
5. *Lima Street (North). The portion of the North Lima Street public right-of-way located between West Sierra Madre Boulevard and a line one hundred fifty feet north of and parallel to the northerly edge of Sierra Madre Boulevard.*
6. *Lima Street (South). The portion of the South Lima Street public right-of-way located between Sierra Madre Boulevard and a line one hundred sixty-three feet south of and parallel to the southerly edge of Sierra Madre Boulevard.*
7. *Mariposa Street. The portion of the Mariposa Street public right-of-way located between Baldwin Avenue and a line four hundred fifty-nine feet west of and parallel to the westerly edge of South Hermosa Avenue.*
8. *Montecito Avenue (East). The portion of the East Montecito Avenue public right-of-way located between Baldwin Avenue and the easterly edge of the unnamed alley located one hundred feet west of and parallel to Mountain Trail.*

9. *Montecito Avenue (West).* The portion of the West Montecito Avenue public right-of-way located between Baldwin Avenue and a line extending northward from the westerly edge of Montecito Court, and a separate portion of the West Montecito Avenue public right-of-way located between the easterly edge of Auburn Avenue and a line one hundred fifty feet west of and parallel to the westerly edge of Auburn Avenue.

10. *Montecito Court.* All of the Montecito Court public right-of-way located between West Montecito Avenue and extending southward and then westward to the easterly edge of Auburn Avenue.

11. *Sierra Madre Boulevard.* The portion of the Sierra Madre Boulevard public right-of-way located between a line two hundred eighty-five east of and parallel to the easterly edge of Baldwin Avenue and another line two hundred fifty-nine feet west of and parallel to the westerly edge Lima Street.

12. *Suffolk Avenue.* The portion of the Suffolk Avenue public right-of-way located between South Baldwin Avenue and a line one hundred sixty-four feet east of and parallel to the easterly edge of South Baldwin Avenue.

13. *Unnamed Alley Extending North from East Montecito Avenue.* All of the unnamed alley public right-of-way located one hundred feet west of and parallel to Mountain Trail between its northerly terminus and the northerly edge of East Montecito Avenue.

14. *Unnamed Alley Extending South from East Montecito Avenue.* The portion of the unnamed alley public right-of-way located one hundred feet west of and parallel to Mountain Trail between the southerly edge of East Montecito Avenue and a line two hundred eleven feet south of and parallel to the southerly edge East Montecito Avenue. This portion of the alley is part of 2006-2007 Los Angeles County Assessor Parcel Number 5767-015-900 owned by the city of Sierra Madre.

15. *Unnamed Alley West of Mountain Trail.* The portion of the unnamed alley public right-of-way located one hundred fifty-two and one-half feet north of and parallel to East Montecito Avenue between its westerly terminus and a line extending northerly from and along the

easterly edge of another unnamed alley perpendicular thereto and located one hundred feet west of and parallel to Mountain Trail.

16. Unnamed Alley Extending North from Montecito Court. The portion of the unnamed alley public right-of-way located sixty-five feet west of and parallel to Windsor Lane that extends north from Montecito Court to a line one hundred nine feet north of and parallel to Montecito Court.

17. Unnamed Alley Extending West of North Lima Street. The portion of the unnamed alley public right-of-way located one hundred fifty north of and parallel to West Sierra Madre Boulevard extending from the westerly edge of North Lima Street and a line eighty-five feet west of and parallel to the westerly edge of North Lima Street.

18. Unnamed Alley Near City Parking Lot. All of the unnamed alley public right-of-way extending northerly from Mariposa Street between 2006-2007 Los Angeles County Assessor Parcel Numbers 5767-024-034 and 5767-024-900, and then extending westerly until its terminus at the easterly edge of Assessor Parcel Number 5767-024-041.

19. Windsor Lane. The portion of the Windsor Lane public right-of-way located between West Sierra Madre Boulevard and a line one hundred nine feet north of and parallel to Montecito Court.

"City" means the city of Sierra Madre, including, but not limited to, actions or policies of the city council.

"Density limit" generally means no greater than thirteen dwelling units per acre of land. This density limit shall be specifically applied as follows: no new construction shall be permitted or constructed for more than one dwelling unit for each three thousand three hundred fifty square feet of area of a lot or parcel where units will be built. The number of dwelling units allowed under this density limit shall be rounded down to whole integers. For example, for half an acre (twenty-one thousand seven hundred eighty square feet) only six dwelling units could be built.

"Dwelling unit" is defined as follows in a manner consistent with its 2006 definition in Sierra Madre Municipal Code Section 17.08.020:

"Dwelling unit" means one or more rooms in a building designed and intended to be used as living quarters by one person or a family.

"Finished grade" means the final grade of the site which conforms to the approved plan.

"Height" is defined as follows in a manner consistent with its 2006 definition in Sierra Madre Municipal Code Section 17.08.020:

The "height" of a building is the vertical distance above a reference datum measured to the highest point of:

- 1. The coping of a flat roof; or*
- 2. The deck line of a mansard roof; or*
- 3. The average height of the highest pitched gable of a pitched or hipped roof.*

The reference datum shall be selected from one of the following whichever yields a greater height of building:

- a. The average elevation of adjoining finished grade within a five-foot horizontal distance of the exterior wall of the building; or*
- b. The average elevation of adjoining pre-existing grade or natural grade within a five-foot horizontal distance of the exterior wall of the building, but natural grade shall not be used if the site has been previously graded or developed.*

The "height" of a stepped or terraced building is the greatest height of any segment of the building, and the height limit shall apply to each segment.

"Height limit" means both no greater than a physical height of thirty feet, and also no greater than two stories of enclosed space. Under no circumstances shall the height limit be exceeded. No change in the height limit shall be allowed as part of any density bonus offered for any reason.

"Major general plan change" means any action by the city of Sierra Madre, including, but not limited to, any change to the land use element of the Sierra Madre general plan or the land use map in the Sierra Madre general plan or by adoption or amendment of any specific plan which would either:

- 1. Increase the allowed height on any lot or parcel of land in the central core area beyond the height limit, or*
- 2. Increase the allowed development density on any lot or parcel of land in the central core area beyond the density limit, or*
- 3. Sell, lease, transfer, or allow any development of land or rights-of-way or easements owned or controlled by the city of Sierra Madre or any public entity within the central core area.*

"Major zone change" means any action by the city of Sierra Madre, including, but not limited to, any change to the Sierra Madre zoning map or the Sierra Madre zoning code or any city ordinance or city council resolution or motion or approval of a contract which would either:

- 1. Increase the allowed height on any lot or parcel of land in the central core area beyond the height limit, or*
- 2. Increase the allowed development density on any lot or parcel of land in the central core area beyond the density limit, or*
- 3. Sell, lease, transfer, or allow any development on any rights-of-way or easements or other land within the central core area owned or controlled by the city or by any public entity.*

"Natural grade" means the grade prior to the deposit of earth material placed by artificial means and/or prior to mechanical removal of earth material.

"New construction" means any physical activity to erect or alter any building within the central core area, but does not include mere repairs or maintenance of existing buildings or structures which does not increase the physical height, number of habitable stories, or number of dwelling units on a lot or parcel or in an existing building,

"Pre-existing grade" means an established grade that exists on a site for which a legal grading or building permit was in effect for ten years prior to a request for a building, demolition, or grading permit.

"Story" or "stories" are defined as follows in a manner consistent with its 2006 definition in Sierra Madre Municipal Code Section 17.08.020:

“Story” means that portion of a building included between the upper surface of any floor and the upper surface of the floor next above, except that the topmost story shall be that portion of a building included between the upper surface of the topmost floor and the highest point of the exterior roof above. If the finished floor level directly above a usable or unused underfloor is more than six feet above the pre-existing grade or natural grade for more than fifty percent of the total perimeter or it is more than twelve feet above the finished grade at any point, such usable or unusable underfloor shall be considered as a story.

“Voter approval” means an ordinance proposed by the city council or voter petition and affirmatively approved by a majority voting “YES” on it at a regularly-scheduled city election. The entire text of any such proposed ordinance shall appear in all sample ballot materials.

Nothing in this chapter restricts the city from applying existing or commonly used definitions to other words and phrases not specifically defined in this chapter. (Init. Ord. 2-30-13 (part), 2007)

17.35.060 - Zoning code and general plan amended.

On and after the effective date of the initiative ordinance codified in this chapter:

A. The entire text of the initiative ordinance codified in this chapter is hereby added to the zoning code of the city of Sierra Madre, and all copies of the zoning code shall contain the entire text of this chapter.

B. The entire text of this chapter is hereby added to the land use element of the 1996 Sierra Madre general plan under new a heading entitled “3.5 Central Core Area” commencing at the middle of page 36 in Chapter One, prior to the heading “4. Institutional Land Uses.” All copies of the land use element of the general plan thereafter shall contain the entire text of this chapter. (Init. Ord. 2-30-13 (part), 2007)

17.35.070 - Zoning map and land use map amended.

On and after the effective date of the initiative ordinance codified in this chapter, all copies of the zoning map and general plan land use map of the city printed or distributed to the public by the city shall include or attach a copy of the map of the central core area attached to the initiative ordinance codified in this chapter as Exhibit A as follows:

A. All copies of the zoning map of the city of Sierra Madre shall contain a map of the central core area either printed on the zoning map itself or as a separate attachment thereto.

B. All copies of land use map of the Sierra Madre general plan shall contain a copy of a map of the central core area either printed on the land use map itself or as a separate attachment thereto. (Init. Ord. 2-30-13 (part), 2007)

17.35.080 - Priority of this chapter.

On and after the effective date of the initiative ordinance codified in this chapter, its provisions shall apply to all new construction in the central core area without regard to any provisions of the Sierra Madre Municipal Code or the Sierra Madre general plan that may be in conflict with the provisions of this chapter. (Init. Ord. 2-30-13 (part), 2007)

17.35.090 - Geographic scope of this chapter.

The provisions of this chapter apply to all land, all public or private rights-of-way or easements, and their uses within the central core area only, and the provisions of this chapter do not apply to property or rights-of-way or easements outside the central core area. (Init. Ord. 2-30-13 (part), 2007)

17.35.100 - Relation to other land use regulations.

Nothing in this chapter shall be deemed to limit the authority of the city to regulate uses of property or design standards or building construction within the central core area as to matters outside the subjects of:

- A. The maximum of two stories in any new construction,
- B. The maximum of thirty feet height in any new construction,
and
- C. The maximum of thirteen net dwelling units per acre.

However, in no event may the city staff or city council approve any policy or take any action which directly or indirectly undermines or is inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter except through the voter approval mechanism set forth in Section 17.35.140 below. (Init. Ord. 2-30-13 (part), 2007)

17.35.110 - *Effective date.*

The provisions of this chapter shall become effective at midnight after the polls close on the same day of its approval by the voters at an election. (Init. Ord. 2-30-13 (part), 2007)

17.35.120 - *Severability.*

In the event a final judgment of a court determines that a provision of this chapter, or a particular application of a provision, is invalid or unenforceable pursuant to a state or federal law or constitution, that invalid or unenforceable portion or application shall be severed from the remainder of this chapter, and all other portions of this chapter shall remain in effect without the invalid or unenforceable provision or application. (Init. Ord. 2-30-13 (part), 2007)

17.35.130 - *Conflict with other ballot measures.*

In the event that any ballot measure is proposed for voter approval on the same election ballot as this initiative measure, and such other measure contains provisions which deal with land uses or development or construction in the central core area, it is the intent of the voters that the provisions of this measure shall prevail over any such other measure in its entirety, and to the extent that this measure receives a greater number of votes for approval than any such other measure, it is the voters' intent in enacting this measure that no provision of any such other measure shall become effective. (Init. Ord. 2-30-13 (part), 2007)

17.35.140 - *Amendment.*

No provision of this chapter may be amended or repealed except by a majority of the voters of the city of Sierra Madre voting on a ballot measure for that purpose placed before them at a regularly-scheduled municipal election. (Init. Ord. 2-30-13 (part), 2007)

Institutional (Map designation I)

Objective L41: Providing for the development of private institutional uses in areas where such uses currently exist and ensure that they are compatible with and complement adjacent land uses.

Policies:

- L41.1 Require that private institutional uses are compatible with adjacent land uses, in the following ways:
- a. Building, siting, massing, and scale shall be consistent with adjacent uses;
 - b. Structures should be designed to a high level of architectural quality, being a visual asset in the area in which they are located;
 - c. Landscaping should be incorporated in the building design and reflect the overall visual character of the district which surrounds it.
 - d. Building and sites shall be designed to enhance the pedestrian character of the City, by opening directly onto sidewalks, providing walkways, other pedestrian linkages, and other amenities and incorporating public open activity spaces.
- L41.2 Allow for the expansion of existing institutional sites, including height and density beyond that allowed in adjacent commercial and residential areas, provided that a comprehensive master plan is approved by the City which demonstrates that the project:
- a. Contains activities and functions which will be a significant asset for the City.
 - b. Adequately mitigates all impacts attributable to the increase in floor area ratio and height.
 - c. Conveys the village theme in its siting of structures, massing, scale, use of open space and architectural character.
 - d. Preserves historic structures to the maximum extent possible.
 - e. Provides additional benefits to the community above those which can be exacted to account for the direct impacts of the development. Such

benefits can include making available parking to the public when not needed for the use, dedicating on-site recreational space or parkland facilities for public meetings, making day care available to the public, contributing to park site acquisition, and offsetting impacts to historic structures with monetary contribution to a preservation fund.

- f. Will not displace or encroach into existing commercial uses.
- g. Incorporates water conservation practices such as but not limited to greywater plumbing, permeable ground surfaces, drought tolerant landscaping, green building materials, rainwater capture devices, and low-flow fixtures.

L41.3 Allow the re-use of existing institutional properties as appropriate for the following uses:

- a. Relocation of large institution.
- b. Retreat center, civic use or other such uses operated by religious, non-profit or health organizations.
- c. Housing for institutional uses such as dormitories.
- d. Parkland, open space, and public recreation facilities.
- e. School.

L41.4 Retain all school sites that are needed to meet future educational needs and determine the appropriate use of surplus school property in the context of the City's open space and recreation needs.

L41.5 Review and update the Institutional Zoning Ordinance and other implementing ordinances every two years as

necessary to ensure compliance with the Goals and Policies of the General Plan.

Municipal Government (Map designation M)

Objective L42: Providing for the development of public institutional uses such as civic buildings, educational facilities, libraries, etc., in locations where these uses already exist and ensure that they are compatible with and complement adjacent land uses.

Policies:

- L42.1 Allow for the development of a governmental agency or services building (administrative, police, fire) which is easily accessible to residents and other users.
- L42.2 Allow for the development of resident-serving public cultural facilities, such as libraries, museums, etc.

Open Space

Constructed Open Space (Map designation OS)

Objective L43: Preserving constructed open space areas for the enjoyment of residents and visitors to Sierra Madre.

Policies:

- L43.1 Allow the installation and maintenance of recreational equipment such as ball fields, fire rings, bridges, nature trails, picnic tables, and other equipment in existing park areas.
- L43.2 Encourage the use of open space areas for the purposes of educating individuals and groups about the local environment. This may include informational gatherings, information kiosks, and other methods of public outreach.

Natural Open Space (Map designation NOS)

Objective L44: The preservation of natural open space areas as crucial to the distinctive character of Sierra Madre, and as a key feature of sustainability and public safety.

Policies:

- L44.1 Support the purchase of hillside property by the Sierra Madre Mountains Conservancy and similar organizations.
- L44.2 Require stringent environmental analysis following existing conservation easements prior to the installation of any improvements for any purpose on existing unimproved hillside land, in order to preserve existing biology, natural habitat, resources and watershed health.
- L44.3 Establish the role of natural open space as an interface to the wilderness area.

Objective 45: Acquiring additional natural and constructed open space areas.

Policy:

- L 45.1 When not preempted by Federal and State law, establish generally applicable standards that require applicants to dedicate land or provide payment of fees in lieu thereof in amounts that exceed the maximum dedication/fee thresholds set forth on Government Code 66477, or any successor statute.

Section Two:

Historic Preservation

OVERVIEW OF EXISTING CONDITIONS

Prior to the arrival of the first Europeans in the 16th century, the Los Angeles Basin was occupied by two major Native Californian cultures: the Gabrielino and Chumash.

Native American artifacts have been found in Sierra Madre, and according to the book titled "Southern California Story: Seeking the Better Life in Sierra Madre", "evidence has been found of Indians living in the northwest part of the present-day town adjacent to the mountains around Marlborough Terrace and Vista Circle." (p.7). The more recent history of Sierra Madre dates to the 1880s when the area was first settled by eastern and midwestern families who moved to the Los Angeles basin and purchased land from Nathaniel Carter.

Due to the incorporation of Arcadia and Pasadena to the east, south and west, the growth of Sierra Madre has been limited to three square miles. The development pattern was established early with the commercial area being located in the south central portion of the City and the residential neighborhoods around the core. Sierra Madre has remained a "small town" due to its size and development pattern. This is a quality that is cherished by the Sierra Madre community. The preservation of many original structures has led to a strong sense of place.

The Sierra Madre Historical Preservation Society and the Archives at the Sierra Madre Public Library have strived to maintain the City's historical records and work with property owners to preserve historic landmarks within the City. In 1988, the City adopted a preservation ordinance which formalized the process for designating historic properties and reviewing requests for alterations and demolitions of those properties. This ordinance was revised in 1997. (Ch. 17.82 of the Sierra Madre Municipal Code.) An ordinance establishing a Cultural Heritage

Commission was adopted at the same time. (Ch. 2.28 of Sierra Madre Municipal Code.)

Both chapters were amended in 2001 pursuant to Ordinance No. 1134. In 2002, the duties of the Cultural Heritage Commission were transferred to the Planning Commission pursuant to Ordinance No. 1192.

Although a formal survey of historic properties according to the guidelines of the State of California has not yet been conducted, many properties have been designated as historic landmarks by the City of Sierra Madre. Several others were de-designated per request of the property owners pursuant to Ordinance I-97-1, though some arguably have historic value. Many owners of historic properties are also members of the Sierra Madre Historical Preservation Society, and comprise a group of stakeholders concerned about the City's support and facilitation of historic preservation.

The City owns two historic buildings that are Interpretive Museums: the Richardson House and Lizzie's Trail Inn. Both are maintained and operated by the Sierra Madre Historical Preservation Society, and are important in the settlement and early development of the City. Two other important early buildings are within the development at One Carter/Stonegate: the Macomber Cabin and the Carter Barn. The conditions of approval for the development include measures to afford protection to these buildings. The 1939 Willis Residence, also located on the site, was designated a historical landmark in 2008.

The City of Sierra Madre participates in the Mills Act program, a State program that provides tax incentives to the property owners of designated historic properties for maintenance and improvements.

CLASSIFICATIONS OF HISTORIC RESOURCES

The following criteria may be used to identify historic resources:

Cultural. It was the site of, or is associated with local, State, or national cultural, social, economic, political, or natural history, events and/or persons significant to the history of Sierra Madre, or, it reflects significant geographical patterns, including those associated with different eras of settlement and growth,

particular transportation modes, or distinctive examples of park or community planning.

District. It contributes to the significance of a historic area, being a geographically definable area or thematically related grouping of historic, architectural or scenic resources which contribute to each other, and are unified aesthetically by plan or physical development.


Architectural. It is representative of the work or is one of a few remaining examples of a notable builder, designer, or architect, or, it embodies distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction, or is a valuable example of architectural achievement or innovation, such as the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship.


Scenic. It has a unique location or singular physical characteristics, or is a view or vista representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood, community, or the City of Sierra Madre. Alternately, it meets the criteria for a Cultural Landscape as defined under The Secretary of the Interior's Standards.

PRESERVATION BENEFITS

There are several benefits that help to identify the importance of historic preservation in Sierra Madre:

1. The preservation of historic resources act to revitalize and stabilize residential neighborhoods thus leading to improved maintenance and increased property values.
2. The Sierra Madre community will realize greater civic and neighborhood pride and a sense of identity as it gains a greater understanding and appreciation of the City's historic past.
3. The presence of historic resources attracts visitors to the City thereby stimulating commerce.
4. Historic resources can be linked to cultural and recreational activities of the community, such as the use of the Richardson House and Lizzie's Trail Inn at the head of Mt. Wilson Trail, and the viewing of the historic Wistaria Vine each March.

5. The reuse of existing structures helps to conserve building materials and energy resources, and helps to reduce construction waste which occurs when structures are demolished 

6. The retention of existing historic homes and structures to limit redevelopment and reconstruction that would otherwise maximize building floor area, creating a greater demand on the City's water resources and its ability to serve its customers. 

SUMMARY OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION GOALS

1. The preservation of historic structures in the City.

OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The following objectives and policies promote the historic preservation goals of Sierra Madre. The implementation measures are contained in the Implementation Section at the end of the General Plan.

Objective L46: Identifying and encouraging the preservation of significant historic resources.

Policies:

- L46.1 Complete and utilize a comprehensive survey of Sierra Madre's significant historic resources according to the guidelines from the State Office of Historic Preservation.
- L46.2 Compile and maintain an inventory (historic register) of those historical resources within the City which are identified as significant.
- L46.3 Create a list of potential historic resources (those identified by the comprehensive survey under Policy L46.1) for special consideration under CEQA, to the extent that they would otherwise be exempt.

- L46.4 Establish special zones or districts characterized by the presence of historical structures.
- L46.5 Share historic preservation information with the public.
- L46.6 Develop an information base of preservation techniques and economic incentives for the benefit of historic property owners.

Objective L47: Preserving in the long-term significant architectural and historical landmarks and districts.

Policies:

- L47.1 Consider obtaining Certified Local Government status from the State Office of Historic Preservation.
- L47.2 Encourage property owners to submit applications to qualify appropriate properties and buildings on the National Register of Historic Places, the State Register or the City’s Register of Historic Landmarks.
- L47.3 Remove constraints on the use of historic structures by allowing for adaptive reuse of historic properties, waiving development standards, and through other appropriate means.
- L47.4 Develop guidelines for rehabilitation and new construction, demolition control, and regulation of uses in designated structures. Demolition control to include payment of significant fines and recompense for destroying historic resources without having followed applicable procedures.
- L47.5 Ensure that, if and when landmarks are renovated by the property owner, it is done according to the

Secretary of the Interior's Standards, which accomplish the following:

- a. Preservation of the distinguishing features or character of the property and its environment;
- b. Allow for compatible uses which provide the maximum appreciation of the resource;
- c. Allow for renovations which complement the neighborhood or historic context within which the resource exists.

- L47.6 Consider the relaxation of current building and zoning codes, as necessary, to preserve significant structures, while ensuring that basic health and safety goals are met.
- L47.7 Support tax incentives, protective covenants, preservation easements, code modifications, and other methods deemed mutually agreeable by the City and the property owner which will help to preserve historic resources.
- L47.8 Allow for adaptive re-use of significant architectural and historical structures provided that the use is compatible with the neighborhood in which it is located and with the approval of the Planning Commission.
- L47.9 At such time any loans or grants are made available through public or private agencies for the purpose of renovating landmarks, assist in obtaining the grant or loan on behalf of the property owner.
- L47.10 Provide staff with professional historic expertise to support for the preservation program.

- L47.11 Maintain a historic preservation ordinance which has, as its purpose, the voluntary participation of property owners in the preservation of historic resources.

- L47.12 Maintain and enact policies, regulations and programs to facilitate historic preservation.

Section Three: Housing

The most recent Sierra Madre Housing Element (2014-2021) was adopted by the Sierra Madre City Council on January 28, 2014. Because the Housing Element was recently updated and is subject to specific laws and timeframes dictated by the State of California, it is not included in this General Plan and is provided under separate cover.

Section Four:

Economic Development

OVERVIEW OF EXISTING CONDITIONS

Commercial enterprises are located in two different areas of the City. The most visible location for commercial enterprise is in the central business district or “downtown”. The center of the district is located at the intersection of Baldwin Avenue and Sierra Madre Boulevard, roughly three-quarters of a mile north of the Interstate 210 Foothill Freeway. The business district was established when the City was settled in the late 1800s. Less obvious are the businesses which are located throughout the City as home or internet-based businesses.

The Sierra Madre business community includes retail, professional office, light industrial and neighborhood services centered along Sierra Madre Boulevard, Baldwin Avenue, and East Montecito Avenue. This area is covered by Measure V and is referred to herein as the central core area.

The community has never been a dominant shopping focus for residents of the San Gabriel Valley. Most residents of Sierra Madre seek major item shopping opportunities outside of the City in conveniently located regional and community shopping centers which feature a wide variety of durable goods.

In terms of employment, the most recent data states that approximately 1,973 persons were employed in the City of Sierra Madre in 2013, compared to 3,520 in 2007. Services employment was the largest employment sector in the City, comprising 77 percent of all employment in Sierra Madre. Retail/wholesale (7 percent), manufacturing (3 percent), and government jobs (4 percent) comprised a total of 14 percent of City employment. Construction and other jobs contributed the remaining 9 percent of City employment. (Southern California Association of Governments, 2015 Local Profile of the City of Sierra Madre Report May 2015).

A Retail Site Assessment was prepared in 2012 by Buxton. It concluded that the Sierra Madre Trade Area captures only approximately half of the retail sales generated by residents. It

should be noted that the trade area is larger than the City boundaries and includes a number of nearby shopping centers, so retail businesses within the City likely captures an even lower percentage of potential sales to residents.

The State Board of Equalization reported that taxable sales in the City increased from \$22.9 million in 2002 to \$31.1 million in 2008. However, due to the recent economic downturn, taxable sales within the City declined to \$25.4 million in 2012.

Programs identified by the study to improve the existing downtown included business attraction, retention and promotion, including a branding campaign to define and highlight Sierra Madre as a lively and viable business opportunity with a small village character.

CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Opportunities

1. Sierra Madre has a special “foothill village” character because of its history and people, its natural beauty, mountain recreational access and ambiance, and its semi-isolation within the Los Angeles basin. Visitors to the village find it welcoming and charming.
2. Sierra Madre has a reputation for interests and activities related to arts and crafts, film, video, literary and theatrical interests. The annual Wistaria Festival and Art Fair are two examples of events which bring visitors to the City. In addition, a number of civic organizations and businesses provide art and related classes, programs and exhibitions for adults and children. There are several studios and galleries in the City, as well as artisans and craftsmen in furniture, clothing and similar fields. The Sierra Madre Playhouse runs live plays throughout the year, and local coffeehouses as well as the City Library sponsor poetry readings. Sierra Madre is also a popular location for Hollywood film companies to shoot on location.

3. As an entryway into the San Gabriel Mountains, Sierra Madre draws locals and visitors to outdoor activities such as walking, hiking, and cycling.
4. Although downtown is small, there are some properties which, with attrition of existing businesses, could be developed into additional retail and commercial space.
5. The historic building stock in Sierra Madre provides potential for adaptive reuse of residential, commercial, light industrial/warehouse and institutional properties as bed and breakfasts, galleries, studios, retail shops, and other income generating ventures.

Constraints

1. The downtown area of Sierra Madre is small and made up primarily of small shallow lots, thus reducing the ability to consolidate lots for larger projects.
2. Existing commercial structures are primarily divided into small business spaces, limiting the type of businesses that may locate in Sierra Madre.
3. There is limited commercial space in the City, and a sizeable portion of that is being used for non-retail purposes.
4. There is no visibility from highways or major arterials.
5. Limited funds from the City make it difficult to undertake a comprehensive marketing strategy.
6. Total taxable sales in the City comprise only a very small portion of the total taxable sales and total retail sales in the San Gabriel Valley, thus significantly limiting City revenues.
7. Portions of the central core area lack sufficient parking (such as East Montecito Avenue).
8. Existing parking is poorly identified and lacks satisfactory pedestrian access to businesses.

OVERVIEW OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

There are two primary purposes for an economic development strategy in the City of Sierra Madre. The first is to generate necessary revenues to offset public services. The second is to preserve a quality of life for Sierra Madre residents which allows them to have commercial retail and services, along with the ambiance of a village atmosphere, in their own community. Another purpose of the economic development policy is to provide business and employment opportunities to local residents.

Economic development includes land use strategies, financing strategies and organizational strategies. The land use strategy includes identifying locations for new business opportunities, achieving the highest and best use of the properties located in the downtown, and providing capital improvements with public funds. The financing strategies include ways in which public and private dollars can be channeled into the business community. The organizational strategies address the strength of the Chamber of Commerce and the City's Planning and Community Preservation Department in partnering to market the City to potential new businesses and to consumers.

SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GOALS

1. A diverse mix of uses to meet the needs of local residents as well as visitors to the City.
2. An enhanced relationship between the City and the Chamber of Commerce to maximize the effectiveness of both organizations to assist businesses in the City.
3. Sierra Madre as a destination point accenting the area's natural beauty, artist community, and historic character.

OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The City has established the following objectives and policies for economic development in Sierra Madre. The implementation

measures are contained in the Implementation Chapter at the end of the General Plan.

Objective L42: Providing a business friendly environment in Sierra Madre.

Policies:

- L48.1 Streamline the permitting process for new businesses.
- L48.2 Support efforts of the Chamber of Commerce to support business activities, such as festivals and programs which bring residents and visitors to the downtown.
- L48.3 Continue to allow home based businesses which do not negatively impact the residential neighborhoods in which they are located.
- L48.4 Consider reducing business license fees and other taxes and fees to the extent feasible.
- L48.5 Consider implementing a Business Improvement District in the central core area.

Objective L49: Improving the aesthetics, safety, and usability of the public realm within the downtown area.

Policies:

- L49.1 Encourage restoration of original building facades, and adaptive reuse of existing buildings through educational programs and economic incentives such as reduced permit fees and parking requirements.
- L49.2 Provide enhanced paving for all pedestrian crosswalks on Sierra Madre Boulevard and Baldwin Avenue within the downtown district,

and consider installation of the same on East Montecito Avenue.

- L49.3 Maintain pedestrian-level street lighting in the downtown district to enhance the nighttime dining and shopping experience, and consider installation of the same on East Montecito Avenue in accordance with dark sky guidelines.
- L49.4 Permit closure of Kersting Court during the evenings, weekends, and special events for musical events, outdoor dining, farmers market or similar activities.
- L49.5 Adopt a long-term design plan for Kersting Court which enhances the park as a focal point of the downtown and increases its usability.
- L49.6 Develop a coordinated parking plan for the downtown business area, including East Montecito, and ensure that any in-lieu or other parking fees generated downtown are used to improve downtown parking.
- L49.7 Improve pedestrian connections between the street and the public parking lots through signage, coordination with property owners, purchase of properties and other mechanisms.
- L49.8 Improve the aesthetic qualities of the public parking lots by adding color plantings and encouraging improvements to rear facades of buildings.
- L49.9 Encourage outdoor dining, sidewalk sales, street fairs, and other uses of the sidewalk which encourage pedestrian activity.

Objective L50: Maximizing retail opportunities.

Policies:

- L50.1 Provide incentives for the location of restaurants and retail uses on the ground floor of buildings fronting Sierra Madre Boulevard and Baldwin Avenue (and possibly portions of East Montecito Avenue). Such incentives may include reduced/waived utility taxes, permit fees or business license fees and streamlined permit processing.
- L50.2 In order to increase daytime demand for City retail, provide incentives for the location of service retail, office and other commercial uses above and/or behind street-facing, ground-floor retail. Such incentives may include reduced/waived utility taxes, permit fees or business license fees and streamlined permit processing.
- L50.3 Prohibit any new and the expansion of existing institutional facilities in the central core area.

Section Five:

Circulation

OVERVIEW OF EXISTING CONDITIONS

There are no regional transportation facilities located within the City boundaries of Sierra Madre. The City is served by Interstate 210 Foothill Freeway located approximately one-half mile south of the City. This is controlled by the State of California Department of Transportation. The Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (Metro) maintains two bus lines in town as well as nearby light rail service (the Sierra Madre Villa Gold Line Station is approximately two miles from the center of town and the Arcadia Gold Line Station, once it is completed in 2015, will be approximately 2.6 miles from downtown Sierra Madre.)). Major streets which are operated by the City include Michillinda Avenue, Santa Anita Avenue, Grandview Avenue, Sierra Madre Boulevard, and Orange Grove Avenue.

The circulation system in the City of Sierra Madre includes a network of surface streets which serve two distinct and equally important functions: access to adjacent properties, and movement of persons and goods into and out of the City. The design and operation of each street depends upon the importance placed on each of these functions. A classification system is used to identify the function of each street in the City. This system is important because it provides a logical framework for the design and operation of the street system. The functional classification system allows the residents and elected officials to identify preferred characteristics of each street.

STREET CLASSIFICATIONS

Sierra Madre has developed its own roadway classification system using four functional classification types: major street, collector street, local collector street, and local streets. Traffic volumes were measured in 2011.

Major Streets

Major streets are generally commercial arteries. They carry the majority of traffic entering or traveling through the City. A major

artery would contain either four or six lanes of through traffic plus left turn lanes. Minor arterials serve the same function as major arterials, but have four lanes of through traffic and may or may not have separate left-turn lanes. Recommended design volumes on arterials range from 30,000 to 60,000 vehicles per day depending on the number of lanes and left-turn movements. Arterials serve two primary functions: to move vehicles into and through the City and to adjacent commercial land uses. Driveways and other curb cuts along arterials are generally limited to minimize disruption to traffic flow.

The only street in Sierra Madre that can be considered a major street is Michillinda Avenue. It runs along the western boundary of Sierra Madre and is shared by Pasadena and Sierra Madre. As Michillinda Avenue leaves Sierra Madre south of Orange Grove Avenue, it is shared by Pasadena and Arcadia. Michillinda Avenue is classified as a four lane major street in Sierra Madre (84'/64') and as a four lane secondary arterial in Arcadia (80'/60'). Currently, Michillinda Avenue has two lanes along the Sierra Madre/Pasadena segment and four lanes along the Arcadia/Pasadena segment.

Following is information regarding traffic volumes and volume/capacity ratios:

Road Segment: Michillinda	Daily Traffic	Existing Capacity	Volume/Capacity Ratio
Grandview-Sierra Madre	6,600	15,000	0.44
Sierra Madre-Orange Grove	12,900	15,000	0.86

Table V-1

Collector Streets

Collector streets are intended to carry traffic between residential neighborhoods and the arterial street network. They are generally two-lane roadways with a mixture of residential and commercial land uses. Based upon planning criteria developed by the U.S. Department of Transportation and other agencies, average daily traffic volumes on collector streets should be held below 15,000 vehicles per day in order to maintain acceptable levels of service at

intersections and to preserve the ambiance of adjacent land uses. Higher density residential land uses or side yards of single family homes would be appropriately located adjacent to collector streets. Local commercial development is also appropriate for collector streets.

In Sierra Madre, only Baldwin Avenue and Sierra Madre Boulevard can be classified as collector streets. Baldwin Avenue is classified as a four-lane collector street in Sierra Madre (80'/64') and as a four-lane secondary arterial in Arcadia (80'/60'). These classifications are consistent although the curb-to-curb width would change by four feet at the city boundary. Currently, Baldwin Avenue has two lanes in Sierra Madre and four lanes in Arcadia.

Sierra Madre Boulevard is classified as a four-lane collector street in Sierra Madre (80'/64') and as a one-lane secondary arterial in Arcadia (80'/60') with a bike lane. These classifications are consistent although the curb-to-curb width would change by four feet at the city boundaries. Currently, Sierra Madre Boulevard has two lanes in Arcadia and Sierra Madre.

West of Michillinda Avenue, Sierra Madre Boulevard enters the City of Pasadena and widens to become a four-lane divided roadway. It is classified as a principal mobility corridor in Pasadena, but as of early 2013, it is not planned to be further widened. Although the four-lanes on each side of the City boundary would be consistent, there is a median divider in Pasadena while none currently exists in Sierra Madre.

Road Segment: Baldwin Avenue	Daily Traffic	Existing Capacity	Volume/Capacity Ratio
Grandview-Sierra Madre	3,800	15,000	0.25
Sierra Madre-Orange Grove	10,500	15,000	0.70

Table V-2

Road Segment: Sierra Madre Boulevard	Daily Traffic	Existing Capacity	Volume/Capacity Ratio
Michillinda – Baldwin	8,600	15,000	0.57
East of Baldwin	3,600	15,000	0.24

Table V-3

Local Collector Streets

Local collector streets or “feeder” streets are similar to collectors in that they carry traffic between residential neighborhoods and the arterial network; however, they are almost solely residential in character. Feeder streets generally have single-family or multi-family residences fronting the street, and are therefore intended to carry lower volumes of traffic than collector streets, usually below 7,500 vehicles per day.

There are four local collectors in Sierra Madre: Lima Street, Mountain Trail Avenue, Grandview Avenue, and Orange Grove Avenue.

Grandview Avenue is two lanes (60’/40’) in Sierra Madre and Arcadia. The City of Arcadia, however, has classified Grandview Avenue as a four-lane secondary arterial (80’/60’). There are no known plans to improve Grandview Avenue to a four-lane arterial at this time.

Orange Grove Avenue runs along the southern boundary of Sierra Madre and is shared with the City of Arcadia. It is classified as a two-lane local collector street in Sierra Madre (60’/40’) and as a two-lane collector street in Arcadia (60’/40’). Orange Grove Avenue currently has two travel lanes.

Orange Grove Avenue becomes Greenhill Road west of Michillinda Avenue in the City of Pasadena, where it continues as a two-lane local street.

Road Segment: Grandview Avenue	Daily Traffic	Existing Capacity	Volume/Capacity Ratio
Michillinda – Baldwin	3,000	7,500	0.40
East of Baldwin	2,700	7,500	0.36

Table V-4

Road Segment: Orange Grove	Daily Traffic	Existing Capacity	Volume/Capacity Ratio
Michillinda – Baldwin	6,100	7,500	0.81
East of Baldwin	4,600	7,500	0.61

Table V-5

No traffic counts were available for Lima Street and Mountain Trail Avenue.

Local Streets

Local streets are designed to serve adjacent residential land uses only. They allow access to residential driveways and often provide parking for the neighborhood. They are not intended to serve thru-traffic traveling from one location in the City to another, but primarily to serve traffic with an origin or destination in that street. Traffic volumes on a local street should not exceed 2,500 per day or 200-300 vehicles per hour. The maximum residential traffic volume which is acceptable to persons living along a street may vary from one street to another depending upon roadway width, type of dwelling units, presence of schools, and other factors. These factors may dictate the need for lower traffic volumes than 2,500 per day. All other public streets in Sierra Madre are local streets.

It should be noted that functional classifications vary between agencies, as seen in the different classifications seen between Arcadia and Sierra Madre for Orange Grove.

The Functional Classification system as adopted by the California Department of Transportation and referenced below provides a metric under which federal highway funding may be used for repairs to Sierra Madre’s city streets. The Caltrans system supersedes the local classification system in the administration of and determination of eligibility of streets for federal roadway dollars.

Sierra Madre streets are categorized into five categories under the Caltrans classification system: Principal Arterials, Minor Arterials, Major Collectors, Minor Collectors, and local streets. Under the Caltrans system, streets classified as Principal Arterials, Minor Arterials, or Major Collectors qualify for the use of federal highway funding in street maintenance. Federal funds may not be utilized on local streets. The Sierra Madre street classifications as mapped in Caltrans Functional Classification Maps 13U55 and 13V15 are as follows:

Street Name	Limits		Functional Classification
	From	To	
West Sierra Madre Blvd.	Michillinda	Baldwin	Principle Arterial
East Sierra Madre Blvd.	Baldwin	City Limits	Principle Arterial
North Michillinda	Sierra Madre Blvd.	City Limits	Minor Arterial
South Michillinda	City Limits	Sierra Madre Blvd.	Minor Arterial
West Grandview Ave.	Michillinda	Baldwin Avenue	Minor Arterial
East Grandview Ave.	Baldwin Ave.	Santa Anita Ave.	Minor Arterial
Elkins Ave.	Santa Anita Ave.	City Limits	Minor Arterial
Santa Anita Ave.	Grandview Ave.	City bridge (Chantry)	Minor Arterial
North Sunnyside Ave.	Sierra Madre Blvd.	Mater Dolorosa	Major Collector

South Sunnyside Ave.	Orange Grove Ave.	Sierra Madre Blvd.	Major Collector
North Lima St.	Sierra Madre Blvd.	West Carter Ave.	Major Collector
South Lima St.	Orange Grove Ave.	Sierra Madre Blvd.	Major Collector
North Baldwin Ave.	Sierra Madre Blvd.	Carter Avenue	Major Collector
South Baldwin Ave.	City Limits	Sierra Madre Blvd.	Major Collector
North Mountain Trail	Sierra Madre Blvd.	East Mira Monte Ave.	Major Collector
South Mountain Trail	Orange Grove Ave.	Sierra Madre Blvd.	Major Collector
Auburn Ave.	Sierra Madre Blvd.	West Carter Ave.	Major Collector
West Carter Ave.	North Lima St.	North Baldwin Ave.	Major Collector
Churchill Drive	North Mountain Trail	Canyon Crest	Major Collector
Canyon Crest	Churchill Drive	Skyland Dr.	Major Collector
East Mira Monte Ave.	North Baldwin Ave.	North Mountain Trail	Major Collector
Sturtevant Drive	North Mountain Trail	Woodland Dr.	Major Collector
Woodland Drive	Sturtevant Dr.	Yucca Trail	Major Collector
Orange-Idle Hour-Skyland-Fern	Canyon Crest	Churchill	Major Collector
West Orange Grove Ave.	South Michillinda Ave.	South Baldwin Ave.	Major Collector
East Orange Grove Ave.	South Baldwin Ave.	City Limits	Major Collector
West Highland Ave.	North Michillinda Ave.	North Baldwin Ave.	Major Collector
East Highland Ave.	North Baldwin Ave.	Coburn Ave.	Major Collector

Accident Locations

The majority of traffic accidents occur along Sierra Madre Boulevard and Baldwin Avenue, the two most heavily traveled streets in the City. West Sierra Madre Boulevard alone accounted for 27% of the total accidents in Sierra Madre between 2007 and 2011. Over the same period the most significant cause of accidents were unsafe backing out of a parking lot or parking space (13%), unsafe turn/failure to signal (12%), driving while intoxicated (10%), failure to yield (9%), and unsafe entering from a private drive (5%). Pedestrians were involved in 11% of accidents.

Traffic Signals

There are no signalized intersections in the City of Sierra Madre, except at the western entry points along the border with the City of Pasadena at West Orange Grove Boulevard/South Michillinda Avenue and West Sierra Madre Boulevard/North Michillinda Avenue.

Bike Routes

There are currently no defined bicycle facilities within the City of Sierra Madre. The City's outdated bikeway plan has identified the need for a bike lane along Sierra Madre Boulevard through the length of the City, but this lane has not been built.

Truck Routes

The following road segments are truck traffic routes for the movement of vehicles exceeding a maximum gross weight of 3 (three) tons:

- a. Michillinda Avenue from the southerly City limits northerly to Sierra Madre Boulevard;
- b. Sierra Madre Boulevard from Michillinda Avenue easterly to Mountain Trail Avenue;
- c. Mountain Trail from Sierra Madre Boulevard northerly to Montecito Avenue;
- d. Montecito Avenue from Mountain Trail Avenue westerly to Baldwin Avenue;
- e. Baldwin Avenue from Montecito Avenue southerly to the City limits.

Transit Network

There are currently two forms of transit in operation within the City: fixed-route transit and paratransit.

Fixed-Route Transit

Within the City, there are two entities operating transit routes: Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transit Authority (Metro) and the City of Sierra Madre.

Metro Line 487: This is an express line connecting Downtown Los Angeles to the cities of San Gabriel, Sierra Madre, and El Monte. Within Sierra Madre, the line runs down Sierra Madre Boulevard with stops every few blocks. Headways are approximately 20 minutes during the weekday peak periods. This line also stops at the Metro Gold Line train station in Pasadena, providing another method of connectivity to Los Angeles. Because the route runs along Sierra Madre Boulevard, the majority of the City's residents live within a half-mile of the line, making it a usable commuting choice for many.

Metro Line 268: This line runs through the western portion of the San Gabriel Valley, connecting the cities of Altadena, Pasadena, Sierra Madre, Arcadia, and El Monte. Within Sierra Madre, the line runs along Sierra Madre Boulevard from Michillinda Avenue to Baldwin Avenue, and along Baldwin Avenue from Sierra Madre Boulevard south to Orange Grove Avenue where it crosses into Arcadia. This line operates on 30-minute headways during the weekday peak periods, and it stops near the Metro Gold Line at East Foothill Boulevard/North Haslstead Street.

City of Sierra Madre Gateway Coach: The City operates a fixed-route shuttle bus to serve residents during the week, Monday through Friday. The line only operates mid-day from 11:00 am-1:20 pm, providing access to Downtown Sierra Madre, and the shopping center located at the intersection of Michillinda Avenue and Sierra Madre Boulevard. Headways are 40 minutes. Several key City locations are linked by the shuttle, including the public schools, library, City Hall, and post office. While there are defined stops with scheduled times, the shuttle will also pick up hailing residents along the route.

Paratransit

The City provides full demand-responsive transportation service through the Dial-A-Ride program. Dial-A-Ride provide same day, curb-to-curb transit to anyone who is a city resident, and is either 62 years of age or older, or disabled in a manner that makes use of regular transit unduly difficult. Any qualifying users must submit an application to the City before using the service. The service will typically not travel to destinations more than two miles outside of City limits. The relatively small size of the City makes this type of paratransit possible. The Dial-A-Ride service operates Monday through Friday during the day.

Transit Connectivity

Metro Line 487 stops at the Sierra Madre Villa Gold Line station. This station provides access to the regional light rail system as well as serving as a bus transit hub for the northwest San Gabriel Valley, with several bus lines from multiple jurisdictions intersecting at this location. Metro Line 487 also connects to Downtown Los Angeles, providing access to commuter rail and interstate rail service through Metrolink and Amtrak, respectively.

FUTURE TRAFFIC DEMANDS

Since the City is significantly built-out, it is not anticipated that traffic will significantly increase on City streets.

Transportation Issues

The following have been identified as primary issues:

1. Pedestrian and vehicular safety at certain locations in the City.
2. Public parking opportunities in the downtown (including East Montecito Avenue), near schools and in the Sierra Madre Canyon.
3. Street width and configurations vis-a-vis public safety and emergency evacuation situations.

SUMMARY OF CIRCULATION GOALS

1. A balanced transportation system which accommodates all modes of travel including automobiles, pedestrians, bicycles, and transit users.
2. Safe and well-maintained streets.
3. Preservation of quiet neighborhoods with limited thru traffic.

OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The City has established the following objectives and policies for circulation in Sierra Madre. The implementation measures are contained in the Implementation Chapter at the end of the General Plan.

Objective L51: Developing a balanced and multi-modal transportation system to serve the needs of all roadway users, including motorists, public transit patrons, pedestrians and cyclists.

Policies:

- | | |
|-------|--|
| L51.1 | Maintain the existing street classification system. |
| L51.2 | Limit the development of new roadways or the expansion of existing roadways. |
| L51.3 | Maintain existing facilities for bicyclists, pedestrians, and transit users. |
| L51.4 | Explore the development of new facilities for bicyclists, pedestrians and transit users. |
| L51.5 | Encourage and support the use of non-automotive travel throughout the City. |

- L51.6 Encourage City staff, employees, residents and visitors to walk and bicycle as often as possible.
- L51.7 Utilize non-automotive transportation solutions as a tool to further goals related to environmental sustainability and economic development.
- L51.8 Prioritize improvements for non-vehicular modes like bicycles, pedestrians, and transit to eliminate the need for new or expanded roadways and intersection improvements like traffic signals.

Objective L52: Improving streets to maintain levels of service, vehicular, cyclist and pedestrian safety.

Policies:

- L52.1 Ensure that all pedestrians, particularly seniors and the disabled, are able to travel safely and easily throughout the City.
- L52.2 Prioritize opportunities to implement traffic calming techniques and limit new driveway curb cuts along roadways such as Sierra Madre Boulevard and East Montecito.
- L52.3 Provide safe travel routes for bicyclists including designated bicycle lanes on streets where these facilities can be accommodated.
- L52.4 Evaluate the impact of any capital improvement project on the travel needs of bicycles, pedestrians, and vehicle users.
- L52.5 Install and maintain mirrors on blind streets in the canyon.
- L52.6 Improve pedestrian crossing opportunities work to increase pedestrian safety, and eliminate painted crosswalks where they provide a false sense of

security, and make a more concerted effort to enforce laws related to pedestrian safety.

- L52.7 Create and implement the City’s bikeway plan.
- L52.8 Require the incorporation of bicycle facilities into the design of land use plans and capital improvements, including bicycle parking within new multi-family and non-residential sites or publicly accessible bicycle parking.
- L52.9 Explore the possibility of sidewalk continuity where feasible.

Objective L53: Protecting residential neighborhoods from the intrusion of through traffic.

Policies:

- L53.1 Develop a comprehensive Citywide approach to residential street traffic calming.
- L53.2 Coordinate with law enforcement agencies to ensure adequate enforcement of speed limits along streets, including local collector and local streets.
- L53.3 Maintain and enforce speed limits which address the residential nature of local collector and local streets.
- L53.4 Install and maintain traffic calming measures where appropriate.

Objective L54: Providing off-street parking requirements, on-street parking and public parking facilities to maximize parking opportunities and address future parking needs.

Policies:

- L54.1 Maintain on-street parking in the downtown business area which is safe for motorists, pedestrians, and sidewalk diners.
- L54.2 Implement parking management approaches for portions of the City such as the downtown business area.
- L54.3 Consider opportunities for shared parking, off-site parking, and other parking management approaches to reduce excessive off-street parking for new development.

Objective L55: Enhancing the aesthetic character and safety of residential streets by addressing nighttime parking.

Policy:

- L55.1 Limit overnight parking within residential areas.

Objective L56: Maximizing accessibility for the disabled.

Policies:

- L56.1 Make streets handicap-accessible with more ramps and curb cuts.
- L56.2 Identify locations for handicap parking stalls on the street, and also install and maintain those spaces.
- L56.3 Promote usage of the Dial-A-Ride paratransit service.
- L56.4 Ensure that all streets are accessible to all persons including those with mobility challenges.

Chapter Two – Resource Management

INTRODUCTION

The Resource Management Chapter of the Sierra Madre General Plan contains seven components: hillside preservation, co-existence with wildlife, Dark Sky, tree preservation, water resources, waste management/recycling, and air quality. With the exception of co-existence with wildlife and Dark Sky, all are required as part of the State-mandated conservation element.

Sustainable policies and goals are called out by a green leaf icon.



Section One: Hillside Preservation

OVERVIEW OF EXISTING CONDITIONS





The City of Sierra Madre is known for its scenic foothills, which contain land forms, slopes, animal life and vegetation that are increasingly rare. The City has established and updated a Hillside Management Zone Ordinance to limit development to that which is sensitive to the unique characteristics found in the hillside areas. The Hillside Management Zone sets forth a mandate to preserve the identity, image and environmental quality of the City, and to maintain an environmental equilibrium consistent with the native vegetation, animal life, geology, slopes and drainage patterns.

Sierra Madre, because of its location, is a steward of water quality for the neighboring communities to the south. The San Gabriel Watershed and Mountains Special Resource Study determined and documented that water quality is dependent on the level of development and land use. Sierra Madre is committed to preserving the hillside areas and ensuring that development in the hillside is located in those areas resulting in the least

environmental impact. The Hillside Management Zone contains development standards and procedures which require extensive planning and environmental information prior to the City making a determination on project requests. The development standards ensure sensitivity to the terrain and prevent over-development which would destroy the natural environs. The City requires that all development in the hillside areas be designed to fit the existing land forms and preserve significant features of the natural topography. Development must also be undertaken by using minimal amounts of grading and removal of natural vegetation, and with the prevention of land instability and fire hazards in mind.

Standards for development in the hillside areas outline specific requirements, including but not limited to, drainage, grading, fencing, landscaping, architectural controls for site design, and building design, in order to be sensitive to the natural terrain.

SUMMARY OF HILLSIDE PRESERVATION GOALS


1. Preservation of the identity, image, and environmental quality of hillside areas. 
2. Acquisition, to the extent feasible, of as much hillside land as possible by non-profit open space conservation organizations to prevent development and promote the protection of hillside land as natural open space. 
3. Public access to the San Gabriel Mountains via parks, trails and roads. 
4. Protection of hillside open space for public health and safety, and sustainability. 


OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES


The City has established the following objectives and policies for hillside preservation in Sierra Madre. The implementation measures are contained in the Implementation Chapter at the end of the General Plan.

Objective R1: Protecting hillside areas to preserve their unique character. 


Policies:


R1.1 Maintain and enforce the Hillside Management Zone Ordinance and other ordinances that seek to protect hillside areas. 


R1.2 Work with other hillside communities in the San Gabriel Valley to establish a protected hillside corridor along the entire length of the San Gabriel Mountains. 


Objective R2: Purchasing hillside properties by non-profit organizations dedicated to the preservation of natural open space and access to the San Gabriel Mountains. 


Policies:

R2.1 Assist the Sierra Madre Mountains Conservancy and other non-profit organizations in the application of funds to purchase hillside property, and when feasible, to provide public access to the mountains via parks and trails. 



R2.2 Designate properties purchased by the Conservancy and other non-profit organizations as natural open space utilizing conservation easements. 

R2.3 Explore the use of bond issues, assessment districts, environmental partnerships and other methods for purchasing and managing hillside areas. 

R2.4 Coordinate with other public agencies' plans and pursue partnerships with local and regional environmental and conservation organizations to locate and protect hillside open space areas. 

Objective R3: Preserving open space as a public safety enhancement, and a component of sustainability. 

Policies:

- R3.1 Where possible, assist the Council for Watershed Health and promote community awareness of the Council’s work. 
- R3.2 Ensure that wildland open space, including the areas of the City designated as High Fire Hazard Severity Zone, is left in its natural state with the exception of brush abatement for public safety in order to aid the City in fighting fires.
- R3.3 Ensure that natural open space within the High Fire Hazard Severity Zones remains undeveloped so as to mitigate the flood cycles that follow wild land fires in the natural open space.
- R3.4 Ensure the protection of natural open space so as to maintain it as a preventative measure against flooding, and as a means of capturing stormwater runoff for groundwater recharge. 

Section Two:


Co-Existence with Wildlife

OVERVIEW OF EXISTING CONDITIONS

The entire City of Sierra Madre is a Wildlife Sanctuary, and there has been wildlife activity throughout the City. Mountain lion, bear, deer, fox, bobcat, coyote, raccoon, opossum, owl, hawk and other species have a well-documented presence in Sierra Madre. Their existence here is of ancient lineage. As people push more and more into surrounding wildlife habitats, displaced wildlife are fighting for survival. These animals have been forced into living with humans due to the loss of their own habitat, making Sierra Madre an urban/wildlife interface.

The City adopted Resolution 72-62 in 1972, designating Sierra Madre as a Wildlife Sanctuary. “The city, its officers and employees and the residents of the city of Sierra Madre are hereby encouraged to protect the birds, wildlife, natural habitats, food sources and other wildlife resources located within the city limits.” In 2000, the City adopted Ordinances 1177 and 1197 into the Municipal Code Development Standards, Section 17.48.130.H (“Prohibited Fencing. Spiked fencing shall be prohibited in all zones.”) In 2004, the City received an Education Award from the American Planning Association, Los Angeles section, for the pamphlet series “A Guide for Living with Wildlife in the Urban Landscape.”

GOALS OF CO-EXISTENCE WITH WILDLIFE






1. Safe co-existence for wildlife and residents.
2. Appreciation of the wildlife sanctuary within which we live.
3. Wildlife protection in the City and its environs in support of the City Council’s declaration of Sierra Madre as a Wildlife Sanctuary in 1972. 


OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The City has established the following objectives and policies for the co-existence with wildlife in Sierra Madre. The implementation measures are contained in the Implementation Chapter at the end of the General Plan.

Objective R4: Promoting a peaceful co-existence with wildlife through community education. 

Policies:

- R4.1 Raise awareness of Sierra Madre as an urban/wildlife interface where, as such, it is necessary for the residents to respect the wildlife, share space with wildlife, and to acknowledge the right of wildlife to pass within City limits undisturbed. 
- R4.2 Encourage grassroots community efforts dedicated to the peaceful co-existence with wildlife. 
- R4.3 Publicize and post signs that announce Resolution 72-62 which designates Sierra Madre as a Wildlife Sanctuary. 
- R4.4 Encourage wide availability and dissemination of materials teaching how to coexist with wildlife. 
- R4.5 Encourage the education of the public on how to “wild proof,” and on compliance with State laws prohibiting trapping, killing, or relocating wildlife. 

Objective: R5 Enforcing and expanding wildlife protections. 

Policies:

- R5.1 Actively enforce regulations prohibiting spiked iron fencing. 🍃
- R5.2 Encourage residents to modify any existing structures to better accommodate safe passage of wildlife. 🍃
- R5.3 Continue to include wildlife-resistant garbage containers for the High Activity Wildlife Zone in the waste disposal contract. (See R 15.6) 🍃
- R5.4 Create a High Activity Wildlife Zone that mirrors the Fire Hazard Severity Zone.

Section Three:




Dark Sky

OVERVIEW

Sierra Madre has a diversity of natural areas and landforms which contribute to its quality of life, economic well-being, and environmental beauty. Night time views of both the landscape and sky can be significantly degraded by excessive and unnecessary levels of light. Excessive lighting increases “skyglow” around urban areas, makes the man-made environment overly prominent, and results in visual clutter at night.


Dark Sky is defined as the starlit sky without interference of illumination from man-made sources. Sierra Madre recognizes the preservation of the night sky to perpetuate the view of the stars as a valuable community resource. Additionally, Sierra Madre acknowledges that Dark Sky is going to be an increasingly limited resource in the future. Therefore, it requires action in the present.

SUMMARY OF DARK SKY GOALS




1. Protection of the starlit sky to avoid deterioration of the viewing of dark sky as it is a valuable resource. 
2. Preservation and maintenance of the view of night time skies and the visual character of natural areas, while allowing for night-time lighting levels appropriate to use, location and community safety. 
3. Consideration of neighboring properties and the community as a whole with regard to exterior lighting through the reduction of negative light impacts in the design of new exterior lighting schemes. 
4. Energy conservation.


OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The City has established the following objectives and policies for Dark Sky in Sierra Madre. The implementation measures are contained in the Implementation Chapter at the end of the General Plan.



Objective R6: Reducing light pollution, trespass, and unnecessary glare through the use of light shielding methods, and elimination of lighting that is misdirected, excessive, or unnecessary. 


Policies:


- R6.1 Require that all new development projects utilize light fixtures that shield the light source so that light is cast downward to avoid light spillage offsite or upward into the sky. 
- R6.2 Discourage continuous all-night exterior lighting and encourage motion-sensored lighting. 
- R6.3 Encourage the use of fixtures like the "shoe box" design that are capable of providing accurate light patterns, and can often be used for lighting without spilling onto the neighboring property and upward into the sky. 

Objective R7: Minimizing lighting use and intensity, utilizing the most efficient lighting technology. 


Policies:


- R7.1 The City shall use the lowest wattage of lamp that is feasible and encourage the public to do the same. 
- R7.2 The City shall, whenever possible, turn off the lights or use motion sensor controlled lighting and encourage the public to do the same. 


R7.3 Investigate the possibility of having businesses turn off lights when they are closed. 

Objective R8: The reasonable use of outdoor lighting for nighttime safety, utility, security, and enjoyment while preserving the ambiance of the night. 


Policies:

R8.1 Encourage outdoor lighting to be designed and installed in a manner that confines the direct lighting rays to the property upon which the lighting is installed so as to protect adjacent and nearby residential districts and public rights-of-way, and reduce “skyglow.” 


R8.2 Lighting in and near residential areas shall be minimal and shielded to prevent nuisance glare. 

R8.3 Lighting attached to single-family home structures should not exceed the height of the eave, and residential lighting pole height restrictions can be considered to control light trespass on adjacent properties and upward into the sky. 

R8.4 Provide adequate illumination of all streets, alleys, and public areas.

Objective R9: Promoting and educating the community regarding awareness of Dark Sky as a limited resource 

Policy:

R9.1 Provide pamphlets from organizations dedicated to the preservation of the night sky. 



Section Four:

Tree Preservation

OVERVIEW OF EXISTING CONDITIONS

The City of Sierra Madre has demonstrated a strong commitment to tree preservation. Indigenous oak and other native ornamental trees are dominant features of the City's landscape. Not only do the City's many trees significantly enhance the aesthetics of the community, they improve air quality, act as buffers against the elements, and reduce noise. The Tree Preservation and Protection Ordinance, updated in February of 2014, establishes basic standards for preserving and protecting the City's public trees and the last vestiges of the City's landmark Oak, Sycamore, and Walnut trees located on undeveloped private property. The ordinance specifies the requirements for several identified species on private property and trees on public property in or adjacent to newly planned or renovated commercial and residential developments. The City has also established Energy, Environment and Natural Resources Commission (EENRC), which is a combination of members from a long-standing Tree Advisory Commission and a more recently created Green Committee. The EENRC is charged with assisting Public Works staff with fulfilling the new requirements in the updated Trees Preservation and Protection Ordinance, including reviews of certain development projects, public outreach, and carrying out the objectives and recommendations of the Sierra Madre Community Forest Management Plan completed in 2014, which provides guidance regarding City trees for the next 50 years.


SUMMARY OF TREE PRESERVATION GOALS

1. Continued preservation and protection of existing trees. 
2. Increase of the City's community forest. 











OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES


The City has established the following objectives and policies for tree preservation in Sierra Madre. The implementation measures

are contained in the Implementation Chapter at the end of the General Plan.


Objective R10: Maintaining and enhancing the City's significant tree resources. 


Policies:

- R10.1 Continue to develop public awareness and support for the City's tree ordinance. 
- R10.2 Continue to develop tree preservation and protection measures. 
- R10.3 Carry out the objectives and recommendations of the Community Forest Management Plan. 
- R10.4 Continue to develop and update a recommended tree palette for parks and parkways. 
- R10.5 Continue to update and maintain an inventory of trees located on City property including parkways, parks and other City-owned locations. 
- R10.6 Continue to publish and update basic tree maintenance and care brochures for residents. 
- R10.7 Continue to provide a tree expert as needed to assist the City regarding tree removal, tree trimming, root pruning, identifying tree diseases, and grading that might affect trees. 
- R10.8 Continue to monitor construction projects with regard to grading and construction effects on trees, tree removal and replacement. 
- R10.9 Continue to monitor latest trends and research in the field of arboriculture to better manage the City's urban forest. 
- R10.10 Promote the voluntary Legacy Tree Program. 

Objective R11: Developing funding sources for the maintenance and enhancement of the tree preservation and planting program. 

Policies:

R11.1 Locate financial assistance for trimming and care of trees. 

R11.2 Solicit community participation in programs which are geared towards planting and maintaining City trees. 

Section Five:

Water Resources

OVERVIEW OF EXISTING CONDITIONS

For many years, Sierra Madre was the only city in the San Gabriel Valley that relied entirely on groundwater for its water supply. On October 9, 2013 the city switched to a new source of water, imported from outside the Southern California region. The change in the water source was necessitated by drought-related low levels of water in the City's aquifer.

The drought of 2012-2014 has driven home the point that Southern California is an arid region which does not have an adequate local water supply to meet current water demands, and that supplies of imported water cannot be counted upon in dry periods or in the event of a disaster. Current and future residents of Southern California and particularly Sierra Madre need to make major changes in their use of water in order to ensure that in the future there will be adequate supplies available.

Due to the present serious drought conditions and in recognition of any potential droughts, and the inability to access its adjudicated ground water in the Eastern Unit of the Raymond Basin, Sierra Madre declared a water shortage emergency in July 2014 and imposed a water service connection moratorium until the Raymond Basin aquifer recovers sufficiently to allow Sierra Madre to pump its ground water for delivery to its existing customers. Land use regulations and policies which do not increase the demand for ground water must be developed and implemented in order to sustain Sierra Madre's ability to be self-sufficient in supplying water from its traditional sources to its customers, especially as the City faces future land use and development growth.

Until 2013, the primary source of water for the City was the Santa Anita Subarea (aka the Eastern Unit) of the Raymond Groundwater Basin. Sierra Madre shares this source of water with the City of Arcadia. Under the 1955 adjudication of the Raymond Basin, Sierra Madre has a decreed right to extract 1764 acre/feet (574,808,220 gallons) of water annually from the Eastern Unit. That decreed right was reduced to 940 acre/feet in 2014 at

the direction of the Raymond Basin Management Board in response to historically low water levels in the Eastern Unit and is in effect until the level in the Arcadia Orange Grove #1 well is at the 500-foot above average mean sea level . In addition to the decreed right, the City is allowed credit for “replacement” or recharge water that is percolated into the Eastern Unit at the City’s spreading basins located on East Grandview Avenue. The sources of the water used for groundwater recharge are Sierra Madre Creek, Santa Anita Canyon, and storm runoff collected off of East Grandview at Sycamore Place. The amount of water captured for recharge purposes varies depending on annual rainfall. The 50-year average rainfall is 23.03 inches, with the high being 59.01 inches in 2004-05, and the low being 7.23 inches in 1960-61(Station 169Z data from Los Angeles County Department of Public Works.)

Secondary local sources of water are two horizontal wells or “tunnels” located at the upper end of Woodland Drive at the base of Little Santa Anita Dam. Water flows by gravity from the two tunnels, with the amount of water varying greatly depending on rainfall amounts and season of the year. Water from the west tunnel meets drinking water quality standards and is taken directly into the City’s distribution system. East tunnel discharge does not meet drinking water quality standards, so it is discharged to Little Santa Anita Creek where it is collected downstream and routed to the City’s spreading basins. Annual Sierra Madre water production from the Eastern Unit averages approximately 2800 acre/feet, exceeding the City’s decreed right. The difference between annual production and decreed right is covered by a combination of recharge water credits and flow from the West Tunnel. The Eastern Unit has experienced a decline in water levels over the past decade or more. While water levels fluctuate seasonally, the trend has been steadily downward. This indicates that more water is being taken from the Basin than is being replaced, regardless of the safeguards established under the Basin adjudication. The Eastern Unit is a finite source of water and one that must be restored and protected. That fact was underscored by the failure of one of the city’s wells in the fall of 2013 due to low aquifer water levels and the determination that for preservation of the aquifer, the remaining three operational wells be taken off line.

The City of Sierra Madre has been granted a Fluoride Variance from the State Department of Health Services (DHS). Sierra Madre first requested the variance in the beginning of 1994. Sierra Madre pioneered the California Law Assembly Bill 2681 which authorizes the DHS of the State of California to grant water utilities a variance from the state's fluoride drinking water standard of 1.6 milligrams per liter mg/l. The variance allows water utilities to serve water which exceeds the state's drinking water standards but shall not exceed 3.0 mg/l, which is 75 percent of the primary maximum contaminant level M.C.L. of 4.0 mg/l established by the United States Environmental Protection Agency USEPA. However, the USEPA has set a secondary standard M.C.L. of 2.0 mg/l. With this variance, the Sierra Madre Water Department (SMWD) is able to operate its water system in a more economical manner and within the guidelines established by DHS.

On June 6, 1995, the DHS conducted a public hearing in the City of Sierra Madre to determine if there was substantial public opposition to the City receiving a variance from the California drinking water standard for fluoride. The hearing is required by the California Health and Safety Code. Of the approximately 30 people in attendance, sixteen presented comments and only one was not in favor of the variance. More than 100 written responses supported the variance. Therefore, the DHS found that there was not substantial opposition to the City receiving the variance. It should be noted that due to the fluoride concentration of Sierra Madre's drinking water, additional fluoride products are not necessary for children. All water is chlorinated according to State water quality requirements prior to discharge into the water distribution system.

The local groundwater sources for Sierra Madre provided very high quality potable water for the city; the community has been recognized for its good water. The City is desirous of returning to those local sources as soon as aquifer conditions permit.

A third source of water for the City and the source of water that began to be utilized by the City in 2013 is the San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District (SGVMWD). The District is a State water contractor much like Metropolitan Water District. The other three member agencies of SGVMWD are Azusa, Alhambra and Monterey Park. The District imports untreated water from the

Bay delta via the State Water Project and its own pipeline which runs from Devil's Canyon in San Bernardino County to an outlet in Azusa Canyon. SGVMWD water is used for groundwater in the Main San Gabriel Groundwater Basin. Sierra Madre may at any time request to purchase a limited supply of water from SGVMWD, which is then credited to Sierra Madre for extraction from the Main Basin.

The City of Sierra Madre Public Works Department operates the City's own water production and distribution system. Water is produced from 4 wells located in the vicinity of Sierra Vista Park. Water from the wells flows directly into the Granulated Activated Charcoal treatment system which was constructed in 2006. The water then flows into a small reservoir/pumping forebay at the City maintenance yard and is pumped from there directly and indirectly to the City's eight reservoirs; the combined storage capacity of the reservoirs is 7.46 million gallons. From the reservoirs, the water is distributed to all residential, commercial and institutional customers via over 46 miles of pipeline. Water is moved through the distribution pipeline system by gravity to over 3700 individual metered water services.

The City's water system incorporates three interconnections with the water systems of other agencies. On the west, there are two 4 inch unidirectional flow interconnections with the City of Pasadena water system. The northerly interconnection on Michillinda Avenue flows east to west, for Sierra Madre to supply water to Pasadena. The southerly interconnection flows west to east; from this location Sierra Madre can request to draw water from Pasadena. These connections are suitable for use only in extreme emergency, as their small diameter and location within system pressure zones will not provide a significant flow of water, and because of differences in the treatment processes of the two cities' water, if the two waters are mixed in either system, a harmless discoloration results. The third system connection is a twelve-inch pipeline along East Sierra Madre Boulevard linking Sierra Madre with the water system of the City of Arcadia. It is via this pipeline that Sierra Madre can indirectly access its SGVMWD source of water. Water obtained from this source is purchased from SGVMWD and incurs additional costs in the form of Watermaster fees and City of Arcadia production and pumping costs. As a result of the relatively high cost of this water, it is used only in emergencies, and if it is available from

Arcadia. Additionally, this source of water is limited in quantity and cannot fulfill the entire needs (demand) of the City.

The fourth system interconnection was constructed in 2012/13 by San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District. This is a direct connection between the city's water system and the Metropolitan Water District Foothill Feeder which crosses Sierra Madre along Grandview Avenue. This interconnection allows the City to take potable water directly into its distribution system in an amount equivalent to the entire water demand of the community. This interconnection began to be used in October 2013.

Wastewater treatment at the tertiary level provides water that is considered safe for human consumption. However, the state of California has not approved the use of reclaimed water for human consumption. Reclaimed water is only allowed for specific approved uses, such as irrigation or limited groundwater recharge. The nearest water reclamation facilities are located in Whittier Narrows and in the City of Glendale. Reclaimed water transmission mains from those facilities end miles from Sierra Madre's corporate boundary. Due to the high cost of extending the transmission pipelines, the cost of construction of a second, separate distribution system throughout Sierra Madre, and the limited uses of reclaimed water there has not been a significant effort to incorporate reclaimed water into the City's water system.

Water conservation and reduction of water use is a primary means of preserving the City's limited groundwater supply. In order to encourage water conservation, the City has undertaken a number of efforts to educate the community, working closely with SGVMWD distributing free low-flush replacement toilets, and passing out water conservation-awareness materials at community events. Chapter 13.24 of the Sierra Madre Municipal Code is entitled "Mandatory Water Conservation Plan." This portion of the Code was adopted by the City Council in 1991 as Ordinance 1073. The ordinance outlines a six-phase water conservation plan, each phase to be enacted by City Council resolution. Phase 1 of that conservation plan has been in place since the adoption of Resolution 04-086 in October 2004. Six specific Phase 1 water restrictions are listed in SMMC 13.24.060. California Senate Bill 7 Steinberg, 2009 requires every water agency to reduce per capita water use by 1 percent on or before December 31, 2015 and by a total of 20 percent by December 31,

2020. According to the City's 2010 Urban Water Management Plan, the 10 year baseline daily per capita water use for Sierra Madre is 262 gallons per capita per day GPCD). The 2015 goal is 236 GPCD and the 2020 goal is 210 GPCD.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act was passed in 1948 and was significantly expanded in 1972. In 1977, it became known as the Federal Clean Water Act, and it established the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program to control water pollution by regulating point sources that discharge pollutants into waters of the United States. The Federal Clean Water Act requires that municipalities obtain an NPDES permit to regulate any discharges (i.e. stormwater) going directly into surface waters.

In 1969, the State of California enacted the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act establishing the State Water Resources Control Board and regional Boards, including the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board that continues to have regulatory authority over the City of Sierra Madre. The City has managed to meet the strict requirements of the 2001 NPDES permit. However, the most recent NPDES permit was adopted on November 8, 2012 (Permit Order No. r4-2012-0175) and the City is facing many challenges in meeting the new requirements.





The City of Sierra Madre discharges stormwater into the Los Angeles River Watershed. There are three main outflows from the borders of the City. The eastern Santa Anita wash discharges into Peck Park Lake and then to the Rio Hondo tributary of Reach 2 of the Los Angeles River; the center and western channels discharge to the Rio Hondo below the Peck Park Lake via the Arcadia Wash.

When a particular body of water is determined to exceed acceptable limits of a particular pollutant, it is prescribed a Total Daily Maximum Loads (TMDL) regulation. Sierra Madre is collectively and independently responsible for many additional TDMLs with the adoption of the new permit, including Los Angeles River Metals, Los Angeles River Trash, Los Angeles River Bacteria, and Peck Road Lake Toxics.

In order to meet the requirements of the new NPDES permit, the City of Sierra Madre joined with the Cities of Arcadia, Monrovia, Azusa, Bradbury, Duarte, and Los Angeles County Public Works/Flood Control District to form the Upper Rio Hondo, San Gabriel River Watershed Management Group. The Group collectively began to develop an Enhanced Watershed Management Plan along with a Coordinated Integrated Monitoring Program. The Plan will be finalized in June of 2015 and provide for a regional framework to address watershed quality challenges and requirements of the new NPDES permit.

Each of the members of the Group have also taken proactive “early actions” to meet water quality objectives by drafting Low Impact Development Ordinances and “Green Streets” policies.


SUMMARY OF WATER PRESERVATION GOALS

1. Conservation of the City's water resources. 
2. High quality drinking water. 
3. Growth that is linked to the availability of water. 
4. Use of local sources of groundwater rather than imported water. 
5. Meet or exceed water quality objectives.

OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Objective R12: Optimizing the use of water resources. 

Policies:

- R12.1 Protect settling basins for water collection for the purposes of groundwater recharge. 
- R12.2 Actively follow state legislative and policy actions to ensure that Sierra Madre is able to use all of its water through the conservation of lands for

groundwater recharge and storm water management. 🍃

R12.3 Develop new ways to capture and percolate storm water. 🍃

R12.4 Identify ways in which reclaimed water can be utilized in Sierra Madre. 🍃

R12.5 Work collaboratively with Los Angeles County Department of Public Work/Flood Control to utilize existing debris basins for groundwater recharge. 🍃

Objective R13: Maintaining the City's water treatment and delivery system. 🍃

Policies:

R13.1 Charge water usage fees which anticipate capital improvement needs. 🍃

R13.2 Maintain a capital plan for the maintenance of the City's water facilities. 🍃

Objective R14: Ensuring adequate water availability for future growth in the City. 🍃





Policies:

R14.1 Maintain an urban water management plan. 🍃

R14.2 Evaluate water availability in conjunction with public and private development projects. 🍃



Objective R15: Conserving water during times of drought. 

Policies:

- R15.1 Prohibit washing of concrete surfaces such as sidewalks and driveways with a hose. 
- R15.2 Regulate water used for decorative fountains. 
- R15.3 Require restaurants to limit use of drinking water. 
- R15.4 Restrict hours of water usage for landscape and irrigation. 
- R15.5 Explore other methods or innovations to conserve water during times of drought and implement as necessary.
- R15.6 Consider a rate structure that encourages the efficient use of water and that does not discriminate unfairly against those with larger lots.






Objective R16: Eliminating the use of imported water. 

Policies:

- R16.1 Work with Raymond Basin Management Board (Watermaster) to improve management of the Eastern Unit of the Raymond Basin. 
- R16.2 Collaborate with other Raymond Basin water producers, especially the City of Arcadia, to eliminate the overdraft of the Raymond Basin. 

Objective R17: Developing a comprehensive National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System program that meets or exceeds State standards as they are revised from time to time.

Policies:

- R17.1 Diligently carry out minimum control measures and source reduction programs as required and/or is beneficial to water quality. 
- R17.2 Continue to identify programs or projects with multiple benefits with water quality, water retention, recreation, flood safety, and aesthetics as priorities. 
- R17.3 Continue to work with regional partners to increase efficiency, effectiveness, and cost savings as priorities. 
- R17.4 Participate in the discussion regarding emerging regulatory National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System topics, and provide comments as necessary. 
- R17.5 Develop public education and outreach programs with regard to specific City and regional topics. 

Section Six:

Waste Management/Recycling

OVERVIEW OF EXISTING CONDITIONS

The City requires all residential and business properties to have trash collection services. The City has an exclusive franchise agreement with a contractor, Athens Services, to provide collection and recycling services under a 25-year contract that renews yearly. No other haulers are authorized with the exception of construction projects that elect to file a Waste Management Plan and provide a performance bond. The contractor provides residential customers with three separate containers for waste separation: one for trash, one for commingled recyclables, and one for green waste and organic yard materials. Residents pay rates based only on the size and number of black trash cans, therefore incentivizing the use of recycling and green waste containers. Multi-family and commercial land uses are typically provided with bin service. The size and number of bins are coordinated through the contractor and the material collected in these bins are separated into trash and recycling material at a Material Recovery Facility. Also included in the contract are opportunities for residents to dispose of bulky items at no charge up to four times per year. The contractor also supplies extra services for community events such as the annual Wistaria Festival and Friends of the Library Art Fair. The contractor does its own billing and customer service relations, with City staff serving as a liaison and occasional arbitrator between the contractor and the residents of Sierra Madre.

The City contracts for landscape services to collect refuse placed in public trash receptacles. These are located primarily in the downtown districts, parks, and at bus stops. The trash is collected daily and taken to the City Yards to be picked up by waste disposal contractor.



Sierra Madre is included in the Scholl Canyon Wasteshed so the City's refuse goes to Scholl Canyon Landfill. This is a major advantage to the City as capacity of this landfill is many years away from being reached.

The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939) requires every city and county in the state to prepare a Sources Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE) in its Solid Waste Management Plan that identifies how each jurisdiction will meet the mandatory state waste diversion requirement of 50 percent by and after the year 2000. The City of Sierra Madre has included this requirement in the contract with its contractor. It has also joined the Los Angeles Regional Agency with 17 Southern California cities, including the City of Los Angeles, to work cooperatively to increase diversion rates to the maximum extent possible. Public recycling containers are provided at Memorial Park, Sierra Vista Park, and a large roll-off bin is available to residents for recycling at the west side of Sierra Vista Park below the Sierra Madre Rose Float building. City staff provides recycling information outreach through various communication tools throughout the year, including a brochure available at City facilities, and also provides outreach at many City events, such as the Wistaria Festival and Public Works Open House. Diversion rates for the City of Sierra Madre have been at about 57 percent annually for the past five years, with the exception of a period following the 2012 windstorm event which caused a drop to approximately 54 percent.

Resolution 98-06 adopted in December of 1997 created the City of Sierra Madre's Household Hazardous Waste Element. This document outlined strategies and planning to eliminate household hazardous wastes from the City's waste stream. Sierra Madre residents are provided with opportunities to safely dispose of common household goods that are not allowed into the traditional waste stream. Items such as light bulbs, batteries, used oil, electronic waste, and certain solvents and cleaners are dangerous to the environment and prohibited from landfills. The City works closely with the County of Los Angeles to create and maintain programs to collect and safely dispose of such waste. Once a year, the City hosts a County-sponsored Household Hazardous Waste Roundup at the Mariposa Parking Lot. The event accepts the hazardous waste at no charge to the resident. A calendar of such events that are being hosted by nearby cities is maintained and available to residents, and the County's website is also a source for such reference.


In addition to roundup events, the City collects used batteries via a program with County of Los Angeles Libraries, and three local businesses have also signed up to be collection centers for used batteries through a San Gabriel Valley Council of Governments program. Used sharps needles, syringes, lancets, etc. are also considered hazardous waste, and the City provides approved containers and information on locations where these can be safely disposed. Finally, the City has partnered with the Cities of Bradbury and Monrovia to administer a used oil collection grant from CalRecycle to provide and publicize certified used oil collection centers in the area.

SUMMARY OF WASTE MANAGEMENT AND RECYCLING GOALS



1. A higher level of recycling of materials by individuals, businesses, and City government. 
2. A healthy and clean City. 


OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES


The City has established the following objectives and policies for waste management and recycling in Sierra Madre. The implementation measures are contained in the Implementation Chapter at the end of the General Plan.

Objective R18: Providing adequate trash collection services for Sierra Madre residents and businesses. 


Policies:

- R18.1 Maintain a contract with a waste hauler to provide service to residences, businesses, institutions and City government facilities for trash collection. 
- R18.2 Maintain a contract with a single waste hauler to provide trash collection services to commercial businesses, thereby simplifying the commercial recycling program. 


R18.3 Continue to provide opportunities for the disposal of large household items. 


Objective R19: Improving the waste diversion and recycling programs already in place. 


Policies:


R19.1 Require the waste collection provider to provide recycling bins to all customers in the City, including in the business district. Cardboard should be collected at sites in the business district. 


R19.2 Continue the collection of new types of plastic. 

R19.3 Continue to enforce the Construction and Demolition Ordinance to require builders to separate and recycle discarded building materials, including lumber, metal, cement, etc. 

R19.4 City offices shall purchase and use post-consumer and recycled products to the extent feasible. 

R19.5 Promote green waste and recycling programs such as “green and clean” which increase the usage of green waste for compost and reduces the amount of green waste exported. 


R19.6 Continue to include wildlife-resistant garbage containers for the High Activity Wildlife Zone in the waste disposal contract. 


Objective R20: Properly disposing toxic and hazardous waste. 

Policies:


R20.1 Continue to work with Los Angeles County Department of Public Works to provide a free

household hazardous waste pick-up at least once a year. 

R20.2 Continue to provide information to community members regarding free household hazardous waste pick-up sponsored by Los Angeles County Department of Public Works. 

Objective R21: Providing adequate waste disposal systems to meet the demands of existing and new development. 

Policy:

R21.1 Continue to provide for adequate trash removal, installation and maintenance of trash receptacles on street and in parks, and regular street sweeping. 

Section Seven:

Air Quality

OVERVIEW OF EXISTING CONDITIONS

The City of Sierra Madre's air shed is part of the South Coast Air Basin, historically one of the most polluted in the nation. The area is called a basin because its geographical formation is that of a depression, with the surrounding mountains containing the air and the pollutants in the valleys and basin below. The basin contains pollutants generated by dense population centers, heavy vehicle traffic and industry. These conditions have led to some of the earliest and strictest controls on land use and vehicles.

Atmospheric conditions also affect the Southern California basin. Most important of these are the sea breezes from the Pacific Ocean that push pollutants inland where the mountains act as a barrier to the horizontal dispersion of the pollutants. Compounding this condition is an inversion layer which acts as a lid, preventing the pollutants from escaping upward.

Sources of pollution can be categorized into short term and long term impacts. Short term air pollutants result from equipment and dust generated during grading and site preparation. The Environmental Protection Agency estimates that construction activities for a large development project can add 1.2 tons of fugitive dust per acre of soil distributed per month of activity.

Long term impacts are generated by pollutants which produce poor ambient air quality smog. In the South Coast Air Basin comprised of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties, two components interact to produce the high pollution concentrations and smog: emissions and atmospheric conditions. The South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) refers to emissions as either stationary or mobile. Mobile sources refers to motor vehicles and these create approximately 90 per cent of the basin's air problem. Stationary sources refer to a fixed point such as a factory.

Air quality controls in California are governed by the federal Clean Air Act of 1990 and by the California Health and Safety Code, particularly the California Clean Air Act of 1989. The federal and state Clean Air Acts require the preparation of a plan to reduce air pollution to healthful levels. The Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) and the SCAQMD are charged with preparing the Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) every three to five years, the most recent of which was adopted by SCAQMD in 2007 and by the Air Resources Board (ARB) that same year.


The Air Quality Management Plan is designed to comply with the provisions of the 1988 Clean Air Act and the 1990 federal Clean Air Act Amendments, to accommodate growth, to reduce the high levels of pollutants within the Basin, and to meet federal standards for all pollutants by 2014. Principal controls concepts for improving the Basin's air quality include: extensive use of clean fuels, transportation control measures, market incentives, and facility permitting.

Air quality standards are health based and are set at levels to protect the most sensitive members of the population. There is mounting evidence of the negative health effects of long term exposure to air pollution especially on adults who are ill or have long term respiratory problems, and in young children whose lungs are not fully developed. Facilities which house persons who are potentially sensitive to air pollution are called "sensitive receptors." In Sierra Madre, sensitive receptors have been identified as pre-schools, schools, board and care facilities, and the assisted living facility.

The main source of air pollutants in Sierra Madre are emissions from motor vehicles. Most pollution in Sierra Madre is generated by cold engine starts and in the first few miles of travel. There are also some light manufacturing uses, such as a furniture manufacturer, welder, and dry cleaners.


In addition, second-hand smoke has been proven to be harmful. This is particularly harmful to those living in close proximity to smokers.

AIR QUALITY GOAL






Air quality that contributes to health, well-being, and the enjoyment of life. 


OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The City has established the following objectives and policies for air quality in Sierra Madre. The implementation measures are contained in the Implementation Chapter at the end of the General Plan.









Objective R22: Attaining safe air standards. 


Policies:

- R22.1 Cooperate with the South Coast Air Quality Management District and incorporate the provisions of the Air Quality Management Plan. 
- R22.2 Prohibit the development of land uses and land use practices which would contribute significantly to poor air quality. 
- R22.3 Establish controls and monitor uses in the City which contain operations or materials characterized by air pollutants which individually or cumulatively could significantly add to the air basin's degradation (e.g., furniture manufacturers using paints and finishes, automobile repair, printing, and reproduction, and dry cleaners). 
- R22.4 Encourage and participate in regional initiatives and programs to improve the South Coast Air Basin's air quality. 
- R22.5 Publicize the incentives offered by the Southern California Air Quality Management District, such as leaf blower and lawnmower exchanges. 



Objective R23: Reducing the amount of vehicular emissions in Sierra Madre. 


Policies:

- R23.1 Establish a transportation system management program to encourage the use of transit, carpooling, shuttles and other transportation options to reduce vehicle miles traveled and vehicle trips. 
- R23.2 Encourage public and school bus owners to convert to lower emission burning fuel, which is part of the Southern California Air Quality Management District Plan. 
- R23.3 Continue to purchase automobiles and other vehicles that use zero or low emission fuels for the City's fleet of vehicles. 
- R23.4 Allow for local job opportunities including home based businesses and telecommuting in Sierra Madre. 
- R23.5 Provide opportunities through appropriate zoning for the development of residential units in concert with commercial uses. 
- R23.6 Provide and enhance local transit service to reduce personal vehicle trips. 
- R23.7 Maintain links to the MTA Gold Line light rail system. 
- R23.8 Pursue funding sources for facilities and programs linked to regional transit. 


Objective R24: Reducing fugitive dust generated from the use of gardening equipment and construction activity. 

Policies:

- R24.1 Continue to review guidelines from time to time regarding the use of gas -powered lawn equipment, and consider tightening the restrictions on the type of equipment, hours and duration of operation. 
- R24.2 Require dust abatement measures during grading and construction operations. This may include use of reclaimed water or other methods to control fugitive dust. 
- R24.3 Develop and enforce a fugitive dust control ordinance that regulates the following: visible dust emissions, soil stabilization, the carrying and tracking of dirt offsite, unpaved access and haul roads, storage piles and bulk materials, demolition, and dust control plans; the ordinance should include penalties to encourage compliance.

Objective R25: Reducing harmful secondhand smoke in living areas. 

Policy:

- R25.1: Consider developing an ordinance to address second-hand smoke and other indoor air pollutants in multiple-family dwelling units. 

Chapter Three – Hazard Prevention

INTRODUCTION

The Hazard Prevention Chapter of the Sierra Madre General Plan contains four components: fire safety, flood/landslide, seismic safety (all part of the State-mandated safety element) and noise (State-mandated noise element.)

Sustainable policies and goals are called out by a green leaf icon.



Section One: Fire Safety

OVERVIEW OF EXISTING CONDITIONS

Fire protection in Sierra Madre is provided by the Sierra Madre Fire Department. The Fire Department is made up of career, paid part-time, and volunteer firefighters. The fire station is located at 242 W. Sierra Madre Blvd., next to City Hall. The Fire Department staff consists of volunteers, part-time paramedics, a part-time administrative assistant and a full-time staff that includes captains and the Fire Chief. The daily manning of the Department consists of part-time paramedics, shift firefighters, an engineer, a duty captain and a battalion chief. The Fire Chief is responsible for the administration of the department. Each captain administers a division of the department to include Fire Prevention, Training, and Emergency Medical Services, and provides for the daily supervision of a duty crew. The Captain/Fire Marshal is responsible for fire prevention and the hiring, training and supervision of the engineers. The Captain/Paramedic Coordinator is responsible for Emergency Medical Services and the hiring, training and supervision of part-time paramedics. The Captain/Training Officer is responsible for training/certification programs and the hiring, training and supervision of shift firefighters.

Since 1996, the average number of calls for fire and medical emergencies has increased from 700 to 850 annually. The response time for an emergency is 4-5 minutes from the time the call is received at the regional Dispatch Center. All calls are received at the Police Department Dispatch that then transfers the call to the Verdugo Fire Communication Center for appropriate action. In addition to Station Alerting, members of the Fire Department are equipped with pagers for notification of an emergency.

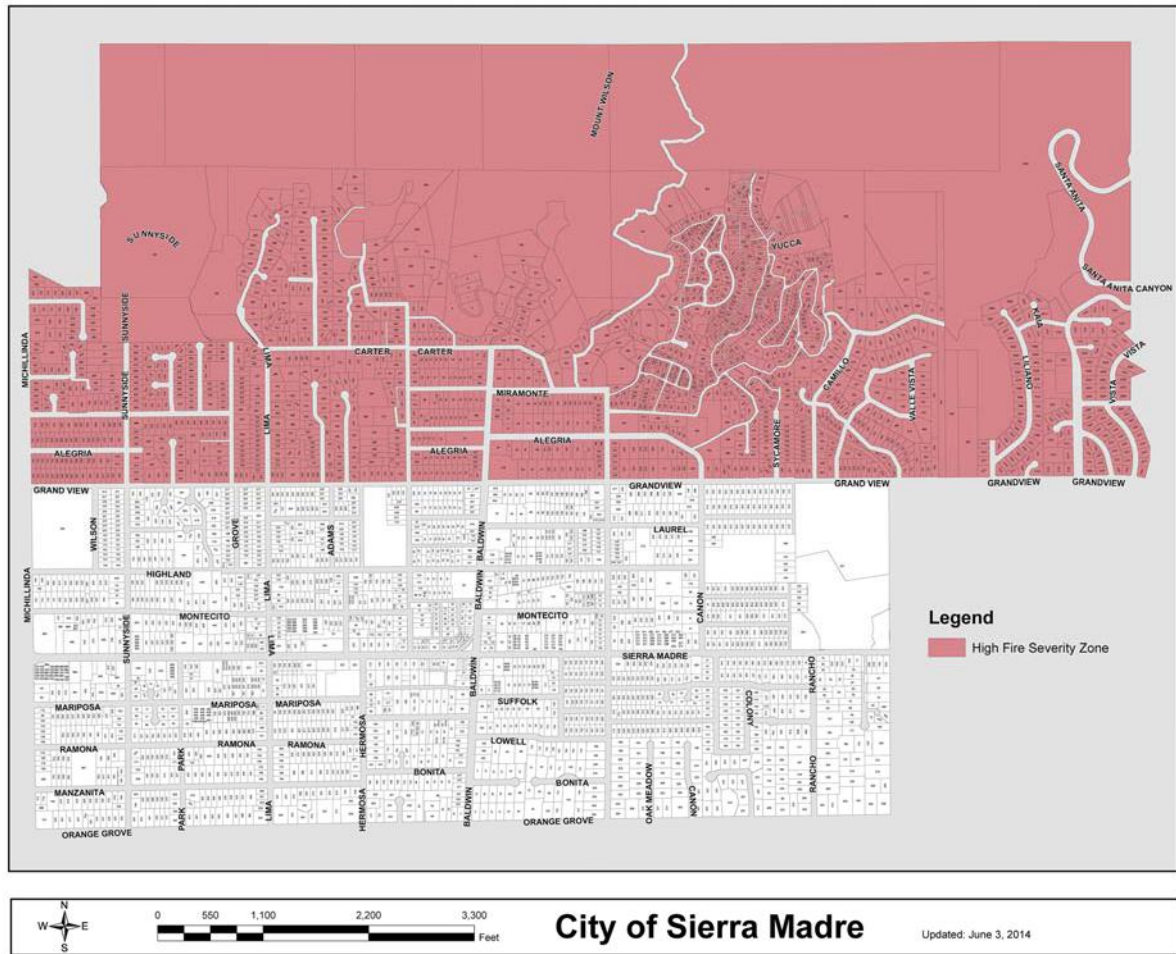
The Fire Department participates in the State Master Mutual Aid Agreement and has a mutual aid agreement with the cities within Area C, a group of local communities from Burbank to Monrovia and as far south as Monterey Park. In addition, Sierra Madre provides first response services for Los Angeles County Fire Department and the U.S. Forest Service in the hillside brush areas immediately north of Sierra Madre City limits.

The closest hospitals and medical facilities outside of the high fire risk areas include the Sierra Madre Medical Center, Arcadia Methodist Hospital, and Huntington Memorial Hospital in Pasadena.

High Fire Severity Zone

While Sierra Madre's location at the base (southern foothills) of the San Gabriel Mountains affords the City with stunning views and other natural amenities, it also presents a significant wildfire hazard to people and structures. The natural, undeveloped slopes of the hillside areas within the City support open coastal sage scrub and chaparral habitats that are susceptible to wildfires common to the San Gabriel Mountains. Additionally, development in the canyon areas is characterized by narrow roads with tree canopy coverage. These tree canopies provide opportunities for hillside wildfires to spread, creating a potential fire hazard for residents of Sierra Madre. According to the Fire Hazard Severity Zone Map in Figure 3-1, areas of the City above Grand View Avenue are located in the High Fire Severity Zone, which is the highest possible designation according to the Los Angeles County Fire Department.

Figure 3-1 Fire Hazard Severity Zone Map



Large fires have been part of southern California for many years. In April and May 2008, a fire raged through the foothills above Sierra Madre, forcing the evacuation of all the residents who lived on Grand View Avenue north to the foothills. This fire resulted in over 500 acres being burned, but no houses were destroyed. Table 3-1 outlines the large historic fires in Los Angeles County in order of structures damaged.

