** Revised **

CITY OF
SIERRA
MADRE

CITY COUNCIL REGULAR MEETING AGENDA

Mayor Kristine Lowe | Mayor Pro Tem Gene Goss
Council Member Edward Garcia | Council Member Kelly Kriebs | Council Member Robert Parkhurst

Tuesday, July 14, 2026, 5:30 PM

City Council Chambers, 232 W. Sierra Madre Blvd.

Zoom Webinar Link in Compliance with SB707

AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT

Pursuant to the Americans with Disabilities Act, persons with a disability who require a disability related modification or accommodation in order to participate in a meeting, including auxiliary aids or services, may request such modification or accommodation from the City Clerk at (626) 355-7135. Notification 48 hours prior to the meeting will enable the City to make reasonable arrangements to assure accessibility to the meeting.

PUBLIC COMMENT & ACCESS

The Brown Act provides the public with an opportunity to make public comments at any public meeting. As an alternative, public comment may be submitted by e-mail to publiccomment@sierramadreca.gov by 3:00PM on the day of the meeting. Emails will be acknowledged at the City Council meeting, filed into public record, and scanned onto the City website for public review.

A copy of the posted agenda and a live video stream of the meeting can be found on the City's website at sierramadreca.gov , on Foothills Media website at foothillsmedia.org/sierramadre, and broadcast on Government Access Channel 3 (Spectrum).

If you require special assistance to participate in this meeting, please contact the City Clerk's Office at (626) 355-7135 at least 48 hours prior to the meeting.

CODE OF CONDUCT

The purpose of a City Council meeting is to conduct City business. Members of the public that behave in a manner that interrupts or obstructs the City Council's ability to conduct City business may be asked to leave the meeting. Any and all demonstrations which disrupt, interrupt, or obstruct the City Council's ability to conduct City business are prohibited. No signs, posters, or other large objects shall be brought into the Council Chambers or other meeting place if doing so would disrupt, disturb, or otherwise impede the orderly course of the meeting.

1. CALL TO ORDER

2. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE AND INSPIRATION

A. Council Member Kriebs

3. ROLL CALL OF CITY COUNCIL MEMBERS

Kristine Lowe, Mayor
Gene Goss, Mayor Pro Tem
Edward Garcia, Council Member
Kelly Kriebs, Council Member
Robert Parkhurst, Council Member

4. REPORT FROM CITY ATTORNEY REGARDING CLOSED SESSION

A. Conference with Real Property Negotiator
G.C. 54956.8
Property: 350 W. Sierra Madre Blvd., Sierra Madre Blvd., Sierra Madre, CA 91024
City Negotiator: City Manager Michael Bruckner
Negotiating Party: Unknown at this Time
Under Negotiation: Price and Terms of Payment

B. Personnel
Conference with Labor Negotiator
G.C. 54957.6
City Negotiators: City Manager Michael Bruckner and Assistant City Manager Miguel Hernandez
Employee Organizations:
Sierra Madre Police Association Employee Organization
Sierra Madre Professional Firefighters' Association

C. Personnel Public Employee Discipline/Dismissal/Release
G.C. 54957

5. SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION FROM CITY CLERK REGARDING AGENDA ITEMS

6. REPORTS FROM MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL (including reports from City Council related to meetings attended at City expense per AB 1234)

7. REPORTS FROM CITY STAFF

8. PUBLIC COMMENT FOR ITEMS NOT ON THE AGENDA

Any person wishing to speak before the City Council is asked to complete a Speaker Card and provide it to the City Clerk prior to the start of the meeting. Speakers are generally limited to three (3) minutes per person and time may not be delegated; any changes to the allotted time will be announced prior to the Public Comment period. Under the Brown Act, the City Council is prohibited from discussing or taking action on any item not listed on the posted agenda.

Addressing the City Council from the audience is not permitted; all comments addressing the Council must be made from the podium. Only public comment made from the podium will be recognized by the City Council and entered into public record.

9. PUBLIC HEARING

Any person wishing to speak before the City Council on a public hearing item is asked to complete a Speaker Card noting the agenda item number and provide it to the City Clerk prior to the start of the public hearing. Separate and apart from the applicant (who may speak longer in the discretion of the City Council) speakers are generally limited to three (3) minutes per person; any changes to the allotted time will be announced prior to the Public Comment period. Under the Brown Act, the City Council is prohibited from discussing or acting on any item not listed on the posted agenda. The applicant may additionally submit rebuttal comments, at the discretion of the City Council.

A. **Resolution No. 26-64 Approving the City of Sierra Madre 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan**

Recommendation: Approve

Not a CEQA Project under: 14 CCR 15378(b)(5)- organizational or administrative activities.

B. **Continued Public Hearing and First Reading of Ordinance No. 1497 Amending Ch. 8.13 (Construction and Demolition Waste Disposal) of Title 8 (Health and Safety) of the Sierra Madre Municipal Code**

Recommendation: Approve

CEQA: 14 CCR 15061(b)(3)- common sense exemption, because it can be seen with certainty that there is no possibility that the activity may have a significant effect on the environment.

C. **Resolution No. 26-73 Establishing Fiscal Year 2026-2027 Special Taxes and Annual Assessments for Community Facilities District No. 1 and Sewer Assessment Districts**

Recommendation: Approve

Not a CEQA Project under: 14 CCR 15378(b)(4)- government fiscal activities.

D. **Continued Public Hearing and Adoption of Resolution No. 26-61 Approving the FY 2026/2027 Fee Schedule**

Recommendation: Approve

Not a CEQA Project under: 14 CCR 15378(b)(4)- government fiscal activities.

10. CONSENT CALENDAR

All matters listed under the Consent Calendar are considered to be routine and can be acted on by one roll call vote. There will be no separate discussion of these items unless a member of the City Council requests that a specific item be removed from the Consent Calendar for separate discussion and action.

A. **Approval of City Council meeting minutes from June 23, 2026 meeting**

Recommendation: Approve

Not a CEQA Project under: 14 CCR 15378(b)(5)- organizational or administrative activities.

B. **Resolution No. 26-65 Approval of Warrants for Payment**

Recommendation: Approve

Not a CEQA Project under: 14 CCR 15378(b)(4)- government fiscal activities.

C. **Resolution No. 26-66 Amending the City's Conflict of Interest Code**

Recommendation: Approve

Not a CEQA Project under: 14 CCR 15378(b)(5)- organizational or administrative activities.

D. **Resolution No. 26-67 Reciting the Facts of the Special Municipal Election held June 2, 2026, Declaring the Results and Such Matters as Provided by Law**
Recommendation: Approve
Not a CEQA Project under: 14 CCR 15378(b)(5)- organizational or administrative activities.

E. **Resolution No. 26-68 Approving the First Amendment to Settlement Agreement with Ginkgo Stonehouse LLC and Resolution No. 26-69 Approving the Application to Extend Vesting Tentative Tract Map No. 65348 by Twelve Months**
Recommendation: Approve
CEQA: Consistent with and in furtherance of a certified Final EIR adopted by Resolution 26-09 on January 27, 2026.

F. **Resolution No. 26-70 Amending the Classification Plan and Salary Matrix For Classified Employees Association and Confidential-Exempt Employees, Adopting the Classified Employees Association MOU, and Adopting Amendments to the Terms and Conditions of Employment for the Executive Management and Confidential-Exempt Employees, Approving the City Manager's Performance Bonus and Resolution No. 26-74 Approving the Fiscal Year 2026-27 Budget Adjustments and Appropriations**
Recommendation: Approve
Not a CEQA Project under: 14 CCR 15378(b)(5)- organizational or administrative activities.

G. **Resolution No. 26-71 Authorizing Form 130 Designation of Applicant's Agent Resolution for Non-State Agencies for California Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES)**
Recommendation: Approve
Not a CEQA Project under: 14 CCR 15378(b)(5)- organizational or administrative activities.

H. **Resolution No. 26-72 Approving Goals and Policies for the Creation of Community Facilities Districts**
Recommendation: Approve
Not a CEQA Project under: 14 CCR 15378(b)(4)- government fiscal activities.

I. **Amendment No. 1 to the Lease - Communications Site Agreement with STC One LLC for the Communications Facility at Sierra Vista Park**
Recommendation: Approve
CEQA Project, exempt under: 14 CCR 15061(b)(3)- common sense exemption, because it can be seen with certainty that there is no possibility that the activity may have a significant effect on the environment.

J. **Professional Services Agreement with Wittman Enterprises, LLC for Ambulance Billing and Collection Services**
Recommendation: Approve
Not a CEQA Project under: 14 CCR 15378(b)(4)- government fiscal activities.

11. DISCUSSION ITEMS

A. **Update on Enterprise Fleet Management Program Implementation and Year 1 Vehicle Selection**
Recommendation: Approve
Not a CEQA Project under: 14 CCR 15378(b)(5)- organizational or administrative activities.

B. **Report, Discussion, Direction on Planning Commissioner Moran Request for Extended Leave of Absence**

Recommendation: Provide staff with direction.

Not a CEQA Project under: 14 CCR 15378(b)(5)- organizational or administrative activities.

12. ITEMS FOR FUTURE AGENDAS

13. ADJOURNMENT

The City Council will adjourn to its next regular meeting on August 25, 2026.

Date Posted: July 10, 2026

CITY OF
SIERRA
MADRE

STAFF REPORT

PUBLIC WORKS SERVICES

DATE: July 14, 2026

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council

FROM: Brian Dickinson, Director of Public Works
By: Steven McGee, Public Works and Utilities Manager

SUBJECT: **Resolution No. 26-64 Approving the City of Sierra Madre 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan**

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the City Council:

1. Conduct a public hearing to receive public testimony regarding the City of Sierra Madre 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan, and
2. Adopt Resolution No. 26-64 approving the City of Sierra Madre 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan and authorizing required submittals to the California Department of Water Resources and other required entities.

SUMMARY

The City of Sierra Madre is an urban water supplier and is required to prepare, adopt, and periodically update an Urban Water Management Plan pursuant to the Urban Water Management Planning Act. The 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) has been prepared to address applicable California Water Code requirements and incorporates the Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) as Chapter 8.

The UWMP evaluates the City's water service area, current and projected water demands, existing and planned water supplies, water service reliability, drought risk, demand management measures, and water shortage response actions. The WSCP establishes a six-level framework for responding to water shortages through demand-reduction measures, operational responses, communication protocols, enforcement provisions, and implementation procedures.

Adoption of Resolution No. 26-64 will approve the UWMP and WSCP and authorize staff to complete the required post-adoption submittals.

DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

Water Code Section 10620(a) states, "Every urban water supplier shall prepare and adopt an urban water management plan." Water Code Section 10620(d)(2) mandates the preparation of a water shortage contingency plan. Under Water Code Section 10621, the plan must be updated "at least once every five years on or before July 1, in years ending in six and one, incorporating updated and new information from the five years preceding each update."

Under Water Code Section 10617, an "urban water supplier" means "a supplier, either publicly or privately owned, providing water for municipal purposes either directly or indirectly to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually." The City meets the definition of an urban water supplier because it provides water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers. Prior to adoption, the City must hold a public hearing pursuant to Water Code Section 10642 and publish notice once a week for two successive weeks pursuant to Government Code Section 6066.

Stetson Engineers, Inc. prepared the 2025 UWMP and WSCP in coordination with City staff. The documents were prepared consistent with the Department of Water Resources' 2025 Urban Water Management Plan Guidebook and include the required standardized tables and supporting appendices. Stan Chen and the Stetson Engineers project team will present the key findings and recommendations at tonight's meeting.

The City provided notice of preparation and public hearing notification to the required agencies, including surrounding cities, Los Angeles County, basin management entities, and the San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District. The public hearing was also noticed by newspaper publication once a week for two successive weeks, with notices published on June 29, 2026, and July 6, 2026, prior to the July 14 City Council meeting.

The 2025 UWMP identifies the City's public water system as CA1910148 and reports 3,656 municipal connections and 2,461 acre-feet of water supplied in 2025. The City is identified as a retail supplier, and all volume data are reported in acre-feet. The City's service area population is estimated at 10,878 and is projected to increase modestly to approximately 11,073 by 2050. Total potable water use is projected at 2,516 acre-feet in 2030 and 2,555 acre-feet in 2050. In 2025, the City's actual water supply was 2,461 acre-feet, primarily from Raymond Basin groundwater. Future supply planning includes Main Basin groundwater and ongoing rehabilitation of water supply wells. The UWMP also evaluates supply and demand conditions under normal, single-dry-year, and multiple-dry-year scenarios and incorporates the WSCP as the City's framework for managing shortage conditions.

The WSCP uses the standard six water shortage levels, ranging from up to 10 percent shortage at Level 1 to greater than 50 percent shortage at Level 6. Shortage response actions include supply augmentation measures, demand-reduction measures, operational changes, communication protocols, monitoring, enforcement, and refinement procedures. This framework allows the City to evaluate annual water supply conditions and implement appropriate response actions when necessary.

Adoption of the 2025 UWMP and WSCP does not, by itself, approve a capital project, change water rates, or authorize construction. Future projects, programs, or rate-related actions identified in or informed by the UWMP or WSCP would be brought to the City Council separately, if required. Following adoption, staff will submit the adopted 2025 UWMP, WSCP, and required data tables to the Department of Water Resources and complete the additional distribution and public availability steps required by the Urban Water Management Planning Act.

STRATEGIC PLAN RELATIONSHIP

The adoption of the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan supports the City’s strategic goals related to infrastructure reliability, environmental stewardship, regulatory compliance, and long-term water supply planning.

ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

Adoption of this Resolution is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) under Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR) Section 15306, as it “consists of basic data collection, research, experimental management, and resource evaluation activities which do not result in a serious or major disturbance to an environmental resource,” and under Title 14 CCR Section 15307 as “actions taken by regulatory agencies as authorized by state law or local ordinance to assure the maintenance, restoration, or enhancement of a natural resource where the regulatory process involves procedures for protection of the environment.”

FISCAL IMPACT

Adoption of Resolution No. 26-64 does not request a new appropriation. Preparation of the 2025 UWMP by Stetson Engineers, Inc. was authorized under Purchase Order No. 26-00274 in the amount of $21,000 for the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan consultant work. These costs are funded through approved Water Fund appropriations using GL Account No. 71000.81100.52200. Future projects, programs, or operational measures identified in the Urban Water Management Plan or Water Shortage Contingency Plan would be brought forward through the City's normal budget, procurement, and approval processes as needed.

Approved by:



_____

Michael Bruckner
City Manager

Attachments

1. Resolution 26-64 Adopting 2025 UWMP WSCP.pdf
2. City of Sierra Madre - 2025 UWMP FINAL.pdf
3. City of Sierra Madre - 2025 UWMP FINAL APPENDICES.pdf

RESOLUTION NO. 26-64

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SIERRA MADRE, CALIFORNIA, APPROVING AND ADOPTING THE 2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN AND WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

RECITALS

WHEREAS, the California Urban Water Management Planning Act, California Water Code Section 10610 et seq., requires every urban water supplier to prepare and adopt an Urban Water Management Plan and to update that plan at least once every five years;

WHEREAS, the City of Sierra Madre is an urban water supplier because it provides water for municipal purposes to more than 3,000 customers;

WHEREAS, the City has prepared the City of Sierra Madre 2025 Urban Water Management Plan, including the Water Shortage Contingency Plan incorporated as Chapter 8, in accordance with applicable California Water Code requirements and Department of Water Resources guidance;

WHEREAS, the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan evaluates the City's water service area, population, water demands, water supplies, water service reliability, drought risk, demand management measures, and water shortage response actions;

WHEREAS, the Water Shortage Contingency Plan establishes the City's framework for responding to water shortage conditions, including six standard water shortage levels, demand reduction actions, supply augmentation measures, operational changes, communication protocols, enforcement provisions, and implementation procedures;

WHEREAS, the City provided notices of preparation and public hearing to cities, the County of Los Angeles, and other required entities in accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act;

WHEREAS, the City published notice of the public hearing in a newspaper of general circulation once a week for two successive weeks prior to the public hearing, with notices published on June 29, 2026, and July 6, 2026;

WHEREAS, the City made the draft 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan available for public inspection prior to adoption;

WHEREAS, adoption of the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan ensures the City maintains statutory compliance with California Water Code requirements;

WHEREAS, on July 14, 2026, the City Council conducted a duly noticed public hearing to receive public testimony regarding the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan;

WHEREAS, the City Council has considered the staff report, the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan, the Water Shortage Contingency Plan, the administrative record, and all written and oral testimony received before and during the public hearing; and

WHEREAS, adoption of the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan will allow the City to complete required post-adoption submittals to the California Department of Water Resources and other required entities.

THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SIERRA MADRE, CALIFORNIA, DOES RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. Recitals. The Recitals above are true and correct and incorporated herein by reference.