Table 3-1 Large Historic Fires in Los Angeles County 1923-2009

	Fire Name	Date	County	Acres	Structures	Deaths
1	Bel Air	November 1961	Los Angeles	6,090	484	0
2	Topanga	November 1993	Los Angeles	18,000	323	3
3	Kanan	October 1978	Los Angeles	25,385	224	0
4	Kinnel	October 1993	Los Angeles	5,485	196	1
5	Station Fire	August 2009	Los Angeles	144,743	91	2
6	Clampitt	September 1970	Los Angeles	105,212	86	4

SUMMARY OF FIRE SAFETY GOALS

1. A high level of fire safety for the citizenry.
2. Proactive and preventative fire protection for existing and new development.
3. Continued participation in mutual aid with cities throughout California.

OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The City has established the following objectives and policies for fire safety in Sierra Madre. The implementation measures are contained in the Implementation Chapter at the end of the General Plan.



Objective Hz1: Providing adequate service levels of fire protection that meets the needs of Sierra Madre residents, businesses and visitors.

Policies:

- Hz1.1 Maintain a combination volunteer and paid fighting force.
- Hz1.2 Promote public education about fire safety at home, in the community, and in the work place.
- Hz1.3 Continue to coordinate the provision of fire services with all public safety service providers and monitor their adequacy and responsiveness to community needs.
- Hz1.4 Encourage, facilitate, and participate in, where appropriate, the establishment of methods of communication between the Fire Department and Sierra Madre community members to discuss and resolve issues of responsiveness and sensitivity.

Objective Hz2: Providing adequate fire protection necessary for existing and future development.

Policies:

- Hz2.1 Continue to require all existing and new development to install and maintain adequate smoke detection systems. 
- Hz2.2 Continue to require all new development to install automatic fire sprinkler systems.
- Hz2.3 Continue to require review of building plans by a Fire Captain.
- Hz2.4 Consider water availability in terms of quantity and water pressure for safety purposes when considering the size and location of new residential construction. 
- Hz2.5 Assess the impacts of incremental increases in development density and related traffic congestion on fire hazards and emergency response time, and ensure through the development review process

that new development will not result in a reduction of fire protection services below acceptable levels. 🍃

Hz2.6 Continue to require that new development provides adequate hydrants and show sufficient evidence that there is adequate water supply/fire flow and that it is available to accommodate the fire protection needs of new construction. 🍃

Hz2.7 Protect the wild land/urban interface by considering fire hazards when evaluating projects in the canyon areas. 🍃

Hz2.8 Develop vegetation management plans that manage chemise and chaparral to ensure adequate firebreaks, to provide adequate access for fire protection water systems, and access for firefighting. 🍃

Hz2.9 Maintain and update hillside development standards which include fire prevention design measures. 🍃

Hz2.10 Work with Public Works, the Police Department and residents to develop a solution to parking issues that affect Fire Department access in the canyon areas.

Objective Hz3: Continuing the City's participation in mutual aid throughout California.

Policies:

Hz3.1 Continue to cooperate with Area C Fire Departments for second and third alarm calls and continue with the State-wide Mutual Aid Agreements.

Hz3.2 Work with Public Works staff of adjacent jurisdictions to ensure that roadways are adequate for fire equipment.

Objective Hz4: Addressing emergency operations and disaster preparedness as a priority.

Policies:

Hz4.1 Update the Emergency Operations Plan annually.

Hz4.2 Maintain a fully operational Emergency Operations Center.

Hz4.3 Enlist participation from the community and City staff for emergency operations.


Hz4.4 Provide emergency operations training and conduct test runs.


Hz4.5 Review and upgrade emergency operations equipment such as 911 equipment, and the police dispatch system as needed to maintain modern levels of service.


Hz4.6 Develop and utilize emergency public communication systems.

Objective Hz5: Limiting fire hazard through brush and weed abatement.

Policies:

Hz5.1 Mandate annual brush removal from April to June. 

Hz5.2 Work with community groups in presenting information and trainings regarding wildfire prevention and awareness. 

- Hz5.3 Promote voluntary efforts in tree trimming, and brush and weed abatement. 
- Hz5.4 Identify funds by way of a tree assessment district or “environment fund” or other source of funds to pay for vegetation trimming and removal of dead wood on public property and private properties where vegetation is creating a canopy over public rights-of-way.

Section Two:

Flood/Landslide

OVERVIEW OF EXISTING CONDITIONS

Flooding

Flooding represents a potential hazard to population and buildings, and as such, it is a component of the State-mandated safety element. This section addresses the risks of flooding due to the City's natural terrain, vegetation, rainfall, runoff, and risks associated with flooding due to dam failure.

Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) are published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA.) As part of the National Flood Insurance program, the maps delineate areas of special flood hazard. The 2008 FIRM for Sierra Madre designates the overwhelming majority of the City as Flood Zone X, defined as "Areas determined to be outside the 0.2% annual chance floodplain." A small segment of the community, centered along the Little Santa Anita Creek channel, is classified as Zone D, an "Area in which flood hazards are undetermined, but possible."

However, there are specific areas unmapped by FEMA within the City that are considered to be at special risk for flooding. All of these areas are against the foothills and are of significant risk of flooding and landslides, particularly after a brush fire. The canyon urban/wild land interface areas above the City are the most prone to major flooding. In the years immediately following a brush fire in the foothills, these areas can be an extreme hazard to persons and property during heavy rainfall events. Flood in these special risk areas can occur rapidly or slowly depending on the time transpired since the fire, the frequency of rainfall events, the duration of rainfall events, and the intensity of the precipitation. Special flood hazard areas located in the residential portion of the City are subject to minor flooding.

Flood hazards associated with stormwater runoff channeled from the mouths of canyons in the northern part of the City have generally been controlled by dams, debris basins, and flood control channels. There is one dam and a total of seven debris

basins located within the City. Table 3-2 below lists the existing debris structures and dam in a west to east order.

Facility Name	Owned/Operated	Type	Capacity
Sunnyside Debris Basin	LA County Public Works	Earth	Fill .64 DDE
Bailey Canyon Debris Basin	LA County Public Works	Earth	Fill 1.60 DDE
Floral Debris Basin	Sierra Madre Public Works	Earth	Not available.
Auburn Debris Basin	LA County Public Works	Earth	Fill 1.12 DDE
Carter Debris Basin	LA County Public Works	Earth	Fill 1.06 DDE
Sierra Madre Dam	LA County Public Works	Concrete	Arch Dam 0.53 DDE
Sturtevant Debris Basin	LA County Public Works	Earth	Fill 0.85 DDE
Lannan Debris Basin	LA County Public Works	Earth	Fill 1.00 DDE

The acronym DDE in Table 3-2 indicates Design Debris Event, a term that Los Angeles County Department of Public Works uses to describe the maximum amount of debris a burned watershed could produce. As noted in Table 3-2, the Sunnyside, Floral, Sierra Madre Dam, and Sturtevant facilities do not have capacity to contain the amount of debris that their watersheds could produce. Therefore, residential areas below these facilities are potentially subject to post-fire debris flow damage.

While these debris facilities protect most of the large watersheds above Sierra Madre, some watershed areas remain in an unprotected condition. If burned in wildfires, these watersheds will produce debris during rainfall events that will flow unhindered into the community. The most notable of these is Stonehouse Canyon, a 67-acre watershed capable of producing over 20,000 cubic yards of debris. The watershed outlets onto Stonehouse Drive above its intersection with Grandview Avenue. Other uncontrolled watersheds that have been identified are listed in Table 3-3, again, west to east:

Table 3-3
Watershed Location Area Discharges
Unnamed canyon above Mater Dolorosa behind Retreat Center Main Building: 9 acres Mater Dolorosa private property
Hillside above the private extension of Auburn Avenue northeasterly of the north end of the private street: 6 Acres Private and public portions of Auburn Avenue
Unnamed canyon Parallel to and northwesterly from the private street section of Mt. Wilson Trail: 17 Acres across private property into Mt. Wilson Trail at East Mira Monte Avenue
Hillside above Skyland Drive northwesterly of 801 Skyland Drive: 19 Acres across private property into Skyland Drive Unnamed Canyon
Above Woodland Drive southwesterly of Sierra Madre Dam: 16 Acres across private property into the upper intersection of Woodland and Brookside Yucca Canyon* East end of Yucca Trail: 18 Acres Woodland Drive via Yucca Trail
* Los Angeles County Public Works has constructed debris structures in Yucca Canyon.

Flooding which occurs as a result of the structural failure of a dam is called dam inundation. Structural failure may be caused by seismic activity. Seismic activity may also cause dam inundation by the action of a seismically induced wave that overtops the dam without also causing dam failure. This action is referred to as a seiche. Landslides flowing into a reservoir are also a source of potential dam failure from overtopping.

The major dam which could have a significant impact on the City in the event of dam failure is the Little Santa Anita Dam/Sierra Madre Dam. However, failure of this dam during a catastrophic event, such as a severe earthquake, is considered a very unlikely event. Due to the method of construction of this dam, it has performed well in earthquakes, and failure is not expected to occur.

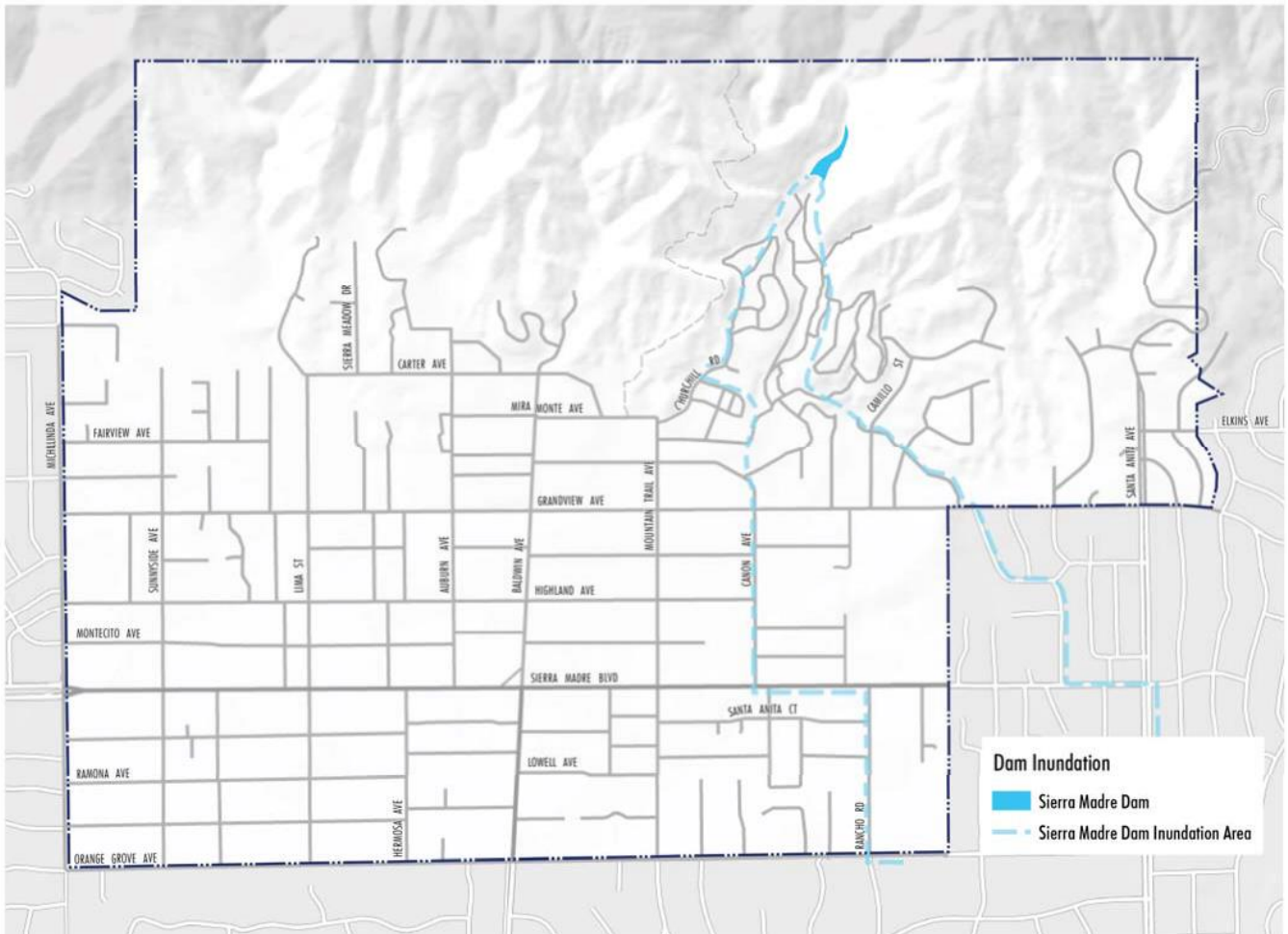
The area one quarter of a mile west of Santa Anita Canyon is an area requiring flood control. According to the Los Angeles County Public Works Department, the City is included in Big Santa Anita Dam’s inundation area. However, even though the dam is located 2 miles northeast of the City, the dam is not considered to be a threat to the City in the event of dam failure. The Sierra Madre Dam operates as a “dry” dam and contains water only during rain as a flood control device.

Landslides

Severe flooding can also undermine the integrity of the soils in the hillsides and cause landslides. Landslides represent only one step in the continuous natural erosion process, and represent a basic geologic hazard. Ground shaking from an earthquake could provide the stimulus to initiate downslope movement of an already unstable earth mass. Movement could also be triggered by heavy rains or by grading. The landslide areas in the City occur at elevations between 1,400 and 2,000 feet, thus above the urban areas.

Mudflows, also known as debris flows, are a type of landslide experienced in Sierra Madre. Mudflows involve very rapid downslope movement of saturated soil, sub-soil and weathered bedrock. Debris flows also include burned or partially burned plant materials. They originate in hillside areas where the soil horizon is well developed, but the soil has poor drainage characteristics. Large mudflows may have the energy to uproot trees and to carry along boulders several feet in diameter. Because they can happen with little or no warning and because of the speed with which they move, mudflows can be quite destructive, especially along the bottom and at the mouths of canyons. Historically, mudslides have occurred in several locations within the northern portion of the City.

Dam Inundation Area



Source: California Office of Emergency Services 2007

FLOOD/LANDSLIDE GOAL

A community that is protected from floods and landslides.

OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The City has established the following objectives and policies for flood/landslides in Sierra Madre. The implementation measures are contained in the Implementation Chapter at the end of the General Plan.

Objective Hz6: Addressing potential flooding and landslide hazards on public and private property.

Policies:

Hz6.1 Require that all new development incorporates sufficient measures to mitigate flood hazards, including the design of containment systems to capture stormwater runoff on-site, and site grading that minimizes stormwater runoff from increased impervious surfaces, thereby addressing impacts to on-site structures and adjacent properties.

Hz6.2 Require that the landscape of open space areas provide the maximum permeable surface area to reduce site runoff, and prohibit the paving of a majority of these areas.

Objective Hz7: Providing adequate response in case of flooding emergency.

Policies:

Hz7.1 In the event of a flood, coordinate Fire Department emergency operations with the Sierra Madre Police Department, the Sierra Madre Public Works Department, the Sierra Madre Volunteer Search and Rescue Team, and other public agencies utilizing Incident Command and the National Incident Management System (NIMS.).

Hz7.2 Encourage implementation of emergency evacuation drills to prepare for the event of floods.

Objective Hz8: Maintaining adequate infrastructure to prevent flooding hazards.

Policies:

- Hz8.1 Require that residential tract developers be responsible for construction of drainage/storm drain systems improvements that are compatible with City and County systems within or adjacent to their project site.

- Hz8.2 Install required public storm drainage improvements.

- Hz8.3 To the extent feasible, the City shall continue to cooperate with and facilitate L.A. County's maintenance efforts to keep the debris basins clean.

Objective Hz9: Maintaining updated information on flood hazards.

Policies:

- Hz9.1 Obtain and make available to the public updated flood hazard maps prepared by FEMA.

- Hz9.2 Evaluate studies of streams, as they become available, to identify any changes.

Section Three:

Seismic Safety

OVERVIEW OF EXISTING CONDITIONS

The City of Sierra Madre is located in a geologically complex area that has a very active history of seismic activity due to the large number of faults in the region.

There are several active and potentially active faults located in the vicinity of the City. The nearest fault is the Sierra Madre Fault Zone which passes through the northern part of the City in a west-northwesterly direction. This fault zone consists of several sub-parallel branches found at the base of the mountains and within the one-quarter mile of slope above the mountain base. The Clamshell-Sawpit Fault, an off-shoot of the Sierra Madre Fault Zone, located approximately 1.5 miles east of Sierra Madre, and which generated the 1991 Sierra Madre earthquake, is a branch of the Sierra Madre Fault Zone. This earthquake resulted in \$12.5 million in damages, including damage to 403 structures, 22 homes condemned, and 36 toppled chimneys; there were also 18 reported injuries. Another active fault in proximity to the City is the Raymond Fault located approximately 1.5 miles to the south.

Faults are continually being found by geologists/seismologists within the region. These scientists have identified almost 100 faults in the Los Angeles area that are suspected of being capable of generating earthquakes with magnitudes of 6.0 or greater. Included within the newly discovered faults are faults that are classified as “blind thrusts”. These faults do not reach the ground surface but do connect many of the known surficial faults at depth and underlie nearly the entire Los Angeles, San Fernando and San Gabriel basins. The January 1994 magnitude 6.7 Northridge Earthquake occurred on a north-dipping thrust fault connected to a buried thrust and produced severe ground motion over a wide area. It also caused 57 deaths, 9,253 injuries and left over 20,000 displaced. An earthquake on any of these many faults would represent a hazard in the region.

The U.S. Geological Survey and the Southern California Earthquake Center say that the Los Angeles area could expect one earthquake every year of magnitude 5.0 for the foreseeable future. The most likely major seismic events to affect Sierra Madre within the next 50 to 200 years most likely would occur as the result of movement along the Sierra Madre Fault, a blind thrust, or the San Andreas Fault.

A major earthquake occurring in or near Sierra Madre may cause many deaths and injuries, extensive property damage, fires, hazardous spills, and other hazards, as evidenced by the 1991 Sierra Madre earthquake. The effects could be aggravated by aftershocks and by the secondary effects of fire, hazardous material/chemical accidents, and possible failure of the waterways and dams.

On a citywide basis, the Sierra Madre, the Raymond, a blind thrust, and the San Andreas are faults considered to represent the greatest hazard to the City. Although significant earthquakes may occur on faults other than those identified, these faults are considered most likely to cause damage in the City. The Sierra Madre Fault Zone is the principal seismic hazard due not only to its potential for ground rupture, but also potential for seismic shaking. The consequences of strong seismic shaking are of greater significance over a far wider area than is ground rupture by active faulting.

Earthquakes are caused by the violent and abrupt release of strain built up along faults. When a fault ruptures, energy spreads in the form of seismic waves. Seismic waves are categorized into two groups: body waves and surface waves. Body waves travel through the earth's crust and eventually reach the ground interface creating surface waves. Both body waves and surface waves cause the ground to vibrate up and down and side to side at different frequencies depending on the frequency content of the earthquake rupture mechanism, the distance from the earthquake origin to a particular site, and the path and material through which the seismic waves spread.

Hazards associated with seismic waves include ground rupture, ground shaking, land sliding, flooding, liquefaction, tsunamis and seiches. The potential hazards that the City could face in an earthquake include the following:

Ground Rupture

Ground rupture represents the primary hazard associated with earthquakes since it is the initial result of seismic events. Surface rupture poses a difficult seismic problem from an engineering standpoint because it is far more expensive and complicated to design a foundation and structure to withstand the displacement of even fractions of a foot than to build without consideration of rupture. Such ground fractures can cause parallel displacement in the foundation, causing buildings to crack and split. Development should be avoided in areas of high fault rupture potential.

Ground Shaking

The most significant earthquake action in terms of potential structural damage and loss of life is ground shaking. Ground shaking is the movement of the earth's surface in response to a seismic event. The intensity of the ground shaking and the resultant damages are determined by the magnitude of the earthquake, distance from the epicenter, and characteristics of surface geology. This hazard is the primary cause of the collapse of buildings and other structures.

Increased hazards from earthquakes occur when the seismic activity occurs in a highly urbanized area. The significance of ground shaking action from an earthquake is directly related to the density and type of buildings, and the number of people exposed to its effect.

Liquefaction





Liquefaction is a phenomenon involving the loss of shear strength of soil. Liquefaction involves a sudden loss in strength of a saturated, cohesionless soil (predominantly sand) which is caused by shock or strain, such as generated by an earthquake, and results in temporary transformation of the soil to a fluid mass. If the liquefying layer is near the surface, the effects are much like that of quicksand on any structure located on it. If the layer is in

the subsurface, it may provide a sliding surface for the material above it.

Liquefaction typically occurs in areas where the groundwater surface is less than 30 feet below the ground surface and where the soils are composed predominantly of poorly consolidated fine sand. There are no liquefaction zones in the City. However, during and after a severe rain, liquefaction could occur should a moderate to severe earthquake take place.

The City's policies and programs for seismic safety are designed to reduce death, injuries, damage to property and economic and social dislocation that could result from earthquakes and related geologic hazards, as well as to enhance the preparedness of City agencies and the community in general to survive, respond to, and recover from a major earthquake.

SUMMARY OF SEISMIC SAFETY GOALS

1. Land development that recognizes and addresses seismic threats when it occurs in areas of the City located on or along a fault. 
2. Minimal loss of life, injury, property damage, economic and social dislocation, and disruption of vital services due to earthquakes. 
3. A multi-hazard emergency disaster plan that includes seismic safety. 
4. Effective citywide response to, and rapid recovery from, an earthquake. 

OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The City has established the following objectives and policies for seismic safety in Sierra Madre. The implementation measures are contained in the Implementation Chapter at the end of the General Plan.

Objective Hz10: Assessing the viability of development based on seismic safety considerations .

Policies:

- Hz10.1 Require that earthquake survival and efficient post-disaster functioning be a primary concern in the siting, design and construction standards for essential facilities in Sierra Madre. 🍃
- Hz10.2 Investigate the limitations on the location of new or altered residences and critical, sensitive and high occupancy facilities in areas near active faults, and consider conducting a comprehensive geologic investigation to show where active faults pose a hazard to structures. 🍃
- Hz10.3 Investigate requiring that proposed new or altered residences and critical, sensitive, and high occupancy facilities located in areas near active faults are not approved unless necessary subsurface fault investigations have first been completed. 🍃
- Hz10.4 Investigate requiring a thorough subsurface fault investigation be conducted for any proposed habitable structure on private property in close proximity of an active fault zone, and monitor any trenching for public buried water lines in the same area. Assign a City employee the duty of collecting and assessing of data gathered from the above listed efforts with help of a registered geologist. 🍃
- Hz10.5 Create a central depository of all Sierra Madre geologic information the City obtains through any project approvals process, including any governmental projects.

Objective Hz11: Minimizing to the extent possible the loss of life, serious injuries, and major social and economic disruption caused by the collapse of or severe damage to vulnerable buildings in an earthquake. 🍃




Policies:

- Hz 11.1 Promote public awareness of the need to upgrade seismically hazardous buildings for the protection of health and safety in the City. 🍃
- Hz 11.2 Encourage seismic review of buildings. 🍃
- Hz 11.3 Promote seismic upgrading of older residential and commercial structures with special attention given to historic structures. 🍃

Objective Hz12: Enhancing the preparedness by City agencies and the community to respond to and recover from a major earthquake. 🍃



Policies:

- Hz 12.1 Maintain and update multi-hazard emergency preparedness plan for the City that includes seismic safety. 🍃
- Hz 12.2 Maintain and upgrade the City's disaster response plans at least annually, conduct periodic tests of their practicality and effectiveness, and involve residents and business in the preparation and testing of the plans. 🍃
- Hz 12.3 Prepare and disseminate to residents and businesses information regarding seismic risks affecting the City, measures to protect life and property before and during an earthquake, and emergency procedures to follow after an earthquake. 🍃

- Hz 12.4 Incorporate planning for potential incidents affecting critical, sensitive and high-occupancy facilities into the City's contingency plans for disaster response and recovery. 
- Hz 12.5 Ensure that emergency preparedness is the mutual responsibility of City agencies, City residents and the business community. 
- Hz 12.6 Develop and implement ongoing City-wide programs for disaster preparedness and recovery planning. 

Objective Hz 13: Implementing seismic policies effectively.

Policies:

- Hz 13.1 Provide residents and business owners with a continuing awareness and expanding knowledge of the seismic hazards affecting the City. 
- Hz 13.2 Adopt and maintain high standards for seismic performance of buildings, through prompt adoption and careful enforcement of the best available standards for seismic design. 

Section Four:

Noise

OVERVIEW OF EXISTING CONDITIONS

Sound is a disturbance in air pressure. It may be interpreted in different ways depending on one's perception and may be described in qualitative or quantitative terms. Qualitative terms describe the noise in terms such as loud, soft, noisy, quiet, annoying or pleasant.

Quantitative descriptions of sound permit the application of noise standards and criteria as well as measures to mitigate noise impacts. Quantified measurements of sound involve three primary characteristics: Amplitude, frequency, and temporal pattern or duration. Amplitude is the sound pressure measured in Decibels (dB). Decibels are based on a logarithmic scale in order to compress the wide range of sound intensities. Frequency is the rate at which the sound source vibrates or causes the air to vibrate. The frequency in sound measured in Hertz (Hz) which is the number of cycles per second. Temporal pattern or duration is the length of time associated with a sound (e.g. continuous, intermittent, fluctuating, etc.)

Human perception of sound also depends on the time of day when the sound occurs. Sound levels that normally occur during daylight hours and that are not considered objectionable may be excessive when they occur at night. The use of frequency-weighted sound measurement estimates the human perception of noise or annoying sounds. Frequency weighting is expressed in terms of A-weighted decibels dB(A). It de-emphasizes the very low and very high frequency ranges of sound and places greater emphasis on frequencies within the sensitivity range of the human ear.

Generally, outdoor noise levels are highly variable. Levels (Ldn) occur as low as 30 to 40 dB(A) in wilderness areas as high as 85-90 dB(A) in urban areas. A normal suburban community would have a typical ambient noise level of 50-60 dB(A), a very noisy residential area, up to 70 dB(A).

In residential areas, major contributors to outdoor noise are transportation, industry, construction, gardening equipment, and human and animal sources. Population density is a primary determinant of ambient noise levels. Based on the population characteristics of Sierra Madre, the City would be considered as a normal suburban community with a typical noise level of 55 dB(A) as described above. In addition to the outdoor noise, additional exposure of humans to noise results from sources inside homes (e.g. appliances, radio and television, people and animals) and sources in the workplace, especially from mechanical and electronic equipment.

Sierra Madre has a noise ordinance in effect that seeks to protect the citizens of the City from excessive, unnecessary and unreasonable noises, and contains policies to control the adverse effects of noise. The ordinance determines allowable noise limits in terms of the “Local Ambient” noise level.

Sierra Madre is primarily a residential community with no major highway, freeway or other transportation corridors traversing it. The City contains 30.4 acres of land devoted to commercial uses constituting stationary sources of noise. As such, stationary noise in Sierra Madre is considered minimal and located in the City center, primarily along Sierra Madre Boulevard west of Baldwin Avenue to Lima Street and east of Baldwin Avenue to Mountain Trail Avenue. Along these roadway segments are included typical commercial establishments such as retail stores, restaurants, etc. Some additional commercial uses are found east of Baldwin Avenue on Montecito Avenue, including small warehousing establishments and small machine-shops. The Interstate 210 (I-210) Freeway is considered a significant source of noise for the City given its proximity (about 1.25 miles south). Although some studies claim noise from the I- 210 Freeway is not significant, residents of the City consider it to be a significant source of noise because freeway noise is amplified by the topography of the area.

As mandated by the State, noise sensitive receptors must be identified for a particular jurisdiction. A sensitive receptor is any area containing schools, hospitals, rest homes, long- term medical or mental care facilities, or any other land use deemed noise sensitive by the local jurisdiction. In Sierra Madre, the existing schools are considered sensitive land uses. There are no hospitals

or mental care facilities located in Sierra Madre; however, there are board and care facilities that are considered a sensitive land use.

NOISE GOAL

A City where the adverse effects of noise on residents are prevented and/or minimized.

Objective Hz14: Maintaining the quiet residential character of the City, free from excessive noise from transportation or fixed source generators.

Policies:

- Hz14.1 Formulate measures to mitigate noise impacts from mobile and stationary noise sources through compatible land use planning and the discretionary review of development projects.
- Hz14.2 Identify and control the noise levels associated with transportation and general circulation patterns in the City to ensure the residential quality of the community.
- Hz14.3 Enact noise regulations to prohibit unnecessary excessive and annoying noise sources. These controls currently relate to the general category of disturbing- the-peace nuisances.
- Hz14.4 Ensure that the noise level of the commercial districts does not interfere with the normal business, commercial or residential activities.
- Hz14.5 To the extent possible, protect schools, hospitals, libraries, churches, parks and recreational areas from excessive sound levels so as not to adversely affect their normal activities.
- Hz14.6 Review current guidelines regarding the use of gas powered lawn equipment and consider restricting

the type of equipment, hours and duration of operation.

Objective Hz15: Minimizing the noise impacts associated with the development of residential units above ground floor commercial uses.

Policies:

- Hz15.1 Require that commercial uses developed as part of a residential mixed-use project are not noise intensive.
- Hz15.2 Design mixed-use structures to prevent the transfer of noise from the commercial use to the residential use.
- Hz15.3 Require that common walls and floors between commercial and residential uses be constructed to minimize the transmission of noise and vibration.

Objective Hz16: Minimizing the impacts of construction noise on adjacent uses.

Policies:

- Hz16.1 Limit construction activities to reasonable weekday and weekend/holiday hours in order to reduce noise impacts on adjacent residences.
- Hz16.2 Require that construction activities incorporate feasible and practical techniques to minimize the noise impacts on adjacent uses.

Chapter Four – Community Services

INTRODUCTION

The Community Services Chapter of the General Plan contains seven components: police services (State-mandated safety element), recreation services (State-mandated open space element), library services, community events, transit, and public services (both part of the State-mandated circulation element).

Sustainable policies and goals are called out by a green leaf icon.



Section One: Law Enforcement

OVERVIEW OF EXISTING CONDITIONS

The Sierra Madre Police Department provides general law enforcement services to the City of Sierra Madre.

The police facility, located at 242 West Sierra Madre Boulevard, is staffed and open 24 hours a day. The Department is comprised of a Chief, a Captain, sergeants, a corporal, and patrol officers. They are supported by part-time police officers, part-time cadets, dispatchers, part-time dispatchers, reserve police officers and volunteers. Officers respond to an average of 38 calls for service every 24 hours.

Sierra Madre enjoys the reputation of having one of the safest cities in California with a very low crime rate. This low crime rate can be attributed to several factors, including: the out-of-the-way location of the City; informed and involved citizens who alert the police to strangers in the community; quick police response; and, visible, professional law enforcement.

There are no major police protection issues facing the City of Sierra Madre. In the event of a natural disaster, or other situations, the Police Department can call for mutual aid assistance from surrounding law enforcement agencies. Even though there are only 1.2 police officers per 1,000 residents, the Department is suitably staffed to provide quality services to the City. A potential threat is a significant increase in population that would create a proliferation in calls for service and impact traffic, traffic control, and traffic enforcement, thus requiring additional staff.

SUMMARY OF POLICE SERVICES GOALS

1. An exceptional level of public safety for the City.
2. Police services being provided in a manner that reflects and is sensitive to the characteristics and needs of Sierra Madre's resident population, business persons and visitors.

OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The City has established the following objectives and policies for police services in Sierra Madre. The implementation measures are contained in the Implementation Chapter at the end of the General Plan.

Objectives C1: Having sufficient resources and training to achieve an exceptional level of public safety.

Policies:

- C1.1 Provide professional police response and protection to the community by partnering with residents, business persons and visitors to the City.
- C1.2 Assess the impact of increases in population on response time, calls for service and traffic through the development review process so law enforcement assets will not be degraded.

Objective C2: Addressing crime prevention through public safety programs.

Policies:

- C2.1 Maintain and enhance public awareness and participation in crime prevention in residential and business areas.
- C2.2 Expand existing programs that deal with personal safety such as police-sponsored safety courses and neighborhood/business watch programs.
- C2.3 Educate selected groups such as seniors pertaining to crime directed at them.






Objective C3: Delivering police services in a manner that reflects genuine concern for Sierra Madre community members.

Policies:

- C3.1 Evaluate on a continual basis the delivery of police services to monitor their adequacy and responsiveness to community needs.
- C3.2 Encourage an open dialogue with the community to address the concerns of residents, visitors and business owners to resolve issues of responsiveness and sensitivity.
- C3.3 Involve other City departments when necessary to resolve matters that fall outside the scope of law enforcement or code enforcement activity.
- C3.4 Continually evaluate the training of law enforcement personnel and their interaction with the citizens of Sierra Madre.

Objective C4: Preparing residents, businesses and visitors to survive a natural disaster.

Policies:

- C4.1 Educate residents, businesses and visitors about disaster preparedness. 
- C4.2 Train law enforcement and all other staff on their role in disaster response and recovery. 
- C4.3 Maximize passive prevention measures for new and existing development through the development review process. 
- C4.4 Work with Sierra Madre’s Community Emergency Response Team to have a unified and coordinated response to disasters. 
- C4.5 Coordinate with Sierra Madre’s Emergency Radio Station (1630 AM), so that when disaster strikes, information can be quickly disseminated to the Community. 

Objective C5: Enforcing compliance with City codes.

Policies:

- C5.1 Maintain a code enforcement officer in the Police Department or in the Development Services Department who is charged with the duty of identifying violations and enforcing City Codes.
- C5.2 Attempt to obtain voluntary code compliance within reasonable time frames prior to taking legal action.

- C5.3 Utilize nuisance abatement procedures and legal action through the criminal court system when voluntary code compliance is not effective.
- C5.4 Respond to complaints from the public in a timely manner.
- C5.5 Conduct targeted, pro-active code enforcement of violations involving matters of concern to the community.

Section Two:

Recreation Services

OVERVIEW OF EXISTING CONDITIONS

The Community Services Department oversees the aquatics, arts, communications, grants, community projects, parks, community marketing, recreation classes, seniors, special events, transit and youth programs. In addition, the Community Services Department partners with a number of outside organizations to provide sports, aquatics and other recreational programming. The Department also coordinates the rental of City facilities and parks, and organizes special events.

The City maintains six parks – Memorial Park, Milton and Harriet Goldberg Recreation Area, Kersting Court, Sierra Vista Park, Bailey Canyon Wilderness Park, and Mount Wilson Trail Park – totaling approximately 25 acres. In addition, the City owns the Sierra Madre Canyon Wilderness Area totaling 1,100 acres, although only 120 acres are located within City limits, with the remaining acreage located in the Angeles National Forest. With a total of 149 acres of open space, the City of Sierra Madre has a ratio of approximately 13 acres of open space for every 1,000 people. City parks comprise numerous recreational facilities including areas for organized sports, picnic areas, swimming pools, gardens and playgrounds among other amenities through diverse and innovative programming and broad partnerships.

Due to the lack of vacant land in the City, identifying additional space for parks and recreational has become increasingly difficult. Although there have been several recent upgrades to City facilities, many of the existing facilities are old and in need of repair and improvement. For a detailed listing of the Division’s programming goals and objectives as adopted by the City Council, please refer to the Cultural Arts, Parks & Facilities, Senior, and Youth Master Plans.

Facilities

Sierra Vista Park - 611 East Sierra Madre Boulevard

Community Recreation Center

- Sierra Madre Room
- Community Services Offices
- Youth Activities Center

Aquatics Center (Under Private Contract)

- Swimming Lap Pool
- Wading Pool
- Dressing and Bathing Rooms

Park Area

- Hal Dapper Field
- Heasley Field
- Dog Park
- Outdoor Restrooms
- Covered Pavilion
- Children's Playground
- Outdoor Basketball Court
- Outdoor Volleyball Court
- Outdoor Tennis Court (2)
- Picnic Areas
- Rose Float Building

Memorial Park - 200 West Sierra Madre Boulevard

- Hart Park House – Senior Center
- Weeping Wall
- Veterans Memorial Wall
- Outdoor Restrooms
- Band shell
- Covered Pavilion
- Outdoor Tennis Courts (2)
- Community Garden

Bailey Canyon Wilderness Park - 451 West Carter Avenue

- Picnic Areas
- Hiking Trails

- Native Botanical Area
- Handicap Accessibility
- Outdoor Restroom
- Fire Ring
- Interpretive display

Milton & Harriet Goldberg Recreation Area - 171 South Sunnyside Avenue

- Picnic Area
- California Native Plant Garden
- Sand Play Area
- Desert Willow Hut Structure

Mount Wilson Trail Park - 189 East Mira Monte Avenue

- Hiking Trails (Mt. Wilson Trail)
- Historical Richardson House
- Historical Lizzie’s Trail Inn
- Children’s Playground
- Historic Turtle Statue

Kersting Court - Sierra Madre Boulevard and Baldwin Avenue

- Banner Poles
- Flag Pole
- Memorial Bell Tower
- Picnic Area

SUMMARY OF RECREATION SERVICES GOALS

1. A high level of quality recreation, leisure and social programs and facilities for the Sierra Madre community.
2. An increased amount of parkland and recreational facilities in the City.


OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The City has established the following objectives and policies for recreation services in Sierra Madre. The implementation

measures are contained in the Implementation Chapter at the end of the General Plan.

Objective C6: Providing quality recreation, leisure and social programs and facilities for the various segments of the Sierra Madre community.

Policies:

- C6.1 Provide quality programs for youth, adults, and seniors that meet the needs of the community within the City's limited budget.
- C6.2 Explore the feasibility of offering additional weekend classes and programs for youth, adults and seniors.
- C6.3 Monitor and evaluate recreation programs and facility usage, including surveying program participants and the general citizenry.
- C6.4 Notify City residents seasonally on the types of recreational programs, special events and facilities available.
- C6.5 Encourage sponsorships of programs by local businesses and participation from the community.
- C6.6 Explore the possibility for special events involving running and bicycle programs. 

Objective C7: Providing equal opportunity and access in all recreation and leisure programs for the physically challenged.


Policies:


- C7.1 Continue to seek outside funding to keep facilities retrofitted to meet the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act.


C7.2 Continue to create programs that can accommodate the physically challenged.


Objective C8: Preserving existing park space and recreational facilities. 


Policies:


C8.1 Continue a park maintenance program to secure the existing nature and beauty of City Parks and open space areas. 

C8.2 Involve community youth in park maintenance efforts. 

C8.3 Install and replace existing landscape with native and drought resistant plants in City parks where deterioration has occurred. 

C8.4 Identify each recreational site with its name and encompassing facilities with signage visible to the public. 

C8.5 Continue to improve the conditions of Hal Dapper Field to maintain the field's safety and usability. 

C8.6 Continue to coordinate with Pasadena Unified School District, Saint Rita's, Bethany School, Alverno High School, La Salle High School and Passionist Father Monastery Retreat Center with regards to the feasibility of utilizing their properties for recreational or special event use during non-operational hours. 

C8.7 Continue the public-private partnerships to improve and maintain the existing municipal pool facilities.

C8.8 Continue a maintenance program for the City’s recreation center to include routine and long-term maintenance of the facility. 🍁

C8.9 Research better use of existing City open space.

Objective C9: Providing quality and meaningful senior citizen services and facilities.

Policies:

C9.1 Continue to monitor and assess the needs of the senior community.

C9.2 Continue to provide hot lunches Monday through Friday to seniors at a feasible cost to participants (Nutrition Program).

C9.3 Work in cooperation with other agencies to sponsor a daily hot lunch program to home-bound seniors (Meals on Wheels).

C9.4 Provide educational programs for the community, especially senior citizens including but not limited to health care, retirement planning, health screening, public and personnel safety, tax assistance, and mature driver courses.

C9.5 Maintain the Senior Center to provide additional senior activities and community meeting space.

C9.6 Maintain a senior volunteer core to assist in accomplishing goals.

C9.7 Update the Senior Master Plan.





C9.8 Improve and maintain the Hart Park House to better serve its seniors.


C9.9 Continue to work in conjunction with the Senior Community Commission to provide programming

such as excursions, special events and educational programs.



Objective C10: Increasing parkland and recreational facilities in the City. 


Policies:

- C10.1 Explore the possibility of creating new activity centers such as a multi-purpose ball field for soccer, baseball, softball, football, a roller hockey rink, skate park, and community gymnasium or a center for family recreation activities. 
- C10.2 Develop relationships with public and private facilities such as family entertainment and recreation centers, to be used for additional youth activities and special events. 
- C10.3 Expand funds for park acquisition using Quimby Act, State park funds, Bicycle Fund, fund-raising and business contributions, State and Federal grants.
- C10.4 Require that all new commercial and residential subdivision developments provide open space areas on-site for passive or active recreation or contribute fees for public development of such uses. 
- C10.5 Evaluate additional means of obtaining land and funding for the purpose of purchasing parkland. 


Objective C11: Coordinating the management of parks and recreation efforts throughout the City. 

Policies:

- C11.1 Maintain a parks and facilities master plan that identifies existing facilities and uses, existing programs and services, existing open space recreation areas and proposed acquisition, developments and improvements. 
- C11.2 Maintain and update a maintenance and repair plan for existing and future City facilities. 

Objective C12: Establishing a feasible and safe route for bicycle traffic throughout the City. 

Policy:

- C12.1 Explore the feasibility of a bicycle lane throughout the City for recreational and transportation usage. 

Section Three:

Library Services

OVERVIEW OF EXISTING CONDITIONS

The Sierra Madre Public Library is located at 440 West Sierra Madre Boulevard. The City also owns the property behind the Library at 449 Mariposa Avenue; this property was rezoned Civic Zone in 2013 to allow for potential future use by the Library. In addition to the typical services provided when the Library is open to the public, the following are services that operate outside business hours: preschool programs, class visits, volunteer projects, adult book club, meeting space for community groups, teen docent training, and local history reference.

The Library Services Department is administered by a five member board, appointed by the Mayor and approved by the City Council. The Library staff consists of full-time and part-time employees. The staff provides information to patrons through books, magazines, newspapers, music, film, electronic databases, web resources, and reference inquiries in a variety of formats. Qualified librarians with a Master's of Science degree in Library and Information Services, or related field with experience are helped by library technicians to actively engage the public to assess their needs, and to select resources and help them find the sought-after information. Special Programs and training are used to introduce library collections, market services, and enhance the use of technology and electronic resources. Department Staff serves as liaison to the Library Board of Trustees, Friends of the Library, Sierra Madre Historical Preservation Society, and local schools. Library staff is responsible for maintaining the City's website, City and Department news, and managing the posting of City documents and Commission agendas. Staff supports the collection and preservation of historical images and documents relating to Sierra Madre and the local mountains. Over 25 Adult and Teen volunteers help in the Library's daily operations, Summer Reading Program, and promoting Local History stories.

Eighty-eight percent of all funds budgeted for the Library Department comes from the City General Fund, an 11 percent

portion of all General Fund expenditures. The remaining 12 percent of funds are budgeted from the Internal Services Fund to support the City website and document management. Supplemental funding is provided from the Friends of the Sierra Madre Library, periodic gifts and donations from local philanthropic organizations, and the Sierra Madre Historical Preservation Society which holds a joint archival collection with the Library through a Memorandum of Understanding. Additionally, grant funding from the State of California Library through the Library Services and Technology Act have provided new technology, funded the Teen Docent program, provide staff training funds, and provided book funds for new materials.

The existing Sierra Madre Public Library was built in 1955 and designed to hold 25,000 items. Currently over 70,000 items are housed in the library and the basement, and many new technologies, unforeseen when the building was originally built, such as computers, wi-fi, dvds, audio books, music cds, have been added to the collection. With the addition of the Local History Archives, the California Collection, Rare Books, and sharing the Basement area with the Friends of the Library, access to and storage of items is limited. In addition, the lack of a community room limits the ability to provide public programs and meeting space for the community.

The Library building was designed by a well-known “mid-century” architect, Robert Ainsworth, who lived with his family in Sierra Madre at 601 E. Orange Grove, a home he also designed. The City is fortunate to have an example of Ainsworth’s architecture and it might be worth investigating the possibility of renovating the library to retain its architectural history while at the same time, rehabilitating the interior to accommodate new technologies and adequate public space.

The Library's collection includes books, periodicals, music cds, dvds, large print, audiobooks, eBooks, Rare Books, California Collection, art works, public computers, extensive local history archives consisting of books, photographs, maps, oral histories, and other materials. Public services include book deliveries to group homes and shut-ins, and programs of public interest including a variety of literary and informational offerings, Special programs include Parenting Workshops, Baby Rhyme Time, Preschool Story hour, Summer Reading Program for all ages,

Book Clubs, and volunteer opportunities for teens and adults. Community committees provide annual events such as One Book One City, Read Campaign, and the Art and Essay Contest. Special assistance to teachers is offered through class visits, extended loan periods, and curriculum support.

Current challenges for the City in relation to the Library are: 1) providing the technological systems and framework for information access, retrieval, delivery and content development and collaboration; 2) upgrading, expanding or replacing the 1955 building for current and future public services, including space for community meetings and library programs and storage for local history collection; 3) securing funding to maintain and improve services and the facility.

Improvements to the building made in recent years are: addition of the Friends' Library Garden including an outdoor meeting space with patio seating and Wi-Fi, installation of new HVAC system, purchase of computer/study carrel, purchase of new lounge seating configured with tablet arms for laptop use, and a successful fundraising campaign to remodel the Children's Library in 2012. Other improvements include the remodel of the Rotary Children's room, purchase of art racks to secure and store art collection, re-purposing of space to create a Local History Room and study area, purchase of storage cabinets for archive and map collection, and moving library servers to the basement to create more workroom space. Additional and future upgrades to the Library would improve functionality and accessibility according to the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) requirements to better serve patrons with disabilities. To resolve the building's shortcomings, an addition, extensive remodel or replacement would be required. ADA standards for library book stacks and public and office walkways require more space than is available in the existing building. The Library Strategic Plan 2014-2017 established an objective to provide a Facilities Master Plan to assess the library structure and prioritize capital projects.

The Library building includes the following areas:

- Friends Library Garden
- Jameson Sierra Madre Room (California books, rare books, digital storyboard featuring local history archives, and Sierra Madre Historical Society files)

- Paula Randall Reading Room (print books for mystery, large print, science fiction, Spanish, teen fiction, and new fiction and non-fiction; media materials for movies, audiobooks and music; current and back issues of magazines and newspapers.)
- Walt Wesley Computer Literacy Center (4 public computer workstations, reader/printer/scanner for microfilm/fiche, microfilm and microfiche, vending kiosk for prints, scans and copies, copier, printer, and oral history collection).
- Reading Room (print reference collection, computer/study carrels, Young Adult Collection, and study tables)
- Rotary Children's Room
- Stacks
- Employee Office Area
- Basement (art collection, map collection, Local History Archives, stacks for underutilized materials, Friends Donation/BookSale area)

SUMMARY OF LIBRARY SERVICES GOALS

1. Library collections, services, and programs that support community needs.
2. An improved library facility that meets ADA requirements, supports technological enhancements, and includes a community room.
3. Sufficient funding to sustain library services and open hours.
4. A Library that provides current, historical, and relevant information to the community.
5. A Library that is considered a community asset.

OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The City has established the following objectives and policies for library services in Sierra Madre. The implementation measures are contained in the Implementation Chapter at the end of the General Plan.

Objective C13: Upgrading the library's technology to meet existing and future standards for information delivery, individual and collaborative learning and recreational activities.

Policies:

- C13.1 Review the library's telecommunication capabilities and upgrade the facility to accommodate current and future technologies for use by the public and City employees.
- C13.2 Maintain an updated computerized library management system to store library records and inventory.
- C13.3 Evaluate transitioning to new technology for materials security and circulation system, or other self-service systems.
- C13.4 Review and update collection development policies and procedures.

Objective C14: Evaluating and improving reference services to the public and City staff.

Policies:

- C14.1 Provide drop-in hours for the public to seek help using new technology, i.e. email, text, instant messaging, electronic devices and eReaders, use of Social Media
- C14.2 Provide continuing education opportunities for Staff in using digital and reference resources.

Objective C15: Expanding community outreach efforts through the implementation of programs that promote the library collections and resources.

Policies:

- C15.1 Continue to develop the partnership between the library, local schools, and the Sierra Madre Historical Preservation Society.
- C15.2 Identify under-represented groups in the community and target special programs and volunteer opportunities to include them (e.g. young adult, young parents, seniors, etc.)
- C15.3 Maintain and enhance cultural and educational programs.
- C15.4 Continue to improve services to people with special needs, i.e. Titles To Go (homebound delivery service).

Objective C16: Developing and promoting the Library's role as steward of the community's historical materials.

Policies:

- C16.1 Continue to collect, preserve and make accessible materials relevant to the history of Sierra Madre, California.
- C16.2 Facilitate communication between the Sierra Madre Historical Preservation Society and Library Board of Trustees to ensure exhibition and protection of important local history materials.
- C16.3 Assist in the administration and preservation planning for the Sierra Madre Oral History Project and Digital Storyboards.

Objective C17: Maintaining the quality and high commitment to public library service among the staff.

Policies:

C17.1 Encourage the professional and paraprofessional development of staff through webinars, courses and meetings, workshops, seminars, professional committee participation, and extension courses.

C17.2 Promote the use of Sommer Library Scholarship and Eph Konigsberg Scholarship funds to staff.

Objective C18: Maintaining quality library collections (regardless of format, i.e. print, digital, virtual) and increase their access and use by the public.

Policies:

C18.1 Continue to survey the community to assist staff in developing collections.

C18.2 Update the existing circulation policy to anticipate future needs, address current impact of technology on library use and provide procedures that are beneficial for both library and public.

Objective C19: Advancing the historical significance of the Library as a vital community gathering place and an institution that promotes lifelong learning.

Policies:

C19.1 Promote the library at community gatherings, events and functions.

- C19.2 Develop a new strategy and funding for an addition/remodel, or new facility to address multiple community needs including space for library programs, local history materials, public use of technology and meeting and work areas.
- C19.3 Implement the Sierra Madre Public Library Strategic Plan, and continue to evaluate and update it as necessary to establish facility and service priorities.

Objective C20: Maintaining the strong involvement and support of community volunteers.

Policies:

- C20.1 Promote the Friends of the Sierra Madre Library's fund raising activities.
- C20.2 Expand the use of community volunteers under the direction of staff; include programs for teens and adults.

Objective C21: Pursuing other funding opportunities.

Policies:

- C21.1 Apply to grants and foundations for funds.
- C21.2 Solicit private donations.
- C21.3 Actively pursue Federal, State and local funding opportunities.
- C21.4 Continue working with the Friends of the Sierra Madre Library, Sierra Madre Community Foundation and Sierra Madre Historical Preservation Society other local community philanthropic organizations to secure future funding.

Section Four:

Community Cultural and Special Events

OVERVIEW OF EXISTING CONDITIONS

The City has many private cultural art groups and schools within the City limits. These are an outstanding resource of the community's cultural environment. Creative Arts Group is one of those providing cultural activities for the community. In addition, the City operates one Library. The City has a very long tradition of offering many one-day and weekend special events, most of which are organized and operated by citizen volunteers:

Special Events

Sierra Madre Rose Float. The community of Sierra Madre is one of the oldest participants in the Pasadena Tournament of Roses Parade. The Sierra Madre Rose Float Association is a non-profit, all volunteer organization dedicated to entering a float in the annual Pasadena Tournament of Roses Parade. It is a completely "Self-Built" float – it is designed, constructed, and decorated by volunteers. The SMRFA has won major awards several years since 2006, including The Governor's Trophy, The Lathrop K. Leishman Award for the most beautiful entry for a non-commercial float, The Princess Trophy, and the Founder's Trophy. The SMRFA raises all the necessary funds to build the float. In addition to float construction, the Association also selects residents (usually three local young women) to represent the Association at community events and ride on the float during the parade. The float is constructed and decorated in the float barn behind the tennis courts in Sierra Vista Park.

Friends of the Library. The Friends is a non-profit fundraising and support group for the City's Library. Fundraising events include an annual Wine and Food Tasting event, Art Fair, and sponsorship of a Concert in the Park in August. These funds assist in the purchase of books, materials, community programs and improvements to the library facilities.

Huck Finn Day. Every spring, a fishing tournament for children is sponsored by Civic Club, Kiwanis, and the Fire Department in conjunction with the Community Services Department. Families camp out on Friday night, and the fishing starts on Saturday morning.

Wistaria Festival. The Chamber of Commerce sponsors the Wistaria Festival one Sunday in March. The main attraction is the Wistaria Vine, which covers two homes, and is in the Guinness Book of World Records as the world's largest flowering vine. There is music and a street fair featuring arts and crafts as well as activities in Memorial Park.

Easter Egg Hunt. The Saturday before Easter, the Sierra Madre Volunteer Firefighter's Association sponsors an Easter Egg hunt in Memorial Park complete with eggs, candy and the Easter Bunny.

Mt. Wilson Trail Race. This is the second oldest trail race in the country, first run in 1908, and is sponsored by the City and organized by a volunteer MWTR committee. The 8.6 mile race starts on pavement, uphill, to a dirt path no more than three feet wide. It features an elevation gain of over 2,100 feet; approximately 4.3 miles to the turnaround point at Orchard Camp. Most of the race takes place on the Mount Wilson Trail, where some sections have vertical drop-offs of several hundred feet. Boy Scout and Cub Scout Troops provide water at two locations: the 2.3 mile marker (at First Water) and the turnaround point. The race takes place on a Saturday in May, and trail race festivities include a pasta feed the night before the race, a kid's race, and kid's art show, and a beer garden.

Compost Giveaway. The Community Services Department in conjunction with Athens Services provides the Sierra Madre community with free organic compost twice a year in spring and fall. This event is held in Sierra Vista Park.

Halloween Happening. Sponsored by the Community Services Department, Kiwanis and Civic Club safe activities are provided for community youth during Halloween. Events include painting the windows of businesses downtown, a costume parade and

contest. A special committee is formed annually with representative from all participating organizations.

Community Yard Sale. The Community Services Department in partnership with the Senior Community Commission host a community yard sale at Sierra Vista Park in June. Proceeds from this event benefit the Senior Community Commission and extra items are donated to a local thrift shop.

Family Movie Fridays. The Community Services Department hosts the movies series each summer at the Memorial Park band shell. Patrons of all ages attend this outdoor movie event. The series varies in length depending on the amount of sponsors received each year.

4th of July. A volunteer 4th of July Committee coordinates activities, varying from 1 to 3 days, to celebrate Independence Day. This committee meets throughout the year and anyone can volunteer to help. Activities include the pre-party in Memorial Park with food booths, beer garden and dancing, the 4th of July Parade, post-parade festivities, food booths, dancing, games, free admission to the City pool, and a general community celebration.

Concerts in the Park. The Community Services Department sponsors Sunday Concerts in Memorial Park during the summer from the Sunday following 4th of July through August. Concerts are sponsored by different community groups or businesses and food booths and drink may be provided.

Wellness in the Park. The Community Services Department and Senior Community Commission host this event promoting wellness and health geared for the senior population. Various vendors and organizations are present to provide seniors with health educational materials, health screenings and vaccinations. This event is held in Memorial Park in September.

Summer Fun in the Park. The Community Services Department hosts educational and fitness-based activities on Tuesday and Thursday mornings during the months of June through August at no charge.

Winter Holidays. In celebration of the December holidays, the Chamber of Commerce, community religious groups and the City

provide a variety of activities. The festivities begin with Dickens Village, held the last weekend in November, with toboggan rides, horse drawn carriage rides, various booths in Kersting Court, and a visit from Santa Claus. Santa also visits the community on December 24 and distributes stocking to local children in an event sponsored by the Sierra Madre Fire Fighter’s Association. A candlelight walk down Baldwin Avenue is held the third weekend of December and a holiday display is showcased in Kersting Court.

Firefighter’s Dance. An annual fundraiser for the Volunteer Fire Fighter’s Association is held the second Saturday in December. The dance is attended by many members of the community to demonstrate their support for the City’s volunteer firefighters.

Oktoberfest Golf and Tennis Tournament. A volunteer committee sponsors a golf and tennis tournament, an award ceremony and luncheon every fall to benefit the Sierra Madre Police Department. Funds raised are for youth programs, with programs such as Friday activities in Kersting Court, Summer Fun in the Park, youth flag football, aquatics classes, YAC teen programs, Huck Finn Fishing Derby and Halloween Window Painting. There are other various and assorted special events throughout the year sponsored by community groups and organizations.

SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY CULTURAL AND SPECIAL EVENTS GOALS

1. A wide range of community cultural and special events.
2. A well maintained City website and other means of communication with the latest information on the programs and services offered by the City Departments and City-sponsored agencies.
3. Cultural and entertaining programming provided by the City-wide access channel.

OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The City has established the following objectives and policies for community cultural and especial events in Sierra Madre. The implementation measures are contained in the Implementation Chapter at the end of the General Plan.

Objective C23: Maintaining and enhancing opportunities for the pursuit and enjoyment of the arts, culture, education and creative thought.

Policies:

- C23.1 Encourage private cultural organizations (dance, music, acting groups, art galleries, book and reading societies and similar) to continue their activities in the City.
- C23.2 Encourage the development of live performances and public movie screenings in the City.
- C23.3 Explore the feasibility of developing an art appreciation program especially for, but not limited to, youth and seniors.
- C23.4 Continue to inform residents regarding cultural organizations, including each organization's name, address, telephone number, description of activities, calendar of events and other relevant information.
- C23.5 Maintain the Arts Advisory Committee to explore ways in which the City may further the role of performing and fine arts in the community.

Objective C24: Maintaining and expanding existing television production activities and electronic equipment to highlight City goals, departments and City-sponsored agencies.

Policies:

- C24.1 Continue to provide the community with City-sponsored information and programs by the electronic bulletin board and various community access channels and web sites.
- C24.2 Explore the feasibility of cable casting cultural entertainment and educational programs for children and adults on the City-wide community access channel.
- C24.3 Maintain service level agreements with vendors contracted to provide such services.

Objective C25: Providing support services for special events.

Policies:

- C25.1 Utilize police resources to maintain public safety during events.
- C25.2 Utilize City maintenance workers to prepare public facilities (such as restrooms and parking areas) and assist during street closures.
- C25.3 Use City workers to hang banners advertising community events over Baldwin Avenue in the downtown area.
- C25.4 Provide meeting space for community groups and event committees.
- C25.5 Continue programs to make it easier and more cost effective for local organizations to utilize City facilities.

Section Five:

Transit Services

OVERVIEW OF EXISTING CONDITIONS

The local transportation program is geared to serve the senior, disabled and youth populations in Sierra Madre. This program was created by funds allocated by Local Transit Returns (funded by State Proposition A).

The “Round About” is a fixed route created by the City to accommodate library patrons, children attending the After-School programs, senior citizens attending the senior lunch program, and pool patrons.

The City also participates in the Metropolitan Transit Authority RTD bus pass program for seniors.

TRANSIT GOAL

A quality transportation service available to a wide demographic in the community.

OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The City has established the following objectives and policies for transit in Sierra Madre. The implementation measures are contained in the Implementation Chapter at the end of the General Plan.

Objective C26: Maintaining a program that does not exceed the City’s annual transit allocation.

Policies:

C26.1 Explore other transit funding sources.

- C26.2 Develop inter-jurisdictional coordination of the transportation program with Arcadia and/or Pasadena, thereby sharing the cost of the program.
- C26.3 Ensure that the service providers continue to provide the most effective service by monitoring complaints and responses, and evaluating ridership both monthly and annually.
- C26.4 Continue to provide the free fixed route services for the community.
- C26.5 Continue to coordinate discounted transit services for seniors, handicapped individuals, or low-income residents.

Objective C27: Having a public information and marketing campaign to advertise City transit services.

Policies:

- C27.1 Continue to provide comprehensive information to the transit user that is informative, accessible, and easy to understand.

Objective C28: Maintaining a linkage to regional rail services.

Policies:

- C28.1 Continue to work with the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transit Authority (Metro) to maintain the existing bus routes linking the City to the Gold Line train station in Pasadena and Arcadia.

Objective C29: Maximizing utilization of City parking spaces.

Policies:

- C29.1 Provide adequate signage to alert customers and residents of the additional parking available behind the stores on the boulevard.
- C29.2 Make the Mariposa parking lot more accessible from the downtown area.
- C29.3 Explore the feasibility of creating a Park-and-Ride lot for resident commuters.

Objective C30: Improving traffic safety.

Policies:

- C30.1 Ensure the enforcement of speed laws and continue to monitor the City’s busy intersections.
- C30.2 Continue to evaluate measures, such as speed bumps, that reduce speeding.
- C30.3 Maintain safety and efficient circulation without impacting the village atmosphere.
- C30.4 Explore additional handicap parking availability for the Hart Park House and downtown business district.
- C30.5 Educate citizens on traffic laws to enlist voluntary compliance.
- C30.6 Offer bicycle safety and traffic courses for the community sponsored by the Police and Community Services Departments. 🍃

Section Six:

Public Services

OVERVIEW OF EXISTING CONDITIONS

This section discusses City owned and operated municipal utility systems, including the potable water system, the sanitary sewer system, and the municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4, storm drains). This section also discusses utility systems operated by Public Utility Commission-governed utility companies, and solid waste disposal services administered by the City and provided by a private contractor.

Potable Water System

A more detailed analysis of the City's water system, including the effects of periodic drought conditions, is in Chapter Two – Resource Management. The City of Sierra Madre is the licensee and operator of its own water distribution system under the Sierra Madre Water Department (SMWD). The SMWD provides water to all of its residents and commercial uses totaling approximately 3,700 metered connections. The SMWD owns and maintains approximately 46 miles of water mains. As detailed in Chapter Two, Sierra Madre's traditional groundwater source has decreased to the extent that it became necessary to switch to outside sources of water in late 2013. The use of imported water is expected to be necessary until the aquifer returns to a sustainable level.

Prior to 2013, the City did not have an ongoing need for an outside source of water. The City's water was drawn from four wells located in the vicinity of Sierra Vista Park, from a horizontal well (aka: "tunnel") in Little Santa Anita Canyon, and on occasion from an emergency water system interconnection with the City of Arcadia. In addition, the City receives surface water from the Big Santa Anita Canyon Dam which is transported to the spreading basins at the City Yard to replenish the East Raymond Groundwater Basin. Surface water from Little Santa Anita Canyon is captured at Camillo Street and diverted to the spreading basins, as is surface water from streets north of

Grandview Avenue, east of Baldwin Avenue and west of Camillo Street.

Water is stored at five reservoir sites in Sierra Madre. These sites contain a total of eight reservoir tanks with a total capacity of approximately 7.46 million gallons.

Water Treatment. Chapter Two provides information on the City's fluoride variance and Granulated Active Carbon on-site filtration treatment. The Water Department publishes a full Water Quality Report each year. The report is a detailed analysis of sourcing, water quality, and goals, and includes monitoring results for all applicable chemicals and pollutants. This report is distributed to the community in publications such as the seasonal Wistaria Vine, or through billing inserts.

Water Delivery System. Water is distributed from the five reservoir sites to residential and commercial connections in Sierra Madre via gravity flow from higher elevations. Due to the topography and varying elevations, Sierra Madre is divided into three water pressure zones, each served by two reservoirs. (Grove Reservoir is actually two separately-operating reservoirs in one structure.) Water pressure at individual customers' locations are a function of the difference in elevation between the serving reservoir and the customer's point of use. The pressure does not vary and cannot be controlled by the City. As a result, some properties at higher elevations in the community must use pumps to increase their water pressure.

Future Water Supply. Historically, the Sierra Madre Water Department has relied on all of its sources, wells and tunnels, to meet City demands. However, with the continued decline of water levels in the East Raymond Groundwater Basin, new limitations on groundwater production from the 1984 adjudication of the Raymond Basin, and the impact of the drought severely reducing the City's groundwater recharge efforts, imported water sources are now relied upon to meet demand. Significant threats on the City's water supply include increase in population, overdevelopment, and on-going drought conditions.

The drought has driven home the point that Southern California is an arid region which does not have an adequate local water

supply to meet current water demands, and that supplies of imported water cannot be counted upon in dry periods or in the event of a disaster. Current and future residents of Southern California and particularly Sierra Madre need to make major changes in their use of water in order to ensure that in the future there will be adequate supplies available.

Water Conservation. Water conservation can be considered an additional source of potable water because it frees up water that otherwise might be used inefficiently. In light of drought conditions, the City has needed to review and update its “Mandatory Water Conservation Plan” on several occasions during 2013 and 2014. The City has also adopted Water Efficient Landscape and Low Impact Development Ordinances to require water conservation efforts associated with development and redevelopment.

Sanitary Sewer System

The sewer collection system is owned by the City of Sierra Madre and is managed, operated and maintained by the City’s Public Works Department. The 32 mile sewer pipeline system operates on gravity and intersects County Sanitation District trunk pipe lines within the City. The City sewer main lines are eight inches in diameter and are found below most City streets.

The Los Angeles County Sanitation District provides, under contract with Sierra Madre, the treatment of wastewater and the ultimate disposal of effluent and solids in compliance with the waste discharge requirements set by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). Sierra Madre currently provides sewer service to approximately 90 percent of the City residents and commercial establishments. The balance is served by private septic tank systems or by County-owned and operated trunk mains in East Orange Grove Avenue, and South Baldwin Avenue.

The City has prepared and is in the process of updating a Sewer System Management Plan. This requirement by the State Water Resources Control Board was accomplished in 2006 and an update is expected to be completed in 2014. The Plan provides specific actions to respond to spills, provides for an analysis on system capacities and areas that are subject to leaks or breaks.

The City does not maintain individual sewer laterals, either on private property or within street rights-of way. Maintenance of those portions of the sewer system is considered the responsibility of the individual property owner served by the lateral.

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (Storm Drains)

The City of Sierra Madre owns and maintains approximately 9.62 miles of storm drains. The City's drainage system is typical in design and function of those in other municipalities in Southern California. While the system is thoroughly regulated for pollutants as described in the NPDES section of Chapter 2, it was created for flood control purposes.

There are a total of seven debris basins located within the City. Six of the seven debris basins are owned and maintained by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works. The basins are located in the northern portion of the City in the hillside area. The Los Angeles County Department of Public Works also maintains the Sierra Madre Dam located at the north end of Woodland Drive.

Additional information on the flood control capacities for the City's storm drain infrastructure is found in Chapter Three – Hazard Protection.

Solid Waste

Sierra Madre has an exclusive franchise contract with Athens Services to collect all waste within the City. Refuse collection is conducted once a week for most residential and commercial customers. Some commercial and multi-unit properties may have service more frequently if needed.

For residential customers, Athens Services provides a three-can system to separate waste from recyclable material and organic material. Residents pay only for the quantity and/or size of the waste can and therefore are incentivized to use the recycle and organic cans. Residents in the hillsides may now receive wildlife resistant container service from Athens Services to promote personal and wildlife health and avoid spills of refuse into the streets and parkways.

Sierra Madre is a member of the Scholl Canyon Wasteshed and much of the material collected by Athens Service is taken there. This proved to be a major advantage with the closing of the Puente Hills Landfill as other communities outside of the Scholl Canyon Wasteshed must now transport waste materials outside of the region.

Power

Electrical service to the City is provided by Southern California Edison Company (SCE). Existing SCE facilities presently provide adequate electrical service throughout Sierra Madre. As a result there are no current improvement or expansion plans for electrical facilities serving the City. In addition, SCE has indicated that there are no plans to place distribution lines underground within Sierra Madre or within the vicinity of the City.

Historically, the City has utilized PUC-mandated Rule 20 funding to have overhead utilities placed underground. An example of this was seen in the undergrounding of overhead utilities and installation of decorative street lighting on North Baldwin Avenue in the late 90s. The Rule 20 program continues today, and the City may at some time select a section of the community for utility undergrounding, and apply to Edison for a Rule 20A undergrounding project using funds banked by Edison on behalf of the City.

Telecommunications

Sierra Madre's public access channels available to Time Warner customers include Channel 3 and Channel 98. All City Council and Planning Commission meetings are broadcast live, and repeated throughout the month, on a set schedule. In addition, City Council meetings can be streamed live or reviewed at <http://kgem.tv>. Recently, Sierra Madre volunteers updated the format for Channel 98 to include historical movies, sitcoms, and documentaries.

PUBLIC SERVICES GOAL

Adequate and safe public infrastructure (utility systems) that support land uses.

OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The City has established the following objectives and policies for public services in Sierra Madre. The implementation measures are contained in the Implementation Chapter at the end of the General Plan.

Objective C31: Providing adequate water, wastewater/sewer, storm drainage, electrical, and telecommunications systems to meet the demands of new and existing development.

Policies:

- C31.1 Provide for storm drainage improvements where existing systems are deficient.
- C31.2 Provide for the maintenance of existing water, sewer, and storm drainage systems.
- C31.3 Require that new development be contingent upon the ability to be served by adequate sanitation collection and treatment, water, electrical and natural gas energy, telecommunication, storm drainage, and other supporting infrastructure.
- C31.4 Upgrade areas that are deficient and maintain lighting fixtures in good working condition.
- C31.5 Require that new development capture for percolation on site the maximum practical amount of storm water.
- C31.6 Provide for the modification of existing drainage systems to capture for percolation the maximum practical amount of storm water.

Objective C32: Expanding the City’s cable television system for the presentation of information regarding community services, activities, and education regarding significant city issues.

Policies:

- C32.1 Continue to cablecast and webcast all City Council meetings and selected Commission and Board meetings “live” and uninterrupted on the City government access channel. In addition, the City shall continue to make recordings of the meetings available online.

- C32.2 Maintain a disaster plan that provides emergency information on government access television in the event of a disaster.

CHAPTER ONE - LAND USE DESIGNATIONS		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	Bi-Annual	On-going
Table 5-1 Land Use Implementation Program								
IM-1 The City shall continue to enforce the R-1, H, R-C, R-2 and R-3 Zoning Ordinances and amend them as necessary to maintain single-family, two-family and multiple family residential areas in the City.								
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L1.1, L1.2, L1.3, L1.4							✓
Responsible Department(s)	Planning & Community Preservation							
Supporting Department(s)	City Attorney							
IM-2 The City shall amend the Zoning Code as necessary to include a program to encourage preservation of existing housing stock and discourage lot splits. (2015)								
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L1.5, L1.7	✓						
Responsible Department(s)	Planning & Community Preservation							
Supporting Department(s)	City Attorney							
IM-3 The City shall amend the Municipal Code as necessary to include a requirement for compliance with all adopted water conservations measures. (2015-2016)								
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L1.6, L3.7, L4.3, L8.1, L8.2, L8.3, L8.5, L8.6, L12.4, L14.1, L14.2, L14.3, L14.4, L17.1, L17.2, L17.4, L18.1, L18.2, L18.4, L22.1, L22.2, L22.4, L26.1, L26.2, L26.4, L26.5, L30.1, L30.2, L30.4, L30.5, L36.1, L36.2, L36.3, L39.1, L39.2, L39.4.	✓						
Responsible Department(s)	Planning & Community Preservation, Publi							
Supporting Department(s)	City Attorney							

Table 5-1 Land Use Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	Bi-Annual	On-going
IM-4 The City shall adopt a Zoning Ordinance to establish requirements regarding group living facilities. (2016)		✓						
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L2.1, L2.2, L2.3, L2.4							
Responsible Department(s)	Planning & Community Preservation							
Supporting Department(s)	City Attorney							
IM-5 The City shall continue to enforce the C (Commercial) Zoning Ordinance, and amend it as necessary to maintain an area of the City for commercial uses, update standards for new construction and to include those uses it wishes to encourage in the downtown area as permitted or conditionally-permitted uses.								✓
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L3.1, L3.2, L3.3, L3.4, L3.5, L3.6.							
Responsible Department(s)	Planning & Community Preservation							
Supporting Department(s)	City Attorney							
IM-6 The City shall amend the Zoning Code as necessary to require that the expansion of existing uses is reflective of and complements the overall pattern of development without changing the existing character of development.								✓
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L4.1							
Responsible Department(s)	Planning & Community Preservation							
Supporting Department(s)	City Attorney							

Table 5-1 Land Use Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	Bi-Annual	On-going
IM-7 The City shall amend the Zoning Code as necessary to require that new development that cumulatively comprise over one acre of land on one or more parcels require a CUP, unless a specific plan or master plan is approved for the project.								
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L4.2							✓
Responsible Department(s)	Planning & Community Preservation							
Supporting Department(s)	City Attorney							
IM-8 The City shall amend the Zoning Code as necessary to preserve the existing street grid pattern and prohibit the use of cul-de-sacs and require thru streets in new subdivisions with some exceptions.								
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L5.1		✓					
Responsible Department(s)	Planning & Community Preservation							
Supporting Department(s)	City Attorney							

Table 5-1 Land Use Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	Bi-Annual	On-going
IM-9 The City shall establish a pre-application process to require neighbor notification and appeal opportunities with respect to any new construction and additions that exceeds one story in height or significantly increases the volume and/or footprint of the structure. (2015)		✓						
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L6.1							
Responsible Department(s)	Planning & Community Preservation							
Supporting Department(s)	City Attorney							
IM-10 The City shall establish guidelines to minimize direct lines-of-sight between neighboring homes and backyards and encourage preservation of mountain or basin views as they relate to new or expanded structures. (2016)		✓						
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L6.2, L6.3							
Responsible Department(s)	Planning & Community Preservation							
Supporting Department(s)	City Attorney							
IM-11 The City shall continue to enforce the R-1 (One Family Residential) and R-C (Residential Canyon) Zoning Ordinances regarding an angle plane height envelope requirement.								✓
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L6.4							
Responsible Department(s)	Planning & Community Preservation							
Supporting Department(s)	City Attorney							

Table 5-1 Land Use Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	Bi-Annual	On-going
IM-12 The City shall continue to enforce and amend the R-1 (One Family Residential) Zoning Ordinance as necessary to ensure that development is compatible in design and scale with the neighborhood.								
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L7.1, L7.2, L7.3, L7.4, L7.6							✓
Responsible Department(s)	Planning & Community Preservation							
Supporting Department(s)	City Attorney							
IM-13 The City shall continue to enforce the R-C (Residential Canyon) Zoning Ordinance, and amend it as necessary to maintain the density of the Canyon.								
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L9.1, L9.2, L9.3							✓
Responsible Department(s)	Planning & Community Preservation							
Supporting Department(s)	City Attorney							
IM-14 The City shall amend the R-C (Residential Canyon) Zoning Ordinance to provide incentives to rebuild damaged or demolished structures to pre-existing dimensions.								
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L9.4		✓					
Responsible Department(s)	Planning & Community Preservation							
Supporting Department(s)	City Attorney							

Table 5-1 Land Use Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	Bi-Annual	On-going
IM-15 The City shall continue to enforce the R-C (Residential Canyon) Zoning Ordinance, and amend as necessary to preserve the existing rustic atmosphere.								
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L10.1, L10.2, L10.3, L10.4							✓
Responsible Department(s)	Planning & Community Preservation							
Supporting Department(s)	City Attorney							
IM-16 The City shall amend the R-C (Residential Canyon) Zoning Ordinance to provide incentives to encourage open porches and discourage enclosures of porches and non-habitable areas.								
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L10.5		✓					
Responsible Department(s)	Planning & Community Preservation							
Supporting Department(s)	City Attorney							
IM-17 The City shall amend the R-C (Residential Canyon) Zoning Ordinance to include incentives to encourage the use of materials typical of existing development in the Canyon.								
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L10.6		✓					
Responsible Department(s)	Planning & Community Preservation							
Supporting Department(s)	City Attorney							

Table 5-1 Land Use Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	Bi-Annual	On-going
IM-18 The City shall amend the R-C (Residential Canyon) Zoning Ordinance to protect natural elements such as large rocks, plants and trees.								
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L10.7		✓					
Responsible Department(s)	Planning & Community Preservation, Public Works							
Supporting Department(s)	City Attorney							
IM-19 The City shall amend the R-C (Residential Canyon) Zoning Ordinance to include site plan standards for development of lots that include or are adjacent to the flood control channel.								
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L10.8		✓					
Responsible Department(s)	Planning & Community Preservation							
Supporting Department(s)	City Attorney							
IM-20 The City shall continue to allow the existing multifamily residential and retail uses at the junction of Woodland Drive and Brookside Lane.								
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L11.1							✓
Responsible Department(s)	Planning & Community Preservation							
Supporting Department(s)	City Attorney							

Table 5-1 Land Use Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	Bi-Annual	On-going
IM-21 The City shall amend the R-C (Residential Canyon) Zoning Ordinance to include zoning overlay standards to continue to allow the Nature Friends' property to be used for overnight guest accommodations , group meeting space and limited commercial activity.								
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L11.2		✓					
Responsible Department(s)	Planning & Community Preservation							
Supporting Department(s)	City Attorney							
IM-22 The City shall amend the R-C (Residential Canyon) Zoning Ordinance to include a discretionary review process to allow park and open space areas.								
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L11.3		✓					
Responsible Department(s)	Planning & Community Preservation							
Supporting Department(s)	City Attorney							
IM-23 The City shall develop a program to include economic assistance, to the extent feasible, to discourage the deterioration of existing housing stock in the Residential Canyon (R-C) Zone.								
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L12.1, L12.2		✓					
Responsible Department(s)	Planning & Community Preservation							
Supporting Department(s)	City Attorney							

Table 5-1 Land Use Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	Bi-Annual	On-going
IM-24 The City shall advertise the availability of the Los Angeles County Housing Rehabilitation Loan Program on the City’s website, and disseminate flyers in public locations. In addition, the City shall reinstate the Handyworker Program. (2016)								
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L12.1, L12.2	✓						
Responsible Department(s)	Planning & Community Preservation							
Supporting Department(s)	Public Works (Handyworker through CDBC)							
IM-25 The City shall continue to enforce the R-1 (One Family Residential) and R-C (Residential Canyon) Zoning Ordinances regarding on-site parking requirements for new developments.								
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L13.1							✓
Responsible Department(s)	Planning & Community Preservation							
Supporting Department(s)								
IM-26 The City shall conduct a parking assessment and enforcement study to alleviate parking constraints in the Canyon. (2017)								
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L13.2	✓						
Responsible Department(s)	Planning & Community Preservation							
Supporting Department(s)	Public Works							

Table 5-1 Land Use Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	Bi-Annual	On-going
IM-27 The City shall continue to enforce the Hillside Management Zone Ordinance, and amend as necessary to address development density, environmental impact of development, access, water conservation and development impacts on wildlife.								
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L15.1, L15.2, L15.3, L15.4, L15.5							✓
Responsible Department(s)	Planning & Community Preservation							
Supporting Department(s)	City Attorney							
IM-28 The City shall continue to enforce the Hillside Management Zone Ordinance, and amend as necessary to ensure that hazards are minimized in the hillside with respect to grading, natural vegetation, fire hazards, land stability, exposure to geological and geotechnical hazards, flooding, landslides, and any other hazard or threat to the public health, safety and welfare.								
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L16.1, L16.2							✓
Responsible Department(s)	Planning & Community Preservation							
Supporting Department(s)	City Attorney							

Table 5-1 Land Use Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	Bi-Annual	On-going
IM-29 The City shall amend the Hillside Management Zone Ordinance to include standards to address the upkeep and maintenance of sites during construction. (2016)		✓						
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L16.3							
Responsible Department(s)	Planning & Community Preservation							
Supporting Department(s)	City Attorney, Public Works							
IM-30 The City shall continue to enforce the Hillside Management Zone Ordinance, and amend as necessary to protect the views to and from hillside areas to maintain the image and identity of the City as a village of the foothills.								✓
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L17.1, L17.2, L17.3, L17.4, L17.5							
Responsible Department(s)	Planning & Community Preservation							
Supporting Department(s)	City Attorney							

Table 5-1 Land Use Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	Bi-Annual	On-going
IM-31 The City shall continue to enforce the R-2 (Two-Family Residential) Zoning Ordinance to allow for one or two units per lot, and require a minimum lot area of 7,500 square feet.								
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L19.1, L19.2							✓
Responsible Department(s)	Planning & Community Preservation							
Supporting Department(s)	City Attorney							
IM-32 The City shall continue to enforce the R-2 (Two-Family Residential) Zoning Ordinance.								
Which Policy(ies)	L20.1, L20.2, L20.3, L20.4, L20.5, L20.6, L20.7, L20.8, L20.9							✓
Responsible Department(s)	Planning & Community Preservation							
Supporting Department(s)	City Attorney							
IM-33 The City shall amend the R-2 (Two-Family Residential) Zoning Ordinance as necessary to maintain massing and scale, including limitations on the floor area ratio, maximum lot coverage, design compatibility, architectural articulation, front elevation and entry requirements, and parking requirements.								
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L20.1, L20.2, L20.3, L20.4, L20.5, L20.6, L20.7, L20.8, L20.9	✓						
Responsible Department(s)	Planning & Community Preservation							
Supporting Department(s)	City Attorney							

Table 5-1 Land Use Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	Bi-Annual	On-going
IM-34 The City shall amend the R-2 (Two-Family Residential) Zoning Ordinance to improve the safety of individuals with respect to the location of entrances and height of perimeter fencing and landscaping.								
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L21.1, L21.2		✓					
Responsible Department(s)	Planning & Community Preservation							
Supporting Department(s)	City Attorney							
IM-35 The City shall continue to enforce the R-3 (Multiple Family Residential) Zoning Ordinance.								
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L23.1, L23.2							✓
Responsible Department(s)	Planning & Community Preservation							
Supporting Department(s)	City Attorney							
IM-36 The City shall amend the R-3 (Multiple Family Residential) Zoning Ordinance as necessary to allow densities of approximately 13 units per acre and establish a maximum allowable floor area. (2015)								
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L23.1, L23.2	✓						
Responsible Department(s)	Planning & Community Preservation							
Supporting Department(s)	City Attorney							

Table 5-1 Land Use Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	Bi-Annual	On-going
IM-37 The City shall amend the R-3 (Multiple Family Residential) Zoning Ordinance as necessary to ensure that new development is compatible in scale and character with existing development, including setbacks, building materials, front yard paving, parking, building siting, building orientation, common space, retention of mature trees, facade design, architectural articulation, and small lot zoning requirements. (2015)		✓						
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L24.1, L24.2, L24.3, L24.4, L24.5, L24.6, L24.7, L24.8							
Responsible Department(s)	Planning & Community Preservation							
Supporting Department(s)	City Attorney							
IM-38 The City shall amend the R-3 (Multiple Family Residential) Zoning Ordinance to improve the safety of individuals with respect to the location of entrances, height of perimeter fencing and landscaping, and parking. (2016)		✓						
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L25.1, L25.2, L25.3							
Responsible Department(s)	Planning & Community Preservation							
Supporting Department(s)	City Attorney							

Table 5-1 Land Use Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	Bi-Annual	On-going
<p>IM-39 The City shall amend the R-P (Residential Professional) Zoning Ordinance to create an overlay zone that allows for certain commercial uses in addition to residential uses. The overlay zoning ordinance shall include classifications of permitted and conditionally permitted uses on a block-by-block basis.</p>			✓					
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L27.1, L27.2							
Responsible Department(s)	Planning & Community Preservation							
Supporting Department(s)	City Attorney							
<p>IM-40 The City shall amend the R-P (Residential Professional) Zoning Ordinance to encourage adaptive reuse, prohibit the demolition and replacement of residential structures with commercial development, allow conversion of existing structures to limited office/business uses, require new development to include residential or residential/limited business uses, and require Planning Commission approval for a change of use from residential to office/business uses or new construction of residential structures.</p>			✓					
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L28.1, L28.2, L28.1, L28.2							
Responsible Department(s)	Planning & Community Preservation							
Supporting Department(s)	City Attorney							

Table 5-1 Land Use Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	Bi-Annual	On-going
IM-41 The City shall continue to enforce the C (Commercial) Zoning Ordinance.								
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L31.1, L31.2							✓
Responsible Department(s)	Planning & Community Preservation							
Supporting Department(s)	City Attorney							
IM-42 The City shall amend the C (Commercial) Zoning Ordinance as necessary to limit the allowable floor area, require a front yard setback to allow outdoor dining, sales uses, landscaping and decorative paving, and to discourage on-site parking along the street frontage.								
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L31.1, L31.2, L31.3		✓					
Responsible Department(s)	Planning & Community Preservation							
Supporting Department(s)	City Attorney							
IM-43 The City shall continue to enforce the Nonconforming Uses Ordinance (SMMC Chapter 17.56).								
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L32.1							✓
Responsible Department(s)	Planning & Community Preservation							
Supporting Department(s)	City Attorney							

Table 5-1 Land Use Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	Bi-Annual	On-going
IM-44 The City shall amend the Nonconforming Uses Ordinance (SMMC Chapter 17.56) as necessary to allow reconstruction of existing non-conforming structures that must be replaced due to deterioration or hazard such as fire and earthquakes. (2017)		✓						
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L32.1							
Responsible Department(s)	Planning & Community Preservation							
Supporting Department(s)	City Attorney							
IM-45 The City shall amend the C (Commercial) Zoning Ordinance as necessary to require windows and doorways along the street, front elevations designed to mimic individual storefronts, landscaping designed for form and function, and incorporation of signage into overall building design.		✓						
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L33.1, L33.5, L33.8, L33.9							
Responsible Department(s)	Planning & Community Preservation							
Supporting Department(s)	City Attorney							

Table 5-1 Land Use Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	Bi-Annual	On-going
IM-46 The City shall provide incentives to encourage the following in the C (Commercial) Zone: location of retail uses along the street frontage, use of design elements that provide protection to pedestrians, use of architectural design elements along the sidewalk, use of traditional building materials, and development of outdoor spaces for dining and public gathering.			✓					
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L33.2, L33.3, L33.4, L33.6, L33.7							
Responsible Department(s)	Planning & Community Preservation							
Supporting Department(s)	City Attorney							
IM-47 The City shall amend the C (Commercial) Zoning Ordinance to provide incentives to encourage the enhancement of rear entrances to existing businesses.			✓					
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L34.1							
Responsible Department(s)	Planning & Community Preservation							
Supporting Department(s)	City Attorney							

Table 5-1 Land Use Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	Bi-Annual	On-going
IM-48 The City shall amend the C (Commercial) Zoning Ordinance to require new construction adjacent to a public parking area to include access from the parking area and the street.								
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L34.2		✓					
Responsible Department(s)	Planning & Community Preservation							
Supporting Department(s)	City Attorney							
IM-49 The City shall identify opportunities to improve pedestrian access from public parking areas to commercial uses, particularly the access from the parking lot of Mariposa Avenue to the commercial uses on the south side of Sierra Madre Blvd.								
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L34.3		✓					
Responsible Department(s)	Planning & Community Preservation							
Supporting Department(s)	City Attorney, Public Works							
IM-50 The City shall develop a directional signage program, including educational materials, to encourage the use of available public parking.								
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L34.4		✓					
Responsible Department(s)	Planning & Community Preservation							
Supporting Department(s)	City Attorney, Public Works							

Table 5-1 Land Use Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	Bi-Annual	On-going
IM-51 The City shall amend the C (Commercial) Zoning Ordinance as necessary to prohibit new and the expansion of institutional facilities, allow a diversity of commercial uses for local residents and visitors, allow residential uses at the rear and above the first floor, and establish a minimum depth for commercial uses with residential at the rear.			✓					
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L35.1, L35.2, L35.3, L35.4, L35.5							
Responsible Department(s)	Planning & Community Preservation							
Supporting Department(s)	City Attorney							
IM-52 The City shall continue to enforce the M (Manufacturing) Zoning Ordinance.								
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L37.1, L37.2, L37.3, L37.4, L37.5, L37.6, L37.7							✓
Responsible Department(s)	Planning & Community Preservation							
Supporting Department(s)	City Attorney							

Table 5-1 Land Use Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	Bi-Annual	On-going
IM-53 The City shall amend the M (Manufacturing) Zoning Ordinance as necessary to allow adaptive reuse of existing structures for mixed-use, light manufacturing that supports design-related industries, a diversity of craft-related businesses, entertaining/specialty stores, professional offices, live/work space, and housing units on the second level or to the rear of buildings.			✓					
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L37.1, L37.2, L37.3, L37.4, L37.5, L37.6, L37.7							
Responsible Department(s)	Planning & Community Preservation							
Supporting Department(s)	City Attorney							
IM-54 The City shall amend the M (Manufacturing) Zoning Ordinance as necessary to ensure compatibility of existing and new development/uses with adjacent uses, allow outdoor display of wares close to the street, and examine parking opportunities to address the shortfall of on-site parking spaces.			✓					
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L37.8, L37.10, L37.11, L37.12							
Responsible Department(s)	Planning & Community Preservation							
Supporting Department(s)	City Attorney							

Table 5-1 Land Use Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	Bi-Annual	On-going
IM-55 The City shall establish a program to provide incentives to encourage the addition of street trees to make the M Zone more attractive, and reducing its industrial appearance.								
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L37.9		✓					
Responsible Department(s)	Planning & Community Preservation, Public Works							
Supporting Department(s)	City Attorney							
IM-56 The City shall amend the M (Manufacturing) Zoning Ordinance to change the title to "Artisan Mixed Use" Zoning Ordinance and include regulations regarding commercial, light-manufacturing and residential uses, including maximum allowable floor area requirements.								
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L38.1, L38.2		✓					
Responsible Department(s)	Planning & Community Preservation							
Supporting Department(s)	City Attorney							

Table 5-1 Land Use Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	Bi-Annual	On-going
IM-57 The City shall amend the M (Manufacturing) Zoning Ordinance and the Variances and Conditional Use Permit Zoning Ordinance (SMMC Chapter 17.60) to require approval of a conditional use permit to allow a new use on a site to adequately protect existing adjacent uses.								
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L38.3		✓					
Responsible Department(s)	Planning & Community Preservation							
Supporting Department(s)	City Attorney							
IM-58 The City shall continue to enforce the Voter's Empowerment Ordinance (Measure V) pursuant to SMMC Chapter 17.35 to maintain residential density and building height restrictions in the Central Core Area.								
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L40.1, L40.2							✓
Responsible Department(s)	Planning & Community Preservation							
Supporting Department(s)								
IM-59 The City shall continue to enforce the Institutional (I) Zoning Ordinance.								
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L41.1, L41.2, L41.3							✓
Responsible Department(s)	Planning & Community Preservation							
Supporting Department(s)	City Attorney							

Table 5-1 Land Use Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	Bi-Annual	On-going
<p>IM-60 The City shall amend the Institutional (I) Zoning Ordinance as necessary to require compatibility with adjacent land uses, require approval of a master plan to allow the expansion of existing institutional sites, and allow re-use of existing properties subject to approval of a conditional use permit (CUP) for the following purposes: relocated large institutions, retreat centers, civic and religious uses, non-profit or health organizations, housing for institutional uses, parkland, open space, public recreation and schools.</p>			✓					
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L41.1, L41.2, L41.3							
Responsible Department(s)	Planning & Community Preservation							
Supporting Department(s)	City Attorney							
<p>IM-61 The City shall amend the I (Institutional) Zoning Ordinance to prohibit a change of use/zone change of school sites that would allow for uses other than educational uses unless a finding is made that such sites are not needed to meet future educational needs and that consideration has been given to the City's open space and recreation needs.</p>			✓					
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L41.5							
Responsible Department(s)	Planning & Community Preservation							
Supporting Department(s)	City Attorney							

Table 5-1 Land Use Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	Bi-Annual	On-going
IM-62 The City shall amend the CIV (Civic) Zoning Ordinance as necessary to allow for government agency/services building that are easily accessible to residents and others users, and allow for the development of public cultural facilities.								
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L42.1, L42.2		✓					
Responsible Department(s)	Planning & Community Preservation							
Supporting Department(s)	City Attorney							
IM-63 The City shall amend the O (Open Space) Zoning Ordinance as necessary to allow constructed open space, including the installation and maintenance of recreational equipment, and establish a program to educate individuals about the local environment.								
Which Policy(ies)	L43.1, L43.2			✓				
Responsible Department(s)	Planning & Community Preservation, Community Services, Public Works.							
Supporting Department(s)	City Attorney							

Table 5-1 Land Use Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	Bi-Annual	On-going
IM-64 The City shall amend the Open Space Ordinance to include standards to address preservation of natural open space (i.e. conservaiton easements), stringent environmental review of property adjacent to conservation easements, and dedication of natural and constructed open space and/or payment of in-lieu fees.								
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L44.1, L44.2, L44.1, L45.1		✓					
Responsible Department(s)	Planning & Community Preservation, Community Services, Public Works.							
Supporting Department(s)	City Attorney							
IM-65 The City shall process any code amendments necessary to ensure compliance of the R-1, R-2, R-3, RC, RP, H, M and C Zoning Ordinances with the Goals and Policies of the General Plan.								
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L7.5, L13.3, L17.6, L19.3, L23.3, L29.3, L35.6, L38.4, L41.5						✓	
Responsible Department(s)	Planning & Community Preservation							
Supporting Department(s)	City Attorney							

Table 5-1 Historic Preservation Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	On-going
IM-1 The City shall engage the services of a historic preservation consultant to complete a comprehensive survey of the City's significant historic resources according to the State Office of Historic Preservation guidelines.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L46.1, L46.3, L8.4, L12.3, L14.3, L18.3, L22.3, L26.3, L30.3, L46.3	✓					
Responsible Department(s)	Planning and Community Preservation						
Supporting Department(s)							
IM-2 The City shall continue to maintain and update its Register of Historic Cultural Landmarks.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L46.2						✓
Responsible Department(s)	Planning and Community Preservation						
Supporting Department(s)							
IM-3 The City shall establish historic overlay zones or districts characterized by the presence of historic structures.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L46.4		✓				
Responsible Department(s)	Planning and Community Preservation						
Supporting Department(s)							

Table 5-1 Historic Preservation Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	On-going
IM-4 The City shall make available information regarding historic preservation programs and tours of local historic resources.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L46.5		✓				
Responsible Department(s)	Planning and Community Preservation						
Supporting Department(s)							
IM-5 The City shall seek the assistance of the Historic Preservation Society in developing an information base of preservation techniques and economic incentives for the benefit of historic property owners.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L46.6		✓				
Responsible Department(s)	Planning and Community Preservation						
Supporting Department(s)							
IM-6 The City shall consider applying to the State Office of Historic Preservation to obtain Certified Local Government Status.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L47.1		✓				
Responsible Department(s)	Planning and Community Preservation						
Supporting Department(s)							

Table 5-1 Historic Preservation Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	On-going
IM-7 The City shall provide information regarding designation of historic resources and Mills Act Contracts to owners of properties identified in the comprehensive survey of historic resources.		✓					
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L47.2						
Responsible Department(s)	Planning and Community Preservation						
Supporting Department(s)							
IM-8 The City shall review and amend the Historic Preservation Ordinance to remove constraints on the use of historic structures.			✓				
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L47.3						
Responsible Department(s)	Planning and Community Preservation						
Supporting Department(s)							
IM-9 The City shall amend the Historic Preservation Ordinance to include guidelines for rehabilitation and new construction, demolition control and regulation of uses in historically designated structures.			✓				
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L47.4						
Responsible Department(s)	Planning and Community Preservation						
Supporting Department(s)							

Table 5-1 Historic Preservation Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	On-going
IM-10 The City shall continue to require approval of a Certificate of Appropriateness for alterations to historic properties that are visible to the public.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L47.5						✓
Responsible Department(s)	Planning and Community Preservation						
Supporting Department(s)							
IM-11 The City shall review the building and zoning codes to identify opportunities for relaxation of standards to help preserve historic structures while still meeting health and safety standards.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L47.6		✓				
Responsible Department(s)	Planning and Community Preservation						
Supporting Department(s)							
IM-12 The City shall amend the Historic Preservation Ordinance as needed to include appropriate methods, such as but not limited to, tax incentives, protective covenants, preservation easements, to help preserve historic resources.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L47.7, L47.11, L47.12		✓				
Responsible Department(s)	Planning and Community Preservation						
Supporting Department(s)							

Table 5-1 Historic Preservation Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	On-going
IM-13 The City shall continue to allow for adaptive reuse of significant historic structures pursuant to the Historic Preservation Ordinance.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L47.8, L47.12		✓				
Responsible Department(s)	Planning and Community Preservation						
Supporting Department(s)							
IM-14 The City shall assist property owners in obtaining available preservation loans and grants.							
Which Policy(ies)	L47.9		✓				
Responsible Department(s)	Planning and Community Preservation						
Supporting Department(s)							
IM-15 The City shall set aside funds to retain a professional advisor or seek a qualified volunteer to provide guidance and interpretation for staff on the use and interpretation of applicable regulations and technical preservation information.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L47.10		✓				
Responsible Department(s)	Planning and Community Preservation						
Supporting Department(s)							

Table 5-1 Economic Development Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	On-going
IM-1 The City shall develop a plan to encourage new businesses that complement existing businesses to locate in the City's core area.		✓					
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L48.1, L48.4, L48.1, L50.1, L50.2, L50.3						
Responsible Department(s)	Planning & Community Preservation						
Supporting Department(s)							
IM-2 The City shall work with the Chamber of Commerce and/or group of local businesses to explore implementing a Business Improvement District.		✓					
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L48.2, L48.5						
Responsible Department(s)	Planning & Community Preservation						
Supporting Department(s)							
IM-3 The City shall review the Special Event Permit process and associated fees.						✓	
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L48.2, L49.4						
Responsible Department(s)	Community Services						
Supporting Department(s)							

Table 5-1 Economic Development Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	On-going
IM-4 The City shall develop a plan that addresses parking, walkability, and pedestrian activity in the core area.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L 49.2, L49.3, L49.6, L49.7, L49.8, L49.9				✓		
Responsible Department(s)	Planning & Community Preservation						
Supporting Department(s)							
IM-5 The City shall review and update the Parks and Facilities Master Plan as pertains to Kersting Court.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L49.4, L49.5		✓				
Responsible Department(s)	Community Services						
Supporting Department(s)							
IM-6 The City shall consider implementing design review standards for the core area.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L49.1, L49.8		✓				
Responsible Department(s)	Planning & Community Preservation						
Supporting Department(s)							

IM-7 The City shall review its business incentive program.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L49.1, L49.8, L49.9					✓	
Responsible Department(s)	Planning & Community Preservation						
Supporting Department(s)							
Table 5-1 Circulation Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	On-going
IM-1 The City shall continue to use the street classification system, including Major, Collector, Local Collector and Local streets.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L51.1						
Responsible Department(s)	Public Works						
Supporting Department(s)	Planning and Community Preservation						✓
IM-2 When reviewing proposed subdivisions, the City shall limit the development of new roadways to the minimum required to provide access to properties. The City shall also limit expansion of existing roadways when considering traffic volumes for future development.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L51.2						
Responsible Department(s)	Public Works						
Supporting Department(s)	Planning and Community Preservation						✓

Table 5-1 Circulation Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	On-going
IM-3 The City shall continue to set aside sufficient budget to maintain facilities for bicyclists (such as signage and pavement marking), pedestrians and transit users. The City shall also consider whether additional funds are available to develop new facilities.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L51.3, L51.4, L51.5, L51.6						
Responsible Department(s)	Public Works						
Supporting Department(s)							✓
IM-4 The City shall prepare and implement a Citywide Sidewalk Master Plan, to include sidewalk maintenance and prioritization of sidewalk infill projects.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L51.7, L51.8, L52.1, L52.5, L52.4, L52.9, L56.3						
Responsible Department(s)	Public Works						
Supporting Department(s)							✓
IM-5 The City shall consider opportunities to provide bicycle facilities in the city and include them in the new bikeway plan as appropriate.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L52.3, L52.7, L52.8						
Responsible Department(s)	Public Works						
Supporting Department(s)	Planning and Community Preservation, Police Department						

Table 5-1 Circulation Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	On-going
IM-6 The City shall update the City's Traffic calming guidelines and provide Sierra Madre-specific criteria for the use of traffic calming devices.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L52.2, L53.1, L53.3, L53.4						
Responsible Department(s)	Public Works						
Supporting Department(s)	Police Department						✓
IM-7 The City shall update the City's ADA Plan.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L52.1, L56.1, L56.2, L56.4						
Responsible Department(s)	Human Resources, Risk Management						
Supporting Department(s)	Public Works						✓
IM-8 The City shall review Municipal Code Sections relating to parking, crosswalks, and pedestrian safety and amend as necessary.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L52.6, L54.1, L54.2, L54.3, L56.1, L56.4						
Responsible Department(s)	Public Works						
Supporting Department(s)	Planning and Community Preservation, City Attorney						✓

Table 5-1 Circulation Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	On-going
IM-9 The City shall publicize and encourage the use of public transportation programs, such as light rail, bus and paratransit services.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	L56.2						
Responsible Department(s)	Community Services						
Supporting Department(s)	Public Works						✓

CHAPTER TWO - RESOURCE MANAGEMENT		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	On-going
Table 5-1 Hillside Preservation Implementation Program							
IM-1 The City shall continue to enforce the Hillside Zone Ordinance and other ordinances that seek to protect the hillside areas.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	R1.1						
Responsible Department(s)	Planning and Community Preservation						
Supporting Department(s)							✓
IM-2 The City shall approach other hillside communities in the San Gabriel Valley to discuss the feasibility of establishing a protected hillside corridor along the San Gabriel Mountains.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	R1.2						
Responsible Department(s)	Planning and Community Preservation						
Supporting Department(s)	City Attorney						✓
IM-3 The City shall work with the Sierra Madre Mountains Conservancy to help it obtain funds to purchase hillside property, including exploring the use of bond issues, assessment districts, environmental partnerships, and other methods for purchasing and managing hillside areas.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	R2.1						
Responsible Department(s)	City Manager						
Supporting Department(s)	City Attorney						✓

Table 5-1 Hillside Preservation Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	On-going
IM-4 The City shall inform the Council for Watershed Health that it will provide assistance where possible. The City shall also help disseminate information regarding the work done by the Council.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	R3.1						
Responsible Department(s)	Public Works						
Supporting Department(s)							✓
IM-5 The City shall amend the Open Space Ordinance to identify wildland open space as areas to remain in their natural state to mitigate flood cycles and capture stormwater runoff, except where brush abatement is necessary to for fire safety.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	R3.2, R3.3, R3.4						
Responsible Department(s)	Planning and Community Preservation						
Supporting Department(s)			✓				
IM-6 The City shall designate properties purchased by the Sierra Madre Mountains Conservancy and other non-profit organizations as natural open space utilizing conservation easements.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	R3.5						
Responsible Department(s)	Planning and Community Preservation						
Supporting Department(s)							✓

Table 5-1 Hillside Preservation Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	On-going
IM-7 The City shall coordinate with other public agencies' plans and pursue partnerships with local and regional environmental and conservation organizations to locate and protect hillside open space areas.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	R3.6						
Responsible Department(s)	Planning and Community Preservation						
Supporting Department(s)							✓

Table 5-1 Co-Existence with Wildlife Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	On-going
IM-1 The City shall provide brochures, and provide information on the City's website and eblast to raise awareness that Sierra Madre is an urban/wildlife interface.		✓					
Implements Which Policy(ies)	R4.1, R4.4						
Responsible Department(s)	Planning and Community Preservation						
Supporting Department(s)							
IM-2 The City shall promote the establishment of a non-Brown Act, grassroots committee dedicated to encouraging the peaceful co-existence with wildlife.		✓					
Implements Which Policy(ies)	R4.2						
Responsible Department(s)	Planning and Community Preservation						
Supporting Department(s)							
IM-3 The City shall publicize and post signs that announce Resolution 72-62 which designates Sierra Madre as a Wildlife Sanctuary.		✓					
Implements Which Policy(ies)	R4.3						
Responsible Department(s)	Planning and Community Preservation						
Supporting Department(s)							

Table 5-1 Co-Existence with Wildlife Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	On-going
IM-4 The City shall provide information to the public regarding "wild proofing" their property and State laws that prohibit trapping, killing and relocating wildlife.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	R4.5						
Responsible Department(s)	Planning and Community Preservation						
Supporting Department(s)		✓					
IM-5 The City shall continue to enforce regulations prohibiting spiked iron fencing.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	R5.1						
Responsible Department(s)	Planning and Community Preservation						
Supporting Department(s)							✓

Table 5-1 Co-Existence with Wildlife Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	On-going
IM-6 The City shall consider providing incentives for property owners to modify existing structures to better accommodate safe passage of wildlife.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	R5.2						
Responsible Department(s)	Planning and Community Preservation						
Supporting Department(s)		✓					
IM-7 The City shall continue to make adequate waste removal services available to existing and future residents and businesses through an ongoing exclusive contract with a professional waste removal company, including providing wildlife-resistant trash cans.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	R5.3						
Responsible Department(s)	Public Works						
Supporting Department(s)							✓
IM-8 The City shall disseminate information associated with the High Activity Wildlife Zone.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	R5.4						
Responsible Department(s)	Public Works						
Supporting Department(s)							✓

Table 5-1 Tree Preservation Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	On-going
IM-1 The City shall continue to enforce the City's existing Tree Preservation Ordinance							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	R10.1, R10.4, R10.8, R10.10						✓
Responsible Department(s)	Public Works						
Supporting Department(s)	Planning and Community Preservation (Co						
IM-2 The City shall provide educational materials and opportunities regarding tree care and maintenance.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	R10.1, R10.3, R10.6 R10.10, R11.2	✓					
Responsible Department(s)	Public Works						
Supporting Department(s)							
IM-3 The City shall implement the recommendations of the Community Forest Management Plan.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	R10.1, R10.4, R10.3, R11.2	✓					
Responsible Department(s)	Public Works						
Supporting Department(s)							

Table 5-1 Tree Preservation Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	On-going
IM-4 The City shall follow developments in tree care and maintenance for inclusion into City operations and tree care educational programs.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	R10.2, R10.6, R10.9, R11.1	✓					
Responsible Department(s)	Public Works						
Supporting Department(s)							
IM-5 The City shall develop funding sources for the enhancement of the ongoing tree maintenance and planting program.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	R10.5, R10.3 R10.7, R11.1, R11.2	✓					
Responsible Department(s)	Public Works						
Supporting Department(s)	Administration, City Attorney						

Table 5-1 Waste Management and Recycling Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	On-going
IM-1 The City shall continue to make adequate waste removal services available to existing and future residents							✓
Implements Which Policy(ies)	R18.1, R18.2, R18.3, R19.1, R19.2, R19.6, R21.						
Responsible Department(s)	Public Works						
Supporting Department(s)	Administration						
IM-2 The City shall encourage recycling through the purchase of recycled products, enforcement of recycling of construction and demolition debris, and the promotion of composting and green waste programs.							✓
Implements Which Policy(ies)	R19.3, R19.4, R19.5						
Responsible Department(s)	Public Works						
Supporting Department(s)							
IM-3 The City shall continue to provide residents with a proper means of disposal of hazardous waste through participation in the Household Hazardous Waste Roundup							✓
Implements Which Policy(ies)	R20.1, R20.2						
Responsible Department(s)	Public Works						
Supporting Department(s)							

Table 5-1 Air Quality Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	On-going
IM-1 The City shall ensure that it complies with the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Air Quality Management Plan, and other regional initiatives and programs to improve air quality.							✓
Implements Which Policy(ies)	R22.1, R22.4						
Responsible Department(s)	Public Works Department						
Supporting Department(s)							
IM-2 The City shall continue to assess the air quality impacts from proposed developments and land uses through the environmental review process.							✓
Implements Which Policy(ies)	R22.2						
Responsible Department(s)							
Supporting Department(s)							
IM-3 The City shall continue to enforce abide by the requirements of the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) regarding air pollutant thresholds.							✓
Implements Which Policy(ies)	R22.3						
Responsible Department(s)							
Supporting Department(s)							

Table 5-1 Air Quality Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	On-going
IM-4 Staff shall keep apprised of incentives offered by the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) and shall provide that information to the community.							✓
Implements Which Policy(ies)	R22.5						
Responsible Department(s)	Community Services Department						
Supporting Department(s)	Public Works Department						
IM-5 The City shall purchase low or zero emissions alternate-fuel vehicles for its fleet wherever possible.		✓					
Implements Which Policy(ies)	R23.2, R23.3						
Responsible Department(s)	Public Works Department						
Supporting Department(s)							
IM-6 The City shall create a transportation brochure to provide the public with multiple options for reducing miles traveled and vehicle trips.		✓					
Implements Which Policy(ies)	R23.1						
Responsible Department(s)	Community Services						
Supporting Department(s)							

Table 5-1 Air Quality Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	On-going
IM-7 The City shall continue to allow home-based businesses pursuant to the Home Occupation Permit Ordinance.							✓
Implements Which Policy(ies)	R23.4						
Responsible Department(s)	Planning and Community Preservation						
Supporting Department(s)							
IM-8 The City shall continue to allow residential business above or at the rear of commercial uses in the Commercial Zone.							✓
Implements Which Policy(ies)	R23.5						
Responsible Department(s)	Planning and Community Preservation						
Supporting Department(s)							
IM-9 The City shall continue to provide the fixed route local transportation services and provide increase social media marketing for greater public awareness.		✓					
Implements Which Policy(ies)	R23.6						
Responsible Department(s)	Community Services Department						
Supporting Department(s)							

Table 5-1 Air Quality Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	On-going
IM-10 The City shall continue to partner with MTA and attend quarterly meetings to ensure access to the Gold Line light rail system.							✓
Implements Which Policy(ies)	R23.7						
Responsible Department(s)	Community Services Department						
Supporting Department(s)							
IM-11 The City shall partner with regional transit providers to identify funding sources to expand transportation programs.			✓				
Implements Which Policy(ies)	R23.8						
Responsible Department(s)	Community Services Department						
Supporting Department(s)							
IM-12 The City shall continue to enforce the Noise Ordinance and amend as necessary with respect to the use of gas-powered lawn equipment.							✓
Implements Which Policy(ies)	R24.1						
Responsible Department(s)	Police Department						
Supporting Department(s)	Planning and Community Preservation (Code Enforcement)						

Table 5-1 Air Quality Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	On-going
IM-13 The City shall continue to enforce dust abatement measures during grading and construction.							✓
Implements Which Policy(ies)	R24.2						
Responsible Department(s)	Planning and Community Preservation, Public Works						
Supporting Department(s)	City Attorney						
IM-14 The City shall continue to enforce applicable City ordinances, as well as regional regulations pertaining to fugitive dust control.							✓
Implements Which Policy(ies)	R24.3						
Responsible Department(s)	Planning and Community Preservation, Public Works						
Supporting Department(s)	City Attorney						
IM-15 Staff shall research and review adopted second-unit smoke ordinances and present the results to the Planning Commission and City Council for their consideration as to whether they wish to adopt a second-unit smoke ordinance.							✓
Implements Which Policy(ies)	R25.1						
Responsible Department(s)	Planning and Community Preservation						
Supporting Department(s)	City Attorney						

CHAPTER THREE - HAZARD PREVENTION							
Table 5-1 Fire Safety Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	On-going
IM-1 The City shall continue to provide cost efficient fire and rescue services by maintaining adequate funding and recruiting and retaining qualified personnel.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	Hz1.1, Hz1.3, Hz3.1, Hz4.4						✓
Responsible Department(s)	Fire Department						
Supporting Department(s)							
IM-2 The City shall provide educational opportunities for the public to learn about fire safety by hosting annual preparedness fairs, fire prevention festivals, brush awareness evenings, and conducting annual inspections and prevention programs at local schools.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	Hz1.2, Hz1.4, Hz5.2					✓	
Responsible Department(s)	Fire Department						
Supporting Department(s)							
IM-3 The City shall distribute a semi annual newsletter from the Fire Department through social media websites, addressing Fire Prevention issues directly with the community.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	Hz1.2, Hz1.4					✓	
Responsible Department(s)	Fire Department						
Supporting Department(s)							

Table 5-1 Fire Safety Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	On-going
IM-4 The City shall continue to contract dispatch services to Verdugo Dispatch Center and monitor response times through the Verdugo CAD (Computer Aided Dispatch) system.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	Hz1.3, Hz4.3, Hz4.6						✓
Responsible Department(s)	Fire Department						
Supporting Department(s)	Police Department						
IM-5 The City shall continue to require adequate fire protection through the adoption of the State Fire Code with local amendments for all developments.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	Hz2.1, Hz2.2, Hz2.3, Hz2.4, Hz2.5, Hz2.6, Hz2.7, Hz2.8, Hz2.9, Hz3.2						✓
Responsible Department(s)	Fire Department						
Supporting Department(s)	Planning and Community Preservation						
IM-6 The City shall oversee the maintenance of adequate brush clearance in the Wildland/Urban Interface within the High Severity Fire Zone through annual brush inspections.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	Hz2.7, Hz2.8, Hz2.9, Hz2.10, Hz3.2, Hz5.3, Hz5.4					✓	
Responsible Department(s)	Fire Department						
Supporting Department(s)	Public Works, Planning and Community Pr						

Table 5-1 Fire Safety Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	On-going
IM-7 The City shall continue to improve response times for Safety Personnel and their equipment in the Canyon areas.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	Hz1.2, Hz1.4, Hz2.3, Hz2.4, Hz2.5, Hz2.7, Hz2.9, Hz2.10, Hz3.2, Hz5.1						✓
Responsible Department(s)	Fire Department						
Supporting Department(s)	Public Works, Police Department						
IM-8 The City shall provide a fully functioning Emergency Operating Center with annual updates for City disasters.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	Hz1.3, Hz4.1, Hz4.2, Hz4.3, Hz4.4, Hz4.5						✓
Responsible Department(s)	Fire Department						
Supporting Department(s)	Police Department						
IM-9 The City shall collaborate with the Arcadia Fire Department and Los Angeles County Road Department and Fire Department in the application of fire retardant and brush clearance along roadways.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	Hz2.7, Hz2.8, Hz3.2, Hz5.1					✓	
Responsible Department(s)	Fire Department						
Supporting Department(s)	Police Department						

Table 5-1 Flood/Landslide Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	On-going
IM-1 The City shall require that all new tract developments provide storm drainage infrastructure designed and built according to Los Angeles County Public Works/Flood Control District standards to allow for inclusion of those systems into the County Transfer Drain program.		✓					
Implements Which Policy(ies)	Hz6.1, Hz8.1, Hz8.2						
Responsible Department(s)	Public Works, Planning and Community Pr						
Supporting Department(s)							
IM-2 The City shall amend the Grading, Hillside Management Zone, Low Impact Development, and/or Water Efficient Landscape ordinances to limit the amount of impermeable area that can be constructed as a part of any development project.		✓					
Implements Which Policy(ies)	Hz6.1, Hz6.2						
Responsible Department(s)	Public Works, Planning and Community Pr						
Supporting Department(s)	City Attorney						
IM-3 The City shall continue to improve emergency coordination between the City's internal departments, outside agencies, and city residents and business in order to further emergency preparedness.							✓
Implements Which Policy(ies)	Hz7.1, Hz7.2, Hz9.1						
Responsible Department(s)	Police, Fire, Public Works						
Supporting Department(s)	Administration, Finance, Community Servic						

Table 5-1 Seismic Safety Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	On-going
IM-1 The City shall consider earthquake safety and post-disaster functioning when siting, designing and constructing essential facilities in Sierra Madre.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	Hz10.1						✓
Responsible Department(s)	Public Works, Planning & Community Preservation						
Supporting Department(s)							
IM-2 The City will consider engaging the services of a geological consultant to identify areas in the City where active faults pose a hazard to structures, and to assess the need for limitations on the location of new or altered structures near active faults and subsurface investigations prior to project approval.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	Hz10.2, Hz10.3, Hz10.4		✓				
Responsible Department(s)	Planning & Community Preservation						
Supporting Department(s)							
IM- 3 The City shall keep on file any geologic information obtained through project approvals for future reference.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	Hz10.5						✓
Responsible Department(s)	Planning & Community Preservation						
Supporting Department(s)	Public Works						

Table 5-1 Seismic Safety Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	On-going
IM-4 The City shall make information available to residents, property owners and emergency responders regarding seismic upgrade of buildings, including historic structures.		✓					
Implements Which Policy(ies)	Hz11.1, Hz11.2, Hz11.3, H13.1						
Responsible Department(s)	Planning & Community Preservation						
Supporting Department(s)							
IM-5 The City shall collect and undertake a review of buildings that are unreinforced masonry (URM) and soft first stories.		✓					
Implements Which Policy(ies)	Hz11.1, Hz11.2, Hz11.3, H13.1						
Responsible Department(s)	Planning & Community Preservation						
Supporting Department(s)							
IM-6 The City shall continue to maintain and update the multi-hazard emergency preparedness plan for the City, and improve emergency coordination between the City's internal departments, outside agencies, and city residents and business.							✓
Implements Which Policy(ies)	Hz12.1, Hz12.2, Hz12.3, Hz12.4, Hz12.5, Hz						
Responsible Department(s)	Police, Fire, Public Works, Planning & Community Preservation						
Supporting Department(s)	Administration, Finance, Community Services/Human Resources						

Table 5-1 Seismic Safety Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	On-going
IM-7 The City shall continue to enforce the Building Code and adopt any updates to seismic requirements in a timely manner.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	Hz13.2						✓
Responsible Department(s)	Planning & Community Preservation						
Supporting Department(s)							
IM-8 The City shall investigate requiring automatic gas shut-off in new construction and major renovations.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	Hz13.2	✓					
Responsible Department(s)	Planning & Community Preservation						
Supporting Department(s)							

Table 5-1 Noise Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	On-going
IM-1 The City shall review its zoning ordinances and amend as necessary to include measures to mitigate noise impacts from mobile and stationary noise sources.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	Hz14.1		✓				
Responsible Department(s)	Planning and Community Preservation						
Supporting Department(s)	Police Department						
IM-2 The City shall identify opportunities to control noise levels associated with vehicular traffic throughout the City.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	Hz14.2	✓					
Responsible Department(s)	Police Department						
Supporting Department(s)							
IM-3 The City shall amend its Noise Ordinance as needed to prohibit unnecessary excessive and annoying noise sources.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	Hz14.3		✓				
Responsible Department(s)	Police Department						
Supporting Department(s)	Planning and Community Preservation						

Table 5-1 Noise Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	On-going
IM-4 The City shall continue to enforce its Noise Ordinance to ensure that noise levels in the commercial areas do not interfere with the normal business, commercial and residential activities.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	Hz14.4						✓
Responsible Department(s)	Police Department, Planning and Communi						
Supporting Department(s)							
IM-5 The City shall continue to enforce its Noise Ordinance to protect schools, hospitals, libraries, churches, parks and recreational areas from excessive sound levels.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	Hz14.5						✓
Responsible Department(s)	Police Department, Planning and Communi						
Supporting Department(s)							
IM-6 The City shall consider amending its Noise Ordinance to further restrict the use of gas powered lawn equipment.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	Hz14.6		✓				
Responsible Department(s)	Police Department						
Supporting Department(s)							

Table 5-1 Noise Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	On-going
IM-7 The City shall amend the Commercial Zone Ordinance to exclude noise-intensive uses that may be allowed in mixed-use projects.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	Hz15.1		✓				
Responsible Department(s)	Planning and Community Preservation						
Supporting Department(s)							
IM-8 The City shall amend the Commercial Zone Ordinance to require that mixed-use projects be designed to prevent the transfer of noise between the commercial and residential uses.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	Hz15.2, Hz15.3		✓				
Responsible Department(s)	Planning and Community Preservation						
Supporting Department(s)							
IM-9 The City shall continue to limit construction activities to reasonable weekday and weekend/holiday hours to reduce noise impacts to residential uses, and enforce noise regulations addressing construction activities.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	Hz16.1, Hz16.2						✓
Responsible Department(s)	Planning and Community Preservation						
Supporting Department(s)	Police Dept.						

CHAPTER FOUR - COMMUNITY SERVICES							
Table 5-1 Law Enforcement Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	On-going
IM-1 The City will seek to respond to all calls for service within three minutes of a dispatched call. The City will also increase the number of monthly neighborhood watch meetings throughout the City and will hold bi-annual community Town Hall meetings to educate the community and senior citizens on crime prevention.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	C1.1, C2.1, C2.2, C2.3, C3.1, C3.2						✓
Responsible Department(s)	Police Department						
Supporting Department(s)	Community Services-Senior Center						
IM-2 The City will review all proposed tract maps and multi-family development to assess the impact of increases in population on response time, calls for service and traffic.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	C1.2						✓
Responsible Department(s)	Police Department						
Supporting Department(s)	Planning and Community Preservation						
IM-3 The City will seek to identify more Neighborhood Watch block captains & Business Watch participants to increase crime prevention awareness and vigilance.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	C2.1, C2.2						✓
Responsible Department(s)	Police Department						
Supporting Department(s)	Community Services-Senior Center						

Table 5-1 Law Enforcement Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	On-going
IM-4 The City will partner with other City departments to facilitate their notification and/or response to citizen request for service traditionally outside the normal course and scope of the Police Department.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	C3.3						✓
Responsible Department(s)	Police Department						
Supporting Department(s)	Planning and Community Preservation, Community Services, Public Works, Fire						
IM-5 The City will conduct regular quality of service audits with citizens who have interaction with police personnel. The quality of service audits will help identify issues of concern with overall quality of police service, and help determine critical training needs that may be needed to enhance the overall service by police personnel. In addition, ongoing training will be provided to police personnel in community policing and human relations.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	C3.4						✓
Responsible Department(s)	Police Department						
Supporting Department(s)							

Table 5-1 Law Enforcement Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	On-going
<p>IM-6: The City will partner with Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) volunteers to provide regular public safety and disaster preparedness training to citizens during neighborhood watch meetings, town hall meetings, and business watch meetings. In addition, efforts will be made to encourage all citizen and visitors to the City to participate in disaster preparedness programs sponsored by the Fire Department and CERT.</p>							✓
Implements Which Policy(ies)	C4.1						
Responsible Department(s)	Police Department, Fire Department						
Supporting Department(s)	Community Services-Senior Center						
<p>IM-7: The City will provide, with the assistance of the Community Emergency Response Team (CERT), community education programs in emergency response and disaster preparedness for City residents.</p>							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	C4.1					✓	
Responsible Department(s)	Police Department, Fire Department						
Supporting Department(s)	Community Services-Senior Center						

Table 5-1 Law Enforcement Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	On-going
IM-8 The City will train all sworn police personnel and all other staff on the implementation of Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) plan to address disasters such as earthquakes, flooding, fire, extreme weather, hazardous material spills, and other accidents.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	C4.2						✓
Responsible Department(s)	Police Department, Fire Department						
Supporting Department(s)	Planning and Community Preservation						
IM-9 The City will develop and maintain an Emergency Operations Plan and Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan, and will update it as needed.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	C4.2	✓					
Responsible Department(s)	Police Department, Fire Department						
Supporting Department(s)	Planning and Community Preservation						
IM-10 The City will partner with the Fire Department, Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) and Emergency Radio Station 1630 AM volunteers to coordinate disaster response and dissemination of information during a disaster.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	C4.4, C4.5						✓
Responsible Department(s)	Police Department, Fire Department						
Supporting Department(s)	Planning and Community Preservation						

Table 5-1 Law Enforcement Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	On-going
IM-11 City will review existing ordinances and amend as necessary to incorporate hazard prevention measures for new and existing development.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	C4.3	✓					
Responsible Department(s)	Planning and Community Preservation						
Supporting Department(s)	Police Department, Fire Department						
IM-12 The City will continue to maintain a Code Enforcement Officer to respond to complaints from the public in a timely manner and ensure compliance with City codes and regulations.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	C5.1, C5.4						✓
Responsible Department(s)	Planning and Community Preservation						
Supporting Department(s)	Police Department, Fire Department						
IM-13 The City will work with residents and business owners to ensure code compliance in order to avoid the need for legal action. When such efforts have been exhausted, the City will follow Code Enforcement procedures to resolve violations.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	C5.2, C5.3						✓
Responsible Department(s)	Planning and Community Preservation						
Supporting Department(s)	Police Department, Fire Department, Administrative Services						

Table 5-1 Law Enforcement Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	On-going
IM-14 The City will identify and address Code violations that warrant pro-active, targeted Code enforcement efforts.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	C5.5						✓
Responsible Department(s)	Planning and Community Preservation						
Supporting Department(s)	Police Department, Fire Department, Administrative Services						

Table 5-1 Recreation Services Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	On-going
IM-1 The City shall continue to release the Wistaria Vine Community Newsletter 3 (three) times per year.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	C6.4						✓
Responsible Department(s)	Community Services						
Supporting Department(s)							
IM-2 The City will continue to host annual special events such as the Huck Finn Fishing Derby, Mount Wilson Trail Race, Fourth of July Festivities, Concerts in the Park, Family Movie Fridays and Halloween Happenings.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	C6.1						✓
Responsible Department(s)	Community Services						
Supporting Department(s)							
IM-3 The City will meet with local sports organizations (including, but not limited to, the Sierra Madre Little League, Sierra Madre Girls Softball Association, Sierra Madre Pony, Pasadena Unified and AYSO Region 2) on a bi-annual basis to plan for upcoming seasons.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	C6.1, C8.6						✓
Responsible Department(s)	Community Services						
Supporting Department(s)							

Table 5-1 Recreation Services Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	On-going
IM-4 The City will continue to ensure that any aquatics services contracts includes provisions for accommodations to meet American with Disabilities Act requirements.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	C6.1, C7.1, C7.2, C8.7,						✓
Responsible Department(s)	Community Services						
Supporting Department(s)							
IM-5 The City will continue to work with Waterworks, or another aquatics services provider, to provide aquatic services for youth, adults and seniors.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	C6.1, C8.7						✓
Responsible Department(s)	Community Services						
Supporting Department(s)							
IM-6 The Community Advisory Board for the aquatic center will continue to evaluate the program and provide an avenue for residents to voice concerns and initiate change.							
Which Policy(ies)	C6.3						✓
Responsible Department(s)	Community Services						
Supporting Department(s)							

Table 5-1 Recreation Services Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	On-going
IM-7 The City will utilize the special event committees to secure sponsorships for events and programs.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	C6.5					✓	
Responsible Department(s)	Community Services						
Supporting Department(s)							
IM-8 The City will reach out to community cycling and running businesses to partner for cycling and/or running-based event.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	C6.6	✓					
Responsible Department(s)	Community Services						
Supporting Department(s)							
IM-9 The City will partner with the Community Advisory Board to develop programming at the aquatic center for physically challenged individuals since the pool can accommodate physically challenged patrons.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	C7.2	✓					
Responsible Department(s)	Community Services						
Supporting Department(s)							

Table 5-1 Recreation Services Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	On-going
IM-10 The City will continue to contract for park maintenance services.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	C8.1						✓
Responsible Department(s)	Public Works						
Supporting Department(s)	Community Services						
IM-11 The City will reach out to local schools or the YMCA Teen Leadership Club to create a volunteer program for park maintenance/clean-up with the Sierra Madre Environmental Action Council.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	C8.2	✓					
Responsible Department(s)	Community Services						
Supporting Department(s)							
IM-12 The City will seek to secure grants to fund replacement of park landscape with native plants and drought-resistant landscaping.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	C8.3						✓
Responsible Department(s)	Community Services						
Supporting Department(s)							

Table 5-1 Recreation Services Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	On-going
IM-13 The City will seek new funding sources to install new signs at parks and facilities as identified in the Parks and Facilities Master Plan							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	C8.4						✓
Responsible Department(s)	Community Services						
Supporting Department(s)							
IM-14 The City will continue to work with the Sierra Madre Pony League to improve the field conditions at Dapper Field.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	C8.5						✓
Responsible Department(s)	Community Services						
Supporting Department(s)							
IM-15 The City will continue partnership with Pasadena Unified School District and Alverno High School to share use of facilities.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	C8.6						✓
Responsible Department(s)	Community Services						
Supporting Department(s)							

Table 5-1 Recreation Services Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	On-going
IM-16 The City will reach out to St. Rita's, Bethany and La Salle schools to seek out opportunities for shared use of facilities through creation of a Memorandum of Understanding.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	C8.6		✓				
Responsible Department(s)	Community Services						
Supporting Department(s)							
IM-17 The City will continue to contract for facility maintenance services.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	C8.8, C11.2						✓
Responsible Department(s)	Public Works						
Supporting Department(s)							
IM-18 Utilize the Parks and Facilities Master Plan Scorecard to research new opportunities for open space use.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	C8.9		✓				
Responsible Department(s)	Community Services						
Supporting Department(s)							

Table 5-1 Recreation Services Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	On-going
IM-19 The City will continue to monitor and assess the needs of the senior community through the update process of the Senior Master Plan.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	C9.1	✓					
Responsible Department(s)	Community Services						
Supporting Department(s)							
IM-20 The City will continue to work with the San Gabriel Valley YWCA to provide lunches to the senior population at the Hart Park House.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	C9.2						✓
Responsible Department(s)	Community Services						
Supporting Department(s)							
IM-21 The City will continue to work with the San Gabriel Valley YWCA to provide lunches to homebound seniors through the Meals on Wheels program.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	C9.3						✓
Responsible Department(s)	Community Services						
Supporting Department(s)							

Table 5-1 Recreation Services Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	On-going
IM-22 The City will continue to partner with the Senior Community Commission to provide monthly senior programs such as special activities, lunch and learn and the movie series.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	C9.4						✓
Responsible Department(s)	Community Services						
Supporting Department(s)							
IM-23 The City will continue to have on-site staff clean the facility at the end of the day in conjunction with maintaining the facility maintenance contract.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	C9.5						✓
Responsible Department(s)	Community Services & Public Works						
Supporting Department(s)							
IM-24 The City will continue to seek out volunteers to assist with programs like the daily lunch service and to provide classes such as chair yoga and strength training.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	C9.6						✓
Responsible Department(s)	Community Services						
Supporting Department(s)							

Table 5-1 Recreation Services Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	On-going
IM-25 The City will continue to work with the Senior Master Plan Committee and Senior Community Commission to complete the Senior Master Plan Update.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	C9.7						✓
Responsible Department(s)	Community Services						
Supporting Department(s)							
IM-26 The City will agendize discussion topics on Senior Community Commission for allocating funds for special monthly programs, excursions, Senior Rocks, Community Yard Sale and Health Screening events.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	C9.8					✓	
Responsible Department(s)	Community Services						
Supporting Department(s)							
IM-27 The City will create a Community Services subcommittee to explore the possibility of building new recreational facilities.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	C10.1				✓		
Responsible Department(s)	Community Services						
Supporting Department(s)							

Table 5-1 Recreation Services Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	On-going
IM-28 The City will designate staff to reach out to local private and public organizations for shared use of facilities.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	C10.2				✓		
Responsible Department(s)	Community Services						
Supporting Department(s)							
IM-29 The City will agendize for Community Services Commission to provide direction regarding the expansion of funding grants for park acquisition.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	C10.3				✓		
Responsible Department(s)	Community Services						
Supporting Department(s)							
IM-30 The City will amend the Subdivision Ordinance to include a requirement for new commercial and residential subdivisions to provide open space or contribute fees as part of new development.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	C10.4				✓		
Responsible Department(s)	Planning and Community Preservation						
Supporting Department(s)	Community Services						

Table 5-1 Recreation Services Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	On-going
IM-31 The City will coordinate with the interest groups, such as the Sierra Madre Mountain Conservancy, in order to evaluate their ability to acquire new land for City parks.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	C10.5			✓			
Responsible Department(s)	Community Services						
Supporting Department(s)							
IM-32 The City will complete a Parks and Facility Master Plan Scorecard.							
Which Policy(ies)	C11.1	✓					
Responsible Department(s)	Community Services						
Supporting Department(s)							
IM-33 The City will partner with other municipalities that have created new bike lanes for recreational and transportation uses.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	C12.1				✓		
Responsible Department(s)	Community Services						
Supporting Department(s)							

Table 5-1 Library Services Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	On-going
IM-1 The City shall review and evaluate emerging library technologies, identify funding, prioritize technological projects, and incorporate projects as goals into Library Strategic Plan to ensure implementation. The library shall train staff and community residents in the use of implemented technologies.							✓
Implements Which Policy(ies)	C13.1, C13.2, C16.1, C16.3						
Responsible Department(s)	Library						
Supporting Department(s)	Information Technology						
IM-2 The City shall promote library services to the community by continuing relationships with local organizations and clubs, visits to local schools, surveying community residents for service priorities, and providing educational and cultural programs for all ages.						✓	
Implements Which Policy(ies)	C14.1, C15.1, C15.2, C15.3, C15.4, C18.1, C19.1, C19.3						
Responsible Department(s)	Library						
Supporting Department(s)	Public Relations, Community Services						
IM-3 The City shall utilize allocated training funds and local scholarship funds to encourage professional and paraprofessional training.							✓
Implements Which Policy(ies)	C14.2, C17.1, c17.2						
Responsible Department(s)	Library						
Supporting Department(s)	Friends of the Sierra Madre Public Library, and Sierra Madre Community Foundation						

Table 5-1 Library Services Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	On-going
<p>IM-4 The City shall continue to evaluate all library collections so that they are accessible, browseable, and relevant to community residents through the use of updated collection policies, circulation policies, and general library operational procedures.</p>							✓
Implements Which Policy(ies)	C16.1, C18.2,						
Responsible Department(s)	Library						
Supporting Department(s)							
<p>IM-5 The City shall continue the Memorandum of Understanding agreement with the Sierra Madre Historical Preservation Society (SMHPS), and assign a Library Board of Trustee Liaison to attend monthly SMHPS meetings to report on library and local history matters; library staff will present to SMHPS twice yearly on status of Local History/Archive collection.</p>							✓
Implements Which Policy(ies)	C16.2						
Responsible Department(s)	Library						
Supporting Department(s)	Sierra Madre Historical Preservation Society (SMHPS)						

Table 5-1 Library Services Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	On-going
IM-6 The City shall continue to seek supplemental funding opportunities to support library services through local philanthropic groups, grants, and donations.							✓
Implements Which Policy(ies)	C19.2, C20.1, C21.1, C21.2, C21.3, C21.4						
Responsible Department(s)	Library						
Supporting Department(s)	Finance						
IM-7 The City shall continue to provide meaningful volunteer opportunities for residents from teens through adults. Library staff shall engage and train volunteers in duties relating to processing of library materials, docent tours, digitization projects, public programs, marketing, and as library ambassadors to the community.							✓
Implements Which Policy(ies)	C20.2						
Responsible Department(s)	Library						
Supporting Department(s)	Public Relations, Community Services						

Table 5-1 Library Services Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	On-going
IM-8 The City shall adhere to the Library Strategic Plan in							↙
Implements Which Policy(ies)	C13.4						
Responsible Department(s)	Library						
Supporting Department(s)							

Table 5-1 Community Cultural and Special Events Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	On-going
IM-1 The City will continue to reach out to local arts organizations about partnership opportunities, such as Concerts in the Park and Summer Fun in the Park.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	C23.1						✓
Responsible Department(s)	Community Services						
Supporting Department(s)							
IM-2 The City will continue the Concerts in the Park and Movies in the Park program.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	C23.2						✓
Responsible Department(s)	Community Services						
Supporting Department(s)							
IM-3 The City will work with the Community Services Commission and Senior Commission to create art programs for youth and seniors.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	C23.3			✓			
Responsible Department(s)	Community Services						
Supporting Department(s)							

Table 5-1 Community Cultural and Special Events Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	On-going
IM-4 The City will continue the Coordinating Council quarterly meetings to keep public informed of City and non-City functions							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	C23.4						✓
Responsible Department(s)	Community Services						
Supporting Department(s)							
IM-5 The City will seek input from the Arts Advisory Committee as needed when funding or projects are presented to the City.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	C23.5					✓	
Responsible Department(s)	Community Services						
Supporting Department(s)							
IM-6 The City will publish the Wistaria Vine Community Newsletter 3 (three) times a year.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	C24.1						✓
Responsible Department(s)	Community Services						
Supporting Department(s)							

Table 5-1 Community Cultural and Special Events Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	On-going
IM-7 The City will continue the use of a government educational channel to broadcast cultural programming.							
Implements Which	C24.2						✓
Responsible Department(s)	Human Resources						
Supporting Department(s)							
IM-8 The City shall ensure that video production contractors provide the level of service provided for in the contract.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	C24.3						✓
Responsible Department(s)	Community Services						
Supporting Department(s)							
IM-9 The City will coordinate with the Police and Fire Departments regarding Special Event Permits to ensure public safety during special events.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	C25.1						✓
Responsible Department(s)	Community Services						
Supporting Department(s)	Police Department, Fire Department						

Table 5-1 Community Cultural and Special Events Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	On-going
IM-10 The City will send Work Orders to the Public Works Department for large special events to ensure adequate preparation of facilities.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	C25.2						✓
Responsible Department(s)	Community Services						
Supporting Department(s)	Public Works						
IM-11 The City will continue to utilize the assistance of the Public Works Department to hang street banners.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	C25.3						✓
Responsible Department(s)	Public Works						
Supporting Department(s)	Community Services						
IM-12 The City will continue to provide lower cost options for the use of meeting facilities by local non-profits on the annual fee schedule.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	C25.4					✓	
Responsible Department(s)	Finance Department						
Supporting Department(s)	Community Services						

Table 5-1 Community Cultural and Special Events Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	On-going
IM-13 The City will provide the annual Volunteer Facility Attendant training.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	C25.5					✓	
Responsible Department(s)	Community Services						
Supporting Department(s)							

Table 5-1 Transit Services Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	On-going
IM-1 The City will partner with local municipalities to explore additional transit funding sources.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	C26.1			✓			
Responsible Department(s)	Community Services						
Supporting Department(s)							
IM-2 The City will establish a committee to explore the feasibility of partnering with the Cities of Arcadia and Pasadena to develop regional transit service to decrease costs.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	C26.2				✓		
Responsible Department(s)	Community Services						
Supporting Department(s)							
IM-3 The City will continue to present complaints and suggestions for service improvements to the Community Services Commission.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	C26.3						✓
Responsible Department(s)	Community Services						
Supporting Department(s)							

Table 5-1 Transit Services Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	On-going
IM-4 The City will maintain contractual agreements with the transit provider to continue to provide the fixed route service at no cost to users.		✓					
Implements Which Policy(ies)	C26.4						
Responsible Department(s)	Community Services						
Supporting Department(s)							
IM-5 Continue to offer discounted Metro Senior Passes provided by the Senior Community Commission donation account and offer free fixed-transit service to all users.							✓
Implements Which Policy(ies)	C26.5						
Responsible Department(s)	Community Services						
Supporting Department(s)							

Table 5-1 Transit Services Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	On-going
IM-6 The City will continue to attend Metro meetings to maintain services within Sierra Madre and access to the Goldline Station.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	C28.1						✓
Responsible Department(s)	Community Services						
Supporting Department(s)							
IM-7 The City will create a signage program to provide adequate directional signage to alert customers and residents of parking available behind stores on Sierra Madre Blvd.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	C29.1, C29.2		✓				
Responsible Department(s)	Planning and Community Preservation						
Supporting Department(s)	Public Works Department						
IM-8 The City will consider the availability of City parking lots to determine whether a Park-and-Ride lot is feasible.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	C29.3		✓				
Responsible Department(s)	Planning and Community Preservation						
Supporting Department(s)	Public Works Department						

Table 5-1 Transit Services Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	On-going
IM-9 The City will continue to enforce traffic laws, including monitoring of busy intersections, to maintain safety and efficient circulation without impacting the village atmosphere. The City will also consider the feasibility of utilizing measures to reduce traffic speed.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	C30.1, C30.2, C30.3						✓
Responsible Department(s)	Police Department						
Supporting Department(s)							
IM-10 The City will evaluate the feasibility of providing additional disabled parking for the Hart Park House and downtown business district.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	C30.4		✓				
Responsible Department(s)	Public Works Department						
Supporting Department(s)							
IM-11 The City will provide biannual traffic control safety training for citizens at Town Hall meetings.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	C30.5						✓
Responsible Department(s)	Police Department						
Supporting Department(s)							

Table 5-1 Transit Services Implementation Program		2015-202	2020-202	2025-203	2030-203	Annual	On-goin
IM-12 The City will develop a new program that teaches bicycle safety.							
Implements Which Policy(ies)	C30.6			✓			
Responsible Department(s)	Community Services						
Supporting Department(s)	Police						

Table 5-1 Public Services Implementation Program		2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-2035	Annual	On-going
IM-1 The City shall review and amend as necessary Titles 15 (Buildings and Construction), 16 (Subdivisions), and 17 (Zoning) of the Municipal Code to require that all proposed development be provided with adequate water, sewer, drainage, electrical, and telecommunications systems to meet the demands of the project.		✓					
Implements Which Policy(ies)	C31.1, C31.2, C31.3, C31.4,C31.5, C31.6						
Responsible Department(s)	Public Works, Planning and Community Pr						
Supporting Department(s)	City Attorney						
IM-2 Improve the City's information communication systems utilizing all available and cost effective technologies.		✓					
Implements Which Policy(ies)	C32.1, C32.2						
Responsible Department(s)	Community Services						
Supporting Department(s)							

APPENDIX

1. Glossary
2. Statutory Requirements
3. Survey
4. Survey Results
5. Children's Essays
6. Technical Background Report

GLOSSARY

Note: The definitions used in this General Plan are for purposes of understanding the Goals and Policies set forth herein.

LIST OF TERMS

Acres, Gross – The total area of a site including portions that cannot be developed (e.g., right-of-way, open space).

Acres, Net Developable – The total area of a site excluding portions that cannot be developed (e.g., right-of-way, open space). Sometimes referred to as the “buildable” area of the project.

Adaptive Reuse – A method by which a building is adapted to a different use from its original use, while its general physical form is retained.

Build-out – Development of land to its full potential or theoretical capacity as permitted under current or proposed planning designations or zoning.

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) – A State law requiring State and local agencies to regulate activities with consideration for environmental protection. If a proposed activity has the potential for a significant adverse environmental impact, an environmental impact report (EIR) must be prepared and certified as to its adequacy before taking action on the proposed project.

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) – A grant program administered by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for entitlement communities and by the State Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) for non-entitled jurisdictions. This grant allots money to cities and counties for housing rehabilitation and community development, including public facilities and economic development.

Compatible Use – Uses capable of existing together or adjacent to each other without conflict or ill effects.

Consistency, Consistent With – Free from significant variation or contradiction. The various diagrams, text, goals, policies, and programs in the General Plan must be

consistent with each other, not contradictory or preferential. The term “consistent with” is used interchangeable with “in conformity with.”

Dark Sky – Starlit sky without interference of illumination from man-made sources.

Demographics – Characteristics of a population, such as age, sex, income, race/ethnicity, occupation, housing, and other characteristics.

Density, Residential – Densities specified in the General Plan may be expressed in units per gross acre or per net developable acre.

Development – A man-made change to property, such as buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation, or drilling operations.

Development Density - A planning or zoning metric expressed as dwelling units per acre, or as floor area ratio, to gauge the relative density of the built environment, either existing or proposed.

Discharge – The amount of water that passes a specific point on a watercourse over a given period of time. Rates of discharge are usually measured in cubic feet per second (cfs).

Dwelling Unit (DU) – A room or group of rooms (including sleeping, eating, cooking, and sanitation facilities), which constitutes an independent housekeeping unit, occupied or intended for occupancy by one household on a long term basis.

Earthquake – Perceptible trembling to violent shaking of the ground, produced by sudden displacement of rock below and at the earth’s surface.

Erosion – Movement of material (e.g., soil) from one place to another on the earth’s surface. Agents of movement include water, ice, wind, and gravity.

Fault – A fracture in the earth’s crust accompanied by a displacement of one side with respect to the other and in a direction parallel to the fracture.

- **Active Fault:** An active fault is a fault that is likely to become the source of another earthquake sometime in the future. Geologists commonly consider faults to be **active** if there has been movement observed or evidence of seismic activity during the last 10,000 years.

- **Active Fault Zone:** An area in which there are several closely spaced active faults. Earthquake Fault Zones are regulatory zones encompassing faults meeting the zoning criteria of sufficiently active and well-defined. Zone boundaries generally are located 500 feet away from active faults in order to accommodate imprecise locations of faults and the possible existence of active branches.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) – An independent Federal agency established to respond to major emergencies. FEMA seeks to reduce the loss of life and protect property against all types of hazards through a comprehensive, risk-based emergency management program. In March 2003, FEMA became part of the newly created U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) – Map issued by FEMA that shows special flood hazard areas, including the 100-year floodplain. It also shows flood insurance rate map zones and other flood related information applicable to a community.

Flood/Flooding – A general and temporary condition of partial or completed inundation of normally dry land areas.

Flood Control – Various activities and regulations that help reduce or prevent damages caused by flooding, such as drainage channels, and flood warning and emergency preparedness activities.

Floodplain – Any land area susceptible to being inundated by flood waters from any source.

Floor Area Ratio (FAR) – The ratio of the total floor area of a building to the area of the lot where the building is located. FAR provides a measure of proportion between lot size and building size, whereas density limits regulates number of units.

Foothill Slope – A hilly region at the base of a mountain range where the land area varies in the degree of the upward slant.

General Plan – A compendium of city or county policies regarding their long-term development, in the form of goals, policies, implementation measures, and maps. The General Plan is a legal document required of each local agency by the California Government Code Section 65301 and adopted by the elected officials of the local agency.

Grading – Disturbance of existing land contours, usually to create a flat surface for development.

Ground Shaking – Caused by seismic activity, ground shaking intensity varies with the magnitude of the earthquake, the distance from the epicenter, and the type of rock or sediment through which the seismic waves move. In general, loose or soft saturated sediments amplify ground shaking more than dense or stiff soils or bedrock materials.

Groundwater – Water within the earth that supplies wells and springs: water in the zone of saturation where all openings in rocks and soil are filled, the upper surface of which forms the water table.

Hazardous Material – A material that, because of its quantity, concentrations, or physical, chemical characteristics poses a significant present or potential hazard to human health and safety or to the environment if released into the workplace or the environment. Hazardous materials include, but are not limited to, hazardous substances, hazardous waste, and any material which a handler or the administering agency has a reasonable basis for believing that it would be injurious to the health and safety of persons or harmful to the environment if released into the workplace or the environment. (California Health and Safety Code 25501).

Hazardous waste – A waste or combination of wastes, which because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics may either (a) cause, or significantly contribute to, an increase in mortality or an increase in serious, irreversible, or incapacitating irreversible, illness or (b) pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported or disposed of, or otherwise managed. (California Health and Safety Code 25501).

Hillside Corridor – A strip of land on a hill between the top and foot of the hill.

Hillside Management Zone – Single-family residential zone that includes properties characterized by hillside topography and subject to the requirements of the Hillside Management Zone Ordinance. For more information, please refer to Title 17 of the City's Municipal Code.

Historic Preservation – The field of identifying, protecting, and helping to preserve, historic and cultural resources, including the maintenance, restoration, and rehabilitation of historically or culturally significant resources.

Infill – Development and redevelopment of underused buildings and vacant lots in areas served by existing infrastructure. Development that channels economic growth into existing areas and conserves open space.

Infrastructure – Public services and facilities, such as sewage-disposal systems, water supply systems, other utility systems, and roads.

Landform – The natural topographical feature of a land surface.

Land Use – The occupation or use of land or water area for any human activity or any purpose defined in the General Plan.

Liquifaction – A process whereby soil is temporarily transformed to a fluid form during intense and prolonged ground shaking or because of a sudden shock or strain.

Lot Coverage – The combined footprint of all habitable and non-habitable buildings on the lot and calculated as a percentage of the lot area. Lot coverage calculation includes only floor area of the first (ground) story of buildings (i.e. the “footprint” on the lot).

Measure V – The Voters Empowerment Ordinance, adopted in 2007, pursuant to the Sierra Madre Municipal Code Chapter 17.35.

Mixed Use – Property on which various uses, such as office, commercial, institutional, and residential, are combined in a single building or on a single site in an integrated development project with significant functional interrelationships and coherent physical design.

Municipal Code – The codification of ordinances pertaining to the administration, regulation, development, and health and safety in the City of Sierra Madre.

Mutual Aid Agreement – An agreement between agencies and/or jurisdictions to assist each other in times of emergency or when the other agency’s resources can more efficiently respond to calls for service than the agency that is the normal service provider.

National Register of Historic Places – The nation’s official list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in national, regional, or local American history, architecture, archeology, and culture as maintained by the Keeper of the Register, within the U.S. Department of the Interior.

Noise – Any sound that is undesirable because it interferes with speech and hearing, or is intense enough to damage hearing, or is otherwise annoying. Noise, simply, is "unwanted sound."

Noise-Sensitive Land Uses – Land uses considered more sensitive to noise than others due to the amount of noise exposure and types of activities typically involved at the land use location such as residences, schools, motels and hotels, libraries, religious institutions, hospitals, nursing homes, and certain types of parks and more sensitive to noise and are considered noise-sensitive land uses.

Open Space – Consists of two general categories:

- **Constructed** – Open space that is improved with playing fields, picnic grounds, appurtenances and accessory buildings, for organized sports or other recreational uses.

- **Natural** – Open space that is left as natural environment with no improvements, or only minimal improvements for purposes of access, such as trails or signage. It is conserved for its wild land characteristics.

Ordinance – A law or regulation adopted by a governmental authority, usually a city or county.

Overlay – A land use designation on the land use diagram or a zoning designation on a zoning map that modifies the basic underlying designation in some specific manner.

Permit Streamlining - The administrative process of simplifying and/or cutting time from, and making more efficient, bureaucratic review and approval processes for various types of permits and discretionary approvals. This can include planning, building and safety, public works or other City approvals.

Permeable Pavement - Pavement material types that are serviceable hard surfaces, and also allow rainwater to percolate into the ground rather than to "run off." The general category includes permeable concrete, and a variety of specially designed precast pavers. Their systems usually include specifications for the substrate type. The purpose is to allow rainwater to percolate locally into the ground, rather than to allow it to run off paved areas into storm drains where it is often wasted, draining to the ocean.

Private Trees – Trees located on private lands not in public right-of-way or on other public lands such as parks.

Public Trees – Trees located in the public right-of-way or on other public lands such as parks.

Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) – A quantification by a council of governments or by the State Department of Housing and Community Development of existing and projected housing need, by household income group, for all localities within a region. In the Los Angeles region, the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) approves the RHNA.

Residential Canyon Zone – Single-family residential zone that includes properties located in the Canyon area of the City as identified in the City's Zoning Map, and subject to the requirements of the Residential Canyon Zone Ordinance. For more information, please refer to Title 17 of the City's Municipal Code.

Seismic – Pertaining to earthquake or earth vibration, including those that are artificially induced.

Soil Erosion – The processes by which soil is removed from one place by forces such as wind, water, waves, glaciers, and construction activity and eventually deposited at some new place.

Split Pads - The stepping of portions of a building pad up or down a slope, generally following the natural contour of the earth. This is as opposed to major cut-and-fill operations with the use of retaining walls that distort the natural contour, in order to construct a pad all on one level where the contour of the earth has a natural slope.

Storm Drainage System – A system for collecting runoff of stormwater from land and channels, detention basins, and pump stations.

Stormwater – Precipitation from rain or snow that accumulates in a natural or man-made watercourse or conveyance system.

Subsurface Fault Investigation – A below the surface fault investigation to ensure that structures for human occupancy will not be located across active faults. To accomplish this, the investigation should accurately locate active fault traces and recommend appropriately wide setbacks.

Sustainable – Community use of natural resources in a way that does not jeopardize the ability of future generations to live and prosper.

Sustainability – The ability to harvest or use natural resources without depleting or permanently destroying the resources.

Vision and Guiding Principles – Describes Sierra Madre’s key values and vision, and sets out guiding principles for the General Plan; developed based on City Council directives, extensive public input, stakeholder interviews, and Town Hall Forums during the General Plan development process.

Wildlife Corridors – A strip of habitat connecting wildlife populations separated by human activities (e.g., roads, development); allows an exchange of individual wildlife populations; and facilitates reestablishment of wildlife populations in isolated areas.

Zoning – Local codes regulating the use and development of property. A zoning ordinance divides the city or county into land use districts or “zones,” represented on zoning maps, and specifies the allowable uses within each of those zones. It establishes development standards for each zone, such as minimum lot size, maximum height of structures, building setbacks, and yard size. The City includes the following zones: R-1 (One Family Residential), R-2 (Two-Family Residential), R-3 (Multiple Family Residential), R-C (Residential Canyon), R-P (Residential Professional), C (Commercial), I (Institutional), M (Manufacturing), and H (Hillside Management Zone).

Zoning Ordinance – Zoning and planning regulations of the City and any amendments, modifications, or revisions heretofore or hereafter made in such regulations.

STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

In 2003, the State adopted requirements for General Plans. As these requirements change with the times, the link for the current requirement is:

- Office of Planning and Research, State of California, General Plan Guidelines 2003

http://opr.ca.gov/docs/General_Plan_Guidelines_2003.pdf

The State adopted a Streets and Circulation Elements as part of the General Plans in 2010. That link is:

- Office of Planning and Research, State of California, Update to the General Plan Guidelines: Complete Streets and the Circulation Elements, December 2010.

http://opr.ca.gov/docs/Update_GP_Guidelines_Complete_Streets.pdf

General Plan Update

What's Your Vision for Sierra Madre?



City of Sierra Madre
232 W Sierra Madre Blvd.
Sierra Madre, CA 91024
(626) 355-7135 Fax (626) 355-2251
www.cityofsierramadre.com

The City of Sierra Madre is updating its General Plan, which provides goals, policies, and guidelines for the physical development of the City for the next ten to twenty years. The following three part survey will help the General Plan Steering Committee gain a broad perspective of views and values in the community. Your opinion and input are greatly appreciated. Please complete one survey per person.

Part A: VISION FOR SIERRA MADRE

1.	What are the reasons you chose to live, work, or locate a business in Sierra Madre? Comments:
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2.	What do you like best about Sierra Madre today? Comments:
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3.	What are the three (3) most important issues currently facing Sierra Madre? Comments:
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4.	What do you hope Sierra Madre will be like in twenty years? Comments:
----	---

5.	What issues do you believe Sierra Madre will face in the next twenty years? Comments:
----	---

Part B: COMMUNITY ISSUES

Please rank the following community issues by checking the appropriate box.

DEVELOPMENT	Very Important	Important	Somewhat Important	Not Important
Retain the community’s character of a small village atmosphere				
Provide housing for all income levels				
Require residential development to minimize adverse impacts on the neighborhood				
Encourage a variety of quality commercial/retail and light manufacturing development				
Ensure that new development provides adequate parking facilities				
Require “greener” construction practices even if it means higher fees and construction costs				
Develop better-defined rules for home additions and remodels				
Encourage mixed uses (houses and retail) in the downtown area				
Ensure new residential developments maintain current levels of housing density and open spaces between homes				

CITY SERVICES	Very Important	Important	Somewhat Important	Not Important
Provide adequate water, waste water/sewer, storm drainage, electrical, and telecommunications systems (includes wireless and better cell service) to meet the demands of existing and new development				
Promote fire safety				
Manage traffic in all areas of Sierra Madre so that no stop lights are required				
Increase the amount of parks/open spaces and facilities				
Maintain a high level of quality recreation, leisure and social programs and facilities				
Provide Gateway Coach transportation routes throughout the City				
Provide bike lanes throughout the City				
Support, maintain and enhance art and cultural events				
Enhance the Library’s informational, recreational and cultural offerings				
Ensure that Sierra Madre is a safe place to live, work and visit				

CONSERVATION	Very Important	Important	Somewhat Important	Not Important
Preserve and protect historical structures, facilities and other locations				
Preserve the identity, image and environment of the hillsides and canyon				
Minimize water erosion and construct adequate flood control facilities				
Preserve water resources, the night sky and other natural resources				
Preserve and protect scenic views throughout the City				
Preserve wildlife habitat				
Preserve and protect existing trees and promote increasing the stock of trees in the City				

Please rank the following in order of importance from 1-3, with #1 being the most important to you:

Development _____ City Services _____ Conservation _____

Part C: GENERAL INFORMATION

The City want to get responses from a broad sample of respondents. Please provide some information about yourself. Check and complete all that apply.

1. Do you?
 Live in the City Work in the City

2. If you live in the City, do you?
 Own your own home Rent your home
 Live with family/friends Other _____

3. If you live in the City, where do you live?
 Canyon Other residential area _____
 Hillside Outside the City and where _____
 Downtown

4. Are you a nonresident who own rental property or a business in the City?
 Rental property Business

5. How many years have you?
 Lived in the City _____ Owned a business in the City _____
 Worked in the City _____

6. Your age is?
 Under 18 25-64
 18-24 64 or older

7. What is your total annual (before taxes) household income?
 Under \$33,300 \$100,001-\$200,000
 \$33,301-\$60,000 More than \$200,000
 \$60,001-\$100,000

8. How do you prefer to get your information regarding the General Plan Update:
 Email Eblast
 City Website U.S. Mail
 Cable TV (SMTV3) Billing insert
 Wistaria Vine Text message
 Phone message Other (please explain) _____

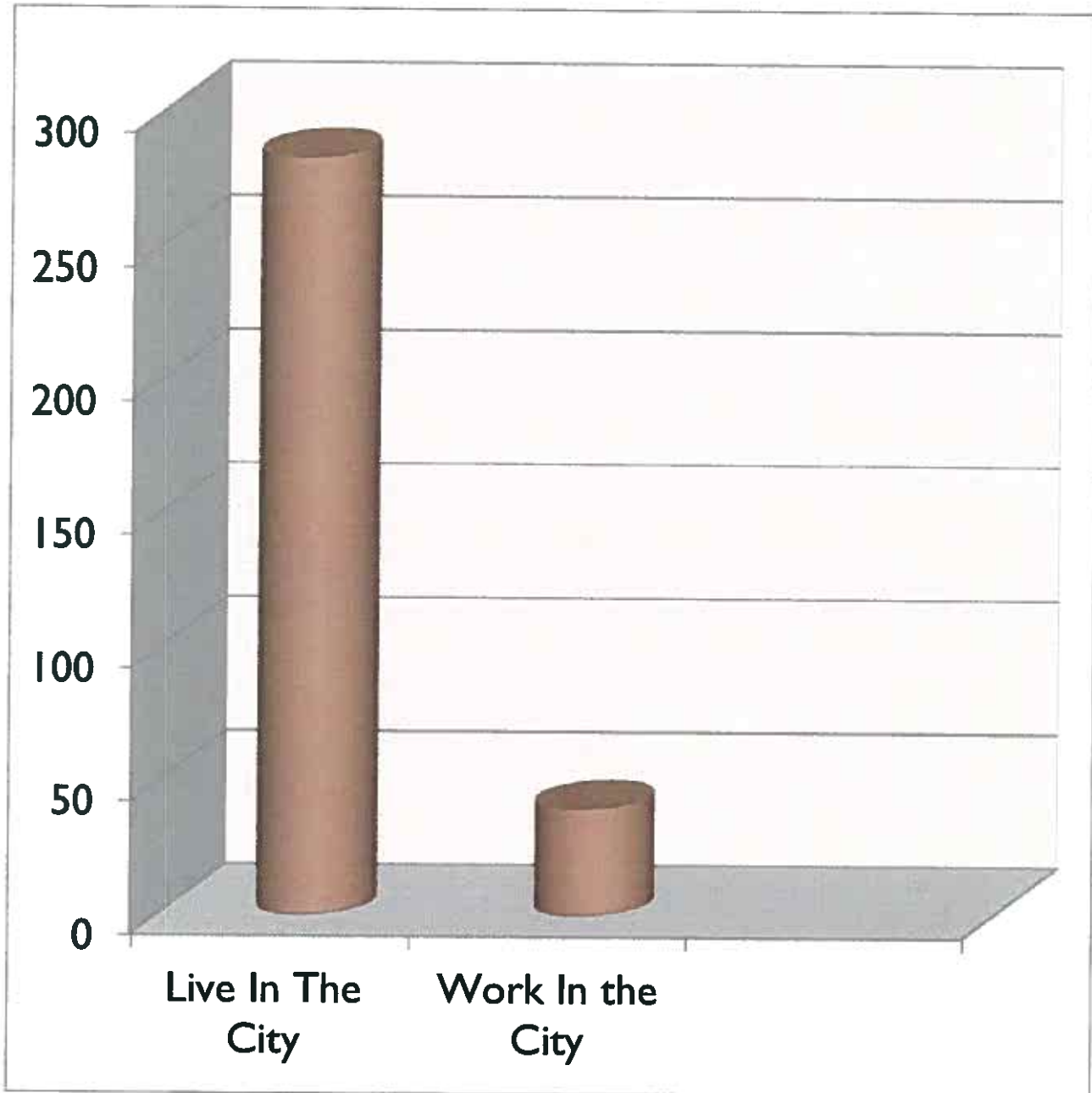
9. Please provide any additional comments regarding important issues facing the City of Sierra Madre
 Comments:

You may review the full text of the existing General Plan at the City’s Development Services Department located at 232 W. Sierra Madre Blvd., Sierra Madre, CA 91024 or online at www.cityofsierramadre.com. If you have any questions regarding the Sierra Madre General Plan Update project you may contact De Alcorn, Secretary of Service and Volunteering, at (626) 355-4793.

Thank you for completing the survey. Your input will help guide the General Plan Update visioning process!

Sierra Madre Update Steering Committee

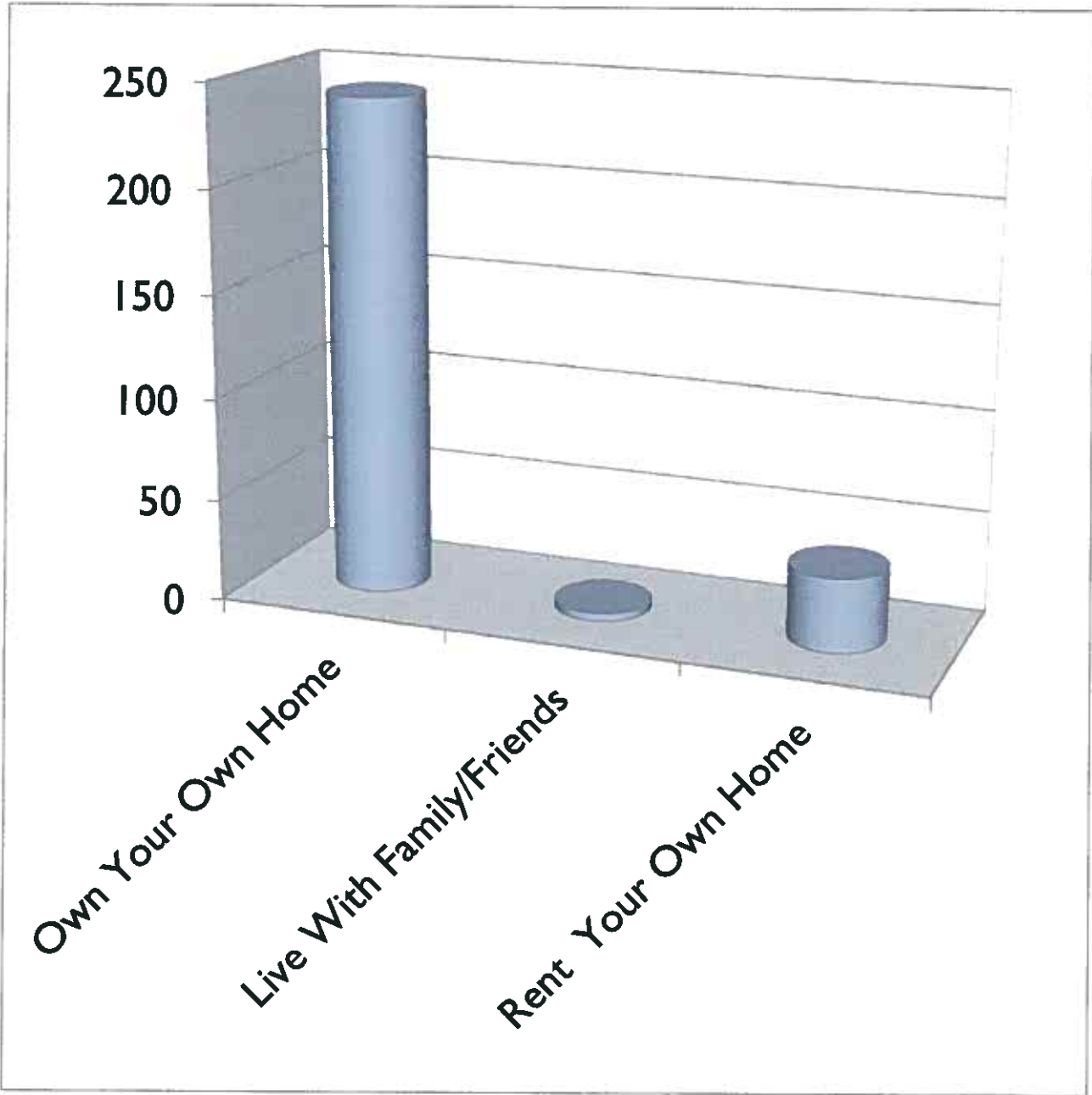
Survey Results 2011



Respondent Information

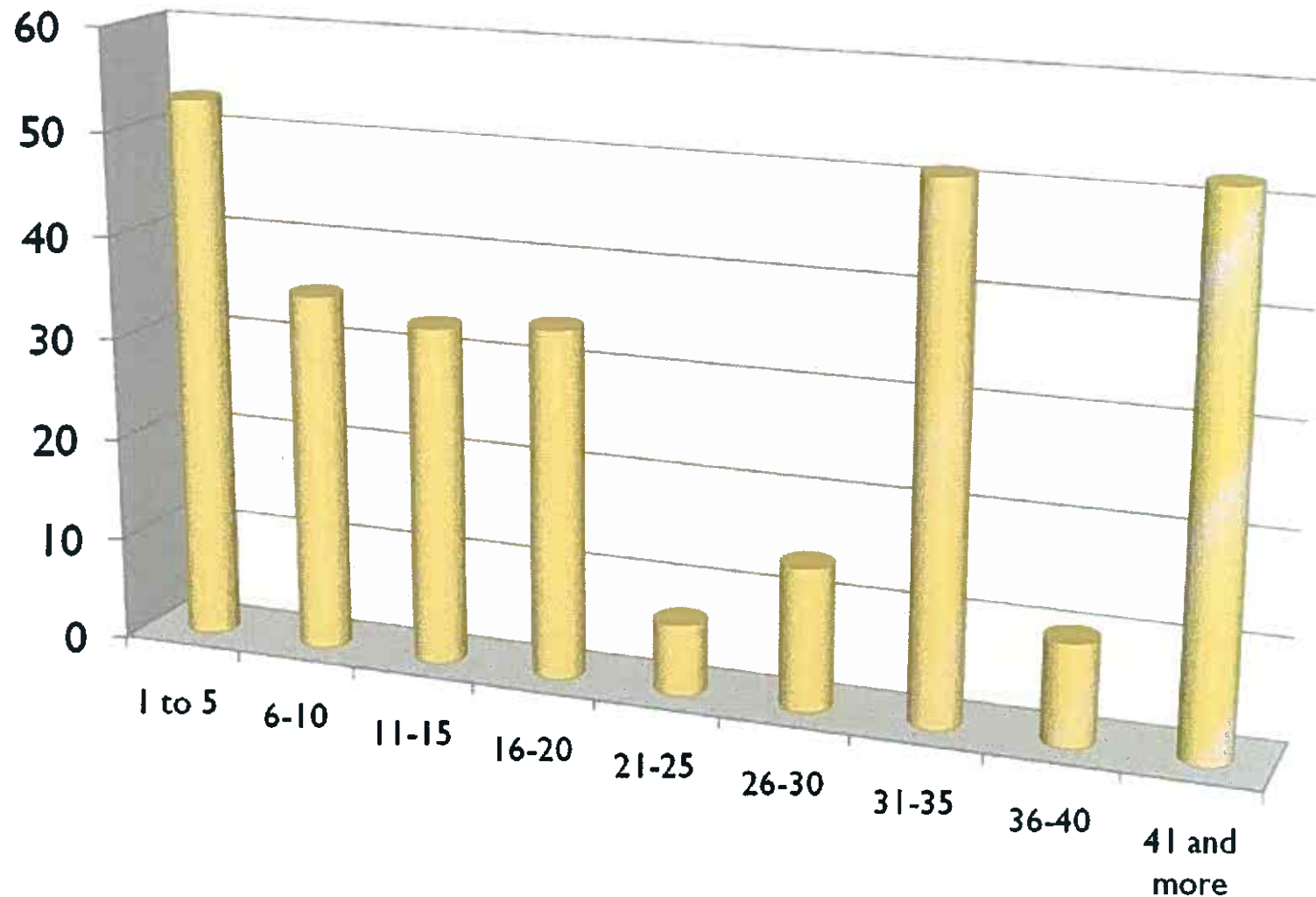
88% of the respondents live in Sierra Madre.

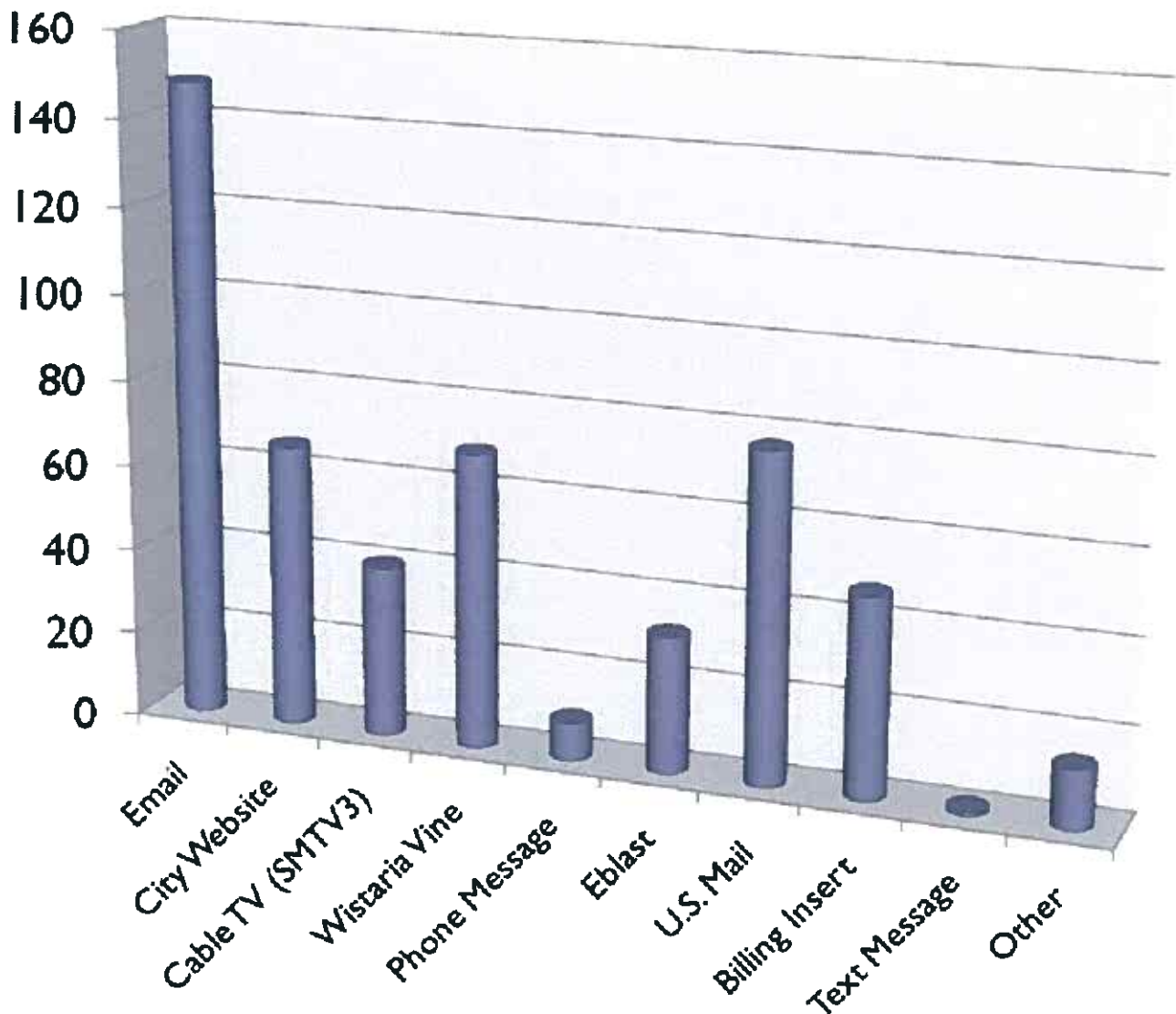
12% of the respondents work in Sierra Madre.



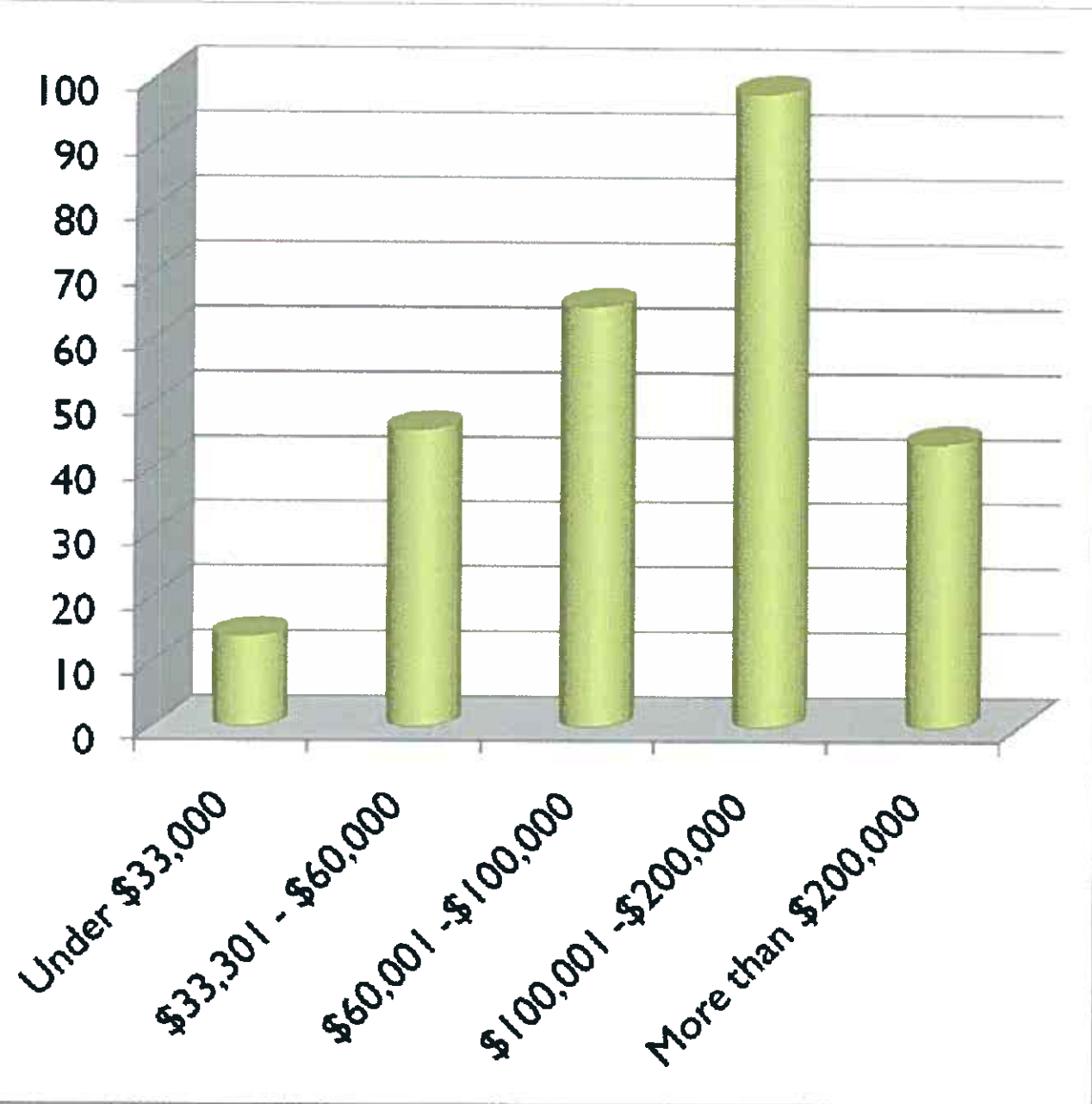
86% of the respondents who live in Sierra Madre own their own home.

Number of Years Survey Participants Have Lived in Sierra Madre

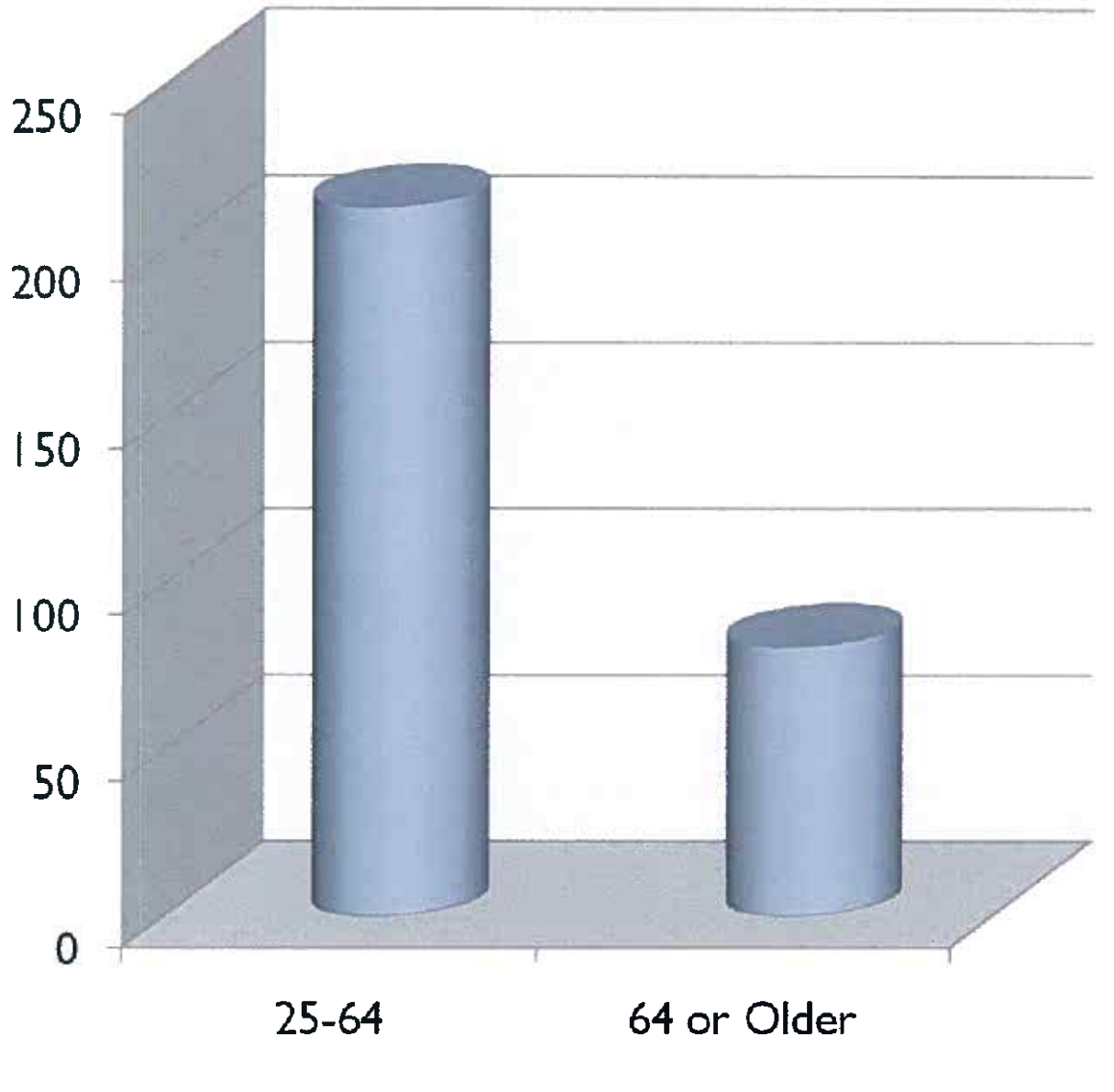




Respondents overwhelmingly prefer to receive information regarding the General Plan Update via email.



Response on income question, what is your total annual (before taxes) household income?

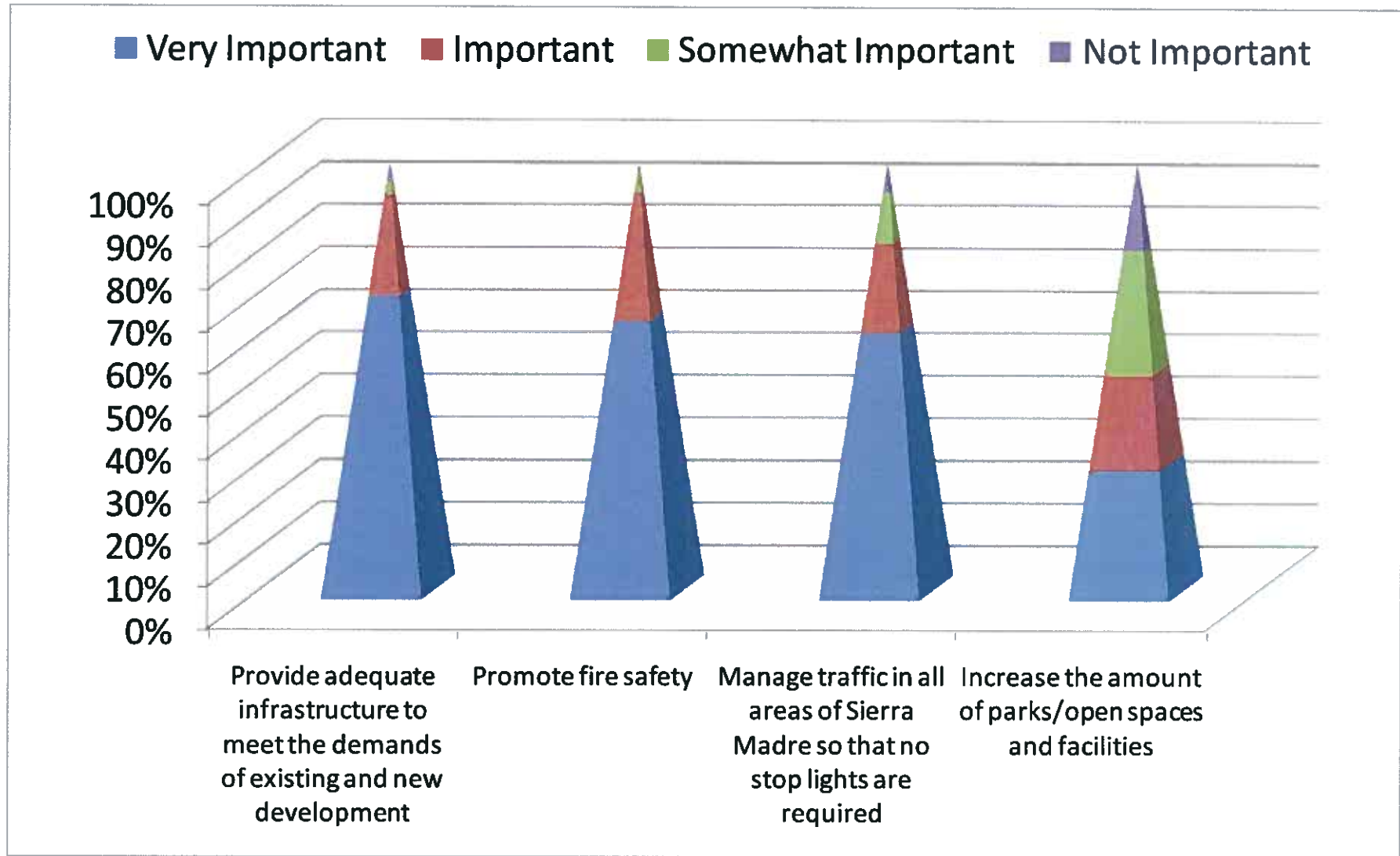


Age of the Respondents.

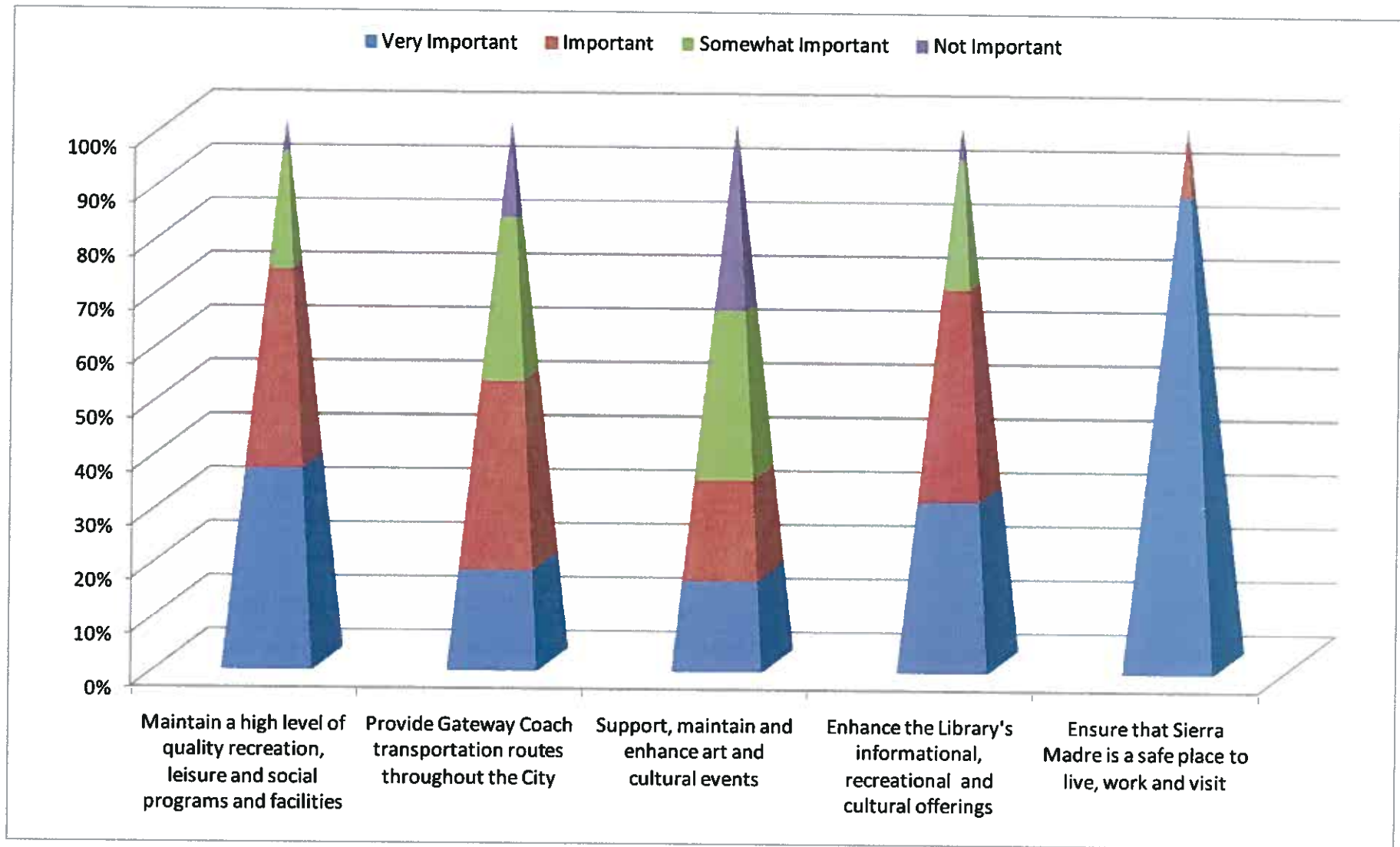
There were no respondents under the age of 25.

City Services	Very Important	Important	Somewhat Important	Not Important
Provide adequate water, waste water/sewer, storm drainage, electrical, and telecommunications systems (includes wireless and better cell service) to meet the demands of existing and new development	200	66	12	10
Promote fire safety	183	84	15	5
Manage traffic in all areas of Sierra Madre so that no stop lights are required	176	59	34	19
Increase the amount of parks/open spaces and facilities	85	62	82	56
Maintain a high level of quality recreation, leisure and social programs and facilities	107	105	63	16
Provide Gateway Coach transportation routes throughout the City	53	99	86	50
Support, maintain and enhance art and cultural events	48	53	89	98
Enhance the Library's informational, recreational and cultural offerings	92	113	70	18
Ensure that Sierra Madre is a safe place to live, work and visit	257	29	7	2

Responses Regarding City Services For Sierra Madre.