SECTION 2. CEQA. The City Council finds that adoption of this Resolution is exempt from CEQA under 14 CCR 15306 as it "consists of basic data collection, research, experimental management, and resource evaluation activities which do not result in a serious or major disturbance to an environmental resource" and under 14 CCR 15307 as "actions taken by regulatory agencies as authorized by state law or local ordinance to assure the maintenance, restoration, or enhancement of a natural resource where the regulatory process involves procedures for protection of the environment."

SECTION 3. Adoption of 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan. The City Council hereby approves and adopts the City of Sierra Madre 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and the Water Shortage Contingency Plan incorporated therein as Chapter 8.

SECTION 4. Authorization for Submittal and Implementation. The City Manager, Public Works Director, and their designees are authorized and directed to make any

necessary non-substantive corrections to the adopted plans; submit the adopted 2025 Urban Water Management Plan, Water Shortage Contingency Plan, and required data tables to the California Department of Water Resources within the time required by law; submit the adopted documents to the California State Library and other required entities; make the adopted documents available for public review; and take all other administrative actions necessary to carry out this Resolution.

SECTION 5. Severability. If any sections, subsections, subdivisions, paragraphs, sentences, clauses, or phrases of this Resolution or any part hereof or exhibit hereto are for any reason held to be invalid, such invalidity shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this Resolution or any part thereof or exhibit thereto. The City Council hereby declares that it would have passed each section, subsection, subdivision, paragraph, sentence, clause, or phrase hereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more sections, subsections, subdivisions, paragraphs, sentences, clauses, or phrases be declared invalid.

SECTION 6. Certification. Pursuant to Government Code Section 36932, the City Clerk shall certify the passage, approval, and adoption of this Resolution by the City Council.

SECTION 7. Effective Date. This Resolution shall take effect immediately upon adoption.

PASSED, APPROVED, AND ADOPTED this 14th day of July 2026.

_____
Kristine Lowe, Mayor

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing Resolution was duly passed, approved, and adopted by the City Council of the City of Sierra Madre, California, at a meeting held on the 14th day of July 2026, by the following vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAINED:

Laura Aguilar, City Clerk

Approved as to form:

Aleks Giragosian, City Attorney

2025

URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

AND

WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

CITY OF SIERRA



MAY 2026 FINAL DRAFT

STETSON ENGINEERS INC.

Northern California • Southern California • Arizona • Oregon

City of Sierra Madre

2025
Urban Water Management Plan

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AB	Assembly Bill
AF	Acre-feet
AFY	Acre-feet per year
AMI	Advanced Metering Infrastructure
Annual Assessment	Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment
AWWA	American Water Works Association
BPOU	Baldwin Park Operable Unit
CECs	Constituents of emerging concern
Central District	Central Basin Municipal Water District
City	City of Sierra Madre
CIMIS	California Irrigation Management Information System
CWC	California Water Code
CWEA	Cooperative Water Exchange Agreement
DACs	Disadvantaged Communities
DOF	Department of Finance
DPW	Department of Public Works
DRA	Drought Risk Assessment
DWR	Department of Water Resources
ERP	Emergency Response Plan
ETo	Evapotranspiration
FY	Fiscal Year
GCMs	General Circulation Models
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
GPCD	Gallons per capita per day
gpm	Gallons per minute
GSP	Groundwater Sustainability Plan
IRP	Integrated Resource Plan
JPL	Jet Propulsion Laboratory
Key Well	Baldwin Park Key Well
kWh	Kilowatt Hours
LACSD	Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts
LARWQCB	Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board
M&I	Municipal and Industrial
Main Basin	Main San Gabriel Basin
Main Basin Watermaster	Main San Gabriel Basin Watermaster
MGD	Million gallons per day
mg/l	Milligrams per liter
MSL	Mean seal level
MWD	Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NCP	National Contingency Plan

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NDMA	N-nitrosodimethylamine
OSY	Operating Safe Yield
OWL	Opportunities for Water Leadership
PCE	Tetrachloroethylene
Plan	Urban Water Management Plan
RCP	Representative Concentration Pathway
	Water Resource Development Assessment or Supplemental Water
RDA	Reliability Storage Program
	Water Resource Development Assessment for Stormwater
RDA II	Augmentation Program
ROD	Records of Decision
RRA	Risk and Resilience Assessment
SGVMWD	San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District
SB	Senate Bill
SCAG	Southern California Association of Governments
SCE	Southern California Edison
SGMA	Sustainable Groundwater Management Act
SNMP	San Gabriel Valley Salt and Nutrient Management Plan
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
SWRCB-DDW	State Water Resources Control Board - Division of Drinking Water
SWP	State Water Project
TCE	Trichloroethylene
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
TVMWD	Three Valleys Municipal Water District
Upper Water	Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District
USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
UWMP	Urban Water Management Plan
VOCs	Volatile Organic Compounds
WNWRP	Whittier Narrows Water Reclamation Plant
WQA	Water Quality Authority
WRCC	Western Regional Climate Center
WRD	Water Replenishment District of Southern California
WSCP	Water Shortage Contingency Plan
WSRA	Water Supply Reliability Assessment
WUE	Water Use Efficiency

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CHAPTER 1

URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

LAY DESCRIPTION - INTRODUCTION

An urban water supplier is defined (pursuant to Section 10617 of the California Water Code[1]) as "*a supplier, either publicly or privately owned, providing water for municipal purposes either directly or indirectly to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually. An urban water supplier includes a supplier or contractor for water, regardless of the basis of right, which distributes or sells for ultimate resale to customers.*"

The City of Sierra Madre (City) is classified as an urban water supplier because it serves more than 3,000 customers (i.e. individual metered accounts) for municipal purposes.

In accordance with the "Urban Water Management Planning Act", which was enacted by the California Legislature in 1983, every urban water supplier (including the City) is required to prepare and adopt an Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP), periodically review its UWMP, and incorporate updated and new information into an updated UWMP at least once every five years.

The City's most recent update was its 2020 UWMP (or 2020 Plan) which was submitted to, and approved by, the California Department of Water Resources (DWR). Urban water suppliers (including the City) are required to complete and submit their 2025 UWMPs to DWR by July 1st, 2026.

[1] References to CWC Sections in this 2025 UWMP were obtained from https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/

The current requirements for preparing the UWMP are included in California Water Code (CWC) Sections 10608 through 10657. The City's 2025 UWMP (or 2025 Plan) was prepared consistent with the CWC and the recommended organization provided in DWR's Final "Urban Water Management Plan Guidebook 2025" (Final 2025 UWMP Guidebook), dated January 2026.

The UWMP provides urban water suppliers (including the City) with a reliable management action plan for long-term resource planning to ensure adequate water supplies are available to meet existing and future water supply needs. In addition, the 2025 Plan incorporates water supply reliability determinations resulting from potential prolonged drought, regulatory revisions, and/or changing climatic conditions.

The City's 2025 Plan consists of the following Chapters:

Chapter 1	Urban Water Management Plan Introduction and Overview
Chapter 2	Plan Preparation
Chapter 3	Service Area Description
Chapter 4	Water Use Characterization
Chapter 5	SB X7-7 Baselines, 2020 Targets, and 2025 Reporting
Chapter 6	Normal-Year Water Supply Characterization
Chapter 7	Water Service Reliability and Drought Risk Assessment
Chapter 8	Water Shortage Contingency Plan
Chapter 9	Demand Management Measures
Chapter 10	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation

A lay description is presented at the beginning of each of these Chapters.

LAY DESCRIPTION – CHAPTER 1

URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

Chapter 1 (Urban Water Management Plan Introduction and Overview) of the City's 2025 Plan discusses and provides the following:

- An overall lay description of the 2025 Plan, including California Water Code and Urban Water Management Plan Act requirements, is provided. The City is required to prepare an Urban Water Management Plan.
- The City's 2025 Plan was prepared consistent with the recommended organization provided in DWR's Final "Urban Water Management Plan Guidebook 2025", dated January 2026. A description regarding the organization of the 2025 Plan, including a summary of each Chapter, is provided. The City's Water Shortage Contingency Plan (discussed in Chapter 8) is also included in the 2025 Plan.
- The 2025 Plan incorporates DWR's water use and supply tables (standardized Submittal Tables) for the reporting and submittal of UWMP data. Relevant Submittal Tables are included at the end of each Chapter in this 2025 Plan and in Appendix A.
- The City's coordination efforts with other planning agencies are discussed, including coordination efforts with San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District and the Southern California Association of Governments
- The City's eligibility to receive grants and loans administered by the State of California and/or DWR, as a result of preparing the 2025 Plan, is discussed.
- Information is provided which demonstrates the City's prior, continued, and projected reduction on imported water supplies obtained (either directly or indirectly) from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta (Delta). The City has reduced its reliance on the imported water supplies for Fiscal Year 2014-15, Fiscal Year

2019-2020, and Fiscal Year 2024-25. In addition, the City is projected to continue reducing its reliance on the imported water supplies through Fiscal Year 2049-50.

- The checklist developed by DWR and used by the City to incorporate the specific UWMP requirements is discussed. The completed checklist is provided in Appendix B.

1.1 UPDATED GUIDANCE FOR 2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLANS

The City's 2025 Plan was prepared consistent with the recommended organization provided in DWR's Final "Urban Water Management Plan Guidebook 2025", dated January 2026. DWR provided the following updated guidance for the preparation of the 2025 Plans (in comparison to the preparation of the 2020 Plans):

- There have been minor changes to the Water Code since the 2020 Plans were submitted; primarily, several definitions have been added (none of these change the requirements for 2025 Plans).
- DWR and the State Water Resources Control Board are using the same criteria to determine when a water supplier with multiple Public Water Systems is considered an Urban Water Supplier subject to UWMP requirements.
- DWR has updated its submittal tables to reflect the current reporting year, improve accuracy of reporting, and more clearly identify information required by Water Code and optional information.
- There has been no change to the Water Code regarding water loss standard reporting since the 2020 Plans were submitted. However, water suppliers can report progress toward compliance with their 2028 Water Loss Standard in the 2025 Plans (see Table 4-6).
- The State Water Resources Control Board has adopted regulations for the use of direct potable reuse (DPR) since the 2020 Plan reporting. To allow for reporting

of DPR, minor changes have been made to the supply and demand tables in the 2025 Plans.

- While projections for lower-income housing were required in the 2020 Plans, additional guidance has been provided for optional reporting of the method used to project water use for lower-income housing.
- In previous years, the guidance for reporting water placed into storage did not differentiate between long-term storage (i.e., water placed into storage one year but extracted in a future year) and short-term storage (i.e., water that is placed into storage and extracted the same year). When a water supplier reports water placed into storage and then reports it was retrieved in the same year (short-term storage) it can cause a double counting error. Additional guidance has been provided recommending that water suppliers do not report water into and out of short-term storage.

1.2 SUBMITTAL TABLES

1.2.1 INCLUSION OF SUBMITTAL TABLES

CWC 10644.

(a)(2) The plan, or amendments to the plan, submitted to the department … shall include any standardized forms, tables, or displays specified by the department.

The City's 2025 Plan includes the completion of DWR's standardized Submittal Tables for the reporting and submittal of UWMP data. Relevant Submittal Tables are included at the end of each Chapter in this 2025 Plan. In addition, all Submittal Tables are provided collectively in Appendix A.

1.2.2 OPTIONAL PLANNING TOOL

DWR has created an optional "Planning Tool Worksheet" for water suppliers to review and assess monthly water use trends. DWR has deemed the tool as optional and the City is not required by DWR to use the tool.

1.3 RECOMMENDED URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN ORGANIZATION

The City's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (2025 Plan) was prepared consistent with the recommended organization provided in DWR's Final "Urban Water Management Plan Guidebook 2025" (Final 2025 UWMP Guidebook), dated January 2026. The City's 2025 Plan consists of the following Chapters:

Chapter 1	Urban Water Management Plan Introduction and Overview
Chapter 2	Plan Preparation
Chapter 3	Service Area Description
Chapter 4	Water Use Characterization
Chapter 5	SB X7-7 Baselines, 2020 Targets, and 2025 Reporting
Chapter 6	Normal-Year Water Supply Characterization
Chapter 7	Water Service Reliability and Drought Risk Assessment
Chapter 8	Water Shortage Contingency Plan
Chapter 9	Demand Management Measures
Chapter 10	Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation

Pursuant to CWC requirements, the City's 2025 Plan incorporates DWR's water use and supply tables (standardized Submittal Tables) for the reporting and submittal of UWMP data. DWR's standardized Submittal Tables are provided within the body of the 2025 Plan text as well as in Appendix A.

The City's 2025 Plan also provides supporting documents (appendices) including notification letters of the Plan update, public notice of the Plan hearing, and adoption resolution from the City's governing body. Further discussions regarding these supporting documents are provided within the individual Chapters of the City's 2025 Plan.

1.4 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLANS IN RELATION TO OTHER EFFORTS

The City is a sub-agency of San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District (SGVMWD), a wholesale water agency. SGVMWD prepared a 2025 Plan which is incorporated in the City's 2025 UWMP by reference. In addition, the City provided its 2025 UWMP to SGVMWD which includes water use projections in five-year increments for a normal year, a single dry year, and a five consecutive year drought over the next 25 years.

1.4.1 SPECIFIC CONSIDERATIONS

1.4.1.1 DEMONSTRATION OF CONSISTENCY WITH THE DELTA PLAN FOR PARTICIPANTS IN COVERED ACTIONS

Pursuant to DWR, an urban water supplier that anticipates participating in or receiving water from a proposed project (or "covered action") such as a multi-year water transfer, conveyance facility, or new diversion that involves transferring water through, exporting water from, or using water in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta (Delta) should provide information in their Plans for use in demonstrating consistency with Delta Plan Policy WR P1, "*Reduce Reliance on the Delta Through Improved Regional Water Self-Reliance"*. In addition, pursuant to California Code of Regulations, Title 23, § 5003:

> *(c)(1) Water suppliers that have done all of the following are contributing to reduced reliance on the Delta and improved regional self-reliance and are therefore consistent with this policy:*

(A) Completed a current Urban or Agricultural Water Management Plan (Plan) which has been reviewed by the California Department of Water Resources for compliance with the applicable requirements of Water Code Division 6, Parts 2.55, 2.6, and 2.8;

(B) Identified, evaluated, and commenced implementation, consistent with the implementation schedule set forth in the Plan, of all programs and projects included in the Plan that are locally cost effective and technically feasible which reduce reliance on the Delta; and

(C) Included in the Plan, commencing in 2015, the expected outcome for measurable reduction in Delta reliance and improvement in regional self-reliance. The expected outcome for measurable reduction in Delta reliance and improvement in regional self-reliance shall be reported in the Plan as the reduction in the amount of water used, or in the percentage of water used, from the Delta watershed. For the purposes of reporting, water efficiency is considered a new source of water supply, consistent with Water Code section 1011(a).

The City has reduced its reliance on imported water supplies for fiscal year (FY) 2014-15, FY 2019-20, and FY 2024-25. In addition, the City is projected to continue reducing its reliance on imported water supplies through FY 2049-50. A further discussion which demonstrates the City's measurable reduction in imported water supplies and improvement in regional self-reliance is provided in Appendix C.

1.4.1.2 PERMITTING FOR OCEAN DESALINATION PROJECTS

The City is currently not considering the development of a desalinated water project. However, as discussed in Section 6.2.6, there may be opportunities for use of desalinated ocean water as a potential water supply source in the future, if needed, through coordination with other agencies that have ocean desalination programs.

1.5 DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES' REVIEW PROCESS

Section 10.5 discusses the process for a water supplier to submit the completed 2025 Plan to DWR, including electronic submittal through DWR's online Water Use Efficiency Data (WUEdata) portal. DWR will subsequently review the 2025 Plans to ensure that they address the California Water Code requirements. Following DWR's review, water suppliers will be notified of the results of the review via a formal review letter. These review letters will also be available to the public on DWR's WUEdata portal. In cases where DWR finds that a Plan does not properly address item(s) in the Water Code, DWR will reach out to the water supplier to discuss needed corrections and correction procedures.

1.6 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLANS AND GRANT OR LOAN ELIGIBILITY

CWC 10608.56.

(a) On and after July 1, 2016, an urban retail water supplier is not eligible for a water grant or loan awarded or administered by the state unless the supplier complies with this part.

(c) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), the department shall determine that an urban retail water supplier is eligible for a water grant or loan even though the supplier has not met the per capita reductions required pursuant to Section 10608.24, if the urban retail water supplier has submitted to the department for approval a schedule, financing plan, and budget, to be included in the grant or loan agreement, for achieving the per capita reductions. The supplier may request grant or loan funds to achieve the per capita reductions to the extent the request is consistent with the eligibility requirements applicable to the water funds.