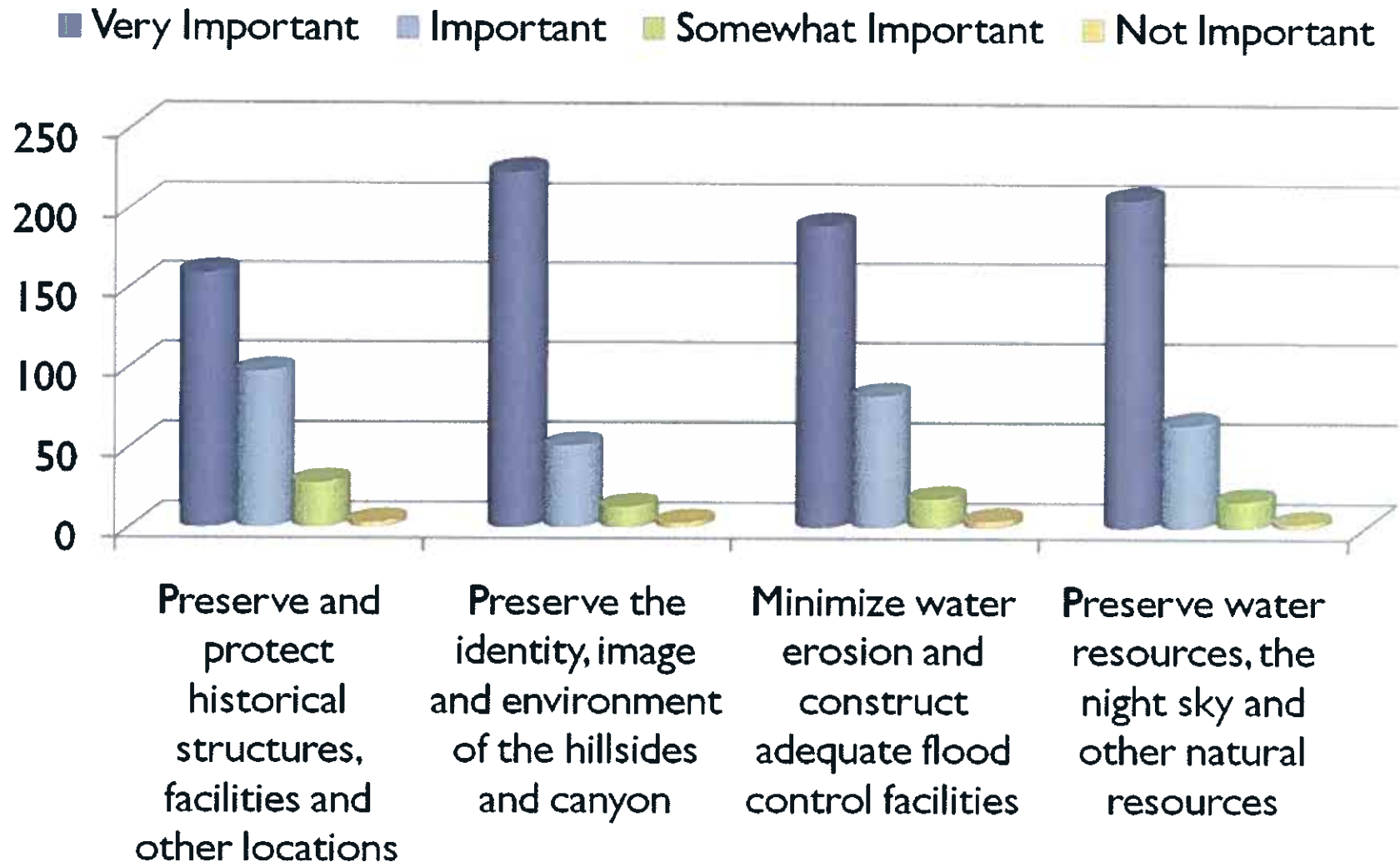


Responses Regarding City Services For Sierra Madre Continued.

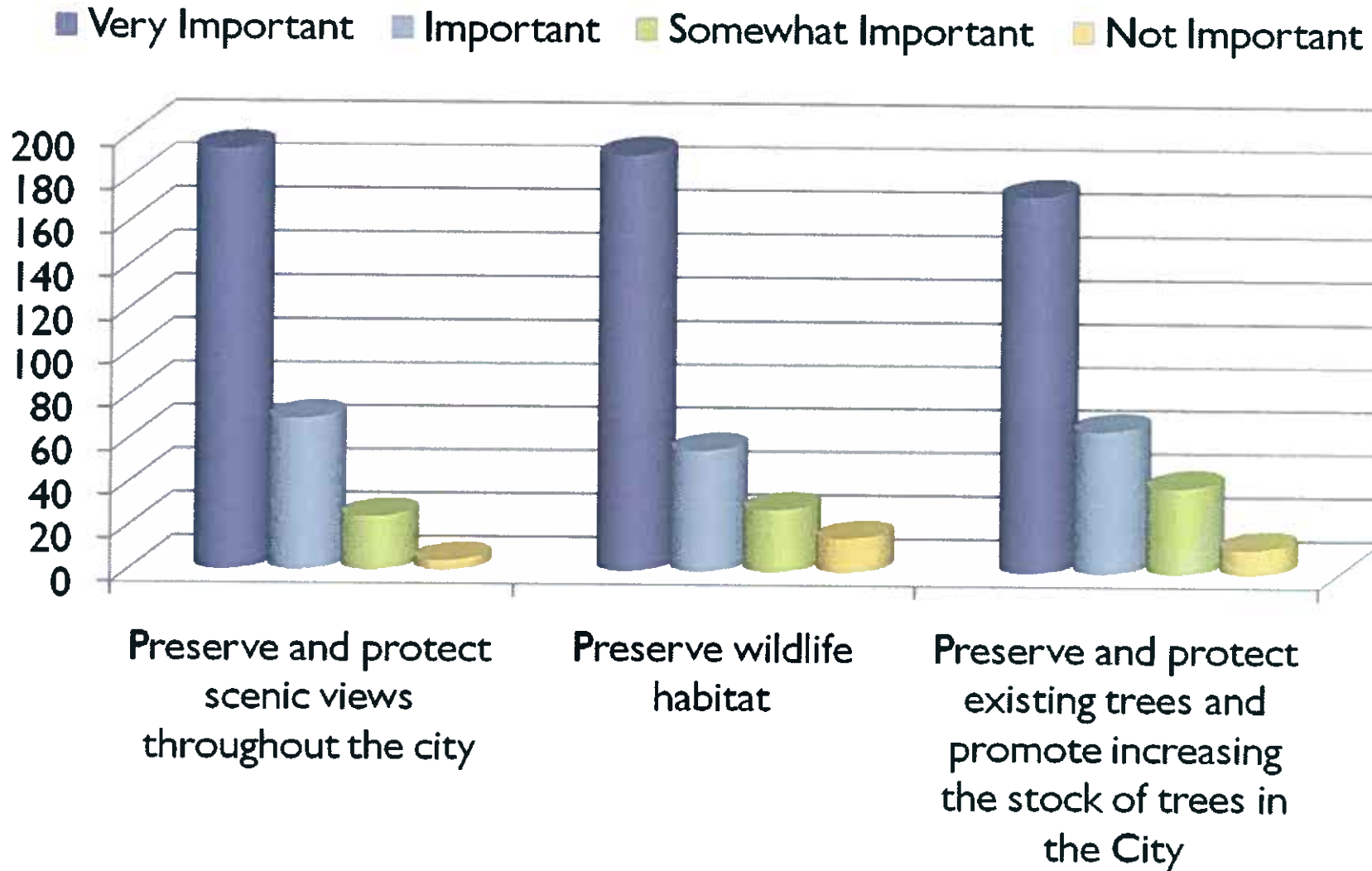


Conservation	Very Important	Important	Somewhat Important	Not Important
Preserve and protect historical structures, facilities and other locations	159	97	28	3
Preserve the identity, image and environment of the hillsides and canyon	223	51	13	3
Minimize water erosion and construct adequate flood control facilities	189	82	18	4
Preserve water resources, the night sky and other natural resources	206	64	17	3
Preserve and protect scenic views throughout the city	193	69	24	4
Preserve wildlife habitat	191	55	28	15
Preserve and protect existing trees and promote increasing the stock of trees in the City	173	65	39	11

Responses Regarding Conservation In Sierra Madre.

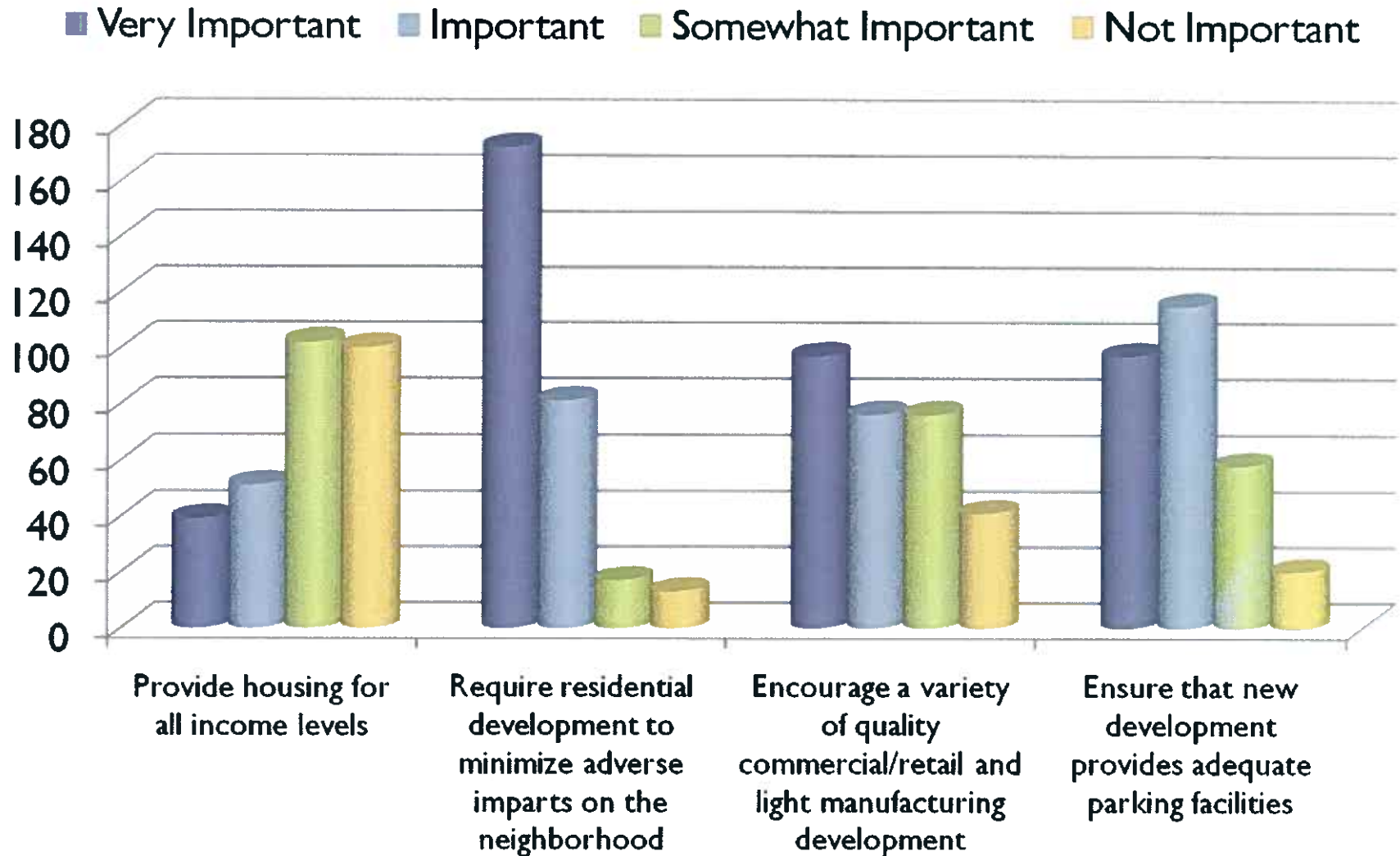


Conservation Continued.



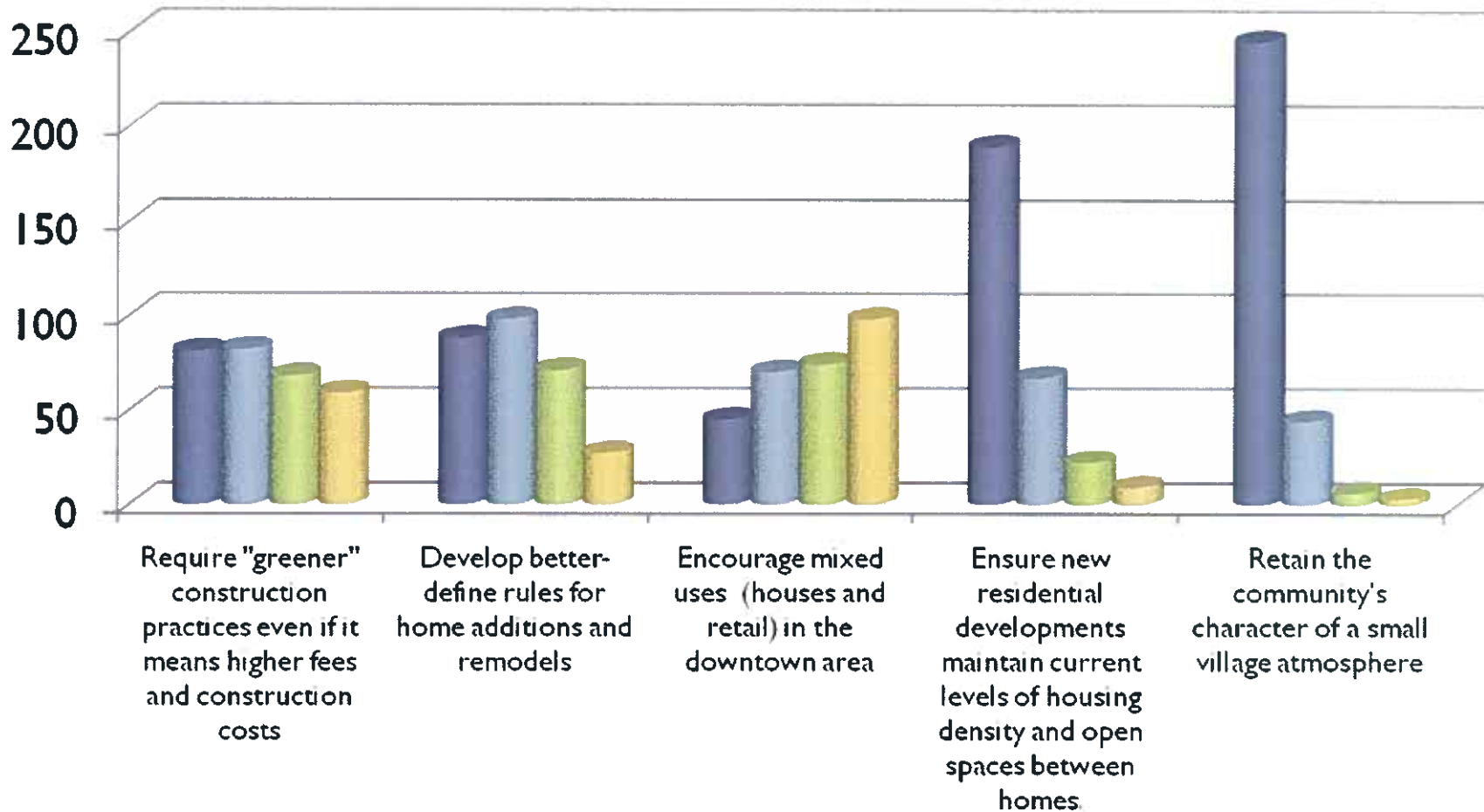
Development	Very Important	Important	Somewhat Important	Not Important
Provide housing for all income levels	39	51	102	100
Require residential development to minimize adverse impacts on the neighborhood	172	81	17	13
Encourage a variety of quality commercial/retail and light manufacturing development	97	76	76	41
Ensure that new development provides adequate parking facilities	97	115	58	20
Require "greener" construction practices even if it means higher fees and construction costs	81	82	68	59
Develop better-define rules for home additions and remodels	88	98	71	27
Encourage mixed uses (houses and retail) in the downtown area	45	70	74	98
Ensure new residential developments maintain current levels of housing density and open spaces between homes.	189	67	22	9
Retain the community's character of a small village atmosphere	245	44	6	3

Responses on Development in Sierra Madre.....



Development Responses Continued.

■ Very Important ■ Important ■ Somewhat Important ■ Not Important



	First	Second	Third
Development	56	55	132
City Services	95	116	32
Conservation	111	61	73

Respondents ranked Conservation as the most important issue facing Sierra Madrean's today.

City Services were ranked second.

Development issues were ranked third.

1. Abandoned and neglected properties
2. Add public education under Public Services
3. Adequate parking in new development
4. Allow garages as living space
5. Allow nonprofit fundraisers without a permit
6. Alverno is a good neighbor
7. Another forum to let residents know about feedback
8. Attract tourism by creating a theme
9. Beautification Award for well-maintained homes
10. Better balance between development of business and small town feel
11. Better cell service
12. Bicyclists beneficial
13. Bigger police presence
14. Bring back fire horn
15. Build city reserves
16. Burdensome restrictions on nonprofits
17. Care about seniors and people on fixed incomes
18. Change in building facades
19. City Council candidates residency must be 3 years or more
20. City Council needs to put city's welfare ahead of personal agendas
21. City should hire residents
22. City should live within its means
23. Community Chest drive
24. Competition from cable companies
25. Conserve water
26. Crosswalk safety



Concerns A-C

There were additional concerns submitted by the survey takers. They are listed here in alphabetic order.

The top 11 concerns are reflected on the chart on page 26.

27. Dark skies
28. Day laborers a problem
29. Develop Skilled Nursing Center
30. Develop the library
31. Don't put in bike lanes
32. Don't tow cars registered in the city
33. Education on current issues
34. Education on recycling
35. Efficient and enforceable taxes
36. Electrical outages
37. Eliminate cliques
38. Eliminate Prop 218
39. Empty buses
40. Enable builders
41. Encourage artists
42. Encourage downtown development
43. Encourage investment in light industry
44. Encourage mixed use in downtown
45. Enforce building codes
46. Enforce parking laws
47. Enforce parking rules for new development
48. Enforce parking rules for new development
49. Enforce traffic laws on bicyclists
50. Farmer's Market
51. Fire and safety code compliance
52. Fire Dept and Search and Rescue are amazing
53. For all people not just rich
54. Forums were beneficial

Concerns D-F



55. **Goldberg Park is a disaster**
56. **Good schools**
57. **Government interference**
58. **Green recycling**
59. **Have general meetings on important issues**
60. **Hidden trash cans**
61. **High cost of police and fire**
62. **High cost of unnecessary services**
63. **Historic preservation is green**
64. **Illegal building**
65. **Improve Gold Line connection**
66. **Improve water quality**
67. **Increase fines for dogs defecating**
68. **Increase parking permit fees**
69. **Keep 30 foot high building restriction downtown**
70. **Keep city safe and family oriented**
71. **Keep Police Dept local**
72. **Keep shops small**
73. **Know my neighbors**
74. **Library is good**
75. **Local ownership leads to local control**
76. **Loud music**
77. **Lower permit fees**

Concerns G-L



78. **Maintain landmark structures**
79. **Maintain open space**
80. **Maintain our resources**
81. **Maintain sidewalks**
82. **Maintain small town character**
83. **Maintain trees**
84. **Make Sierra Fitness paint their sign**
85. **Met the Mayor**
86. **More access to services at Hart House for families and organizations**
87. **More activities at the Senior Center and more trips**
More diversity in entertainment
88. **More open space**
89. **More parking at Mary's Market**
90. **More recycling bins**
91. **More retail friendly stores**
92. **More transportation to parking facilities**
93. **More water fountains**
94. **Move library to Skilled Nursing Facility**
95. **Need a business friendly attitude**
96. **Need a grocery store**
97. **Need bicycle safety**
98. **Need cleanup days**
99. **Need entrepreneur thinking**
100. **Need financial audit**
101. **Need music at the Buccaneer**
102. **Need renewable energy sources**
103. **Need sidewalks south of Sierra Madre Blvd**

Concerns M-N



Concerns N – N

- 104. Need stoplight at Baldwin and Sierra Madre Blvd
- 105. Need to pay more for services
- 106. New development on Carter is good
- 107. No chains
- 108. No consultants
- 109. No East Montecito development
- 110. No extra library services
- 111. No lies
- 112. No low income housing
- 113. No McMansions
- 114. No mixed use development
- 115. No more churches
- 116. No more trees
- 117. No new taxes
- 118. No new taxes
- 119. No parking structure
- 120. No smoking in public areas
- 121. No two story garages
- 122. Noise - buses, trucks, leaf blowers, sirens
- 123. Noise - eliminate leaf blowers
- 124. Noise - limit leaf blowers
- 125. Noisy bikes



- 126. Outside dining is beneficial to the town
- 127. Overdevelopment
- 128. Overnight parking is a problem
- 129. Pay City workers a living wage
- 130. Permits, parking requirements discourage downtown retail
- 131. Police should be more biker friendly
- 132. Poorly designed survey
- 133. Preservation
- 134. Promote native species
- 135. Protect canyons
- 136. Protect the hillsides
- 137. Protect trees
- 138. Protect views
- 139. Protect wildlife habitat
- 140. Put police officers on bikes and scooters
- 141. Rate increases need to be approved by a majority
- 142. Recognize businesses bring traffic
- 143. Reduce business fees
- 144. Reduce police force
- 145. Reduce speed limits
- 146. Relax zoning requirements for a dense senior housing project
- 147. Remain solvent
- 148. Repave roads
- 149. Residents are the tax base, not businesses
- 150. Restrict SUVs and trucks in the canyons

Concerns O-R



151. Safety
152. Save the Post Office
153. Schools beneficial to community
154. Sell City of Sierra Madre shirts
155. Skatepark
156. Small town feel overemphasized
157. Solar street lights
158. Solicit more input from residents
159. Speed bumps on W Montecito
160. Study consequences of changes before doing them
161. Support local businesses
162. Survey is biased
163. Taste of Sierra Madre was a disaster
164. Taxes too high
165. Taylor's Market must stay
166. Thank you
167. Thank you to city staff, police
168. Too many city employees, rather than volunteers
169. Too many police officers
170. Too many private schools
171. Too many signs at city entrance
172. Too many trees (fire hazard)
173. Transparency
174. Trash containers off the streets and out of front yards
175. Tree maintenance
176. Troubling political climate since Measure V

Concerns S-T

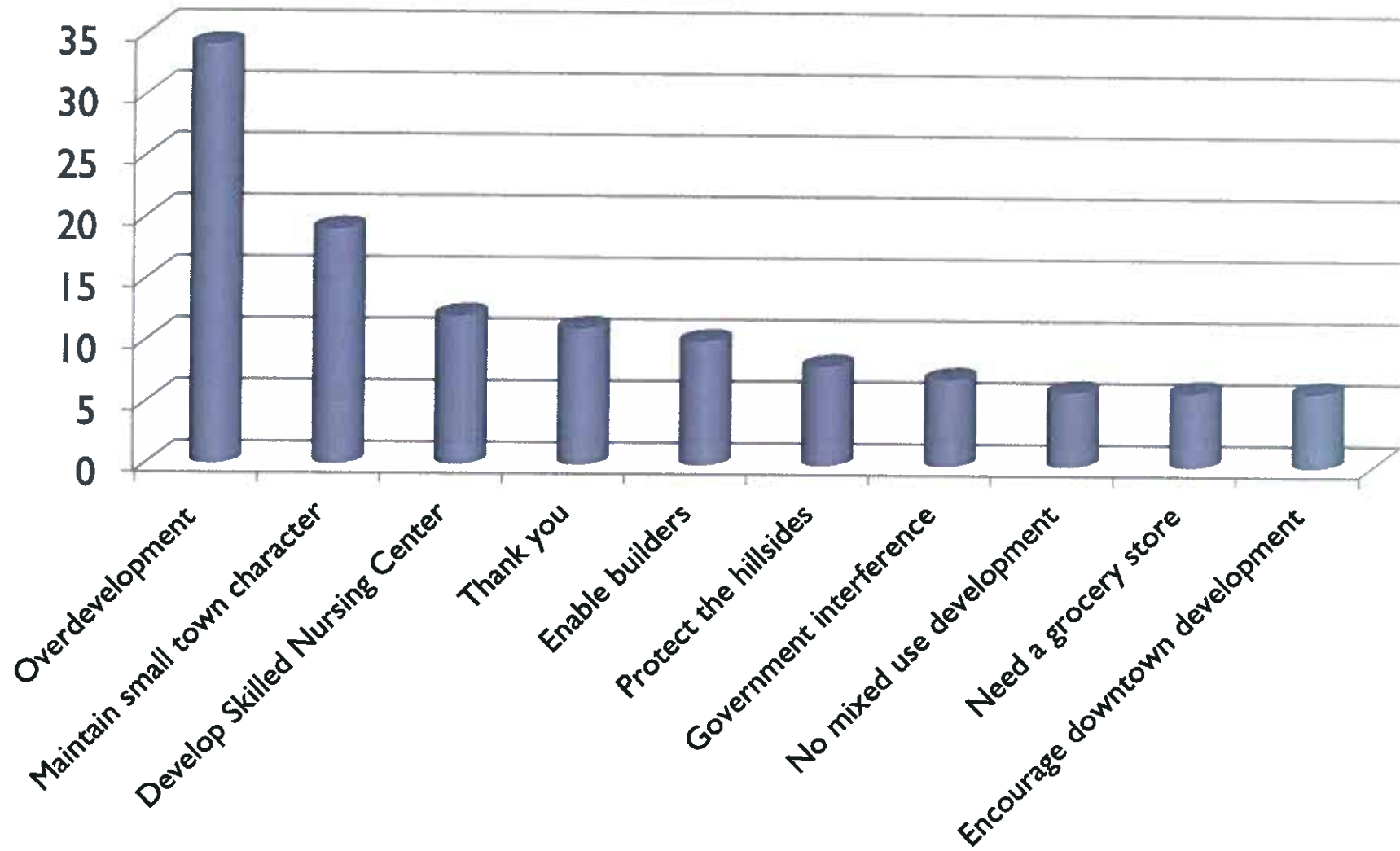


- 177. Ugly street signs
- 178. Unchecked growth of city government
- 179. Use input from residents
- 180. Use space in E Montecito for art galleries, studios, art shows
- 181. Use today's materials for building
- 182. Utilize smaller lot for low income housing
- 183. Water conservation
- 184. Work together better
- 185. Worked together to stop Maranatha from building
- 186. Working elevator in the YAC

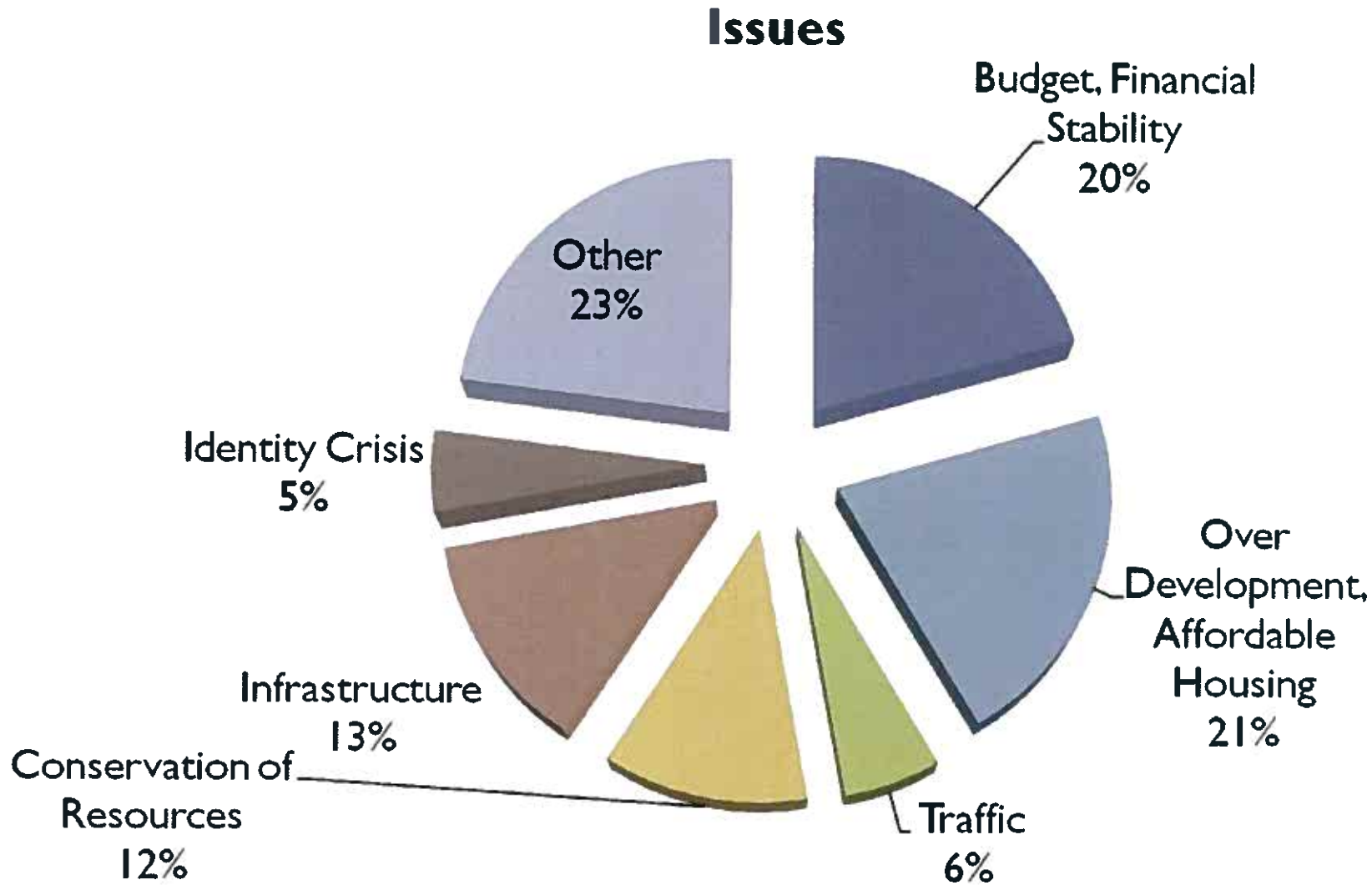


Concerns U-W

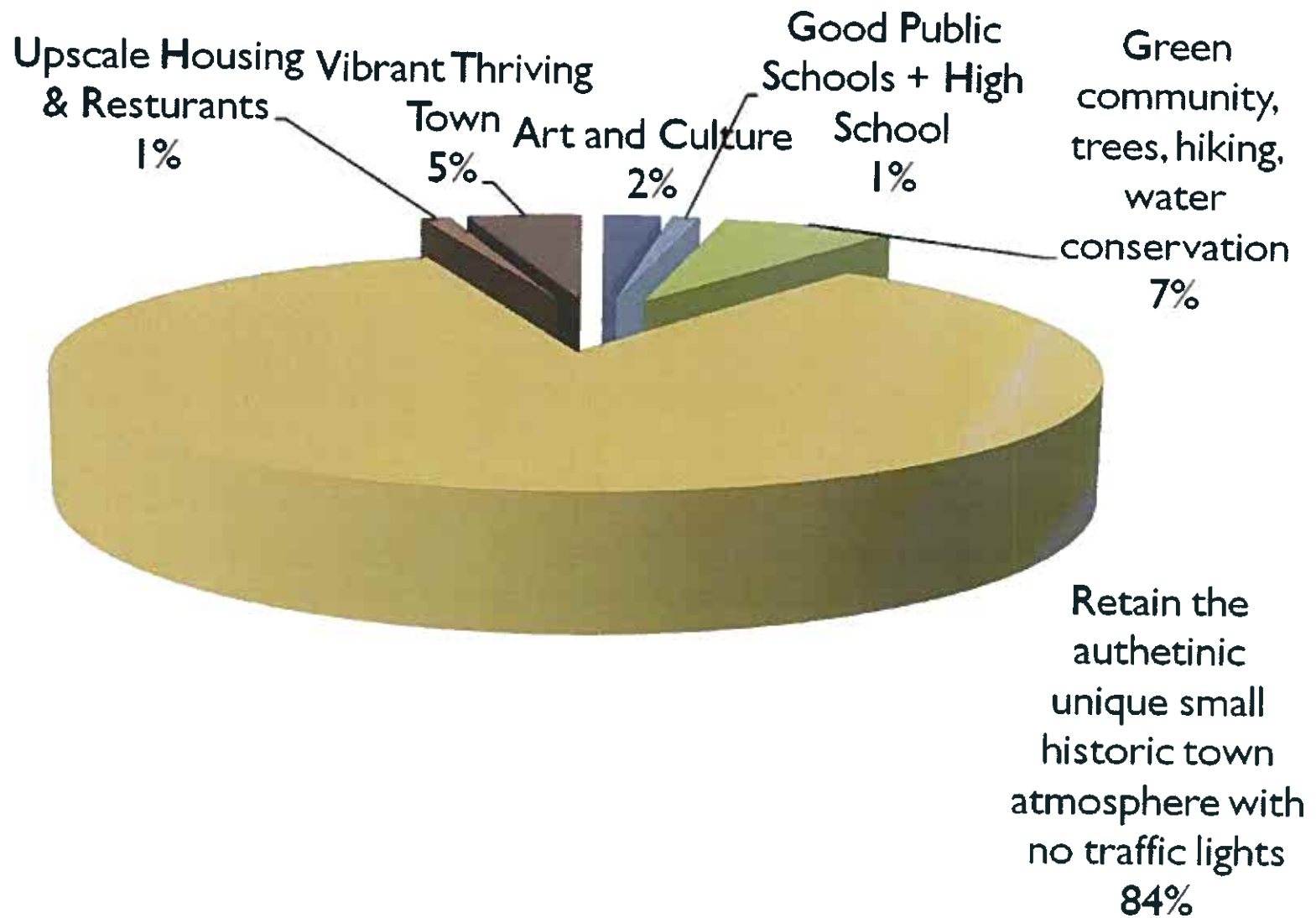
Top 11 Other Concerns

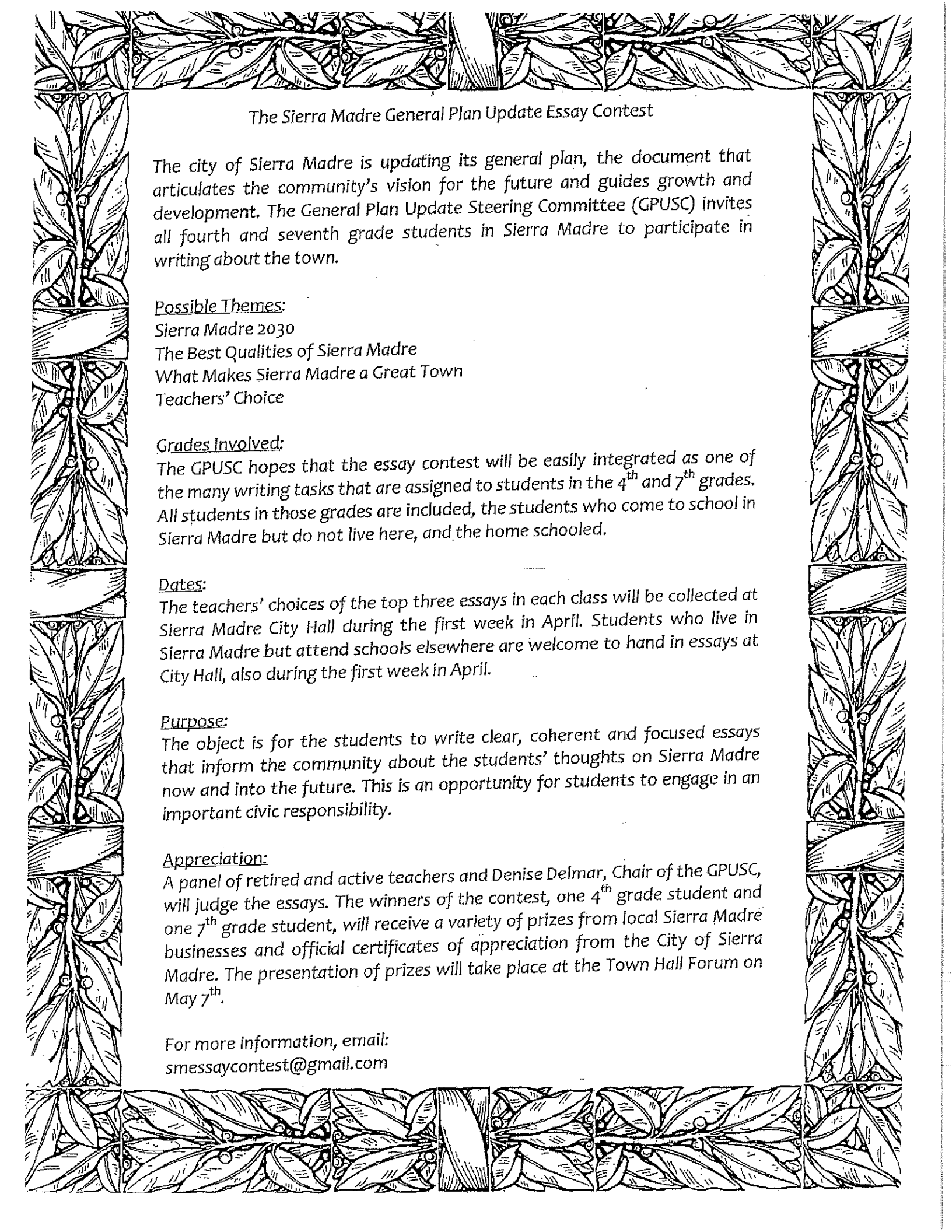


What issues do you believe Sierra Madre will face in the next twenty years?



What do you hope Sierra Madre will be like in twenty years ?





The Sierra Madre General Plan Update Essay Contest

The city of Sierra Madre is updating its general plan, the document that articulates the community's vision for the future and guides growth and development. The General Plan Update Steering Committee (GPUSC) invites all fourth and seventh grade students in Sierra Madre to participate in writing about the town.

Possible Themes:

Sierra Madre 2030

The Best Qualities of Sierra Madre

What Makes Sierra Madre a Great Town

Teachers' Choice

Grades Involved:

The GPUSC hopes that the essay contest will be easily integrated as one of the many writing tasks that are assigned to students in the 4th and 7th grades. All students in those grades are included, the students who come to school in Sierra Madre but do not live here, and the home schooled.

Dates:

The teachers' choices of the top three essays in each class will be collected at Sierra Madre City Hall during the first week in April. Students who live in Sierra Madre but attend schools elsewhere are welcome to hand in essays at City Hall, also during the first week in April.

Purpose:

The object is for the students to write clear, coherent and focused essays that inform the community about the students' thoughts on Sierra Madre now and into the future. This is an opportunity for students to engage in an important civic responsibility.

Appreciation:

A panel of retired and active teachers and Denise Delmar, Chair of the GPUSC, will judge the essays. The winners of the contest, one 4th grade student and one 7th grade student, will receive a variety of prizes from local Sierra Madre businesses and official certificates of appreciation from the City of Sierra Madre. The presentation of prizes will take place at the Town Hall Forum on May 7th.

For more information, email:
smessaycontest@gmail.com

Sierra Madre

Owen #33
4th P-1
Mrs. Covington
class

Sierra Madre is an amazing town. It has a wonderful school, a great way to celebrate holidays, and Bean town, an old Sierra Madre restaurant, that I like to go to. What would be a better town?

To start with, Sierra Madre is a great town because of its nice school. It is really nice because the teachers are great and teach us stuff like social studies. Another reason I like Sierra Madre School is the Koi pond with the water fall and the little island with the Japanese lantern. I also like the Spanish architecture. I really like Sierra Madre School.

Secondly, I like Sierra Madre because of how we celebrate holidays. My family and I like going to the easter egg hunt in the park and look for

golden eggs. I also like the Christmas tree and the manger scene during December. What better way to celebrate the holidays?

One of the other reasons I like this town is because I like Bean Town. On cold days I go to Bean Town and get Hot coco. If I'm lucky I get a warm M&M cookie, too. If Bean Town stays in Sierra Madre, I stay in Sierra Madre.

I really think Sierra Madre is a great town. I really do fancy Bean Town, the holiday celebrations, and the school I go to. I bet Sierra Madre is the best town ever!!

Mallory Campbell
St. Rita School 7th Grade
3-2-11
SLE-IV.D.

What Makes Sierra Madre a Great Town

There are three things that make Sierra Madre a great town. The first thing is the peacefulness. There is usually not much chaos in Sierra Madre. You can come and relax. Everyday is a good day. Sierra Madre is especially peaceful in the morning. In the morning, you can grab a cup of coffee from Starbucks and read a newspaper. No one will disturb if you do not want to be disturbed. In Sierra Madre, you can just kick back, relax, and enjoy the view.

The second thing that makes Sierra Madre a great town is the people there. Everyone is friendly and nice. Shopkeepers and workers are helpful. No one in Sierra Madre is very mean. It is fun to spend time with the people who live here. There are many activities to do with people. Each week, there are always fun events to go to. You can meet up with your friends and go to one of the many shops in Sierra Madre. Everyone living so close is good when you want to just walk around. Sierra Madre will always be friendly, neat, and safe.

The third thing that makes Sierra Madre a great town is the variety of stores. There are a lot of stores and businesses through out the whole town. There are clothing stores, a library, snack shops, coffee shops, and much more. You can always find the exact type of store that you are looking for. There are also many nice restaurants with lovely outdoor seating areas. After you visit one shop, there are plenty more to visit. Some shops may even give you the inspiration that you might

have needed. While you are walking to each shop, you are also getting some exercise. On top of everything, Sierra Madre is very clean and neat. It is not very dirty or stinky. All the shops are clean and tidy as well. Sierra Madre is the perfect town to visit.

Sarah Troescher #24
St. Rita School Grade 7
March 2, 2011
SLE: II. A

What Makes Sierra Madre a Great Town

Sierra Madre is a small town nestled between the larger cities of Pasadena and Arcadia, California. It has an older feel to it as soon as you enter cross its boundary lines. Passers by look at it as a great place to live and hang out, and they are absolutely right. I live in Sierra Madre on Grove Street and I love living here. I go to St. Rita Catholic School that is the school that is closest to our San Gabriel Mountains. My family loves living in the town of Sierra Madre because we feel safe enough to walk out of the house and know that no one will hurt us. Sierra Madre would be nothing, though, without the help of all the residents.

The center of town is Kersting Court where most of the merchants are located and where people can relax during the day. With out the help of the merchants, people would not live so enjoyable lives. The people around town are really nice and welcoming and help you get what you need. I go down to Kersting Court often and I always get myself a frozen yogurt and enjoy it in the town square. There are also the many parks that we have in our town where kids can go and play and enjoy themselves. The fact that Sierra Madre is on the smaller scale, I think, is a good thing. Everyone knows one another and gets along, and even if a person does not know the person, they can recognize them and acknowledge them.

The main thing about Sierra Madre is the sense of community and oneness. There are plenty of committees that involve public work projects and fun activities. For instance, Sierra Vista Park on Sierra Madre Blvd. is the location of, Heasley Field, Dapper Field, Swimming pool, and the YAC. It is a place where people relax, play sports and have fun in different groups. We have a great city council that tries to

vote on the best rules make the best of it. Our fire and police departments do a great job of getting involved and feeling appreciated. They make life in Sierra Madre feel a lot safer and more fun, especially in the Fourth of July Parade. Sierra Madre is an absolutely awesome town. I would definitely consider living here for the rest of my life. That is the wonderful affect that Sierra Madre has on me.

Mallory Campbell
St. Rita School 7th Grade
3-2-11
SLE-IV.D.

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Erin McFaul

St. Rita School: Grade 7

SLE: A Globally Aware Citizen

“Sierra Madre 2030”

In Sierra Madre, the streets are lined with unique houses, the schools are filled with excellent students, and a feeling of community lives inside each resident. We can only imagine what life will be like in the year 2030. But will the streets be lined with robots and hovercrafts? The answer is unknown, but I believe that the year 2030 will not bring about many changes to our great community. The store shelves may be lined with different products, but some things in Sierra Madre may never change. We will always have the same great neighbors and a sense of community.

There is a saying that states, “Do not fix what is not broken.” Sierra Madre is already a great place to live with much history and charm; why would someone try to fix a great community that has not been broken. Although 2030 is in nineteen years, the only thing that will have changed in Sierra Madre is the technology. Merchants will have updated their offices, the store shelves will be stocked with new items, and cell phone service will be much better. One thing that will not be changed is the architecture; one of the highlights in Sierra Madre. All of the houses in Sierra Madre have a likeability and sense of character to them. This attracts many kind and friendly people to our town, and gives Sierra Madre a unique advantage that many towns do not have.

In conclusion, Sierra Madre is a unique town with a great community. Growing up in Sierra Madre, it is difficult to imagine my neighborhood any differently than it is now. In nineteen years, the technology may have changed slightly, but I am sure we will

not be seeing hovercrafts and robots walking around the streets. The only change we will be seeing is upgrades with the stores, schools, and restaurants. Sierra Madre will be sure to keep up with the present time, but the people will always stay the same. In nineteen years, when my generation goes their separate ways and helps to make a better world, I am sure they will all stay close by to the town that was their beloved home. And although years will go by and the styles and interests of the townspeople will have changed, Sierra Madre will always have a sense of community and friendship unlike any place the world.

Allison Tenarie
Seirra Madre School
4th grade
Mrs. Majich

I will be telling you the three reasons why Seirra Madre School is the school I go to. I like being well educated and having fun, I also like going on field trips. Seirra Madre School is a great school. You will soon figure out why.

I like Seirra Madre School because the teachers educate us well. We get taught very useful things. In math class numbers are always on your papers, which means we are learning something new. Language Arts is fun because we get to do a lot of writing. My class is also very supportive. An important thing is that we get exercise.

On the other hand, I love performing and entertaining. I like participating in performances. For example, Dance Maniacs is one thing I like doing. I also play the violin. In violin we learn slowly, but well because practice makes perfect! As a result, I become very good at it.

Another reason I come to Seirra Madre School is because we go on fun and educating field trips. You don't usually get to go to museums or go explore nature very much, but at Seirra Madre School it is part of learning too, so we get to go quite a bit. In fact for a program called C.I.E. which stands for Children Investigate the Environment, we go to Eaton Canyon every other week, we get to go four times

In conclusion, Sierra Madre School is a great school. With its well educated teachers, and lots of fun, I always know that it is one of the best schools I've ever been to.

Daniel Comer
Sierra Madre Elementary
4th grade
Ms. Ogron's class

Sierra Madre...."What a City!"

The best city in the world is the city I live in. It's Sierra Madre! With its Fourth of July parade, Wisteria Festival, and City Hall- it's the best city ever!

The Fourth of July parade is one of the best things in the city. I was in it as a Cub Scout (which I still am). It was also fun to watch when I was not in the parade. It had the best old fashioned trucks, soldiers, and miniature cars. I'm sad it only comes once a year.

I also like the Wisteria Festival. The Wisteria Vine is one of the best qualities about it. It's a beautiful part of our scenery. At the street fair there are booths that sell interesting things. I love it.

Another great thing about Sierra Madre is the fact that it is a small town. It's easy to get around, you can walk almost anywhere. The food at all the restaurants is delicious. The people are very friendly too. A small town is the best town.

Finally, there is City Hall. As a Cub Scout, I met Mayor Mosca and he answered questions about our City and his job. We have some of the best people I know running our town. The architecture of the building itself is amazing, like a very important building. There is a model of Sierra Madre in Sierra Madre that is outstanding. I can even see my street. That's why I like City Hall.

Sierra Madre is so good I can't think of anything to change. I hope Sierra Madre lasts 100 more years... "What a City"!

Maria
Thoreson
Ms. Ogrons
class

In the year 2030 the city of Sierra Madre should have made some changes and kept some things the same. Our city is an excellent place and I think it will also be that way in 2030.

The most important thing that should happen by 2030 is improvement. One thing that could improve is the schools. They could add more teachers to teach and more classes. There should be more classes so that the students have more opportunities for the future. Schools should also be safer. They can do that by adding safe playground equipment.

Another great improvement would be to add a hospital. Since there are so many seniors in town a hospital would be very useful. There isn't a hospital yet and the closest hospital might be too far for emergencies.

I think that it is also necessary.

Improving the parks would also be a good improvement. Although the parks are already great, a few minor adjustments still could be made. I think that we could make different parks for different ages.

In 2030, the city will have probably made technology changes. We would probably have added a train going through the city because most other cities do. I also expect there to be new technology that the city will have added. The city would also probably have added security cameras by then.

Although the city will change, I think that some of the city should stay the same. We should definitely keep Keating Court and downtown the same. They are so pleasant; we can't change them.

We should also keep the mountains
and the wildlife the same,

So that is what I think
about our city's futures

Molly Hourihan

Feb. 17, 2011

ms. ogron's class

Why I like going to school in Sierra Madre

I love Sierra Madre! One thing I like about Sierra Madre is definitely the school. One thing I like about school is the teachers. They are wonderful. Another thing is that they explain things that are difficult to understand. Next, they make all subjects really fun.

Another thing I like about Sierra Madre school is the education. The teachers teach us new things and how to expand on our work. They also teach us fun games to help us with school subjects. They are smart and make it really easy to understand questions.

I also like the town because of the location to my school. From the school you can see the huge mountains. Another thing is that it feels safe and you can see the beautiful native plants.

Finally a great thing about my school is my friends. All of my friends are nice. They encourage me and comfort me. All of the people I know at the school are nice, encouraging, and comforting.

Those are the reasons why I like going to school in Sierra Madre.

One important thing in my life is my school. I go to Sierra Madre School, home of the Hawks. There are three things I like best about my school, P.E., Performing Arts, and teachers.

To begin with, I love doing P.E. My favorite P.E. activity is Capture the flag. I think this game helps people build up their team work and their abilities. It also helps our body health and our heart beat hard. I'm happy we have P.E. at school.

After that, I love how we have a lot of Performing Arts. With all the budget-cuts going around schools, it is great to have Performing Arts and, is truly a gift. Sometimes we even have grades do a play. In 3rd grade we had one with me in it. We got to do a 60's/70's play. I dressed up as a hippie. Performing Arts makes me feel joyful.

The final thing I love about Sierra Madre School is the awesome teachers. They are always so nice and kind, and give out rewards. Sometimes they get to make up fun activities. For example, in 2nd grade Ms. Helpert made a Beatles play. Last, all teachers have a technique for doing things. That helps if you need

Their advice because the technique may remind you of the answer.

To sum up, Sierra Madre School is a great place and helped me a lot with my future. I love how they have P.E, Performing Arts, and amazing teachers to help us. I love getting to go to Sierra Madre School.

Sebastian Dunbar
4th grade Mrs. Majich's class
Sierra Madre Elementary

At Sierra Madre School, there are many special aspects. Some of my favorites are the wide range of sports, the fantastic food, and the great educational system.

To begin with, SME has many different sports to play. At recess and lunch, you can either play handball, basketball, kickball, or football. I usually prefer to play kickball, which I believe you can get the most exercise from.

Furthermore, we have the greatest teachers in the world. We can obtain an optimistic experience while learning at the same time. If the teachers at this school can't teach you, nobody can!

Moreover, the food at this school is absolutely amazing! If I go to heaven, the cafeteria tacos are coming with me. If you think you have tasted good food, you should probably come to this school and treat yourself.

To sum up, Sierra Madre School is the best school ever. If you enjoy sports, learning, and great food, you should probably come here.

I like going to Sierra Madre School because all the teachers are nice. Electives, math, and P.E are my most favorite things to do in school. School is very entertaining.

First, my elective is Teacher Assistant. I like Teacher Assistant because the teacher I help is Ms. Keck who is my sister's teacher. Some of my friends are in that elective and that is what makes it fun.

Next, I want to talk about math. Fast math is very fun. It is when you have to do two hundred fifty math problems in fifteen minutes. I like the math tests because the problems are sometimes challenging. Multiplication is my most favorite thing to do in math.

Finally, I will talk about P.E. P.E. is very fun because my dad teaches it on Tuesday afternoons. We (our whole class) plays soccer and dodgeball all the time. I think the whole class likes it.

Everybody at school is very nice. Elective math, and P.E. are very fun things, you should try it. I like Sierra Madre School because of all the fun things they do.

Samantha Crijalva
Sierra Madre
Elementary
Ms. Covington
Room P1

The city of Sierra Madre is the best city in the world. I think it is the best because the city has festivals, amazing people, and heros.

In the first place, I give the festivals a big thumbs up! The Wisteria Festival is so much fun. We can look at art and eat corn on the cob, shaved ice, and Funnle cake. On the other hand, later on in the year for all ages it's the Dickens Festival. You can go sledding in L.A., and get to buy Girl Scout Peppermint Bark.

I also enjoy all the lovely people. Another way to say it is, they make a better city. Before I could talk, people were saying "hi" to me.

My dad grew up in this city so he knows most people. My Grandmother runs a postal storage business. When ever someone might move here, my family members always make them feel welcome.

In conclusion, the city has many heroes. Some of them are firemen who save lives by putting out fires. Policemen try to catch the harmful people so we will not be harmed or robbed. In the end, the most important thing is that Serra Madre is the best city ever!

GENERAL PLAN TECHNICAL BACKGROUND REPORT

City of Sierra Madre



July 2012



Source: Kim Herkewitz

GENERAL PLAN TECHNICAL BACKGROUND REPORT

City of Sierra Madre

July 2012

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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CITY DEPARTMENTS

Community Services
Public Works
Fire Department
Police Department
Library

COMMUNITY VOLUNTEERS

The City of Sierra Madre would also like to extend a special thanks to the many volunteers who generously donated their time in various capacities during preparation of the Technical Background Report. These volunteers are listed below:

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Source: Kim Herkewitz

Chapter 1

Introduction

In this chapter

SIERRA MADRE THIS DOCUMENT

The City of Sierra Madre has assembled the General Plan Steering Committee (Committee)—a team of citizens appointed by the City Council working with volunteers, civic leaders, and local residents—to assist in updating the existing General Plan, which was adopted in 1996. The existing General Plan has served the City well over the past 15 years as a long-range policy document that defines the framework by which the City’s physical, cultural, social and economic resources are to be managed over time.

The updated General Plan will still function in much the same manner, with a focus on maintaining the City’s small-town feel and preserving the character of existing neighborhoods, while at the same time improving those neighborhoods and Sierra Madre’s commercial district and enhancing aging structures to meet current building standards and contemporary market needs.

To aid the Committee, consultants to the City have prepared this Technical Background Report. As the task of updating each of the General Plan elements is already underway, this report will provide useful information to further refine, update and augment the draft elements as needed.



A “birdseye view” of Sierra Madre from the late 19th Century

Source: University of California, Berkeley

SIERRA MADRE

Incorporated in 1907, the City of Sierra Madre is one of 29 cities in the San Gabriel Valley region of Los Angeles County. The City encompasses approximately 3.2 square miles with a population of 10,917 people. It is located approximately 17 miles northeast of downtown Los Angeles at the base of the San Gabriel Mountains, as shown in Figure 1-1, *Regional Location*. The City is bounded by the cities of Arcadia to the east and south, Pasadena to the west, and the Angeles National Forest to the north.

Sierra Madre is one of the few cities in the region that has been able to retain its village quality despite pressures for growth, modernization and diversification in the surrounding communities. The nearest major transportation corridor to the City is Interstate 210 (I-210), which runs east and west a mile south of the City limits. This distance, the lack of “through” arterials, and the fact that the City has been described in the 1996 General Plan and the City’s most recent Housing Element as “built out” since the 1940s, has protected Sierra Madre from the pressure of large-scale, commercial, residential and industrial development and helped to retain its small-town character.



View of Sierra Madre from the Mt. Wilson Trail

Source: Caroline Brown

THIS DOCUMENT

This Technical Background Report is one phase of a project to update the existing General Plan. This report describes where Sierra Madre stands today; provides a snapshot of existing conditions in the City, including the built and natural environment; identifies opportunities and constraints facing the City; and provides much of the technical information and graphics necessary to prepare the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the General Plan Update.

This report is organized around topics that generally coincide with the topics included in the General Plan and EIR. The chapters are related to land use, mobility, community services and facilities, historic and cultural resources, safety, and natural environment. A separate memo called “Key General Plan Considerations” highlights some considerations for the General Plan Update based on this technical background report.



Local Business in Downtown Sierra Madre

Source: Leslee Hinton

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Source: Seth Hanson

Chapter 2

Land Use and the Built Environment

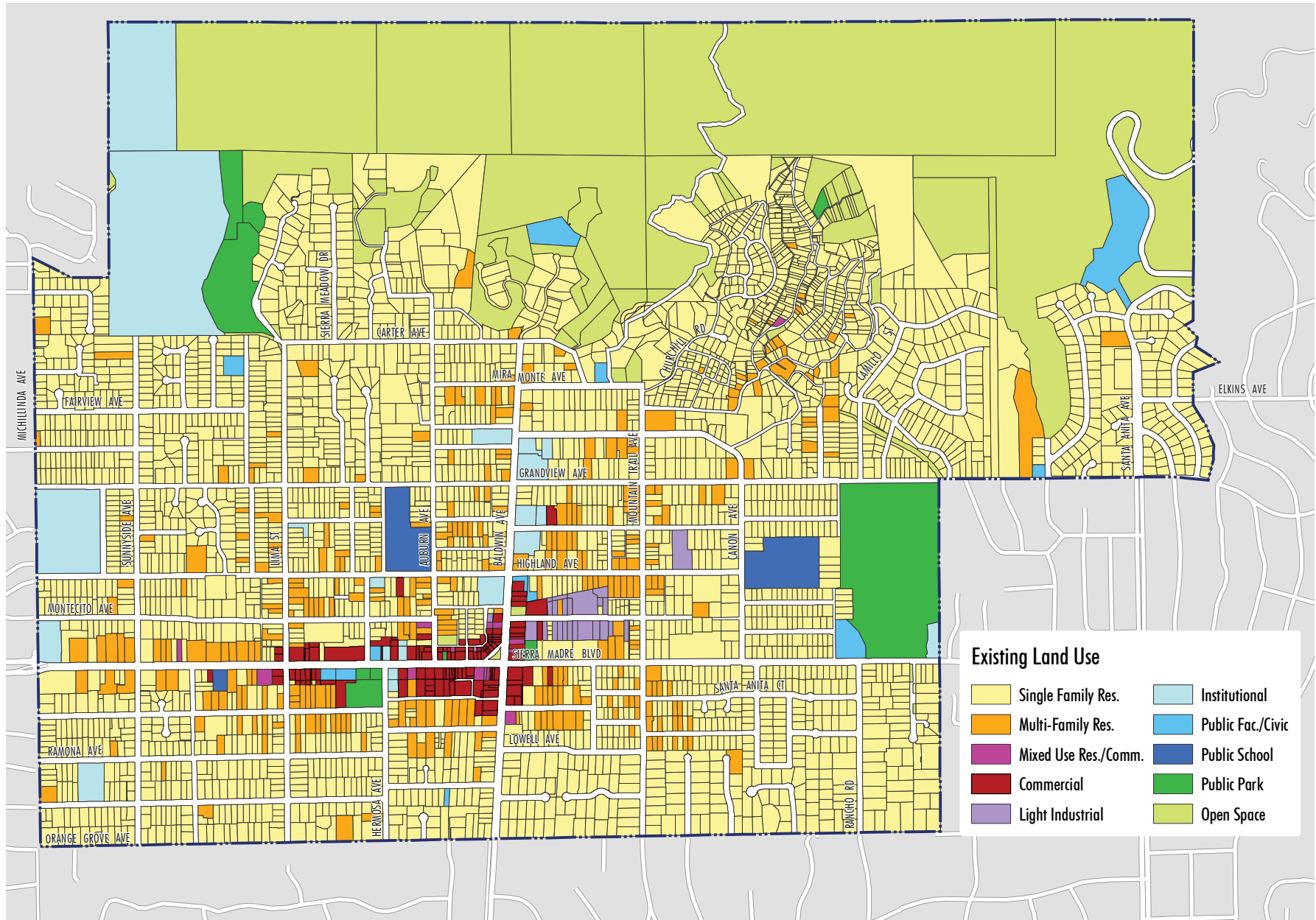
In this chapter

EXISTING LAND USE

COMMUNITY DESIGN

The built environment provides the setting for human activity, making up the places where residents live, work, play, and learn. The built environment includes not just public and private buildings but also roads, parks and open space, and all other infrastructure that forms the physical character of a community. Together, they create a place that fosters a shared sense of community, the small-town feel that residents value so highly.

Figure 2-1 Existing Land Use



Existing Land Use

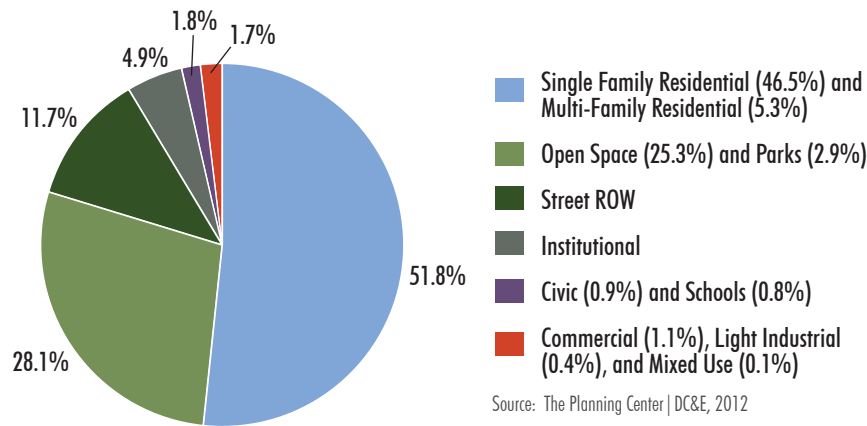
 Single Family Res.	 Institutional
 Multi-Family Res.	 Public Fac./Civic
 Mixed Use Res./Comm.	 Public School
 Commercial	 Public Park
 Light Industrial	 Open Space

Source: Los Angeles County Assessor 2010

EXISTING LAND USE

Sierra Madre’s land use pattern is well established and not likely to change over time. The developable areas of the City are built out, with just a handful of scattered vacant parcels remaining. Future growth could consist of strictly controlled and limited residential development in the mostly undeveloped hillside areas along the City’s northern boundary, and possibly some infill development opportunities that may occur in certain areas of the City, including the commercial district.

Figure 2-1, *Existing Land Use*, identifies existing land uses in the City. Residential uses occupy nearly 52 percent of the total land area in the City boundaries, as illustrated in the existing land use distribution chart below. Other land uses include commercial, light industrial, mixed use, institutional, civic uses, public schools, and parks. Open space is the most prominent nonresidential land use and occupies 28 percent of the City’s land. These uses are described in more detail in the following subsections.



Residential



Open Space



Commercial



Institutional



Civic



Light Industrial

Source: Seth Hanson and Leslee Hinton

HOUSING

Housing characteristics such as unit types, tenancy, vacancy rates, affordability, and construction affect quality of life and housing choices for current Sierra Madre neighborhoods and residents. They also influence housing selection for future residents.

Housing Type

Sierra Madre is primarily a residential community made up predominantly of single-family housing types. According to the California Department of Finance (DOF), housing types in Sierra Madre have remained consistent over the years, as shown in Table 2-1 below. In 2000 and 2010, the majority of the City's housing units were single-family detached homes (70 percent and 69 percent, respectively), followed by multifamily buildings of five or more units (18 and 19 percent, respectively), multifamily buildings of two to four units (8 percent), and single-family attached units (4 percent).

Recent residential development has not been exclusively single-family. In fact, it has been 50/50. Countywide in 2010, there was a substantially higher percentage of housing units in multifamily buildings of five or more units (35 percent) and a substantially lower percentage of single-family homes (48 percent) than in Sierra Madre. Thus, Sierra Madre is much more oriented toward single-family residences than the County as a whole, though it is by no means an exclusively single-family community. Nearby cities in the San Gabriel Valley showed higher percentages of multifamily buildings of five or more units in 2010, including Pasadena at 40 percent, Arcadia at 26 percent, Monrovia at 24 percent, and El Monte at 22 percent; while other cities in the valley are much more oriented toward single-family than Sierra Madre, including Duarte at 99 percent, Bradbury and San Marino at 100 percent, and Temple City at 88 percent.



Housing in Sierra Madre

Source: Caroline Brown, Kim Herkewitz, and Leslee Hinton

As shown in the Table 2-1, Sierra Madre grew modestly in the first decade of the 21st Century. The City added 22 new single-family homes between 2000 and 2010, an increase of 0.61 percent. In the same time period, 56 new multifamily dwelling units were added, resulting in an increase of 4.3 percent. In comparison, Los Angeles County as a whole experienced a 3.2 percent increase in single-family homes and a 7.4 percent increase in multifamily units. It should be noted that the City’s senior housing project completed in 2007 represented the bulk of the multifamily growth. Not counting this project, multifamily growth was only 0.77 percent.

Table 2-1 Change in Housing by Type, 2000-2010*

Housing Type	2000		2010		Increase 2000 to 2010
	Number	Portion of Total	Number	Portion of Total	
Single-Family Detached	3,427	70%	3,438	69%	11 units <1% growth
Single-Family Attached	205	4%	216	4%	11 units 5.4% growth
Multifamily (2 to 4 units)	377	8%	381	8%	4 units 1.1% growth
Multifamily (5 plus units)	914	18%	966	19%	52 units 5.7% growth
Total	4,923	100%	5,001	100%	78

Source: California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, Table E-5 City/County Population and Housing Estimates, 1/1/2010.

*Note: The total number of units shown above is based on the 1/1/2010 DOF E-5 table. The 1/1/2011 E-5 table shows a total unit count of 5,113, but does not break down the units by unit type. The DOF will no longer be breaking down the total unit count by unit type (single family and multifamily); therefore, it will be up to the City of Sierra Madre to inventory unit types in the future if the City desires this information.

Tenure and Vacancy Rates

Tenure refers to the type of agreement in housing occupation—ownership or lease. Both for-sale and for-rent housing opportunities are vital to providing a range of housing opportunities that can accommodate varying incomes, interest in maintenance, amenities, and household sizes. It is important to note that single-family homes can be rented, while multifamily residences (such as condos) can be owner-occupied.

The housing vacancy rate helps to show whether and how the supply of available housing meets the demand for different types of housing. Housing policy analyses usually consider vacancy rates of 5 to 6 percent for rental units and 1.5 to 2 percent for ownership housing as reasonable.

Data from DOF for 2010 concerning Sierra Madre housing tenure and vacancy rates is presented in Table 2-2 at right.

As shown in Table 2-2, approximately 62 percent of the total units in Sierra Madre were occupied by owners and 38 percent were occupied by renters in 2010. By comparison, approximately 45 percent of total units in Los Angeles County were occupied by owners and 49 percent by renters. A substantially lower percentage of lower-income residents live in Sierra Madre. Most residents face fewer financial barriers to homeownership compared to County residents, which accounts for the larger percentage of homeowners in Sierra Madre compared to the County.

As also shown in Table 2-2, Sierra Madre had a total of 276 vacant housing units in 2010, or 5.4 percent of the total housing units, the majority of which were for rent (97 units). These vacancy rates are comparable to the County’s vacancy rate of 5.9 percent, the majority of which were also for-rent.

Table 2-2 Sierra Madre Housing, 2010*

	Number	Percent
Housing Occupancy		
Total Housing Units	5,113	100%
Occupied Housing Units	4,837	94.6%
Vacant Housing Units	276	5.4%
For Rent	97	1.9%
For Sale	29	0.6%
For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use	38	0.7%
All Other Vacancies	88	1.7%
Homeowner Vacancy Rate (percent) ¹	1.0%	-
Rental Vacancy Rate (percent) ²	5.0%	-
Housing Tenure		
Occupied Housing Units	4,837	100%
Owner-Occupied Housing Units	2,988	61.8%
Population in Owner-Occupied Housing	7,390	-
Rental-Occupied Housing Units	1,849	38.2%
Population in Renter-Occupied Housing Units	3,526	-

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

*Note: The total number of units shown above is based on the 2010 Census, which does not break down the units by unit type, so there is a discrepancy between this table and Table 2-1, which is from the DOF 1/1/2010 Data File, the last summary done by unit type.

¹ The homeowner vacancy rate is the proportion of the homeowner inventory that is vacant "for sale." It is computed by dividing the total number of vacant units "for sale only" by the sum of owner-occupied units, vacant units that are "for sale only," and vacant units that have been sold but not yet occupied; and then multiplying by 100.

² The rental vacancy rate is the proportion of the rental inventory that is vacant "for rent." It is computed by dividing the total number of vacant units "for rent" by the sum of the renter-occupied units, vacant units that are "for rent," and vacant units that have been rented but not yet occupied; and then multiplying by 100.

Affordability

Housing overpayment is generally defined as occurring when renters and homeowners must pay more than 30 percent of their gross income for housing. Overpaying for housing can strip a household of its ability to afford other critical needs, such as health care and transportation. In some cases overpayment results in an inability to afford adequate home maintenance, which can cause rapid deterioration of the structure and landscaping.

Moderate overpayment is spending between 30 and 49 percent of the household's income for housing, while severe overpayment is spending 50 percent or more for housing. Housing costs for homeowners include mortgage payments, utilities, insurance, property taxes, and homeowner association fees. Housing costs for renters typically include rent and utilities.

Sierra Madre's overpayment problem is much less severe than the County as a whole, including many nearby cities in the San Gabriel Valley. Table 2-3 compares Sierra Madre to the County and other cities in the San Gabriel Valley with respect to the percent income owners and renters are paying for housing. As shown in Table 2-3, according to the 2010 Census, 22.9 percent of Sierra Madre's owner households and 18.3 percent of renter households expended between 30 and 49 percent of their gross incomes for housing, compared to 28.6 percent and 26.2 percent for Los Angeles County, respectively. Severe overpayment in Sierra Madre affects 19.4 percent of owner households and 21.1 percent of renter households, compared to 26.3 percent and 30.2 percent for the County.

Table 2-3 Comparison of Income Spent on Housing

City	Renters Paying 30-49% of Income on Rent	Owners Paying 30-49% of Income on Mortgage
Arcadia	20.4%	26.0%
Duarte	32.0%	29.3%
El Monte	29.5%	29.7%
LA County	26.2%	28.6%
Monrovia	27.7%	30.3%
Pasadena	23.9%	27.9%
San Gabriel	23.9%	29.4%
San Marino	10.5%	24.6%
Sierra Madre	18.3%	22.9%
Temple City	25.9%	28.6%
City	Renters Paying 50% or More of Income on Rent	Owners Paying 50% or More of Income on Mortgage
Arcadia	26.4%	23.9%
Duarte	28.3%	27.0%
El Monte	30.6%	2.9%
LA County	30.2%	26.3%
Monrovia	28.8%	21.3%
Pasadena	25.9%	21.1%
San Gabriel	29.1%	20.0%
San Marino	11.1%	26.3%
Sierra Madre	21.1%	19.4%
Temple City	32.6%	23.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey.

NONRESIDENTIAL

As illustrated in Figure 2-1, *Existing Land Use*, seven types of development generally comprise the non-residential land use category in Sierra Madre. These have been condensed into the following four categories and are described below: commercial, light industrial, institutional/civic/parks and open space. The City of Sierra Madre’s non-residential development profile includes retail, professional office, neighborhood services and light industrial developments clustered primarily along Sierra Madre Boulevard and Baldwin Avenue in the “downtown” area of the City and in the East Montecito Avenue neighborhood. The majority of the institutional/civic/park uses as well as the City’s open space areas occur north of Sierra Madre Boulevard.

Commercial

Commercial uses include both retail and other service establishments. Office uses also fall under the commercial designation, including both general office uses and professional/medical offices. Almost all of the commercial land in the City is in the downtown area along Sierra Madre Boulevard, Baldwin Avenue, and on adjacent smaller streets (see Figure 2-1, *Existing Land Use*), including East Montecito Avenue. The downtown area is characterized by retail businesses, such as small specialty shops, restaurants, coffee shops, beauty salons, branch office banks, auto service, real estate offices, medical offices, and other personal and professional service businesses.

Light Industrial/Manufacturing

The City’s light industrial/manufacturing businesses are located in the well-established area along East Montecito Avenue between Baldwin Avenue and Mountain Trail Avenue. These businesses are intermixed with retail businesses, and single family and multifamily residences. Industrial/manufacturing businesses located in this area include service activities such as plumbing, and mechanic shops. Retail businesses include photography studios, a florist, specialty pet store, and other artisan-type activities such as furniture making, glass making, pottery, and sewing. Although occupancies have changed over the years, this area remains active.

Institutional/Civic/Parks

Institutional, civic and park uses encompass the second greatest area of land in Sierra Madre after residential. These include six elementary and high schools (both public and private), seven churches, the Passionist Fathers Retreat House, and City-owned facilities. Also included are public facilities and parks such as City Hall, the Sierra Madre Police and Fire Departments, and Memorial Park. Institutional, civic and park uses are immediately surrounded by residential and commercial areas, and most are well established in the community. These uses are discussed in detail in the Community Services and Facilities chapter of this report.

Open Space

Sierra Madre offers a large amount of open space, mostly within the northern, hillside portion of the City, including the Bailey Canyon Wilderness Area and the historic Mount Wilson Trail. Open space land uses are discussed in detail in the Community Services and Facilities chapter of this report.

MIXED-USE

There are a few mixed-use parcels consisting of both residential and commercial uses located in and around the City's downtown area, mostly on Sierra Madre Boulevard and Baldwin Avenue. Mixed use buildings include the Renaissance Plaza and the former Hotel Shirley, both of which contain a mix of office, retail and residential uses, and a live/work building on E. Montecito Avenue.

SPECIFIC PLANS OR SPECIAL DISTRICTS

The City has one specific plan, the Senior Housing Specific Plan, adopted in July 2002, for the 46-unit Sierra Vista Senior Housing development located at 70 Esperanza Avenue. In terms of a special district, Sierra Madre voters adopted Measure V in 2007, to preserve the City's small-town downtown character. This Measure limits building height to 30 feet and two stories and density to 13 dwellings units per acre in the City's central core area, including East Montecito Avenue.

The City also had one Redevelopment Project Area, established in 1974 pursuant to Section 33355 et seq. of the Health and Safety Code of the State of California. The Redevelopment Project Area encompassed the City's commercial district and generally followed the boundaries of the commercial and light industrial/manufacturing land use areas. It extended further to the west and east, encompassing several blocks of residential properties, as well as the City-owned Sierra Vista Park, recreation center, City yards, and settling basins located on the north side of Sierra Madre Boulevard at the eastern City boundary. The project area contained roughly 125 acres.

On December 27, 2011, the California Supreme Court issued a ruling upholding a law that effectively ended redevelopment in the State. The ruling upheld the constitutionality of AB 1X 26, which eliminated redevelopment agencies and struck down the "pay to play" compromise in AB 1X 27 that would have allowed redevelopment agencies to continue operating as long as they made ongoing payments to the State's general fund. Pursuant to the ruling, all redevelopment agencies were dissolved on February 1, 2012, following the formal dissolution process contained in AB 1X 26.

UNDEVELOPED LAND

Sierra Madre is a well-established, built-out community. Only a few scattered vacant parcels exist within the City limits. Additionally, undeveloped natural areas in the City have intentionally been preserved for open space conservation and/or management purposes. These areas are primarily located in hillside areas of the City’s northern boundary, abutting the San Gabriel Mountains. The hillside areas have experienced some development activity, largely in the form of low-density single-family residential developments.

REVIEW OF PAST AND CURRENT DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS

Development activity in Sierra Madre over the past 10 years has almost entirely involved residential construction. As shown in Table 2-4, between 2001 and 2010 the number of residential units that were demolished totaled 39, all of them single-unit structures. During this same time period, a total of 94 units were constructed, with the split between single- and multi-unit structures being almost equal. Of the 94 units constructed, 47 were designated as affordable housing units.

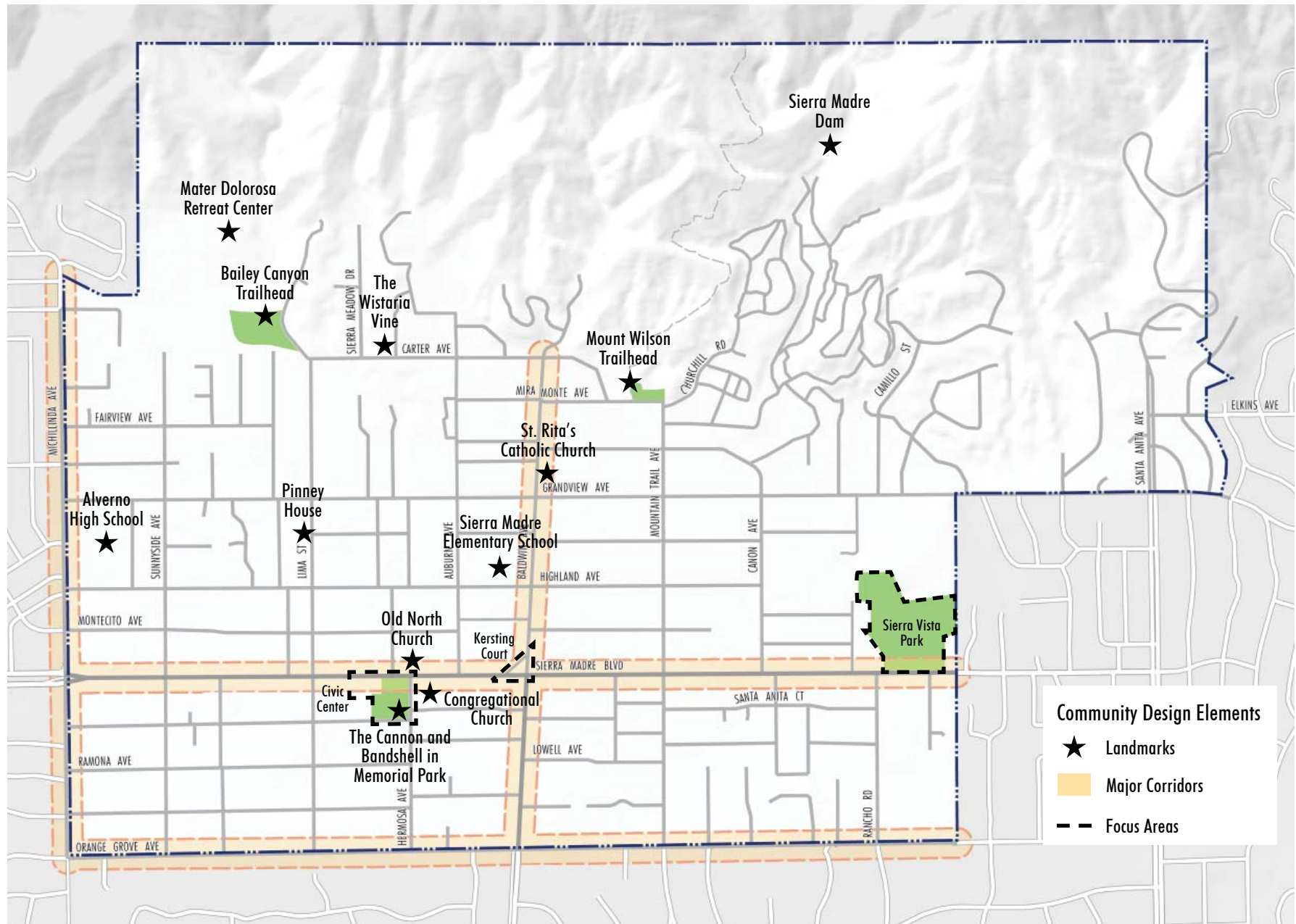
The majority of the 94 new residential units that were constructed between 2001 and 2010 were individual residential developments that occurred in various areas of the City. A large tract development, the 63-acre Stonegate development (also known as the One Carter subdivision) was approved in the hillside area of the City in August 2005. While the infrastructure is in place, to date no home construction has occurred; therefore, it is not represented in Table 2-4. The Stonegate development is comprised of 28 individual lots, with lots ranging in size from 0.25 acres to 5 acres. In addition to the City’s Zoning Code and Hillside Management Zone regulations, all residential parcels within Stonegate are subject to the Stonegate Residential Design Guidelines.

Table 2-4 Residential Demolition and Construction Activity

Year	Demolished Housing Units Lost				Newly Constructed or Permitted Units Gained			
	Single Unit Structure	Multi-Unit Structure	Total	Affordable Units out of Total Units Lost	Single Unit Structure	Multi-Unit Structure	Total	Affordable Units out of Total Units Gained
2001	5	0	5	0	4	0	4	0
2002	5	0	5	0	9	0	9	1
2003	4	0	4	0	3	0	3	0
2004	9	0	9	0	5	0	51	0
2005	4	0	4	0	3	46	6	46
2006	7	0	7	0	17	0	17	0
2007	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0
2008	2	0	2	0	1	0	1	0
2009	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2010	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2011	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	39	0	39	0	45	46	94	47

Source: Housing Unit Demolition Data Survey prepared by the City of Sierra Madre for the Southern California Association of Governments.

Figure 2-2 Community Design



COMMUNITY DESIGN

A community’s identity is often defined by design features such as architecture, entryways, corridors, nodes, landmarks and streetscapes. Sierra Madre can be characterized by a collection of established districts (see district discussion provided below under District Identification section). These community design features become particularly important in distinguishing one district from another while they make a cohesive image for the City.

CORRIDORS

Arterial corridors play a prominent physical role in Sierra Madre. Not only are they the main means by which residents and visitors experience the City, they also serve as the principal access to the residential neighborhoods and business sectors of the community. One important defining characteristic of these corridors is that they are not an important part of the major arterial network in the San Gabriel Valley. Sierra Madre has very little “through” traffic, thus helping to maintain its small-town feel.

The City’s most important corridors can be grouped according to the direction (north-south or east-west) in which they transect the City. Table 2-5 presents the City’s most important corridors and their respective features that define Sierra Madre. Figure 2-2, *Community Design*, depicts the corridor locations. More information on the City’s streets can be found in Chapter 3, Circulation.

In addition to the main roadway corridors outlined in Table 2-5, other corridors also play a key role in connecting the City’s urbanized areas with the wilderness areas of the San Gabriel Mountains north of and abutting the City’s northern boundary. These corridors include Mountain Trail, Auburn Avenue, and Santa Anita Avenue. District Identification

Table 2-5 Sierra Madre Corridors

Name	Features
North-South	
Michillinda Avenue	<p>Michillinda Avenue forms Sierra Madre’s western boundary, dividing Sierra Madre from its western neighbor, the City of Pasadena, and providing access to I-210. Michillinda Avenue also functions as an entry to Sierra Madre from the south.</p> <p>The dominant land use along the majority of this corridor is residential, with some institutional uses occurring between Grand View Avenue and Sierra Madre Boulevard, as shown in Figure 2-1, <i>Existing Land Use</i>. Landscaping (e.g., trees, shrubs, and ground cover) and sidewalks line both sides of this corridor.</p>
Baldwin Avenue	<p>Baldwin Avenue begins at its northernmost point in the City’s hillside area. It then runs through Sierra Madre and directly into the City of Arcadia, where it merges into I-210 immediately after its intersection with Foothill Boulevard. Baldwin Avenue provides access into the City from the south, as well as to the Mount Wilson trail via its intersection with E. Mira Monte Avenue on the north.</p> <p>The land use along this corridor is a mix of single and multi-family residential, commercial, and institutional uses. The commercial and institutional uses (churches) are clustered near the heart of the City’s downtown area, Kersting Court, and encompass the area from Highland Avenue to the north to Suffolk Avenue to the south, as shown in Figure 2.1, <i>Existing Land Use</i>. This portion of the corridor is lined with small commercial/retail shops on both sides of Baldwin Avenue. To a lesser extent, other land uses along this central stretch include office, civic and religious uses. Landscaping (e.g., trees, shrubs, and ground cover) and sidewalks line both sides of this corridor.</p>
East-West	
Sierra Madre Boulevard	<p>Sierra Madre Boulevard is the City’s primary east-west corridor, providing direct access to the heart of the City, the downtown area, as well as to Kersting Court. Sierra Madre Boulevard provides access into the City from the communities to the east and west.</p> <p>The dominant land use along the majority of this corridor is residential, as shown in Figure 2-1, <i>Existing Land Use</i>. However, the boulevard is also lined with small commercial/retail shops on both sides generally beginning at Lima Street on the west and ending at Baldwin Avenue on the east. Commercial buildings set close to the street and well maintained sidewalks make pedestrian access to stores easy. There is limited on-street parking; however, many businesses have small parking lots located in the rear of the property and the City maintains a major parking lot on Mariposa Avenue south of the shops on Sierra Madre Boulevard. Landscaping (e.g., trees, shrubs, and ground cover) and sidewalks line both sides of this corridor. The City’s gateway sign, located on the street median at the intersection of Sierra Madre Boulevard and Michillinda Avenue, helps signify arrival into Sierra Madre.</p>
Orangewood Avenue	<p>Orange Grove Avenue is a residential street running the full length of the City and provides access to its eastern and western neighbors. It also functions as the City’s southern boundary, dividing it from neighboring Arcadia. Mature landscaping (e.g., trees, shrubs, and ground cover) lines both sides of this corridor.</p>

Source: The Planning Center | DC&E, 2011.

DISTRICT IDENTIFICATION

Sierra Madre is composed of several distinct districts. A district is a geographical area in a city that has common distinguishing characteristics. It is distinct enough from other areas that it would be apparent to anyone in the district that they are in a distinctive place. Each district can have its own unique character, conveyed through elements such as land use, lot size, age of structures, and landscaping. Architectural styles can also contribute to the creation of a sense of place in each district.

While there is no dominant architectural style in Sierra Madre, residents are easily able to discern structures that “fit” in the City and those that do not. This capability can be attributed to Sierra Madre’s long history of architectural eclecticism—a particular source of pride for residents who appreciate the design variety present. Architectural diversity has thus become Sierra Madre’s distinguishing feature, adding to the unique feel of the City and its many districts.

However, although various districts exist throughout the City, there are limited features such as landscaping, monument or other signage, or iconic buildings and structures along the roadways that visually signify to motorists and passersby that they have exited one district and entered another.

Downtown

The downtown district is located at the center of the City along Sierra Madre Boulevard and Baldwin Avenue. The district begins east of Lima Street and continues east to the east side of Baldwin Avenue; and from south of Mariposa Avenue up Baldwin Avenue to Highland Avenue. The downtown district can be described as a “village center”, characterized by one- and two-story commercial buildings with small storefronts housing specialty retail stores, restaurants, commercial and professional offices, medical offices, service businesses, institutional and non-profit facilities.

Among the unique structures in downtown are the Sierra Madre Playhouse, an active live-stage theater; the Old City Hall, which was vacated by the City in 1977 and has been adaptively reused as offices as well as a single suite bed and breakfast inn called the Jailhouse Inn; the former Hotel Shirley, which has been restored as offices, shops, and residences located on the second level; and the Renaissance Plaza which is now maintained as retail businesses, offices, and residences located on the second level, in a courtyard setting. Many of the structures were built in the early 1900s, although a few newer structures have been added in the place of fire-damaged and deteriorating buildings. The pattern of development in the downtown encourages pedestrian activity, which brings a liveliness to the street. Kersting Court, which is in the heart of the downtown area, is the key social gathering area of the City and is highly used in the evenings, on weekends, and during special events. The downtown area is also popular among visiting cyclists that utilize the area as a rest stop on their weekend bike rides.



Downtown Sierra Madre

Source: Seth Hanson

Light Industrial/Manufacturing Interspersed with some Residential

East Montecito Avenue is the City's light industrial/manufacturing district and is interspersed with both single family and multifamily residences. This street is locally historic in that a number of older industrial structures still exist, as well as other historic structures, such as the original ticket booth for the Red Line and the original cabins built for the tuberculosis patients who came to the area before Sierra Madre was established. This area includes businesses such as plumbers' and mechanics' shops; storage facilities; welders; vehicle storage; research and development firms; and crafts-related businesses, such as furniture making, glass lamp making, pottery, film making, photography and an internationally renowned artist's studio.

Medium-High-Density Residential

The medium-high density residential areas are located along the Sierra Madre Boulevard corridor to the east and west ends of the commercial district and in the neighborhoods that are clustered around the downtown district. They provide a buffer between the commercial and low-density residential zones of the City. The streets most identified with medium-high density development are Esperanza Avenue, Mariposa Avenue from Hermosa Avenue to Baldwin Avenue, and Laurel Avenue from Baldwin Avenue to Mountain Trail Avenue. The housing stock in these areas is a mixture of older apartment buildings from the 1950s through 1970s and newer apartment and condominium buildings from the 1980s and 1990s. During the 2000s, there were a few multi-unit condominium developments built within this area, including a 46-unit senior housing project.

Medium-Density Residential

The medium-density residential areas are located adjacent to the medium-high density areas. These are characterized by properties with one or two units on a lot. Some of the notable medium density areas are San Gabriel and Santa Anita Courts in the southeast area of the City, Laurel Avenue and Victoria Lane. In most cases, the units look like single-family houses, but upon closer inspection it can be seen that a second unit exists to the side, rear or on the second floor of the property. The low-density appearance of these properties is important to the maintenance of the character of the neighborhoods.

Low-Density Residential

The low-density residential areas comprise most of the City of Sierra Madre. Yet, the low-density residential pattern is not homogenous; instead, it varies throughout the City, reflecting development trends spanning 100 years. The variety in lot sizes, street layout, and architectural styles enhances Sierra Madre's charm and has come to be one of the City's distinguishing characteristics.

Canyon Residential

This residential area, known as “Sierra Madre Canyon” or “The Canyon” by locals, is located in a natural canyon in the northeast quadrant of the City. It has its own unique development pattern and architectural style and a more rural character, which has led to a lifestyle that is valued by its residents. The boundaries of the canyon extend from Mountain Trail on the west and Sturtevant Drive on the south and east. The rustic and historic character of The Canyon is protected through provisions in the City’s Residential Canyon Zone, which establishes single-family development standards consistent with the smaller homes and lots in the canyon area.

The Canyon was originally developed in the 1920s for seasonal housing. The lots are small and the original structures were cottages used by out-of-town visitors who came to Sierra Madre for rest, recuperation and recreational purposes. Over time, the cottages have come to be used for permanent year-round housing. Many original structures remain, but some of them, due to their age, are in need of rehabilitation or replacement. At one time, the center of the area known as the lower canyon was developed with commercial businesses. There was also a community plunge (swimming pool) in this location until the 1950s. Today, a small restaurant called Mary’s Market remains and is often a Canyon community gathering area. The Nature Friends Lodge and Retreat Center provides overnight accommodations and meeting space for an international nature organization.



Mary's Market in Sierra Madre Canyon

Source: Caroline Brown

Landmarks

Landmarks are reference points that help identify a specific area of a City. They provide functional and visual points of reference and can easily be identified by people as to their location within the City. The following are notable landmarks in Sierra Madre:

- Kersting Court with its old school bell tower and pepper trees
- The Hotel Shirley façade
- The cannon and band shell in Memorial Park
- Saint Rita's Catholic Church
- Sierra Madre Congregational Church
- Old North Church
- Alverno High School
- The Wistaria Vine on Hermosa Avenue
- The Pinney House on Lima Street
- Sierra Madre Elementary School
- The Passionist Fathers Mater Dolorosa Retreat Center
- Sierra Madre Canyon Dam
- Mount Wilson Trailhead
- Bailey Canyon Trailhead
- Trail House at Mount Wilson Trailhead
- The Sierra Madre Pool
- The Pioneers' Cemetery
- The Baseball diamond
- The scenic backdrop created by the San Gabriel Mountains

FOCUS AREAS

Focus areas are places where urban design elements combine to create a location suitable for public gatherings and community events. Often, these areas are situated on public land and have open spaces or large facilities that make large assemblies possible. A review of the focus areas within the City is provided below.

Kersting Court

Kersting Court is located in the center of the downtown district at the intersection of Sierra Madre Boulevard and Baldwin Avenue. A wide court, Kersting Court runs at a diagonal connecting Baldwin Avenue to Sierra Madre Boulevard. This diagonal helps to form a triangular island in the area between the storefronts lining the court and the main streets. Until 1950, it served as the local station for the Red line trolley that followed Sierra Madre Boulevard into Pasadena. The island is landscaped with pepper trees and allows for passive recreation. Together, the adjacent shops and restaurants along with the island form the City's Kersting Court.

In addition to the shops and restaurants, which attract visitors and locals on a daily basis, Kersting Court is frequently used by the City as a community gathering place. Throughout the year many City-sponsored activities are held at this location, including Family Movie Fridays in the spring, the annual Halloween festivities, and various art activities throughout the year. Additionally, the famous annual Mount Wilson Trail Race begins at Kersting Court and many post-race activities are held there.

There are several urban design elements that make Kersting Court a focus area. Firstly, its prime location in the downtown district affords the court with a steady flow of pedestrian traffic. Parking spaces are also available on both sides of the street, making vehicular access to the court possible. The triangular island is landscaped with pepper trees and shrubs and features the City's old school bell in a tower. Wooden benches are also provided for sitting and lounging. These elements combine to create an easily recognizable and inviting place that encourages the community to meet and gather, and provides a pleasant setting for shoppers and visitors.



Kersting Court in the downtown district
Source: Kim Herkewitz

Civic Center

The Civic Center, consisting of City Hall, the Police and Fire Stations, and Memorial Park, is an important center in Sierra Madre. The City is a major employer and numerous constituents come to City Hall in both the day and evening hours for assistance and to attend public meetings. Memorial Park is a recreational center with a number of active and passive recreation opportunities, including a playground, tennis courts, picnic benches, and a covered pavilion. It is also the location of the Sierra Madre Senior Center, which is housed in the Hart Park House, a multi-purpose structure on the park site. Concerts, festivals, and holiday activities for children in the community are among the numerous activities that take place in Memorial Park.

Memorial Park is host to a number of community events during the year, and its open fields and recreation center allow for large gatherings to take place. Thus the Civic Center is positioned to receive almost constant visitation by City employees, citizens, park-goers, and visitors, making it a convenient and important gathering place in the City.

Sierra Vista Park

The other primary center in the City is Sierra Vista Park, where the City's recreation center is located. The recreation center includes two public pools, a multi-purpose recreation building housing the Youth Activity Center and the City's year-round programs for children, teens, and adults. In addition, Sierra Vista Park is the location of the City's baseball diamonds; tennis, volleyball and basketball courts; the Rose Float building; a dog park; a play area for children, and it is equipped with a covered pavilion and picnic tables.