(e) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), the department shall determine that an urban retail water supplier is eligible for a water grant or loan even though the supplier has not met the per capita reductions required pursuant to Section 10608.24, if the urban retail water supplier has submitted to the department for approval documentation demonstrating that its entire service area qualifies as a disadvantaged community.

(f) The department shall not deny eligibility to an urban retail water supplier or agricultural water supplier in compliance with the requirements of this part and Part 2.8 (commencing with Section 10800), that is participating in a multiagency water project, or an integrated regional water management plan, developed pursuant to Section 75026 of the Public Resources Code, solely

on the basis that one or more of the agencies participating in the project or plan is not implementing all of the requirements of this part or Part 2.8 (commencing with Section 10800).

CWC 10656.

An urban water supplier is not eligible for a water grant or loan awarded or administered by the state unless the urban water supplier complies with this part.

California Code of Regulations Title 23 Division 2 Chapter 5.1 Article 1, Section 596.1

(b)(2) "disadvantaged community" means a community with a median household income that is less than 80 percent of the statewide annual median household income.

Pursuant to DWR's Final 2025 UWMP Guidebook:

"*For a Supplier to be eligible for any water grant or loan administered by DWR, the Supplier must have a current UWMP on file that has been determined by DWR to address the requirements of the Water Code. A current UWMP must also be maintained by the Supplier throughout the term of any grant or loan administered by DWR. A UWMP may also be required to be eligible for other State funding, depending on the conditions that are specified in the funding guidelines. Suppliers are encouraged to seek guidance on the specifics of any State funding source from the respective funding agencies.*"

The City's 2025 UWMP has been prepared to meet eligibility requirements for grants and loans administered by the State and/or DWR.

1.7 TIPS FOR UWMP PREPARERS

The City's 2025 Plan (which includes the City's 2025 Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP)) is considered an update to the City's 2020 UWMP. However, the 2025 Plan and the WSCP are considered stand-alone documents. As discussed in Section 1.3, the

City's 2025 Plan was prepared consistent with the recommended organization provided in DWR's Final 2025 UWMP Guidebook. The City's 2025 Plan was also prepared based on the tips provided in DWR's Final 2025 UWMP Guidebook including the use of information from previous Plans and following the required Plan notification and adoption process.

In addition, a checklist of specific UWMP requirements is included in Appendix B. The checklist includes the page number where the required elements are addressed to assist in DWR's review of the submitted Plan.

CHAPTER 2

URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN PREPARATION

LAY DESCRIPTION – CHAPTER 2

PLAN PREPARATION

Chapter 2 (Plan Preparation) of the City's 2025 Plan discusses and provides the following:

- The basis for preparing an Urban Water Management Plan is provided. The City is required to prepare the 2025 Plan because it is an "urban water supplier" (the City serves more than 3,000 customers for municipal purposes)
- The City is a "Public Water System" and is regulated by the State Water Resources Control Board - Division of Drinking Water. The City's Public Water System number is provided in Table 2-1.
- The City's Plan has been prepared as an "individual" plan rather than a "regional" plan in an effort to provide information specific to the City to best inform its employees, management and customers.
- Information presented in the City's 2025 Plan is provided on "fiscal year" basis which is from July 1 through June 30 of the following year.
- Water quantities presented in the City's 2025 Plan are provided on an "acre-foot" basis.
- The City's coordination and outreach efforts with wholesale water agencies, other retail water agencies, and the community are described. The City coordinated the preparation of its 2025 Plan with the Main Basin Watermaster, Raymond Basin Management Board, and SGVMWD, and the Cities of Arcadia, Pasadena, and Monrovia.

- The City's notification process to the cities and county within which the City provides water supplies to is discussed.

As discussed in Section 1.3, the City's 2025 Plan was prepared consistent with the recommended organization provided in DWR's Final 2025 UWMP Guidebook.

Pursuant to CWC requirements, the City's 2025 Plan incorporates DWR's water use and supply tables (standardized Submittal Tables) for the reporting and submittal of UWMP data.

2.1 BASIS FOR PREPARING A PLAN

CWC 10617.

"Urban water supplier" means a supplier, either publicly or privately owned, providing water for municipal purposes either directly or indirectly to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually. An urban water supplier includes a supplier or contractor for water, regardless of the basis of right, which distributes or sells for ultimate resale to customers. This part applies only to water supplied from public water systems subject to Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 116275) of Part 12 of Division 104 of the Health and Safety Code.

CWC 10618.12.

(t) "Urban retail water supplier" means a water supplier, either publicly or privately owned, that directly provides potable municipal water to more than 3,000 end users or that supplies more than 3,000 acre-feet of potable water annually at retail for municipal purposes.

(w) "Urban wholesale water supplier" means a water supplier, either publicly or privately owned, that provides more than 3,000 acre- feet of water annually at wholesale for potable municipal purposes.

CWC 10620.

(b) Every person that becomes an urban water supplier shall adopt an urban water management plan within one year after it has become an urban water supplier.

CWC 10621.

(a) Each urban water supplier shall update its plan at least once every five years on or before July 1, in years ending in six and one, incorporating updated and new information from the five years preceding each update.

The City's 2025 Plan was prepared in accordance with the UWMP Act which was established in 1983. The UWMP Act requires every "urban water supplier" to prepare and adopt a Plan, to periodically review its Plan at least once every five years and make any amendments or changes which are indicated by the review. An "Urban Water Supplier" is defined as a supplier, either publicly or privately owned, providing water for municipal purposes either directly or indirectly to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet (AF) of water annually.

Section 10621(a) of the CWC states, "*Each urban water supplier shall update its plan at least once every five years on or before July 1, in years ending in six and one, incorporating updated and new information from the five years preceding each update".* As a result, DWR requires the 2025 Plans be submitted by July 1, 2026.

The City is an "urban water supplier" pursuant to Section 10617 of the CWC and directly serves potable water to more than 3,000 customers for municipal purposes. The City's 2025 Plan is an update to the City's 2020 Plan.

2.1.1 SUPPLIERS WITH BOTH WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SALES

The City is a retail water supplier (and not a wholesale water supplier). The City's 2025 Plan was prepared based on the CWC requirements pertaining to retail water suppliers. The City relies on water supplies from wholesale water suppliers which are discussed in Section 2.4.1.

2.1.2 PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS

California Health and Safety Code 116275.

(h) "Public water system" means a system for the provision of water for human consumption through pipes or other constructed conveyances that has 15 or more service connections or regularly serves at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.

Pursuant to CWC requirements, the City's 2025 Plan incorporates DWR's standardized Submittal Tables for the reporting and submittal of UWMP data. The Submittal Tables are provided within the body of the 2025 Plan text as well as in Appendix A. The City also submitted the UWMP data (from the Submittal Tables) electronically through DWR's Online Submittal Tool.

In addition, the City is a Public Water System and is regulated by the State Water Resources Control Board - Division of Drinking Water (SWRCB-DDW). The SWRCB-DDW requires water agencies to provide the number of connections, water usage, and other information annually. The information provided to SWRCB-DDW indicates the City serves potable water to more than 3,000 customers. Table 2-1 provides the City's Public Water System name and number. As indicated in Table 2-1, the City serves only a single Public Water System.

2.2 INDIVIDUAL OR REGIONAL PLANS

The City has developed its 2025 Plan reporting solely on its service area to address all requirements of the California Water Code. The City's 2025 Plan was not developed as a Regional Plan.

As shown in Table 2-2, the City's 2025 Plan is an "Individual UWMP". The City has developed its 2025 Plan reporting solely on its service area to address all requirements

of the California Water Code, including water use targets and baselines pursuant to SB X7-7 Water Conservation Act of 2009 reporting (discussed further in Chapter 5). The City notified and coordinated with appropriate regional agencies and constituents (See Section 2.4).

2.2.1 REGIONAL REPORTING

CWC 10620.

(d)(1) An urban water supplier may satisfy the requirements of this part by participation in area wide, regional, watershed, or basin wide urban water management planning where those plans will reduce preparation costs and contribute to the achievement of conservation and efficient water use.

As indicated in Table 2-2, the City's 2025 Plan was developed as an "Individual UWMP" and not part of a Regional Plan or a Regional Alliance.

2.3 FISCAL OR CALENDAR YEAR AND UNITS OF MEASURE

CWC 10608.20.

(a)(1) Urban retail water suppliers…may determine the targets on a fiscal or calendar year basis.

2.3.1 FISCAL OR CALENDAR YEAR

The data provided in the City's 2025 Plan is reported on a fiscal year basis, unless noted otherwise, as shown in Table 2-3. A fiscal year begins on July 1st of every year.

The data provided in the City's 2025 Plan is provided on a fiscal year basis through June 30, 2020.

2.3.2 UNITS OF MEASURE

As shown in Table 2-3, the data provided in the City's 2025 Plan is reported in units of AF, unless noted otherwise.

2.4 COORDINATION AND OUTREACH

CWC 10631.

(h) An urban water supplier that relies upon a wholesale agency for a source of water shall provide the wholesale agency with water use projections from that agency for that source of water in five-year increments to 20 years or as far as data is available. The wholesale agency shall provide information to the urban water supplier for inclusion in the urban water supplier's plan that identifies and quantifies, to the extent practicable, the existing and planned sources of water as required by subdivision (b), available from the wholesale agency to the urban water supplier over the same five-year increments, and during various water-year types in accordance with subdivision (f). An urban water supplier may rely upon water supply information provided by the wholesale agency in fulfilling the plan informational requirements of subdivisions (b) and (f).

2.4.1 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL COORDINATION

The City is a sub-agency of SGVMWD, a wholesale agency. As indicated in Table 2-4, the City has provided its 2025 Plan to SGVMWD which includes water use projections in five-year increments for normal, single dry, and five consecutive year drought conditions over the next 25 years.

2.4.2 COORDINATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES AND THE COMMUNITY

CWC 10620.

(d)(3) Each urban water supplier shall coordinate the preparation of its plan with other appropriate agencies in the area, including other water suppliers that share a common source, water management agencies, and relevant public agencies, to the extent practicable.

CWC 10642.

Each urban water supplier shall encourage the active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population within the service area prior to and during the preparation of both the plan…

The City of Sierra Madre is a retail water supplier that serves customers in the City of Sierra Madre. The City is required to coordinate the preparation of the Plan with appropriate agencies in the area, including appropriate water suppliers that share a common source. Therefore, the City coordinated the preparation of its 2025 UWMP with the Main Basin Watermaster, Raymond Basin Management Board, and SGVMWD, and the Cities of Arcadia, Pasadena, and Monrovia. As discussed in Section 10.2, the City notified these agencies, as well as the cities and county within which the City provides water supplies, at least sixty (60) days prior to the public hearing of the preparation of the 2025 Plan and invited them to participate in the development of the 2025 Plan. A copy of the notification letters sent to these agencies is provided in Appendix D.

2.4.3 NOTICE TO CITIES AND COUNTIES

CWC 10621.

(b) Every urban water supplier required to prepare a plan pursuant to this part shall, at least 60 days before the public hearing on the plan required by Section 10642, notify any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies that the urban water supplier will be reviewing the plan and considering amendments or changes to the plan.

As discussed in Section 10.2, notification was provided to the cities and county within which the City provides water supplies that the City was reviewing and considering amendments (updates) to the previous 2020 Plan, and as a result prepare the 2025 Plan. Notification was provided at least 60 days prior to the public hearing (see Appendix D).

2.5 SUBMITTAL TABLES

The applicable standardized Submittal Tables referenced within Chapter 2 are provided below.

2.5.1 SUBMITTAL TABLE 2-1: PWSs

Table 2-1 Public Water Systems

Submittal Table 2-1 Retail: Public Water Systems			
Public Water System Number	Public Water System Name	Number of Municipal Connections 2025	Volume of Water Supplied 2025 (AF)
Add additional rows as needed			
CA1910148	City of Sierra Madre	3,656	2,461
	Total	3,656	2,461
DWR NOTES: **Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG)** must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3.			
NOTES:			

2.5.2 SUBMITTAL TABLE 2-2: PLAN TYPE IDENTIFICATION

Table 2-2 Plan Type Identification

Submittal Table 2-2: Plan Identification		
Select One	**Type of Plan**	**Name of Regional Alliance or RUWMP** (Drop Down List)
☑	**Individual UWMP**	
	If Water Supplier is also a member of a SB X7-7 Regional Alliance, select name from the drop-down.	
☐	**Regional Urban Water Management Plan (RUWMP)**	
	If Supplier selected RUWMP, select name from the drop-down.	
NOTES:		

2.5.3 SUBMITTAL TABLE 2-3: SUPPLIER INFORMATION

Table 2-3 Supplier Information

Submittal Table 2-3: Supplier Identification	
Type of Supplier (select one or both)	
☐	Supplier is a wholesale supplier
☑	Supplier is a retail supplier
Fiscal or Calendar Year (select one)	
☐	UWMP Tables are in calendar years
☑	UWMP Tables are in fiscal years
If using fiscal years provide month and date that the fiscal year begins (mm/dd)	
07/01	
Units of measure used in UWMP (Select from the drop down list).	
Unit	AF
DWR NOTES: **Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG)** must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.	
NOTES:	

2.5.4 SUBMITTAL TABLE 2-4: WATER SUPPLIER INFORMATION EXCHANGE

Table 2-4 Water Supplier Information Exchange

Submittal Table 2-4 Retail: Water Supplier Information Exchange Water Code Section 10631(h)
The retail Supplier has informed the following wholesale supplier(s) of projected water use.
Wholesale Water Supplier Name
Add additional rows as needed
San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District
NOTES:

CHAPTER 3

SERVICE AREA DESCRIPTION

LAY DESCRIPTION – CHAPTER 3

SERVICE AREA DESCRIPTION

Chapter 3 (Service Area Description) of the City's 2025 Plan discusses and provides the following:

- A description of the City's service area is provided. The City of Sierra Madre was officially incorporated on February 2, 1907. The City is located in the foothills of the San Gabriel Valley. The City is bounded by the City of Pasadena to the west, the City of Arcadia to the east and south, and the Angeles National Forest to the north.
- The City's water service area encompasses an area of approximately 2.9 square miles. The location of the City's water service area is provided in Figure 1.
- A description regarding the City's water service area climate is provided. The monthly historical average temperatures (including minimum and maximum), monthly historical average rainfall, and monthly evapotranspiration (ETo) in the vicinity of the City's service area is summarized. The sources of the climate information are also discussed.
- The population within the City's water service area is discussed and projected. The sources of the population information are also discussed. The City provides water service to an area with a current population of 10,878. The City is projected to have a population of 11,073 by Fiscal Year 2049-50.
- A discussion of land use information used by the City to develop the 2025 Plan is provided. The City reviewed the current and projected land uses within its service area. The City also reviewed data provided by the Southern California Association

of Governments, the Department of Finance, and the United States Census Bureau and prepared for counties, cities, and unincorporated areas within Southern California.

3.1 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

CWC 10631.

(a) Describe the service area of the supplier, including current and projected population, climate, and other social, economic, and demographic factors affecting the supplier's water management planning. The projected population estimates shall be based upon data from the state, regional, or local service agency population projections within the service area of the urban water supplier and shall be in five-year increments to 20 years or as far as data is available. The description shall include the current and projected land uses within the existing or anticipated service area affecting the supplier's water management planning. Urban water suppliers shall coordinate with local or regional land use authorities to determine the most appropriate land use information, including, where appropriate, land use information obtained from local or regional land use authorities, as developed pursuant to Article 5 (commencing with Section 65300) of Chapter 3 of Division 1 of Title 7 of the Government Code.

The City of Sierra Madre was officially incorporated on February 2, 1907 and is located in the foothills of the San Gabriel Valley. The City is bounded by the City of Pasadena to the west, the City of Arcadia to the east and south, and the Angeles National Forest to the north. The City's water service area encompasses an area of approximately 2.9 square miles.

The City delivers its water supply through approximately 46 miles of water mains. The City produces groundwater from four production wells (Wells No. 3, No. 4, No. 5, and No. 6) with a total capacity of approximately 4,600 AFY, as well as from local treated groundwater water from the West Tunnel located in the Little Santa Anita Canyon. For most of its time, the City's main source of supply was through its four wells. However, beginning October 2013, well production was reduced by 95 percent due to low groundwater levels of the Raymond Basin. The Metropolitan Water District of Southern

California (MWD) entered into an agreement with the City and SGVMWD to deliver treated, imported water. Pursuant to the agreement, SGVMWD provides a portion of its annual State Water Project (SWP) allocation which MWD then wheels to the City. A new imported water connection was constructed to provide treated imported water to the City's distribution system. In October 2015, after multiple years of insufficient groundwater replenishment, the Raymond Basin Management Board limited the amount of groundwater which the City is allowed to produce each year. The Raymond Management Board also authorized the use of imported water for spreading into the Raymond Basin on behalf of the City to allow additional groundwater production by the City in an amount equal to the imported water spread. Subsequently, the City began delivering treated imported replenishment water at the Sierra Madre Spreading Grounds for the purposes of spreading the imported water to allow additional groundwater production by the City. The City can also use tunnel water to supplement its water supply.

3.2 SERVICE AREA BOUNDARY MAPS

As discussed in Section 3.1, the City's service area covers approximately 2.9 square miles encompassing the majority of the City Sierra Madre. A service area boundary map is provided on Figure 1. The City's water service area boundary relative to the vicinity of municipal boundaries is provided in Figure 2.

The City's service area boundary was originally created in a Geographical Information Systems (GIS) shape file format and converted into a KML format. To the extent information was available, metadata was included in the KML file (including map projection, contact information, start and end dates for which the map is valid, constraints, attribute table definitions, and digitizing base).

3.3 SERVICE AREA CLIMATE

CWC 10631.

(a) Describe the service area of the supplier, including … "climate…"

CWC 10630.

It is the intention of the Legislature, in enacting this part, to permit levels of water management planning commensurate with the numbers of customers served and the volume of water supplied, while accounting for impacts from climate change.

The monthly historical average temperatures (including minimum and maximum), monthly historical average rainfall, and monthly evapotranspiration in the vicinity of the City's service area is summarized in the tabulation below. Historical climate information was obtained from the Western Regional Climate Center (WRCC), Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (DPW), and from DWR's California Irrigation Management Information System (CIMIS).

Service Area Climate Information

Month	Average Temperature (F)	Average Min. Temperature (F)	Average Max. Temperature (F)	Average Total Precipitation (Inches)	ETo (Inches)
January	54.9	43.1	66.7	4.3	2.15
February	56.4	44.5	68.2	4.5	2.54
March	58.3	46.4	70.3	3.4	3.85
April	61.6	49.3	73.9	1.3	4.61
May	64.6	52.7	76.5	0.5	5.21
June	69.2	56.3	82.2	0.1	6.00
July	74.6	60.5	88.7	0.0	6.58
August	75.3	60.9	89.6	0.1	6.38
September	73.4	59.2	87.6	0.4	4.95
October	67.6	54.0	81.2	0.7	3.55
November	60.9	47.7	74.1	1.6	2.48
December	55.4	43.6	67.3	3.2	1.90
Annual	64.4	51.5	77.3	19.9	50.22

Source:

Historical average monthly precipitation and temperature information was obtained from the Western Regional Climate Center (http://www.wrcc.dri.edu/) and is based on data collected from Station 046719 (Pasadena, CA) from 1893 through 2015. Historical monthly average ETo information was obtained from the California Irrigation Management Information Systems (http://wwwcimis.water.ca.gov) and is based on data collected from Station 159 (Monrovia).

The historical average rainfall in the vicinity of the City's service area is 19.9 inches. The City's service area in the San Gabriel Valley has a dry climate and summers can reach average maximum daily temperatures in the high 80s. Although changes in climatic conditions may have an impact (as discussed in Section 4.5), the projected water supply demands will be based on average year, single dry year and a five consecutive year drought, based on historical data and projected demands. Precipitation within the vicinity of the City's service area is discussed further in Section 7.2.

A discussion of the City's sources of supply, how those sources may be impacted by climate change, and the proactive actions the City and other local/regional water managers may take to address the potential climate change on water supplies is provided in Section 4.2.5.6.

3.4 SERVICE AREA POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHICS

3.4.1 SERVICE AREA POPULATION

CWC 10631.

(a) Describe the service area of the supplier, including current and projected population… The projected population estimates shall be based upon data from the state, regional, or local service agency population projections within the service area of the urban water supplier and shall be in five-year increments to 20 years or as far as data is available.

The City provides water service to an area with a current population of approximately 10,878. Table 3-1 presents the current and projected population of the area encompassed by the City's service area from FY 2024-25 to FY 2049-50. The City is projected to have a population of approximately 11,073 by FY 2049-50.

A GIS analysis using census tracts was performed to estimate the current population (FY 2024-25) within the City's service area. The City's service area is comprised of individual census tracts which represent smaller statistical areas for which population data is available. The smaller census tracts were combined to more accurately represent the total area within the City's service area.

Current census tract information was obtained in a GIS format from the advanced demographics dataset developed by Esri which includes source material supplied by the U.S. Census Bureau and the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey. The City's service area boundary in a GIS format was overlayed on the census tract GIS

layer. Each census tract located within the City's service area was identified (including the entire census tract or a portion of). For a census tract located entirely within the service area, the entire population (i.e. 100 percent) associated with the census tract was incorporated. For a census tract located partially within the service area, the portion (or percentage) of the census tract located geographically within the service area was determined through GIS. The percentage was then applied to the census tract's population in order to estimate the population of the census tract within the service area. The total population within the City's service area was then estimated based on the sum of the populations within these census tracts.

The projected total population within the City's service area was based on growth rate projections included in the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) "Connect SoCal 2024, Demographics and Growth Forecast" report dated April 2024. The SCAG report incorporates demographic trends, existing land use, general plan land use policies, and input and projections through the year 2050 from the Department of Finance (DOF) and the U.S. Census Bureau for counties, cities and unincorporated areas within Southern California. Annual growth rate projections within the City's service area were estimated based on the SCAG report and applied to the City's current population to estimate projected populations through 2050.

The City's service area is almost built out with predominantly single and multi-family residential units and some commercial, institutional, and industrial establishments. Moving forward, the City will continue planning for the Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) allocations and future planned developments including the addition of apartment units and accessory dwelling units (ADUs) as the means of affordable housing.

Pursuant to the California State Housing Law, every jurisdiction (including the City of Sierra Madre) is required to plan for its RHNA allocation in the Housing Element of its General Plan. RHNA is a representation of future housing needs for all income levels in

a jurisdiction. SCAG's "*6th Cycle Final RHNA Allocation*" was adopted March 2021 (and modified in July 2021) and covers the planning period from October 2021 through October 2029. The total RHNA allocation of housing within the City of Sierra Madre through 2029 is 204 units (including 79 "very-low" income units, 39 "low" income units, 35 "moderate" income units, and 51 "above moderate" income units). The City of Sierra Madre must identify adequate sites and establish policies and programs that will accommodate the estimated growth, however the City of Sierra Madre is not obligated to produce, construct, or develop these allocated units.

3.4.2 OTHER SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

CWC 10631.

(a) Describe the service area of the supplier, including… other social, economic, and demographic factors affecting the supplier's water management planning.

No other demographic factors affect the City's water management planning. However, increased population will have an impact on water demand.

3.5 LAND USES WITHIN THE SERVICE AREA

CWC 10631.

(a) ...The description shall include the current and projected land uses within the existing or anticipated service area affecting the supplier's water management planning. Urban water suppliers shall coordinate with local or regional land use authorities to determine the most appropriate land use information, including, where appropriate, land use information obtained from local or regional land use authorities…

The City reviewed the current and projected land uses within its service area during the preparation of this 2025 Plan. Information regarding current and projected land uses is

included in the City of Sierra Madre's General Plan. The existing land uses within the City's service area include residential (single-family and multi-family), commercial, institutional, landscape, and open space. The projected land uses within the City's service area are expected to remain similar to the existing land uses. In addition, although mostly built-out, the projected population within the City's service area is anticipated to increase (as discussed in Section 3.4). A discussion of the existing and projected water uses for the individual water use sectors within the City's service area, which includes the different land uses, is provided in Section 4.2. As discussed in Section 2.4, the City coordinated the preparation of the 2025 Plan with the City of Pasadena, the City of Monrovia, the City of Arcadia, the County of Los Angeles, the Main Basin Watermaster, Raymond Basin Management Board, and SGVMWD.

As discussed in Section 3.4, the City obtained data from the Southern California Association of Governments document entitled "Connect SoCal 2024, Demographics and Growth Forecast", dated April 2024. Projected populations in the City's service area were based on growth rate projections developed by SCAG. The data provided by SCAG incorporates demographic trends, existing land use, general plan land use policies, and input and projections through the year 2050 from the Department of Finance and the U.S. Census Bureau for counties, cities and unincorporated areas within Southern California.

3.6 SUBMITTAL TABLES

The applicable standardized Submittal Table referenced within Chapter 3 is provided below.

3.6.1 SUBMITTAL TABLE 3-1: POPULATION - CURRENT AND PROJECTED

Table 3-1 Population - Current and Projected

Submittal Table 3-1 Retail: Population - Current and Projected Water Code Section 10631(a)						
Population Served	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050(opt)
	10,878	10,900	10,922	10,972	11,022	11,073
NOTES:						

CHAPTER 4

WATER USE CHARACTERIZATION

LAY DESCRIPTION – CHAPTER 4

WATER USE CHARACTERIZATION

Chapter 4 (Water Use Characterization) of the City's 2025 Plan discusses and provides the following:

- The City provides water service to individual "water use sectors". These water use sectors include single-family residential, multi-family, commercial, and institutional (and governmental), and landscape. Individual descriptions for these water use sectors are provided in Section 4.2.1.
- The City's total water demands (including potable water) over the past 15 years have ranged from 1,982 AFY to 2,841AFY, with an average of 2,357 AFY. The City currently measures its water use through meter data and billing records.
- The City conducts an annual water loss audit to identify distribution system water losses. Water losses can result from pipeline leaks and inaccurate metering due to faulty meters. Water loss estimates are incorporated into the City's projected water demands.
- The City's current and projected water demands are provided in five-year increments over the next 25 years are provided (through Fiscal Year 2049-50) as shown on Table 4-3.
- The City's water demand projections incorporate passive savings from water savings which are the result of implementation of codes, water conservation standards, and/or ordinances.

- The projected water demands for lower income households are identified and are included in the City's total projected water demands.
- The City's sources of water supply and how those sources may be impacted by climate change are discussed. The proactive actions the City and other local/regional water managers may take to address the potential climate change impacts on water supplies are also discussed.

4.1 NON-POTABLE VERSUS POTABLE WATER USE

The Water Code requires a description and quantification of water uses within the City's service area, including both non-potable and potable water. Recycled water (non-potable) uses are addressed in Section 6.2.5; however, a summary is provided in Table 4-1 and 4-2. Furthermore, Chapter 4 addresses the City's potable water demands.

4.2 PAST, CURRENT, AND PROJECTED WATER USE BY SECTOR

CWC 10635.

(a) Every urban water supplier shall include, as part of its urban water management plan, an assessment of the reliability of its water service to its customers during normal, dry, and multiple dry water years. This water supply and demand assessment shall compare the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the long-term total projected water use over the next 20 years, in five-year increments, for a normal water year, a single dry water year, and a drought lasting five consecutive water years. The water service reliability assessment shall be based upon the information compiled pursuant to Section 10631, including available data from state, regional, or local agency population projections within the service area of the urban water supplier.

CWC 10631.

(d)(1) For an urban retail water supplier, quantify, to the extent records are available, past and current water use, over the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a), and projected water use, based upon information developed pursuant to subdivision (a), identifying the uses among water use sectors, including, but not necessarily limited to, all of the following…

(2) The water use projections shall be in the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a).

(4)(A) Water use projections, where available, shall display and account for the water savings estimated to result from adopted codes, standards, ordinances, or transportation and land use plans identified by the urban water supplier, as applicable to the service area.

(4)(B) To the extent that an urban water supplier reports the information described in subparagraph (A), an urban water supplier shall do both of the following:

(i) Provide citations of the various codes, standards, ordinances, or transportation and land use plans utilized in making the projections.
(ii) Indicate the extent that the water use projections consider savings from codes, standards, ordinances, or transportation and land use plans. Water use projections that do not account for these water savings shall be noted of that fact.

The City's current and projected water demands are provided in five-year increments over the next 25 years (through FY 2049-50) in Tables 4-1 and 4-2. The City's total water demands were projected based on a review of the "2020 Water Use Target" pursuant to SB X7-7 calculations (discussed in Section 5.2), current water use factors based on recent water demands, Urban Water Use Objective standards (discussed in Section 5.2.6), and the total population projections based on land use trends within the City (discussed in Section 3.4).

The City provides water service to individual "water use sectors" as identified by the California Water Code. The water use sectors supplied by the City are discussed in Section 4.2.1. The water use for each of these sectors during FY 2024-25 is provided in Table 4-1. The projected water use for each individual water use sector through FY 2049-50 is provided in Table 4-2 and is based on the percentage breakdown of water use from each individual water use sector in FY 2024-25 (the percentages were then applied to the projected total water use).

4.2.1 WATER-USE SECTORS LISTED IN WATER CODE

CWC 10631.

(d)(1) For an urban retail water supplier, quantify, to the extent records are available, past and current water use, over the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a), and projected water use, based upon information developed pursuant to subdivision (a), identifying the uses among water use sectors, including, but not necessarily limited to, all of the following:

(A) Single-family residential.
(B) Multifamily.
(C) Commercial.
(D) Industrial.
(E) Institutional and governmental.
(F) Landscape.
(G) Sales to other agencies.
(H) Saline water intrusion barriers, groundwater recharge, or conjunctive use, or any combination thereof.
(I) Agricultural.
(J) Distribution system water loss.

As shown in Table 4-1, the City's service area includes the following water use sectors listed in the California Water Code:

- Single-family residential
  (A single-family dwelling unit is a lot with a free-standing building containing one dwelling unit that may include a detached secondary dwelling. Single-family residential water demands are included in retail demands.)

- Multi-family
  (Multiple dwelling units are contained within one building or several buildings within one complex. Multi-family residential water demands are included in retail demands.)

- Commercial
  (Commercial users are defined as water users that provide or distribute a product or service)

- Institutional (and governmental)
  (Institutional users are defined as water user dedicated to public service. Institutional users include, among other users, higher education institutions, schools, courts, churches, hospitals, government facilities, and nonprofit research institutions. Institutional water demands are included in retail demands.)

- Landscape
  (Landscape connections supply water solely for landscape irrigation. Landscapes users may be associated with multi-family, commercial, industrial, or institutional/governmental sites, but are considered a separate water use sector if the connection is solely for landscape irrigation. Landscape water demands are included in retail demands.)

- Distribution system losses
  (Distribution system losses represent the potable water losses from the pressurized water distribution system and water storage facilities, up to the point of delivery to the customers. Additional information is discussed in Section 4.3).

4.2.2 OPTIONAL WATER-USE SECTORS IN ADDITION TO THOSE LISTED IN WATER CODE

The City's service area does not include other water demand sectors which are not listed in the California Water Code (including exchanges, transfers, wetlands or wildlife habitat, and surface water storage).

4.2.3 PAST WATER USE

Chapter 6 provides a discussion of the sources of water supply the City uses to meet its water demands. Section 6.1 provides a tabulation of the City's historical annual water demands for each water supply source. Over the past 15 years, the City's total water demands have ranged from 1,982 AFY to 2,841 AFY, with an average of 2,357 AFY. In addition, the City previously experienced a five consecutive year drought within its service area from FY 2011-12 to FY 2015-16. The City also reviewed its historical water demands to determine the projected water demands and water supply reliability (discussed in Chapter 7). The City is able to provide sufficient water supplies to meet the projected water demands of its customers, including during a five consecutive year drought period.

4.2.4 CURRENT WATER USE

CWC 10631.

(d)(1) For an urban retail water supplier, quantify, to the extent records are available, past… water use… based upon information developed pursuant to subdivision (a), identifying the uses among water use sectors…

The City currently measures its water use through meter data and billing records. The water use for the City's individual water use sectors during FY 2024-25 are provided in Table 4-1. Recycled water uses are addressed separately in Section 6.5; however, a summary of projected recycled water uses is provided in Table 4-2.

DWR has created an optional "Planning Tool Worksheet" for water suppliers to review and assess monthly water use trends. DWR has deemed the tool as optional and the City is not required by DWR to use the tool. Section 6.1 provides a tabulation of the City's historical annual water uses for each water supply source. During the past 15 years, the City experienced a five consecutive year drought within its service area from FY 2011-12

to FY 2015-16. Historical records indicate the City's annual water demands had been greater prior to FY 2011-12. The City has been able to provide sufficient water supplies to its customers, including during long-term droughts and years with historically high water demands. In addition, the City has been able to provide water service to meet maximum day water demands for these years, including during the summer months. A further discussion regarding the reliability of the City's water supply sources is provided in Chapter 7.

4.2.5 PROJECTED WATER USE

4.2.5.1 GENERAL GUIDANCE ON PROJECTIONS

CWC 10631.

(d)(1) For an urban retail water supplier, quantify, to the extent records are available, … projected water use, based upon information developed pursuant to subdivision (a), identifying the uses among water use sectors…

CWC 10633.

The plan shall provide, to the extent available, information on recycled water...and shall include all of the following:...

(e) The projected use of recycled water within the supplier's service area at the end of 5, 10, 15, and 20 years, and a description of the actual use of recycled water in comparison to uses previously projected pursuant to this subdivision...

CWC 10635.