Memorial Park in Sierra Madre's Civic Center
Source: Kim Herkewitz



Source: Seth Hanson

Chapter 3

Circulation

In this chapter

REGIONAL CIRCULATION

ROADWAY SYSTEM

INTERSECTION OPERATIONS

BICYCLE FACILITIES

TRANSIT NETWORK

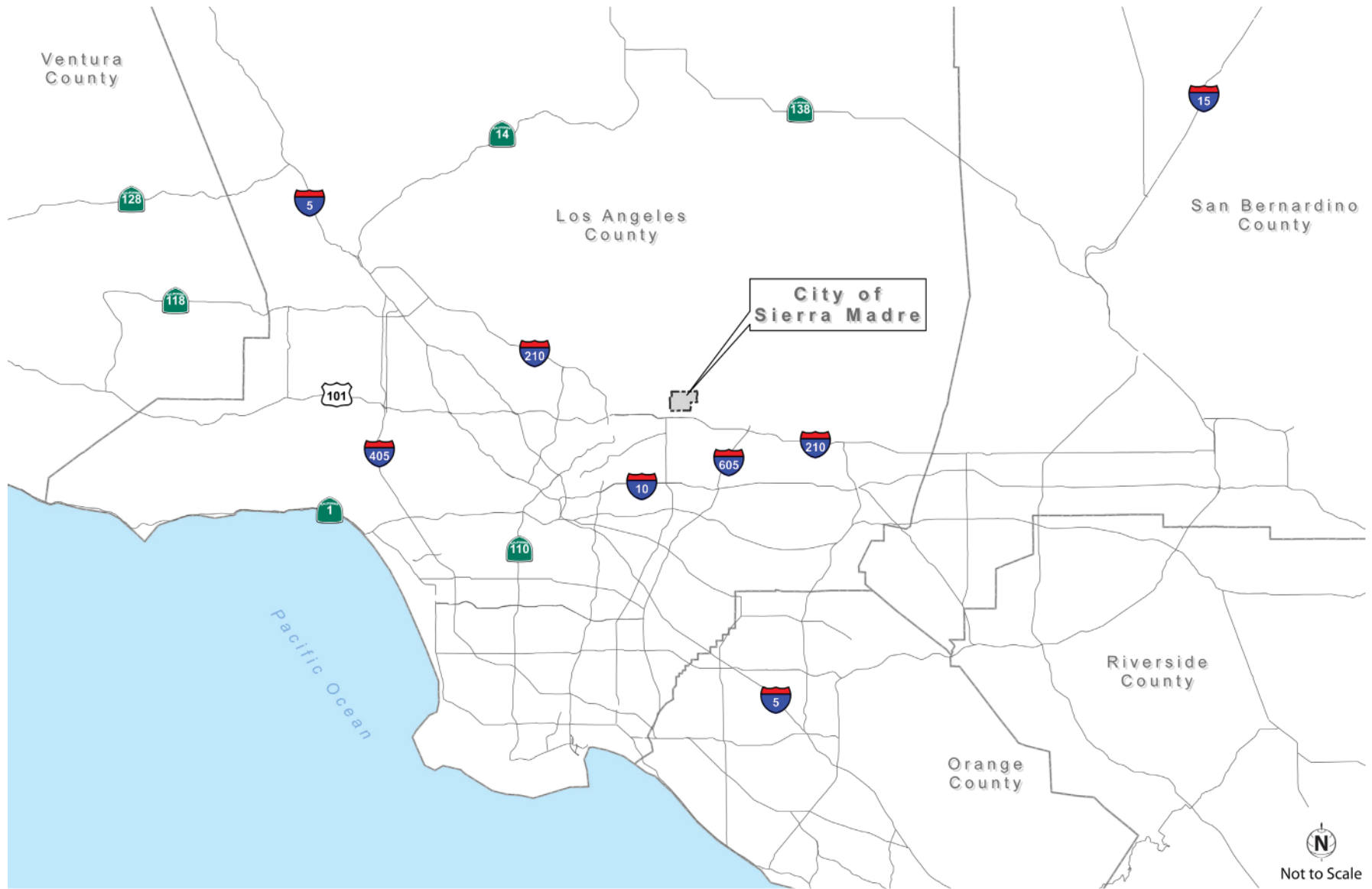
COMMUTER MODAL SPLIT

This chapter presents the physical and operational conditions of the circulation network in the City of Sierra Madre, including an evaluation of existing conditions for regional roadways, public transit, bicycle and pedestrian circulation. This chapter also describes key terms and methodologies that explain the current conditions in Sierra Madre's transportation system. The transportation system in Sierra Madre includes an extensive roadway system, a bike and pedestrian system, and a public transit system. Each of these elements is discussed in this chapter.

The substantive information provided in this report is organized as follows:

- A regional assessment of the transportation facilities affecting and affected by the City of Sierra Madre.
- Analysis of the road system within the City and the traffic operations on those roads.
- An assessment of the pedestrian and bicycle networks within the city.
- A detailed look at the transit systems within the City and connecting to other cities/regions.
- Discussion of the commuter modal split for the City.

Figure 3-1 Regional Circulation System



Source: Fehr and Peers 2012.

REGIONAL CIRCULATION

The City of Sierra Madre is located in the northern San Gabriel Valley. The valley is large enough to be considered a specific region in southern California, and is served by road, rail and air travel networks.

FREEWAYS

The San Gabriel Valley features a grid-patterned freeway system connecting all of the cities to the rest of southern California, as shown in Figure 3-1, *Regional Circulation System*. The east-west freeways, listed from north to south, are Interstate 210 (I-210), I-10, and State Route 60 (SR-60). The north-south freeways, listed from west to east, are SR-110, I-605, and SR-57. Given this evenly distributed pattern of coverage, freeway accessibility is high for most communities in the valley. For the City of Sierra Madre, the main connecting link to this system is I-210.

I-210 is an east-west travelling freeway servicing the San Gabriel Valley. The western terminus lies at the interchange with I-5 in the San Fernando Valley, and the eastern terminus lies in San Bernardino County at the interchange with I-10. This freeway is a major regional route connecting the foothill communities to the coast and Inland Empire. The roadway features 6-8 lanes including High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV) lanes and has a posted speed limit of 65 miles per hour (mph) throughout the valley. I-210 runs through the City of Arcadia, one half-mile to the south of the Sierra Madre border, providing access primarily via interchanges at Santa Anita Avenue, Baldwin Avenue, and Michillinda Avenue, all of which enter the City at some point in their alignment. I-210 is the gateway connector to the regional freeway network for the residents of Sierra Madre, and is therefore of key importance to the City.

RAIL

Several rail systems operate within the San Gabriel Valley, ranging from light rail to freight rail. Los Angeles Metropolitan Transit Authority (Metro) operates the Gold Line light rail train connecting the northern valley to Downtown Los Angeles. The Metrolink commuter rail system is jointly operated by several regional transit agencies across four counties, and services both the northern and southern valley regions through two lines that connect to Downtown Los Angeles to the west, and the Inland Empire to the east. Amtrak operates interregional trains throughout southern California, with a single station in the southern valley at the City of Pomona. For the City of Sierra Madre, the connecting link to this system would be the Metro Gold Line.



Sierra Madre Villa Metrolink Station

Source: Kim Herkewitz

Metro Gold Line

Metro operates the Gold Line light rail train connecting the northwestern San Gabriel Valley to Downtown Los Angeles. In the vicinity of Sierra Madre the track runs in the median of I-210. The eastern terminus of the line in the San Gabriel Valley is in the City of Pasadena, near the Madre Street interchange with I-210. The station is approximately two miles from central Sierra Madre, making it accessible by bicycle, transit, or personal vehicle. There is a large parking structure at the site as it is currently the end of the line and commuters from the foothill communities will drive to the station and ride the train into Downtown Los Angeles. Metro is currently constructing the first phase of the Gold Line Foothill Extension that will continue the line east to the City of Azusa, with the ultimate goal of extending the line to the eastern edge of the San Gabriel Valley. The light rail line is a vital transit link to the region for residents of Sierra Madre, providing access to Los Angeles and the other forms of travel available from the City.

AIR TRAVEL

There are no international or domestic airline service airports in the San Gabriel Valley, although there are several general-aviation airports, including Brackett Field in La Verne and El Monte Airport in El Monte. There are, however, several major airports near the valley that could be considered easily accessible. Los Angeles International Airport is located 35 miles southwest of Sierra Madre and is accessible via freeway and transit. Ontario International Airport is located 32 miles east of Sierra Madre at the border to the Inland Empire and is easily accessible from I-10. Bob Hope Airport is located 20 miles west of Sierra Madre in the City of Burbank and can be accessed via I-210.

ROADWAY SYSTEM

FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION

Sierra Madre's road network consists of several functional street types arranged primarily in a grid pattern. This standard grid pattern is commonly used in smaller towns that serve a primarily residential function as the network is easy to traverse by multiple modes of transportation. The majority of cities and towns in the northern San Gabriel Valley feature a similar road network layout.

Sierra Madre's current General Plan identifies four roadway types within the City. Functional classification refers to how a road accommodates two characteristics: the extent to which the roadway prioritizes the movement of traffic and the level of access provided to adjacent properties. Based on these generalized characteristics, roadways often vary in terms of right-of-way, speed, roadway width, number of lanes, intersection and traffic signal spacing, and other factors. Functional classification is generally determined by the City's General Plan, in which the functional classification is assigned to a particular roadway based on the criteria above. Table 3-1 identifies these roadway types for Sierra Madre and gives a description of their performance characteristics.

Table 3-1 Sierra Madre Roadway Functional Classifications

Roadway Type	Accommodation for Movement of Traffic	Level of Property Access
Major Street	Primary roadway for movement of traffic at city level prioritizes movement of traffic. Can also provide regional connectivity.	Access is provided with limits on driveway spacing and turns allowed, potentially through use of traffic control devices.
Collector Street	These roadways provide some level of inter-City connectivity. Collectors typically do not provide any regional access or connectivity.	Collectors typically provide some level of property access with fewer restrictions than typically found on major streets.
Local Collector Street	These roadways provide some level of intra-City connectivity, collecting traffic from local streets.	Access is prioritized similarly to a local street with more considerations for traffic flow and visibility.
Local Street	Local streets provide the lowest accommodation for the movement of traffic with lower connectivity and potential for cul-de-sacs.	Local streets provide the highest level of property access. Driveways are closely spaced and there are few access limitations.

Source: Fehr & Peers, 2011.

SIERRA MADRE ROADS

The majority of the streets in Sierra Madre fall under the Local Street classification. Local streets are two-lane roadways without medians, and in some cases, without centerlines. Speed limits are typically 25mph or less, and there is a higher likelihood of cul-de-sacs, tight radius turns, and meandering alignments. As the majority of streets are local streets, they will not be individually addressed in this report. The streets that fall into any of the other categories are discussed below. Table 3-2 outlines the classified facilities within the City. Table 3-3 shows the Average Daily Traffic (ADT) volumes along the major streets within the City, as well as the total capacity of these streets. Total roadway capacity is based on a daily capacity of 7,500 vehicles per lane. This capacity value correlates to standards for similar facilities in neighboring jurisdictions.

Table 3-2 Sierra Madre Roadways

Classification	Streets
Major Street	Michillinda Avenue
Collector Street	Sierra Madre Boulevard Baldwin Avenue
Local Collector Street	Orange Grove Avenue Grand View Avenue Lima Street Mountain Trail Avenue
Local Street	All others

Source: Fehr & Peers, 2011.

Table 3-3 ADT Volumes

Street	Location	ADT	Capacity
Orange Grove Avenue	East of Michillinda Avenue	6,100	15,000
Orange Grove Avenue	West of Rancho Road	4,600	15,000
Sierra Madre Boulevard	East of Michillinda Avenue	8,600	15,000
Sierra Madre Boulevard	East of Rancho Road	3,600	15,000
Grand View Avenue	East of Michillinda Avenue	3,000	15,000
Grand View Avenue	East of Canon Avenue	2,700	15,000
Michillinda Avenue	North of Orange Grove Avenue	12,900	15,000
Michillinda Avenue	South of Grand View Avenue	6,600	15,000
Baldwin Avenue	North of Orange Grove Avenue	10,500	15,000
Baldwin Avenue	South of Grand View Avenue	3,800	15,000

Source: Fehr & Peers, 2012.

The roads in Sierra Madre share certain general characteristics: They are all two-lane streets with no medians, shading from large trees is typical, and the roadways are generally wide as compared to other small cities. In many areas, cross slope can be steep toward the curb lines. Posted speed limits within the City are typically between 25 and 35mph. On-street parking is common throughout the City, with parallel and slant parking stalls in the downtown region. Described below are the primary streets forming the transportation network in Sierra Madre. Figure 3-2, *Roadway Network and Average Daily Traffic Volumes*, shows the street network along with lane configurations and ADT volumes.

Michillinda Avenue

Michillinda Avenue is the only street in the City classified as a Major Road, traveling north-south and serving as the boundary between Sierra Madre and Pasadena to the west. It is one of the primary roads connecting the City to I-210, and is thus a key part of the regional road network for Sierra Madre. The northern portion of the road terminates in a residential neighborhood against the foothills, while the southern terminus is located in Arcadia at the intersection with Huntington Drive, a major arterial running through the San Gabriel Valley. Within Sierra Madre, the street maintains a two-lane, undivided configuration with a posted speed limit of 35mph. The character of the roadway is primarily residential within the City, providing access to single family homes on both the Sierra Madre and Pasadena sides of the border. There is some commercial development accessible by Michillinda Avenue on the Pasadena side near the intersection with Sierra Madre Boulevard.

Sierra Madre Boulevard

Sierra Madre Boulevard serves as the primary east-west Collector within the City and connects Sierra Madre to Pasadena to the west and Arcadia to the east. The street curves south in Pasadena and continues to San Marino, between I-210 and I-10. Within Sierra Madre the street maintains an undivided, two-lane configuration and a posted speed limit of 25 to 30mph.

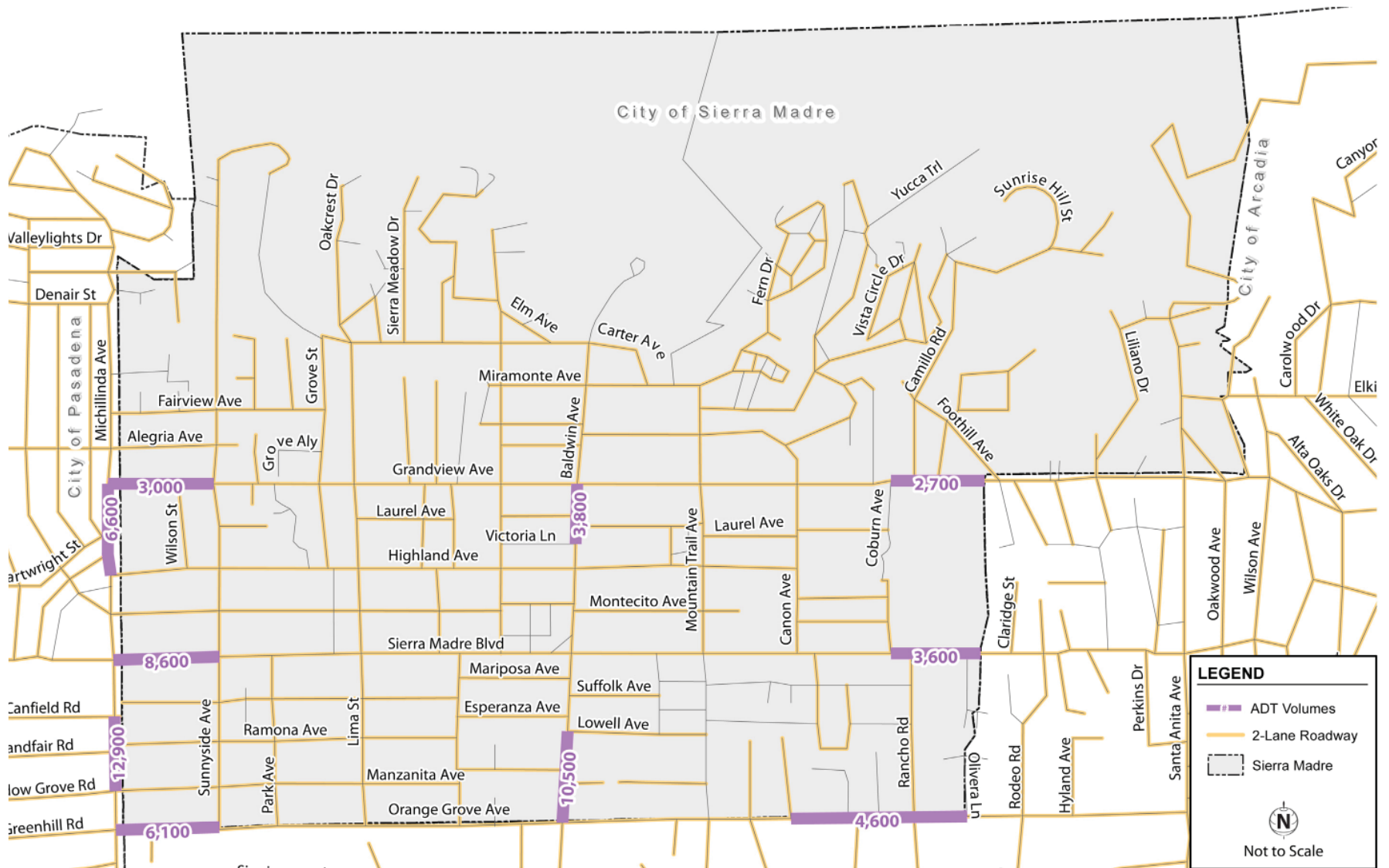
Sierra Madre Boulevard travels from the eastern to western borders of the City, and changes character along the way. From the eastern city limit near Monterey Lane to Baldwin Avenue, the street is primarily residential, providing driveway access to single-family homes. At Baldwin Avenue the character changes to that of a commercial corridor, with abundant businesses and services, municipal buildings, and public facilities. In this section the speed limit is reduced to 25mph. Upon crossing Lima Avenue, the speed limit increases to 30mph and the character returns to residential, with both single-family dwelling units and apartment dwellings. This condition continues to the western border at Michillinda Avenue.



West Sierra Madre Avenue, looking west

Source: Kim Herkewitz

Figure 3-2 Roadway Network and Average Daily Traffic Volumes



Source: Fehr and Peers 2012.

Baldwin Avenue

Baldwin Avenue is classified as a Collector within the City, traveling north-south and connecting Sierra Madre to I-210. Baldwin Avenue serves as the central north-south street within the City, forming the downtown core along with Sierra Madre Boulevard. Having an interchange with I-210 makes Baldwin Avenue a key part of the regional road network for the City. Within the City the road maintains a two-lane, undivided configuration and a posted speed limit of 25-35mph.

Baldwin Avenue enters the City at the southern limit of Orange Grove Avenue and continues north with a posted speed limit of 35mph. The character of this area is entirely residential, with single-family homes lining the street. As the road approaches Sierra Madre Boulevard, the adjacent land uses change to commercial, and Baldwin Avenue becomes the downtown main street of the City. The speed limit reduces to 25mph in this area. North of downtown, past Highland Avenue, the character again returns to residential and the speed limit increases to 30mph. There are multiple school zones along this street. The road continues north, eventually terminating in the foothill communities.



Baldwin Avenue south of downtown, looking north

Source: Kim Herkewitz

Grand View Avenue

Grand View Avenue is classified as a Local Collector within the City, providing an east-west passage in the northern part of Sierra Madre. The main circulatory function of this street is directing traffic from the foothill communities to Santa Anita Avenue, Baldwin Avenue, and Michillinda Avenue so they may connect to the rest of the city and I-210. The roadway maintains an undivided, 2-lane section within the city and a posted speed limit of 30mph. Grand View Avenue terminates on the west side at Michillinda Avenue and on the east side past Santa Anita Avenue in Arcadia. Between Camillo Road and Santa Anita Avenue, Grand View Avenue serves as a border between Sierra Madre and Arcadia. Within the City the roadway is lined with single-family houses.

Orange Grove Avenue

Orange Grove Avenue is classified as a Local Collector within the City and provides an east-west corridor at the City's southern limit. For the entire length of Orange Grove Avenue within Sierra Madre it serves as the southern border with Arcadia. On the western side of the City the street terminates at Michillinda Avenue. However, the street resumes again in Pasadena, serving as a larger collector. Orange Grove Avenue terminates on the east side at Santa Anita Avenue in Arcadia. Throughout Sierra Madre the street maintains a two-lane, undivided configuration and a 35mph posted speed limit. The character of Orange Grove Avenue within the City limits is residential, with single family homes lining both sides of the street for the majority.

Lima Street and Mountain Trail Avenue

These two streets are classified as Local Collectors within Sierra Madre. They are both north-south running streets that run the entire length of the City from the southern limit at Orange Grove Avenue to their end points in the foothill communities. They are both two-lane, undivided roadways with a posted speed limit of 30mph, and they both primarily feature single family households.

INTERSECTION OPERATIONS

As part of this Existing Conditions Report, traffic data was collected at specific intersections around the City. These intersections were selected to capture vehicle movement across the entire City. At each intersection, vehicle movements were collected for both the morning and evening peak periods, using different resources for counting. The highest volume intersections were captured by data collection professionals, while some of the intersections in the northern part of the City were counted by resident volunteers under direction of the General Plan Steering Committee. Table 3-4 outlines the locations and methods of count. Figures 3-3a and 3-3b, *Existing Intersection Lane Configurations* and *Peak Hour Traffic Volumes*, show the collected AM and PM volumes at each intersection.

Table 3-4 Intersection Data Collection

Intersection	Type	AM	PM
Grand View Avenue at Michillinda Avenue	Side Street Stop Controlled	Previously Collected as part of Alverno High School Master Plan	Collected by Professional Firm
Grand View Avenue at Lima Street	All Way Stop	Collected by Volunteer Group	Collected by Volunteer Group
Grand View Avenue at Mountain Trail Avenue	All Way Stop	Collected by Volunteer Group	Collected by Volunteer Group
Grand View Avenue at Santa Anita Avenue	All Way Stop	Collected by Volunteer Group	Collected by Volunteer Group
Sierra Madre Boulevard at Michillinda Avenue	Signalized	Previously Collected as part of Alverno High School Master Plan	Collected by Professional Firm
Sierra Madre Boulevard at Lima Street	All Way Stop	Collected by Professional Firm	Collected by Professional Firm
Sierra Madre Boulevard at Baldwin Avenue	All Way Stop	Collected by Professional Firm	Collected by Professional Firm
Sierra Madre Boulevard at Mountain Trail Avenue	All Way Stop	Collected by Professional Firm	Collected by Professional Firm
Orange Grove Avenue at Baldwin Avenue	All Way Stop	Collected by Professional Firm	Collected by Professional Firm
Orange Grove Avenue at Rancho Road	Side Street Stop Controlled	Collected by Professional Firm	Collected by Professional Firm

Source: Fehr & Peers, 2011.

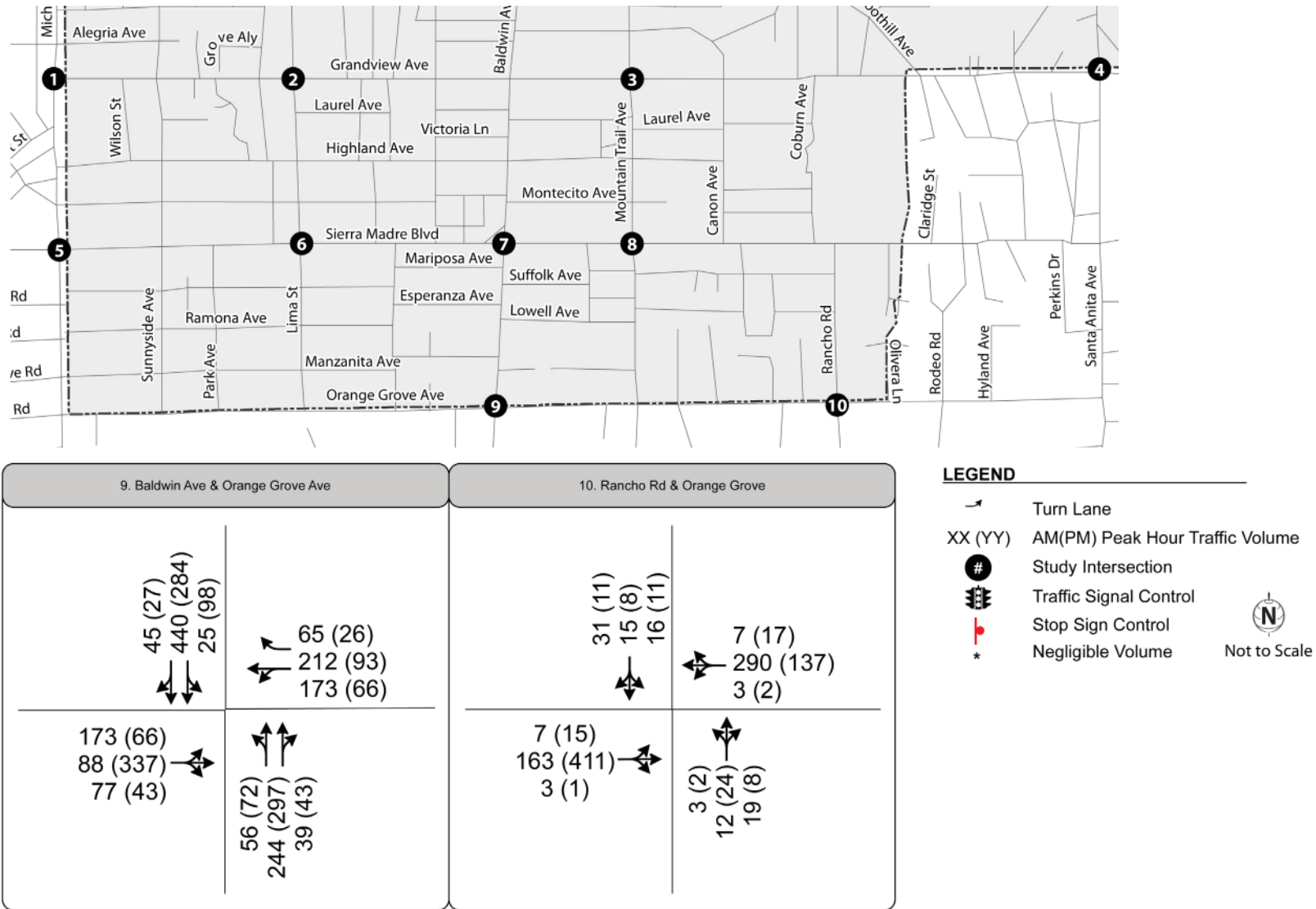
Figure 3-3a Existing Intersection Lane Configurations and Peak Hour Traffic Volumes



1. Michillinda Ave & Grandview Ave	2. Lima St & Grandview Ave	3. Mountain Trail Ave & Grandview Ave	4. Santa Anita Ave & Grandview Ave																
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>190 (108) 20 (12)</td> <td>50 (10) 200 (80)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>60 (146) 80 (194)</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	190 (108) 20 (12)	50 (10) 200 (80)	60 (146) 80 (194)		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>20 (14) 31 (31) 9 (7)</td> <td>6 (7) 254 (106) 26 (17)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10 (27) 222 (189) 7 (3)</td> <td>17 (19) 23 (26) 19 (29)</td> </tr> </table>	20 (14) 31 (31) 9 (7)	6 (7) 254 (106) 26 (17)	10 (27) 222 (189) 7 (3)	17 (19) 23 (26) 19 (29)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>43 (26) 112 (65) 17 (11)</td> <td>10 (18) 189 (93) 48 (12)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>27 (37) 91 (128) 38 (15)</td> <td>50 (14) 29 (64) 9 (29)</td> </tr> </table>	43 (26) 112 (65) 17 (11)	10 (18) 189 (93) 48 (12)	27 (37) 91 (128) 38 (15)	50 (14) 29 (64) 9 (29)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>26 (8) 106 (76) 4 (2)</td> <td>0 (2) 30 (10) 34 (19)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8 (16) 26 (27) 85 (88)</td> <td>74 (91) 67 (120) 19 (37)</td> </tr> </table>	26 (8) 106 (76) 4 (2)	0 (2) 30 (10) 34 (19)	8 (16) 26 (27) 85 (88)	74 (91) 67 (120) 19 (37)
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5. Michillinda Ave & Sierra Madre Blvd	6. Lima St & Sierra Madre Blvd	7. Baldwin Ave & Sierra Madre Blvd	8. Mountain Trail Ave & Sierra Madre Blvd																
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>260 (124) 280 (186) 20 (25)</td> <td>40 (27) 280 (178) 60 (76)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>120 (310) 140 (432) 260 (504)</td> <td>240 (174) 180 (188) 30 (60)</td> </tr> </table>	260 (124) 280 (186) 20 (25)	40 (27) 280 (178) 60 (76)	120 (310) 140 (432) 260 (504)	240 (174) 180 (188) 30 (60)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>47 (34) 94 (46) 24 (34)</td> <td>21 (20) 294 (217) 17 (27)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>22 (23) 266 (369) 25 (34)</td> <td>27 (25) 54 (61) 22 (32)</td> </tr> </table>	47 (34) 94 (46) 24 (34)	21 (20) 294 (217) 17 (27)	22 (23) 266 (369) 25 (34)	27 (25) 54 (61) 22 (32)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>103 (104) 259 (190) 20 (20)</td> <td>30 (33) 146 (99) 85 (53)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>73 (105) 126 (202) 104 (135)</td> <td>81 (97) 192 (213) 43 (44)</td> </tr> </table>	103 (104) 259 (190) 20 (20)	30 (33) 146 (99) 85 (53)	73 (105) 126 (202) 104 (135)	81 (97) 192 (213) 43 (44)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>80 (30) 190 (81) 34 (32)</td> <td>33 (18) 145 (112) 33 (18)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>47 (41) 140 (212) 7 (17)</td> <td>17 (16) 129 (87) 27 (23)</td> </tr> </table>	80 (30) 190 (81) 34 (32)	33 (18) 145 (112) 33 (18)	47 (41) 140 (212) 7 (17)	17 (16) 129 (87) 27 (23)
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Source: Fehr and Peers 2012.

Figure 3-3b Existing Intersection Lane Configurations and Peak Hour Traffic Volumes



Source: Fehr and Peers 2012.

LEVEL OF SERVICE

Operations for these intersections are expressed in terms of Level of Service (LOS). LOS is a general measure of traffic operating conditions whereby a letter grade, from LOS A (no congestion) to F (high levels of congestion), is assigned. LOS E represents “at capacity” operations. The flow of vehicles without significant impediments is considered “stable” whereas when traffic encounters interference that limits the capacity acutely, the flow becomes “unstable”. These grades represent the perspective of drivers and are an indication of the comfort and convenience associated with driving as well as speed, travel time, traffic interruptions, and freedom to maneuver. For intersections, LOS is based on the average delay in seconds for the entire intersection. Table 3-5 describes the LOS delay criteria for signalized and unsignalized intersections.

For the existing conditions, the LOS was calculated for each of the intersections counted within the city. The current City of Sierra Madre General Plan does not set any specific goals for LOS, but rather indicates that current LOS should be maintained. As such, there is no set standard for what would be considered deficient for traffic operations at intersections. Table 3-6 summarizes the LOS data for the analyzed intersections. As shown in the table, the highest delays occur at the intersection of Orange Grove Avenue and Baldwin Avenue, which could be considered the primary entry point to the City. Every other intersection operates at a LOS C or better.

Table 3-5 Intersection LOS Criteria

Level of Service	Description	Signalized Delay (Seconds)	Unsignalized Delay (Seconds)
A	Operations with very low delay occurring with favorable progression and/or short cycle length.	< 10.0	< 10.0
B	Operations with low delay occurring with good progression and/or short cycle lengths.	> 10.0 to 20.0	> 10.0 to 15.0
C	Operations with average delays resulting from fair progression and/or longer cycle lengths. Individual cycle failures begin to appear.	> 20.0 to 35.0	> 15.0 to 25.0
D	Operations with longer delays due to a combination of unfavorable progression, long cycle lengths, or high V/C ratios. Many vehicles stop and individual cycle failures are noticeable.	> 35.0 to 55.0	> 25.0 to 35.0
E	Operations with high delay values indicating poor progression, long cycle lengths, and high V/C ratios. Individual cycle failures are frequent occurrences.	> 55.0 to 80.0	> 35.0 to 50.0
F	Operation with delays unacceptable to most drivers occurring due to over saturation, poor progression, or very long cycle lengths.	> 80.0	> 50.0

Source: Highway Capacity Manual (Transportation Research Board, 2000).

Table 3-6 Intersection LOS

Intersection	Traffic Control	Delay ¹ (secs)		Level of Service	
		AM	PM	AM	PM
Grand View Avenue at Michillinda Avenue	Cross Street Stop Controlled	13.9	12.1	B	B
Grand View Avenue at Lima Street	All Way Stop	10.0	8.8	A	A
Grand View Avenue at Mountain Trail	All Way Stop	10.0	8.8	A	A
Grand View Avenue at Santa Anita Avenue	All Way Stop	8.1	8.2	A	A
Sierra Madre Boulevard at Michillinda Avenue	Signalized	29.7	32.2	C	C
Sierra Madre Boulevard at Lima Street	All Way Stop	13.2	14.3	B	B
Sierra Madre Boulevard at Baldwin Avenue	All Way Stop	19.1	20.4	C	C
Sierra Madre Boulevard at Mountain Trail Avenue	All Way Stop	12.5	10.3	B	B
Orange Grove Avenue at Baldwin Avenue	All Way Stop	30.7	31.7	D	D
Orange Grove Avenue at Rancho Road	Cross Street Stop Controlled	12.5	14.5	B	B

Source: Fehr & Peers, 2012 (see Appendix A for detailed intersection AM and PM LOS worksheets).

¹ Delay calculated by Trafficware Synchro V6 per 2000 Highway Capacity Manual methodology. Overall average intersection delay and level of service are shown for intersections with traffic signal or all way stop control. For intersections with cross street stop control, the delay and level of service for worst individual movement (or movements sharing a single lane) are shown.

PEDESTRIAN FACILITIES

Figure 3-4, *Pedestrian Network*, indicates the locations where sidewalks currently exist in Sierra Madre. As reflected in the figure, sidewalks are not continuous throughout the City. There are locations where there are sidewalks present on both sides of the roadway, areas with sidewalks on only one side, and others with no sidewalks at all. In addition to continuity of the sidewalk network, five other factors that might affect the pedestrian experience were analyzed. The five factors include:

- *Sidewalk Conditions* – This refers to whether the sidewalks are in a state of good repair. Sidewalks that are broken or cracked can sometimes deter travel, particularly for those who are mobility impaired such as those in wheel chairs, persons using walkers, and strollers.
- *Shading* – Persons are more inclined to walk in areas where there is shade present, particularly in southern California with its relatively warm weather and limited rainfall as compared to other locations.
- *Grade* – Persons are more inclined to walk in areas which are relatively flat or have limited grade changes.
- *Amenities Offered* – All items being equal, persons are more inclined to walk in areas that are interesting environments with shopping, retail, restaurants, and other similar uses.
- *Buffers* – A more walkable environment is one in which there is some degree of separation between the pedestrian and the motorist.

A general evaluation of the pedestrian environment in the corridor is provided in Table 3-7.

Figure 3-4 Pedestrian Network



Source: Fehr and Peers 2012.

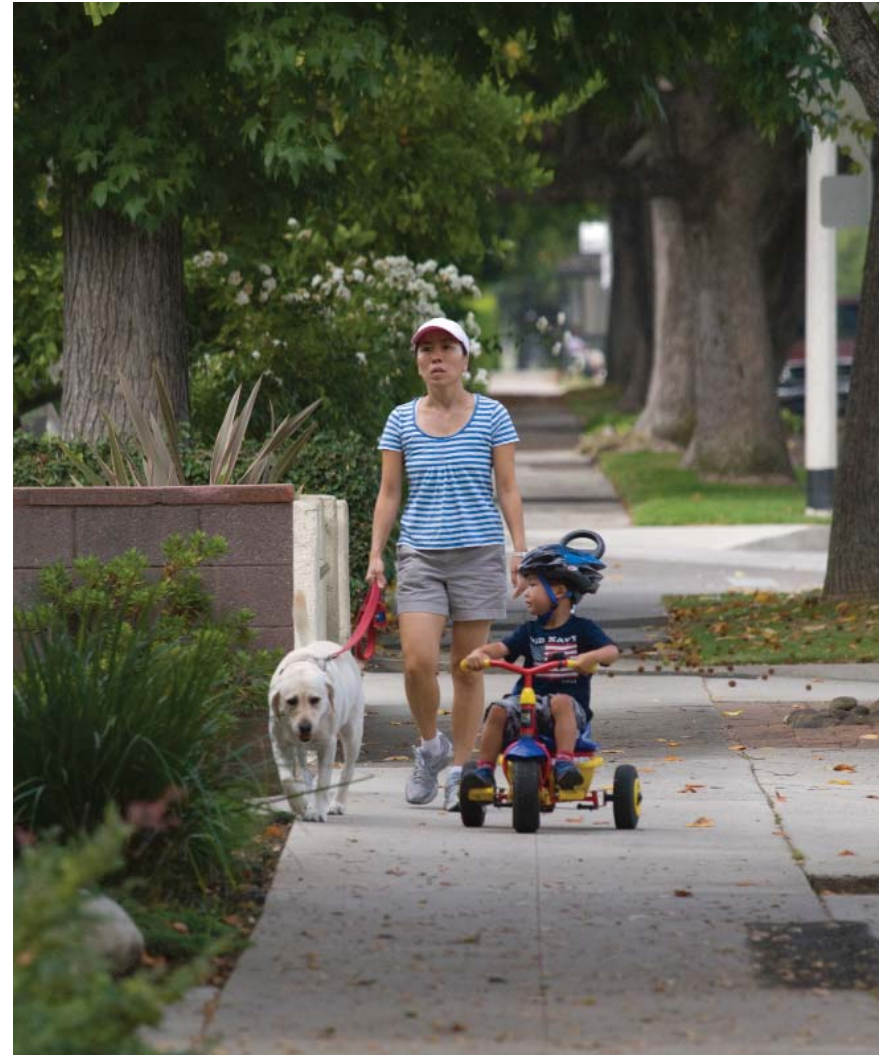
Table 3-7 Existing Pedestrian Facilities

Criteria	Evaluation
Sidewalk Conditions	Generally within the downtown area the sidewalks are in good condition, free of cracks and fissures. Outside of this area, there is a significant amount of damage to sidewalks due to tree roots. The main issue is uplifting of slabs, causing lateral peaks and valley along the walkways. This poses an impediment to pedestrians, especially those with disabilities.
Shading	Shading is very common in the City, with large, shade bearing trees lining most streets, both in parkways or on private property.
Grade	In the east-west direction, grades are relatively level throughout the City. In the north-south direction, there is a general uphill slope moving toward the foothills in the north, which gets steeper with proximity to the hills. There is an issue with steep segments caused by uplifting from tree roots.
Amenities Offered	In the downtown area amenities are plentiful, with public space, shopping, dining, benches, and shade. Outside of the area the character is entirely residential, and other than shade and occasional benches, amenities are not offered.
Buffers	Buffered space is common throughout the city, particularly along roads with more traffic.

Source: Fehr & Peers, 2011.

BICYCLE FACILITIES

There are currently no defined bicycle facilities within the City of Sierra Madre. The City’s Bikeway Plan has identified the need for a bike lane along Sierra Madre Boulevard through the length of the City, but this lane has not been built. However, the streets within the City are generally wide, with enough cross-sectional space to accommodate bicyclists even when parking is provided. This is particularly true for the Local Collectors and Local Streets. During field visits, cyclists were observed in several parts of the City, participating in what appeared to be both recreational and transportation-based riding.



Pedestrians using a well-shaded sidewalk

Source: Seth Hanson

TRANSIT NETWORK

There are currently two forms of transit in operation within the City: Fixed-route transit, and paratransit.

FIXED-ROUTE TRANSIT

Within the city, there are two entities operating transit routes: The Los Angeles Metropolitan Transit Authority (Metro) and The City of Sierra Madre. Figure 3-5, *Transit Network*, shows the routes and stops for the lines throughout the City.

Metro

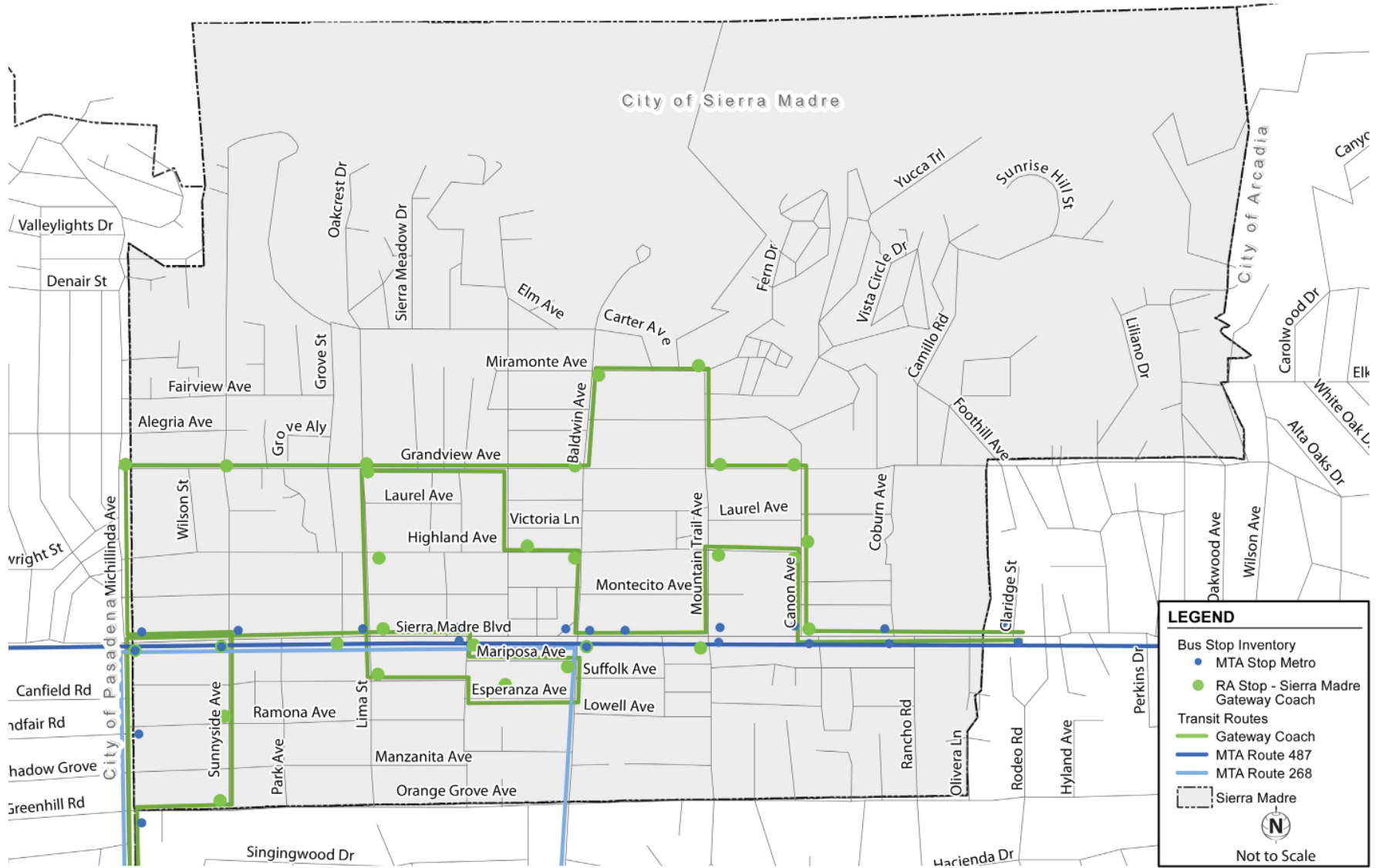
Metro operates two lines within the City:

- Line 487: This is an express line connecting Downtown Los Angeles to the cities of San Gabriel, Sierra Madre, and El Monte. Within Sierra Madre the line runs down Sierra Madre Boulevard, with stops every few blocks. Headways are approximately 20 minutes during the weekday peak periods. This line also stops at the Metro Gold Line train station in Pasadena, providing another method of connectivity to Los Angeles. Because the route runs along Sierra Madre Boulevard, the majority of the City's residents live within a half-mile of the line, making it a usable commuting choice for many.
- Line 268: This line runs through the western portion of the San Gabriel Valley, connecting the cities of Altadena, Pasadena, Sierra Madre, Arcadia, and El Monte. Within Sierra Madre the line runs along Sierra Madre Boulevard from Michillinda Avenue to Baldwin Avenue, and along Baldwin Avenue from Sierra Madre Boulevard south to Orange Grove Avenue where it crosses into Arcadia. This line operates on 30-minute headways during the weekday peak periods.



Metro Line 268 traveling through Sierra Madre
Source: Kim Herkewitz

Figure 3-5 Transit Network



Source: Fehr and Peers 2012.

City of Sierra Madre Gateway Coach

The City operates a fixed-route shuttle bus known as the Gateway Coach to serve residents during the week. The line only operates during the morning, mid-day and evening peak periods, providing access to the Metro Gold Line station, Downtown Sierra Madre, and the shopping center located at the intersection of Michillinda Avenue and Sierra Madre Boulevard. Headways are 50 minutes, and the standard fare is \$1.00 for residents between the ages of 16 and 62, and free otherwise. Several key City locations are linked by the shuttle, including the public schools, library, City Hall, and post office. While there are defined stops with scheduled times, the shuttle will also pick up hailing residents along the route.

Bus stops within the City vary in terms of amenities offered. Shade is common at bus stops, but it is provided by trees or buildings, and not bus shelters. This deters transit usage when raining. Benches are sometimes provided at bus stops, mainly in the downtown area of Sierra Madre Boulevard. Trash receptacles are also common in the downtown area. For the Gateway Coach stops, amenities are less common in the residential neighborhoods. In some cases, the stops are located in sections without sidewalks.

PARATRANSIT

Paratransit is an alternative mode of flexible passenger transportation that does not follow fixed routes or schedules. Typically vans or mini-buses are used to provide paratransit service, but also share taxis and jitneys are important providers. Paratransit services may vary considerably on the degree of flexibility they provide their customers. At their simplest they may consist of a taxi or small bus that will run along a more or less defined route and then stop to pick up or discharge passengers on request. At the other end of the spectrum—fully demand-responsive transport—the most flexible paratransit systems offer on-demand call-up door-to-door service from any origin to any destination in a service area.

The City provides fully demand-responsive transportation service through the Dial-A-Ride program. Dial-A-Ride provides same day, curb to curb transit to anyone who meets the qualification conditions: be a city resident, and be either 62 years of age or older, or disabled in a manner that makes use of regular transit unduly difficult. Any qualifying users must submit an application with the City before using the service. The service will typically not travel to destinations more than two miles outside of City limits, and the standard fare is \$1.00 for destinations within the City, and \$2.00 for destinations outside the City. The generally small size of the city makes this type of paratransit possible.

TRANSIT CONNECTIVITY

Both Metro line 487 and the Gateway Coach stop at the Sierra Madre Villa Gold Line station. This station provides access to the regional light rail system as well as serving as a bus transit hub for the northwest San Gabriel Valley, with several bus lines from multiple jurisdictions intersecting. Metro line 487 also connects to Downtown Los Angeles, providing access to commuter rail and interstate rail service through Metrolink and Amtrak, respectively. The Dial-A-Ride paratransit service can also access the Metro Gold Line station.

COMMUTER MODAL SPLIT

The City’s land use patterns and topography play an important role in the way residents travel in and around the City. Sierra Madre residents have access to several modes of travel such as walking, bicycling, and public transit. However, the automobile remains the primary means of travel within the City.

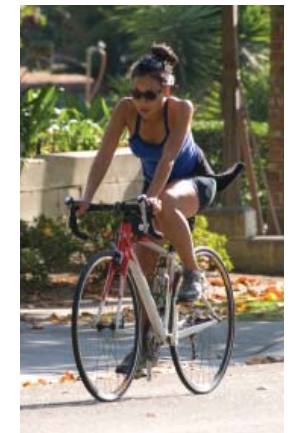
The 2005-2009 American Community Survey (ACS) was analyzed to determine commuter mode split for the City of Sierra Madre, Los Angeles County, State of California and the United States. Table 3-8 provides a comparison between the City, county, state and national level for these commute characteristics.

As is clear from Table 3-8, a majority of Sierra Madre residents choose to drive rather than using other modes of transportation. Residents carpool at a lower rate than the county, state and national average. Public transit utilization is less than half of the Los Angeles County rate, and lower than the state and national levels. Average commute time to work is 28.4 minutes in Sierra Madre, which nearly matches the Los Angeles County average of 29.0 minutes according to the survey data.

Table 3-8 Modal Transportation Split

Commute Mode Choice	Sierra Madre City	Los Angeles County	California	United States
Single Occupant	74.6%	72.2%	73.1%	76.1%
Carpool	8.3%	11.6%	12.3%	10.6%
Public Transit	3.0%	7.0%	5.0%	4.8%
Bicycling/Walking	3.0%	3.1%	2.8%	2.9%
Other Means	0.8%	1.4%	2.2%	1.7%
Work at Home	10.3%	4.3%	4.7%	3.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey.



Modes of travel in Sierra Madre

Source: Margery Bourgeois, Seth Hanson, George Maurer



Source: Seth Hanson

Chapter 4

Community Services and Facilities

In this chapter

PARKS AND RECREATION

EDUCATIONAL

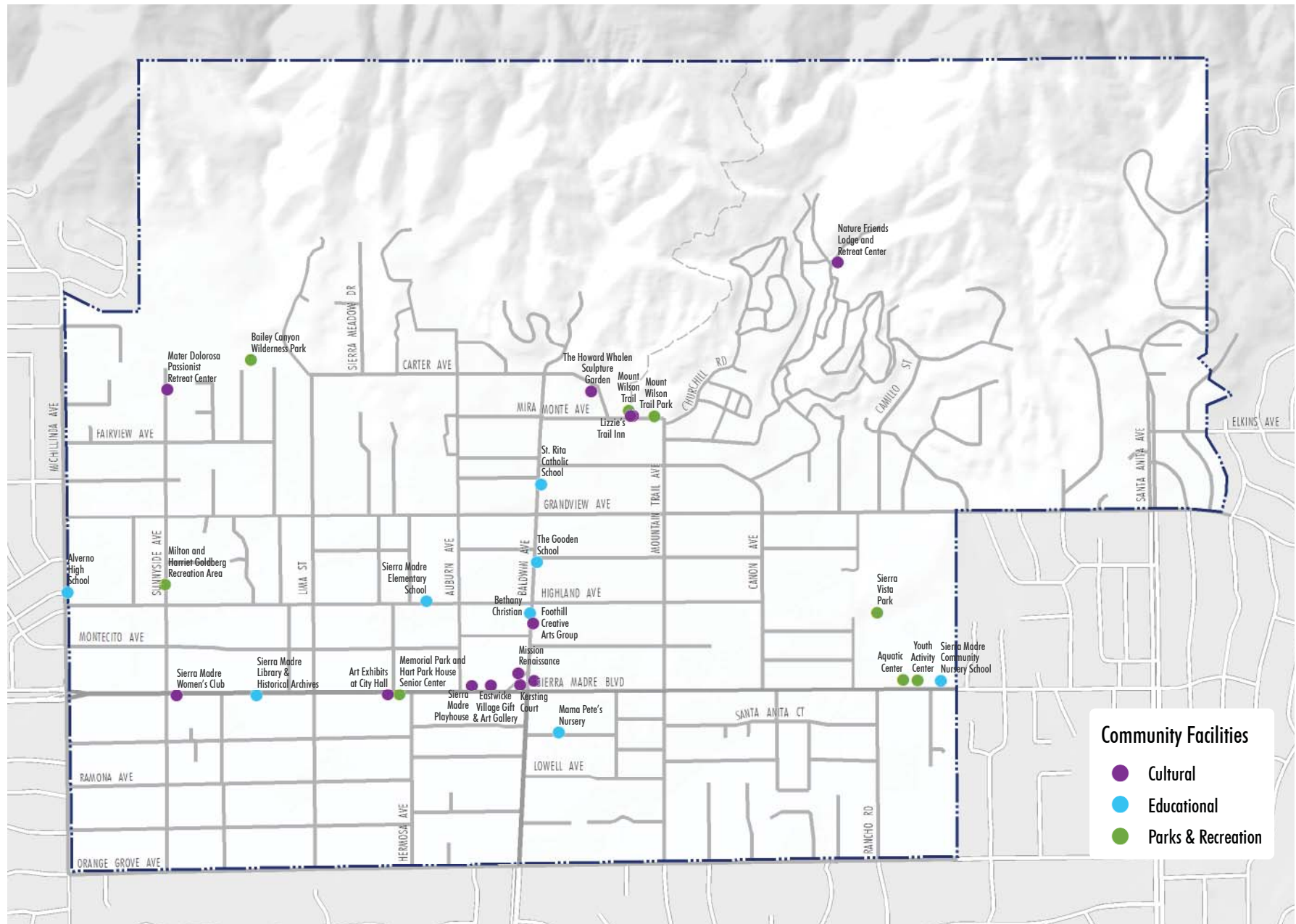
LIBRARY

CULTURAL

Quality community services and facilities provide Sierra Madre residents and visitors with a variety of opportunities and amenities. A city's recreational, educational, and cultural services and facilities, coupled with notable community design elements, are the foundation for a strong social fabric and built environment.

The City of Sierra Madre provides a wide variety of recreational, educational, leisure, cultural and social programs, services and activities to its residents and visitors through the myriad of public and private facilities located throughout the City, as shown in Figure 4-1, *Community Services and Facilities*. Many of the programs offered at these facilities are targeted toward particular age groups such as pre-school, youth, teen, adult, and senior citizens, while others are geared towards particular interest groups, such as visual and performing arts, historical preservation, hiking and camping.

Figure 4-1 Community Services and Facilities



PARKS AND RECREATION

The City’s parks and recreational facilities provide a balance of active- and passive-use spaces, and include a range of amenities. Aside from the parks, Sierra Madre also offers the Bailey Canyon Wilderness Area, the historic Mount Wilson Trail, and specialized recreation centers. Additionally, the City offers a wide range of recreational programs and organized sports.

PARKS, OPEN SPACE, AND TRAILS

The City of Sierra Madre operates five parks, which include numerous recreational facilities including areas for organized sports, picnic areas, swimming pools, gardens and playgrounds among other amenities. A summary of the parks and their amenities is provided in Table 4-1.

The City’s parks provide an approximate total of 17.8 acres of public recreational open space to its residents. It was identified in the 1996 Sierra Madre General Plan that the City needs more park space, yet since that date no additional space has been added. As part of the ongoing effort to update the City of Sierra Madre’s Parks and Facilities Master Plan, the City’s Community Services Department has created an online survey to help the City identify the community’s needs for the parks and recreational facilities.

Park land dedication and/or the payment of in lieu park fees is governed by the provisions outlined in Chapter 16.44 (Regulations for Dedication of Land for Park and Recreation Land) of Title 16 (Subdivisions) of the City’s Municipal Code. The dedication of parkland is based on the type of dwelling unit and density being proposed, as outlined in Section 16.44.040 (Formula for Dedication of Land). When parkland is not possible in whole or in part within a proposed subdivision, the subdivider is required to pay parkland fees in lieu of dedicating land, as outlined in Section 16.44.050 (Formula for Fees In Lieu of Land Dedication).

Table 4-1 Sierra Madre Parks

Name	Address	Description of Amenities
Bailey Canyon Wilderness Park	451 W. Carter Avenue	Consists of 1,100 acres and includes picnic areas, drinking fountain, hiking trails, native botanical area, a fire ring, handicap accessibility, outdoor restrooms, and a kiosk. 120 acres are within the City limits, with the remaining acreage located in the Angeles National Forest.
Kersting Court	Intersection of Baldwin Avenue and Sierra Madre Boulevard	Consists of 2,500 square feet and includes small grassy area, picnic tables and benches, a drinking fountain, and a bell tower.
Memorial Park and Hart Park House Senior Center	222 W. Sierra Madre Boulevard	Consists of 3.5 acres and includes a playground, a weeping wall, outdoor restrooms, picnic areas, a covered pavilion, a band shell, tennis courts, community gardens, and a Veteran’s Memorial Wall, and the Senior Center building.
Milton and Harriet Goldberg Recreation Area	171 Sunnyside Avenue	Consists of 0.21 acre and includes passive recreation areas, picnic areas, stone benches, native plants, a sand play area, a desert willow hut structure, and a dry stream bed.
Mount Wilson Trail Park	189 E. Mira Monte Avenue	Consists of 0.34 acre and includes playground equipment, picnic tables, open grass areas, a restroom, access to Mount Wilson Trail, and the historic Richardson House and Lizzie’s Trail Inn.
Sierra Vista Park	611 E. Sierra Madre Boulevard	Consists of 5 acres and includes a community recreation center office, a youth activity center, an aquatic center, a covered pavilion, picnic areas, a playground, tennis courts, a volleyball court, a basketball court, baseball fields, a dog park, outdoor restrooms, and the Sierra Madre Rose Float Barn.

MOUNT WILSON TRAIL

The oldest trail in the San Gabriel Mountains was adapted from an Indian trail by Benjamin (Don Benito) Wilson in 1864 for access to timber. The trail was used to transport materials, by pack mule, for the Mount Wilson Observatory, built in 1889 by Harvard College. Eventually, the trail became a very popular hiking trail and attracted visitors from all over the country.

The Mount Wilson Trail offers an active recreation opportunity for residents and visitors of Sierra Madre. The trail begins at the corner of Mountain Trail Avenue and E. Mira Monte Avenue and leads to the Mount Wilson Observatory at the mountain's summit, which stands at 5,710 feet above mean sea level. Once on the trail, several trails lead you to the top of Mount Wilson. Aside from its natural resources and beauty (e.g., Sturtevant Falls, vegetation), the Mount Wilson Trail offers a parking area and restrooms, trailheads, campgrounds, and a visitor's center. The historic Lizzie's Trail Inn and Richardson House stand at the entry to the Mount Wilson Trail.

YOUTH ACTIVITY CENTER

The City of Sierra Madre's Youth Activity Center (YAC) is located at 611 E. Sierra Madre Boulevard on the second floor of the Community Recreation center. Through a partnership with the YMCA, the programs for youth ages 11 to 17 are provided on a year-round basis. Youth members have the opportunity to drop in after school to 6:00 pm Monday through Thursday to participate in engaging activities, including crafts, athletics, and assistance with homework. On Fridays, YAC programming takes place downtown in Kersting Court.



Mt. Wilson Trail

Source: Seth Hanson

AQUATIC CENTER

The Aquatic Center, located at 611 E. Sierra Madre Boulevard, provides several seasonal aquatic programs for residents of all ages. Summer programs include private and public swim sessions, aqua aerobics, as well as lap swimming. Additionally, the Sierra Madre Dolphins, the City's youth swim team, operates in this facility in both the spring and summer seasons. Off-season programs consist of fall and spring lap swimming.



Aquatic Center
Source: Seth Hanson

SENIOR CENTER

Sierra Madre's Hart Park House has served as Sierra Madre's Senior Center for 20 years. Located at 222 W. Sierra Madre Boulevard, the Senior Center is open Monday through Friday and provides daily low-cost lunches for residents ages 60 years and over. The Senior Center also provides recreation opportunities including arts, computer education, gardening, physical fitness activities, health screenings, and educational activities. Additionally, the Senior Center hosts special luncheons and entertainment events, as well as organizes day trips to local places of interest. Other services include workshops and meetings to discuss issues pertinent to seniors. The Senior Center recently completed a sixth-month major interior renovation in November 2011.

RECREATIONAL PROGRAMS AND ORGANIZED SPORTS

The City of Sierra Madre offers a wide range of recreational programs and organized sports to its residents, including but not limited to:

- After School and Vacation Day Camps
- Special Interest Classes
- Sierra Madre Swim Team
- Youth Baseball and Softball
- Aquatics Programs
- Junior Lifeguard Program
- Teen Volunteer Program
- Community Gardens
- Community Excursions
- Healthy Family Fun

EDUCATIONAL

Public and private schools within Sierra Madre provide education for children from preschool through high school. The City of Sierra Madre is served by the Pasadena Unified School District (PUSD). Within Sierra Madre, there is one public combined elementary/middle school (Sierra Madre School), which is housed on two campuses overseen by PUSD. The public high school for Sierra Madre residents is located in the City of Pasadena. Sierra Madre is also home to several private schools, including two preschools, three K-8 institutions, and one high school.

Table 4-2 presents the public and private educational facilities within the City of Sierra Madre.

According to PUSD staff, the elementary school campus has an enrollment capacity of 750 students and is currently at capacity. The middle school campus has an enrollment capacity of 550 students and is currently enrolled with 350 students. Plans for a new middle school campus are underway, which will be on the same site as the current school and will maintain the same capacity of 550 students, while increasing square footage for support facilities consistent with a modern middle school (PUSD 2010). The old school was demolished in the summer of 2010 and students have been attending class in portable classrooms, which will continue until the new middle school is completed. Currently, plans for the new middle school are at the State Architect for review. Once approved, construction would take approximately nine to twelve months to complete. It is estimated that the campus will be completed by Fall 2013.

Table 4-2 Sierra Madre Educational Facilities

Public Schools			
Sierra Madre High School	Lower Campus: 141 W. Highland Avenue	K-5	None
	Upper Campus: 160 N. Canon	6-8	
Private Schools			
Mama Pete’s Nursery	71 Suffolk Avenue	Pre-K	None
Sierra Madre Community Nursery School	701 E. Sierra Madre Boulevard	Pre-K	None
Bethany Christian	93 N. Baldwin Avenue	K-8	Evangelical Free Church of America
St. Rita Catholic School	322 N. Baldwin Avenue #B	K-8	Catholic
The Gooden School	192 N. Baldwin Avenue	K-8	Episcopalian
Alverno High School	200 N. Michillinda Avenue	9-12 Girls Only	Catholic

LIBRARY

The Sierra Madre Public Library, constructed in 1955, is located at 440 W. Sierra Madre Boulevard. The library was originally designed to hold 25,000 books. Today, it is the fourth oldest city library in Los Angeles County and the tenth oldest in Southern California. The 8,762 square-foot building houses a collection of approximately 76,000 cataloged items, including books, DVDs, CDs, periodicals, and a historical archives collection.

The library offers a wide range of informational, recreational, historical, and cultural services and programs to the residents of Sierra Madre, including adults, teens and children. Services are expanded through participation in the Southern California Library Cooperative, a network of 45 area libraries. The library houses local historical archives that are jointly owned and managed by the Sierra Madre Historic Foundation and the Library. These archives are overseen by a professional archivist and are available for research and historic education.

Library services for adults include:

- Circulating collection of books, audio books, music CDs, movies, and magazines
- Interlibrary loan for items beyond the library's collection
- Reference collection, online resources, and reference staff
- Online reference databases
- Reference resources of the Southern California Library Cooperative Reference Center
- Downloadable ebooks and audiobooks
- Spanish collection and Mango language learning program
- Local history collection
- "Titles to Go" homebound delivery service
- Programs and book clubs
- Computers with Microsoft Office and internet access, and also a wireless network
- Computer classes
- Printing, photocopying, and scanning

Library services for teens include:

- Teen book club
- Teen summer reading program
- Teen collection (includes fiction and non-fiction for seventh through twelfth grade)
- Teen's online databases (offers the same resources as outlined above under children's online database, but for teens)

Library services for children include:

- Preschool story times (includes stories, songs, puppets and craft activities)
- Parent/child workshop series
- Barks & Books (children are invited to read to a gentle and friendly dog visitor)
- Summer reading program
- Personal reference assistance
- Study space
- In-library class visits (teachers and leaders of youth organizations bring children to the library to listen to stories, do research, and find books)
- Children's collection (includes board books, picture books, beginning readers, fiction, non-fiction, audio books and DVDs)
- Children's online databases (in addition to print materials, the online databases support both recreational and educational inquiry)

The American Library Association (ALA), the Public Library Association (PLA), nor the State of California set prescriptive standards for public libraries. Instead, they advocate an outcomes-based assessment process. The reason for this is that each library serves a different community with different needs. For example, a library serving a community with many young families wants and needs a library with different facilities and services than a library serving a similar size population with a high percentage of empty-nesters and retirees.

The Sierra Madre Public Library's Board of Trustees follows the City's strategic planning process to assess the needs of the library for new services and facilities. The Board has adopted the Sierra Madre Public Library Plan 2000 and the Sierra Madre Public Library Strategic Plan(s). According to an updated needs assessment and configuration of lot and building design, the Library's Board of Trustees determined that, as of October 2011, the total space needed to support ongoing public library services is in the range of 15,000 to 25,000 square feet. Funding is available for a remodel of the Children's Library, which will improve the use of existing space. Construction is expected to begin in early 2012.



Sierra Madre Public Library

Source: Seth Hanson

CULTURAL

In addition to providing its residents easy access to a variety of recreational and educational amenities, services and facilities throughout the City, Sierra Madre is also home to a number of public and private facilities that offer a variety of cultural and social activities, events, resources, and programs. Sierra Madre is home to among other things, two museums, a non-profit art gallery and an active community of artists, and a playhouse. The downtown area reveals how important the arts are to the residents of Sierra Madre, as is evident in the galleries, art festivals, shows and artwork on display at various locales. Kersting Court is a significant public space in the downtown area where many cultural and social activities and events take place. City Hall also hosts visual art exhibits for local artists. Additionally, the Sierra Madre Library houses a historic archives collection as mentioned above.

Below are descriptions of some of the cultural organizations and venues in Sierra Madre. Descriptions of cultural venues that are also listed as historic structures including Lizzie's Trail Inn (Tavern), the Richardson House and the Sierra Madre Playhouse, are found in Chapter 5, Historic and Cultural Resources.

ART EXHIBITS AT CITY HALL

In an effort to promote the professional development of local artists and their work, the City of Sierra Madre features visual art exhibits at City Hall on a rotating calendar. Art exhibits, which run for eight weeks with a special opening reception, are available for viewing during City Hall business hours (City of Sierra Madre 2011a).

FOOTHILL CREATIVE ARTS GROUP

Founded in Sierra Madre in 1960, the Foothill Creative Arts Group at 108 N. Baldwin Avenue is the only nonprofit arts center in the community of Sierra Madre. The group provides art programs, exhibitions and workshops and is an integral part of many community activities. In addition to being a learning center for people of all ages interested in art, the group sells art from hundreds of artists from the San Gabriel Valley and beyond, runs tours of the garden, displays and sells jewelry from local designers, and acts as a community center for local artists. Classes and workshops offered at its facility include drawing and painting, ceramics and sculpturing, sewing and even puppet-making (CAG 2011 and SMP 2011a).

KERSTING COURT

Kersting Court, located at the center of town at Sierra Madre Boulevard and Baldwin Avenue, functions as one of the City's principal activity nodes. As described in Chapter 2, Kersting Court is the location for the start or terminus of numerous civic, holiday, and special events. In fact, Kersting Court is occasionally closed to vehicular traffic during the evenings, weekends, and special events for concerts, outdoor dining, arts and crafts fairs, family movie nights, or similar activities.

MATER DOLOROSA PASSIONIST RETREAT CENTER

Nestled in the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains at 700 N. Sunnyside Avenue, the Mater Dolorosa Passionist Retreat Center offers a private and beautiful natural setting for members of area Catholic parishes and individuals seeking escape from the busy world. In addition to serving as a center for retreats, the center offers a wide range of programs for members of the religious communities and organizations, school faculties and students, and youth organizations (MDPRC 2011 and SMP 2011a). Additionally, the center hosts a festival once a year that is open to the public.



Mater Dolorosa Passionist Retreat Center

NATURE FRIENDS LODGE AND RETREAT CENTER

Nature Friends, a non-profit membership organization that operates out of its Sierra Madre Lodge and Retreat Center at 423 Yucca Trail, facilitates activities such as hiking, backpacking, nature walks, camping and picnicking in its own backyard—the San Gabriel Mountains. The facility is not only home for the club, but also a nature sanctuary, retreat center, community resource, and welcoming garden. The facility is available, on a selective basis, for meetings, retreats, weddings, workshops, seminars, birthday parties or picnics. Additionally, the group hosts lectures, movie nights and concerts (NFLA 2008 and SMP 2011a).

SIERRA MADRE WOMAN'S CLUB

The Sierra Madre Woman's Club, located at 550 W. Sierra Madre Boulevard, is a volunteer membership organization dedicated to serving the local community while providing club members with opportunities for personal growth. Membership is open to women of all ages and backgrounds. The women have several events that reach out to the community and meet during the day from September to May. There are also additional club activities to garner support for the community and local charities. The women meet at the Essick House, a historic clubhouse built in 1914 that includes a large main room, dining room and several adjacent meeting and resting rooms (SMP 2011a). The clubhouse is also the location of many community activities.

CULTURAL, SOCIAL, AND SPECIAL EVENTS AND PROGRAMS

The City of Sierra Madre offers many special events and programs to its residents, many of which are organized and operated by citizen volunteers and sponsored by the City of Sierra Madre. These include, but are not limited to:

- Sierra Madre Rose Float
- Friends of the Library Art Fair
- Huck Finn Fishing Derby and Campout
- Wistaria Festival
- Easter Egg Hunt
- Mount Wilson Trail Race
- Halloween Happening
- 4th of July Celebration
- Concerts in the Park
- Dickens's Village
- Firefighter's Dance
- Oktoberfest Golf and Tennis Tournament
- Community Gardens
- Community Excursions
- Family Movie Fridays
- Aquatic Movie Nights

Other special events and programs are also offered throughout the year by community groups and organizations.



Fourth of July Parade
Source: Bill Coburn



Source: Sierra Madre Public Library

Chapter 5 Historic and Cultural Resources

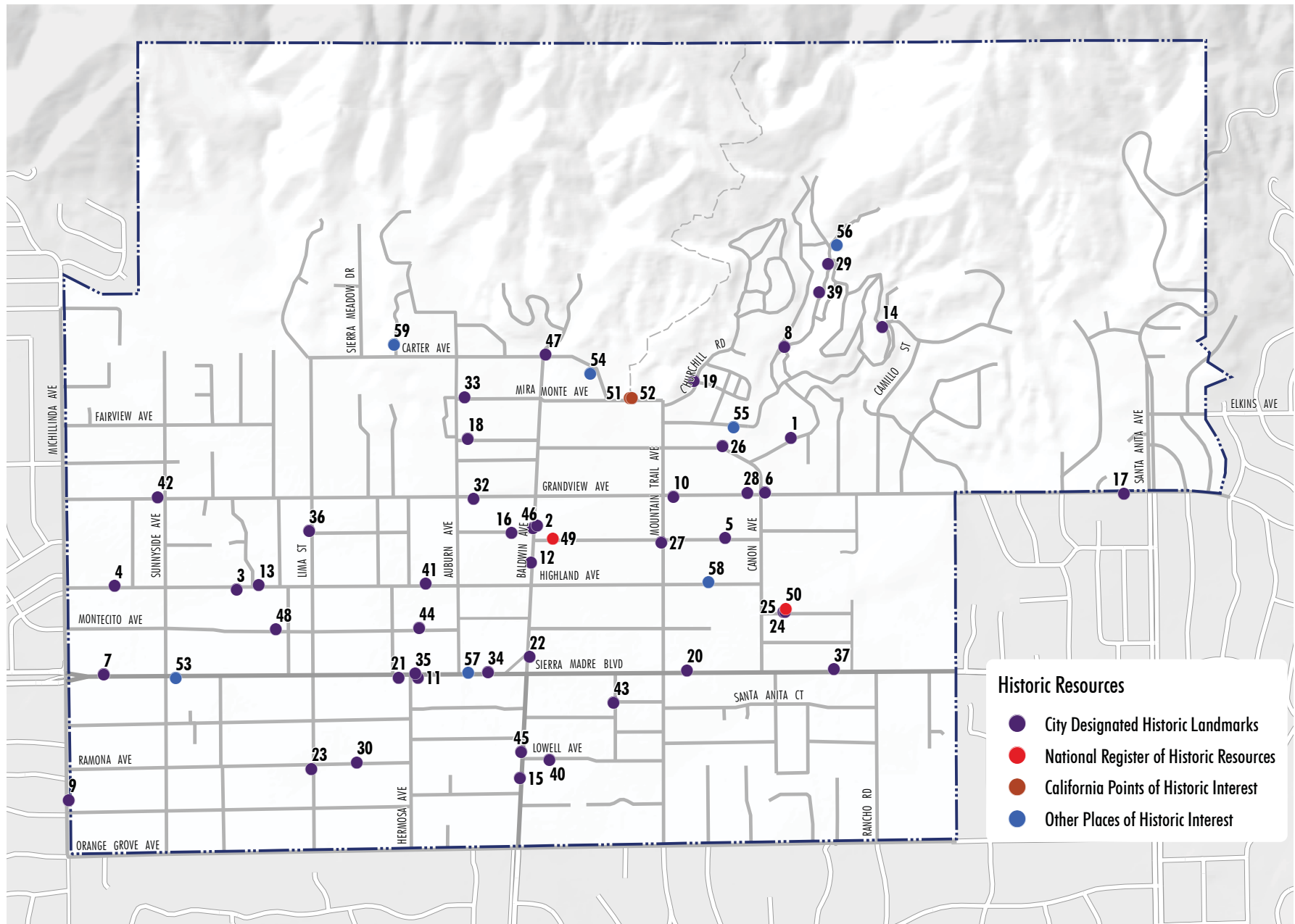
In this chapter

HISTORIC RESOURCES

CULTURAL FACILITIES

Local history and cultural diversity play vital roles in establishing identity and enriching human life and experience in communities. Sierra Madre's richness of history sets the stage for ongoing community development that can acknowledge and memorialize the past, while informing decisions about the community's ongoing cultural and historical development. Protecting and celebrating Sierra Madre's rich history and cultural heritage is of high importance to the community.

Figure 5-1 Historic Resources



OVERALL HISTORIC QUALITY OF BUILT ENVIRONMENT

The previous section on Land Use provides a physical description of the City, and yet there is a relatively unique quality to it that is not simply described by the individual historic resources, important as they are, but amounts to a *topophilia*, or love of one's environment.

Sierra Madre has a rich and nuanced built environment that includes an accretion of residential, industrial, and commercial structures dating from the late 19th century through to the present decade. Buildings of various ages, styles and size are intermingled throughout the town. Neighborhoods such as the Canyon reflect opportunities and constraints afforded by topography, changing purposes and stylistic preferences. Others -- such as East Montecito -- have evolved from our industrial and agricultural past. We have numerous historic buildings that meet Secretary of the Interior's historic criteria; some are officially listed as historical, some de-listed, and others never listed.

Sierra Madre was built more or less one structure at a time. The resultant mix of style, size and arrangement creates a visually rich cultural landscape. Sierra Madre may have only a few groupings of historic buildings that would warrant establishing historic districts. What we do have is, however, in many respects superior to that. The variety and complexity of our built environment -- with its good, bad, and ordinary buildings -- provides a visually rich and economically resilient matrix that will continue to sustain and shelter our community and differentiate it from the suburban banality of much of the rest of Southern California.

INDIVIDUAL HISTORIC RESOURCES

Sierra Madre's rich cultural and historical heritage is exemplified by many notable resources, as summarized below and shown in Figure 5-1, *Historic Resources*.

The City of Sierra Madre is a well-established community whose residents have a deep sense of pride and joy in their historical treasures. In fact, Sierra Madre has a very active historic preservation community, known as the Sierra Madre Historical Preservation Society (SMHPS), which was formed in April of 1991 when the Preservation Society of Sierra Madre joined the Historical Society and together became the Sierra Madre Historical Preservation Society (SMHPS 2011a). The Society works to collect, preserve, and exhibit the City's local historical and cultural memorabilia, which it showcases through two local museums, Lizzie's Trail Inn and the Richardson House. The Society's volunteers operate, maintain, restore and preserve these museums. The Society also showcases the City's rich history through its historic archives collection (the Sierra Madre Historical Archives) housed at the Sierra Madre Public Library. Additionally, the City has a Historic Preservation Ordinance (Municipal Code Chapter 17.82), which serves to protect and preserve the City's historic landmarks.

Over several decades the Society has collaborated with the City and raised public awareness to protect numerous significant structures such as the Old North Church, Old City Hall, and Richardson House. As of November 2008, the City had designated 48 local historic landmarks (see comprehensive list provided in Appendix B), which include homes, schools, churches, factories, as well as various community buildings, and a trail and cemetery.

Two of the City's landmarks (Episcopal Church of the Ascension and John Carlton Pegler House) are listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Additionally, two buildings (Lizzie's Trail Inn and the Richardson House, which are the two museums used by SMHPS) are designated as California Points of Historical Interest by the California State Office of Historical Preservation. In addition to these historic landmarks and buildings, the City is also home to the Wistaria Vine, which is considered a place of historic significance, even though it is not listed on any local, state or national list.

Following are descriptions of the buildings that are listed on the National Register of Historic Places and the California Points of Historical Interest, and other buildings and locales in the City that are not included on the City's list of 48 historic landmarks or on any other local, state or national preservation list, but are of historic significance to the community.



Lizzie's Trail Inn
Source: Seth Hanson

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION

Through the efforts of a small but stalwart congregation of the Episcopal Diocese of California, a wood-framed church was designed by Pasadena architect H. Ridgeway and built in 1886 on Baldwin Avenue. The following year (October 1887), the structure was completely destroyed by a fierce windstorm. Soon after, the members of the church began to raise funds for a substantial stone church designed by noted architect Ernest Coxhead. The new church, constructed in 1888 and dedicated in 1889, continues in use today at 25 E. Laurel Avenue and was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1977 (Reference No. 77000303).



Episcopal Church of the Ascension
Source: Seth Hanson

JOHN CARLTON PEGLER HOUSE

John Carlton Pegler, a native of Great Britain, arrived in Sierra Madre with his family in 1893. Built in 1894, this Victorian home was once in the middle of a 14-acre fruit orchard. Mr. Pegler dug a 235-foot deep well nearby which supplied all of his water needs. J.C. Pegler served as one of the trustees of Sierra Madre when the City was incorporated in 1907. The house, located at 419 E. Highland Avenue, was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1988 (Reference No. 88002019).



John Carlton Pegler House

Source: Seth Hanson

CALIFORNIA POINTS OF HISTORICAL INTEREST

LIZZIE'S TRAIL INN (TAVERN)

Beginning about 1890, a lunch stand and coffee shop stood at the foot of the Mount Wilson Trail serving hikers and packers on the way up or down the popular trail. Around 1905, it was being run as a lunch counter by Walt Douglas. In 1913, the ever-evolving structure was moved to, or rebuilt on, the east side of the trail, where it continued under the management of various early-day entrepreneurs. Operated by Lizzie McElwain from 1925 to 1935, Lizzie's Trail Inn became famous throughout the region for its unchanging menu of fried chicken and ravioli (and "distilled spirits" during prohibition). The Lizzie's tradition was continued by Thelma and Robert Orme until the business closed in 1948.

In 1976, the SMHPS began a restoration of the structure. Today, Lizzie's Trail Inn, located at 165 E. Mira Monte Avenue at the foot of the Mount Wilson Trail, has been restored and is used as a historical learning center and museum. The museum is owned by the City of Sierra Madre, but operated and maintained by volunteers of SMHPS under a joint agreement. The museum invites visitors to learn about the pack trains that hauled everything up and down the trail, the trails and the mountain camps of early Sierra Madre (SMHPS 2011b and SMNN 2011).

RICHARDSON HOUSE

John Richardson, one of the town's first residents, came to the area in the early 1860s and built a ranch and two small houses/cabins on 150 acres of federal land. One of these small houses, the Richardson House, has since been restored and is preserved and used as a museum. The Richardson House, located at 167 E. Mira Monte Avenue at the foot of the Mount Wilson Trail, is owned by the City of Sierra Madre, but operated and maintained by volunteers of SMHPS under a joint agreement. The museum is furnished with vintage furniture and accessories and displays historical documents, paintings, and photographs from Sierra Madre's early days (SMHPS 2011b).



Richardson House
Source: Seth Hanson

OTHER PLACES OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE IN SIERRA MADRE

BAKER-JAMESON ESTATE

This Craftsman home was built in 1908 for the C.H. Baker family at a cost of \$7,000. Mr. Baker owned a shoe company in Los Angeles. The Bakers referred to their 5-acre estate as “Glen Cairn.” (rocky meadow) In 1920, the property was sold to James William Jameson, a Kern County oil entrepreneur. The home, located at 481 W. Highland Avenue, has seven bedrooms and there were extensive gardens, including a Japanese garden. The Jamesons did not have children but they set up a foundation which contributes funds to a number of causes. In 1987, the property was subdivided and 22 new homes were built.

BARLOW VILLA (ALVERNO HIGH SCHOOL) PRATT HOUSE

Built in 1925 by renowned architects Marston, Van Pelt, and Maybury, the Italian Villa at 336 Sturtevant Drive features impressive architectural details, such as stained glass windows, a Gothic-arched hallway, Moroccan and soaring ceilings, palladian windows, a massive fireplace, and sweeping views. The three-plus acres of the villa's grounds are covered by a myriad of mature trees, which include groves of camellias and live oaks, bauhinias, ginkgos, silk floss, eucalyptus, and numerous fruit trees (LAC 2011). The villa was built for Mr. Russell A. Pratt, west coast distributor for the Coca Cola Company.

BELLA VISTA TERRACE/LEWIS COURT

Designed by noted Southern California architect Irving Gill and completed in 1911, this courtyard housing at Mountain Trail and Alegria Avenues was groundbreaking at the time for its advances in natural light, air and spatial amenity in low-cost housing, and was published nationally at the time. Of Gill's many buildings, this was reputedly his favorite.

CALDWELL/FAIRBANK HOUSE

Located at 647 West Sierra Madre Boulevard, this residence was built in 1907 by the noteworthy designer-craftsman Louis B. Easton. It was published nationally at the time of its construction, noteworthy for its rustic woodwork and detailing, and cross-ventilation layout. It is being masterfully restored by the present owners. This home was featured in the March 1908 issue of Gustav Stickley's *Craftsman Magazine*.

CHLOE E. JONES HOUSE

Home of Sierra Madre's first schoolteacher, now part of a multi-family complex on N. Hermosa Avenue.

EDGAR W. CAMP HOUSE

This Craftsman-style house, designed by Charles and Henry Greene, was built in 1904. The feature which distinguishes the Camp house is its massive fireplace and hearth. The house plan is a modified U-shape with an angling east wing. Edgar Camp was an attorney who eventually also became a California State Assemblyman. The residence is located at 327 Sierra Woods Drive.

ESSICK HOUSE

The historic Essick House at 550 W. Sierra Madre Boulevard, listed by the Los Angeles County Museum in its *Guide to Architecture in Southern California*, was designed by one of the Woman's Club's early members, Mrs. Newman Essick. This John Austin-style Craftsman home, constructed in 1914, was used as a private residence until purchased by the Woman's Club in 1972. In January of 1974, the City of Sierra Madre officially declared the site a Point of Historic Architectural Interest and the house was dedicated to the community as the Essick House (SMWC). Today, the Essick house serves as a venue for special events, gatherings and meetings, including the meeting place of the Sierra Madre Woman's Club.



Essick House (Women's Club)

Source: Kim Herkewitz

HAWKS ADOBE

This historic adobe structure located at 37 E. Montecito Avenue was built in about 1890. Ammi Hawks and his son James secured the help of Mexican laborers to build the adobe. They used soil from Bailey Canyon and mixed it with water and straw. The adobe had only one door, no windows, and a dirt floor and was perfect for curing lemons. Hawks had citrus crops growing nearby. During the 1930 and 1940s the adobe was used by the Sierra Madre Arts Guild. Art classes met here as well as members of the Arts Guild. In the late 1940s, the building was acquired by the Suman Pottery Factory. During the 1960s and early 1970s, Creative Arts Group was located here until a fire in 1974 destroyed part of the adobe. Since then, the adobe has been home to many businesses: clothing stores, florist, etc.

KERSTING COURT

Kersting Court was the site of the second school building in Sierra Madre. It was torn down and a railway station was erected in 1906. With the coming of rail service, this area became Sierra Madre's downtown business district. Charles Kersting, a banker from Michigan, started the Bank of Sierra Madre and built the office building to the north (which still houses many businesses today). During the great hiking era of the 1920s many people came to Sierra Madre by train and enjoyed the trails and mountain resorts. In 1950, the station was torn down as bus service became the norm for public transportation. In 1956, this was a film location for the science fiction film "Invasion of the Body Snatchers". In 1974, the bell tower was erected to house the original school bell. The pepper trees were planted on the school grounds around 1887.

MOUNT WILSON TRAIL

Discussed under Land Use, page 4-4, and referenced here. Lizzie's Trail Inn and the Richardson House (described earlier in this chapter) are what remains of facilities at the trailhead that also provided supplies and pack animals during the heyday of logging, camps and hotels in the mountains, and what is referred to as Sierra Madre's "Great Hiking Era." The oldest trail in the San Gabriel Mountains was adapted from an old Indian Trail by Benjamin "Don Benito" Wilson in 1864 for access to timber. The trail was used to transport materials by packtrain for the Mount Wilson Observatory, established in 1889 by Harvard College.

NATURE FRIENDS LODGE AND RETREAT

The secluded, rustic spot of the lodge and retreat center has two buildings constructed in the 1920's in the Alpine style by Nature Friends club members. Work on the lodge and retreat center began in 1920, was finished in 1923 and inaugurated in 1924. It is located at 423 Yucca Trail in a secluded canyon in the foothills of the Little Santa Anita (Sierra Madre) canyon in the San Gabriel Mountains. The facility is not only home for the Sierra Madre Nature Friends, but also a nature sanctuary, retreat center, community resource, and welcoming garden.

SIERRA MADRE PLAYHOUSE

The Sierra Madre Playhouse at 87 W. Sierra Madre Boulevard has evolved from a theatrical heritage that stretches back to the days when Sierra Madre was just a tiny village. The structure presently housing the Sierra Madre Playhouse was built in 1932. Its names have changed, as well as its functions (a movie house, an arcade, and now a theatre). It was the Wistaria Theater when it first opened, then became the Sierra Madre Theatre, and eventually got its current name, the Sierra Madre Playhouse. The playhouse, in operation since 1979, is a nonprofit, non-equity theatre that puts on a wide array of plays and musicals nine times per year. In addition to staging classics, acting classes are taught by local working actors throughout the year (SMP 2011b).



Sierra Madre Playhouse
Source: Ed Miller

THE SIERRA MADRE CANYON

Discussed under Land Use, page 2-14, and referenced here, should also be noted for the small scale of most of the properties and unique infrastructure that is character-defining to the area including the rock walls, narrow, winding roads, dam and wash, and other “non-suburban” features that distinguish this area.

VARIOUS HISTORIC RESOURCES AT THE FORMER WILLIS ESTATE

The former Willis Estate comprising approximately 64 acres at the top of Baldwin Avenue, was recently sold for residential development, with a portion being donated to the Sierra Madre Mountains Conservancy. It had been the home of Nathaniel C. Carter who acquired the land in 1881. Carter is considered the founder of Sierra Madre, through his development efforts, but kept this property, known as “Carterhia” for himself. Historic resources still in existence include:

- Carter Barn
- George Macomber Cabin (Perhaps the first settlement cabin in Sierra Madre)
- Willis Residence (Built by Cornelius Willis in 1939 on the site of Carter’s residence, designed by John Matthias and published nationally at the time of its construction. The Willis House is now historically designated as an individual property.)
- Carterhia Stone Gates (At the top of Baldwin Avenue, substantially modified by the developer.)

WARD RANCH

Edwin Waldo Ward was a luxury food salesman from New York. In 1891, he moved to Sierra Madre with a dream, to make English-style marmalade. He first purchased 10 acres of land from the town's founder, Nathaniel Carter, and planted it with Navel orange trees, which he imported from Spain. He acquired 20 more acres a few years later to bring his total to 30 acres. He built the Colonial Revival home and red barn on the ranch site along Highland Avenue in 1902 (EWW 2011).

In 1915 he retired as a salesman and for three years experimented with marmalade making. By 1918, satisfied he had the recipe he was seeking, he began his preserving business. Present day, the Ward Ranch at 273 E. Highland Avenue sits on approximately 2.5 acres and the original house and barn are still in use and a part of the E. Waldo Ward & Son Marmalades business. Behind the home, barely visible from the street, is the original barn, which serves as the Ward canning factory building.

WISTARIA VINE

Another, more whimsical historic event occurred in 1894, when local resident Alice F. Brugman purchased a Chinese lavender Wistaria vine in a gallon container from the Old R.H. Wilson Pioneer nursery in Monrovia and planted it on their property. Since being planted, the vine has grown to cover over an acre and weighs over 250 tons. The vine is also listed in the *Guinness Book of World Records* as the largest blossoming plant in the world and is considered one of the Seven Horticultural Wonders of the World.

Public viewing of the vine, located at 535 N. Hermosa Avenue, has been a primary springtime tourist attraction in Sierra Madre since 1918. Every year in March for an entire Sunday, the Wistaria Festival Committee in cooperation with the Chamber of Commerce, the City and other volunteers host a celebration (Wistaria Festival) in honor of the local Wistaria Vine landmark. The festival includes a craft street faire, vendors, music and food in the heart of the town and a public viewing tour of the historic vine. Festival activities also take place at Memorial Park, which includes more than 150 crafters, live music venues all day, children's activities and a food court. In 1994 a Centennial Celebration was held for the vine. Completely planned, promoted, and implemented by volunteers, the Centennial won an award from the State of California.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Per the 1996 Sierra Madre General Plan Update EIR, no archeological or paleontological resources or sites have been identified in the City.



Wistaria Vine
Source: De Alcorn



Source: Kim Herkewitz

Chapter 6 Safety

In this chapter

FIRE SERVICES

POLICE SERVICES

HAZARDS

**NATURAL DISASTER
PREVENTION AND
PREPAREDNESS**

NOISE

The issues of safety are concerned with identifying and, whenever possible, reducing the impact of natural and man-made hazards that may threaten the health, safety, and property of Sierra Madre residents, business owners, and visitors. Hazards are an unavoidable aspect of life, and although safety risks cannot be completely eliminated, there are measures that can be taken to minimize the level of risk. Together, the City's fire and police departments, residents and businesses can work together to ensure that the various natural and man-made hazards that threaten the City are adequately addressed.

FIRE SERVICES

The Sierra Madre Fire Department (SMFD) provides the City of Sierra Madre with fire protection (including wildfires) and emergency medical services from its fire station, which is centrally located in the downtown area of the City at 242 W. Sierra Madre Boulevard. SMFD services a primarily residential area of approximately 3.2 square miles and 11,000 residents.

For many years SMFD was the only all-volunteer fire department in Los Angeles County; however, over the past years it has shifted from an all-volunteer force to a combination force (paid and nonpaid). SMFD currently has a paid staff of 1 Fire Chief, 1 Deputy Chief, 3 Battalion Chiefs, 1 Fire Marshal, 1 Paramedic Coordinator, 6 Captains, 6 Engineers, and a volunteer staff of 28 Shift-Auxiliary Firefighters, consisting of 5 crews on a rotating platoon basis (see Service Provider Correspondence in Appendix C).

The fire stations fleet inventory includes three Type 1 engines, one water tender (2,800 gallons), two rescue ambulances, one urban search and rescue trailer, one chief’s vehicle, one command vehicle, one utility truck, and one brush patrol truck.



Fire Station

Source: Gary Hood

SMFD has an Insurance Services Office (ISO) fire suppression rating of 4 (with 1 indicating superior fire protection, and 10 not meeting ISO’s minimum standards), and participates in the California Mutual Aid Program by providing its resources to the State of California Office of Emergency Services (OES) for combating natural and man-made disasters. Additionally, SMFD has a mutual aid agreement with the US Forest Service, Los Angeles County Fire Department, and the ten other Area C departments, which include the cities of Sierra Madre, Burbank, Pasadena, Glendale, Arcadia, Monrovia, San Gabriel, South Pasadena, Alhambra, and San Marino.

SMFD’s established performance standard for responding to emergency calls within its service area (i.e., minutes to reach call location) is five minutes, which is in accordance with the National Fire Protection Association’s 1710 standard. Table 6-1 presents the type and total number of emergency response calls received by SMFD from 2001 to 2010.

As shown in Table 6-1, emergency response calls have increased by approximately 25 percent from 2001 to 2010 and rescue and first aid calls increased by 50 percent. This is due in part to the City’s aging population.

Table 6-1 Emergency Response Calls by Type in Sierra Madre

Call Type	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Fires ¹	36	41	38	31	34	36	33	36	28	34
Other Alarms ²	223	267	219	159	207	256	219	181	200	181
Rescue/EMS ³	448	438	471	431	447	491	546	634	590	670
Total	707	746	728	621	688	783	798	851	818	885

Source: Fehr & Peers, 2011.

¹ Includes structure, equipment, electrical, brush/vegetation, vehicle, rubbish/illegal burn, pole/tree, and food on stove fires.

² Other alarms includes calls for but not limited to natural gas leaks, suspicious odors, hazardous conditions or materials, fuel/oil spills, bomb threats, mutual aid, traffic accidents, and false alarms.

³ Includes rescue and first aid calls.

POLICE SERVICES

The Sierra Madre Police Department (SMPD) provides police services to the City of Sierra Madre. SMPD has full- and part-time members including the Chief of Police, 4 sergeants, 2 corporals, 1 detective, 3 part-time officers, and 2 part-time cadets. They are supported by 4 non-sworn full-time and 2 non-sworn part-time dispatchers, 1 non-sworn code compliance/enforcement officer, 1 parking control officer, ten reserve police officers, and 10 volunteers. Reserve police officers volunteer their time by assisting with a variety of law enforcement duties, from providing additional staffing at special City functions to assisting after natural disasters (City of Sierra Madre 2011b and 2011c). In a 24-hour period, officers respond to an average of 45 to 50 calls for service. Currently, the police officer to resident ratio in Sierra Madre is 1.7 police officers per 1000 residents.

SMPD also engages in a mutual-aid assistance program for Los Angeles County, as required by the California Mutual Aid Program. Under the mutual aid program, SMPD is available on an as-needed basis. SMPD is also involved in a day-to-day mutual-aid assistance program with the Cities of Pasadena, Arcadia, and Monrovia.

Additionally, SMPD offers a number of community programs and services, from fingerprinting to neighborhood and business watch programs. The Business Watch Program is geared specifically to help prevent crime in local businesses (e.g., shoplifting, credit card fraud, business scams) while the Neighborhood Watch Program is geared to prevent crimes within a neighborhood. Both programs allow business owners and neighbors to look out for one another and report suspicious activities to police at an early stage, promoting crime prevention and the timely apprehension of criminals (City of Sierra Madre 2011b).



Neighborhood Watch Program sign at Laurel Avenue and Cañon Avenue
Source: Jacquie Mayo

Crime

The City of Sierra Madre prides itself on being a safe city. Tables 6-2 and 6-3 present crime data in the City from 2005 to 2010. Principal crimes reported include burglaries, theft, vandalism and driving under the influence (DUI). Auto theft is the most prevalent of larceny crimes followed by shoplifting, theft from private open garages, and theft from private backyards.

As shown in Table 6-2, crimes and arrests have fluctuated over the past six years, showing the lowest number of incidents in 2005 and the highest in 2007. Over the 6-year time span, total crimes reported increased by 19.2 percent and total arrests rose significantly by 93.1 percent. The spike in crime from 2009 to 2010 can be attributed to one mass financial crime at the EVG gas station that swept up approximately 500 victims. Increases in burglary from 2009 to 2010 are most likely due to an increase in Los Angeles gang members burglarizing San Gabriel Valley communities, and the early release of offenders from county jails and state prisons (City of Sierra Madre 2011c). The number of DUIs was also abnormally high in 2010 due to an increase of focus in enforcement. Once these are accounted for, crime within the City is actually down for most categories, as shown in Table 6-3.