(a) Every urban water supplier shall include, as part of its urban water management plan, an assessment of the reliability of its water service to its customers during normal, dry, and multiple dry water years. This water supply and demand assessment shall compare the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the long-term total projected water use over the next 20 years, in five-year increments, for a normal water year, a single dry water year, and a drought lasting five consecutive water years. The water service reliability assessment shall be based upon the information compiled pursuant to Section 10631, including available data from state, regional, or local agency population projections within the service area of the urban water supplier.

CWC 10631.

(h) An urban water supplier that relies upon a wholesale agency for a source of water shall provide the wholesale agency with water use projections from that agency for that source of water in five-year increments to 20 years or as far as data is available…

As discussed above, the City's current and projected water demands are provided in five-year increments over the next 25 years (through FY 2049-50) in Tables 4-1 and 4-2. The City's total water demands were projected based on a review of the "2020 Water Use Target" pursuant to SB X7-7 calculations (discussed in Section 5.2), current water use factors based on recent water demands, Urban Water Use Objective state standards (discussed in Section 5.2.6), and the total population projections based on land use trends within the City (discussed in Section 3.4). Chapter 6 provides a discussion of the sources of water supply the City will use to meet the projected water demands (including recycled water use). The City's projected water demands and water supplies during a normal year, a single dry year, and a five consecutive year drought are provided in Chapter 7.

Because the City relies on wholesale water supplies, the City has provided its 2025 Plan to San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District as discussed in Section 2.4.1.

4.2.5.2 WATER-USE PROJECTIONS BY SECTOR

CWC 10631.

(d)(1) For an urban retail water supplier, quantify, to the extent records are available … projected water use based upon information developed pursuant to subdivision (a),

The City provides water service to individual "water use sectors" as identified by the California Water Code. The water use sectors supplied by the City are discussed in Section 4.2.1. The water use for each of these sectors during FY 2024-25 is provided in Table 4-1. The projected water use for each individual water use sector through FY 2049-

50 is provided in Table 4-2 and is based on the percentage breakdown of water use from each individual water use sector in FY 2024-25 (the percentages were then applied to the projected total water use).

4.2.5.3 STANDARDS, CODES, ORDINANCES, AND PLANS

CWC 10631.

(d)(4)(A) Water use projections, where available, shall display and account for the water savings estimated to result from adopted codes, standards, ordinances, or transportation and land use plans identified by the urban water supplier, as applicable to the service area.

(d)(4)(B) To the extent that an urban water supplier reports the information described in subparagraph (A), an urban water supplier shall do both of the following:

(i) Provide citations of the various codes, standards, ordinances, or transportation and land use plans utilized in making the projections.
(ii) Indicate the extent that the water use projections consider savings from codes, standards, ordinances, or transportation and land use plans. Water use projections that do not account for these water savings shall be noted of that fact.

The City's projected water demands are provided in five-year increments over the next 25 years (through FY 2049-50) in Table 4-2. The City's projected water demands and water supplies during a normal year, a single dry year, and a five consecutive year drought are provided in Chapter 7. The projected water demands for each of the City's water use sectors are provided in Table 4-2. As discussed in the following Section, the City's water demand projections incorporate "passive savings" which are the result of implementation of codes, standards, and/or ordinances.

4.2.5.4 RETAIL ONLY

The City's total water demands were projected based on a review of the "2020 Water Use Target" pursuant to SB X7-7 calculations (discussed in Section 5.2), current water use

factors based on recent water demands, Urban Water Use Objective standards (discussed in Section 5.2.6), and the total population projections based on land use trends within the City (discussed in Section 3.4). The projected water demands for the water use sectors were based on the percentage breakdown of water demands from each individual water use sector in FY 2024-25 (the percentages were then applied to the projected total water demands). A discussion of the City's water supplies from SGVMWD, a wholesaler, are discussed in Section 6.2. As discussed in Section 2.4.1, the City has coordinated its water demand projections with SGVMWD for each water use sector.

The City's water demand projections incorporate water savings, or "passive savings", which are the result of implementation of new plumbing codes along with consumer awareness of the need to conserve water. The City's Municipal Code 13.24 "Mandatory Water Conservation Plan", which was created through the adoption of Ordinance No. 1322 adopted in 2012 (discussed in Section 9.1.3), includes methods for current and ongoing reduction in water use and water waste. Prior to adoption of Ordinance No. 1322, the City's water use rate ranged from approximately 224 gallons per capita day to 308 gallons per capita day (from FY 1998-99 through FY 2007-08). As identified in Section 5.2.2, the City's actual water use rate during FY 2019-20 was 199 gallons per capita per day which is a decrease of up to 109 gallons per capita per day from the recent historical water use and includes passive savings. The City's projected water demands, incorporate water use targets less than its established SB X7-7 water use target for 2020 and incorporate ongoing water passive savings and reduced water use. As indicated in Table 4-3, estimated future water savings have been considered as part of the City's water use projections.

4.2.5.5 LOWER-INCOME HOUSEHOLDS

CWC 10631.1.

(a) The water use projections required by Section 10631 shall include projected water use for single-family and multifamily residential housing needed for lower income households, as defined in Section 50079.5 of the Health and Safety Code, as identified in the housing element of any city, county, or city and county in the service area of the supplier.

(b) It is the intent of the Legislature that the identification of projected water use for single-family and multifamily residential housing for lower income households will assist a supplier in complying with the requirement under Section 65589.7 of the Government Code to grant a priority for the provision of service to housing units affordable to lower income households.

California Health and Safety Code 50079.5.

(a) "Lower income households" means persons and families whose income does not exceed the qualifying limits for lower income families… In the event the federal standards are discontinued, the department shall, by regulation, establish income limits for lower income households for all geographic areas of the state at 80 percent of area median income, adjusted for family size and revised annually.

The City's water demands projections provided in Table 4-2 include projected water demands for lower income single-family and multi-family households. A lower income household is defined as a household with an income less than 80 percent of the "area median income", adjusted for family size. For the purpose of this evaluation, the entire Los Angeles County was used for the "area median income". The total number of lower income households within the City's service area was estimated based on billing records provided by the City, a review of the City of Sierra Madre's General Plan, a review of median household income range statistics provided by the US Census Bureau (https://data.census.gov/cedsci/), and a review of GIS maps of Disadvantaged Communities[2] (DACs), including block groups, tracts, and places, provided by DWR. The estimated

[2] GIS information for DACs is based on data from the US Census showing census block groups, tracts, and places identified as disadvantaged communities (less than 80 percent of the State's median household income) or severely disadvantaged communities (less than 60 percent of the State's median household income)

number of lower income households located within the City's service area is 26.8 percent of the total number of households. As indicated in Table 4-2, the total projected residential (single family and multi-family) water demands within the City in 2050 is estimated at about 1,785 AFY. Based on a 26.8 percent use factor of total residential water demands, the projected water demand for lower income households will be about 478 AFY by FY 2049-50. The projected water demands for lower income households were included in the City's total projected water demands, as indicated in Table 4-3.

4.2.5.6 CLIMATE CHANGE CONSIDERATIONS

CWC 10630.

It is the intention of the Legislature, in enacting this part, to permit levels of water management planning commensurate with the numbers of customers served and the volume of water supplied, while accounting for impacts from climate change.

CWC 10635.

(b) Every urban water supplier shall include, as part of its urban water management plan, a drought risk assessment… (and) shall include each of the following…

(4) Considerations of the historical drought hydrology, plausible changes on projected supplies and demands under climate change conditions, anticipated regulatory changes, and other locally applicable criteria.

Climate is defined as "the average course or condition of the weather at a place usually over a period of years as exhibited by temperature, wind velocity and precipitation[3]". A change in the climate which produces a greater amount of precipitation (i.e. more runoff and/or snowpack) and lower temperatures is generally a benefit to water supplies. However, drought conditions which may result in decreased precipitation, decreased runoff, and increased temperature may adversely affect an urban water supplier's ability

[3] www.merriam-webster.com

to meet demands by potentially impacting supplies. Consequently, the focus of impacts of climate change is on these adverse consequences.

Section 6.2 of this Plan describes the City's sources of water supply, management practices associated with those sources, and the long-term reliability of those sources. Section 7.3 includes a Drought Risk Assessment which considers the potential impacts of climate change to the City's water supply sources. Chapter 8 provides a detailed discussion of the City's Water Shortage Contingency Plan, including but not limited to, the six standard water shortage levels in the event climate change results in a reduction to water supplies associated with a periodic drought condition. The following is a discussion of the City's sources of supply, how those sources may be impacted by climate change, and the proactive actions the City and other local/regional water managers may take to address the potential climate change impacts on water supplies.

Imported Water Supplies

The City is a member of SGVMWD, which delivers untreated State Water Project water to replenish the Main Basin based on the Main San Gabriel Basin Watermaster's management of the groundwater supplies. In addition, the City receives treated imported replenishment water supplies from SGVMWD based on an agreement with MWD. SGVMWD has prepared a 2025 Urban Water Management Plan which includes a discussion of the reliability of its water supplies and the impacts of climate change, and is incorporated by reference in this Plan. The following is a brief summary of SGVMWD's efforts:

- SGVMWD has prepared an Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) which identifies the individual and collective demands from its sub-agencies. Those demands are compared to average year and dry year water supplies from the SWP to develop the basis for identifying any potential gaps. SGVMWD will use the IRP with its resource management

- SGVMWD has identified potential recycled water projects within the service area of its sub-agencies. Subject to the availability of recycled water supplies, the sub-agencies may be able to develop local recycled water projects which reduce their demand for potable supplies and consequently the need to deliver SWP water.
- SGVMWD works with its sub-agencies to encourage and facilitate water conservation programs, as noted below:
    - SGVMWD has an annual budget to purchase water conservation materials such as low flow shower heads, water nozzles for garden hoses, residential water meters for use on showers and hoses, and educational materials for children. In addition, SGVMWD also provides rebate programs for high efficiency toilets and rain barrels.
    - SGVMWD started its public information program in 2003 and has expanded it in subsequent years. SGVMWD currently has an ongoing public information program regarding water conservation. SGVMWD has held public workshops to address its Public Information/ School Education programs and has sponsored the San Gabriel Valley Water Forums held biennially which address current water supply issues in the San Gabriel Valley. In addition, SGVMWD produces a newsletter called “The Pipeline” which includes water conservation information, has prepared a video presentation on water conservation, among other activities.

Groundwater Supplies – Raymond Basin

The City relies on groundwater produced from the Raymond Basin as discussed in Section 6.2.2. The Raymond Basin (Basin Number 4-23 pursuant to DWR Bulletin 118) has been identified by DWR as a very low-priority groundwater basin partially due to the fact it is adjudicated. In that regard, the Raymond Basin is actively managed by the Raymond Basin Management Board and those management activities are described in detail in Section 6.2.2.

Recognizing the potential impacts of climate change on the Raymond Basin groundwater supplies (decreased local runoff and replenishment, along with increased groundwater production, may lead to decreased groundwater levels), the City has used climate tools available on the California' Energy Commission's Cal-Adapt website (https://cal-adapt.org/) to identify potential future climate change cycles for the Raymond Basin. The Cal-Adapt website has been developed by the Geospatial Innovation Facility at the University of California, Berkeley with funding and advisory oversight by the California Energy Commission and California Strategic Growth Council.

To address the uncertainty in future greenhouse gas emissions, Cal-Adapt has developed a Representative Concentration Pathway 4.5 (RCP 4.5) scenario and a Representative Concentration Pathway 8.5 (RCP 8.5) scenario. RCP 4.5 represents a scenario in which greenhouse gas emissions peak around 2040, then decline and stabilize. RCP 8.5 represents a scenario in which emissions continue to strongly rise through 2050 and plateau around 2100. RCP 4.5 is a "medium" emissions scenario that models a future in which there is an effort made by societies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, whereas RCP 8.5 is a "business-as-usual" scenario. For the City's climate change analysis, the RCP 4.5 scenario was selected.

The Cal-Adapt climate tools also incorporate several General Circulation Models (GCMs), which represent physical processes in the atmosphere, ocean, and land surface. These GCMs projected future climates under conditions such as warm/dry, cooler/wetter, and average simulations. For the City's climate change analysis, the average condition GCM (CanESM2) was selected.

The climate tools available on the Cal-Adapt website were to simulate projected annual precipitation and annual average maximum temperature in the Raymond Basin. An electronic boundary of the Raymond Basin was submitted online through the Cal-Adapt

website in a “KML” file format (i.e. Google Earth format) and data using several of the available climate tools was generated.

Based on the data generated by the Cal-Adapt simulations (see Appendix E), the average annual rainfall in the Raymond Basin is projected to be 26.1 inches through 2099, compared to historical average of 24.3 inches (from 1961 through 1990). In addition, the average maximum temperature is projected to be 82.7 degrees Fahrenheit compared to a historical average of 76.3 degrees Fahrenheit. Although there may be more precipitation in the future, it may be more likely to fall as rainfall compared to snowfall. The simulation does not denote the duration or intensity of the storms contributing to the annual precipitation. Notwithstanding, the San Gabriel River watershed (including the Rio Hondo, which is a distributary of the San Gabriel River) includes a complex and interconnected series of dams, reservoirs and replenishment basins to capture stormwater runoff. In an average to below average year of precipitation, over 95 percent of the precipitation in the watershed is retained within the watershed and is not lost to the ocean. Consequently, most if not all precipitation (whether it is rain or snowfall) likely will be captured and not adversely impacted by a potentially higher average annual temperature.

Recognizing these potential impacts to local hydrology resulting from climate change and the resultant impacts to the groundwater supplies, the Raymond Basin Management Board has taken (and may reinstate as needed) the following proactive actions to anticipate and circumvent the potential impacts of climate change. These actions will enable the City to rely on the Raymond Basin as a reliable source of supply.

Temporary Reduction of Allowed Production

Historical prolonged droughts have caused groundwater levels to decrease resulting in the Raymond Basin Management Board to temporarily reduce the amount of groundwater which may be produced. The decreased production is designed to promote recovery of groundwater levels. At such time the groundwater levels have recovered the program

may be suspended, but can be reinstated as needed in the event groundwater levels decrease in the future. Recognizing allowed pumping is limited, Raymond Basin producers have taken steps to reduce water demands to address the potential gap between supply and demand in the event demands cannot be entirely reduced. As discussed in Section 6.2.1, the City replenishes treated imported water in the Raymond Basin which it then pumps through its wells to augment its reduced water rights.

4.3 DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM WATER LOSS

CWC 10631.

(d)(3)(A) The distribution system water loss shall be quantified for each of the five years preceding the plan update, in accordance with rules adopted pursuant to Section 10608.34.

(B) The distribution system water loss quantification shall be reported in accordance with a worksheet approved or developed by the department through a public process. The water loss quantification worksheet shall be based on the water system balance methodology developed by the American Water Works Association.

(C) In the plan due July 1, 2021, and in each update thereafter, data shall be included to show whether the urban retail water supplier met the distribution loss standards enacted by the board pursuant to Section 10608.34.

4.3.1 PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM LOSSES

Distribution system water losses represent the potable water losses from the pressurized water distribution system and water storage facilities, up to the point of delivery to the customers. Sources of distribution system water loss can include: inaccurate metering due to faulty meters; water use not metered such as firefighting, flushing of the water system; and pipeline leaks.

The California Water Code Section 10608.34 requires "On or before October 1, 2017, and on or before October 1 of each year thereafter, each urban retail water supplier shall submit a completed and validated water loss audit report for the previous calendar year or the previous fiscal year..." The water loss audits must follow American Water Works Association (AWWA) guidance and be validated by a certified water audit validator. The City has completed the annual water loss audit process through Fiscal Year 2024-25, as required by the California Water Code (i.e. the City has completed water loss audits representing FY 2020-21 through FY 2024-25). The City's water loss audits were prepared and validated pursuant to DWR requirements. The annual water loss audit reports submitted by retail water agencies in California, including the City, are available on DWR's website (https://wuedata.water.ca.gov/awwa_plans).

The City's annual water loss audits identify real water losses (e.g. leaks and main failures) and apparent water losses (e.g. customer meter inaccuracies, systematic data handling errors in customer billing systems, and unauthorized consumption). The City's distribution system water losses are based on the sum of the real and apparent water losses. Over the past five years, the City's average distribution system water losses represent approximately 16.5 percent of its total water demands. This average water loss factor was incorporated into the City's total potable water demand projections (Tables 4-2 and 4-3).

4.3.2 PROGRESS TOWARD MEETING THE WATER LOSS PERFORMANCE STANDARD

Consistent with the California Code of Regulations, Title 23, Sections 980 through 986, retail water suppliers are required to comply with Real Water Loss Performance Standards by January 1, 2028 (pursuant to SWRCB requirements). Until then, a supplier may, when calculating its Urban Water Use Objective (discussed further in Section 5.2.6), use real losses reported in the water loss audits provided to the Department of Water Resources (discussed in Section 4.3.1), rather than the standard-based budget

calculated according to the equation described Section 970 of the California Code of Regulations.