Table 6-2 Crimes and Arrests in Sierra Madre

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total Crimes Reported	1,113	1,339	1,420	1,139	1,088	1,351
Total Arrests	246	368	569	407	359	475
Adult Felony	20	53	60	45	38	51
Adult Misdemeanor	139	213	389	289	276	359
Juvenile Felony	0	1	5	5	2	5
Juvenile Misdemeanor	7	24	35	22	21	20
Warrant Arrests	80	77	80	46	22	40

Source: City of Sierra Madre, 2011c.

By comparison, the County of Los Angeles showed a decrease in total reported crimes by 8.9 percent and an increase in total arrests by 31.7 from 2005 to 2010. Similar to Sierra Madre, reported incidents of crime for the County fluctuated over the past six years, ranging from a low of 307,589 reported incidents in 2007 to a high of 367,893 in 2008. The number of total arrests gradually increased over the past six years in the County, from 107,579 in 2005 to 141,631 in 2010.

Table 6-3 Crimes by Type in Sierra Madre

Crime Type	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Homicide	0	1	0	0	0	0
Rape	1	1	2	0	0	0
Robbery	0	3	0	0	0	4
Assault	35	34	25	30	21	24
Burglary	67	54	36	43	46	58
Theft	132	124	132	88	89	131
Motor Vehicle Theft	12	15	9	8	6	2
Forgery/Fraud/ Embezzlement	13	20	14	11	11	18
Vandalism	75	111	120	91	49	41
Weapons Offense	3	6	5	10	3	3
Prostitution/Sex Offense	9	6	4	2	8	6
Offense Against Family	13	17	2	7	5	4
DUI	16	32	49	45	28	61
Liquor Laws/Drunkenness	15	19	27	31	17	28
All Other Offenses	742	896	995	773	805	971

Source: City of Sierra Madre, 2011c.

HAZARDS

Like many communities, Sierra Madre is subject to numerous potential natural and man-made hazards that could affect life and property. Safety hazards can be generally grouped into two categories: naturally-occurring and man-made. Some hazards – flooding, for example – can be categorized as both naturally occurring and man-made. Flooding could occur naturally as a result of intense precipitation in a short duration, which causes rivers, natural drainage courses, or low-lying areas to overflow, affecting surrounding properties. Man-made flooding could occur as a result of failure of a dam, obstruction of a natural drainage course, or a fire hydrant being broken in an automobile accident.

In addition to flooding, the main hazards threatening the City are landslides, earthquakes, wildfires, and windstorms. It is impossible to predict exactly when these disasters will occur, or the extent to which they will affect the City. However, with careful planning and collaboration among public agencies, private sector organizations, and citizens within the community, it is possible to minimize the losses that can result from these natural disasters.

FLOOD HAZARDS

Historical Flooding

The City of Sierra Madre is susceptible to flooding from primarily flash floods and or flooding as a result of debris flows clogging the public drainage system. Flooding resulting from general stormwater runoff is another potential hazard. However, runoff from the mouths of the canyons has generally been well controlled by dams, basins, and flood control channels. As a result of these structural elements, flooding due to stormwater runoff poses little risk to residents or property in Sierra Madre.

Minor floods have affected the citizens of Sierra Madre since as early as 1889. Following is a list of floods that have affected the City from 1889 to the present (City of Sierra Madre 2008):

- 1889-1900: Rainfall total for two-month period totaled 23.63 inches and caused flooding.
- April 1926: Heavy rains poured down the Little Santa Anita Canyon, changing the course of the stream, filling the canyon swimming pool with debris, and damaging many homes.
- March 2, 1938: Rainfall totaled 28.81 inches and caused the worst flood of the Big Santa Anita Canyon, including the destruction of cabins.
- January 19, 1954: Several inches of rain within 24 hours caused mudslides.
- January 28, 1954: A total of 2.71 inches of rain fell, causing more flooding and mudslides.
- February 1962: Flooding on Canyon Crest Drive and Carriage House Road.
- January 1969: Flooding on Churchill Road; one home at 390 Churchill declared a total loss; heavy storm caused dam overflow although flood gates were wide open.
- October 1978: Flood produced a total of 38 mm of rain and lasted two days.
- February 2000: Flooding and mudslides from the burn area above Sierra Madre and Arcadia. Mudflow destroyed public drainage, portions of Chantry Flats Road, and damaged homes in Arcadia and Sierra Madre.
- January 2008. Mudslides caused by the grading of the West Ridge on One Carter/Stonegate.

FEMA Flood Hazards

The City of Sierra Madre is not located within a 100-year flood zone as indicated on the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) covering the City (FIRM Map Number 06037C1400F, effective September 26, 2008). The 2008 FIRM for Sierra Madre designates the majority of Sierra Madre as Flood Zone X, indicating that it is out of 100- and 500-year flood zones (see Figure 6-1, *FEMA Flood Zones*). However, two areas of the City, a small segment centered along the Little Santa Anita Creek channel and the northern portion of the City that comprises the foothills, are classified as Zone D (see Figure 6-1), indicating an area in which flood hazards are undetermined, but possible.

The foothill areas are at significant risk of both flooding and landslides, particularly after a brush fire. As fires remove the vegetation, which helps to retain soil structure in hillside areas, post-fire soils are often not able to absorb water effectively. Instead of infiltrating into the soil, rainfall collects and runs off the surface of hillsides, creating flood conditions. The canyon areas above the northern portion of the City are also particularly vulnerable. In the years immediately following a brush fire in the foothills, these areas can be hazardous to persons and property during a strong rainfall event.

Dam Inundation Flood Hazards

While dams have proven to be effective flood control tools, these structures also pose additional flood risks. Flooding that results from a structural failure, known as dam inundation, is the main risk associated with dams. An additional hazard posed is known as overtopping. Overtopping describes situations where water escapes over the top of a dam without structural failure. Both overtopping and inundation can occur as the result of seismic activity.

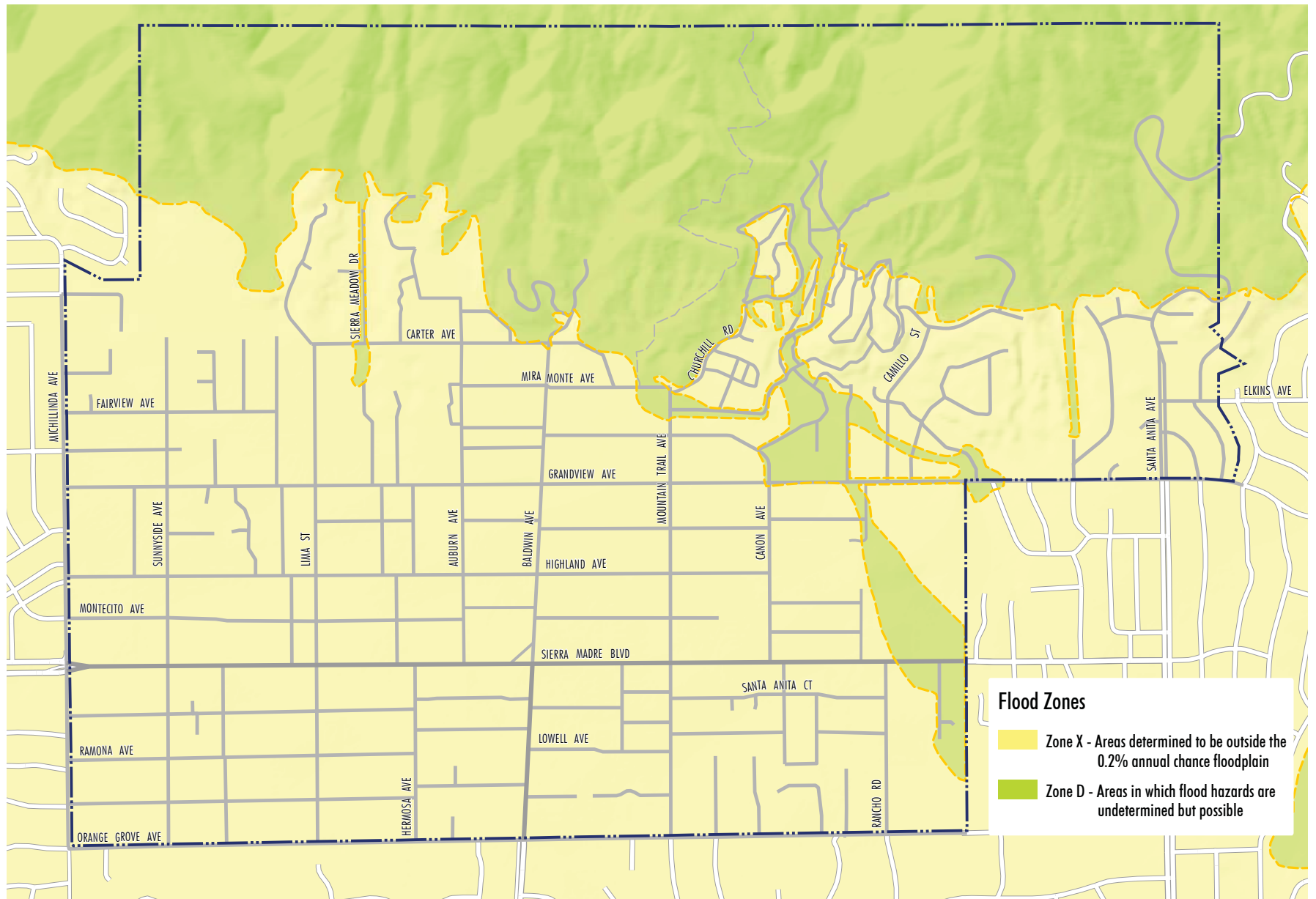
The major dam that could have a significant impact on the City in the event of overtopping or dam failure is the Little Santa Anita Dam, also known as Sierra Madre Dam. As shown in Figure 6-2, *Dam Inundation Area*, a good portion of the City is within the inundation area of the Sierra Madre Dam, as mapped by the California Office of Emergency Services (OES 2007). Failure of this dam during a catastrophic event, such as a severe earthquake is considered a very unlikely event. The dam has performed well in previous earthquakes and dam failure is not expected. Additionally, the Sierra Madre Dam is considered a “dry” dam and functions solely as a flood control device, only containing water during rainy seasons.



Little Santa Anita Dam (Sierra Madre Dam)

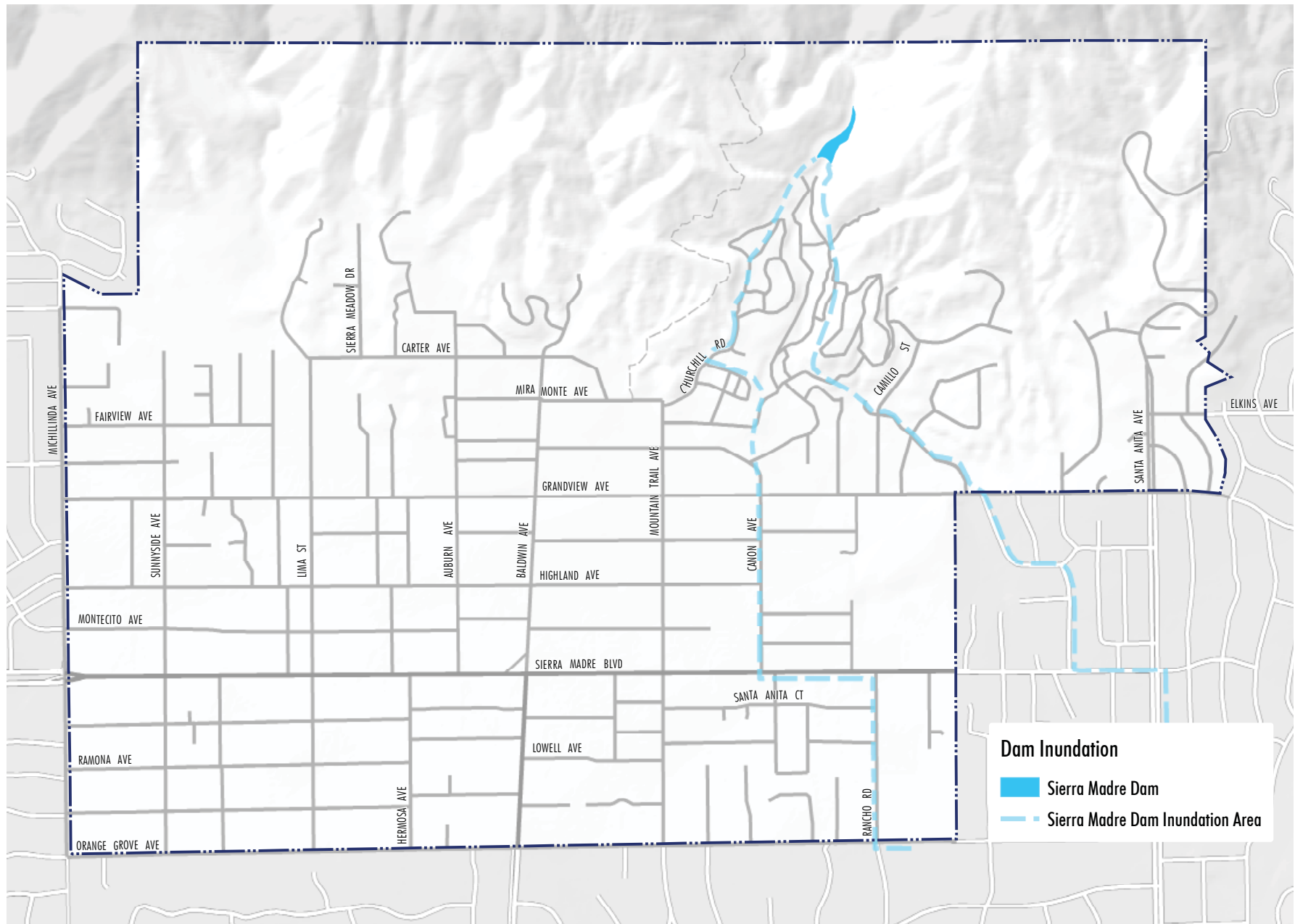
Source: Josh Moran

Figure 6-1 FEMA Flood Zones



Source: FEMA 2011.

Figure 6-2 Dam Inundation Area



LANDSLIDE HAZARDS

Landslides are another natural disaster risk relevant to the southern foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains that lie within the northern boundary of Sierra Madre, as shown in Figure 6-3, *Seismic Hazards*. Landslides can occur for various reasons. For example, severe flooding can undermine the integrity of the soils in the hillsides, therefore causing instability. Landslides may also occur as the result of brush fires, which weaken the soil by removing vegetation integral to its support structure. Groundshaking from an earthquake presents an additional risk; seismic activity of this type can easily initiate a downslope movement of already unstable earth mass. Grading activities can also trigger landslides.

Landslides in the City typically occur at elevations of between 1,400 and 2,000 feet, well above the urban area of the City. A common type of landslide experienced in Sierra Madre is known as a mudflow. This type of landslide involves very rapid downslope movement of saturated soil, sub-soil and weathered bedrock. Large mudflows may have enough force to uproot trees and to carry along boulders several feet in diameter. Due to their fast speeds, mudflows can be very destructive, especially along the bottom and the mouths of canyons. Mudslides have generally occurred in several locations within the northern foothill areas of the City.

Historically, two major landslides have occurred in the northern hillside areas of Sierra Madre. In January 1954, 2,000 residents were urged to evacuate due to major landslide activity in the City's hillside areas and the damage was extensive. In March 1994, a cloudburst below Mount Wilson caused a flash flood and mudslide in Bailey Canyon. The mudslide claimed the lives of two hikers, both Sierra Madre residents (City of Sierra Madre 2008).

SEISMIC HAZARDS

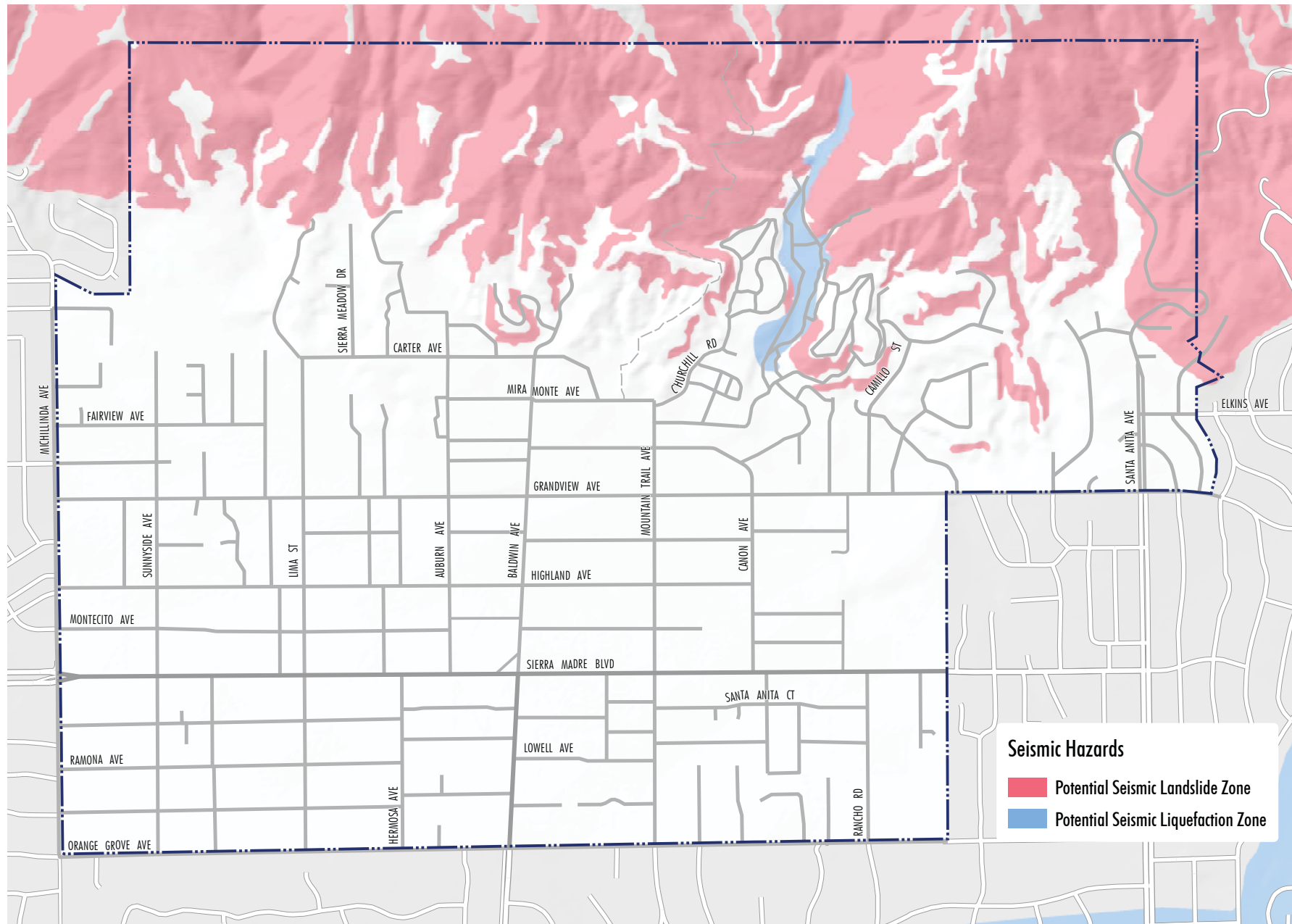
Southern California has many earthquakes because it straddles the boundary between the North American and Pacific plates, and fault rupture often results from their motion. Along most of California, the Pacific plate is moving northwesterly (relative to the North American plate) at approximately 50 millimeters/year. Therefore, the faults associated with the plate movement have a northwest trend and are characterized as strike-slip faults. On average, strike-slip faults are near vertical breaks in the rock. When a strike-slip fault ruptures, the rocks on either side of the fault slide horizontally past each other.

The State of California, under the guidelines of the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act, classifies faults according to the following criteria:

- Active. Faults showing proven displacement of the ground surface within about the last 11,000 years (Holocene age) that are thought capable of producing earthquakes.
- Potentially Active. Faults showing evidence of movement within the last 1.6 million years, but that have not been shown conclusively whether or not they have moved in the last 11,000 years.
- Not Active. Faults that have conclusively not moved in the last 11,000 years.

No areas of the City are within an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone. However, there are many active and potentially active faults within or in the vicinity of the City, including the Sierra Madre Fault, Clamshell-Sawpit Fault, and Raymond Fault (see Figure 6-4, *Regional Faults*).

Figure 6-3 Seismic Hazards



The nearest active fault is the Sierra Madre Fault, which passes through the northern part of the City along the base of the San Gabriel Mountains in a west-northwesterly direction. This fault consists of several sub parallel branches found at the base of the mountains and within the one-quarter mile of slope above the mountain base. The Clamshell-Sawpit Fault, located approximately 1.5 miles east of Sierra Madre is an off-shoot branch of the Sierra Madre Fault and is considered a potentially active fault. Another active fault in proximity to the City is the Raymond Fault located approximately 1.5 miles to the south. The Raymond Fault is designated by the California Geologic Survey as an Alquist-Priolo Special Study Fault Zone.

Although the Sierra Madre, Clamshell-Sawpit and Raymond Faults are the primary faults that pose a hazard to the City, earthquakes occurring on other regional faults could also cause considerable damage. Other notable faults in the region include the San Andreas, Newport-Inglewood, Palos Verdes, Whittier and Malibu Coast Faults, all of which are considered to be active. An earthquake along any of these faults would represent a hazard in the region, potentially causing many deaths and injuries, along with extensive property damage.

Earthquakes are caused by the violent and abrupt release of strain built up along faults. When a fault ruptures, energy spreads in the form of seismic waves. Hazards associated with seismic waves include ground rupture, ground shaking, landsliding, flooding, liquefaction, tsunamis, and seiches. The potential seismically induced hazards that Sierra Madre may face include ground rupture and shaking, landslides, and liquefaction. The City has one liquefaction zone as shown in Figure 6-3, *Seismic Hazards*. Of these hazards, ground shaking presents the most significant risk in terms of potential structural damage and loss of life. Intensity of ground shaking and the resultant damages are determined by the magnitude of the earthquake, the distance from the epicenter, and characteristics of surface geology.

Since seismologists started recording and measuring earthquakes, there have been tens of thousands of recorded earthquakes in southern California, most with a magnitude below three. Table 6-4 lists the historical earthquake events that have affected southern California, including Sierra Madre, from 1769 to the present.

Table 6-4 Southern California Region Earthquakes with a Magnitude 5.0 or Greater

List of Earthquakes	
1769 Los Angeles Basin	1937 San Jacinto Fault (Terwilliger Valley)
1800 San Diego Region	1940 Imperial Valley
1812 Wrightwood	1942 Fish Creek
1812 Santa Barbara Channel	1948 Desert Hot Springs
1827 Los Angeles Region	1952 Kern County
1855 Los Angeles Region	1954 W. of Wheeler Ridge
1857 Great Fort Tejon	1954 San Jacinto Fault
1858 San Bernardino Region	1968 Borrego Mountain
1892 San Jacinto or Elsinore Fault	1971 San Fernando/Sylmar
1893 Pico Canyon	1980 White Wash
1894 Lytle Creek Region	1986 North Palm Springs
1894 E. of San Diego	1987 Whittier Narrows
1899 Lytle Creek Region	1987 Elmore Ranch
1899 San Jacinto	1987 Superstition Hills
1899 Hemet	1988 Pasadena
1907 San Bernardino Region	1990 Upland
1910 Glen Ivy Hot Springs	1991 Sierra Madre
1910 Elsinore	1992 Landers
1916 Tejon Pass Region	1992 Joshua Tree
1918 San Jacinto	1992 Big Bear
1923 San Bernardino Region	1994 Northridge
1925 Santa Barbara	1999 Hector Mine
1941 Carpinteria	2003 Paso Robles
1933 Long Beach	2008 Chino Hills

Source: City of Sierra Madre 2008 Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan; Southern California Earthquake Data Center, 2011. <http://www.data.scec.org/significant/index.html>

WILDFIRE HAZARDS

While Sierra Madre’s location at the base (southern foothills) of the San Gabriel Mountains affords the City with stunning views and other natural amenities, it also presents a significant wildfire hazard to people and structures. The natural, undeveloped slopes of the hillside areas within the City support open coastal sage scrub and chaparral habitats that are susceptible to wildfires common to the San Gabriel Mountains. Additionally, development in the canyon areas is characterized by narrow roads with tree canopy coverage. These tree canopies provide opportunities for hillside wildfires to spread, creating a potential fire hazard for residents of Sierra Madre.

According to the Fire Hazard Severity Zone Map published by the County of Los Angeles Fire Department, the foothills within Sierra Madre are within three fire hazard severity zones (see Figure 6-5, *Fire Hazard Severity Zones*): Moderate, High and Very High Fire Hazard Zones, with the very high being the highest designation possible (LACFD).



Fire above Sierra Madre in May, 2008

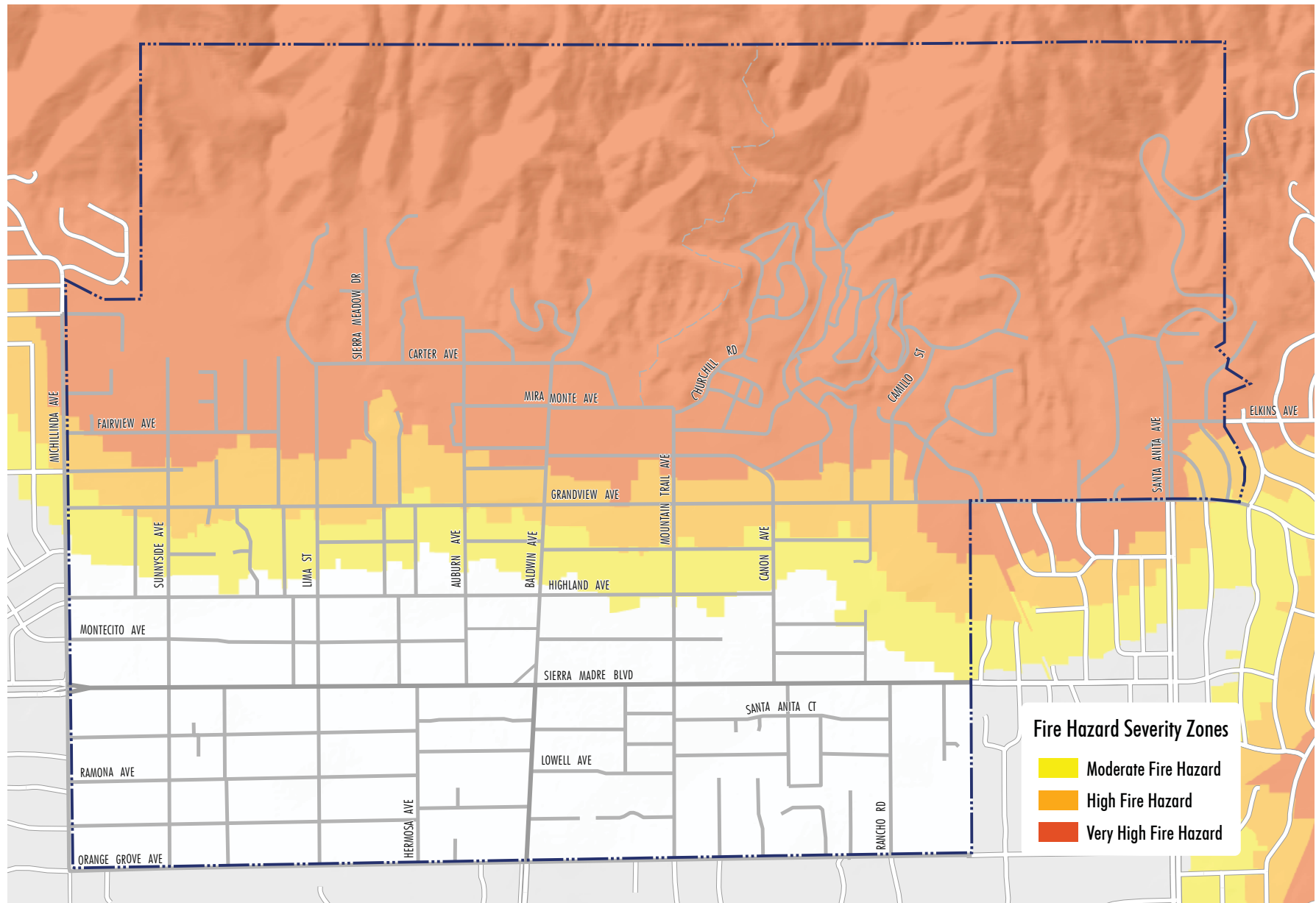
Source: Gary Hood

Large fires have been part of southern California for many years. In April and May 2008, a fire raged through the foothills above Sierra Madre, forcing the evacuation of all the residents who lived on Grand View Avenue north to the foothills. This fire resulted in over 500 acres being burned, but no houses were destroyed. Table 6-5 outlines the large historic fires in southern California in order of structures damaged.

Table 6-5 Large Historic Fires in California 1923-2003 (Continued on Page 6-15)

	Fire Name	Date	County	Acres	Structures	Deaths
1	Tunnel	October 1991	Alameda	1,600	2,900	25
2	Cedar	October 2003	San Diego	273,246	2,820	15
3	Witch	October 2007	San Diego	197,990	1,650	2
4	Old	October 2003	San Bernardino	91,281	1,003	6
5	Jones	October 1999	Shasta	26,200	954	1
6	Paint	June 1990	Santa Barbara	4,900	641	1
7	Fountain	August 1992	Shasta	63,960	636	0
8	Berkeley	September 1923	Alameda	131	584	0
9	Bel Air	November 1961	Los Angeles	6,090	484	0
10	Laguna Fire	October 1993	Orange	14,439	441	0
11	Paradise	October 2003	San Diego	56,700	415	2
12	Laguna	September 1970	San Diego	175,425	382	5
13	Panorama	November 1980	San Bernardino	23,600	325	4
14	Topanga	November 1993	Los Angeles	18,000	323	3
15	49er	September 1988	Nevada	33,700	312	0
16	Simi	October 2003	Ventura	108,204	300	0
17	Sycamore	July 1977	Santa Barbara	805	234	0
18	Canyon	September 1999	Shasta	2,280	230	0
19	Kanan	October 1978	Los Angeles	25,385	224	0
20	Kinneloa	October 1993	Los Angeles	5,485	196	1

Figure 6-5 Fire Hazard Severity Zones



Source: California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection 2009.

Table 6-5 Large Historic Fires in California 1923-2003 (Continued from Page 6-13)

	Fire Name	Date	County	Acres	Structures	Deaths
21	Grand Prix	October 2003	San Bernardino	59,448	196	0
22	Old Gulch	August 1992	Calaveras	17,386	170	0
23	Station Fire	August 2009	Los Angeles	144,743	91	2
24	Clampitt	September 1970	Los Angeles	105,212	86	4
25	Basin Complex	June 2008	Monterey	162,818	58	0
26	Stanislaus Complex	August 1987	Tuolumne	145,980	28	1
27	Campbell Complex	August 1990	Tehama	125,892	27	0
28	Wheeler	July 1985	Ventura	118,000	26	0
29	McNally	July 2002	Tulare	150,696	17	0
30	Hwy 58	August 1996	San Luis Obispo	106,668	13	0
31	Day Fire	September 2006	Ventura	162,702	11	0
32	Iron Alps Complex	June 2008	Trinity	105,805	2	10
33	Zaca	July 2007	Santa Barbara	240,207	1	0
34	Bar Complex	July 2006	Trinity	100,414	0	0
35	Big Bear Complex	August 1999	Trinity	140,948	0	0
36	Marble Cone	July 1977	Monterey	177,866	0	0
37	Matilija	September 1932	Ventura	220,000	0	0

Source: City of Sierra Madre 2008 Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan; California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CalFire), September 2009.

WINDSTORM HAZARDS

Throughout most of the year, the southern California and Sierra Madre climate is generally mild and does not produce enough airflow to generate a windstorm. However, during the Fall, season shifts in weather patterns begin to arise and produce very high and unpredictable winds. These windstorm conditions are known as the Santa Ana winds and often produce events such as trees and power lines falling down.

Severe wind storms pose a significant risk to life and property in the region, including Sierra Madre, by creating conditions that disrupt essential systems such as public utilities, telecommunications and transportation routes. High winds can and do occasionally cause tornado-like damage to local homes and businesses. Severe windstorms can present a very destabilizing effect on the dry brush that covers Sierra Madre’s hillsides and urban wildland interface areas. High winds can have destructive impacts, especially to trees, power lines, and utility services. Perhaps the greatest danger from windstorm activity in the region comes from the combination of the Santa Ana winds and the major fires that occur every few years in the urban/wildland interface (City of Sierra Madre 2008).

Recently in December 2011, severe winds caused building damage to 34 residences in Sierra Madre, including eight homes which reported major structural damage and were forced to evacuate and seven homes and one business which had restricted access. The severe winds wiped out many trees as trees were uprooted or limbs snapped off, which attributed to the structure damage as described above. Downed electrical power lines significantly impacted the City, which caused complete power outages for up to 7 days for portions of the City. Preliminary cost estimates to repair damaged residential structures is 4.8 million and to repair City-owned facilities 1.6 million, which includes the costs for the extensive clean-up of vegetation debris which obstructed street access following the windstorm.

NATURAL DISASTER PREVENTION & PREPAREDNESS

FLOOD & LANDSLIDE PREVENTION

In an effort to prevent floods from occurring to the maximum extent possible, the City of Sierra Madre has adopted specific flood objectives and policies. For example, the City requires that all new development incorporate sufficient measures to mitigate flood hazards. This can be done through the provision of onsite drainage systems, which link to the City-wide storm drain system. The City also requires that landscaping of open space areas provide the maximum permeable surface area in order to reduce runoff.

WILDFIRE PREVENTION

As Sierra Madre is particularly vulnerable to wildfires, the City has made it an objective to assure that existing and new development address fire protection in pro-active and preventative ways. Some of the policies the City has adopted include requiring all development to install and maintain adequate smoke detection systems, requiring commercial and multi-unit residential development to install fire protection systems, and mandating an annual brush removal from April to June. The City also established a Hillside Management Zone (HMZ) in its Zoning Ordinance to limit development in the hillsides, which are prone to wildfires. The HMZ outlines development standards relative to fire hazards (including a Fire Prevention Plan), open space, aesthetics, grading limits, height limits, density limits, and the protection of natural habitat within the hillside areas.

SEISMICALLY-INDUCED DAMAGE PREVENTION

Although seismic activity is a natural process and cannot be prevented, the City realizes that measures can be taken in order to minimize the damage caused by earthquakes. For this reason, the City has put into place siting and building requirements that take Sierra Madre's geologic tendencies into account. For example, the City requires that proposed critical, sensitive, and high-occupancy facilities come under careful standards of seismic review prior to approval. Such review includes detailed site investigations for faulting, and ground motion characteristics, and application of the most current professional design standards for seismic design.

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

While mitigation measures may help to prevent excessive damage from natural hazards, the City recognizes that its unique location places it at risk regardless of the precautionary steps it takes. Therefore, the City adopted a Multihazard Functional Emergency Operations Plan (MFEOP) and a Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan (NHMP) in order to facilitate timely and orderly responses in disaster situations.

The MFEOP, which was adopted in 1996, addresses the City's planned response to extraordinary emergency situations associated with natural disasters, technological incidents, and national security emergencies. The operational concepts reflected in the plan focus on potential large-scale disasters, which can generate unique situations requiring unusual emergency response. The MFEOP requires emergency planning, training of full-time, auxiliary and reserve personnel in all City departments, public awareness and education, and assuring the adequacy and availability of sufficient resources to cope with emergencies. Emphasis is also placed on mitigation measures to reduce losses from disasters, including the development and enforcement of appropriate land use, design and construction regulations.

The NHMP, which was adopted in 2008, includes resources and information to assist City residents, public and private sector organizations, and others interested in participating in planning for natural hazards. The NHMP provides a list of action items that may assist the City in reducing risk and preventing loss from future natural hazard events. The action items address multi-hazard issues, as well as activities for earthquakes, wildfires, landslides, flooding, and wind storms.

The City supports a Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) that is comprised of trained volunteers to assist the City's Emergency Operations Center and key community locations in the event of an emergency or disaster. Many of the CERT members have also received additional training in areas such as traffic control and are used as vital additional resources when needed.



The 2010 graduating class from Sierra Madre's Community Emergency Response Team (CERT)

Source: Gary Hood

The City also utilizes a website, <http://sierramadrepio.blogspot.com/>, in an effort to make disaster information available to the community quickly. Through the website the City can post warnings and updates regarding fires, floods, landslides and other emergency situations. The City's Emergency Community Radio (AM1630) is another source of disaster information for the community. The City also works to maintain its close relationship with the Sierra Madre Search and Rescue Team, a group of trained mountaineers who volunteer their time to perform rescue missions in the San Gabriel Mountains. Although the organization is not supported by general fund monies, the City realizes that the team plays a critical role in enabling quick response times in emergency situations and thus makes efforts to accommodate the team's needs for meeting places and building relationships with the Sierra Madre Police and Fire Departments. Additional hazard prevention and preparedness measures are listed below:

- Local and State Building and Fire Codes
- Sierra Madre Zoning Ordinance
- Sierra Madre Municipal Code Noise Standards
- Volunteer Fire Department
- Fire Prevention Tree Trimming Program and Fund
- Interjurisdictional Cooperation
- Education Programs
- Weed Abatement
- Building and Construction Requirements
- Earthquake Safety Brochure
- Flood Control Improvement Plan
- Wildfire Vegetation Management Plan

NOISE

FUNDAMENTALS OF NOISE

Noise is most often defined as unwanted sound. Although sound can be easily measured, the perception of noise and the physical response to sound complicate the analysis of its impact on people. People judge the relative magnitude of sound sensation in subjective terms such as “noisiness” or “loudness.”

The following are brief definitions of terminology used in this chapter:

- **Sound.** A disturbance created by a vibrating object, which, when transmitted by pressure waves through a medium such as air, is capable of being detected by a receiving mechanism, such as the human ear or a microphone.
- **Noise.** Sound that is loud, unpleasant, unexpected, or otherwise undesirable.
- **Decibel (dB).** A unitless measure of sound on a logarithmic scale.
- **A-Weighted Decibel (dBA).** An overall frequency-weighted sound level in decibels that approximates the frequency response of the human ear.
- **Equivalent Continuous Noise Level (Leq).** The mean of the noise level averaged over the measurement period, regarded as an average level.
- **Day-Night Level (Ldn).** The energy average of the A-weighted sound levels occurring during a 24 hour period, with 10 dB added to the sound levels occurring during the period from 10 PM to 7 AM.

- **Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL).** The energy average of the A-weighted sound levels occurring during a 24-hour period with 5 dB added to the levels occurring from 7 PM to 10 PM and 10 dB added to the sound levels occurring from 10 PM to 7 AM.

Ldn and CNEL values rarely differ by more than 1 dB. As a matter of practice, Ldn and CNEL values are considered to be equivalent and are treated as such in this assessment.

CHARACTERISTICS OF SOUND

When an object vibrates, it radiates part of its energy as acoustical pressure in the form of a sound wave. Sound can be described in terms of amplitude (loudness), frequency (pitch), or duration (time). The human hearing system is not equally sensitive to sound at all frequencies. Sound waves below 16 Hertz (Hz) are not heard at all and are “felt” more as a vibration. Similarly, while people with extremely sensitive hearing can hear sounds as high as 20,000 Hz, most people cannot hear above 15,000 Hz. In all cases, hearing acuity falls off rapidly above approximately 10,000 Hz and below approximately 200 Hz. Since the human ear is not equally sensitive to sound at all frequencies, a special frequency dependent rating scale is usually used to relate noise to human sensitivity. The A-weighted decibel scale (dBA) performs this compensation by discriminating against frequencies in a manner approximating the sensitivity of the human ear. That is, an A-weighted noise level deemphasizes low and very high frequencies of sound similar to the human ear’s de-emphasis of these frequencies. The normal range of human hearing extends from approximately 0 dBA to 140 dBA.

Unlike linear units such as inches or pounds, decibels (dB) are measured on a logarithmic scale, representing points on a sharply rising curve. Because of the physical characteristics of noise transmission and noise perception, the relative loudness of sound does not closely match the actual amounts of sound energy. Changes of 1 to 3 dB are detectable under quiet, controlled conditions and changes of less than 1 dBA are usually indiscernible. A 3 dB change in noise levels is considered the minimum change that is detectable with human hearing in outside environments. A change of 5 dB is readily discernible to most people in an exterior environment, whereas a 10 dBA change is perceived as a doubling (or halving) of the sound. Table 6-6 presents the subjective effect of changes in sound pressure levels.

Sound dissipates exponentially with distance from the noise source. This phenomenon is known as “spreading loss.” For a single point source, sound levels decrease by approximately 6 dB for each doubling of distance from the source. This drop-off rate is appropriate for noise generated by onsite operations from stationary equipment or activity at a project site. If noise is produced by a line source, such as highway traffic, the sound decreases by 3 dB for each doubling of distance in a hard site environment. Line-source noise in a relatively flat environment with absorptive vegetation decreases by 4.5 dB for each doubling of distance.

Table 6-6 Change in Sound Pressure Level

	Change in Apparent Loudness
± 3 dB	Threshold of human perceptibility
± 5 dB	Clearly noticeable change in noise level
± 10 dB	Half or twice as loud
± 20 dB	Much quieter or louder

Source: California Department of Transportation (Caltrans). 2009, November. Technical Noise Supplement.

When sound is measured for distinct time intervals, the statistical distribution of the overall sound level during that period can be obtained. The energy-equivalent sound level (Leq) is the most common parameter associated with such measurements. The Leq metric is a single-number noise descriptor that represents the average sound level over a given period of time. For example, the L50 noise level represents the noise level that is exceeded 50 percent of the time. This level is also representative of the level that is exceeded 30 minutes in an hour. Similarly, the L02, L08, and L25 values represent the noise levels that are exceeded 2, 8, and 25 percent of the time, or 1, 5, and 15 minutes per hour. Other values typically noted during a noise survey are the Lmin and Lmax. These values represent the minimum and maximum root-mean-square noise levels obtained over the measurement period.

Because community receptors are more sensitive to unwanted noise intrusion during the evening and at night, state law requires that, for planning purposes, an artificial dB increment be added to quiet-time noise levels in a 24-hour noise descriptor called the Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL) or Day-Night Noise Level (Ldn).

PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF NOISE

Physical damage to human hearing begins at prolonged exposure to noise levels higher than 85 dBA. Exposure to high noise levels affects our entire system, with prolonged noise exposure in excess of 75 dBA increasing body tensions, and thereby affecting blood pressure, functions of the heart, and the nervous system. In comparison, extended periods of noise exposure above 90 dBA could result in permanent hearing damage. When the noise level reaches 120 dBA, a tickling sensation occurs in the human ear even with short-term exposure. This level of noise is called the threshold of feeling. As the sound reaches 140 dBA, the tickling sensation is replaced by the feeling of pain in the ear. This is called the threshold of pain. A sound level of 160 to 165 dBA will result in dizziness or loss of equilibrium. A sound level of 190 dBA will rupture the eardrum and permanently damage the inner ear. Table 6-7 shows typical noise levels from various noise sources.

Table 6-7 Typical Noise Levels from Outdoor and Indoor Sources

Common Outdoor Activities	Noise Level (dBA)	Common Indoor Activities
	110	Rock Band
Jet flyover at 1,000 feet		
	100	
Gas lawn mower at three feet		
	90	
Diesel truck at 50 feet, at 50 mph		Food blender at three feet
	80	Garben disposal at three feet
Noisy urban area, daytime		
	70	Vacuum cleaner at 10 feet
Commercial area		Normal speech at three feet
Heavy traffic at 300 feet	60	
		Large business office
Quiet urban daytime	50	Dishwasher, next room
Quiet urban nighttime	40	Theater; large conference room (background)
Quiet suburban nighttime		
	30	Library
Quiet rural nighttime		Bedroom at night; concert hall (background)
	20	
		Broadcast/recording studio
	10	
Lowest threshold of human hearing	0	Lowest threshold of human hearing

Source: California Department of Transportation, 1998, Table 9-2136.2.

NOISE AND LAND USE COMPATIBILITY

Certain land uses are particularly sensitive to noise and vibration, including residential, school, and open space/recreation areas where quiet environments are necessary for enjoyment, public health, and safety. Commercial and industrial uses are not considered noise-sensitive uses.

The purpose of the General Plan Noise Element is to minimize exposure of sensitive land uses from excessive noise through identification and appraisal of existing and future noise sources. The City of Sierra Madre has identified noise compatibility standards for siting new noise-sensitive land uses within the City. The City’s noise compatibility standards provide planners with a tool to gauge the compatibility of new land uses relative to existing and future noise levels. Table 6-8 shows the noise compatibility criteria included in the State of California General Plan Guidelines.

Table 6-8 Land Use Compatibility for Community Noise Exposure¹

Land Uses	CNEL (dBA)					
	55	60	65	70	75	80
Residential - Low Density Single Family, Duplex, Mobile Homes	Normally Acceptable	Normally Acceptable	Conditionally Acceptable	Normally Unacceptable	Clearly Unacceptable	Clearly Unacceptable
Residential - Multiple Family	Normally Acceptable	Conditionally Acceptable	Conditionally Acceptable	Normally Unacceptable	Clearly Unacceptable	Clearly Unacceptable
Transient Lodging, Motels, Hotels	Normally Acceptable	Conditionally Acceptable	Conditionally Acceptable	Normally Unacceptable	Clearly Unacceptable	Clearly Unacceptable
Schools, Libraries, Churches, Hospitals, Nursing Homes	Normally Acceptable	Conditionally Acceptable	Conditionally Acceptable	Normally Unacceptable	Clearly Unacceptable	Clearly Unacceptable
Auditoriums, Concert Halls, Amphitheaters	Normally Unacceptable	Normally Unacceptable	Conditionally Acceptable	Clearly Unacceptable	Clearly Unacceptable	Clearly Unacceptable
Sports Arena, Outdoor Spectator Sports	Conditionally Acceptable	Conditionally Acceptable	Conditionally Acceptable	Conditionally Acceptable	Clearly Unacceptable	Clearly Unacceptable
Playgrounds, Neighborhood Parks	Normally Acceptable	Normally Acceptable	Conditionally Acceptable	Normally Unacceptable	Clearly Unacceptable	Clearly Unacceptable
Golf Courses, Riding Stables, Water Recreation, Cemeteries	Normally Acceptable	Normally Acceptable	Normally Acceptable	Normally Unacceptable	Clearly Unacceptable	Clearly Unacceptable
Office Buildings, Businesses, Commercial and Professional	Normally Acceptable	Normally Acceptable	Conditionally Acceptable	Conditionally Acceptable	Normally Unacceptable	Clearly Unacceptable
Industrial, Manufacturing, Utilities, Agricultural	Normally Acceptable	Normally Acceptable	Normally Acceptable	Conditionally Acceptable	Conditionally Acceptable	Normally Unacceptable

Source: Governor’s Office of Planning and Research. 2003, October. State of California General Plan Guidelines.

- Normally Acceptable:**
 Specified land use is satisfactory based upon the assumption that any buildings involved are of normal conventional construction, without any special noise insulation requirements.
- Normally Unacceptable:**
 New construction or development should generally be discouraged. If new construction does proceed, a detailed analysis of the noise reduction requirements must be made and needed noise insulation features included in the design.
- Conditionally Acceptable:**
 New construction or development should be undertaken only after a detailed analysis of the noise reduction requirements is made and the needed noise insulation features included in the design. Conventional construction, but with closed windows and fresh air supply systems or air conditioning will normally suffice.
- Clearly Unacceptable:**
 New construction or development should generally not be undertaken.

NOISE-CONTROL OF NON-TRANSPORTATION NOISE SOURCES

The City of Sierra Madre regulates stationary (non-transportation) sources of noise within Sierra Madre through their Noise Ordinance (Title 9, Chapter 9.32, of the City’s Municipal Code). The City’s Noise Ordinance is designed to limit noise generated on a property from adversely affecting noise-sensitive land uses.

In residential areas, the City prohibits noise levels generated at residential properties from exceeding existing ambient noise levels by more than 6 dBA and noise levels generated at commercial and industrial properties from exceeding existing ambient noise levels by more than 8 dBA.¹ When noise is generated on public property (e.g., parks, schools, etc), the City prohibits noise from generating more than 15 dBA above the local ambient at a distance of 25 feet or more, and the use of sound-amplifying equipment/special events are prohibited from exceeding 60 dBA as measured at 50 feet from the source without an exemption issued by the City Manager.²

However, the City also creates some exemptions for certain noise sources (e.g., construction, leaf blowers, and emergencies) and for noise generated during the daytime hours when people are generally less sensitive to noise. If noise occurs between the hours of 7:00 AM and 9:00 PM (7:00 PM for construction and leaf blowers) Monday through Saturday or 10:00 AM and 6:00 PM on Sundays and federal holidays, and does not produce noise levels that exceed 80 dBA at a distance of 25 feet, then the noise is considered exempt from the maximum permissible noise levels (i.e., 6 dBA above ambient when generated at residential properties and 8 dBA above ambient when generated at commercial properties).

Table 6-9 outlines the City’s stationary noise standards as cited in Chapter 9.32 (Noise) of the Sierra Madre Municipal Code.

¹ City of Sierra Madre, Municipal Code, Section 9.32.030(a), Residential Property Noise Limits, and Section 9.32.040, Commercial and Industrial Property Noise, as measured at the property line.

² City of Sierra Madre, Municipal Code, Section 9.32.050, Public Property Noise.

Table 6-9 City of Sierra Madre Stationary (Non-Transportation) Noise Standards

Land Use	Day of Week	Time of Day	Exemption to Maximum Permissible Noise Levels for Noise that is Under:	Maximum Permissible Noise Limits
Residential	Mon. to Sat.:	7 AM to 9 PM	80 dBA at 25 feet	• 6 dBA Above Ambient
	Sun. and Holidays:	10 AM to 6 PM		
	Mon. to Sat.:	9 PM to 7 AM	-	• 6 dBA Above Ambient
	Sun. and Holidays:	6 PM to 10 AM		
Commercial and Industrial	Mon. to Sat.:	7 AM to 9 PM	80 dBA at 25 feet	• 8 dBA Above Ambient
	Sun. and Holidays:	10 AM to 6 PM		
	Mon. to Sat.:	9 PM to 7 AM	-	• 8 dBA Above Ambient
	Sun. and Holidays:	6 PM to 10 AM		
Public Properties	Mon. to Sat.:	7 AM to 9 PM	80 dBA at 25 feet	• 15 dBA Above Ambient at 25 Feet and • Amplified Equip: 60 dBA at 50 feet
	Sun. and Holidays:	10 AM to 6 PM		
	Mon. to Sat.:	9 PM to 7 AM	-	• 15 dBA Above Ambient at 25 Feet and • Amplified Equip: 60 dBA at 50 feet
	Sun. and Holidays:	6 PM to 10 AM		

Source: City of Sierra Madre. 2011. City of Sierra Madre Municipal Code. Title 9, Public Peace, Morals, and Welfare, Chapter 9.32, Noise.

EXISTING NOISE ENVIRONMENT

The City of Sierra Madre is primarily a residential community nestled at the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains. As with most communities, the primary source of noise is from passenger vehicles, trucks and buses traveling along local roadways. However, there are no major transportation corridors that traverse the City. Regional traffic on I-210 is audible through the daytime and clearly audible at nighttime in the City regardless of the distance from the freeway, with weather and geographic conditions causing some locations to be affected more than others. The residential neighborhoods, schools, parks, and the downtown commercial district also generate noise from equipment and other stationary sources of noise.

An ambient noise survey was conducted on November 1 and 2, 2011 to document the existing noise environment at various representative locations in the City. These locations were chosen to characterize areas within the City that are near the foothills, near the City center, in the southern portion of the City (that may be influenced by noise from I-210 traffic), and in typical residential neighborhoods. Noise level measurements were taken using Larson Davis (LD) Laboratories Models 820 (LD 820) and 714 (LD 714) integrating sound level meters. The sound level meters and microphones were mounted on a tripod five feet above the ground and were equipped with a windscreen during all measurements. The instruments were calibrated before use with a Larson Davis Model CAL200 acoustical calibrator to ensure that the measurements were accurate. The sound level meters were programmed to record noise levels using the “slow” time constant and the A-weighting filter (i.e., dBA). Meteorological conditions during the measurement periods were favorable and representative of the typical conditions, with clear skies and light winds.

A total of three long-term (24 hour) and four short-term (15 minute) noise level measurements were collected. Ambient noise survey locations are shown in Figure 6-6, *Noise Monitoring Locations*. The average (Leq), maximum (Lmax), and minimum (Lmin) values taken at each ambient noise measurement location are presented in Table 6-10. Table 6-11 describes each measurement location and the measurement results.

Table 6-10 Summary of Measured Ambient Noise Levels

Measurement Location	Primary Noise Source	Start Time	Duration	Noise Levels (dBA)	Measurement Location	Primary Noise Source	Start Time
1	Background traffic on Foothill Blvd.; background traffic on I-210.	10:50 AM	24 hours	—	—	—	58.6
2	Traffic on Sierra Madre Boulevard.	11:10 AM	24 hours	—	—	—	62.1
3	Traffic on Highland Avenue; background traffic on I-210.	11:30 AM	24 hours	—	—	—	51.1
4	Local traffic; landscaping activities; helicopter over-flights.	12:10 PM	15 min.	42.6	32.3	62.7	—
5	Local traffic; landscaping activities; barking dogs.	12:30 PM	15 min.	44.3	34.4	59.0	—
6	Traffic on Sunnyside Avenue; traffic on Highland Avenue; helicopter over-flights.	2:30 PM	15 min.	62.7	40.6	81.3	—
7	Traffic on Sierra Madre Boulevard; kids at playground.	2:55 PM	15 min.	59.1	44.9	73.9	—

Figure 6-6 Noise Monitoring Locations

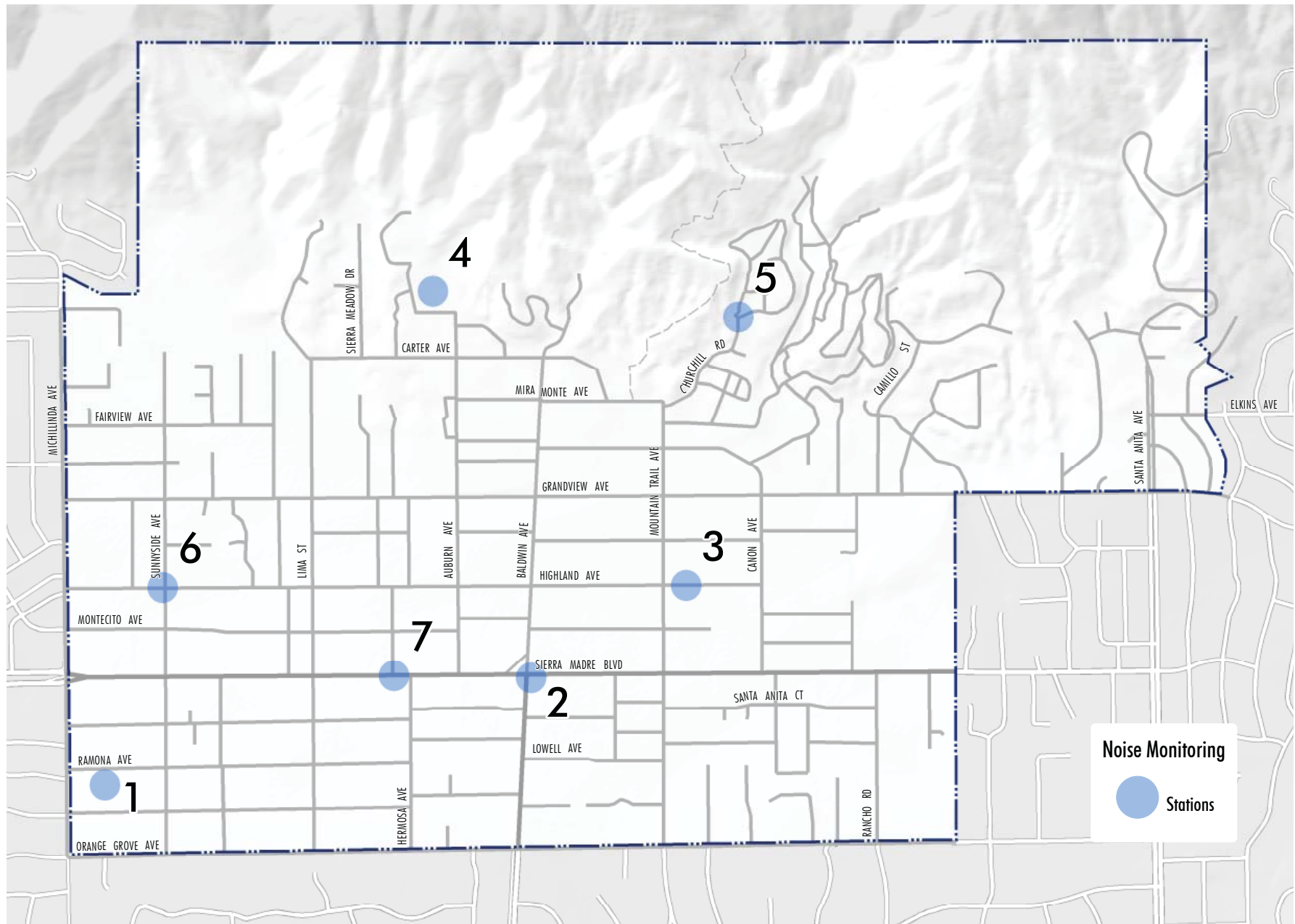


Table 6-11 Summary of Noise Measurement Locations and Results

Location (Type)	Fire Name	Selection Rationale ¹
1 (Long-term)	At the building façade of The British House, approximately 50 feet from the street curb. This measurement resulted in 58.6 dBA CNEL, with hourly noise levels ranging from 46.4 dBA Leq to 55.8 dBA Leq. An analysis of the data suggests that the highest levels resulted from local traffic on Manzanita Road during the daytime.	This location was intended to be near the southern border of the City limits and along a relatively untraveled and quiet roadway so as to capture influences from I-210 traffic (which is farther to the south).
2 (Long-term)	In the downtown commercial district, located at the building facade at 33 E. Sierra Madre Boulevard. This measurement resulted in 62.1 dBA CNEL, with hourly noise levels ranging from 46.6 dBA Leq to 63.8 dBA Leq. An analysis of the data suggests that the highest levels resulted from traffic during the morning and afternoon traffic peak hour.	This location was intended to be near the intersection of the two major roadways in the City, Sierra Madre Boulevard and Baldwin Avenue (i.e., to focus on local roadway traffic noise patterns as well as the downtown commercial and retail districts). The actual selected location had excellent line-of-sight visual ‘contact’ to the intersection.
3 (Long-term)	At 273 Highland Boulevard. This measurement resulted in 51.1 dBA CNEL, with hourly noise levels ranging from 39.9 dBA Leq to 52.5 dBA Leq. An analysis of the data suggests that the highest levels resulted from traffic on Highland Avenue.	This location was intended to be a ‘typical’ residential location; representative of the overall City and without undue influences from freeway traffic, major local roadway traffic, and/or special uses such as schools, parks, or commercial/retail land uses.
4 (Short-term)	At the front yard of 618 North Auburn Avenue, approximately 20 feet from the road. This measurement resulted in 42.6 dBA Leq. The highest levels occurred due to local vehicular traffic, landscaping activities and helicopter fly-overs ² .	This location was intended to assess noise environments and sound propagation in the western up-slope and foothill areas of the City.
5 (Short-term)	At the front yard of 450 Churchill Road, approximately 20 feet from the road. This measurement resulted in 44.3 dBA Leq. The highest levels occurred due to vehicular traffic, landscaping activities, and dogs barking ² .	This was another up-slope/foothill measurement site; this one is east of Mountain Trail Avenue. While farthest from I-210 noise sources, up-slope locations such as this one may experience freeway noise in the distance since they are elevated above the rest of the cityscape ³ .
6 (Short-term)	At the corner of Sunnyside Avenue and Highland Avenue, approximately 20 feet from the road. This measurement resulted in 44.3 dBA Leq. The highest levels occurred due to vehicular traffic and helicopter fly-overs ² .	This location was intended to be a ‘typical’ residential location; representative of the western portion of the City and near a school facility.

Table 6-11 Summary of Noise Measurement Locations and Results (Continued)

Location (Type)	Fire Name	Selection Rationale ¹
7 (Short-term)	At the Sierra Madre Park near the playground area, approximately 100 feet from the road. This measurement resulted in 59.1 dBA Leq. The highest levels occurred due to local vehicular traffic and activities at the playground area ² .	This location was intended to be a ‘typical’ location along a primary local roadway as well as to be indicative of a park use.

Notes:

¹ Considerable coordination was made with the city volunteer representatives for the selection of general areas to be surveyed during the noise study, as well as with choosing particular individual measurement locations. Guidance for appropriate environments was provided during this coordination, including restrictions on properties with pool equipment and discouraging the use of properties that housed dogs or other potentially noisy animals. See also note b.

² The considerations of note a. notwithstanding, the presence of general urban noise sources, including dogs, aircraft, helicopters, landscaping activities, children playing, and the like is simply an integral portion of the inherent soundscape of a city. As such, these sources are ‘threads’ in any given city’s noise ‘fabric’ and are intended to be accounted for in a General Plan. Removing or discounting such ‘normal’ sources by choosing atypical measurement locations or by artificially swaying the data acquisition would induce a bias to the measurements, thus skewing the true assessment of the normal sound environment.

³ Note that some up-slope locations east of Mountain Trail Avenue tend to have hilly, obstructed, and/or ‘pocketed’ exposures to noise from lower elevation sources, even though they are overlooking the city below and the freeway in the distance.

EXISTING NOISE SUMMARY

The ambient noise levels observed throughout the City are generally characteristic of a low-density suburban area. The long-term measurements at Locations 1 to 3 ranged from 51.1 to 62.1 dBA CNEL. During the survey, average daytime noise levels at Locations 4 to 7 ranged from 42.6 to 62.7 dBA Leq. The short-term and long-term noise monitoring results and charts showing the hourly noise levels recorded at locations 1 to 3 are included in Appendix D.

The primary noise sources affecting the measured noise environments were traffic from the adjacent roadways, background noise from I-210, and sporadic miscellaneous events such as landscaping, street sweeping and helicopter over-flights. The highest noise levels were primarily due to vehicular traffic and were recorded along the roadway right-of-way, close to travel lanes. According to the noise compatibility chart shown in Table 6-8, all measured ambient noise levels for these representative locations are within “normally acceptable” and “conditionally acceptable” levels for the development of residential uses.



Source: Kim Herkewitz

Chapter 7 The Natural Environment

In this chapter

NATURAL RESOURCES

AIR QUALITY

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

SOLID WASTE AND RECYCLING

ENERGY

The natural environment plays a critical role in sustaining a desirable and livable community as cities throughout the region face the increasing demands of population and economic growth. Open space, biological resources, groundwater, and other natural systems serve as essential infrastructure for a community. The health of these natural systems, often besieged by the process of urbanization, indicates the importance cities place on the provision of basic services—clean air, available potable water, and on-demand electricity. Protecting and enhancing these resources provides additional stability for communities that may be at risk to environmental hazards.

This chapter describes Sierra Madre’s natural resources (its open space, vegetation, wildlife habitat, hillsides, viewsheds, geology and soils, air, water, solid waste, and energy), and how the City manages them to sustain the health and wellness of its citizens and contribute to the strength of the local economy.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Natural resources are community assets that are relatively undisturbed by mankind. Sierra Madre retains a natural landscape that balances its urbanized character. Various recreational and natural open spaces, mature trees, undeveloped foothills, and ecologically significant habitats provide opportunities for residents and visitors to enjoy the region's Mediterranean climate. Preserving and enhancing these amenities enriches Sierra Madre's communities and demonstrates a commitment to sound asset management. Sierra Madre and its citizens recognize the value of the natural environment through various stewardship and conservation efforts. The City of Sierra Madre has been designated a Wildlife Sanctuary since 1972, and co-existence with wildlife is integral to the community.

OPEN SPACE AND HILLSIDES

Sierra Madre residents are uniquely positioned to access vast natural open space resources in the Angeles National Forest to the north of and abutting the City. The City is situated at the base (southern foothills) of the rugged San Gabriel Mountains of the Angeles National Forest. This prime location provides the City's residents with exceptional views of the foothills, and the opportunity to co-exist with wildlife, in addition to access to precious open space in an ever-urbanizing southern California. Along the base of these foothills lies two of the City's natural open space parks, Bailey Canyon Wilderness Park and Mount Wilson Trail Park (see Community Services and Facilities chapter for a detailed discussion of these parks). Additionally, access to the open space and recreation areas of the San Gabriel Mountains is provided via a number of trails and connections, including the historic Mount Wilson Trail, which is discussed in detail in Chapter 4, *Community Services and Facilities*. The total open space acreage within the City (approximately 544 acres) makes up approximately 33 percent of the total land area in the City.

The hillside portions of the San Gabriel Mountains within the City's northern boundary consist of south-draining canyons, swales, mountainous terrain, ridgelines, knolls, foothills, rock outcroppings, wildlife habitat, and a wide range of native and non-native vegetation. Because Sierra Madre realizes the importance of the hillside resources and their visual quality, and the need to protect the possibility of the continued co-existence of wildlife, it has established a Hillside Management Zone (HMZ) in its Zoning Ordinance, which affects approximately 610 acres of the City's hillsides. The stated purpose of the HMZ is to "protect the natural environment of the hillside areas from change by preserving and protecting the views to and from the hillside areas in the City to maintain the identity, image and environmental quality of the City." It outlines development standards relative to fire hazards (including a Fire Prevention Plan), open space, aesthetics, grading limits, height limits, density limits, and the protection of natural habitat within the hillside areas.

The preservation of open space, which includes the hillsides, is not only a critical component of maintaining the City's visual quality and recreation opportunities, but also a feature of sustainability. Native habitat within the open space areas supports functions associated with atmospheric processes that keep our air and water clean and biological processes that contribute to the survival and reproduction of plant and animal life. Open space allows the recharge of groundwater basins, which in turn benefits Sierra Madre's community with a clean source of water. It helps to provide abundant opportunities for outdoor recreation activities such as hiking and camping. It provides areas of scientific and educational value while protecting views and aspects of Sierra Madre's environmental and cultural history. Open space also provides protection from natural hazards such as flooding and landslides.

TREE PRESERVATION

Native oak and other native and ornamental trees are dominant features of Sierra Madre's landscape, which includes tree-lined streets, public and private spaces and properties, and parks and open space. Not only do the City's abundance of trees significantly enhance the visual quality of the community and promote a welcoming environment, but they also help to improve air quality; reduce greenhouse gas emissions; provide shade and cooling; support wildlife; act as visual and physical buffers; control soil erosion; create sound barriers; increase property value; and improve the health and welfare of the community.

The City is committed to preserving and protecting several species of existing trees through its Tree Preservation and Protection Ordinance. The ordinance establishes basic standards and measures for preserving and protecting the City's public trees and specified protected trees located on undeveloped private property. The ordinance also specifies the requirements for planting trees on public property in or adjacent to newly planned or renovated commercial and residential developments.

The City has also established a Tree Preservation Commission charged with carrying out the measures in the Tree Preservation and Protection Ordinance, and with preparing a street landscaping plan. The Tree Preservation Commission reviews development proposals in order to preserve significant trees on property targeted for development. The Commission also recommends mitigation measures to lessen the impacts on trees as a result of construction activity. In addition, the Commission surveys the types of trees suitable for planting along City streets, and recommends native species where possible.

WILDLIFE HABITAT AND VEGETATION

The 610 acres of the Hillside Management Zone (HMZ), largely open space, comprises approximately 37 percent of the City's land area. Vegetation types in the HMZ include grassland, coastal sage scrub, chaparral, southern oak woodland, and riparian forest/woodland. The HMZ is zoned for development with detached single-family residences; permitted density ranges from 2.9 residential units per acre to one unit per 100 acres, depending on the grades of natural slopes.

Coastal sage scrub is characterized by small aromatic drought-deciduous shrubs; that is, shrubs that either drop their leaves or grow small secondary leaves during the long dry season. Coastal sage scrub occurs on slopes of mountains and hills in coastal southern California, mostly below 3000 feet (RCIP 2002). Common plant species in coastal sage scrub include California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), flat-topped buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), black sage (*Salvia mellifera*), chaparral yucca (*Yucca whipplei*), saw-tooth goldenbush (*Hazardia squarrosa*), chaparral bedstraw (*Galium angustifolium*), laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*), white sage (*Salvia apiana*), deerweed (*Lotus scoparius*), California bush sunflower (*Encelia californica*), and sand wash butterweed (*Senecio flaccidus*) (Bramlet 2004).

Chaparral consists of dense thickets of woody shrubs from four to eight feet or higher, and dominates much of the foothills of mountains in coastal southern California. Common plants in chaparral in the region include chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), black sage (*Salvia mellifera*), thick-leaved lilac (*Ceanothus crassifolius*), sugar bush (*Rhus ovata*), California sagebrush, laurel sumac, mountain mahogany (*Cercocarpus betuloides*), Mexican elderberry (*Sambucus mexicana*), laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*), coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), holly-leaved redberry (*Rhamnus ilicifolia*), toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*), chaparral honeysuckle (*Lonicera subspicata*), and bush lantana (*Lantana camara*) (Bramlet 2004).

Southern Oak Woodland consists of woody vegetation generally over 15 feet tall and typically occupies north-facing slopes, shaded canyon ravines and sheltered interior valleys below approximately 5000 feet. Dominant tree species include coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), valley oak (*Quercus lobata*), Engelmann oak (*Quercus engelmannii*), California sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), and California black walnut (*Juglans californica*). Other species in southern oak woodland include Mexican elderberry, and toyon, poison oak, and heart-leaved penstemon (*Keckiella cordifolia*), California pellitory (*Parietaria floridana*), smilo grass (*Piptatherum miliaceum*), lantana, common eucrypta (*Eucrypta chrysanthemifolia*), Douglas' nightshade (*Solanum douglasii*) and coastal wood fern (*Dryopteris arguta*) (Bramlet 2004).

Annual Grassland is characterized by a variety of annual grass species including red brome (*Bromus madriensis*), slender wild oat (*Avena barbata*), foxtail fescue (*Vulpia myuros*), ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), Bermuda grass (*Cynodon dactylon*), schismus (*Schismus barbatus*), and foxtail barley (*Hordeum murinum*). Other common plants include red-stemmed filaree (*Erodium cicutarium*), bur clover (*Medicago polymorpha*), summer mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*), tocalote (*Centaurea melitensis*), white-stemmed filaree (*Erodium moschatum*), common sow thistle (*Sonchus oleraceus*), miniature lupine (*Lupinus bicolor*), and cheeseweed (*Malva parviflora*) (Bramlet 2004).

Riparian habitats are those along banks of rivers or streams. Riparian forest habitat is mapped within the HMZ on the National Wetlands Mapper in several locations, including Bailey Canyon and Little Santa Anita Canyon; riparian scrub/shrub vegetation is also mapped in a few scattered areas in the HMZ (USFWS 2012a). Two riparian vegetation types known in the region, Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest and Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland, are described below under *Special Status Biological Resources*.

Wetlands are land that is flooded or saturated by surface water or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that normally does support, a prevalence of vegetation adapted to life in saturated soils. Wetlands include areas such as swamps, marshes, and bogs. There are many ephemeral streams in canyons and gullies, as well as several intermittent blue-line streams, in the HMZ. Many of the streams and drainages, as well as debris basins, are mapped as Wetlands on the National Wetlands Mapper (USFWS 2012a).

Ornamental trees and shrubs occur throughout the City, and contain a mix of introduced species and native plant species. Development in parts of the City occurred in and around the existing oak trees, and these urban forests still provide habitat for birds and other tree-dwelling animals such as squirrels.

SPECIAL STATUS BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The following discussion addresses special status biological resources that have the potential to occur within the natural hillside areas of the City of Sierra Madre. These resources include plant and wildlife species that have been afforded special status and/or recognition by federal and state resource agencies (i.e., threatened or endangered species), as well as private conservation organizations.

Special Status Vegetation Types

There are three sensitive plant communities documented in the City on the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB; CDFG 2012).

Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest consists of open to locally dense riparian woodlands dominated by coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*); and occurs in bottomlands and outer floodplains, in canyons and valleys of coastal southern California (CGAP 1986a).

Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub is an open to moderately dense, broadleaved evergreen scrub. Typical plants of this vegetation type include scalebroom (*Lepidospartum squamatum*), white sage (*Salvia apiana*), redberry (*Rhamnus crocea*), flat-top buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), our lord's candle (*Yucca whipplei*), California croton (*Croton californicus*), cholla (*Opuntia* spp.), tarragon (*Artemisia dracunculoides*), yerba santa (*Eriodictyon* spp.), mule fat (*Baccharis salicifolia*), and mountain-mahogany (*Cercocarpus betuloides*). This vegetation type is mostly restricted to floodplain habitats that flood once or twice per decade, and depends on occasional flooding and resulting sediment reworking (CGAP 1986b).

Coastal sage scrub is described in the preceding section.

Two additional sensitive plant communities are documented as occurring near the City boundaries on the CNDDDB; thus, there is some possibility that these communities also occur in the City.

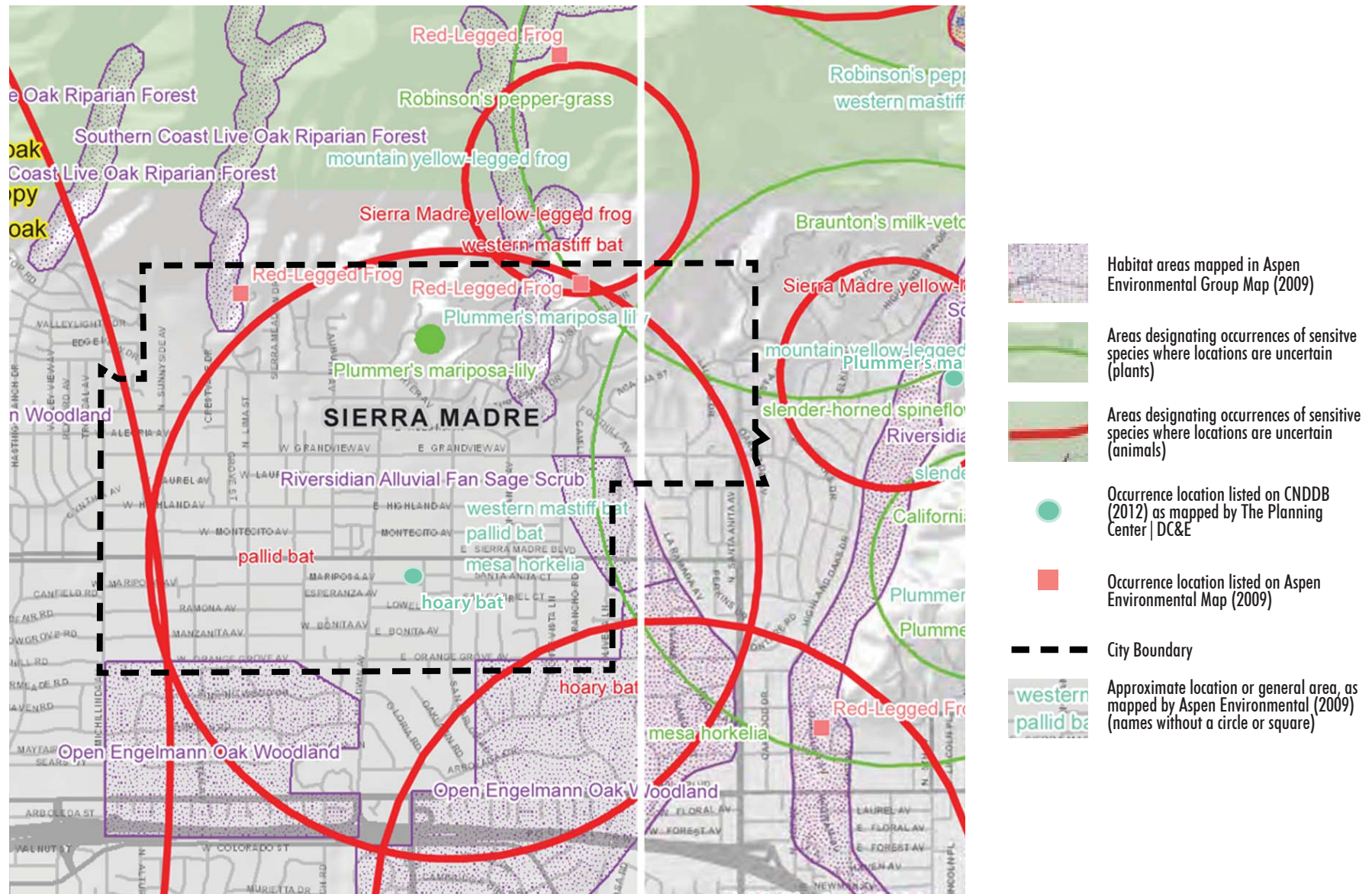
Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland is a tall, open, broadleaved, winter-deciduous streamside woodland dominated by California sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), and often also by white alder (*Alnus rhombifolia*). It occurs in rocky streambeds, subject to flooding, in mountains of southwestern California and northern Baja California (CGAP 1986c).

Open Engelmann Oak Woodland is an evergreen woodland dominated by Engelmann oak (*Quercus engelmannii*) that occurs on relatively moist sites on gentle slopes and valley bottoms; mostly in San Diego and Riverside counties (CGAP 1986d). There are remnants of this woodland in several parts of the City that were earlier developed with residential land use.

Special Status Wildlife

Special status species with occurrences in the City documented in the CNDDDB are listed in Tables 7-1 and 7-2. Also listed in the table are special status species with documented occurrences immediately north of the City in the Angeles National Forest, or within approximately two miles east or west of the City in open space at the foot of the San Gabriel Mountains at similar elevations and similar habitat types to those occurring in the City, as there is some potential that those species could occur in the City. Known locations of occurrences of sensitive species in and near the City are shown on Figure 7-1, *Sensitive Species Occurrences in and Near Sierra Madre*.

Figure 7-1 Sensitive Species Occurrences In and Near Sierra Madre



Notes: The Open Englemann Oak Woodland habitat shown in this figure has been urbanized. Some of the original oak trees are still present; however, the land is no longer natural habitat. Some of the animals that inhabit Open Englemann Oak Woodland, including birds and squirrels, may still inhabit these areas. The Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub habitat shown in this figure in and next to Sierra Madre has been displaced by urbanization.

Sources: Aspen Environmental Group 2009 and CDFG 2012.

Table 7-1 Special Status Plant Species Known From the Project Region

Species	Status		Habitat Preference
	Federal/State	CNPS/Local	
<i>Astragalus brauntonii</i> Braunton's milkvetch	FE	CNPS 1B.1	Found in openings of coastal sage scrub and chaparral, or in grasslands, often on carbonate soils. Recorded from hills above Monrovia, south Clamshell Canyon.
<i>Berberis nevinii</i> Nevin's barberry	FE, SE	CNPS 1B.1	Found in alluvial fan sage scrub, coastal sage scrub and chaparral habitats in sandy, gravelly areas. Known to occur in San Francisquito Canyon, was historically recorded for Big Tujunga Canyon and occurs in a canyon above Claremont.
<i>Brickellia nevinii</i> Nevin's brickellbush	—	LC	Found on xeric rock faces in coastal sage scrub or chaparral. Known to occur in upper Little Tujunga Canyon and other localities in the West end of the San Gabriel Mountains.
<i>Brodiaea filifolia</i> Thread-leaved brodiaea	FE, SE	CNPS 1B.1	Moist grasslands and the periphery of vernal pools, playas, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grasslands, and coastal scrub on clay or alkaline, silty-clay soils. Found in annual or perennial grasslands. Recorded from Glendora.
<i>Calochortus catalinae</i> Catalina mariposa lily	—	CNPS 4.2	Perennial & annual grasslands and coastal sage scrub in lower elevational areas of the San Gabriel Mountains
<i>Calochortus clavatus var. gracilis</i> Slender mariposa lily	—	CNPS 2.2	Found in openings of coastal sage scrub and chaparral. Recorded from San Francisquito, Evey, and Mint Canyons.
<i>Calochortus plummerae</i> Plummer's mariposa lily	—	CNPS 1B.2	Found in coastal sage scrub or chaparral on granitic or alluvial soils, including alluvial fan areas. Recorded from Monrovia, Arroyo Seco, San Gabriel River, Little Tujunga Canyon, and Pacoima Wash.

Table 7-1 Special Status Plant Species Known From the Project Region (Continued)

Species	Status		Habitat Preference
	Federal/State	CNPS/Local	
<i>Chorizanthe parryi var. fernandina</i> San Fernando Valley spineflower	FC, SE	CNPS 1B.1	Openings in coastal sage scrub and grasslands; often sandy. Historically recorded from the Tujunga Wash. Occurs on open terraces, or in alluvial fans. Currently only two localities are known: Laskey Mesa, and the Newhall Ranch.
<i>Chorizanthe parryi var. parryi</i> Parry's spineflower	—	CNPS 1B.1	Found in openings of coastal sage scrub or chaparral, including alluvial fan areas. Recorded from Mt. Lowe, Upland, Claremont, San Gabriel wash, Lytle Creek, and Texas Canyon.
<i>DodecHEMA leptoceras</i> Slender-horned spineflower	FE, SE	CNPS 1B.1	Chaparral, coastal scrub, alluvial fan sage scrub, often on alluvial terraces. Known to occur in the Tujunga Wash. Historically known from the Rubio Wash, Santa Anita Canyon.
<i>Galium grande</i> San Gabriel bedstraw	—	CNPS 1B.2	Found in chaparral, oak woodland, coniferous forest. Recorded from Little Santa Anita Canyon, Sawpit Canyon, Chantry flat, and Mt. Wilson.
<i>Horkelia cuneata sp. puberula</i> Mesa horkelia	—	CNPS 1B.1	Chaparral and coastal sage scrub.
<i>Juglans californica var. californica</i> Southern California walnut	—	CNPS 4.2	Occurs in grasslands, floodplains, oak woodland and sage scrub/chaparral habitats. Known to occur in the lower elevations of the west end of the San Gabriel Mountains and associated floodplains.
<i>Lepechinia fragrans</i> Fragrant pitcher sage	—	CNPS 4	Found in chaparral from the San Gabriel to the Santa Monica Mountains. Recorded from Maple Canyon (Tujunga Canyon Drainage), and many other localities in the San Gabriel Canyon.

Table 7-1 Special Status Plant Species Known From the Project Region (Continued)

Species	Status		Habitat Preference
	Federal/State	CNPS/Local	
<i>Lilium humboldtii</i> ssp. <i>ocellatum</i> Ocellated Humboldt lily	S	CNPS 4	Found in shaded canyons in oak and riparian woodlands. Recorded for drainages in the west end of the San Gabriel Mountains.
<i>Linanthus concinnus</i> San Gabriel linanthus	S	CNPS 1B	Found in lower montane coniferous forest. Recorded from Mount Markham, Mt. Lowe.
<i>Linanthus orcuttii</i> Orcutt's linanthus	—	CNPS 1B	Found in gravelly openings in chaparral. Historically recorded from Pasadena.
<i>Malacothamnus davidsonii</i> Davidson's bush mallow	—	CNPS 1B.2	Occurs in coastal sage scrub, chaparral and riparian habitats. Known to occur in the Verdugo Hills, and Little Tujunga Canyon.
<i>Quercus durata</i> ssp. <i>gabrielensis</i> San Gabriel Mtns. Leather oak	—	CNPS 4	Occurs in chaparral on the south slope of the San Gabriel Mountains. Known localities include Pacoima Canyon, Eton Canyon, Mt. Lowe trail, Stoddard Canyon and Evey Canyon.
<i>Quercus engelmannii</i> Engelmann's Oak	—	CNPS 4	Found in savannas, and oak woodlands. In the San Gabriel Mountain. This species has been recorded from Claremont and Pasadena.
<i>Quercus durata</i> ssp. <i>gabrielensis</i> <i>X Q. engelmannii</i> San Gabriel oak	—	LC	Found in mesic canyons in chaparral. Recorded from Monrovia, Glendora, and Sierra Madre.
<i>Thelypteris puberula</i> var. <i>sonoriensis</i> Sonoran maiden fern	—	CNPS 2	Found along streams and seeps. Recorded from Santa Anita Canyon, Monrovia Canyon and Roberts Canyon.

FED: Federal Classifications
 FE - Listed by the Federal government as an endangered species.
 FT - Listed by the Federal government as a threatened species.
 S - Forest Service Sensitive Plant Species
 STATE: State Classifications
 CE - Listed as endangered by the State of California
 CT - Listed by the State of California as a threatened species
 SP - Listed as a Special Plant by the CNDBB (2007)
 Other
 LC - Local concern

California Native Plant Society (CNPS)
 CNPS 1A - Plants presumed extinct in California.
 CNPS 1B - Plants considered rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere.
 CNPS 2 - Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere.
 CNPS 3 - Plants about which we need more information: A review list.
 CNPS 4 - Plants of limited distribution - A watch list.
 CNPS Threat Extensions
 0.1 - Seriously endangered in California
 0.2 - Fairly endangered in California
 0.3 - Not very endangered in California

Table 7-2 Special Status Animal Species From the Project Region

Species	Status*	Habitat Preference
Insects		
San Gabriel Mountains Elfin butterfly <i>Incisalia mossii hidakupa</i>	SA	Found on steep slopes w/ <i>Sedum</i> . Reported from Tujunga Canyon, Stoddard Canyon, and San Antonio wash.
Human folly blue <i>Philotes sonorensis extinctis</i>	LC	Found on steep slopes associated with <i>Dudleya</i> . Found in Azusa Canyon, currently considered extinct.
San Gabriel Mountains blue butterfly <i>Plebejus saepiolus aureolus</i>	SA	Found in wet meadows. Reported from Big Pines.
Amphibians and Reptiles		
Western spadefoot <i>Spea hammondi</i>	CSC	Open areas with sandy or gravelly soils, in a variety of habitats including grasslands, chaparral, and sandy washes. Shallow pools in these habitats are necessary for reproduction. Breeds in ponds, streams, and rain pools that do not contain bullfrogs and fish, which prey on tadpoles. Historically recorded from Sierra Madre.
Coast range newt (California newt) <i>Taricha torosa torosa</i>	CSC	Found in pools & ponds of perennial streams. Recorded from Little Santa Anita Canyon, (Big) Santa Anita Canyon, Eaton Canyon.
California red-legged frog <i>Rana draytoni</i>	ST, CSC	Dense, shrubby riparian vegetation associated with deep, still or slow-moving water.
Sierra Madre yellow-legged frog <i>Rana mucosa</i>	FE, CSC	Found in permanent, fast running streams. Historically recorded from Little Santa Anita Canyon, (Big) Santa Anita Canyon, Eaton Canyon.
Anniella pulchra pulchra <i>Silvery legless lizard</i>	CSC	Moist loose soils and leaf litter in diverse plant communities, including chaparral, pine-oak and riparian woodlands, desert scrub, and sandy washes.
San Diego horned lizard <i>Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillei</i>	CSC	Occurs in variety of habitats including coastal sage, grassland, chaparral, oak woodland, and riparian woodland with loose sandy soils and abundant native ants or other insects.
Southwestern pond turtle <i>Actinemys marmorata marmorata</i>	CSC	Slow-water aquatic habitats with available basking sites (e.g., submerged logs, open mud banks).
San Bernardino ringneck snake <i>Diadophis punctatus modestus</i>	S	Moist habitats, including wet meadows, rocky hillsides, gardens, farmland, grassland, chaparral, mixed coniferous forests, woodlands. Recorded from Sierra Madre, Santa Anita Canyon.
Coastal Rosy Boa <i>Lichanura trivirgata roseofusca charina</i>	S	Rocky areas in coastal sage scrub and chaparral. Recorded from Eaton Canyon, Sierra Madre, Mt. Wilson.

Table 7-2 Special Status Animal Species From the Project Region (Continued)

Species	Status*	Habitat Preference
Amphibians and Reptiles (Continued)		
Coast patch-nosed snake <i>Salvadora hexalepis virgulata</i>	CSC	Semi-arid brushy areas and chaparral in canyons, rocky hillsides, and plains. Recorded from Sierra Madre, Santa Anita Canyon.
Birds		
Black swift <i>Cypseloides niger (nesting)</i>	CSC	Mountain foothill Canyons. Known to nest in Santa Anita Canyon.
California spotted owl <i>Strix occidentalis occidentalis</i>	CSC	Montane hardwood-conifer forests, and oak woodland and valley foothill riparian at lower elevations.
Willow flycatcher <i>Empidonax traillii</i>	CE	Riparian woodland and scrub habitats.
Loggerhead shrike <i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	CSC (nesting)	Occurs in grassland, open sage scrub, chaparral, and desert scrub. Species apparently has declined dramatically in coastal southern California in recent years.
Coastal cactus wren <i>Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus cousei</i>	CSC	Occurs in coastal sage scrub and chaparral plant communities with substantial cacti (<i>Opuntia</i> sp.) stands. Recorded from the S. end of Christy Ave, near the eastern edge of Hansen Dam Park.
Coastal California gnatcatcher <i>Polioptila californica californica</i>	FT, CSC	Occurs primarily in coastal sage scrub habitat, but also use chaparral, grassland, and riparian habitats where they occur in proximity to sage scrub. Although historically found (Monrovia) within sage scrub in the region of the project, this species has not been observed in the central portion of the lower San Gabriel Mountains in recent years
Yellow-breasted chat <i>Icteria virens</i>	CSC	Occurs in dense riparian woodlands, willows thickets, and dense brush along flowing streams.
Mammals		
San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit <i>Lepus californicus bennetti</i>	CSC	Occurs in a variety of habitats, including sage scrubs, chaparral, agricultural lands and other disturbed habitats, but prefers open grassland.
Pallid bat <i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	CSC	Occurs in a variety of habitats, including woodlands, scrub, rocky canyons, farm land, and desert. Roosts in rock crevices, old buildings, bridges, caves, mines, and tree cavities. In the region this species is generally associated with sycamore and oak woodlands.

Table 7-2 Special Status Animal Species From the Project Region (Continued)

Species	Status*	Habitat Preference
Mammals (Continued)		
Western mastiff bat <i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	CSC	Variety of habitats, from desert scrub and chaparral to oak woodland and ponderosa pine, but only where there are significant rock features for roosting. Natural roosts are often found under large exfoliating slabs of granite, sandstone slabs, or in columnar basalt, on cliff faces, or in large boulders. Some roosts have been found in buildings.
Hoary bat <i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	CSC	Occurs in variety of habitats, from lower elevation mixed coniferous/hardwood forest to higher elevation conifers. Known also from orchards. Migratory, spending winters in the northern part of state and summers along the coast. Solitary species that roosts primarily in coniferous and deciduous trees.
Los Angeles pocket mouse <i>Perognathus longimembris brevinasus</i>	CSC	Inhabits coastal sage scrub and alluvial fan sage scrub habitats.
San Diego desert woodrat <i>Neotoma bryanti intermedia</i>	CSC	Occurs in scrub and desert habitats, usually in association with rock outcroppings, boulders, cacti, or areas of dense undergrowth.
Federal FE - Federally Endangered FT - Federally Threatened	State SE - State Endangered ST - State Threatened State Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) CSC - California Species of Concern CFP - California Fully-Protected Species SA - Special Animal	

WILDLIFE MOVEMENT

A wildlife movement corridor is a linear habitat that connects two or more significant wildlife habitat areas. Wildlife corridors allow wide-ranging animals to travel so that populations can move in response to environmental changes and natural disasters, threatened species can be replenished from other areas, and genetic interchange can occur.

The General Plan areas consist of an urbanized area at lower elevations and the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains along the northern boundary of the City. Wildlife movement in the General Plan area would be greatest in the foothills, where species such as mule deer, bobcat, and coyote would generally move along ridgelines, drainage bottoms, and unpaved roads. Two important aspects of this movement would be east-west movement that connects habitats along the San Gabriel Mountains on either side of Sierra Madre, and north-to-south movement that brings animals to lower elevations, leading potentially to mortality (e.g., roadkills) and conflicts with people.

CONSERVATION PLANS

Habitat Conservation Plans (HCP) and Natural Conservation Community Plans (NCCP) are administered by federal and state resource agencies and protect and preserve biological habitat in California. The City, including the natural hillside areas, is not within an established HCP or NCCP. Additionally, the City does not lie within a Significant Ecological Area (SEA), as designated by Los Angeles County (City of Sierra Madre 2007). The Altadena SEA almost reaches the City's northwest corner, and extends from there northwest through the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains eight miles to the City of La Canada Flintridge (DRP 2007). SEAs are ecologically important land and water areas that are valuable as plant and/or animal communities. SEAs are not preserves; however, development projects proposed in SEAs are subject to increased environmental and design review with the aim of balancing development with ecological resources.

There is an area of critical habitat for Braunton's milk-vetch (*Astragalus brauntonii*) approximately 0.75 mile east of the City boundary, spanning approximately 285 acres (USFWS 2012b). Critical habitat, designated by the US Department of the Interior, is habitat essential for the conservation, that is, the survival and recovery, of a species listed under the federal Endangered Species Act (FESA). Critical habitat includes areas occupied by the target species, and unoccupied areas. For activities conducted or funded by federal agencies, or requiring a federal permit, federal agencies must ensure that the action will not likely jeopardize the survival of the species, or destroy or adversely modify critical habitat. If the action would likely jeopardize a species, or adversely modify critical habitat, the agency must consult with either the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) or National Marine Fisheries Service (CRS 2005).

Most of the wildlife species that occur in the hillsides were once common but are now increasingly rare to the San Gabriel Mountains and the urban interface. The types of wildlife species include a wide variety of mammals, birds, amphibians and reptiles. Many of these species are present in the scrub and riparian habitats and frequently use the urban interface for foraging. As people have expanded more and more into wildlife habitat, displaced wildlife is fighting for survival.

VIEWSHEDS

The City of Sierra Madre is known for its scenic backdrop of the southern foothills of the rugged San Gabriel Mountains, with elevations ranging from 1,000 to 2,100 feet above mean sea level. Generally, the terrain north of the foothills within the City's boundary is very steep and rugged, while the terrain to the south is gently sloping. The foothills possess a high degree of aesthetic value, with the hillsides and ridgelines being the most prominent visual features. Additionally, other significant features of the natural vegetation and topography, such as swales, knolls and rock outcroppings, contribute to the aesthetic quality of the foothills. Views of these features are afforded from various view points throughout the City and outside the City's boundaries.