Pursuant to the California Water Code Section 10631(d)(3)(C), a retail water supplier is required to provide data in its 2025 Plan demonstrating whether the retail water supplier met its Water Loss Performance Standard. The California Code of Regulations includes the following methods for compliance:

- Retail suppliers may have met their Real Water Loss Performance Standard if their 2025 or 2026 annual water loss audits (currently not available) show actual real water loss at or below the standard (California Code of Regulations Section 981[b]).
- Retail suppliers may still meet the Real Water Loss Performance Standard if, by January 1, 2028, their 2027 annual water loss audit shows actual real water loss at or below the standard (California Code of Regulations Section 981[a] and [b]).
- Apparent Water Loss Performance Standards are evaluated at the time compliance with the Real Water Loss Performance Standard is assessed (California Code of Regulations Section 981[d]).

The City's 2025 water loss audit is due by January 1, 2027 and was not available during the preparation, completion, and submittal of the City's 2025 Plan. However, Table 4-6 presents the City's Real Water Loss Performance Standard, as well as the real and apparent water losses included in the City's most recent 2024 water loss audit.

The City will continue to improve data collection for assessing and reducing water losses while performing proactive measures to minimize real losses. City field personnel are trained to spot leaks and verify if water from fire hydrants is metered, permitted, or if the water is taken without authorization.

4.4 SUBMITTAL TABLES

The applicable standardized Submittal Tables referenced within Chapter 4 are provided below.

4.4.1 TABLE 4-1: TOTAL USES FOR POTABLE AND NON-POTABLE WATER-ACTUAL

Table 4-1 Total Uses for Potable and Non-Potable Water-Actual

Submittal Table 4-1 Retail: Total Uses for Potable and Non-Potable Water — Actual Water Code Section 10631(d)(1)			
Use Type	Additional Description (as needed)	2025 Actual Water Use	
Drop down list May select each use multiple times These are the only use types that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool		**Potable or Non-Potable** (OPTIONAL) Drop down list	Volume (AF)
Add additional rows as needed			
Single Family		Potable	1,560
Multi-Family		Potable	224
Commercial	Includes Institutional	Potable	222
Landscape		Potable	49
Distribution System Water Loss		Potable	406
		Subtotal Potable	2461
		Subtotal Non-Potable	0
		Total	2,461
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3.			
NOTES:			

4.4.2 TABLE 4-2: TOTAL USES OF POTABLE AND NON-POTABLE WATER—PROJECTED

Table 4-2 Total Uses for Potable and Non-Potable Water - Projected

Submittal Table 4-2 Retail: Total Uses for Potable, and Non-Potable Water — Projected Water Code Section 10631(d)(1)							
Use Type	Additional Description (as needed)	**Projected Water Use** (Report To the Extent that Records are Available)					
Drop down list May select each use multiple times These are the only Use Types that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool		**Potable or Non-Potable** (OPTIONAL) Drop down list	**2030 (AF)**	**2035 (AF)**	**2040 (AF)**	**2045 (AF)**	**2050 opt (AF)**
Add additional rows as needed.							
Single Family		Potable	1,596	1,598	1,606	1,612	1,620
Multi-Family		Potable	229	229	230	231	232
Commercial	Includes Institutional	Potable	226	227	228	229	230
Landscape		Potable	50	50	50	51	51
Distribution System Water Loss		Potable	415	416	418	420	422
		Subtotal Potable	2,516	2,520	2,532	2,543	2,555
		Subtotal Non-Potable	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	2,516	2,520	2,532	2,543	2,555
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3.							
NOTES:							

4.4.3 TABLE 4-3: INCLUSION IN WATER-USE PROJECTIONS

Table 4-3 Inclusion in Water-Use Projections

Submittal Table 4-3 Retail: Inclusion in Water Use Projections Water Code Section 10631 (a), 10631 (d)(4)(A), and 10631 (d)(4)(B)	
Are Future Water Savings Included in Projections? **Drop down list (y/n)**	Yes
If "Yes" to above, **state the section or page number**, in the cell to the right, where citations of the codes, ordinances, or otherwise are utilized in demand projections are found. ***Optional*** Suppliers may complete Optional Submittal Table 4-4 R to quantify the expected savings.	Section 4.2.5 and Chapter 8
Are Lower Income Residential Demands Included In Projections? **Drop down list (y/n)**	Yes
Optional If the method for accounting Lower Income Residential Demands has been included, provide page number where this accounting can be found.	
DWR NOTES: Additional guidance is provided in Appendix K.	
NOTES:	

4.4.4 OPTIONAL TABLE 4-4: PASSIVE WATER SAVINGS PROJECTION

DWR has deemed Table 4-4 to be optional.

Table 4-4 Passive Savings Projection

4.4.5 TABLE 4-5: WATER LOSS AUDIT REPORTING

Table 4-5 Water Loss Audit Reporting

Submittal Table 4-5 Retail: Water Loss Audit Reporting Water Code Section 10631(d)(3)(A)		
Public Water System ID # Reported in Table 2-1 R	Reporting Period	Submitted to DWR Water Loss Audit Program (yes/no)
Report submittal status for all five years for each Public Water System as available. Add rows as needed		
CA1910148	**2020**	Yes
	2021	Yes
	2022	Yes
	2023	Yes
	2024	Yes
DWR NOTES: Suppliers will provide a link to the WUEdata submittals of their Water Loss Audit Reports.		
NOTES:		

4.4.6 TABLE 4-6: PROGRESS TOWARD 2028 WATER LOSS STANDARD

Table 4-6 Progress Toward 2028 Water Loss Standard

Submittal Table 4-6 Retail: Progress Towards 2028 Water Loss Standard Water Code Section 10631(d)(3)(C)											
		Real Water Loss					Apparent Water Loss				
		State Water Board Standard		Most Recent AWWA Water Loss Audit			State Water Board Standard		Most Recent AWWA Water Loss Audit		
Public Water System ID # Reported in Submittal Table 2-1 R	Did the Water Board Calculate a Water Loss Standard for this Public Water System? (y/n) If no, Supplier will not complete this row.	2028 Real Water Loss Standard per Unit per day	Units for Real Water Loss Drop down list	Number of Units (Connections or Miles corresponding with units selected)	Volume of Total Real Loss (from AWWA Water Loss Audit) (AF)	Real Water Loss Per Unit per Day	2028 Apparent Water Loss Standard per Unit per Day	Units for Apparent Water Loss	Number of Connections	Volume of Total Apparent Loss (from AWWA Water Loss Audit) (AF)	Apparent Water Loss Per Unit per Day
Add additional rows as needed.											
CA1910148	Yes	26.8	Gallons per Service Connection per Day (GPSCD)	3824	411.66	96.1	40.3	Gallons per Service Connection per Day (GPSCD)	3824	122.149	28.5
								Gallons per Service Connection per Day (GPSCD)			
								Gallons per Service Connection per Day (GPSCD)			
Water Board's Calculated Water Loss Standards											
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) for Water Loss MUST remain consistent with units reported in Submittal Table 2-3. The units reported in Submittal Table 2-3 are used in this table's calculations.											
NOTES:											

CHAPTER 5

SB X7-7 BASELINES, 2020TARGETS, AND 2025 REPORTING

LAY DESCRIPTION – CHAPTER 5

SB X7-7 BASELINES, 2020 TARGETS, AND 2025 REPORTING

Chapter 5 (SB X7-7 Baselines, 2020 Targets, and 2025 Reporting) of the City's 2025 Plan discusses and provides the following:

- The Water Conservation Act of 2009 (or SB X7-7) required the State of California achieve a 20 percent reduction in urban water use by the year 2020.
- SB X7-7 required urban water suppliers, including the City, to develop a "2020 Water Use Target" to assist the State of California to achieve the 20 percent reduction. The 2020 Water Use Target represents the amount of water each person should use per day (i.e. gallons per capita per day or GPCD) by the year 2020.
- The City previously determined its 2020 Water Use Target during the preparation of its 2015 Plan by completing standardized tables (or the SB X7-7 Verification Form) to demonstrate compliance with the Water Conservation Act of 2009The City's 2020 Water Use Target was 206 GPCD.
- The City's per-capita water use during Fiscal Year 2019-20 was 199 GPCD. The City's confirmed 2020 Water Use Target was 206 GPCD. The City's per-capita water use during Fiscal Year 2019-20 met the 2020 Water Use Target.

5.1 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR WHOLESALE AGENCIES

CWC 10608.12.

(aj) "Urban wholesale water supplier," means a water supplier, either publicly or privately owned, that provides more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually at wholesale for potable municipal purposes.

CWC 10608.36.

Urban wholesale water suppliers shall include in the urban water management plans required pursuant to Part 2.6 (commencing with Section 10610) an assessment of their present and proposed future measures, programs, and policies to help achieve the water use reductions required by this part.

The City is not a wholesale agency and is not required by DWR to complete Section 5.1.

5.2 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR RETAIL SUPPLIERS

CWC 10608.40.

Urban water retail suppliers shall report to the department on their progress in meeting their urban water use targets as part of their urban water management plans submitted pursuant to Section 10631.

CWC 10608.12.

(af) "Urban retail water supplier" means a water supplier, either publicly or privately owned, that directly provides potable municipal water to more than 3,000 end users or that supplies more than 3,000 acre-feet of potable water annually at retail for municipal purposes.

The Water Conservation Act of 2009 (or SB X7-7) required the State of California achieve a 20 percent reduction in urban water use by the year 2020. SB X7-7 required urban water suppliers, including the City, to develop a "2020 Water Use Target" to assist the

State of California to achieve the 20 percent reduction. The 2020 Water Use Target represents the amount of water each person should use per day (i.e. gallons per capita per day or GPCD) by the year 2020.

The City previously determined its 2020 Water Use Target during the preparation of its 2015 Plan by completing standardized tables (or the SB X7-7 Verification Form) to demonstrate compliance with the Water Conservation Act of 2009. The City's SB X7-7 Verification Form was also included in its 2020 Plan. The City's 2020 Water Use Target was 206 GPCD.

5.2.1 SUPPLIER WAS NOT AN URBAN RETAIL WATER SUPPLIER

Section 5.2.1 is not applicable to the City.

The City was an urban retail water supplier during and before the 2020 Plan cycle.

5.2.2 SUPPLIER MET 2020 TARGET IN 2020

The City previously calculated its "2020 Water Use Target" in its 2015 Plan pursuant to the methodology provided by DWR. The City's 2020 Water Use Target was confirmed to be 206 GPCD.

As discussed in the City's 2020 Plan, the annual gross water use by the City during FY 2019-20 was 2,392 AF. In addition, the estimated population within the City's service area for FY 2019-20 was 10,731. As a result, the City's per-capita water use during FY 2019-20 was 199 GPCD. As shown in Table 5-1, the City's per-capita water use during FY 2019-20 met the 2020 Water Use Target. The City also demonstrated compliance with the 2020 Water Use Target by completing the SB X7-7 2020 Compliance Form (included in the 2020 Plan).

5.2.3 SUPPLIER DID NOT MEET 2020 TARGET IN 2020—NO CHANGE TO SERVICE AREA

Section 5.2.3 is not applicable to the City.

As indicated in Section 5.2.2, the City previously met its 2020 Water Use Target as part of the 2020 Plan.

5.2.4 SUPPLIER DID NOT MEET 2020 TARGET—CHANGE TO SERVICE AREA SINCE 2020

Section 5.2.4 is not applicable to the City.

As indicated in Section 5.2.2, the City previously met its 2020 Water Use Target as part of the 2020 Plan. In addition, the City has not had any changes to its service area since 2020.

5.2.5 FUNDING ELIGIBILITY

CWC 10608.56.

(a) On and after July 1, 2016, an urban retail water supplier is not eligible for a water grant or loan awarded or administered by the state unless the supplier complies with this part.

If a retail water supplier does not achieve its 2020 Water Use Target, the retail water supplier is not eligible to receive a water grant or loan from the State of California until it complies. The following two exceptions to this are provided:

- Water Code Section 10608.56(c) states that a water supplier shall be eligible for a water loan or grant if it "has submitted to the department for approval a schedule, financing plan, and budget, to be included in the grant or loan agreement, for achieving the per-capita reductions."
- Water Code Section 10608.56(e) states that a water supplier can also be eligible for a water loan or grant if it "has submitted to the department for approval documentation demonstrating that its entire service area qualifies as a disadvantaged community."

As indicated in Section 5.2.2, the City previously met its 2020 Water Use Target as part of the 2020 Plan.

5.2.6 NEXUS TO STATE WATER BOARD URBAN WATER-USE OBJECTIVES (NOT REQUIRED FOR UWMPs)

SWRCB's "Making Conservation A Way of Life Regulation" (under the California Code of Regulations, Title 23, Section 965 et seq) requires urban retail water suppliers to annually calculate and comply with an Urban Water Use Objective (UWUO); carry out commercial, industrial, and institutional (CII) performance measures; and provide progress reports. The regulation is expected to reduce inefficient water use and protect water supplies from the effects of rising temperatures and drier conditions due to climate change.

The Urban Water Use Objective is the sum of standard-based water use budgets for efficient residential indoor use, residential outdoor use, CII landscapes with dedicated irrigation meters (DIMs), and real water losses. Each budget is the product of the applicable standard and the water supplier's unique characteristics (e.g., population). Water suppliers will be assessed for compliance with their overall objective, not each standards-based budget.

The residential indoor water use standard is based on 55 GPCD (until December 31, 2024), 47 GPCD (from January 1, 2025 to January 1, 2030), and 42 GPCD (beginning January 1, 2030). The residential outdoor water standard is based on a landscape efficiency factor (representing plant factors and irrigation efficiency) of 0.80 (until June 30, 2035), 0.63 (from July 1, 2035 to June 30, 2040), and 0.55 (beginning July 1, 2040). The standard for commercial, industrial, and institutional (CII) landscapes is based on a landscape efficiency factor of 0.80 (until June 30, 2035), 0.63 (from July 1, 2035 to June 30, 2040), and 0.45 (beginning July 1, 2040). Urban retail water suppliers are also required to comply with real water loss standards by January 1, 2028.

DWR has indicated that compliance with the Urban Water Use Objective requirements are under the authority of the SWRCB and that the requirements are not part of Urban Water Management Plan content requirements. However, the SWRCB uses the 2020 Water Use Targets as a back stop for the Urban Water Use Objective calculations. The Urban Water Use Objectives, together with excluded demands, are to be more efficient than the 2020 Water Use Targets.

5.3 SUBMITTAL TABLES

The applicable standardized Submittal Table referenced within Chapter 5 is provided below.

Table 5-1 SB X7-7 2020 Target Progress

Submittal Table 5-1 Retail: SB X7-7 2020 Target Progress Water Code Section 10608.40						
☐	Check the box if the Supplier was not an Urban Water Supplier during or before the 2020 UWMP reporting cycle. Proceed to the next table.					
Was Supplier part of a merger or consolidation since 2020?	Regional Alliance Target or Individual Target? Drop down list	2020 Target	Actual 2020 GPCD	Did Supplier Achieve Targeted Reduction for 2020?	Only for suppliers that did not meet the Target in 2020 See DWR NOTES below.	
					Actual 2025 GPCD (From SB X7-7 Compliance Form)	Did Supplier meet the 2020 Target in 2025?
No	Individual Target	206	199	Yes		NA
DWR NOTES: **Suppliers calculating a 2025 GPCD** will need to complete and submit SB X 7-7 Compliance Tables to verify the use of SB X7-7 Methodologies. **Suppliers that were part of a merger or consolidation since 2020** see Chapter 5 and Appendix P for guidance. NA=Not Applicable						
NOTES:						

CHAPTER 6

NORMAL-YEAR WATER SUPPLY CHARACTERIZATION

LAY DESCRIPTION – CHAPTER 6

NORMAL-YEAR WATER SUPPLY CHARACTERIZATION

Chapter 6 (Normal-Year Water Supply Characterization) of the City's 2025 Plan discusses and provides the following:

- The City's water supply sources include groundwater pumped from the Raymond Basin, treated imported water purchased from SGVMWD through MWD (imported water is allowed to recharge the groundwater basin, then produced as groundwater supply), and local treated groundwater from the West Tunnel located in the Little Santa Anita Canyon.
- The City's main source of water supply is groundwater pumped from the Raymond Basin.
- A tabulation of the City's historical water supplies is provided in Section 6.1.
- A discussion regarding the City's imported water supplies from SGVMWD through MWD is provided. Information regarding imported water connections, capacities, reliability, and historical production is provided.
- A discussion regarding the City's groundwater supplies from the Raymond Basin is provided. Information regarding basin location, adjudication, management, water levels, water quality, water rights, and historical production is provided.
- A discussion regarding the City's West Tunnel groundwater supplies from the Little Santa Anita Canyon is provided. Information regarding diversion locations, water rights, and historical production is provided.