As stated earlier, the City established the HMZ to protect the hillside resources and their visual quality. One of the objectives of the HMZ is the preservation and protection of views to and from the hillside areas in the City. The ordinance outlines development standards, such as height and density limits, to restrict development to that which is sensitive to the unique characteristics found in the hillside areas. The City has also identified prominent ridgelines within the City and delineated a Hillside View Line as a part of the HMZ. Measures to protect and preserve these ridgelines are also outlined in the HMZ.



View of the San Gabriel Mountains from Vista Circle Drive
Source: Caroline Brown

GEOLOGICAL AND SOIL CONDITIONS

Geologic Setting

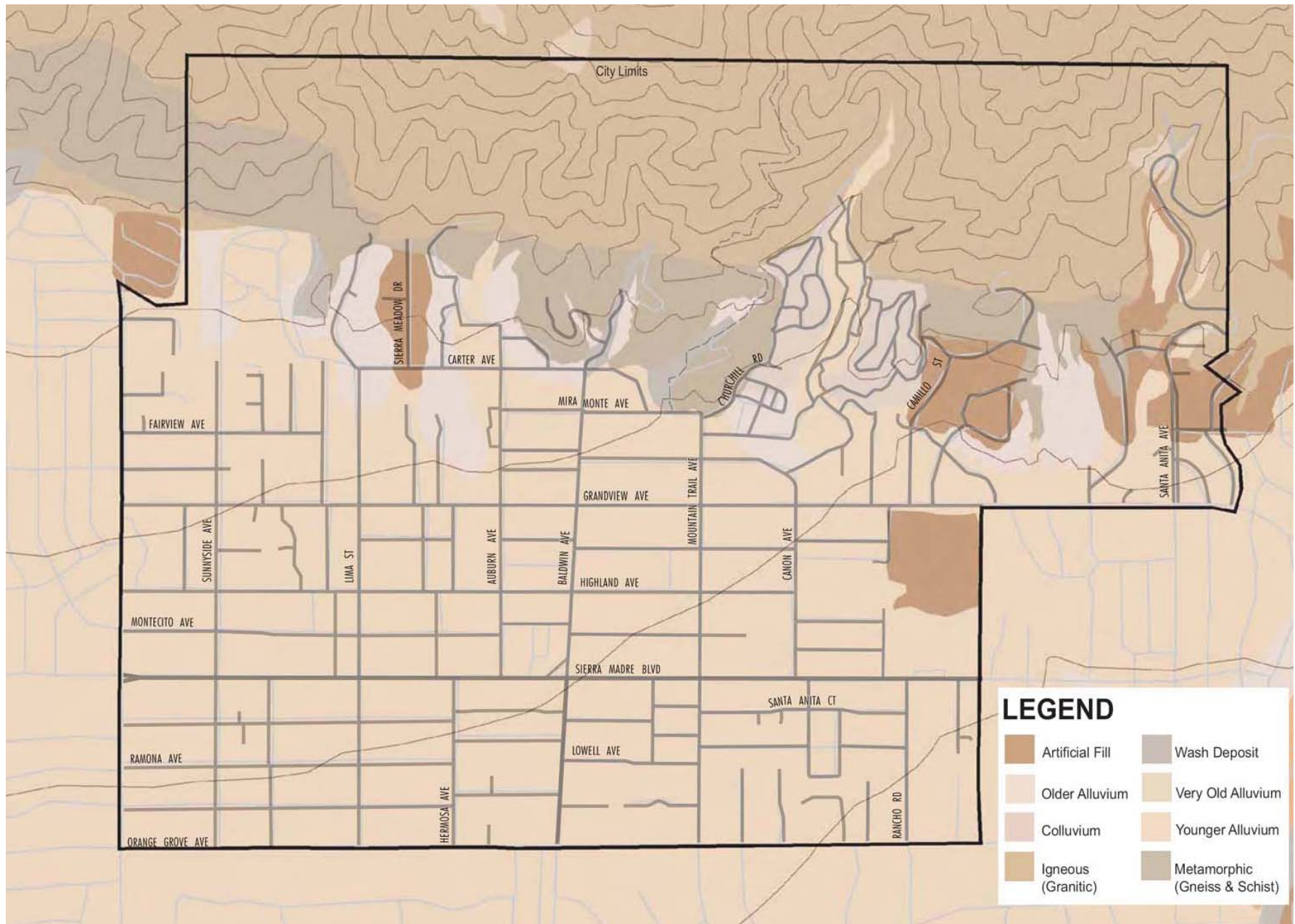
California is divided into geomorphic provinces, which are distinctive, generally easy-to-recognize natural regions in which the geologic record, types of landforms, pattern of landscape features, and climate are similar. The City is within the boundaries of two geomorphic provinces. The southern urbanized area is within the Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province and the northern foothill area is within the Transverse Ranges Geomorphic Province.

The Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province is a series of mountain ranges separated by northwest-trending valleys, which characterizes the southwest portion of California. The trend of topography in this province is similar to the Coast Ranges, but the geology is more like the Sierra Nevada, with granitic rock intruding the older metamorphic rocks. Regional faults within the Peninsular Ranges province are oriented southeast to northwest. The Peninsular Ranges extend from lower California to the Mexican border and are bounded on the east by the Colorado Desert, on the north by the Transverse Ranges, on the west by the Pacific Ocean, and on the south by the Mexican peninsula of lower Baja California. The chief Peninsular Ranges are the Santa Ana, San Jacinto, and Santa Rosa. In the north is the low basin that includes Los Angeles.

The Transverse Ranges Geomorphic Province is an east-west trending series of steep mountain ranges and valleys. The east-west structure of the Transverse Ranges is oblique to the normal northwest trend of coastal California, hence the name “Transverse.” The Transverse Ranges are bounded on the east by the San Bernardino Mountains, on the north by the Coast Ranges, on the west by the Pacific Ocean, and on the south by the Peninsular Ranges. The Sierra Madre Fault Zone forms the range’s southern boundary. The province also extends offshore to include San Miguel, Santa Rosa, and Santa Cruz islands.

More specifically, Sierra Madre is located on the alluvial plain in the northwestern portion of the San Gabriel Valley. An alluvial plain is a deposit of sediment that gathers over time as it is deposited by a river or stream.

Figure 7-2 Local Geology



The City's topography is characterized by broad, gentle foothill slopes within the southern portions of the City and steep hillsides and ridgeline-canyon terrain along the northern portions adjacent to the San Gabriel Mountains of the Angeles National Forest. The northern portion of the City is situated in an area where the alluvial plain meets the southern foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains. The majority of Sierra Madre's urban development is located within the gentler sloping foothill areas of the City. Elevations in the City range from a high of 1500 feet to a low of 600 feet. The terrain of the City is primarily flat with a consistent downgrade slope of 7.5 percent (City of Sierra Madre 2008).

Faulting and seismicity are discussed in the Safety chapter of this document.

Geologic Units

The geologic units existing within the City of Sierra Madre are of two distinct types. The southern portion of the City consists of Pleistocene deposits (deposits of the first epoch of the quaternary period, between approximately 2.5 million to 12,000 years ago). The hillsides located in the northern portion of the City, however, are characterized by Mesozoic plutonic rocks. These deposits are older than the Pleistocene deposits in the rest of the City (i.e., the Mesozoic era extends from approximately 250-65 million years ago) (CDC 2010). Identified geologic units mapped within the southern portion of the City include older and younger alluvial fan deposits, which are derived from the San Gabriel Mountains to the north. A majority of the developed areas within the City have been built atop these soils. The northern foothill areas of the City consist mostly of granitic rocks and metamorphic rocks. These rocks are typically very hard and exhibit high amounts of fracturing in areas close to active faults.

Figure 7-2, *Local Geology*, shows the geologic unit and soil types identified within the City's boundaries.

WATER RESOURCES

Water Supply and Storage

Water is an essential, life-sustaining resource. In a populated and semi-arid region like southern California, especially, maintaining a sufficient water supply is critically important. Sierra Madre residents, like all Californians, use water to meet a wide variety of needs. Activities ranging from washing and cooking to irrigation and swimming on hot summer days depend upon a clean and reliable water supply. Knowing this, the City of Sierra Madre strives to preserve its water resources. This is especially important because Sierra Madre pumps, treats, and distributes its own water. While most cities in the region purchase water from wholesale distributors who import it from elsewhere, Sierra Madre continues to meet the majority of its residents' water needs with water from its own local source, just as it has since the 1800s.



Auburn Reservoir

The City's water quality and supply is maintained by the Water Division, a water retail agency and a department within the Sierra Madre Public Works Department. The Water Division has two sources from which it pumps, treats and distributes water—four wells drawing from the Raymond Groundwater Basin, and two natural spring tunnels located in the City's foothills (City of Sierra Madre 2011d). Water pumped by the City is held in five reservoir sites and distributed to residential, commercial, industrial, and landscape irrigation connectors within the City. The five reservoirs provide a total storage volume of 6.7 million gallons. Currently, the City has 3,868 connections serving a population of approximately 10,927 people. The City does not provide water sales to other agencies on a regular basis, nor does it have additional water users. Emergency connections to the City of Arcadia and City of Pasadena water supplies are in place should contamination or shortages in supply require Sierra Madre to draw from outside sources quickly.

Groundwater pumped from the Santa Anita Subarea (Eastern Unit) of the Raymond Groundwater Basin (via the aforementioned wells) is the primary water supply for the City. As stated in the City's 2010 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), through adjudication the City has the right to draw 1,764 acre feet of water per year from the aquifer (City of Sierra Madre 2010). However, the 2010 UWMP notes that water from this source is not a reliable source of water in dry years or multiple dry years due to fluctuations in water level and the overall trend towards a decrease in water levels in the Eastern Unit.

The City's other normal source of water is its horizontal wells (tunnels) in Little Santa Anita Canyon. Although the City has the right to operate these two spring tunnels, currently only the West Tunnel is in operation. This tunnel has a capacity of approximately 500 gallons per minute and is able to take advantage of gravity flows from higher elevations for distribution purposes. However, as noted in the 2010 UWMP, because production in the spring tunnels is dependent upon the hydrologic cycle, during dry years less water is available. If multiple dry years were to be experienced the tunnels would not provide a significant source of water supply.

The City's secondary source of water is through its membership in the San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District (SGVMWD). The other members of the District are the cities of Alhambra, Monterey Park and Azusa. SGVMWD's UWMP states that its supplies of imported State Water Project water will be adequate to serve member agencies for the next 20 years. Water imported by SGVMWD is placed in the Main San Gabriel Groundwater Basin (Main Basin) via percolation.

The City of Sierra Madre has no physical connection of its own to the Main Basin. In order to access its SGVMWD water in the Main Basin, Sierra Madre has to rely on the water system capacity of its neighboring city, Arcadia. In normal operations, Arcadia has system capacity to serve Sierra Madre and has historically done so via Sierra Madre's system interconnection with that city. However, Arcadia has indicated that under certain circumstances, its system may not have capacity to deliver adequate water to Sierra Madre. Therefore, the Sierra Madre source of water in the Main Basin is not completely reliable.

Due to potentially unreliable groundwater supplies from the Raymond Groundwater Basin and the unreliability of the emergency connection with the City of Arcadia, SGVMWD is coordinating with Metropolitan Water District (MWD) to construct an emergency interconnection with the MWD Foothill Feeder, which runs through Sierra Madre. This would allow the City of Sierra Madre to access treated imported water directly from MWD. The proposed emergency connection would have a capacity of up to five cubic feet per second (cfs). Such water would be available only under emergency conditions when the City's wells cannot produce sufficient groundwater from the Raymond Groundwater Basin and emergency supplies are not available from the City of Arcadia. This water source cannot be used to facilitate additional development in Sierra Madre (see Service Provider Correspondence in Appendix C).



Sierra Madre Boulevard Water Main

Water Infrastructure

While significant strides have been made to upgrade the City’s water system, multiple components of the water infrastructure system have reached the end of their service lives. Each of the City’s four production wells, several of the system’s booster pumps, one water storage reservoir and a large number of water main segments are in need of replacement. There are neighborhoods throughout Sierra Madre that are served by water mains that are of inadequate size to properly serve existing development and land uses. Some of these are old infrastructure that is in need of replacement simply because of age and deterioration. In addition, one reservoir is in need of seismic upgrades and the City should construct a production well in the Main Basin to increase water supply reliability. The majority of planned water system improvements are needed in order to improve water supply reliability, rather than system capacity.

The City’s Water Division has historically used several sources of funding for water system improvements. Federal funding in the form of Congressional grants through the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) have paid for portions of several projects in Sierra Madre. Each federal grant must be “matched” with local funds. Sierra Madre’s local match has been provided from local water revenue, loans and grants from SGVMWD, and from the proceeds of the City’s water revenue bonds. Recently, the Sierra Madre Community Redevelopment Agency funded a major water main replacement project (see Service Provider Correspondence in Appendix C).

Water Conservation

Since the City is primarily built out, only limited increases in population and service connections are anticipated over the life of the General Plan Update. However, while Sierra Madre does not anticipate great increases in water demand, nevertheless the City has prepared for the possibility of future water stress, in which case conservation measures would be needed to ensure adequate supply to all water customers. For this reason the City adopted a Mandatory Water Conservation Plan (Chapter 13.24 of the City’s Municipal Code), which restricts the use of water under circumstances determined to be “urgent” by the City Council. With shortage restrictions already adopted, Sierra Madre will be able to respond quickly and efficiently to water shortages that may arise in its future.

Additionally, future development projects would be required to comply with the provisions of the 2010 Green Building Standards Code, which contains requirements for indoor water use reduction and site irrigation conservation.



Drought-tolerant landscaping

Source: Deb Sheridan

STORMWATER

The City of Sierra Madre is in the Rio Hondo sub-watershed of the main Los Angeles River Watershed, which is approximately 834 square miles in area. The City discharges all stormwater and other discharges via three outlets at the City's southern border. The only above-ground (visible) outlet is the Santa Anita Wash, which meanders through the lower canyon and is also seen at E. Sierra Madre Boulevard, near the Community Nursery School. The two underground outlets are located at W. Orange Grove Boulevard at Lima Street and E. Orange Grove Boulevard at the City boundary. They are part of the Arcadia Wash and join together near the Santa Anita Race Track. The Santa Anita Wash discharges enter Peck Road Park Lake and continue to the Rio Hondo sub-watershed. The Arcadia Wash discharges enter the Rio Hondo below the Peck Road Park Lake. The Rio Hondo sub-watershed joins the Los Angeles River in the City of Lynwood (right where I-710 crosses Imperial Highway), and then finally discharges into the Long Beach Harbor.

All stormwater and associated discharges are regulated under the Federal Clean Water Act's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program regulations. The State of California, under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act of 1969, established the State Water Resources Control Board and then the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board to issue the cities an NPDES permit. It should be noted that a new NPDES permit is expected to be adopted by the Regional and State Boards by June 30, 2012.

In addition to the City's requirements outlined in the NPDES permit, there are specific regulations that are attributed to sites identified as exceeding pollutant levels by the Environmental Protection Agency. These are known as Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL). TMDLs are the maximum amount of a pollutant a water body can handle in relation to its dependent ecosystem and the designated beneficial uses (recreational, commercial fishing, wildlife habitat, etc.). TMDLs also include very specific pollution-reduction requirements, and also list the jurisdictions that are required to meet these limits. The extent to which TMDLs are required varies depending on the degree of progress still needed to achieve local and regional water quality standards and/or identification of additional impairments. Violation of these TMDLs can result in exposing the City to both civil and criminal liabilities (see Memo from James Carlson, the City's Management Analyst in Appendix C).

CONDITION OF THE WATERSHED

While regulatory responsibility of the City for water quality standards often extends to the ocean, a detailed description of the local watershed has been documented in the 2004 Rio Hondo Watershed Management Plan (RHWMP). This document was created with funds from the State Water Resources Control Board and executed with the assistance of the San Gabriel Valley Council of Governments and the San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy and inserted into the regional Basin Plan.

The 2004 RHWMP contains an overview of existing conditions within the watershed, discusses how these conditions should shape the selection and design of watershed improvement strategies, and presents recommended projects, programs and other opportunities necessary to manage the overall watershed as a healthy, life-giving natural system. The following is a brief overview of some of the principal findings from the RHWMP that emerged from the existing conditions assessment of the sub-watershed (RHWQCP 2004):

- The essential functions of the Rio Hondo sub-watershed, including groundwater storage and habitat support, were severely impacted by extensive urbanization.
 - o Impervious surfaces throughout the watershed have significantly reduced percolation into the groundwater table.
 - o The present state of impermeability in the watershed also increases flood hazards.
 - o Water quality is threatened by non-point source pollution (stormwater runoff) from multiple land uses within the watershed.
 - o Beneficial uses of the Rio Hondo have been negatively impacted by this polluted runoff.
- o The Rio Hondo is (2004) designated an impaired water body on the State's 303 (d) list because of trash, copper, lead, zinc, ammonia, pH, and coliform bacteria.
- The Los Angeles County Drainage Area Project provides flood protection for one-half million people in 14 communities.
- The Rio Hondo sub-watershed plays a critically important water storage function in the region; its spreading grounds are among the most productive in Los Angeles County.
 - o This water supply function will continue to grow in importance as the population increases and the supply of imported water declines.
- The watershed is largely built out, with very little new development taking place;
 - o Competing land uses – housing, economic, habitat, etc – are not well integrated.
 - o There is a scarcity of open space in the developed portions of the watershed.
 - o In terms of acreage and accessibility, there are an insufficient number of parks to serve the existing population within the watershed.
- Most native habitat has been converted to urban uses;
 - o The small patches of remaining habitat may not be adequate to support native species.
 - o Native species have also been negatively impacted by an invasion of nonnative species.

WASTEWATER

Sierra Madre has no wastewater treatment capacity or facilities, only a wastewater collection system. The City's Sewer Division, a department within the Sierra Madre Public Works Department, manages, operates and maintains the City's wastewater collection system. The wastewater collection system is connected and discharged to sewer mains in the City of Arcadia and to Los Angeles County trunk mains in Baldwin Avenue, Sierra Madre Boulevard and East Orange Grove Avenue. Under contract with the City, the Sanitation Districts provides treatment and disposal of wastewater generated in the City. The wastewater from the City's service area, which is estimated at approximately one million gallons per day (MGD) or 365 million gallons annually, primarily flows to the Whittier Narrows Water Reclamation Plant located in South El Monte (City of Sierra Madre 2010).

The City's 2009 Sewer Master Plan identified multiple minor deficiencies in the City's wastewater collection system. Currently, there are no plans to expand the City's wastewater collection facilities. However, it is anticipated that all existing deficiencies will be corrected during the life of the proposed General Plan Update. None are expected to be worsened by the General Plan Update.

Sewer system expansions in Sierra Madre have historically been funded either by developers of housing tracts or by the formation of assessment districts. The City's Sewer Division does not fund construction of new infrastructure (see Service Provider Correspondence in Appendix C).

AIR QUALITY

Air quality issues are addressed through the efforts of federal, state, regional, and local government agencies. The residents of southern California bare the cost of air pollution. Effects of poor air quality on southern California residents include reduced visibility; increased episodes of respiratory infections and other illnesses; increased number of days of discomfort; absent days from work and school; increased symptoms related to respiratory disease (including asthma); slowed lung function growth and increased asthma risk in children; heart disease; and shortened life spans. Polluted air also damages agriculture, the natural environment, and human-made materials.³

The South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) manages a 10,743 square mile area that includes the four-county South Coast Air Basin (SoCAB) and the Riverside County portions of the Salton Sea Air Basin (SSAB) and Mojave Desert Air Basin (MDAB). The City of Sierra Madre is within the South Coast Air Basin (SoCAB). Areas of the country where criteria air pollutant levels persistently exceed the ambient air quality standards (AAQS) may be designated as a "nonattainment" area. The SoCAB is designated as nonattainment of the California and/or National AAQS for ozone, particulate matter (PM10 and PM2.5), nitrogen dioxide, and lead (Los Angeles County only).⁴ To ensure that progress toward improving air quality in southern California is achieved, SCAQMD in conjunction with the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) and California Air Resources Board (CARB) prepare and implement the air quality management plan (AQMP). The 2007 AQMP provides a comprehensive strategy for controlling air pollution from stationary and mobile sources.

³ SCAQMD. 2005. Guidance Document for Addressing Air Quality Issues in General plans and Local Planning.

⁴ California Air Resources Board (CARB). 2010a, March. Area Designations: Activities and Maps. <http://www.arb.ca.gov/design/adm/adm.htm>.

Air quality in the southern California region has continuously improved since the 1970s as a direct result of air pollution control strategies implemented by SCAQMD.⁵ However, air quality in southern California is far from meeting all federal and state AAQS outlined in the national and California Clean Air Act. The southern California region's severe air pollution problem is a consequence of the combination of emissions from the nation's second-largest urban area and meteorological conditions which are adverse to the dispersion of those emissions.⁶

Table 7-3 shows air quality trends in the local vicinity of the City of Sierra Madre. What this means for Sierra Madre residents is that they are exposed to unhealthy concentrations of ozone and particulate matter (PM10 and PM2.5, respectfully), as a result of cumulative air quality problems in the SoCAB.

The City's General Plan articulates the City's air quality-related goals, objectives, and policies. Land uses that are considered sensitive to the effects of air quality include:

- school, playgrounds, childcare centers
- long-term health care facilities
- rehabilitation centers
- hospitals
- retirement homes
- residences

Local air pollution sources in the City of Sierra Madre include both mobile (roadways) and stationary (commercial and residential land uses).

Table 7-3 Local Air Quality

Criteria Air Pollutant Standards	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Ozone (O3)¹					
Days Exceeded 1-Hour \geq CAAQS (0.09 ppm)	26	13	16	12	1
Days Exceeded 8-Hour > CAAQS (0.070 ppm)	35	21	26	19	6
Days Exceeded 8-Hour > NAAQS (0.075 ppm)	23	11	16	12	3
Maximum Concentration 1-Hour Standard (ppm)	0.151	0.149	0.122	0.176	0.101
Maximum Concentration 8-Hour Standard (ppm)	0.117	0.101	0.100	0.114	0.082
Carbon Monoxide (CO)¹					
Days Exceeded 8-Hour > CAAQS (9.0 ppm)	0	0	0	0	0
Days Exceeded 8-Hour \geq NAAQS (9.0 ppm)	0	0	0	0	0
Maximum Concentration (ppm)	2.80	2.28	2.30	2.53	1.94
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2)(1-Hour)¹					
Days Exceeded 1-Hour \geq CAAQS (0.18 ppm)	0	0	0	-	0
Maximum concentration (ppm)	0.120	0.092	0.105	0.080	0.071

⁵ South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD). 2007. 2007 Air Quality Management Plan.
⁶ SCAQMD 2007

Table 7-3 Local Air Quality (Continued)

Criteria Air Pollutant Standards	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂)²					
Days Exceeded 24-Hour ≥ CAAQS (0.04 ppm)	0	0	0	0	0
Days Exceeded 24-Hour ≥ NAAQS (0.14 ppm)	0	0	0	0	0
Maximum Concentration (ppm)	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.004
Coarse Inhalable Particulates (PM₁₀)²					
Days Exceeded 24-Hour > CAAQS (50 μg/m ³)	10	5	5	10	NA
Days Exceeded 24-Hour > NAAQS (150 μg/m ³)	0	0	0	0	0
Maximum Concentration (μg/m)	71.0	109.0	66.0	80.0	51.0
Fine Inhalable Particulates (PM_{2.5})¹					
Days Exceeded 24-Hour > NAAQS 35 μg/m ³	1	3	2	3	0
Maximum Concentration (μg/m ³)	45.8	68.8	66.0	51.9	35.2

Source: California Air Resources Board (CARB). Accessed 2011. Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Data. <http://www.arb.ca.gov/adam/welcome.html>.

Notes: ppm: parts per million; μg/m³: micrograms per cubic meter; NA: not available
 CAAQS: California ambient air quality standards; NAAQS: National ambient air quality standards

¹ Data obtained from the Pasadena South Wilson Avenue Monitoring Station.

² Data obtained from the Burbank West Palm Avenue Monitoring Station

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

For approximately 1,000 years before the Industrial Revolution, the amount of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the atmosphere remained relatively constant. During the 20th century, however, scientists observed a rapid change in the climate and climate change pollutants that are attributable to human activities. These recent changes in climate change pollutants far exceed the extremes of the ice ages, and the global mean temperature is warming at a rate that cannot be explained by natural causes alone. Human activities are directly altering the chemical composition of the atmosphere through the buildup of GHGs.⁷

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC) *2007 IPCC Fourth Assessment Report* projects that the range of global mean temperature increase from 1990 to 2100, under different climate-change scenarios, will range from 1.4 to 5.8°C (2.5 to 10.4°F). In the past, gradual changes in the earth's temperature changed the distribution of species, availability of water, etc. However, human activities are accelerating this process so that environmental impacts associated with climate change no longer occur in a geologic time frame but within a human lifetime. GHG emissions within the City are generated directly by transportation sources and natural gas used onsite for heating and cooking, and indirectly through emissions generated by electricity demand, water use, and waste disposal.

⁷ International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). 2007. Fourth Assessment Report: Climate Change 2007. New York: Cambridge University Press.

Like the variability in the projections of the expected increase in global surface temperatures, the environmental consequences of gradual changes in the Earth's temperature are also hard to predict. In California and western North America, 1) observations of the climate have shown a trend toward warmer winter and spring temperatures, 2) a smaller fraction of precipitation is falling as snow, 3) there is a decrease in the amount of spring snow accumulation in the lower and middle elevation mountain zones, 4) there is an advance snowmelt of 5 to 30 days earlier in the spring, and 5) there is a similar shift (5 to 30 days earlier) in the timing of spring flower blooms. According to the California Climate Action Team (CAT), even if actions could be taken to immediately curtail climate change emissions, some impacts from climate change are now considered unavoidable.

AB 32

Acknowledging the potential impact on California's resources, the state legislature passed Assembly Bill 32 (AB 32) on August 31, 2006, to place the state on a course toward reducing its contribution of GHG emissions. AB 32 sets a 2020 target for emissions levels equivalent to what was generated in the state in the year 1990. It is projected that GHG emissions in California by 2020 will be 596 million metric tons (MMTons). In December 2007, CARB approved a 2020 emissions limit of 427 MMTons (471 million tons). The 2020 target requires emissions reductions of 169 MMTons, 28.5 percent of the projected emissions compared to business as usual (BAU) in year 2020 (i.e., 28.5 percent of 596 MMTons). CARB's Scoping Plan outlines the state's GHG reduction strategies to meet the reduction targets of AB 32.⁸

⁸ California Air Resources Board (CARB). 2008. Climate Change Proposed Scoping Plan, a Framework for Change.

SB 375

In 2008, Senate Bill 375 (SB 375) was adopted to connect the GHG emissions reductions targets established in the Scoping Plan for the transportation sector to local land use decisions that affect travel behavior. Its intent is to reduce GHG emissions from light-duty trucks and automobiles (excludes emissions associated with goods movement) by aligning regional long-range transportation plans, investments, and housing allocations to local land use planning to reduce vehicle miles traveled and vehicle trips. SCAG's targets are 8 percent reduction from 2005 by 2020 and 13 percent reduction from 2005 by 2035. The 2020 targets are smaller than the 2035 targets because a significant portion of the built environment in 2020 has been defined by decisions that have already been made. In general, the 2020 scenarios reflect that more time is needed for large land use and transportation infrastructure changes. Most of the reductions in the interim are anticipated to come from improving the efficiency of the region's existing transportation network. SB 375 requires that SCAG prepare a Sustainable Communities Strategy (SCS) in their regional transportation plan. SCAG's first SCS is anticipated by May 2012.

The SCS sets forth a suggested development pattern for the region, which, when integrated with the transportation network and other transportation measures and policies, would reduce GHG emissions from transportation (excluding goods movement). The SCS is meant to provide individual jurisdictions with growth strategies that, when taken together, achieve the regional GHG emissions reduction targets.

While the SCS may inform local General Plans, SB 375 does not require that local general plans, specific plans, or zoning be consistent with the SCS.⁹

⁹ California Air Resources Board (CARB). 2010b, August. Staff Report Proposed Regional Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Targets for Automobiles and Light Trucks Pursuant to Senate Bill 375.

SOLID WASTE AND RECYCLING

Assembly Bill (AB) 939 (Chapter 1095, Statutes of 1989), the Integrated Waste Management Act, requires, among other things, that every California city and county divert 50 percent of its waste from landfills starting in the year 2000. In addition, AB 939 requires a Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan (CIWMP) for each county. The CIWMP must contain a Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE) for the county and each city within the county, identifying waste characterization, source reduction, recycling, composting, solid waste facility capacity, education and public information, funding, special waste (asbestos, sewage sludge, etc.), and household hazardous waste. Additionally, the CIWMP must also incorporate a countywide siting element, specifying areas for transformation or disposal sites to provide capacity for solid waste generated in the jurisdiction that cannot be reduced or recycled for a 15-year period.

The Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (Sanitation Districts) are responsible for implementation of the CIWMP and managing solid waste on a regional basis. The City of Sierra Madre is within the service boundary of District 15 (SDLAC). The Sanitation Districts operate three sanitary landfills, four landfill energy recovery facilities, two recycle centers, three materials recovery/transfer facilities, and participate in the operation of two refuse-to-energy facilities. Since the primary landfill for Los Angeles County (Puente Hills) is nearing capacity and opening new local landfills is difficult, the Sanitation Districts have chosen to open remote disposal sites using waste-by-rail transport. The intermodal facility for the waste-by rail operation will also be located next to the Puente Hills Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) in the City of Industry at 2808 Workman Mill Road, which is owned and operated by the Sanitation Districts. This facility will be operational in 2012 and has an expected closure date of 2013.

In fact, the Sanitation Districts are already starting to see a shift in the amount of solid waste being taken to the Puente Hills Landfill. For example, in reviewing the 2010 calendar year, Athens took less processed solid waste to the Puente Hills Landfill. For that year, a total of 1,231 tons were taken to Puente Hills, with 4,832 tons going to United Waste and 4,911 tons going to Scholl Landfill. Sierra Madre is one of only a few jurisdictions that are allowed to use Scholl Landfill due to a Glendale ordinance. Use of this landfill is necessary to support its viability (see Service Provider Correspondence in Appendix C).

The City of Sierra Madre uses Athens Services as its exclusive franchise residential and commercial waste and recycling hauler. Athens Services' MRF is located at 14048 Valley Boulevard in unincorporated Basset near the City of Industry. The facility is a computer-controlled, state-of-the-art plant designed specifically for the processing of municipal solid waste. Construction and demolition debris is also processed at the facility, though in a separate building. At the facility, waste is sorted and recyclable materials are removed. Many materials are baled and shipped to both foreign and domestic markets. For household hazardous waste collection, the City uses programs provided by Los Angeles County.

Residents of Sierra Madre are provided automated containers from Athens Services for dispensing organic waste, green waste, and recyclables. Athens Services also offers other services, including the pick-up of bulky and hard-to-handle items (e.g., water heaters, furnaces, and dryers) and the provision of large containers that can handle large volumes of material. In meeting the waste diversion and recycling requirements of AB 939, the City is involved in curbside recycling with the assistance of Athens Services. Approximately 57.2 percent of the waste generated by Sierra Madre in 2010 was diverted as a result of the curbside recycling program and other recycling means. The City will also be implementing commercial recycling on July 1, 2012. Additionally, the City's Green Committee has set a goal of diverting 66 percent of total waste by 2015 to work towards the statewide goal of 75 percent by 2020, which is tied into the mandatory commercial recycling program (see Memo from James Carlson, the City's Management Analyst in Appendix C). Furthermore, a drop-off recycling center is located in the City.

ENERGY

Energy is a necessary resource. From appliances that run on electricity, to water heaters utilizing gas, daily life activities require energy. However, excessive energy consumption can have many negative impacts. In order to facilitate energy efficiency, the State of California has standards regulating energy usage. The City of Sierra Madre, like all California cities, must comply with California's 2008 Building Energy Efficiency Standards for Residential and Nonresidential Buildings, Title 24, Part 6, of the California Code of Regulations. These standards were established in 1978 in response to a legislative mandate to reduce California's energy consumption. The standards are updated periodically to allow consideration and possible incorporation of new energy efficiency technologies and methods. The 2008 Building Energy Efficiency Standards, which establish energy efficiency requirements for new construction, went into effect January 1, 2010, and supersede the 2005 Standards. Projects that apply for a building permit on or after this date must comply with the 2008 Building Energy Efficiency Standards, which are enforced through the local building permit process.

In addition to the Building Energy Efficiency Standards, California's 2008 Green Building Standards Code, Title 24, Part 11, of the California Code of Regulations, went into effect on August 1, 2009. The 2008 Green Building Standards Code, which is the first edition, is currently voluntary unless otherwise adopted by local jurisdictions as mandatory. The 2010 Green Building Standards Code is mandatory and went into effect on January 1, 2011. The 2010 Green Building Standards Code requires all new buildings in the State to be more energy efficient and environmentally responsible. It was established to reduce construction waste, make buildings more efficient in the use of materials and energy, and reduce environmental impact during and after construction.

ELECTRICITY

The City of Sierra Madre's electrical needs are provided by Southern California Edison (SCE). The majority of SCE facilities in Sierra Madre are overhead, consisting of wood power poles, overhead conductors, transformers, and various other types of pole-mounted equipment. Some customers have individual underground-fed services, such as a customer being served from a padmounted transformer, or a residential customer who has opted to have their service installed underground (see Service Provider Correspondence in Appendix C).

Table 7-4 shows the total electrical usage by rate group within Sierra Madre. The summaries are based on 12 months usage data from January 2010 to December 2010. As shown in Table 7-1, SCE served over 5,400 accounts in 2010 and the total annual electrical usage of these accounts was 47,665,323 kilowatt hours (kWh).

According to SCE, no deficiencies or inefficiencies currently exist and there are no plans by SCE to expand electrical facilities at this time. SCE regularly reviews its grid system and infrastructure for reliability of service to its customers.

Capital improvements by SCE are funded from SCE's General Rate Case (GRC) approved by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) for expansion and improvement projects within SCE's power grid. The GRC is SCE's proposal to CPUC for what it needs to continue to provide high-level service to its customers. It is a mandated regulatory proceeding that SCE goes through every three years, in which SCE requests funds for its infrastructure, maintenance and upgrade investments. The funding that is allocated to SCE is used to inspect, repair, and when appropriate, upgrade its electrical infrastructure within its 50,000 square-mile service territory, which includes Sierra Madre.

Table 7-4 Year 2010 Electricity Demand for Sierra Madre

Rate Group	Annual kWh	% of Total	Number of Accounts	% of Total
Domestic	34,456,564	72.3	4,892	90.4
GS-1	3,472,064	7.3	440	8.1
GS-2	9,254,374	19.4	65	1.2
Street Lighting	482,321	1.0	15	0.3
Total	47,665,323	100	5,412	100

Source: SCE (see service provider correspondence in Appendix C)

Notes:

Domestic = For all residential service including lighting, heating, cooking, and power or combination thereof in a single-family accommodation; also to domestic farm service when supplied through the farm operator's domestic meter.

GS-1 = Includes single- and three-phase general service including lighting and power, except that the customer whose monthly maximum demand, in the opinion of SCE, is expected to exceed 20 kW in any three months during the preceding 12 months.

GS-2 = Includes single- and three-phase general service including lighting and power customers whose monthly maximum demand registers, or in the opinion of SCE is expected to register, above 20 kW and below 200 kW.

Street Lighting = Includes service for the lighting of streets, highways, and publicly-owned and operated automobile parking lots, which are open to the general public where SCE owns and maintains the street lighting equipment and associated facilities included under this schedule.

NATURAL GAS

The City of Sierra Madre's natural gas needs are provided by Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas). SoCalGas does not have any natural gas building facilities within the City's boundaries and no deficiencies or inefficiencies currently exist. Additionally, there are no plans by SoCalGas to expand natural gas facilities at this time. Capital improvement projects are generally underwritten by SoCalGas ratepayers. Natural gas demand is measured in therms by facility type (e.g., residential, commercial, industrial). According to SoCalGas, the total usage for active Sierra Madre customers from January-August 2011 was 1,770,676 therms (see Service Provider Correspondence in Appendix C).



Source: Kim Herkewitz

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Source: Kim Herkewitz

Chapter 9 Appendices

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APPENDIX A
AM and PM Level of Service Worksheets

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HCM Unsignalized Intersection Capacity Analysis
 1: Grandview Ave & Michillinda Ave

1/19/2012



Movement	WBL	WBR	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT
Lane Configurations	↔		↔		↔	
Sign Control	Stop		Free		Free	
Grade	0%		0%		0%	
Volume (veh/h)	200	50	60	80	20	190
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Hourly flow rate (vph)	217	54	65	87	22	207
Pedestrians						
Lane Width (ft)						
Walking Speed (ft/s)						
Percent Blockage						
Right turn flare (veh)						
Median type	None					
Median storage (veh)						
Upstream signal (ft)						
pX, platoon unblocked						
vC, conflicting volume	359	109			152	
vC1, stage 1 conf vol						
vC2, stage 2 conf vol						
vCu, unblocked vol	359	109			152	
tC, single (s)	6.4	6.2			4.1	
tC, 2 stage (s)						
tF (s)	3.5	3.3			2.2	
p0 queue free %	66	94			98	
cM capacity (veh/h)	630	945			1429	
Direction, Lane #	WB 1	NB 1	SB 1			
Volume Total	272	152	228			
Volume Left	217	0	22			
Volume Right	54	87	0			
cSH	675	1700	1429			
Volume to Capacity	0.40	0.09	0.02			
Queue Length 95th (ft)	49	0	1			
Control Delay (s)	13.9	0.0	0.8			
Lane LOS	B		A			
Approach Delay (s)	13.9	0.0	0.8			
Approach LOS	B					
Intersection Summary						
Average Delay			6.1			
Intersection Capacity Utilization			43.3%	ICU Level of Service	A	
Analysis Period (min)			15			

HCM Unsignalized Intersection Capacity Analysis
 2: Grandview Ave & Lima St

1/19/2012



Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations		↕			↕			↕			↕	
Sign Control		Stop			Stop			Stop			Stop	
Volume (vph)	10	222	7	26	254	6	17	23	19	9	31	20
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Hourly flow rate (vph)	11	241	8	28	276	7	18	25	21	10	34	22

Direction, Lane #	EB 1	WB 1	NB 1	SB 1
Volume Total (vph)	260	311	64	65
Volume Left (vph)	11	28	18	10
Volume Right (vph)	8	7	21	22
Hadj (s)	0.02	0.04	-0.10	-0.14
Departure Headway (s)	4.6	4.6	5.2	5.2
Degree Utilization, x	0.33	0.40	0.09	0.09
Capacity (veh/h)	748	753	610	611
Control Delay (s)	10.0	10.6	8.8	8.7
Approach Delay (s)	10.0	10.6	8.8	8.7
Approach LOS	A	B	A	A

Intersection Summary			
Delay		10.0	
HCM Level of Service		B	
Intersection Capacity Utilization	36.4%		ICU Level of Service A
Analysis Period (min)		15	

HCM Unsignalized Intersection Capacity Analysis
 3: Grandview Ave & Mountain Trail Ave

1/19/2012



Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations		↕			↕			↕			↕	
Sign Control		Stop			Stop			Stop			Stop	
Volume (vph)	27	91	38	48	189	10	50	29	9	17	112	43
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Hourly flow rate (vph)	29	99	41	52	205	11	54	32	10	18	122	47

Direction, Lane #	EB 1	WB 1	NB 1	SB 1
Volume Total (vph)	170	268	96	187
Volume Left (vph)	29	52	54	18
Volume Right (vph)	41	11	10	47
Hadj (s)	-0.08	0.05	0.09	-0.10
Departure Headway (s)	4.9	4.9	5.4	5.1
Degree Utilization, x	0.23	0.37	0.14	0.26
Capacity (veh/h)	670	687	601	650
Control Delay (s)	9.4	10.8	9.3	9.9
Approach Delay (s)	9.4	10.8	9.3	9.9
Approach LOS	A	B	A	A

Intersection Summary			
Delay		10.0	
HCM Level of Service		B	
Intersection Capacity Utilization	42.7%	ICU Level of Service	A
Analysis Period (min)		15	

HCM Unsignalized Intersection Capacity Analysis
 4: Grandview Ave & Santa Anita Ave

1/19/2012



Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations		↕			↕		↗	↘		↗	↘	
Sign Control		Stop			Stop			Stop			Stop	
Volume (vph)	8	26	85	34	30	0	74	67	19	4	106	26
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Hourly flow rate (vph)	9	28	92	37	33	0	80	73	21	4	115	28

Direction, Lane #	EB 1	WB 1	NB 1	NB 2	SB 1	SB 2
Volume Total (vph)	129	70	80	93	4	143
Volume Left (vph)	9	37	80	0	4	0
Volume Right (vph)	92	0	0	21	0	28
Hadj (s)	-0.38	0.14	0.53	-0.12	0.53	-0.10
Departure Headway (s)	4.4	5.0	5.7	5.0	5.7	5.1
Degree Utilization, x	0.16	0.10	0.13	0.13	0.01	0.20
Capacity (veh/h)	757	667	608	685	599	678
Control Delay (s)	8.2	8.5	8.3	7.6	7.5	8.1
Approach Delay (s)	8.2	8.5	7.9		8.1	
Approach LOS	A	A	A		A	

Intersection Summary	
Delay	8.1
HCM Level of Service	A
Intersection Capacity Utilization	31.4%
ICU Level of Service	A
Analysis Period (min)	15

HCM Signalized Intersection Capacity Analysis
5: Sierra Madre Blvd & Michillinda Ave

1/19/2012



Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations	↘	↑↑	↗	↘	↑↑	↗		↕			↕	↗
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Total Lost time (s)	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0		4.0			4.0	4.0
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00	0.95	1.00		0.95			1.00	1.00
Frt	1.00	1.00	0.85	1.00	1.00	0.85		0.99			1.00	0.85
Flt Protected	0.95	1.00	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00		0.97			1.00	1.00
Satd. Flow (prot)	1770	3539	1583	1770	3539	1583		3413			1856	1583
Flt Permitted	0.95	1.00	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00		0.97			1.00	1.00
Satd. Flow (perm)	1770	3539	1583	1770	3539	1583		3413			1856	1583
Volume (vph)	120	140	260	60	280	40	240	180	30	20	280	260
Peak-hour factor, PHF	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Adj. Flow (vph)	130	152	283	65	304	43	261	196	33	22	304	283
RTOR Reduction (vph)	0	0	217	0	0	35	0	3	0	0	0	148
Lane Group Flow (vph)	130	152	66	65	304	8	0	487	0	0	326	135
Turn Type	Prot		Perm	Prot		Perm	Split			Split		Perm
Protected Phases	5	2		1	6		8	8		4	4	
Permitted Phases			2			6						4
Actuated Green, G (s)	9.3	19.1	19.1	5.1	14.4	14.4		19.0			22.2	22.2
Effective Green, g (s)	9.3	19.6	19.6	5.1	15.4	15.4		20.0			23.2	23.2
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.11	0.23	0.23	0.06	0.18	0.18		0.24			0.28	0.28
Clearance Time (s)	4.0	4.5	4.5	4.0	5.0	5.0		5.0			5.0	5.0
Vehicle Extension (s)	2.5	4.0	4.0	2.5	3.0	3.0		4.0			4.0	4.0
Lane Grp Cap (vph)	196	827	370	108	650	291		814			513	438
v/s Ratio Prot	c0.07	0.04		0.04	c0.09			c0.14			c0.18	
v/s Ratio Perm			0.04			0.00						0.09
v/c Ratio	0.66	0.18	0.18	0.60	0.47	0.03		0.60			0.64	0.31
Uniform Delay, d1	35.8	25.7	25.7	38.4	30.6	28.1		28.4			26.6	24.0
Progression Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00		1.00			1.00	1.00
Incremental Delay, d2	7.4	0.1	0.3	7.7	0.5	0.0		1.4			2.9	0.6
Delay (s)	43.2	25.9	26.0	46.1	31.1	28.1		29.8			29.5	24.6
Level of Service	D	C	C	D	C	C		C			C	C
Approach Delay (s)		29.9			33.2			29.8			27.2	
Approach LOS		C			C			C			C	

Intersection Summary

HCM Average Control Delay	29.7	HCM Level of Service	C
HCM Volume to Capacity ratio	0.59		
Actuated Cycle Length (s)	83.9	Sum of lost time (s)	16.0
Intersection Capacity Utilization	56.9%	ICU Level of Service	B
Analysis Period (min)	15		
c Critical Lane Group			

HCM Unsignalized Intersection Capacity Analysis

6: Sierra Madre Blvd & Lima St

1/19/2012



Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations		↕			↕			↕			↕	
Sign Control		Stop			Stop			Stop			Stop	
Volume (vph)	22	266	25	17	294	21	27	54	22	24	94	47
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Hourly flow rate (vph)	24	289	27	18	320	23	29	59	24	26	102	51




















Direction, Lane #	EB 1	WB 1	NB 1	SB 1
Volume Total (vph)	340	361	112	179
Volume Left (vph)	24	18	29	26
Volume Right (vph)	27	23	24	51
Hadj (s)	0.00	0.01	-0.04	-0.11
Departure Headway (s)	5.4	5.4	6.1	5.9
Degree Utilization, x	0.51	0.54	0.19	0.29
Capacity (veh/h)	631	639	496	537
Control Delay (s)	13.8	14.4	10.6	11.4
Approach Delay (s)	13.8	14.4	10.6	11.4
Approach LOS	B	B	B	B

Intersection Summary			
Delay		13.2	
HCM Level of Service		B	
Intersection Capacity Utilization	40.2%		ICU Level of Service A
Analysis Period (min)		15	

HCM Unsignalized Intersection Capacity Analysis

7: Sierra Madre Blvd & Baldwin Ave

1/19/2012

												
Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations												
Sign Control		Stop			Stop			Stop			Stop	
Volume (vph)	73	126	104	85	146	30	81	192	43	20	259	103
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Hourly flow rate (vph)	79	137	113	92	159	33	88	209	47	22	282	112
Direction, Lane #	EB 1	EB 2	WB 1	NB 1	NB 2	SB 1	SB 2					
Volume Total (vph)	216	113	284	297	47	303	112					
Volume Left (vph)	79	0	92	88	0	22	0					
Volume Right (vph)	0	113	33	0	47	0	112					
Hadj (s)	0.22	-0.67	0.03	0.18	-0.67	0.07	-0.67					
Departure Headway (s)	8.0	7.1	7.7	7.8	6.9	7.6	6.9					
Degree Utilization, x	0.48	0.22	0.61	0.64	0.09	0.64	0.21					
Capacity (veh/h)	413	469	434	438	487	444	497					
Control Delay (s)	16.9	10.9	21.8	22.7	9.4	22.1	10.5					
Approach Delay (s)	14.9		21.8	20.9		18.9						
Approach LOS	B		C	C		C						
Intersection Summary												
Delay			19.1									
HCM Level of Service			C									
Intersection Capacity Utilization			67.5%		ICU Level of Service		C					
Analysis Period (min)			15									

HCM Unsignalized Intersection Capacity Analysis
 8: Sierra Madre Blvd & Mountain Trail Ave

1/19/2012



Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations		↕			↕			↕			↕	
Sign Control		Stop			Stop			Stop			Stop	
Volume (vph)	47	140	7	33	145	33	17	129	27	34	190	80
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Hourly flow rate (vph)	51	152	8	36	158	36	18	140	29	37	207	87

Direction, Lane #	EB 1	WB 1	NB 1	SB 1
Volume Total (vph)	211	229	188	330
Volume Left (vph)	51	36	18	37
Volume Right (vph)	8	36	29	87
Hadj (s)	0.06	-0.03	-0.04	-0.10
Departure Headway (s)	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.5
Degree Utilization, x	0.34	0.37	0.30	0.50
Capacity (veh/h)	551	565	555	616
Control Delay (s)	11.9	12.1	11.2	13.8
Approach Delay (s)	11.9	12.1	11.2	13.8
Approach LOS	B	B	B	B

Intersection Summary			
Delay		12.5	
HCM Level of Service		B	
Intersection Capacity Utilization	46.1%		ICU Level of Service A
Analysis Period (min)		15	

HCM Unsignalized Intersection Capacity Analysis
 9: Orange Grove Ave & Baldwin Ave

1/19/2012



Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations		↕			↕			↕			↕	
Sign Control		Stop			Stop			Stop			Stop	
Volume (vph)	29	88	77	173	212	65	56	244	39	25	440	45
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Hourly flow rate (vph)	32	96	84	188	230	71	61	265	42	27	478	49

Direction, Lane #	EB 1	WB 1	WB 2	NB 1	NB 2	SB 1	SB 2
Volume Total (vph)	211	418	71	193	175	266	288
Volume Left (vph)	32	188	0	61	0	27	0
Volume Right (vph)	84	0	71	0	42	0	49
Hadj (s)	-0.17	0.26	-0.67	0.19	-0.14	0.09	-0.08
Departure Headway (s)	8.4	8.3	7.3	8.7	8.4	8.3	8.1
Degree Utilization, x	0.49	0.96	0.14	0.47	0.41	0.61	0.65
Capacity (veh/h)	412	428	477	410	426	433	443
Control Delay (s)	19.4	62.2	10.4	17.9	15.8	22.2	23.5
Approach Delay (s)	19.4	54.7		16.9		22.9	
Approach LOS	C	F		C		C	

Intersection Summary	
Delay	30.7
HCM Level of Service	D
Intersection Capacity Utilization	68.9%
ICU Level of Service	C
Analysis Period (min)	15

HCM Unsignalized Intersection Capacity Analysis
 10: Orange Grove Ave & Rancho Rd

1/19/2012



Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations		↕			↕			↕			↕	
Sign Control		Free			Free			Stop			Stop	
Grade		0%			0%			0%			0%	
Volume (veh/h)	7	163	3	3	290	7	3	12	19	16	15	31
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Hourly flow rate (vph)	8	177	3	3	315	8	3	13	21	17	16	34
Pedestrians												
Lane Width (ft)												
Walking Speed (ft/s)												
Percent Blockage												
Right turn flare (veh)												
Median type								None			None	
Median storage veh												
Upstream signal (ft)												
pX, platoon unblocked												
vC, conflicting volume	323			180			561	523	179	547	521	319
vC1, stage 1 conf vol												
vC2, stage 2 conf vol												
vCu, unblocked vol	323			180			561	523	179	547	521	319
tC, single (s)	4.1			4.1			7.1	6.5	6.2	7.1	6.5	6.2
tC, 2 stage (s)												
tF (s)	2.2			2.2			3.5	4.0	3.3	3.5	4.0	3.3
p0 queue free %	99			100			99	97	98	96	96	95
cM capacity (veh/h)	1237			1395			404	455	864	425	456	722

Direction, Lane #	EB 1	WB 1	NB 1	SB 1
Volume Total	188	326	37	67
Volume Left	8	3	3	17
Volume Right	3	8	21	34
cSH	1237	1395	609	546
Volume to Capacity	0.01	0.00	0.06	0.12
Queue Length 95th (ft)	0	0	5	10
Control Delay (s)	0.4	0.1	11.3	12.5
Lane LOS	A	A	B	B
Approach Delay (s)	0.4	0.1	11.3	12.5
Approach LOS			B	B

Intersection Summary			
Average Delay		2.2	
Intersection Capacity Utilization	31.0%	ICU Level of Service	A
Analysis Period (min)		15	

HCM Unsignalized Intersection Capacity Analysis
 1: Grandview Ave & Michillinda Ave

1/19/2012



Movement	WBL	WBR	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT
Lane Configurations	↙		↘		↕	
Sign Control	Stop		Free		Free	
Grade	0%		0%		0%	
Volume (veh/h)	80	10	146	194	13	108
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Hourly flow rate (vph)	87	11	159	211	14	117
Pedestrians						
Lane Width (ft)						
Walking Speed (ft/s)						
Percent Blockage						
Right turn flare (veh)						
Median type	None					
Median storage (veh)						
Upstream signal (ft)						
pX, platoon unblocked						
vC, conflicting volume	410	264			370	
vC1, stage 1 conf vol						
vC2, stage 2 conf vol						
vCu, unblocked vol	410	264			370	
tC, single (s)	6.4	6.2			4.1	
tC, 2 stage (s)						
tF (s)	3.5	3.3			2.2	
p0 queue free %	85	99			99	
cM capacity (veh/h)	591	775			1189	

Direction, Lane #	WB 1	NB 1	SB 1
Volume Total	98	370	132
Volume Left	87	0	14
Volume Right	11	211	0
cSH	607	1700	1189
Volume to Capacity	0.16	0.22	0.01
Queue Length 95th (ft)	14	0	1
Control Delay (s)	12.1	0.0	1.0
Lane LOS	B		A
Approach Delay (s)	12.1	0.0	1.0
Approach LOS	B		

Intersection Summary			
Average Delay			2.2
Intersection Capacity Utilization	31.3%	ICU Level of Service	A
Analysis Period (min)			15

HCM Unsignalized Intersection Capacity Analysis
 2: Grandview Ave & Lima St

1/19/2012



Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations		↕			↕			↕			↕	
Sign Control		Stop			Stop			Stop			Stop	
Volume (vph)	27	189	3	17	106	7	19	26	29	7	31	14
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Hourly flow rate (vph)	29	205	3	18	115	8	21	28	32	8	34	15

Direction, Lane #	EB 1	WB 1	NB 1	SB 1
Volume Total (vph)	238	141	80	57
Volume Left (vph)	29	18	21	8
Volume Right (vph)	3	8	32	15
Hadj (s)	0.05	0.03	-0.15	-0.10
Departure Headway (s)	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.8
Degree Utilization, x	0.29	0.18	0.11	0.08
Capacity (veh/h)	782	753	703	684
Control Delay (s)	9.3	8.5	8.3	8.2
Approach Delay (s)	9.3	8.5	8.3	8.2
Approach LOS	A	A	A	A

Intersection Summary			
Delay		8.8	
HCM Level of Service		A	
Intersection Capacity Utilization	29.2%		ICU Level of Service A
Analysis Period (min)		15	

HCM Unsignalized Intersection Capacity Analysis
 3: Grandview Ave & Mountain Trail Ave

1/19/2012





















Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations		↕			↕			↕			↕	
Sign Control		Stop			Stop			Stop			Stop	
Volume (vph)	37	128	15	12	93	18	14	64	29	11	65	26
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Hourly flow rate (vph)	40	139	16	13	101	20	15	70	32	12	71	28

Direction, Lane #	EB 1	WB 1	NB 1	SB 1
Volume Total (vph)	196	134	116	111
Volume Left (vph)	40	13	15	12
Volume Right (vph)	16	20	32	28
Hadj (s)	0.03	-0.03	-0.10	-0.10
Departure Headway (s)	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8
Degree Utilization, x	0.25	0.17	0.15	0.15
Capacity (veh/h)	727	720	703	697
Control Delay (s)	9.2	8.6	8.6	8.6
Approach Delay (s)	9.2	8.6	8.6	8.6
Approach LOS	A	A	A	A

Intersection Summary			
Delay		8.8	
HCM Level of Service		A	
Intersection Capacity Utilization	31.3%	ICU Level of Service	A
Analysis Period (min)		15	

HCM Unsignalized Intersection Capacity Analysis
 4: Grandview Ave & Santa Anita Ave

1/19/2012

												
Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations												
Sign Control		Stop			Stop			Stop			Stop	
Volume (vph)	16	27	88	19	10	2	91	120	37	2	76	8
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Hourly flow rate (vph)	17	29	96	21	11	2	99	130	40	2	83	9
Direction, Lane #	EB 1	WB 1	NB 1	NB 2	SB 1	SB 2						
Volume Total (vph)	142	34	99	171	2	91						
Volume Left (vph)	17	21	99	0	2	0						
Volume Right (vph)	96	2	0	40	0	9						
Hadj (s)	-0.34	0.12	0.53	-0.13	0.53	-0.03						
Departure Headway (s)	4.5	5.1	5.6	4.9	5.7	5.2						
Degree Utilization, x	0.18	0.05	0.15	0.23	0.00	0.13						
Capacity (veh/h)	751	655	626	710	596	663						
Control Delay (s)	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.2	7.6	7.7						
Approach Delay (s)	8.4	8.3	8.2		7.7							
Approach LOS	A	A	A		A							
Intersection Summary												
Delay			8.2									
HCM Level of Service			A									
Intersection Capacity Utilization			26.0%	ICU Level of Service	A							
Analysis Period (min)			15									

HCM Signalized Intersection Capacity Analysis
5: Sierra Madre Blvd & Michillinda Ave

1/19/2012



Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations	↘	↑↑	↗	↘	↑↑	↗		↕			↗	↗
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Total Lost time (s)	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0		4.0			4.0	4.0
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00	0.95	1.00		0.95			1.00	1.00
Frt	1.00	1.00	0.85	1.00	1.00	0.85		0.98			1.00	0.85
Flt Protected	0.95	1.00	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00		0.98			0.99	1.00
Satd. Flow (prot)	1770	3539	1583	1770	3539	1583		3394			1852	1583
Flt Permitted	0.95	1.00	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00		0.98			0.99	1.00
Satd. Flow (perm)	1770	3539	1583	1770	3539	1583		3394			1852	1583
Volume (vph)	310	432	504	76	178	27	174	188	60	25	188	124
Peak-hour factor, PHF	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Adj. Flow (vph)	337	470	548	83	193	29	189	204	65	27	204	135
RTOR Reduction (vph)	0	0	366	0	0	25	0	9	0	0	0	107
Lane Group Flow (vph)	337	470	182	83	193	4	0	449	0	0	231	28
Turn Type	Prot		Perm	Prot		Perm	Split			Split		Perm
Protected Phases	5	2		1	6		8	8		4	4	
Permitted Phases			2			6						4
Actuated Green, G (s)	25.5	31.6	31.6	8.3	13.9	13.9		19.1			19.4	19.4
Effective Green, g (s)	25.5	32.1	32.1	8.3	14.9	14.9		20.1			20.4	20.4
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.26	0.33	0.33	0.09	0.15	0.15		0.21			0.21	0.21
Clearance Time (s)	4.0	4.5	4.5	4.0	5.0	5.0		5.0			5.0	5.0
Vehicle Extension (s)	2.5	4.0	4.0	2.5	3.0	3.0		4.0			4.0	4.0
Lane Grp Cap (vph)	466	1172	524	152	544	243		704			390	333
v/s Ratio Prot	c0.19	c0.13		0.05	0.05			c0.13			c0.12	
v/s Ratio Perm			0.11			0.00						0.02
v/c Ratio	0.72	0.40	0.35	0.55	0.35	0.02		0.64			0.59	0.09
Uniform Delay, d1	32.5	25.0	24.5	42.5	36.7	34.8		35.1			34.5	30.7
Progression Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00		1.00			1.00	1.00
Incremental Delay, d2	5.2	0.3	0.5	3.1	0.4	0.0		2.1			2.8	0.2
Delay (s)	37.6	25.3	25.0	45.6	37.1	34.8		37.2			37.3	30.9
Level of Service	D	C	C	D	D	C		D			D	C
Approach Delay (s)		28.3			39.2			37.2			34.9	
Approach LOS		C			D			D			C	

Intersection Summary

HCM Average Control Delay	32.2	HCM Level of Service	C
HCM Volume to Capacity ratio	0.59		
Actuated Cycle Length (s)	96.9	Sum of lost time (s)	12.0
Intersection Capacity Utilization	60.6%	ICU Level of Service	B
Analysis Period (min)	15		
c Critical Lane Group			

HCM Unsignalized Intersection Capacity Analysis

6: Sierra Madre Blvd & Lima St

1/19/2012






















Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations		↕			↕			↕			↕	
Sign Control		Stop			Stop			Stop			Stop	
Volume (vph)	23	369	34	27	217	20	25	61	32	34	46	34
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Hourly flow rate (vph)	25	401	37	29	236	22	27	66	35	37	50	37

Direction, Lane #	EB 1	WB 1	NB 1	SB 1
Volume Total (vph)	463	287	128	124
Volume Left (vph)	25	29	27	37
Volume Right (vph)	37	22	35	37
Hadj (s)	0.00	0.01	-0.09	-0.09
Departure Headway (s)	5.1	5.4	6.0	6.1
Degree Utilization, x	0.66	0.43	0.22	0.21
Capacity (veh/h)	675	629	512	500
Control Delay (s)	17.5	12.4	10.7	10.7
Approach Delay (s)	17.5	12.4	10.7	10.7
Approach LOS	C	B	B	B

Intersection Summary			
Delay		14.3	
HCM Level of Service		B	
Intersection Capacity Utilization	42.8%	ICU Level of Service	A
Analysis Period (min)		15	

HCM Unsignalized Intersection Capacity Analysis
 7: Sierra Madre Blvd & Baldwin Ave

1/19/2012

												
Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations												
Sign Control		Stop			Stop			Stop			Stop	
Volume (vph)	105	202	135	53	99	33	97	213	44	20	190	104
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Hourly flow rate (vph)	114	220	147	58	108	36	105	232	48	22	207	113
Direction, Lane #	EB 1	EB 2	WB 1	NB 1	NB 2	SB 1	SB 2					
Volume Total (vph)	334	147	201	337	48	228	113					
Volume Left (vph)	114	0	58	105	0	22	0					
Volume Right (vph)	0	147	36	0	48	0	113					
Hadj (s)	0.21	-0.67	-0.02	0.19	-0.67	0.08	-0.67					
Departure Headway (s)	7.7	6.8	7.9	7.8	6.9	7.8	7.1					
Degree Utilization, x	0.71	0.28	0.44	0.73	0.09	0.50	0.22					
Capacity (veh/h)	446	507	415	446	494	424	474					
Control Delay (s)	26.1	11.1	17.0	27.7	9.4	17.2	10.9					
Approach Delay (s)	21.5		17.0	25.4		15.1						
Approach LOS	C		C	D		C						
Intersection Summary												
Delay			20.4									
HCM Level of Service			C									
Intersection Capacity Utilization			67.6%		ICU Level of Service						C	
Analysis Period (min)			15									

HCM Unsignalized Intersection Capacity Analysis
 8: Sierra Madre Blvd & Mountain Trail Ave

1/19/2012



Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations		↕			↕			↕			↕	
Sign Control		Stop			Stop			Stop			Stop	
Volume (vph)	41	212	17	18	112	18	16	87	23	32	81	30
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Hourly flow rate (vph)	45	230	18	20	122	20	17	95	25	35	88	33

Direction, Lane #	EB 1	WB 1	NB 1	SB 1
Volume Total (vph)	293	161	137	155
Volume Left (vph)	45	20	17	35
Volume Right (vph)	18	20	25	33
Hadj (s)	0.03	-0.01	-0.05	-0.05
Departure Headway (s)	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.2
Degree Utilization, x	0.40	0.23	0.20	0.23
Capacity (veh/h)	686	651	609	623
Control Delay (s)	11.2	9.6	9.6	9.7
Approach Delay (s)	11.2	9.6	9.6	9.7
Approach LOS	B	A	A	A

Intersection Summary			
Delay		10.3	
HCM Level of Service		B	
Intersection Capacity Utilization	40.4%		ICU Level of Service A
Analysis Period (min)		15	

HCM Unsignalized Intersection Capacity Analysis
 9: Orange Grove Ave & Baldwin Ave

1/19/2012



Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations		↕			↕	↕		↕			↕	
Sign Control		Stop			Stop			Stop			Stop	
Volume (vph)	37	337	43	66	93	26	72	297	43	98	284	27
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Hourly flow rate (vph)	40	366	47	72	101	28	78	323	47	107	309	29

Direction, Lane #	EB 1	WB 1	WB 2	NB 1	NB 2	SB 1	SB 2
Volume Total (vph)	453	173	28	240	208	261	184
Volume Left (vph)	40	72	0	78	0	107	0
Volume Right (vph)	47	0	28	0	47	0	29
Hadj (s)	-0.01	0.24	-0.67	0.20	-0.12	0.24	-0.08
Departure Headway (s)	7.7	9.0	8.0	8.4	8.1	8.5	8.1
Degree Utilization, x	0.97	0.43	0.06	0.56	0.47	0.61	0.42
Capacity (veh/h)	453	396	437	419	445	417	443
Control Delay (s)	62.7	17.4	10.4	20.5	16.9	22.9	15.6
Approach Delay (s)	62.7	16.4		18.8		19.9	
Approach LOS	F	C		C		C	

Intersection Summary	
Delay	31.7
HCM Level of Service	D
Intersection Capacity Utilization	62.3%
ICU Level of Service	B
Analysis Period (min)	15

HCM Unsignalized Intersection Capacity Analysis
 10: Orange Grove Ave & Rancho Rd

1/19/2012



Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations		↕			↕			↕			↕	
Sign Control		Free			Free			Stop			Stop	
Grade		0%			0%			0%			0%	
Volume (veh/h)	15	411	1	2	137	17	2	24	8	11	8	11
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Hourly flow rate (vph)	16	447	1	2	149	18	2	26	9	12	9	12
Pedestrians												
Lane Width (ft)												
Walking Speed (ft/s)												
Percent Blockage												
Right turn flare (veh)												
Median type								None			None	
Median storage veh												
Upstream signal (ft)												
pX, platoon unblocked												
vC, conflicting volume	167			448			659	652	447	664	643	158
vC1, stage 1 conf vol												
vC2, stage 2 conf vol												
vCu, unblocked vol	167			448			659	652	447	664	643	158
tC, single (s)	4.1			4.1			7.1	6.5	6.2	7.1	6.5	6.2
tC, 2 stage (s)												
tF (s)	2.2			2.2			3.5	4.0	3.3	3.5	4.0	3.3
p0 queue free %	99			100			99	93	99	97	98	99
cM capacity (veh/h)	1410			1112			362	382	611	346	387	887

Direction, Lane #	EB 1	WB 1	NB 1	SB 1
Volume Total	464	170	37	33
Volume Left	16	2	2	12
Volume Right	1	18	9	12
cSH	1410	1112	418	462
Volume to Capacity	0.01	0.00	0.09	0.07
Queue Length 95th (ft)	1	0	7	6
Control Delay (s)	0.4	0.1	14.5	13.4
Lane LOS	A	A	B	B
Approach Delay (s)	0.4	0.1	14.5	13.4
Approach LOS			B	B

Intersection Summary			
Average Delay		1.7	
Intersection Capacity Utilization	42.8%	ICU Level of Service	A
Analysis Period (min)		15	

APPENDIX B
Sierra Madre Historic Landmarks

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Sierra Madre Designated Historical Landmarks

Name and Year Built	Address	Historical Use	Current Use	Architectural Style
J. Gamble Carson House – 1914 or 1918 ¹	332 Sturtevant Drive	Residential	Residential	—
Dupre-Nash House – 1918 ²	551 Alta Vista Drive	Residential	Residential	—
Hawks & Cops Building – 1889 (c.1911-Hotel Shirley)	26 N. Baldwin Avenue	Hotel	Commercial	—
Twycross House – 1915	123 S. Baldwin Avenue	Residential	Residential	Craftsman
Blake Craftsman Bungalow – 1908	169 N. Baldwin Avenue	Residential	Residential	Craftsman
El Retiro (Webb House) – 1911	171 S. Baldwin Avenue	Residential	Residential	—
William Deutsch House – 1883 or 1887 ³	229 N. Baldwin Avenue	Residential	Residential	—
Ascension Church – 1888	240 N. Baldwin Avenue	Church	Church	—
Willis Residence – 1941	650 Baldwin Court	Residential	Residential	—
Arthur Carter House – 1906	425 N. Canon Avenue	Residential	Residential	—
Fraiberg Residence/ Mt. Glen Healthatorium or also known as the Cypress Camp Headquarters – 1916	304-306 Churchill Road	Resort and Sanatorium	—	—
Emile Deutsch House & Cigar Factory – 1885 and 1914, respectively ⁴	20 W. Grandview Avenue (house) 30 W. Laurel Avenue (cigar factory)	Residential and Commercial, respectively	Residential	—
Norris House – 1884	80 W. Grandview Avenue	Residential	Residential	—
Climie Sisters House – 1907	252 E. Grandview Avenue	Residential	Residential	—
Karl Graf House “Austrian Vacation Villa” – 1920s	355 E. Grandview Avenue	Residential	Residential	—
C.J. Pegler House – 1912	375 E. Grandview Avenue	Residential	Residential	Craftsman
Spanish Colonial Revival – 1933	585 W. Grandview Avenue	Residential	Residential	Spanish Revival
Sierra Madre Elementary School – 1930	141 W. Highland Avenue	School	School	Spanish Revival
J.C. Pegler House – 1894	419 E. Highland Avenue	Residential	Residential	—
J.C. Pegler Carriage House – 1895	423 E. Highland Avenue	Barn and Carriage House	Residential	—
Decker House – 1890	427 W. Highland Avenue	Residential	Residential	—
Bailey House – 1910	470 W. Highland Avenue	Residential	Residential	—
Barlow Villa (Alverno High School) – 1928	675 W. Highland Avenue	Residential	School	—
Emile Deutsch Cigar Factory – 1885	30 W. Laurel Avenue	Commercial	Residential	—

Bayard-Webster House – 1912	305 E. Laurel Avenue	30 W. Laurel Avenue	30 W. Laurel Avenue	—
Hunting Lodge – 1882 or 1887 ⁵	145 S. Lima Street	Lodge	Residential	—
Pinney House (Sierra Vista Hotel) – 1887	225 N. Lima Street	Hotel	Residential	—
Sierra Bonita Ranch “Yerxa House” – 1911	40 Lowell Avenue	Residential	Residential	—
Clark Carriage House – 1885	180 S. Michillinda Avenue	Residential	Residential	—
Ocean View House – 1882	93 W. Mira Monte Avenue	Residential/Hotel	Residential	—
Mt. Wilson Trail – 1864	167 E. Mira Monte Avenue	Recreational	Recreational	—
Richardson House – 1890	167 E. Mira Monte Avenue	Residential	Residential	—
Tufts House – 1884	159 W. Montecito Avenue	Residential	Residential	—
Wilson-Bixby House – 1881	397 W. Montecito Avenue	Residential	Residential	
Jennie Reeve House – 1905 or 1906 ⁶	197 N. Mountain Trail Avenue	Residential	Residential	—
Fletcher House – 1890	89 Olive Avenue	Residential	Residential	—
W. P. Caley House – 1898 ⁷	233 Ramona Avenue	Residential	Residential	Craftsman
Old City Hall – 1927	55 W. Sierra Madre Boulevard	Public/Civic	Office and Bed & Breakfast	—
Congregational Church – 1928	170 W. Sierra Madre Boulevard	Church	Church	Romanesque Revival
Old North Church – 1890	191 W. Sierra Madre Boulevard	Church	Church	—
Hart Winery Building – 1884	222 W. Sierra Madre Boulevard	Winery	Senior Citizen Center	—
George A. Jones Sierra Madre Dairy – 1923	241 E. Sierra Madre Boulevard		Residential	—
Pioneer Cemetery – 1884 ⁸	501 E. Sierra Madre Boulevard	Cemetery	Cemetery	—
Caldwell/Fairbank House – 1907	647 W. Sierra Madre Boulevard	Residential	Residential	Craftsman
Tucker House – 1906 Old Schoolhouse (conversion)	43 Sierra Place	School	Residential	—
Canyon Store, Rooms, & Tea Garden – 1913	525 Woodland Drive	Commercial/Hotel	Residential	—
Rockledge House – 1922	651 Woodland Drive	Residential	Residential	Spanish/Mediterranean Revival
Kot Kontent Cabin – 1915	697 Woodland Drive	Residential	Residential	—

Notes per Debbie R. Henderson, Associate Librarian, of Sierra Madre Library:

- ¹ J. Gamble Carson House was completed in 1918 according to Building Biographer Tim Gregory and in 1914 according to a Sierra Madre Cultural Heritage Commission walking map. The current address is 332 Sturtevant Drive. During the 1920s the address was 332 Sturtevant Trail. The property was substantial and had more than one entrance so alternative addresses were 331 and 333 E. Alegria.
 - ² The Dupre-Nash House is also known as the Sturtevant House. Houses are most often named for their owners but they were also known by other names and in this case “Sturtevant” for the nearby trail.
 - ³ William Deutsch was Emile Deutsch’s brother. Most sources note that this house was built in 1883; however, one typed manuscript lists it as being constructed in 1887. It has not been verified who arrived and built first, William or Emile.
 - ⁴ The Emile Deutsch House on 20 W. Grand was moved from 21 Victoria Lane to this location.
 - ⁵ The lodge is listed as being built around 1887 by Gladys Carter in a document she compiled about Sierra Madre’s homes built prior to 1900. However, a walking tour map developed by the Sierra Madre Cultural Heritage Commission puts the construction date at 1882.
 - ⁶ The landmark list reads 1906 but the Cultural Heritage Commission walking tour map puts it at 1905. It is possible that the home was built in 1905. The Greene brothers were building in Sierra Madre as early as 1903. Additionally, a Ms. Reeves is listed at that location in the 1906 Dictionary of Sierra Madre.
 - ⁷ William Paul Caley was the first Marshal of Sierra Madre. Sometimes this house is simply listed as the “Caley House.”
 - ⁸ The cemetery address of 501 E. Sierra Madre Boulevard appears on the City Landmark list. Other cemetery location references come up as “in the 500 block of E. Sierra Madre Blvd.” Additionally, a brochure for the Pioneer Cemetery lists 601 E. Sierra Madre Boulevard. Historical files are not helpful in this instance as the Cemetery Association listed a business address in various locations over time.
-

APPENDIX C
Service Provider Correspondence

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SIERRA MADRE GENERAL PLAN UPDATE AND DRAFT EIR
Electricity Questionnaire

1. If available, please provide information on the current annual usage of electricity within the City of Sierra Madre.

Please see attached document title Electricity Use Report For City of Sierra Madre Year 2010

2. If available, please describe Southern California Edison (SCE) electrical facilities that are currently present in Sierra Madre.

The majority of SCE facilities in Sierra Madre are overhead, consisting of wood power poles, overhead conductor, transformers, and various other types of pole-mounted equipment. Some customers have individual underground fed services, such as a commercial customer being served from a padmounted transformer, or a residential customer who has opted to have their service installed underground.

3. Are there any deficient or inefficient areas in Sierra Madre?

We are not aware of any deficient or inefficient areas and have not received notice or concerns from Sierra Madre Customers.

4. How does SCE measure electrical demand by land use type? For example, is it measured in kilowatts per square foot, or per employee/resident, or by another measurement? Please provide electrical demand rates for the following, if available: of

Residential uses: _____
Commercial uses: _____
Office uses: _____
Industrial uses: _____
Institutional uses: _____

Please see attached document title Electricity Use Report For City of Sierra Madre Year 2010

5. Are there any plans to expand electrical infrastructure or facilities in Sierra Madre? If so, what are these expansions? Are funding sources identified for these expansions?

No, not at this time.

SIERRA MADRE GENERAL PLAN UPDATE AND DRAFT EIR
Electricity Questionnaire

6. How are expansions/improvements funded, in general?

Southern California Edison Company receives funds from our General Rate Case approved by the California Public Utilities Commission for expansion and improvement projects of our power grid. Every three years Southern California Edison submits a filing of its general rate case to California Public Utilities Commission. The general rate case is our proposal for what we need to continue high level service; it is a mandated regulatory proceeding that SCE goes through. During this proceeding SCE request funds for our infrastructure, maintenance, and upgrade investments. The CPUC reviews this information to decide how much SCE needs to finance those investments. The funding in part allows us to inspect, repair and, when appropriate, upgrade our more than one million utility poles, 700,000 transformers and 88,000 miles of wires over our 50,000 square mile service territory, which includes the City of Sierra Madre.

7. How would the proposed General Plan Update, which anticipates limited increases in population growth and other nonresidential uses, affect the existing electrical service in Sierra Madre?

Southern California regularly reviews our Grid System and Infrastructure for reliability of service to our customers. SCE is prepared to meet the needs of the City of Sierra Madre now, and its future growth.

8. What impact would the General Plan Update, in combination with all the other development projects in the area, have on SCE's ability to provide electrical service?

Without knowing the specifics of the General Plan Update and other development projects, we cannot determine what, if any, impact there would be on SCE's ability to provide electrical service. However, it is the City's and/or developer's responsibility to keep SCE abreast of any projects that may have an impact to SCE's facilities.

9. Please add any additional comments you may wish to make regarding this project.

Please see attached document title Electricity Use Report For City of Sierra Madre Year 2010

Response Prepared By:

SIERRA MADRE GENERAL PLAN UPDATE AND DRAFT EIR
Electricity Questionnaire

Ronald V. Garcia

Region Manager

Name

Title

Southern California Edison

October 14, 2011

Agency

Date



Electricity Use Report
For City of Sierra Madre
Year 2010

Prepared by

Southern California Edison

Version 5.0

October 14th, 2011

I. Introduction

The purpose of this report is to fulfill your request for overall energy consumption data for the City of Sierra Madre. SCE has made every effort to fulfill this request. However, our legal responsibility of maintaining confidentiality of individual customer data limits us to providing only the following information:

- Rate group descriptions
- kWh consumption, and
- kW demand for those rate groups with demand meters (non-coincident and coincident loads); no kW demand data is available for those rate groups that do not have demand metered data

II. Energy and Demand Data Availability

Rate group specific energy consumption data is readily available and included within this report. However, several of our rate schedules such as Schedule "D," the standard domestic rate, do not require the measurement of demand data. Therefore, coincident demand-related data within this report is only an estimate reflecting those rate groups where demand is measured. Table A summarizes the availability of demand data by rate group:

Table A – Data Availability Table

Rate Groups <i>with</i> Demand Data	Rate Groups <i>without</i> Demand Data
GS-2, PA-2, TOU-PA-5, AG TOU, TOU-GS-3, and TOU-8	Domestic, GS-1, PA1, TC-1 and Street Lighting

For rate groups with measured demand data, we have provided:

- Total kWh
- Non-coincident peak demand - this is the sum of the individual accounts' maximum peak demands, regardless of when they occur
- Coincident peak demand – this is a calculated field based on application of the coincidence factors outlined on page 3, section III
- Number of accounts

For rate groups without measured demand data, we have provided:

- Total kWh
- Number of accounts

III. Coincidence Factors

Coincidence factor is an indication of how closely the individual customer peaks conform to the time of the rate group peak. Coincidence factor is expressed as a proportion and can never be greater than 1.0. Table B lists coincidence factors based SCE system wide peak demands.

Table C on page 4 contains calculated values of coincident peak demand. To derive these values, the rate class non-coincident peak (Table C) is multiplied by its respective rate class coincidence factor, in Table B, yielding a calculated “Coincident Peak (kW)”. The calculated coincident peaks approximate the maximum peak for each rate class.

Table B - System Coincidence Factors

Rate Group	Coincidence Factor			Rate Group	Coincidence Factor		
	Annual	Summer	Winter		Annual	Summer	Winter
Domestic-Single	0.38	0.42	0.30	GS-1	0.46	0.52	0.41
Domestic-Multiple	0.26	0.32	0.24	TC-1	1.00	1.00	1.00
Domestic- Mstr Mtrd	0.61	0.66	0.56	GS-2	0.71	0.74	0.70
				TOU-GS	0.53	0.54	0.58
Total Domestic	0.34	0.39	0.28	Total Sm and Med	0.61	0.65	0.60

Rate Group	Coincidence Factor			Rate Group	Coincidence Factor		
	Annual	Summer	Winter		Annual	Summer	Winter
PA-1	0.40	0.44	0.34	TOU-8-Secondary	0.76	0.79	0.76
PA-2	0.65	0.70	0.63	TOU-8-Primary	0.70	0.74	0.70
AGTOU	0.62	0.67	0.54	TOU-8-Sub	0.67	0.71	0.68
Tou-PA-5	0.84	0.84	0.86				
Total AG&Pump	0.46	0.50	0.40	Total Large Power	0.70	0.74	0.71

IV. Data Description

The summaries provided in Tables C, are based on 12 months usage data ending December, 2010 for SCE installed service accounts within the city’s boundaries. The accounts included in the dataset were extracted from SCE’s Customer Service System based on the Public Authority Code for the City of Sierra Madre. This code is used to identify accounts by municipality for the purpose of calculating state and local taxes. Public Authority Code is permanently retained as a part of each premise’s identification regardless of occupancy. The only time a Public Authority Code changes is when a city or county annexes a given piece of property into its territory or a particular piece of property is transferred from one public authority to another through other means.

V. **Summary of Results (January 1, 2010 – December 31, 2010)**

Table C – Total of Account Summary Data for Bundled and Direct Access Customers

RATE GROUP	ANNUAL KWH	% of TOTAL	NONCOINCIDENT PEAK	CALCULATED COINCIDENT PEAK	NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS	% OF TOTAL
DOMESTIC	34,456,564	72.3%	-	-	4,892	90.4%
GS-1	3,472,064	7.3%	-	-	440	8.1%
GS-2	9,254,374	19.4%	3,539	2,512	65	1.2%
STREET LIGHTING	482,321	1.0%	-	-	15	0.3%

Grand Total	47,665,323
-------------	------------

5,412

DA % of kWh	2.2%
-------------	------

[Application of 15/15 Rule \(Section VIII, Release of Aggregated Customer Information, p.6\)](#)
 The TC-1 rate group was combined into the Street Lighting rate group.
 The AG TOU, TOU-8, PA-1, and PA-2 rate groups were combined into the GS-2 rate group.

VI. Additional Data Availability

The data listed in Tables C are at a summary level, and are not displayed by time-of-use. For your convenience we have attached time-of-use load profiles (Appendix A) for each rate class. In the event that you would like the detailed data that supports these load profiles (annual hourly load data for each rate class average profile), you can find it on SCE's website at the following address:

<http://www.sce.com/AboutSCE/Regulatory/loadprofiles/>

Additionally, revenue impacts are often part of an overall economic analysis related to energy consumption. In the event that you would like specific rate schedules, you can find them at the following web address:

<http://www.sce.com/AboutSCE/Regulatory/tariffbooks/ratespricing/>

VII. Public Goods Charge Energy Efficiency Funds

SCE estimated the City of Sierra Madre's proportional share of Public Goods Charge (PGC) funded energy efficiency activities that the California Public Utilities Commission might make available to the customers in the City of Sierra Madre if it became a community choice aggregator ("CCA") but did not implement energy efficiency programs in the CCA territory. SCE performed the estimated proportional share calculation in accordance with the directives of Decision (D.) 03-07-034 of the California Public Utilities Commission, and determined that the City of Sierra Madre's estimated proportional share is \$ 74,589. Please note that the estimated proportional share calculation does not necessarily represent an amount of funds that would be made available for energy efficiency programs in the City of Sierra Madre's territory should the City of Sierra Madre become a CCA. As stated in D.03-07-034, the proportional share calculation is only used to estimate non-CCA expenditures in a CCA's territory. Also note that the proportional share estimate is not equal to the amount of PGC funds collected from ratepayers in the City of Sierra Madre, since the PGC rate includes authorized amounts for energy efficiency as well as other public interest programs.

VIII. Release of Aggregated Customer Information

The 15/15 Rule is intended to protect customer confidentiality by reducing the possibility of identifying customers through the release of usage information. SCE will apply the 15/15 Rule in releasing aggregated customer information. The rule was initially implemented by the California Public Utilities Commission during Direct Access proceedings in 1997 and was adopted through D. 97-10-031.

The 15/15 rule requires that any aggregated information provided by the Utilities must be made up of at least 15 customers, and a customer's load must be less than 15% of an assigned category. If the number of customers in the compiled data is below 15, or if a single customer's load is more than 15% of the total data, categories (e.g., rate classes) must be combined before the information is released. The rule further requires that if the 15/15 rule is triggered for a second tie after the data has been screened once already using the 15/15 rule, then the customer is dropped from the information provided.

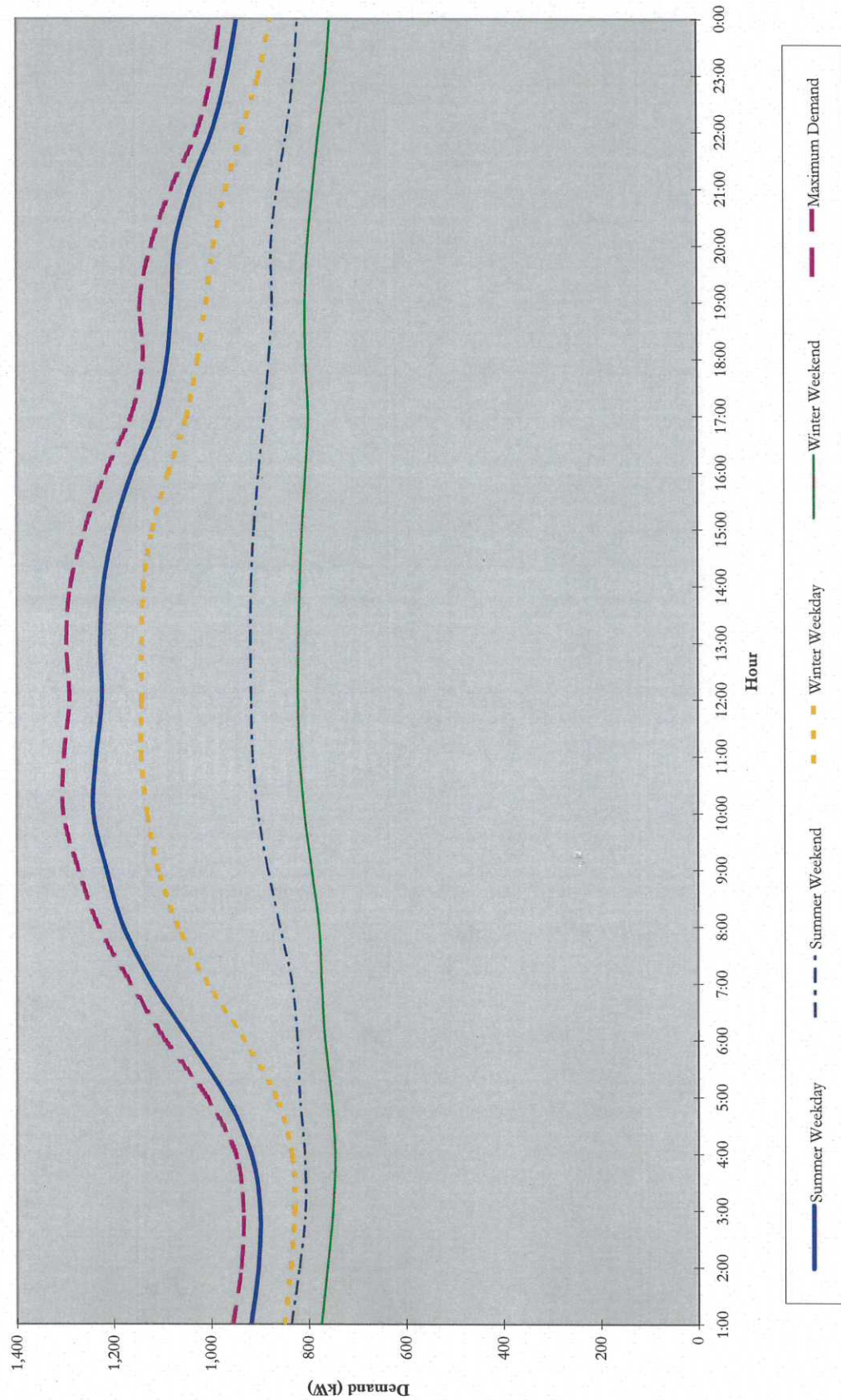
IX. Disclaimer

Southern California Edison Company has provided the above information at your request. The data presented here represents 12 months ending December, 2010. These estimates are provided for informational purposes only, and are not intended to, nor do they, predict what energy usage and loads within your city boundaries will be in the future. The actual future loads and energy consumption will vary from these estimates for a variety of reasons, including changes in energy usage, demand levels, and weather patterns. Southern California Edison Company assumes no liability for the use of the information provided above. If you have any questions regarding this information, please contact your Southern California Edison Company Account Representative.