- The City's proposed future projects to maximize its water supply resources are discussed.
- The City's "energy intensity" is discussed and represents the quantity of energy consumed, measured in kilowatt hours, divided by the volume of water, measured in acre-feet over a one-year period. The total energy intensity associated with the City's water management processes was estimated during FY 2024-25.

In this Chapter, the City will identify and describe each of its sources of water supply. In addition, the City will describe the following:

- Management of each water supply source;
- Current provisions of a basin adjudication or Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP), as applicable, pertaining to management of groundwater supplies;
- Measures the City is taking to develop potential new sources of water supply (as applicable); and
- Opportunities for exchanges and transfers on a long- or short-term basis.

The characterization of the City's water supply sources will account for the anticipated availability during a normal year, a single dry year, a five consecutive year drought, along with projections through FY 2049-50.

6.1 WATER SUPPLY ANALYSIS OVERVIEW

CWC 10631.

(b) Identify and quantify, to the extent practicable, the existing and planned sources of water available to the supplier over the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a), providing supporting and related information, including all of the following:

(1) A detailed discussion of anticipated supply availability under a normal water year, single dry year, and droughts lasting at least five years, as well as more frequent and severe periods of drought, as described in the drought risk assessment. For each source of water supply,

consider any information pertinent to the reliability analysis conducted pursuant to Section 10635, including changes in supply due to climate change.

(2) When multiple sources of water supply are identified, a description of the management of each supply in correlation with the other identified supplies.

(3) For any planned sources of water supply, a description of the measures that are being undertaken to acquire and develop those water supplies.

CWC 10631.

(h) … The wholesale agency shall provide information to the urban water supplier for inclusion in the urban water supplier's plan that identifies and quantifies, to the extent practicable, the existing and planned sources of water as required by subdivision (b), available from the wholesale agency to the urban water supplier over the same five-year increments, and during various water-year types in accordance with subdivision (f). An urban water supplier may rely upon water supply information provided by the wholesale agency in fulfilling the plan informational requirements of subdivisions (b) and (f).

The City's water supply sources include groundwater pumped from the Raymond Basin, treated imported replenishment water purchased from SGVMWD through MWD, and local groundwater from the West Tunnel of the Little Santa Anita Canyon. The City's main source of water supply is groundwater pumped from the Raymond Basin. A tabulation of the City's historical water supplies is provided below.

Fiscal Year	System Water Supply Sources (AF)			Total
	Potable Water			
	Groundwater		MWD Imported Water[1]	
	Raymond Basin Groundwater	West Tunnel		
2010-11	2,189	489	0	2,678
2011-12	2,408	278	0	2,686
2012-13	2,691	149	0	2,841
2013-14	866	22	1,611	2,499
2014-15	76	2	2,047	2,125
2015-16	1,023	5	1,183	2,211
2016-17	1,979	4	0	1,982
2017-18	2,235	7	0	2,241
2018-19	2,211	9	0	2,220
2019-20	2,387	5	0	2,392
2020-21	2,472	0	0	2,472
2021-22	2,406	0	0	2,406
2022-23	1,989	0	0	1,989
2023-24	2,148	0	0	2,148
2024-25	2,461	0	0	2,461

[1] Reflects water delivered for direct use.

Imported SGVMWD water deliveries for spreading purposes during FY 2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24 and 2024-25 equaled approximately 1,545 AF, 1,525 AF, 1,150 AF, 1,257 AF, and 1,612 AF, respectively.

6.1.1 SPECIFIC ANALYSIS APPLICABLE TO ALL WATER SUPPLY SOURCES

The section below provides a discussion of the following information to the extent practical:

- The City's existing and planned sources of water supply are identified;

- Each source of supply is quantified in five-year increments through FY 2049-50;
- The anticipated supply availability under normal, single dry, and five consecutive dry years, and any other water year conditions included in the Drought Risk Assessment (see Chapter 7) are described;
- The management of each water supply in correlation with other identified supplies is described.
- Information pertinent to the reliability analysis, including climate change effects, is considered.

The City historically has relied on groundwater supplies from the Raymond Basin, treated imported replenishment water purchased from SGVMWD through MWD, and local groundwater supplies from the West Tunnel of the Little Santa Anita Canyon. The following descriptions summarize the City's sources of supply (detailed descriptions are provided in Section 6.2).

Existing and Planned Sources of Supply

Purchased Treated Imported Water

The City has historically purchased treated imported replenishment water from SGVMWD, as described in Section 6.2.1. In addition, Section 6.2.1 provides a detailed discussion of the existing and planned supply of the treated imported replenishment water, including a description of the management and reliability of those treated imported water supplies. As discussed in Section 6.2.10, the City is developing a well in the Main Basin, which will eliminate the need to deliver treated imported water to replenish the Raymond Basin.

Groundwater

The City has historically pumped groundwater from the Raymond Basin as described in Section 6.2.2. In addition, Section 6.2.2 provides a detailed discussion of the existing and planned supply of the groundwater, including a description of the management and reliability of those groundwater supplies. Table 6-8 summarizes the actual groundwater supplies for FY 2024-25. In addition, Table 6-9 summarizes the projected water supply, in five-year increments, through FY 2049-50 under varying water supply conditions.

In addition, the City is a Party to the Main Basin Judgment. As discussed in Section 6.2.10, in partnership with the City of Arcadia, the City is developing a new joint well project at the Arcadia Public Works Services Department property. This project is expected to yield over 2,000 gpm (with 1,000 gpm going to the City of Sierra Madre) from the Main Basin. The City is constructing the appurtenant pipeline to the City.

The City has historically diverted water from the West Tunnel of the Little Santa Anita Canyon as described in Section 6.2.2. In addition, Section 6.2.2 provides a discussion of the existing and planned use of the West Tunnel, including a description of the management and reliability of those groundwater supplies. Table 6-8 summarizes the actual surface water supplies for FY 2024-25. In addition, Table 6-9 summarizes the projected water supply, in five-year increments, through FY 2049-50 under varying water supply conditions.

Storm Water

The City has historically received groundwater from the Raymond Basin and local groundwater from the West Tunnel of the Little Santa Anita Canyon. Management and use of the stormwater runoff from the Raymond Basin watershed is crucial to groundwater management and surface water supplies. The City has surface water diversion rights from Big Santa Anita Canyon (3,500 AF) and Little Santa Anita Canyon (1,500 AF) in which

stormwater (including water stored behind Santa Anita Dam) can be diverted to the Sierra Madre Spreading Grounds for groundwater replenishment purposes. However, the City currently does not have its own program to beneficially use stormwater runoff as a direct source of supply.

6.1.2 SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

The City considered the issues described below when developing its planned sources of water supply.

6.1.2.1 CLIMATE CHANGE EFFECTS

Climate change has the possibility of impacting the availability of planned water supplies, particularly during a drought period. Section 4.2.5.6 of this Plan provides a discussion regarding climate change effects on the City's various sources of supply.

6.1.2.2 REGULATORY CONDITIONS AND PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

The City has considered the implications of emerging regulatory conditions and project development on the availability of planned water supplies. Section 1.4 provides a discussion the reduced reliance on imported water supplies as well as the proposed Pure Water Southern California recycled water project.

6.1.2.3 OTHER LOCALLY APPLICABLE CRITERIA

There are no locally applicable criteria which applies to the City.

6.1.2.4 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SUPPLIERS COORDINATION

Because the City relies on wholesale water supplies, the City has provided its 2025 Plan to San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District as discussed in Section 2.4.1.

6.2 WATER SUPPLY CHARACTERIZATION

6.2.1 PURCHASED OR IMPORTED WATER

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

The City can purchase treated, imported water from San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District through the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. SGVMWD coordinated with MWD to construct an emergency connection in 2012 for the City to received treated imported water which initially was delivered to the City's distribution system. The capacity of the connection is approximately 2,500 gpm. Beginning in 2015, the City began delivering the treated imported water to the Sierra Madre Spreading Grounds for the purposes of groundwater spreading. The imported water spread is used as a credit to supplement the City's water production rights in the Raymond Basin. A further discussion regarding the City's production from the Raymond Basin is provided in Section 6.2.2.

6.2.2 GROUNDWATER

CWC 10631.

(b)(4) If groundwater is identified as an existing or planned source of water available to the supplier, all of the following information:

(A) The current version of any groundwater sustainability plan or alternative adopted pursuant to Part 2.74 (commencing with Section 10720), any groundwater management plan adopted by the urban water supplier, including plans adopted pursuant to Part 2.75 (commencing with Section 10750), or any other specific authorization for groundwater management for basins underlying the urban water supplier's service area.

(B) A description of any groundwater basin or basins from which the urban water supplier pumps groundwater. For basins that a court or the board has adjudicated the rights to pump groundwater, a copy of the order or decree adopted by the court or the board and a description of the amount of groundwater the urban water supplier has the legal right to pump under the order or decree. For a basin that has not been adjudicated, information as to whether the department has identified the basin as a high- or medium-priority basin in the most current official departmental bulletin that characterizes the condition of the groundwater basin, and a detailed description of the efforts being undertaken by the urban water supplier to coordinate with groundwater sustainability agencies or groundwater management agencies listed in subdivision (c) of Section 10723 to maintain or achieve sustainable groundwater conditions in accordance with a groundwater sustainability plan or alternative adopted pursuant to Part 2.74 (commencing with Section 10720).

(C) A detailed description and analysis of the location, amount, and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the urban water supplier for the past five years. The description and analysis shall be based on information that is reasonably available, including, but not limited to, historic use records.

(D) A detailed description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater that is projected to be pumped by the urban water supplier. The description and analysis shall be based on information that is reasonably available, including, but not limited to, historic use records.

RAYMOND BASIN

Raymond Basin - Sustainable Groundwater Management Act

The Raymond Basin is identified as Basin Number 4-013 pursuant to DWR Bulletin 118. The Sustainable Groundwater Management Act of 2014 (SGMA), identifies the Raymond Basin as an adjudicated groundwater basin, is exempt from the requirements of

developing a Groundwater Sustainability Plan and subsequently was designated a very-low-priority basin in DWR's 2019 SGMA Basin Prioritization report. In compliance with SGMA, the Raymond Basin Management Board, which serves as the Watermaster for the Raymond Basin, submits its Annual Report to DWR.

Raymond Basin - Adjudication

In 1937, the City of Pasadena filed suit to adjudicate water rights of the Raymond Basin. A copy of the Raymond Basin adjudication is located in Appendix F. DWR was retained to prepare a Report of Referee which described the geology and hydrogeology of the Raymond Basin and identified the Safe Yield of the Raymond Basin as 21,900 acre-feet. In 1950, the City of Pasadena requested the Safe Yield of the Raymond Basin to be re-determined. Subsequently, the Court issued a Modification of Judgment on April 29, 1955 increasing the Safe Yield of the Raymond Basin to 30,622 acre-feet. This is referred to as the "Decreed Right of 1955" and water rights for all parties are provided. On January 17, 1974, the second modification of the Raymond Basin Judgment was signed allowing Parties credit for spreading of canyon diversions in spreading grounds in the vicinity of the Arroyo Seco, Eaton Wash and Santa Anita Creek Canyon. On March 26, 1984, the third modification of the Raymond Basin Judgment was signed establishing the Raymond Basin Management Board as the Watermaster for the Raymond Basin.

The Raymond Basin Judgment adjudicated groundwater rights based on a long-term average yield of the Raymond Basin. The Raymond Basin Judgment allows a party to exceed its Decreed Right by no more than 10 percent, which will be deducted from the following year's total allowable extraction. Conversely, a party is not allowed to carryover more than 10 percent of its Decreed Right to a subsequent year.

Raymond Basin – Description

The Raymond Basin is located in Los Angeles County about 10 miles north-easterly of downtown Los Angeles. Raymond Basin is a wedge in the northwesterly portion of the San Gabriel Valley and is bounded on the north by the San Gabriel Mountains, on the west by the San Rafael Hills and is separated from the Main San Gabriel Basin on the southeast by the Raymond Fault. The Raymond Basin is divided into an eastern unit, which is the Santa Anita sub-area, and the Western unit which is the Pasadena sub-area and the Monk Hill Basin. The location of the Raymond Basin and the subareas, as shown on Figure 3, the surface area of Raymond Basin is about 40.9 square miles. The principal streams in the Raymond Basin are the Arroyo Seco, Eaton Wash and Santa Anita Wash. The Arroyo Seco drains to the Los Angeles River, while Eaton Wash and Santa Anita Wash drain to the Rio Hondo, a distributary of the San Gabriel River.

The geology of the Raymond Basin is described in detail in the "Report of Referee" prepared in 1943 by the State of California Division of Water Resources. The Raymond Basin is roughly triangular in shape. Its northern boundary, about twelve miles in length, is formed by a portion of the southerly front of the San Gabriel Mountains. The western boundary of the Raymond Basin is about eight miles long and is also composed of the same Basement Complex rocks which form the mountains and are continuous at depth, together with a small area of marine Tertiary sediment at the southern end. The Raymond Fault, the southern boundary of the triangle, crosses the Valley floor for a distance of about nine miles, connecting a granitic spur from the mountains at the eastern end of the Raymond Basin with Tertiary sediments outcropping in its southwestern corner.

The Raymond Fault separates Raymond Basin from the Main San Gabriel Basin (Main Basin). The fault zone is not completely impervious and groundwater can flow across this boundary into the Main Basin, particularly in the northeasterly portion of the boundary. The source of natural groundwater supply to the Raymond Basin is direct rainfall,

percolation from surface runoff from the northern and western sides, and presumably underground percolation of water from the mountain mass to the alluvium.

DWR describes the hydrogeology of the Raymond Basin in its Bulletin 118 report, Basin Number 4-023. According to the report, the water-bearing materials of the Raymond Basin are dominated by unconsolidated Quaternary alluvial gravel, sand, and silt deposited by streams flowing out of the San Gabriel Mountains. Younger alluvium typically follows active streambeds and reaches a maximum thickness of about 150 feet. Older alluvium generally thickens southward from the mountain front, reaching a maximum of about 1,140 feet near Pasadena, then thins to about 200 feet near the Raymond Fault. However, confined groundwater conditions have existed locally in the Raymond Basin, particularly along the Raymond Fault near Raymond Hill where layers of finer grained sediments become more abundant.

The Raymond Fault trends east-northeast and acts as a groundwater barrier along the southern boundary of the Raymond Basin. This fault acts as a complete barrier along its western end and becomes a less effective barrier at its eastward end. East of Santa Anita Wash, this fault ceases to be an effective barrier and the flow of groundwater southward into the Main Basin becomes essentially unrestricted. A north-trending divide paralleling the Eaton Wash separates both surface and subsurface water flow in the eastern portion of the Raymond Basin. The water level is higher on the eastern side of this divide, ranging from 300 feet higher in the north to about 50 feet higher in the south. Monk Hill, an emergent mound of consolidated bedrock within the Raymond Basin, causes groundwater to flow around it, but does not appreciably change the regional flow pattern. Groundwater elevation contour maps for the Raymond Basin are presented in the Raymond Basin Annual Reports[4].

[4] https://www.raymondbasin.org/reports

Natural recharge to the Raymond Basin is mainly from direct percolation of precipitation and percolation of ephemeral stream flow from the San Gabriel Mountains in the north. The principal streams bringing surface inflow are the Arroyo Seco, Eaton Creek and Santa Anita Creek. Some stream runoff is diverted into spreading grounds and some is impounded behind small dams allowing the water to infiltrate and contribute to groundwater recharge of the Raymond Basin. An unknown amount of underflow enters the Raymond Basin from the San Gabriel Mountains through fracture systems.

No recent estimates of available groundwater storage have been made for in the Raymond Basin. DWR (1971) study estimated the available stored water to be 1,000,000 acre-feet in 1970, leaving about 450,000 acre-feet of storage space available.

Groundwater quality within the Raymond Basin is generally good quality with regards to most constituents except for high fluoride concentrations in the foothills and high nitrate concentrations in the Monk Hill and Pasadena Subareas. Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) including Trichloroethylene (TCE) and Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) have been detected in the Raymond Basin (particularly near the Arroyo Seco). In 1997, Perchlorate was first detected in several monitoring wells at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA) Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL) Superfund Site.