Appendix A

Rate Class Average Load Profiles

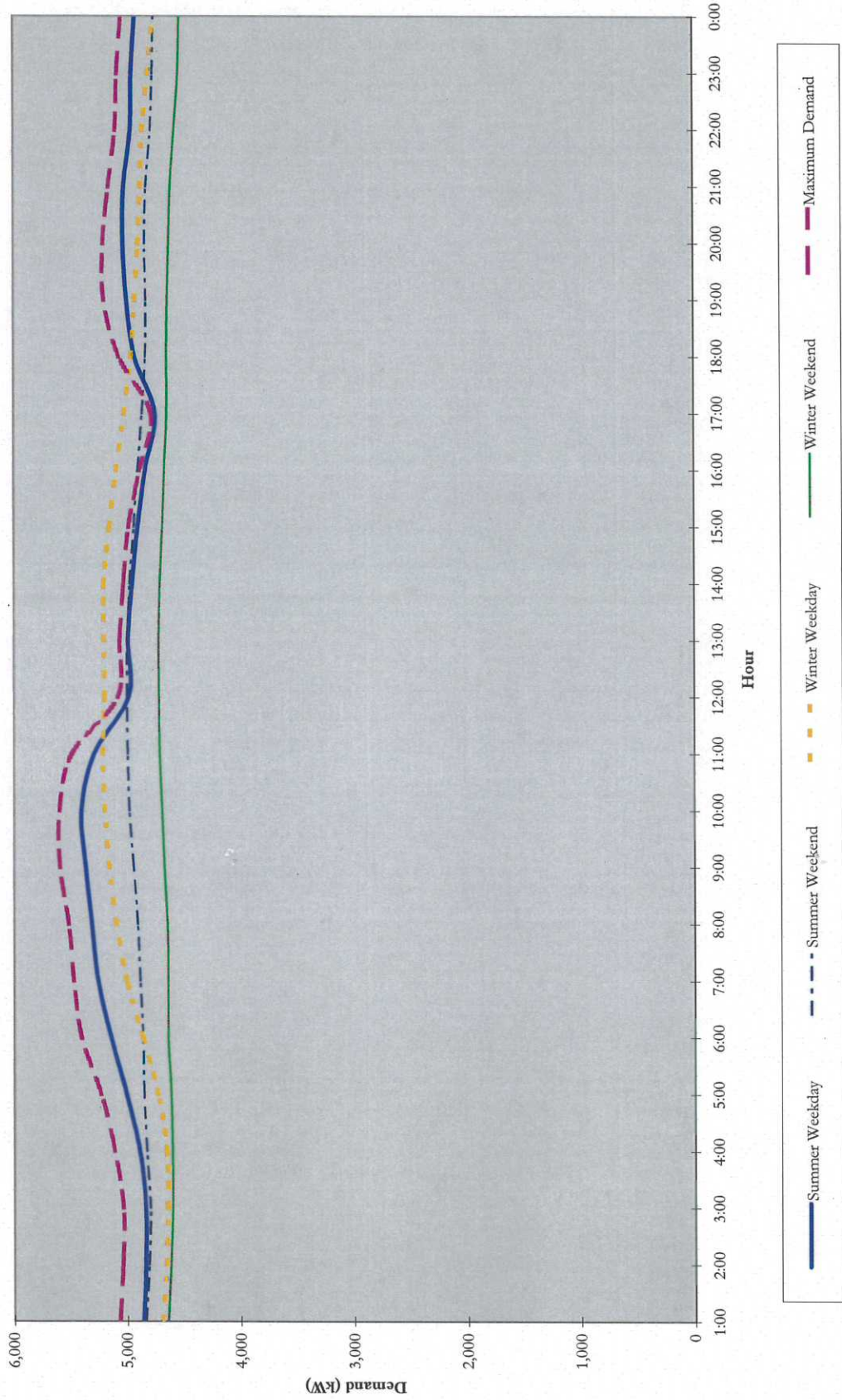
Rate Class Average Load Profiles
TOU-Primary Rate Schedule



Rate Class Average Load Profiles
TOU-Secondary Rate Schedule



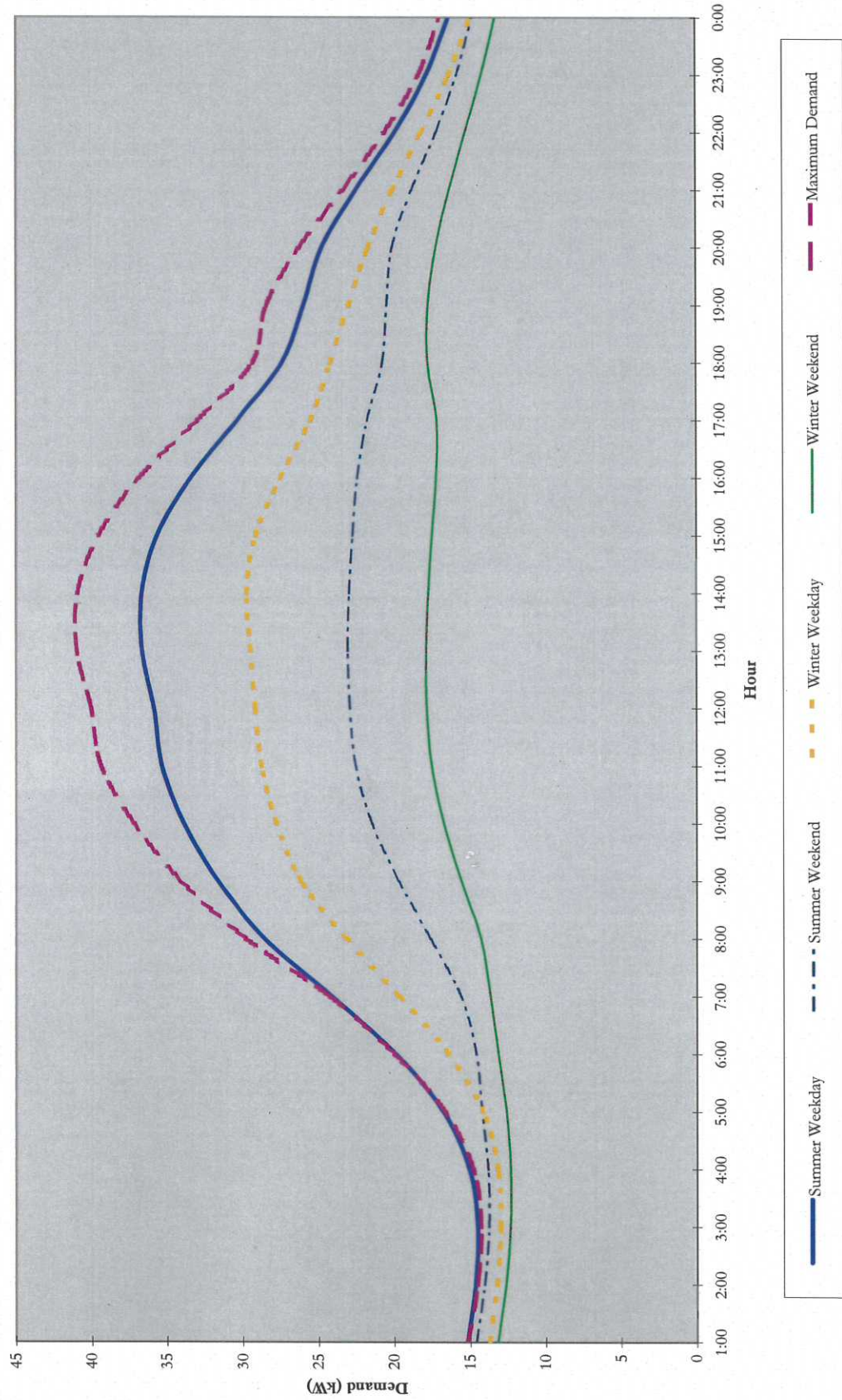
Rate Class Average Load Profiles
TOU-Subtransmission Rate Schedule



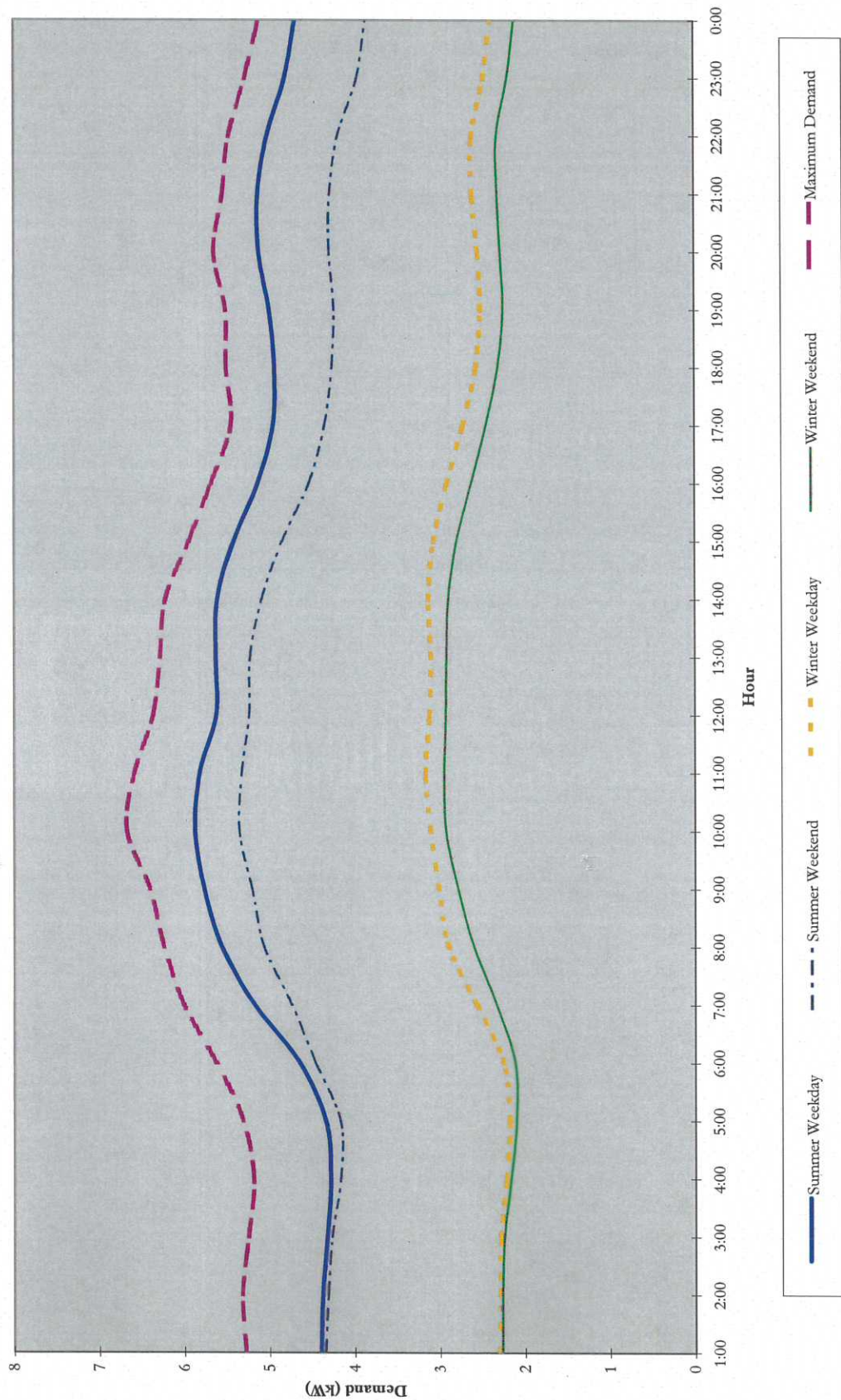
Rate Class Average Load Profile
GS-1 Rate Schedule



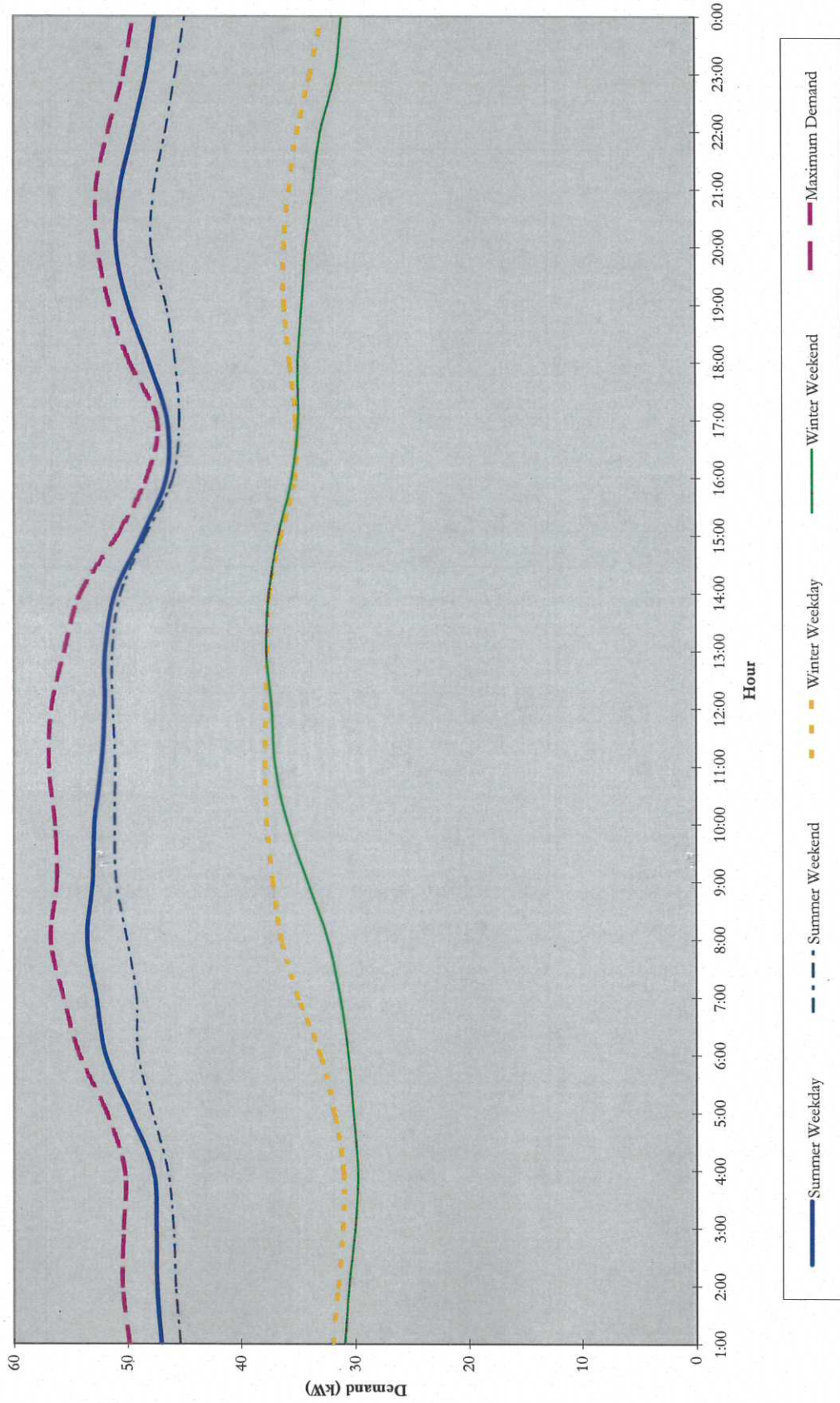
Rate Class Average Load Profiles
 GS-2 Rate Schedule



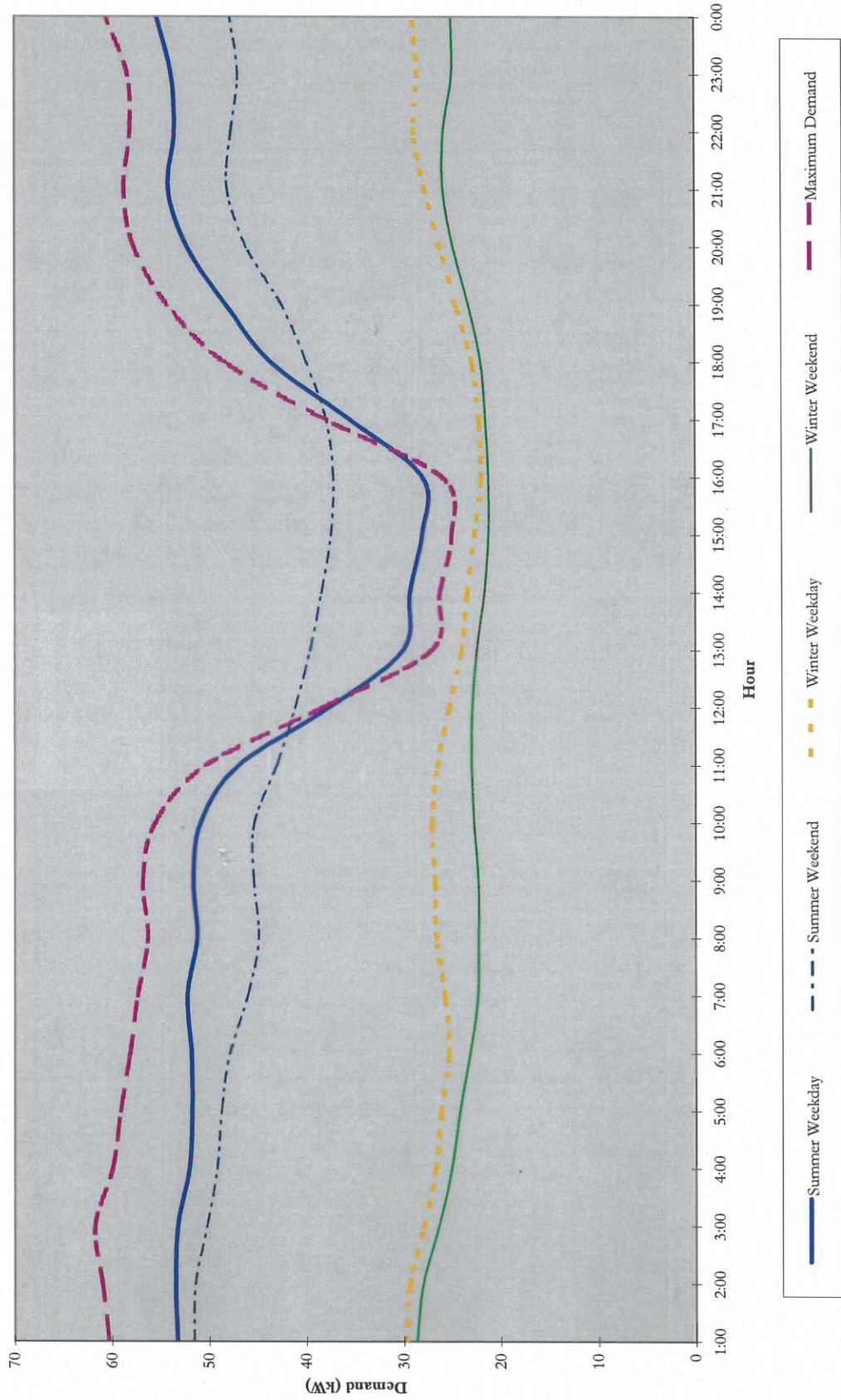
Rate Class Average Load Profiles
PA-1 Rate Schedule



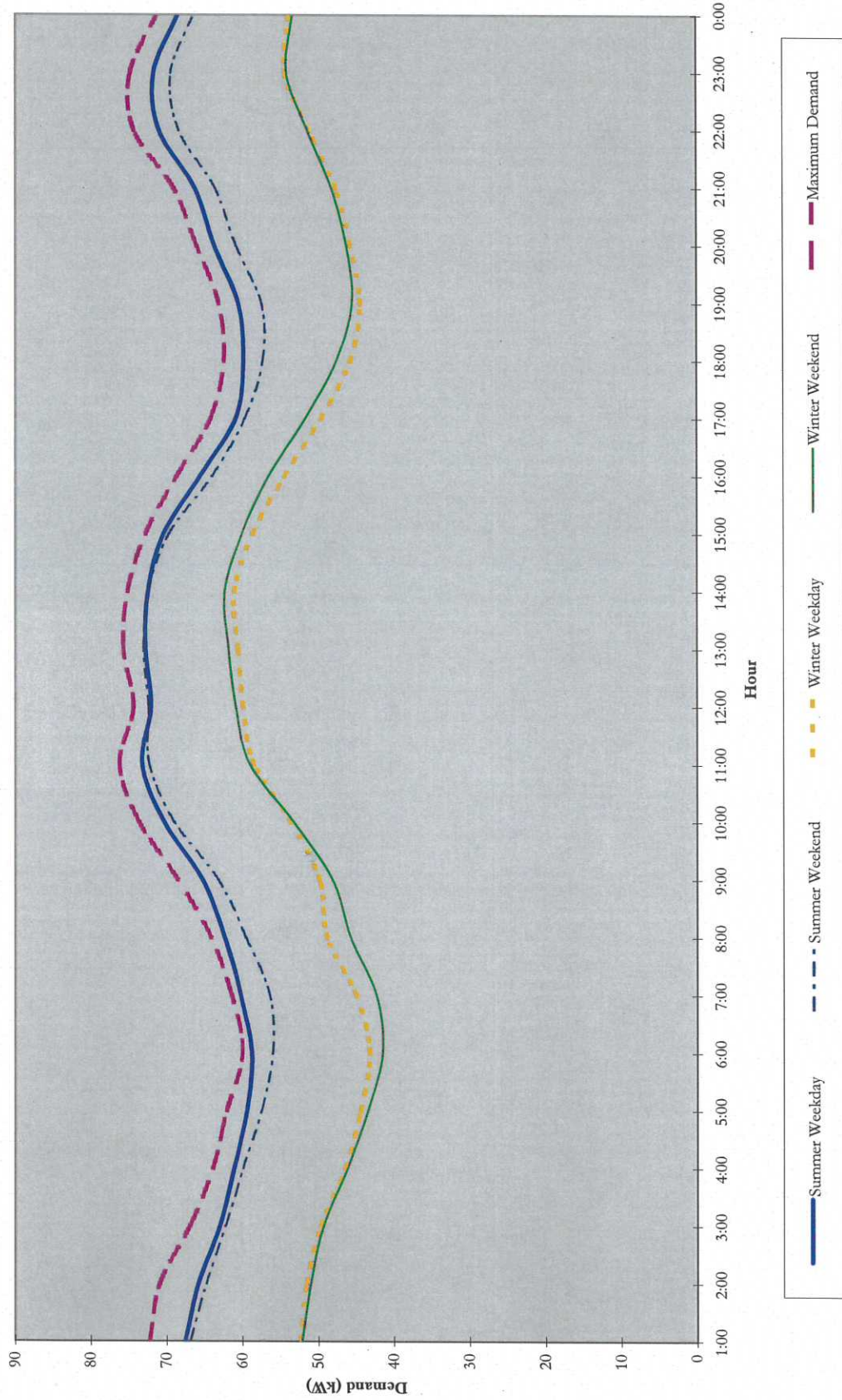
Rate Class Average Load Profiles
PA-2 Rate Schedule



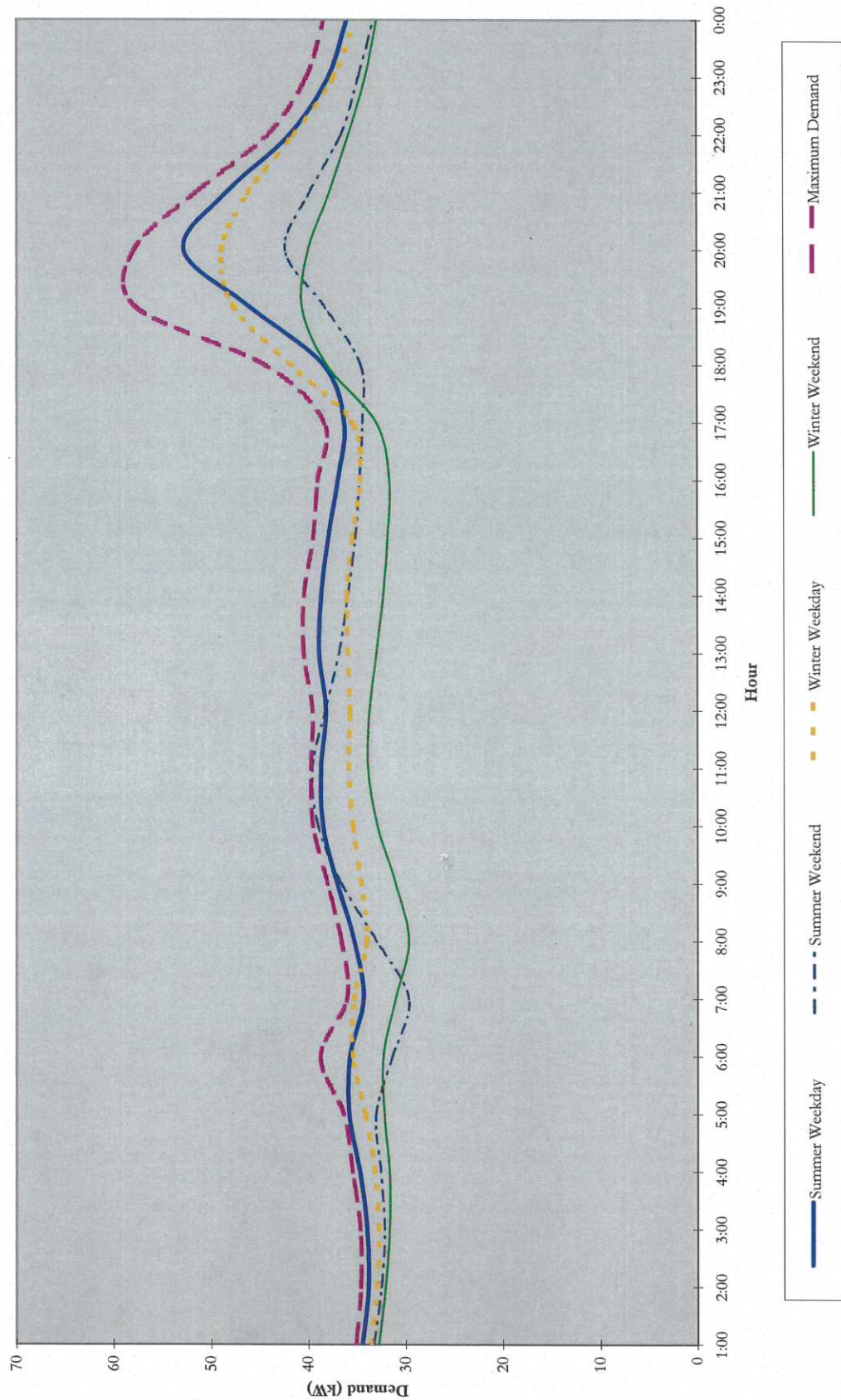
Rate Class Average Load Profiles
 AG-TOU Rate Schedule



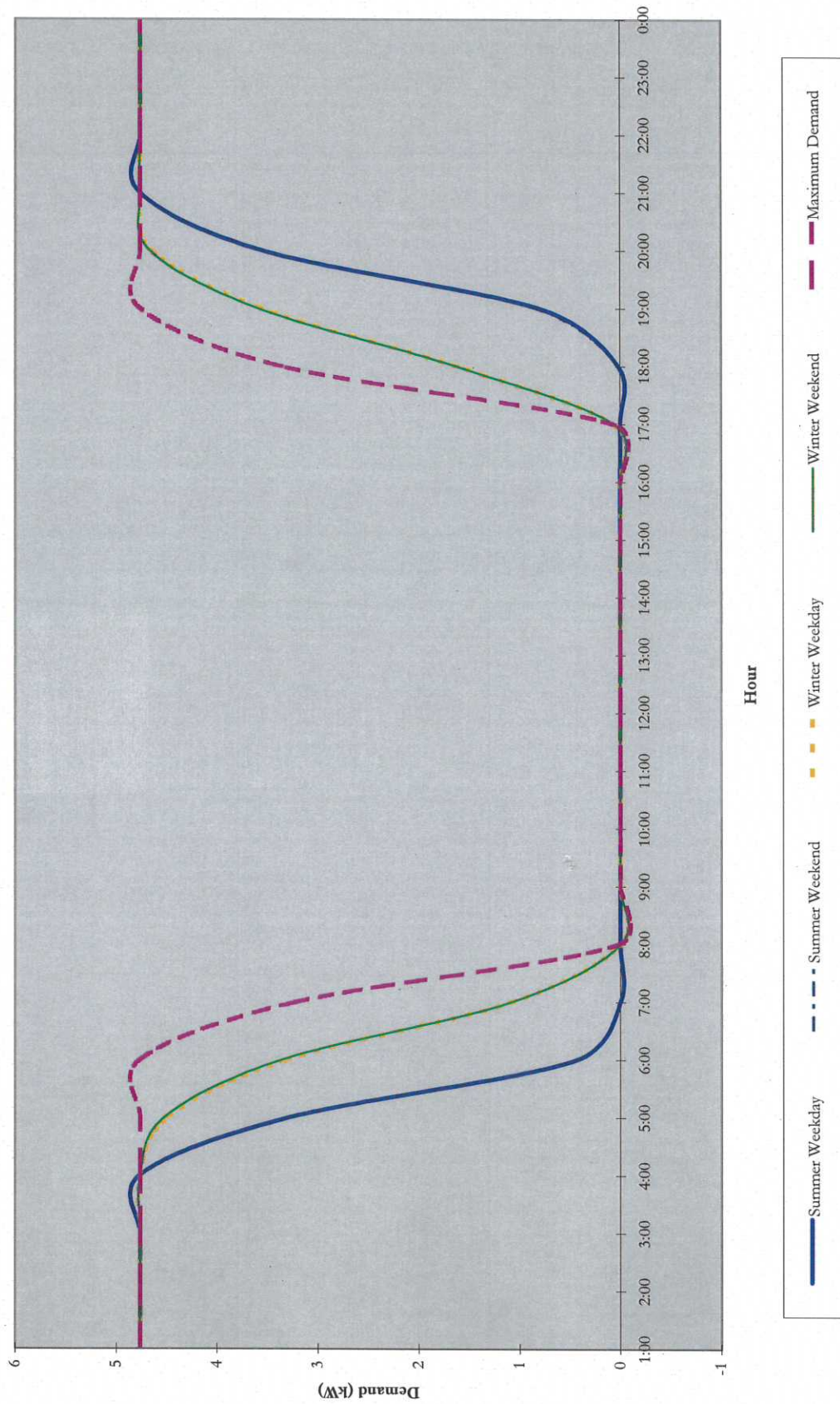
Rate Class Average Load Profiles
 TOU-PA-5 Rate Schedule



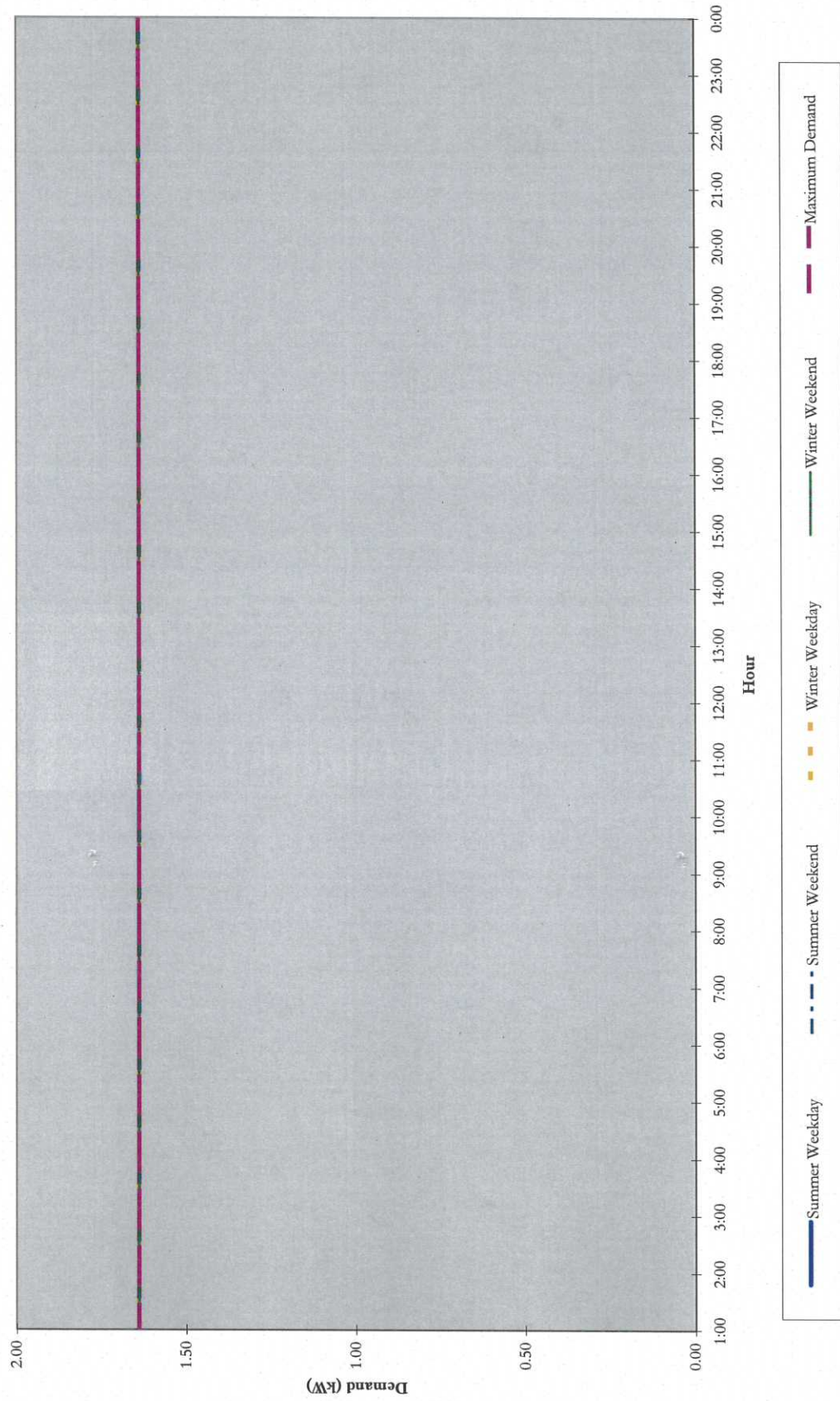
Rate Class Average Load Profiles
TOU-GS Rate Schedule



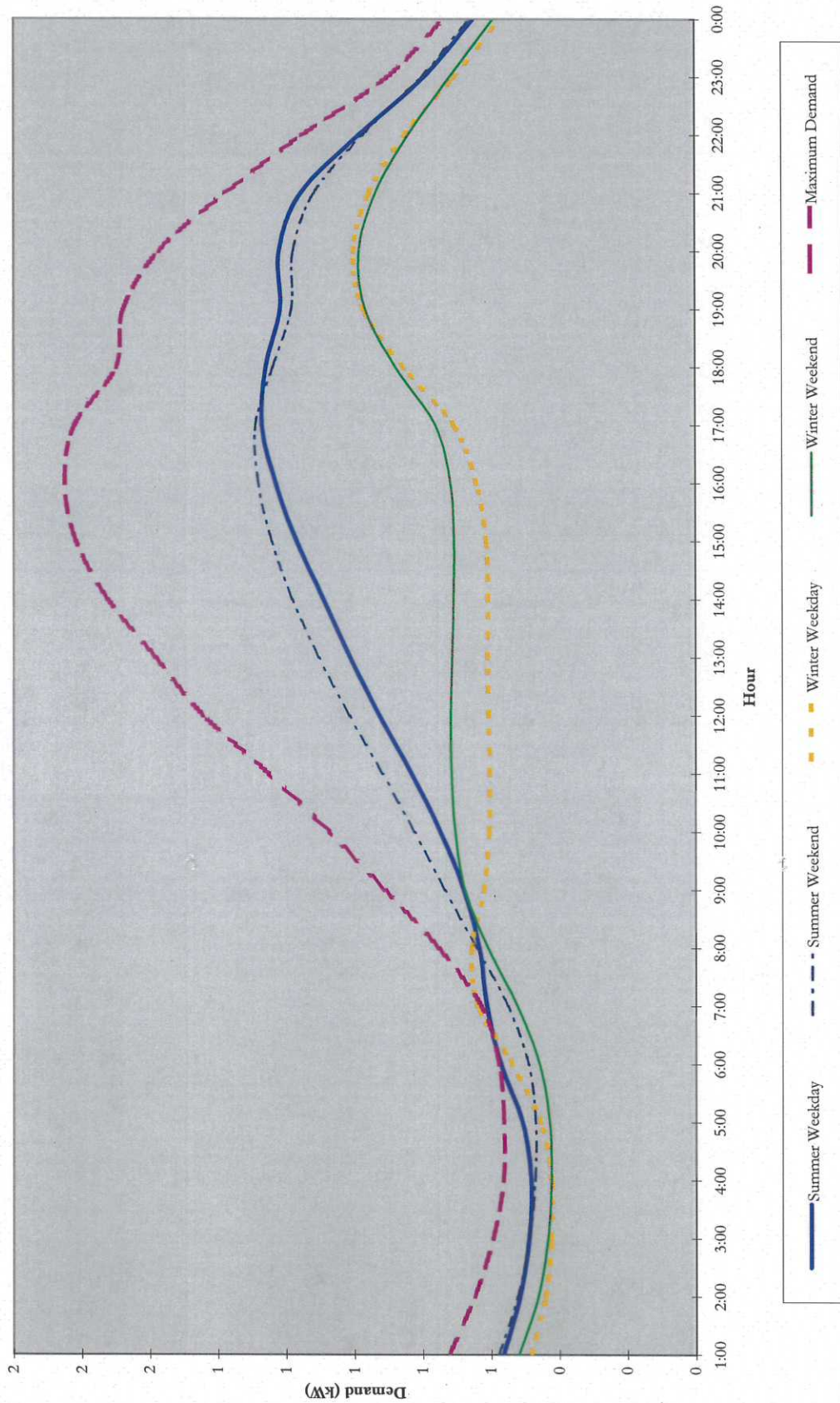
Rate Class Average Load Profiles
Street Light Rate Schedules



Rate Class Average Load Profiles
TC-1 Rate Schedule



Rate Class Average Load Profile
Domestic Rate Schedule



Appendix B

Description of Rate Groups

Domestic (Domestic Service)

For all residential service including lighting, heating, cooking, and power or combination thereof in a single-family accommodation; also to domestic farm service when supplied through the farm operator's domestic meter.

GS-1 (General Service Non-Demand)

Includes single- and three-phase general service including lighting and power, except that the customer whose monthly maximum demand, in the opinion of SCE, is expected to exceed 20 kW or has exceeded 20 kW in any three months during the preceding 12 months.

GS-2 (General Service - Demand)

Includes single- and three-phase general service including lighting and power customers whose monthly maximum demand registers, or in the opinion of SCE is expected to register, above 20 kW and below 200 kW. The customer whose monthly maximum demand, in the opinion of SCE, is expected to exceed 200 kW or has exceeded 200 kW for any three months during the preceding 12 months is ineligible for service under this Schedule. Customers that exceed the 200 kW will be placed in TOU-GS rate class.

TOU-GS (Time-Of-Use - General Service - Demand Metered)

Includes single- and three-phase general service including lighting and power customers whose monthly maximum demand registers, or in the opinion of SCE is expected to register, above 200 kW through 500 kW. The customers whose monthly Maximum Demand, in the opinion of SCE, is expected to exceed 500 kW or has exceeded 500 kW for any three months during the preceding 12 months is ineligible for service under this Schedule.

TOU-8 (Time-Of-Use - General Service – Large)

Includes general service, lighting and power, except agricultural water pumping accounts. This Schedule is mandatory for all customers whose monthly maximum demand, in the opinion of SCE, is expected to exceed 500 kW or has exceeded 500 kW in any three months during the preceding 12 months.

PA-1 (Power - Agricultural and Pumping Connected Load Basis)

Includes accounts where SCE determines that 70% or more of the customer's electrical usage is for general agricultural purposes or for general water or sewerage pumping and none of any remaining electrical usage is for purposes for which a domestic schedule is applicable.

PA-2 (Power - Agricultural and Pumping Demand Metered)

Includes accounts where SCE determines that 70% or more of the customer's electrical usage is for general agricultural purposes or for general water or sewerage pumping and none of any remaining electrical usage is for purposes for which a domestic schedule is applicable. The Customer whose monthly Maximum Demand, in the opinion of SCE, is expected to, or has reached, 200 kW or above in any three months during the preceding 12 months shall have a Real Time Energy Meter (RTEM) or other type of interval meter installed and shall become ineligible for service under this Schedule. Upon such ineligibility a customer whose Maximum Demand is 500 kW or below shall be transferred to an applicable agricultural Time-of Use (TOU) rate schedule, while a customer whose Maximum Demand exceeds 500 kW will be transferred to Schedule TOU-8. However, in accordance with Schedule TOU-8, a large individual water agency or other large water pumping account with 70% or more of the water pumped used for agricultural purposes, must take service on a TOU agricultural class rate schedule.

TOU-PA-5 (Time-Of-Use Agricultural and Pumping - Demand Metered)

Includes accounts where SCE determines that: 70% or more of the customer's electrical usage is for general agricultural purposes or for general water or sewerage pumping or for oil pumping by customers with a Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code of 1311; none of any remaining electrical usage is for purposes for which a domestic schedule is applicable; and, the customer's account has 35 horsepower or more of total connected load or 35 kilowatts or more of Maximum Demand

AG TOU (Time-Of-Use Agricultural and Pumping - Demand Metered)

Includes accounts where SCE determines that: 70% or more of the customer's electrical usage is for water pumping used for agricultural purposes, except where the customer's monthly Maximum Demand, is expected to exceed 500 kW or has exceeded 500 kW for any three months during the preceding 12 months. These accounts are time-of-use agricultural and pumping accounts that do not qualify for the TOU-PA-5 tariff.

TC-1 (Traffic Control Service)

Includes single- and three-phase service: for traffic directional signs or traffic signal systems located on streets, highways and other public thoroughfares and to railway crossing and track signals; for public thoroughfare lighting that is utilized 24 hours per day or is not controlled by switching equipment, such as tunnel or underpass lighting; and, to public authorities for the illumination of bus stop shelters located in the dedicated road right-of-way where such service is combined with other traffic control service as defined above.

STREET LIGHTING (Lighting - Street and Highway Company-Owned System)

Includes service for the lighting of streets, highways, and publicly-owned and publicly-operated automobile parking lots which are open to the general public where SCE owns and maintains the street lighting equipment and associated facilities included under this schedule.

**SIERRA MADRE GENERAL PLAN UPDATE AND EIR
Fire Questionnaire**

1. Please confirm the information in the table below regarding the equipment (i.e., engines, fire trucks, EMT vehicles) and personnel that are housed at the Sierra Madre Fire Department (SMFD) station.

Station Location	Equipment	Staffing
242 W. Sierra Madre Boulevard	3 Type 1 Engines 1 Water Tender (2,800gallons) 2 Rescue Ambulances 1 Urban Search and Rescue trailer 1 Chief's vehicle 1 Command Vehicle 1 Utility truck 1 Brush Patrol Truck	1 Chief, 1 Deputy Chief 3 Battalion Chiefs, 1 Fire Marshal, 1 Paramedic Coordinator, 6 Captains, 6 Engineers, 28 Shift/Auxiliary Firefighters

Source: City Fire Department Web Site.

2. Please confirm that SMFD has mutual aid agreements with the cities of Arcadia, El Monte, and Monrovia for second alarms and with the Cities of Covina, West Covina, and La Verne for third alarm calls. Also, please clarify what is meant by second and third alarms.

Sierra Madre Fire Department (SMFD) has mutual aid agreements with the US Forest Service, Los Angeles County Fire Department and the 10 other Area C departments.

- A 1st alarm is 1 Truck, 3 Engines, rescue ambulance and a Battalion Chief
 2nd alarm is an additional truck, 3 engines and a Battalion Chief
 3rd is the same: an additional truck, 3 engines and a Battalion Chief

3. What is SMFD's established performance standard for responding to emergency calls within the service area (i.e., minutes to reach the call location)? What is the current average response time (in minutes) for emergency calls?

We and neighboring fire departments adhere to the national standard (NFPA 1710) which is a response time of 5 minutes.

4. Does SMFD have statistics on the emergency response calls received by category (e.g., fire, EMS/rescue, etc.) for services provided to the City of Sierra Madre? If data is available for the last 10 years (2000 – 2010), please provide.

See attachment.

SIERRA MADRE GENERAL PLAN UPDATE AND EIR
Fire Questionnaire

-
5. Are the existing SMFD equipment and personnel adequate to maintain a sufficient level of service for the City of Sierra Madre? If not, what additional facilities, personnel and/or equipment would be needed? What factors are used to project these needs?

We are changing work schedules and adding one full time position to ensure reliable staffing and improve response times.

We have sufficient equipment to maintain the service we now supply.

6. Have any other plans been made to expand fire service in the area that serves Sierra Madre?

No

7. How would the proposed General Plan Update, which anticipates limited increases in population, affect the existing fire service in the City of Sierra Madre? Are there areas of specific concern or new development that would require additional fire service and potentially new stations?

I anticipate no change or addition to the Fire Department because our population is constant and the city's borders will stay the same. We may have an increase in Medical responses because of our aging population.

8. Please add any other comments you may wish to make regarding this project.

Response Prepared By:

Stephen Heydorff

Fire Chief

Name

Title

Fire Department

September 28, 2011

Agency

Date

FIRES	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Structure	2	3	4	2	6	3	5	2	5	4
Equipment/Contents	7	4	4	5	5	3	0	3	3	3
Electrical	2	6	3	7	2	2	7	5	3	7
Brush/Vegetation	3	4	4	1	3	5	5	5	2	3
Vehicle	3	2	6	1	6	3	0	6	6	5
Rubbish/Illegal Burn	7	8	5	8	4	6	6	4	3	2
Pole/Tree	3	6	4	3	5	6	3	6	0	5
Food on the Stove	9	8	8	4	3	8	7	5	6	5
Totals	36	41	38	31	34	36	33	36	28	34
OTHER ALARMS										
Arcing Wires	9	10	3	6	8	10	9	4	4	8
Wires Down	4	6	4	2	5	29	15	5	16	21
Natural Gas Leak	8	19	15	12	13	12	14	7	6	2
Suspicious Odor	7	8	8	12	12	16	7	4	7	9
Smoke in Structure	8	5	1	3	3	9	11	7	4	2
Smoke Scare	17	30	13	15	21	18	31	23	24	22
Other False Alarms	49	58	38	33	53	46	48	30	59	44
Hazardous Condition	4	3	0	5	13	13	14	13	9	12
Flooded Condition	24	25	52	24	21	30	9	23	10	15
Fuel/Oil Spill	3	2	5	2	1	0	0	1	5	3
Hazardous Materials	10	1	1	1	1	5	0	1	2	1
Bomb/Threat Investigation	3	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	1
Assist Other Agency	9	16	13	4	1	8	6	5	3	1
Mutual Aid	4	25	9	7	7	12	5	19	5	0
Bee Hive	5	1	5	0	0	2	0	1	1	2
Service Calls	24	20	12	11	5	20	12	19	8	21
Investigation	1	1	6	4	3	1	2	2	11	1
Rescue/EMS Assist	20	31	17	10	27	17	27	5	8	7
Traffic Accidents	14	6	14	8	11	7	9	10	17	9
Totals	223	267	219	159	207	256	219	181	200	181
RESCUE/EMS										
Rescue/First Aid	448	438	471	431	447	491	546	634	590	670
TOTAL CALLS	707	746	728	621	688	783	798	851	818	885

SIERRA MADRE GENERAL PLAN UPDATE AND DRAFT EIR
Natural Gas Questionnaire

1. If available, please provide information on the current annual usage of natural gas within the City of Sierra Madre.

This is the total usage for active customers from January-August 2011. This comes from an internal report with details of total gas usage:

1,770,676 therms

2. If available, please describe the Southern California Gas Company (SCGC) natural gas facilities that are currently present in Sierra Madre.

There are no SoCalGas buildings in Sierra Madre

3. Are there any deficient or inefficient areas in Sierra Madre?

No, SoCalGas has no "deficient/inefficient areas" in Sierra Madre as it has no building facilities there.

4. How does SCGC measure natural gas demand by land use type? For example, is it measured in therms or BTUs per square foot, or per employee/resident, or by another measurement? Please provide natural gas demand rates for the following, if available:

Natural gas demand is measured in therms by facility type (residential, commercial/ industrial)

Residential uses: Consists of three major rates: GR (individually metered customers), GM (master metered), GS (submetered). See the links below for more information.

GR Rate: <http://www.socalgas.com/regulatory/tariffs/tm2/pdf/GR.pdf>

GS Rate: <http://www.socalgas.com/regulatory/tariffs/tm2/pdf/GS.pdf>

GM Rate: <http://www.socalgas.com/regulatory/tariffs/tm2/pdf/GM.pdf>

Commercial/Industrial uses: Consists of mainly G-10, GT-F, and GT-I. Please see the links below for more information about the rate.

G-10 Rate: <http://www.socalgas.com/regulatory/tariffs/tm2/pdf/G-10.pdf>

GT-F Rate: <http://www.socalgas.com/regulatory/tariffs/tm2/pdf/GT-F.pdf>

GT-I Rate: <http://www.socalgas.com/regulatory/tariffs/tm2/pdf/GT-I.pdf>

Office uses: _____

Institutional uses: _____

5. Are there plans to expand natural gas infrastructure in the City? What are these expansions? Are funding sources identified for these expansions?

There are no plans to expand natural gas facilities at this time.

6. How are expansions/improvements funded, in general?

The Gas Company ratepayers generally underwrite capital improvement projects.

SIERRA MADRE GENERAL PLAN UPDATE AND DRAFT EIR
Natural Gas Questionnaire

7. How would the proposed General Plan Update, which anticipates limited increases in population growth and other nonresidential uses, affect the existing natural gas service in Sierra Madre?

No effects/impact on SoCalGas' natural gas service.

8. What impact would the General Plan Update, in combination with all the other development projects in the area, have on SCGC's ability to provide natural gas service?

No effects/impact on SoCalGas' natural gas service.

9. Please add any additional comments you may wish to make regarding this project.

Response Prepared By:

Helen Romero Shaw

Public Affairs Manager

Name

Title

Southern California Gas Company

9/27/11

Agency

Date

**COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY
SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SOLID WASTE MATERIALS RECOVERY, TRANSFER, AND DISPOSAL FACILITIES**

Payment must be in cash at the scales or by pre-arranged credit. No checks are accepted.

FACILITY	RATE
	January 1, 2011
<u>PUEENTE HILLS LANDFILL, Whittier</u> ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	
Municipal Solid and Inert Waste	\$38.26 /ton
Volume Discount Program ⁽³⁾ - Discounted Rate for ALL Tonnage Received that Month	
Direct Haul >5,000 tons in a calendar month	34.17 /ton
Transfer Haul >5,000 -12,500 tons in a calendar month	32.38 /ton
>12,500 - 18,750 tons in a calendar month	31.08 /ton
>18,750 tons in a calendar month	28.28 /ton
Hard-to-Handle, Bulky Items	46.24 /ton
Tires	82.26 /ton
Special Handling	63.01 /ton
Minimum Charge MSW	37.25 per load
Pull-Offs	33.00 each
Segregated Uncontaminated Green Waste (1-ton minimum charge)	22.95 /ton
Asphalt	2.00 /ton
-Minimum Charge	10.00 per load
<u>PUEENTE HILLS MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITY(MRF), Whittier</u> ⁽¹⁾	
Municipal Solid and Inert Waste	\$42.14 /ton
Mixed Plastics	25.00 /ton
Hard-to-Handle, Bulky Items	46.24 /ton
Minimum Charge MSW	37.25 per load
<u>SOUTH GATE TRANSFER STATION, South Gate</u> ⁽¹⁾	
Municipal Solid and Inert Waste	\$50.38 /ton
Mixed Plastics	25.00 /ton
Hard-to-Handle, Bulky Items	57.63 /ton
Minimum Charge MSW	37.75 per load
<u>DOWNEY AREA RECYCLING & TRANSFER FACILITY (D.A.R.T.), Downey</u> ⁽¹⁾	
Municipal Solid and Inert Waste	\$54.15 /ton
Mixed Plastics	20.00 /ton
Hard-to-Handle, Bulky Items	61.40 /ton
Minimum Charge MSW	37.75 per load
Segregated Uncontaminated Green Waste	38.95 /ton
- Minimum Charge	38.95 per load
<u>CALABASAS LANDFILL, Agoura</u> ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	
Municipal Solid and Inert Waste	\$40.82 /ton
Hard-to-Handle, Bulky Items	48.79 /ton
Tires	84.82 /ton
Special Handling	57.32 /ton
Minimum Charge MSW	39.25 per load
Pull-Offs	33.00 each
Segregated Uncontaminated Green Waste (1-ton minimum charge)	25.25 /ton
Asphalt	5.50 /ton
-Minimum Charge	20.00 per load
<u>SCHOLL CANYON LANDFILL, Glendale</u> ⁽¹⁾⁽⁴⁾	
Municipal Solid and Inert Waste	\$48.99 /ton
Hard-to-Handle, Bulky Items	58.05 /ton
Tires	92.74 /ton
Special Handling	66.80 /ton
Minimum Charge MSW	48.25 per load
Pull-Offs	40.00 each
Segregated Uncontaminated Green Waste (1-ton minimum charge)	25.25 /ton
Asphalt	8.50 /ton
-Minimum Charge	30.00 per load
Clean Dirt	4.00 /ton
-Minimum Charge	30.00 per load
<u>SOUTHEAST RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY (SERRF), Long Beach</u> ⁽⁵⁾	
Municipal Solid and Inert Waste (1-ton minimum charge)	\$45.00 /ton
<u>COMMERCE REFUSE TO ENERGY FACILITY, Commerce</u> ⁽⁶⁾	
Refuse	January 3, 2011 \$53.00 /ton
-Minimum Charge	40.00 per load
High Energy Refuse ⁽⁷⁾	42.00 /ton
-Minimum Charge	40.00 per load
Certified Destruction	120.00 per load <u>plus</u>
-Per Ton Rate	130.00 /ton
-Minimum Charge	40.00 per load
USDA Regulated Waste ⁽⁸⁾	160.00 per load <u>plus</u>
-Per Ton Rate	180.00 /ton
-Minimum Charge	40.00 per load

Uncovered Loads Capable of Producing Litter: Puente Hills, Puente Hills MRF, Calabasas, South Gate, DART - \$4.40/ton surcharge; \$4.40 minimum
Scholl Canyon - \$5.00/ton surcharge; \$5.00 minimum; Commerce - \$6.00/ton surcharge; \$6.00 minimum

Non-manifested Tire Loads: Puente Hills, Calabasas - \$4.40/ton surcharge; \$4.40 minimum; Scholl Canyon - \$5.00/ton surcharge; \$5.00 minimum

⁽¹⁾ All rates excluding pull-offs, green waste, asphalt, and clean dirt include the following fees, as appropriate: California Integrated Solid Waste Management Fee (\$1.40/ton); Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Fee (\$1.50/ton); Los Angeles County Department of Health Services Regulatory Service Fee (\$0.21/ton)

⁽²⁾ All rates and surcharges include the Los Angeles County Business License Tax, as appropriate: 10% of gross receipts, excluding state and local fees and taxes.

⁽³⁾ Customers must be registered with the Districts for the Volume Discount Program to receive the discounted rates.

⁽⁴⁾ All rates and surcharges (except for Clean Dirt) include the City of Glendale - Scholl Canyon Landfill Assessment: 25% of gross receipts; City of Glendale vehicles are exempt.

⁽⁵⁾ Rate effective July 1, 2010; Rates subject to change pursuant to SERRF Joint Powers Agreement.

⁽⁶⁾ Rates effective as noted and subject to change pursuant to Commerce Refuse-to-Energy Facility Operating Agreement.

⁽⁷⁾ High Energy Waste consists of dry scrap wood, textile waste, unrecyclable paper and cardboard, and additional unrecyclable material.

⁽⁸⁾ USDA Regulated Waste is the destruction of regulated foreign waste in accordance with the regulation of the USDA and the terms of the Facility's USDA compliance agreement.

SIERRA MADRE GENERAL PLAN UPDATE AND EIR
Library Questionnaire

1. Please confirm or correct the following.

The current library building consists of 8,762 square feet and houses a collection of approximately 76,000 cataloged items and a historical archives collection.

Access to technology has become increasingly important to society since 1996. Today public libraries offer the public computers, networks to access the Internet, scanners, databases, and Ebooks and audio for download. High speed connectivity and instructing the public how to use technology is part of public library service. Today's library buildings need to people's use of technology.

2. Is the existing amount of library space and number of volumes of cataloged items considered adequate for the existing population within the affected library service area? If not, what is the estimated deficit of space and/or volumes?

At the October 26, 2011, the Library Board of Trustees reviewed the background information provided by Library Director Buckner and reached a consensus that the total space needed to support public library services is in the range of 15,000 to 25,000 square feet depending on an updated needs assessment and configuration of lot and building design.

Background Information: No, the Library was constructed in 1955 and designed to hold 25,000 books. Today it houses 56,000 books, with DVDs, CDs, periodicals, and audio book accounting for the balance of 76,000 items in the collection. In 2002, a study was prepared by library staff to document how many square feet were needed to house the existing collection and services at that time without evaluating needs. Using Libris Design, a library facility planning information system and database, staff determined that the Library should have 1,840 additional square feet just for its contents. Libris Design was then used by a consultant to prepare a building program to guide architectural plans in 2003 for the Library's application for funding from the California Reading and Literacy Improvement and Public Library Construction and Renovation Bond Act of 2000.

Proposed Square Feet for the Library Building

Sierra Madre Public Library		Existing Sq. Ft.	Addition Sq. Ft.	Total Sq. Ft.
1967-76	Sierra Madre Library Cultural Center Perdersen & Stice and Assoc. AIA	7,116	0	16,618
1989	SMPL Building Program Prepared by Rob Richard	8,762	NA	17,935
1996-97	SMPL Building Addition PBWS Architects	8,762	5,800	14,562
2003	Library Building Project Application CA ... Library Construction & Renovation Bond Act PBWS Architects	8,762	0	22,832

SIERRA MADRE GENERAL PLAN UPDATE AND EIR
Library Questionnaire

3. Are there any planned additions or expansions to existing library resources or facilities? If so, please clarify.

Remodel of the Children's Library will improve the use of existing space. Funding is available and construction is to begin in December or January.

4. What factors are used to determine the amount of library space and number of volumes to serve a given population (e.g. square feet of library facility floor area per capita and book volumes per capita)?

Neither the American Library Association (ALA) nor the Public Library Association (PLA) sets prescriptive standards for public libraries. Instead, they advocate an outcomes-based assessment process. The reason for this is that each library serves a different community with different needs. For example, a library serving a community with many young families wants and needs a library with different facilities and services than a library serving a similar size population with a high percentage of empty-nesters and retirees. The State of California has not set standards either.

The Sierra Madre Public Library's Board of Trustees follows the City's strategic planning process and also has adopted planning documents specific to the Library, Sierra Madre Public Library Plan 2000 and the Sierra Madre Public Library Strategic Plan(s). A community needs assessment and a building program were prepared for the California Reading and Literacy Improvement and Public Library Construction and Renovation Bond Act of 2000. Libris Design, the library facility planning information system and database, was developed by the California State Library and does include data to help estimate the amount of space needed for existing and planned services by a jurisdiction.

5. What impact would the proposed Sierra Madre General Plan Update, which anticipates limited increases in population, have on existing and planned library facilities?

The Update would help guide responses to changes in community needs and technology and the rehabilitation and modernization of existing facilities such as the Library.

6. How are new library facilities funded? Are new developments assessed impact fees that go toward funding library facilities? If so, in what amount for residential, commercial, office and industrial uses?

Small remodels and additions are usually funded with a combination of capital campaigns, donations and City resources, e.g. public works and library staff. Development impact fees are \$3 per square foot however the City has minimal development and this is unlikely source of funding for library facilities.

SIERRA MADRE GENERAL PLAN UPDATE AND EIR
Library Questionnaire

7. Please add any additional comments you may wish to make regarding this project.

Response Prepared By:

Toni G. Buckner

Interim Library Director

Name

Title

City of Sierra Madre

October 16, 2011

Agency

Date

**SIERRA MADRE GENERAL PLAN UPDATE AND DRAFT EIR
School Questionnaire**

1. Within Sierra Madre, there is one public combined elementary/middle school (Sierra Madre School), which is housed on two campuses overseen by the Pasadena Unified School District (PUSD). The public high school for Sierra Madre residents is located in the City of Pasadena. Please confirm or correct.

Pasadena High School is the school of residence for Sierra Madre citizens.

2. Please provide any information available on the school's mentioned above regarding the current student enrollment and student capacities.

Elementary Campus: 750 students (at capacity)

Middle School Campus: 350 (Will have the capacity for 550 when the new campus is built.

3. Does PUSD have student generation rates for specific residential land uses that can be used to estimate future student generation? If so, please provide the generation rates used for the various types of residential land uses (e.g., single family, multifamily, etc.)

Please refer to PUSD for its student generation rates.

4. Are there any existing shortages in the amount of classroom, athletic, recreational or other facilities available to serve the current number of students at each school that serves Sierra Madre residents?

The elementary campus has extensive facilities.

The middle school campus has limited recreational facilities during construction.

5. Does PUSD have plans for building any new schools or expanding any existing schools within or near the City of Sierra Madre? If so, where?

Elementary Campus: New 4th/5th grade wing to replace existing bungalow.

Middle School: Entirely brand new campus at 160 N. Canon

6. How would the proposed Sierra Madre General Plan Update, which anticipates limited increases in population, affect the existing school service in the City of Sierra Madre and the surrounding communities?

Our number of teachers is based on a set ratio of students:teacher. The number of employees would adjust to any increases or decreases in population.

**SIERRA MADRE GENERAL PLAN UPDATE AND DRAFT EIR
School Questionnaire**

7. What school impact fees, if any, do you currently charge?

We are committed to providing a free and appropriate education to all of our students.

8. Please add any other comments you may wish to make regarding this project.

Response Prepared By:

Esther Salinas	Elementary Principal
Name	Title
Garrett Newsom	Middle School Planning Principal
Name	Title
Sierra Madre School	9/19/11
Agency	Date

SIERRA MADRE GENERAL PLAN UPDATE AND EIR
Solid Waste Questionnaire

1. Solid waste generated in the City is hauled by Athens Services to its processing facility located in unincorporated Basset near the City of Industry. Once processed, solid waste is transported to the Puente Hills Landfill. Please confirm or correct.

Reviewing the 2010 year, it is apparent that Athens is taking less processed solid waste to the Puente Hills Landfill. For the year, a total of 1,231 tons were taken to Puente Hills, and 4,832 tons went to United Waste and 4,911 tons were taken to Scholl Landfill. Staff is pleased to see the rise in the use of Scholl as Sierra Madre is one of only a few jurisdictions that are allowed to use this landfill due to a Glendale ordinance. It is to our advantage to use this landfill to support its viability.

2. The Puente Hills Landfill is the primary landfill that receives solid waste generated in the City of Sierra Madre. Since this landfill is nearing closure, which landfill(s) will serve the solid waste needs of Sierra Madre?

As mentioned above, Athens is taking much less percentage of Sierra Madre's solid waste to Puente Hills. With that said, the eventual closure of the landfill will undoubtedly affect the area and dumping costs are expected to rise. The County's Sanitation Department had made contingency plans to create a "waste-by-rail" program to meet the post Puente Hills demands. Staff is monitoring this plan as well as others that may be used as future solutions.

3. What is the current rate of disposal for the Puente Hills Landfill? What is the current capacity of this landfill?

Staff is unable to find current rates. However, staff is under the understanding that the land use permit for the Puente Hills Landfill will expire November 1, 2013. Staff has become aware of recent discussions that the Landfill may have the capacity to receive additional waste for a short period longer than what has been anticipated. However, we do not believe it would be prudent to count on the availability of this landfill to our Contractor past the November 1, 2013 date. Staff will need to work with Athens as they will face this challenge. (2011 LACSD Disposal Rates (monetary) is included with this questionnaire.

4. What additional sites are planned for solid waste disposal in the future, if any?

Staff is under the impression that Athens Services intends to build a new Material Recovery Facility in the area of the Sante Fe Dam Recreational Facility (not sure if City of Irwindale, or unincorporated County territory). Representatives from Athens have informed the City that this will assist them in their future disposal location challenges.

5. Does the Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts have daily or annual solid waste generation rates (i.e. pounds per employee/resident/unit per day/year) for specific land uses that can be used to estimate future solid waste generation? If so, please provide these rates for: **Staff does not have this information.**

Residential uses: _____
Commercial uses: _____
Office uses: _____
Industrial uses: _____
Institutional uses: _____

SIERRA MADRE GENERAL PLAN UPDATE AND EIR
Solid Waste Questionnaire

6. Are existing solid waste disposal sites considered adequate to service the City of Sierra Madre?

For reasons stated in previous answers including the lessening of the reliance on the Puente Hills Landfill and the prospect of an additional material recovery facility operated by our Athens (contracted through 2026), staff believes that the collective "sites" could be considered adequate for now and the near future.

7. Is there adequate existing and planned landfill capacity in the region to accommodate estimated solid waste generation that would occur under the General Plan Update, which anticipates limited increases in population growth and other nonresidential uses?

Staff would have to see what type of growth will be assumed in the Update. However, assuming the growth would be very minor, staff believes landfill capacities for Sierra Madre to be adequate for the near future.

8. Please add any additional comments you may wish to make regarding this project.

Staff believes that the closure of the Puente Hills Landfill as early as 2013 would affect the entire region. However, there are mitigating factors that may help the City's Contractor, Athens Services, meet the needs of their industry. For long term planning purposes, the City will need the assistance of a competent Contractor, and should reasonably expect that the cost for managing solid wastes will rise.

Response Prepared By:

James Carlson

Management Analyst

Name

Title

City of Sierra Madre

10/3/2011

Agency

Date

SIERRA MADRE GENERAL PLAN UPDATE AND EIR
Water & Wastewater Questionnaire

WATER

1. For the purpose of projecting future water use, does the Water Division have water demand factors for different land uses? For example, how many gallons of water are used daily per every square foot of office space, on average? Please provide water demand factors for:

Single Family Residential uses:

*2010 Water Usage 1,690 acre feet (A/F) utilized at 3,319 metered accounts
 $1,691/3,319 = 0.5091$ A/F per account (165,920 gallons)*

Multi-Family Residential uses:

*2010 Water Usage 284 A/F utilized at 354 accounts
 $284/354 = 0.8022$ A/F per account (261,400 gallons)*

Commercial/Institutional/Office uses:

*132 A/F utilized by 155 accounts
 $132/155 = 0.8516$ A/F per account (277,500 gallons)*

Industrial uses:

*528 A/F utilized by 12 accounts
 $528/12 = 44$ A/F per account (14,337,620 gallons)*

Irrigation uses:

*26 A/F were utilized by 28 accounts
 $26/28 = 0.9285$ A/F per account (302,560 gallons)*

Source: City of Sierra Madre 2010 Urban Water Management Plan, Table 5

2. Does the Water Division have adequate existing and planned water supplies to meet estimated water demands at buildout of the Sierra Madre General Plan Update, which anticipates limited increases in population and service connections?

It is not known at this time what the buildout of the general plan update will be. The 2010 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) assumes a buildout of an additional 52 single family dwellings.

The UWMP notes that the City's primary source of water, the Santa Anita Subarea (or, Eastern Unit) of the Raymond Groundwater Basin is not a reliable source of water in dry years or multiple dry years due to fluctuations in water level and the overall trend towards a decrease in water levels in the Eastern Unit. The City's other normal source of water, its horizontal wells (tunnels) in Little Santa Anita Canyon are not reliable due to their seasonal variations in flow.

The City's secondary source of water is through its membership in the San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District. The other members of the District are the cities of Alhambra, Monterey Park and Azusa. The District UWMP states that its supplies of imported State Water Project water will be adequate to serve member agencies for the next 20 years. Water imported by the District is placed in the Main San Gabriel Groundwater Basin via percolation.

The City of Sierra Madre has no physical connection of its own to the Main Basin as it is commonly called. In order to access its District water in the Main Basin, Sierra Madre has to

SIERRA MADRE GENERAL PLAN UPDATE AND EIR
Water & Wastewater Questionnaire

rely on the water system capacity of its neighboring city, Arcadia. In normal operations, Arcadia has system capacity to serve Sierra Madre and has historically done so via Sierra Madre's system interconnection with that City. However, Arcadia has indicated that under certain circumstances, its system may not have capacity to deliver adequate water to Sierra Madre. Therefore the Sierra Madre source of water in the Main Basin is not completely reliable.

It should be noted that the unreliability of its water supply is under existing conditions in the community and not a result of any modifications to the General Plan.

3. Are there any deficiencies of existing water supply infrastructure that would be aggravated by the proposed Sierra Madre General Plan Update? (i.e., out-of-date pipelines, contaminated wells, etc.)

Due to potentially unreliable groundwater supplies from the Raymond Basin and the unreliability of the emergency connection with the City of Arcadia, SGVMWD is coordinating with Metropolitan Water District (through San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District) to construct an emergency interconnection with the MWD Foothill Feeder which runs through Sierra Madre. This would allow the City to access treated imported water from MWD. The proposed emergency connection will have a capacity of up to five cubic feet per second (cfs). Such water will be available only under emergency conditions when the City's wells cannot produce sufficient groundwater from the Raymond Basin and emergency supplies are not available from the City of Arcadia. This water source cannot be used to facilitate additional development in the City.

In addition to water supply deficiencies, there are certain water production and distribution system deficiencies which could be aggravated by General Plan changes. While significant strides have been made to upgrade the City's water system, multiple components of the system have reached the end of their service lives. Each of the City's four production wells, several of the system's booster pumps, one water storage reservoir and a large number of water main segments are in need of replacement. In addition, there are a number of water mains which should be upsized to better serve their existing neighborhoods, one reservoir that is in need of seismic upgrades, and the City should construct a production well in the Main San Gabriel Basin to increase supply reliability. General Plan changes could require that these projects be expedited.

4. Does the Water Division plan to increase its service capacity? If so, do these plans include increasing pipelines, wells, or treatment stations? Where and when would these expansions take place?

There are neighborhoods throughout Sierra Madre which are served by water mains that are of inadequate size to properly serve existing development and land uses. Some of these are old infrastructure that is in need of replacement simply because of age and deterioration. When the mains are replaced, the replacement will be made at a size which is more appropriate for the level of surrounding (existing) land use. This would increase service capacity.

The majority of planned water system improvements are needed in order to improve water supply reliability, rather than system capacity. Replacement of reservoirs, pipelines and wells will be done to ensure that the system is dependable; however each project will be implemented with consideration given to current standards of service and capacity.

**SIERRA MADRE GENERAL PLAN UPDATE AND EIR
Water & Wastewater Questionnaire**

However, although there are a large number of projects needed, none are fully funded as of October 2011. Water projects will be implemented as funding becomes available.

5. Does the Water Division fund infrastructure expansions? If so, what funding sources are used for the construction of new infrastructure?

The Water Department has historically used several sources of funding for water system improvements. Federal funding in the form of Congressional grants through USEPA have paid for portions of several projects in Sierra Madre. Each federal grant must be “matched” with local funds. Sierra Madre’s local match has been provided from local water revenue, loans and grants from San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District, and from the proceeds of the City’s water revenue bonds. Recently, the Sierra Madre Community Redevelopment Agency funded a major water main replacement project.

6. How would the proposed Sierra Madre General Plan Update affect the existing water supply service in the City of Sierra Madre? Are there areas of specific concern or areas of new development that would require additional water supply facilities?

A definitive answer to the first question cannot be provided at this time, due to the fact that there is not an Update available to analysis for effects on water service.

Specific concerns tend to arise in conjunction with development proposals. For example, a development proposal for Stonehouse Canyon resulted in the identification of a need to relocate and upsize the existing water main that crosses the canyon. A development proposal for a project on West Sierra Madre Boulevard identified a need to upsize the water main in the boulevard in order to provide sufficient fire flow capacity in the main.

Wastewater

7. Does the Water Division have wastewater generation factors for different land uses? For example, how many gallons of wastewater are generated daily per every square foot of office space, on average? Please provide wastewater generation factors for:

<i>Land Use</i>	<i>Cubic Feet per second per acre</i>	<i>Gallons per day per acre</i>
<i>R-1</i>	<i>0.004</i>	<i>2,585</i>
<i>R-2</i>	<i>0.008</i>	<i>5,171</i>
<i>R-3</i>	<i>0.012</i>	<i>7,756</i>
<i>R-P, Commercial</i>	<i>0.015</i>	<i>9,695</i>
<i>Manufacturing</i>	<i>0.021</i>	<i>13,573</i>
<i>Institutional</i>	<i>0.015</i>	<i>9,695</i>

Source: City of Sierra Madre 2009 Sewer Master Plan

8. Is there adequate existing and planned wastewater treatment capacity in the city/region to accommodate estimated wastewater generation under buildout of the Sierra Madre General Plan Update, which anticipates limited increases in population and service connections?

Sierra Madre has no wastewater treatment capacity. The City operates a collection system only. The wastewater collection system is connected and discharges to sewer mains in the City of Arcadia and to Los Angeles County trunk mains in Baldwin Avenue, Sierra Madre Boulevard and East Orange Grove.

SIERRA MADRE GENERAL PLAN UPDATE AND EIR
Water & Wastewater Questionnaire

9. Are there any deficiencies of existing wastewater facilities that would be worsened by the proposed Sierra Madre General Plan Update?

The 2009 Sewer Master Plan identified multiple minor deficiencies in the sewer collection system. It is anticipated that all of those deficiencies will be corrected during the life of the proposed General Plan Update. None are expected to be worsened by the General Plan Update.

10. Does the Sewer Division have any plans to expand existing wastewater facilities? If so, do these plans include increasing pipelines or treatment plants? Where and when would these expansions take place?

There are no plans to expand the City's wastewater collection facilities.

11. Does the Sewer Division fund infrastructure expansions? If so, what funding sources are used for the construction of new infrastructure?

Sewer system expansions in Sierra Madre have historically been funded either by developers of housing tracts or by the formation of Assessment Districts. The Sewer Division does not fund construction of new infrastructure.

12. How would the proposed Sierra Madre General Plan Update affect the existing wastewater service in the City of Sierra Madre? Are there areas of specific concern or areas of new development that would require additional wastewater facilities?

13. Please add any other comments you may wish to make regarding this project.

Response Prepared By:

Name

Title

Agency

Date

APPENDIX D
Long Term and Short Term
Noise Monitoring Results

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Sound Level Meter Summary

Translated: 3-Nov-11 15:32:18
File Translated:
Model Number: 814
Serial Number: A0124
Firmware Rev: 1.026
Software Version: 1.07
Name:
Descr1:
Descr2:
Setup: NORMAL.slm
Setup Descr: Untitled
Octave Filters: 1/1 Octave Filters

Location: Sierra Madre GP update measurements
Note 1: Site 4
Note 2:

Overall Measurement Current Measurement
Start Time: 1-Nov-11 12:08:05 Start Time 12:08:05
Elapsed Time: 15:01.0 Elapsed Time 15:01.0
Leq: 42.6 Leq: 42.6
SEL: 72.1 SEL: 72.1
Dose: 838 Dose: 838
Proj. Dose: 26816 Proj. Dose: 26816
Threshold: 0 Threshold: 0
Criterion: 0 Criterion: 0
Exchange Rate: 3 Exchange Rate: 3

Min: 32.3 Min: 32.3
Min Occurred: 1-Nov-11 12:22:06 Min Occurred: 1-Nov-11 12:22:06
Max: 62.7 Max: 62.7
Max Occurred: 1-Nov-11 12:16:57 Max Occurred: 1-Nov-11 12:16:57
Peak-1: 95.4 Peak-1: 95.4
Peak-1 Occurred: 1-Nov-11 12:10:45 Peak-1 Occurred: 1-Nov-11 12:10:45
Peak-2: 88.5 Peak-2: 88.5
Peak-2 Occurred: 1-Nov-11 12:11:45 Peak-2 Occurred: 1-Nov-11 12:11:45

L1.00 52.2
L10.00 43.5
L25.00 40.5
L50.00 38.1
L90.00 34.0
L99.00 32.7

Detector: Slow
Weighting: A
SPL Exceedance Level 1: 115 Exceeded: 0 times
SPL Exceedance Level 2: 120 Exceeded: 0 times
Peak-1 Exceedance Level: 140 Exceeded: 0 times
Peak-2 Exceedance Level: 140 Exceeded: 0 times
Hysteresis: 2
Overloaded: 0
Pause Count: 0 Pause Time: 00:00.0

Calibrated: 1-Nov-11 12:06:26 Offset: 18.3 dB
Checked: 1-Nov-11 12:06:26 Level: 93.8 dB
Calibrator: not set Level: 93.8
Cal Record Count: 1

Interval Records: Enabled Number Interval Rec 2
Time History: Enabled Number History Rec 18

814 Memory: 262144
Free Memory: 197221 Percent Free: 75.23%
Battery Level: 49% Source: INT

Sound Level Meter Time History

Translated: 3-Nov-11 15:36:31

File Translated:

Model Number: 814

Serial Number: A0124

Firmware Rev: 1.026

Software Version: 1.07

Name:

Descr1:

Descr2:

Setup: NORMAL.slm

Setup Descr: Untitled

Octave Filters: 1/1 Octave Filters

Location: **Sierra Madre GP update measurements**

Note 1: **Site 4**

Note 2:

Rec #	Date	Time	Leq
1	1-Nov-11	12:08:05	Run
2	1-Nov-11	12:08:05	40.9
3	1-Nov-11	12:09:05	38.4
4	1-Nov-11	12:10:05	40.9
5	1-Nov-11	12:11:05	46.9
6	1-Nov-11	12:12:05	38.2
7	1-Nov-11	12:13:05	38.4
8	1-Nov-11	12:14:05	43.1
9	1-Nov-11	12:15:05	40.3
10	1-Nov-11	12:16:05	49.9
11	1-Nov-11	12:17:05	42.0
12	1-Nov-11	12:18:05	40.3
13	1-Nov-11	12:19:05	37.9
14	1-Nov-11	12:20:05	38.8
15	1-Nov-11	12:21:05	38.1
16	1-Nov-11	12:22:05	36.1
17	1-Nov-11	12:23:05	38.0
18	1-Nov-11	12:24:05	Stop

Sound Level Meter Summary

Translated: 3-Nov-11 15:54:10
 File Translated:
 Model Number: 814
 Serial Number: A0124
 Firmware Rev: 1.026
 Software Version: 1.07
 Name:
 Descr1:
 Descr2:
 Setup: NORMAL.slm
 Setup Descr: Untitled
 Octave Filters: 1/1 Octave Filters

Location: **Sierra Madre GP update measurements**
 Note 1: **Site 5**
 Note 2:

Overall Measurement

Start Time: 1-Nov-11
 Elapsed Time: 15:49.5
 Leq: 44.3
 SEL: 74.1
 Dose: 1328
 Proj. Dose: 40448
 Threshold: 0
 Criterion: 0
 Exchange Rate: 3

Current Measurement

Start Time 12:33:13
 Elapsed Time 15:49.5
 Leq: 44.3
 SEL: 74.1
 Dose: 1328
 Proj. Dose: 40448
 Threshold: 0
 Criterion: 0
 Exchange Rate: 3

Min: 34.4		Min: 34.4	
Min Occurred: 1-Nov-11	12:35:37	Min Occurred: 1-Nov-11	12:35:37
Max: 59		Max: 59	
Max Occurred: 1-Nov-11	12:45:52	Max Occurred: 1-Nov-11	12:45:52
Peak-1: 95.5		Peak-1: 95.5	
Peak-1 Occurred: 1-Nov-11	12:37:45	Peak-1 Occurred: 1-Nov-11	12:37:45
Peak-2: 90.6		Peak-2: 90.6	
Peak-2 Occurred: 1-Nov-11	12:46:44	Peak-2 Occurred: 1-Nov-11	12:46:44

L1.00 53.8
 L10.00 49.2
 L25.00 43.4
 L50.00 39.3
 L90.00 36.3
 L99.00 34.6

Detector: Slow
 Weighting: A

SPL Exceedance Level 1:	115	Exceeded:	0 times
SPL Exceedance Level 2:	120	Exceeded:	0 times
Peak-1 Exceedance Level:	140	Exceeded:	0 times
Peak-2 Exceedance Level:	140	Exceeded:	0 times
Hysteresis:	2		
Overloaded:	0		
Pause Count:	1	Pause Time:	00:11.0

Calibrated:	1-Nov-11	12:06:26	Offset:	18.3 dB
Checked:	1-Nov-11	12:06:26	Level:	93.8 dB
Calibrator:	not set		Level:	93.8
Cal Record Count:	0			

Interval Records:	Enabled	Number Interval Re	2
Time History:	Enabled	Number History Rec	21

814 Memory:	262144		
Free Memory:	197221	Percent Free:	75.23%
Battery Level:	47%	Source:	INT

Sound Level Meter Time History

Translated: 3-Nov-11 15:56:34

File Translated:

Model Number: 814

Serial Number: A0124

Firmware Rev: 1.026

Software Version: 1.07

Name:

Descr1:

Descr2:

Setup: NORMAL.slm

Setup Descr: Untitled

Octave Filters: 1/1 Octave Filters

Location: **Sierra Madre GP update measurements**

Note 1: **Site 5**

Note 2:

Rec #	Date	Time	Leq
1	1-Nov-11	12:33:13	Run
2	1-Nov-11	12:33:13	45.6
3	1-Nov-11	12:34:13	41.8
4	1-Nov-11	12:35:13	36.5
5	1-Nov-11	12:36:13	39.3
6	1-Nov-11	12:37:13	47.5
7	1-Nov-11	12:38:13	41.3
8	1-Nov-11	12:39:13	38.6
9	1-Nov-11	12:40:13	46.0
10	1-Nov-11	12:41:13	44.5
11	1-Nov-11	12:42:13	40.1
12	1-Nov-11	12:43:13	39.2
13	1-Nov-11	12:44:13	41.8
14	1-Nov-11	12:45:13	50.0
15	1-Nov-11	12:46:13	Pause
16	1-Nov-11	12:47:13	Cont
17	1-Nov-11	12:46:03	49.3
18	1-Nov-11	12:47:03	40.1
19	1-Nov-11	12:48:03	43.9
20	1-Nov-11	12:49:03	43.8
21	1-Nov-11	12:50:03	Stop

Sound Level Meter Summary

Translated: 3-Nov-11 16:03:39
 File Translated: C:\Documents and Settings\User\My Documents\Projects\TPC\SierraMadreGP\Data\Raw\SierraMadreGP-ST_4.slm
 Model Number: 814
 Serial Number: A0124
 Firmware Rev: 1.026
 Software Version: 1.07
 Name:
 Descr1:
 Descr2:
 Setup: NORMAL.slm
 Setup Descr: Untitled
 Octave Filters: 1/1 Octave Filters

Location: Sierra Madre GP update measurements
 Note 1:
 Note 2:

Overall Measurement

Current Measurement

Start Time:	1-Nov-11	14:31:07	Start Time	14:31:07
Elapsed Time:	15:41.2		Elapsed Time	15:41.2
Leq:	62.7		Leq:	62.7
SEL:	92.4		SEL:	92.4
Dose:	89856		Dose:	89856
Proj. Dose:	0		Proj. Dose:	0
Threshold:	0		Threshold:	0
Criterion:	0		Criterion:	0
Exchange Rate:	3		Exchange Rate:	3
Min:	40.6		Min:	40.6
Min Occurred:	1-Nov-11	14:34:10	Min Occurred:	1-Nov-11 14:34:10
Max:	81.3		Max:	81.3
Max Occurred:	1-Nov-11	14:39:49	Max Occurred:	1-Nov-11 14:39:49
Peak-1:	103.5		Peak-1:	103.5
Peak-1 Occurred:	1-Nov-11	14:39:47	Peak-1 Occurred:	1-Nov-11 14:39:47
Peak-2:	94.8		Peak-2:	94.8
Peak-2 Occurred:	1-Nov-11	14:39:49	Peak-2 Occurred:	1-Nov-11 14:39:49
L1.00	75.8			
L10.00	64.0			
L25.00	60.6			
L50.00	56.1			
L90.00	47.4			
L99.00	41.3			

Detector: Slow
 Weighting: A
 SPL Exceedance Level 1: 115 Exceeded: 0 times
 SPL Exceedance Level 2: 120 Exceeded: 0 times
 Peak-1 Exceedance Level: 140 Exceeded: 0 times
 Peak-2 Exceedance Level: 140 Exceeded: 0 times
 Hysteresis: 2
 Overloaded: 0
 Pause Count: 0 Pause Time: 00:00.0

Calibrated: 1-Nov-11 12:06:26 Offset: 18.3 dB
 Checked: 1-Nov-11 12:06:26 Level: 93.8 dB
 Calibrator: not set Level: 93.8
 Cal Record Count: 0

Interval Records: Enabled Number Interval Re 2
 Time History: Enabled Number History Re 18

814 Memory: 262144
 Free Memory: 197221 Percent Free: 75.23%
 Battery Level: 47% Source: INT

Sound Level Meter Time History

Translated: 3-Nov-11 16:05:13

File Translated:

Model Number: 814

Serial Number: A0124

Firmware Rev: 1.026

Software Version: 1.07

Name:

Descr1:

Descr2:

Setup: NORMAL.slm

Setup Descr: Untitled

Octave Filters: 1/1 Octave Filters

Location: **Sierra Madre GP update measurements**

Note 1: **Site 6**

Note 2:

Rec #	Date	Time	Leq
1	1-Nov-11	14:31:07	Run
2	1-Nov-11	14:31:07	61.9
3	1-Nov-11	14:32:07	61.9
4	1-Nov-11	14:33:07	54.1
5	1-Nov-11	14:34:07	59.6
6	1-Nov-11	14:35:07	63.7
7	1-Nov-11	14:36:07	57.4
8	1-Nov-11	14:37:07	56.9
9	1-Nov-11	14:38:07	65.9
10	1-Nov-11	14:39:07	69.7
11	1-Nov-11	14:40:07	67.2
12	1-Nov-11	14:41:07	61.3
13	1-Nov-11	14:42:07	55.6
14	1-Nov-11	14:43:07	51.9
15	1-Nov-11	14:44:07	58.7
16	1-Nov-11	14:45:07	54.3
17	1-Nov-11	14:46:07	57.9
18	1-Nov-11	14:47:07	Stop

Sound Level Meter Summary

Translated: 3-Nov-11 16:08:14
File Translated:
Model Number: 814
Serial Number: A0124
Firmware Rev: 1.026
Software Version: 1.07
Name:
Descr1:
Descr2:
Setup: NORMAL.slm
Setup Descr: Untitled
Octave Filters: 1/1 Octave Filters

Location: Sierra Madre GP update measurements
Note 1: Site 7
Note 2:

Overall Measurement

Start Time: 1-Nov-11 15:00:31
Elapsed Time: 15:03.2
Leq: 59.1
SEL: 88.6
Dose: 37632
Proj. Dose: 0
Threshold: 0
Criterion: 0
Exchange Rate: 3

Current Measurement

Start Time: 15:00:31
Elapsed Time: 15:03.2
Leq: 59.1
SEL: 88.6
Dose: 37632
Proj. Dose: 0
Threshold: 0
Criterion: 0
Exchange Rate: 3

Min: 44.9
Min Occurred: 1-Nov-11 15:06:16
Max: 73.9
Max Occurred: 1-Nov-11 15:03:34
Peak-1: 101.5
Peak-1 Occurred: 1-Nov-11 15:02:19
Peak-2: 91.3
Peak-2 Occurred: 1-Nov-11 15:03:34
L1.00 67.3
L10.00 63.4
L25.00 59.8
L50.00 55.2
L90.00 48.8
L99.00 46.2

Detector: Slow
Weighting: A
SPL Exceedance Level 1: 115 Exceeded: 0 times
SPL Exceedance Level 2: 120 Exceeded: 0 times
Peak-1 Exceedance Level: 140 Exceeded: 0 times
Peak-2 Exceedance Level: 140 Exceeded: 0 times
Hysteresis: 2
Overloaded: 0
Pause Count: 0 Pause Time: 00:00.0

Calibrated: 1-Nov-11 12:06:26 Offset: 18.3 dB
Checked: 1-Nov-11 12:06:26 Level: 93.8 dB
Calibrator: not set Level: 93.8
Cal Record Count: 0

Interval Records: Enabled Number Interval Rec: 2
Time History: Enabled Number History Rec: 18

814 Memory: 262144
Free Memory: 197221 Percent Free: 75.23%
Battery Level: 47% Source: INT

Sound Level Meter Time History

Translated: 3-Nov-11 16:10:08

File Translated:

Model Number: 814

Serial Number: A0124

Firmware Rev: 1.026

Software Version: 1.07

Name:

Descr1:

Descr2:

Setup: NORMAL.slm

Setup Descr: Untitled

Octave Filters: 1/1 Octave Filters

Location: **Sierra Madre GP update measurements**

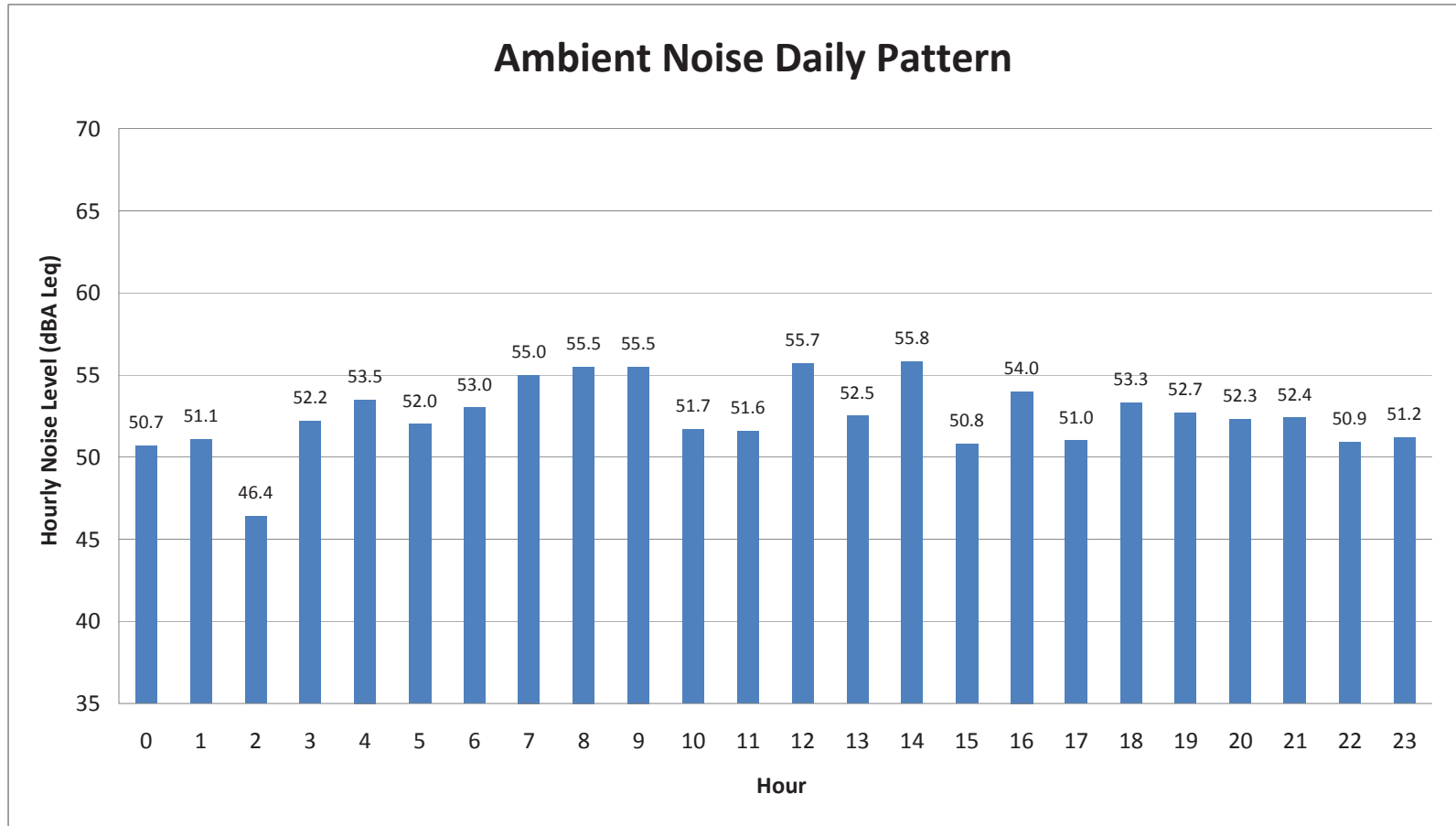
Note 1: **Site 7**

Note 2:

Rec #	Date	Time	Leq
1	1-Nov-11	15:00:31	Run
2	1-Nov-11	15:00:31	56.3
3	1-Nov-11	15:01:31	60.4
4	1-Nov-11	15:02:31	57.1
5	1-Nov-11	15:03:31	62.0
6	1-Nov-11	15:04:31	58.0
7	1-Nov-11	15:05:31	58.7
8	1-Nov-11	15:06:31	57.9
9	1-Nov-11	15:07:31	58.3
10	1-Nov-11	15:08:31	61.5
11	1-Nov-11	15:09:31	59.2
12	1-Nov-11	15:10:31	60.0
13	1-Nov-11	15:11:31	57.6
14	1-Nov-11	15:12:31	58.9
15	1-Nov-11	15:13:31	59.2
16	1-Nov-11	15:14:31	57.2
17	1-Nov-11	15:15:31	56.1
18	1-Nov-11	15:16:31	Stop

LONG TERM NOISE MEASUREMENT RESULTS

MEASUREMENT LOCATION 1



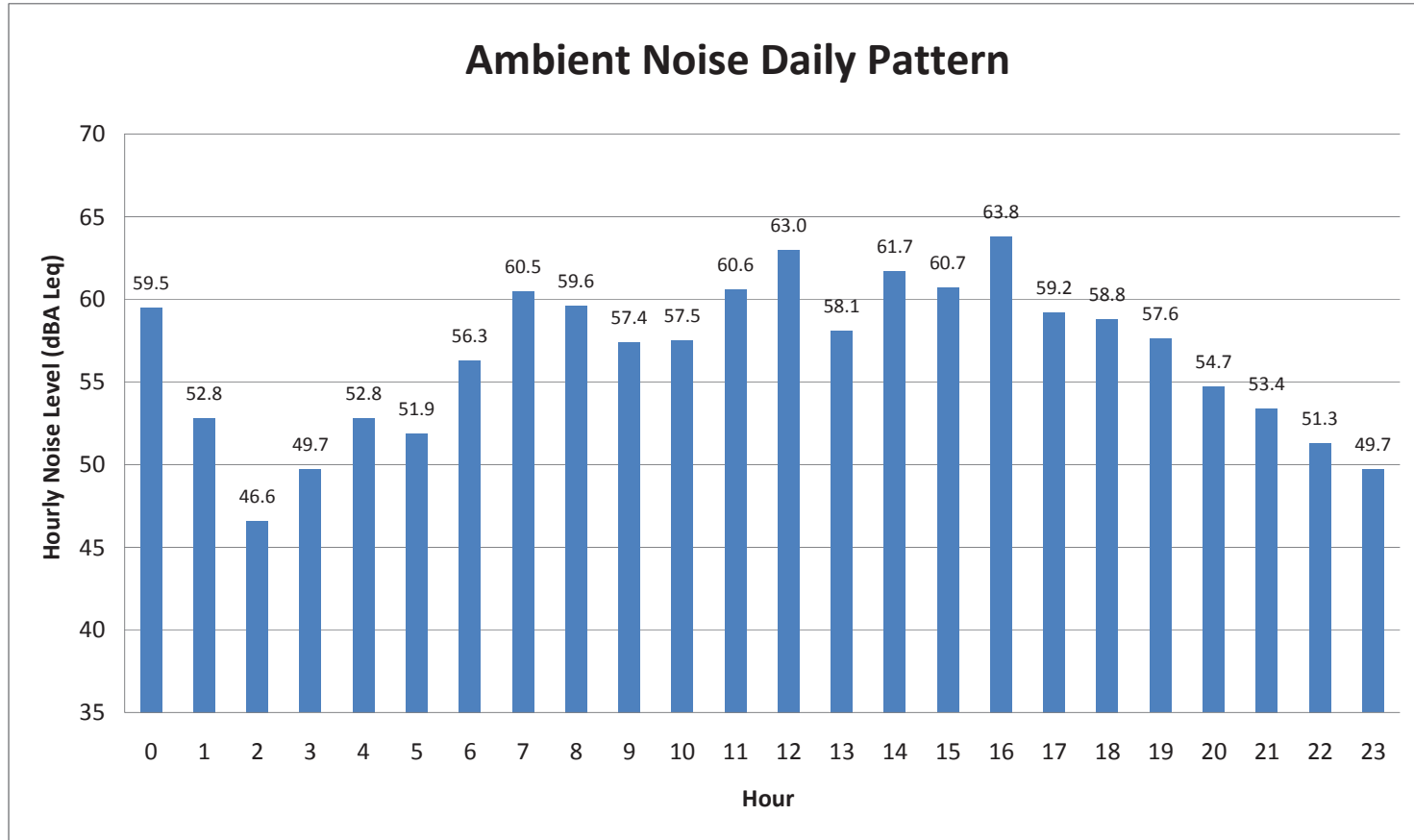
Noise Peak Hour = 2PM

Peak Hour Noise (dBA Leq) = 55.8

Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL) = 58.6

LONG TERM NOISE MEASUREMENT RESULTS

MEASUREMENT LOCATION 2



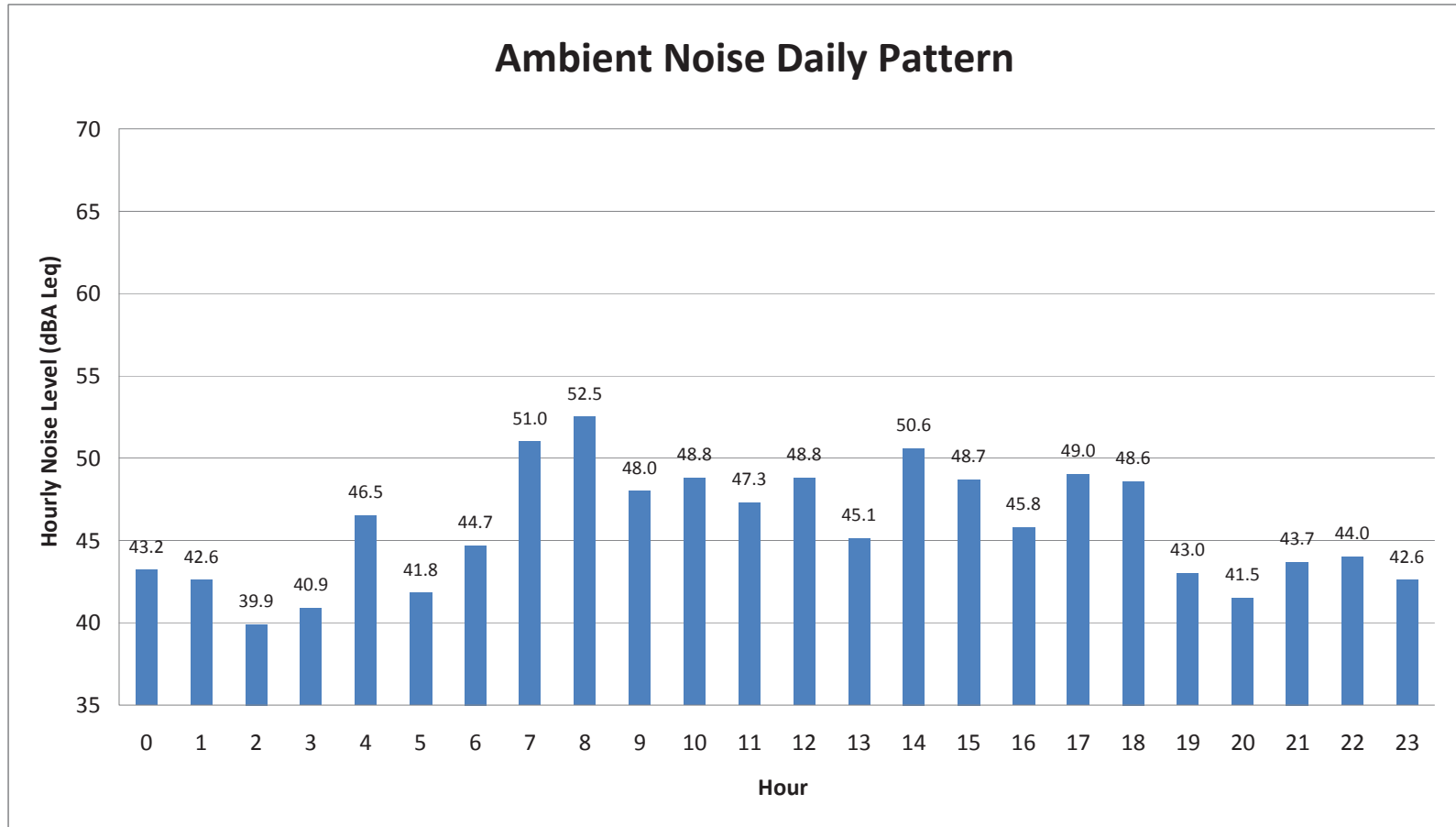
Noise Peak Hour = 4PM

Peak Hour Noise (dBA Leq)= 63.8

Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL) = 62.1

LONG TERM NOISE MEASUREMENT RESULTS

MEASUREMENT LOCATION 3



Noise Peak Hour = 8AM

Peak Hour Noise (dBA Leq)= 52.5

Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL) = 51.1