Raymond Basin - Historical Production

The Decreed Right of 1955 provided the City with water rights to 1,764.0 AFY from the Santa Anita Subarea. The City also has the right to obtain credit for "salvage water." Salvage water is surface water percolated into the Santa Anita sub-area minus losses for natural percolation and subsurface outflow. Salvage water credits allow the City to (annually) extract more than 1,764.0 acre-feet from the Santa Anita Sub-area. However, due to recent multiple dry year conditions, the Raymond Basin Management Board implemented a "500-foot" level limitation for all Decreed Rights to the Santa Anita Subarea in 2013. As a result, the City's adjusted right to the Santa Anita Subarea was

limited to 940.0 AFY. In October 2015, after five years of unprecedented drought, the Raymond Basin Management Board authorized the use of imported water for spreading on behalf of the City. MWD entered into an agreement with the City and SGVMWD to deliver up to 2,500 AFY of treated, imported water for spreading within the Santa Anita sub-area. A new imported water connection was constructed at the Sierra Madre Spreading Grounds for the purposes of spreading to allow for additional groundwater by the City. Over the past five years, MWD has delivered 1,150 AFY to 1,612 AFY, with an average of 1,418 AFY, for spreading on behalf of the City.

Due to the "500-foot" level limitation is in effect, the City's water rights to the Raymond Basin are currently based on the adjusted rights to the Santa Anita Subarea of 940.0 AFY plus any imported water spread at the Sierra Madre Spreading Grounds. Over the past five years, the City has produced 1,989 AFY to 2,472 AFY, with an average of 2,295 AFY from the Raymond Basin. The City's projected production from the Raymond Basin, over the next 25 years in five-year increments, is provided in Table 6-9.

TUNNEL WATER

The City owns two tunnels located in the Little Santa Anita Canyon in the mountains above the City of Sierra Madre, one on either side of the Sierra Madre Dam. These tunnels act as horizontal wells and produce groundwater by gravity flow.

The City's wells and tunnels have traditionally supplied water to the City for the last 90 years. Currently, water is only taken directly into the City's distribution system from the West Tunnel, which has a maximum capacity of approximately 500 gallons per minute. The East Tunnel water is currently inactive due to the influence of surface water on its north branch. The tunnels were constructed (in the 1920s or earlier) and predate the adjudication of the Raymond Basin (discussed above). The Raymond Basin adjudication

did not address this source of water and the City maintains the full right to the water produced from these tunnels.

Since the production of water from these tunnels is dependent on the hydrologic cycle, production rates decline after several consecutive years of dry conditions. Thus, in multiple dry years, these tunnels would not provide a significant source of supply. Over the past five years, the City has not produced from the West Tunnel. The City's projected production from the West Tunnel, over the next 25 years in five-year increments, is provided in Table 6-9.

MAIN SAN GABRIEL BASIN

Main Basin - Sustainable Groundwater Management Act

The Main San Gabriel Basin (Main Basin) is a sub-basin of the San Gabriel Valley Basin pursuant to DWR Bulletin 118, Basin Number 4-013. Pursuant to the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act of 2014, the Main Basin was named as an adjudicated groundwater basin and is exempt from the requirements of developing a GSP and subsequently was designated a very-low-priority basin in DWR's 2019 SGMA Basin Prioritization report. In compliance with SGMA, the Main Basin Watermaster submits its Annual Report to DWR.

Main Basin - Adjudication

Main Basin – Long Beach Judgment

On May 12, 1959, the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Long Beach, the Central Basin Municipal Water District (Central District), and the City of Compton, as plaintiffs, filed an action against San Gabriel and 24 other producers of groundwater from

the San Gabriel Valley as defendants. This action sought a determination of the rights of the defendants in and to the waters of the San Gabriel River system and to restrain the defendants from an alleged interference with the rights of plaintiffs and persons represented by the Central District in such waters. After six years of study and negotiation a Stipulation for Judgment was filed on February 10, 1965, and the Judgment (Long Beach Judgment) was entered on September 24, 1965. Under the terms of the Long Beach Judgment, the water supply of the San Gabriel River system was divided at Whittier Narrows between San Gabriel Valley upstream and the coastal plain of Los Angeles County downstream. A copy of the Long Beach Judgment can be found in Appendix G. During water year 2018-19, the Water Replenishment District of Southern California (WRD) intervened in the Long Beach Judgment for the purpose of assuming all of the requirements of the Plaintiffs and the City of Long Beach, Central District, and the City of Compton were dismissed from their collective responsibilities by the Court.

Under the terms of the Long Beach Judgment, the area downstream from Whittier Narrows (Lower Area), the plaintiffs and those they represent, are to receive a quantity of usable water annually from the San Gabriel River system comprised of usable surface flow, subsurface flow at Whittier Narrows and water exported to the Lower Area. This annual entitlement is guaranteed by the area upstream of Whittier Narrows (Upper Area), the defendants, and provision is made for the supply of Make-up Water by the Upper Area for years in which the guaranteed entitlement is not received by the Lower Area.

Make-up Water is imported water purchased by the Main Basin Watermaster and delivered to agencies in Central District to satisfy obligations under the Long Beach Judgment. The entitlement of the Lower Area varies annually, dependent upon the 10-year average annual rainfall in the San Gabriel Valley for the 10 years ending with the year for which entitlement is calculated.

The detailed operations described in the Long Beach Judgment are complex and requires continuous compilation of data so that annual determinations can be made to assure

compliance with the Long Beach Judgment. In order to do this, a three-member Watermaster was appointed by the Court, one representing the Upper Area parties nominated by and through Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District (Upper Water), one representing the Lower Area parties nominated by and through WRD, and one jointly nominated by Upper Water and WRD. This three-member board is known as the San Gabriel River Watermaster (River Watermaster).

The River Watermaster meets periodically during the year to adopt a budget, to review activities affecting water supply in the San Gabriel River system area, to compile and review data, to make determinations of usable water received by the Lower Area, and to prepare its annual report to the Court. The River Watermaster has rendered annual reports for the water years 1963-64 through 2024-25 and operations of the river system under that Court Judgment and through the administration by the River Watermaster have been satisfactory since its inception.

One major result of the Long Beach Judgment was to leave the Main Basin free to manage its water resources so long as it meets its downstream obligation to the Lower Area under the terms of the Long Beach Judgment. Upper Water intervened in the Long Beach case as a defendant to enforce the provisions of a Reimbursement Contract, which was incorporated into the Long Beach Judgment to assure that any Make-up Water obligations under the terms of the Long Beach Judgment would be satisfied.

Main Basin – Main Basin Judgment

The Upper Area then turned to the task of developing a water resources management plan to optimize the conservation of the natural water supplies of the area. Studies were made of various methods of management of the Main Basin as an adjudicated area and a report thereon was prepared for the Upper San Gabriel Valley Water Association, an association of water producers in the Main Basin. After due consideration by the Association, Upper Water was requested to file as plaintiff, and did file, an action on

January 2, 1968, seeking an adjudication of the water rights of the Main Basin and its Relevant Watershed. After several years of study (including verification of annual water production) and negotiations, a stipulation for entry of Judgment was approved by a majority of the parties, by both the number of parties and the quantity of rights to be adjudicated. Trial was held in late 1972 and the Judgment (Main Basin Judgment) was entered on January 4, 1973. The Main Basin Judgment was most recently amended on June 21, 2012. A copy of the Main Basin Judgment can be found in Appendix H.

Under the terms of the Main Basin Judgment, all rights to the diversion of surface water and production of groundwater within the Main Basin and its Relevant Watershed were adjudicated. The Main Basin Judgment provides for the administration of the provisions of the Main Basin Judgment by a nine member Main Basin Watermaster. Six of those members are nominated by water producers (producer members) and three members (public members) are nominated by the Upper Water and the SGVMWD, which overlie most of the Basin. The nine member board employs a staff, an attorney and a consulting engineer. The Main Basin Watermaster holds public meetings on a regular monthly basis throughout the year.

The Main Basin Judgment does not restrict the quantity of water, which parties may extract from the Main Basin. Rather, it provides a means for replacing all annual extractions in excess of a Party's annual right to extract water with Supplemental Water. The Main Basin Watermaster annually establishes an Operating Safe Yield for the Main Basin which is then used to allocate to each Party its portion of the Operating Safe Yield which can be produced free of a Replacement Water Assessment. If a producer extracts water in excess of its right under the annual Operating Safe Yield, it must pay an assessment for Replacement Water, which is sufficient to purchase one acre-foot of Supplemental Water to be spread in the Main Basin for each acre-foot of excess production. All water production is metered and is reported quarterly to the Main Basin Watermaster.

In addition to Replacement Water Assessments, the Main Basin Watermaster levies an Administration Assessment to fund the administration of the Main Basin management program under the Court Judgment and a Makeup Obligation Assessment in order to fulfill the requirements for any makeup Obligation under the Long Beach Judgment and to supply fifty percent of the administration costs of the River Watermaster service. The Main Basin Watermaster levies an In-lieu Assessment and may levy special Administration Assessments.

Water rights under the Main Basin Judgment are transferable by lease or purchase so long as such transfers meet the requirements of the Judgment. There is also provision for Cyclic Storage Agreements by which Parties and non-parties may store imported supplemental water in the Main Basin under such agreements with the Main Basin Watermaster pursuant to uniform rules and conditions and Court approval.

The Main Basin Judgment provides that the Main Basin Watermaster will, insofar as practicable, spread imported water in the Main Basin to maintain the groundwater elevation at the Key Well above 200 feet. Under the terms of the Long Beach Judgment, any excess surface flows that pass through the Main Basin at Whittier Narrows to the Lower Area (which is then conserved in the Lower Area through percolation to groundwater storage) is credited to the Upper Area as Usable Surface Flow.

Main Basin - Description

The Main San Gabriel Basin is located within the San Gabriel Valley, which is located in southeastern Los Angeles County and is bounded on the north by the San Gabriel Mountains; on the west by the San Rafael and Merced Hills, on the south by the Puente Hills and the San Jose Hills, and on the east by a low divide between the San Gabriel River system and the Upper Santa Ana River system, as shown on Figure 4.

The San Gabriel River and its distributary, the Rio Hondo, drain an area of about 490 square miles upstream of Whittier Narrows. Whittier Narrows is a low gap between the Merced and Puente Hills, just northwest of the City of Whittier, through which the San Gabriel River and the Rio Hondo flow to the coastal plain of Los Angeles County. Whittier Narrows is a natural topographic divide and a subsurface restriction to the movement of groundwater between the Main Basin and the Coastal Plain. The approximately 490 square miles of drainage area upstream of Whittier Narrows consists of about 167 square miles of valley lands and about 323 square miles of mountains and foothills.

The Main Basin includes essentially the entire valley floor of the San Gabriel Valley with the exception of the Raymond Basin and Puente Basin. The boundaries of the Main Basin are the Raymond Basin on the northwest, the base of the San Gabriel Mountains on the north, the groundwater divide between San Dimas and La Verne and the lower boundary of the Puente Basin on the east, and the common boundaries between Upper Water and Central District through Whittier Narrows on the southwest. The common water supply of the Main Basin does not include the Raymond Basin, the area northerly of Raymond Hill Fault, which was adjudicated in the Pasadena v. Alhambra case (Superior Court of the County of Los Angeles, 1944). The Puente Basin, although tributary to the Main Basin, is not included in the Main Basin administered by the Main Basin Watermaster.

The Main Basin (administered by the Main Basin Watermaster) is a large groundwater basin replenished by stream runoff from the adjacent mountains and hills, by rainfall directly on the surface of the valley floor, subsurface inflow from Raymond Basin and Puente Basin, and by return flow from water applied for overlying uses. Additionally, the Main Basin is replenished with imported water. The Main Basin serves as a natural storage reservoir, transmission system and filtering medium for wells constructed therein.

There are three municipal wholesale water districts overlying and/or partially overlying the Main Basin. The three districts are Upper Water, San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District, and Three Valleys Municipal Water District (TVMWD).

Urbanization of the San Gabriel Valley began in the early part of the twentieth century, but until the 1940s, agricultural land use occupied more area than residential and commercial land use. After World War II, agricultural areas reduced rapidly and tend to be located in the easterly portion of the Main Basin and along power transmission rights of way adjacent to the San Gabriel River. Agricultural plots are discontinuous and relatively small. There are several major industrial areas adjacent to the San Gabriel River and within other portions of the valley. The greatest area of land use in the valley is for residential and commercial purposes. DWR Bulletin 118 does not identify the Main Basin as being in overdraft.

Main Basin - Geology

The Main Basin consists of a roughly bowl-shaped depression of bedrock, filled over millions of years with alluvial deposits. This bowl-shaped depression is relatively deep; the elevation at the base of the groundwater reservoir declines from about 800 feet above mean sea level (MSL) in the vicinity of San Dimas, at the northeast corner of the Main Basin, to about 2,200 feet below MSL in the vicinity of South El Monte (DWR, 1966, Plate II).

Most of the alluvium deposited within this depression is debris from the San Gabriel Mountains, washed and blown down from the side of the mountains over time. This process has also resulted in the materials of the Main Basin varying in size from relatively coarse gravel nearer the mountains to fine and medium-grained sand containing silt and clay as the distance from the mountains increases. The principal water-bearing formations of the Main Basin are unconsolidated and semi-consolidated sediments, which vary in size from coarse gravel to fine-grained sands. The interstices between these

alluvial particles throughout the Main Basin fill with water and transmit water readily to wells. The thickness of the water-bearing materials in the Main Basin ranges from 200 to 300 feet in the northeastern portion of the Main Basin near the mountains (DPW, 1934, page 141) to nearly 4,000 feet in the South El Monte area (DWR, 1966, page 31).

The soils overlying the Main Basin average about six feet in depth. Soil depths are generally greater at the perimeter of the valley and decrease toward the center along the San Gabriel River. These soils are residual, formed in place through chemical, mechanical and plant weathering processes. The infiltration rates of these soils are greater along the natural channels and their adjacent flood plains. Lower infiltration rates are found in the perimeter areas of the valley. Since the valley is mostly urbanized, a significant portion of the area has been paved and many miles of stream channel have been lined for flood control purposes, thus decreasing infiltration of water through streambeds. Detailed basin geology is discussed in the report entitled "Planned Utilization of Ground Water Basins, San Gabriel Valley, Appendix A: Geo-hydrology" (DWR, 1966).

Main Basin - Hydrology

The total fresh water storage capacity of the Main Basin is estimated to be about 9.5 million acre-feet. Of that, about 1,100,000 acre-feet have been used historically in Main Basin operations. The change in groundwater elevation at the Baldwin Park Key Well[5] Key Well (Key Well) is representative of changes in groundwater in the Main Basin. One foot of elevation change at the Key Well is roughly the equivalent of about 8,000 acre-feet of water storage. The historical high groundwater elevation was recorded at over 329.1 feet in April 1916, at which time Main Basin storage was estimated to be about 8,700,000 acre-feet. The historical low was recorded in November 2018 at 169.4 feet, at

[5] The Baldwin Key Well is a water-level monitoring well located in the City of Baldwin Park used to determine when imported water may or may not be spread in the Basin.

which time Main Basin storage was estimated to be about 7,400,000 acre-feet. The Key Well hydrograph illustrates the cyclic nature of basin recharge and depletion. The hydrograph also illustrates the dramatic recharge capability of the Main Basin during wet periods.

Generally, water movement in the Main Basin is from the San Gabriel Mountains on the north to Whittier Narrows to the southwest. Groundwater movement in the northern and northeastern regions of the Main Basin is affected by faulting. For example, the Raymond Fault located in the northwesterly portion of the Main Basin separates the Raymond Basin from the Main Basin.

The Main Basin is an unconfined aquifer. Although clay deposits appear mixed with the soils in several locations in the Main Basin and there are various clay lenses throughout the Main Basin, they do not coalesce to form a single impermeable barrier for the movement of subsurface water. The Main Basin therefore operates as a single, unconfined aquifer. As previously mentioned, a thorough discussion of basin hydrogeology is contained in the report “Planned Utilization of Ground Water Basins, San Gabriel Valley, Appendix A: Geo-hydrology” (DWR, 1966).

Within the Main Basin there are a number of identified sub-basins. These include the Upper San Gabriel Canyon Basin, Lower San Gabriel Canyon Basin, Glendora Basin, Foothill Basin, Way Hill Basin and San Dimas Basin. In addition, the Puente Basin is tributary to the Main Basin from the southeast, between the San Jose and Puente Hills, but is not included in the Main Basin adjudication.

Main Basin – Groundwater Replenishment

The major sources of recharge to the Main Basin are direct penetration of rainfall on the valley floor, percolation of runoff from the mountains, percolation of imported water and

return flow from applied water. Rainfall occurs predominantly in the winter months and is more intense at higher elevations and closer to the San Gabriel Mountains.

The magnitude of annual recharge from direct penetration of local rainfall and return flow from applied water is not easily quantifiable. Percolation of runoff from the mountains and valley floor along with percolation of imported water has only been estimated. The DPW maintains records on the amount of local and imported water conserved in water spreading facilities and stream channels.

The San Gabriel River bisects the Main Basin. The San Gabriel River originates at the confluence of its west and east forks in the San Gabriel Mountains. It flows through the San Gabriel Canyon and enters the Main Basin at the mouth of the canyon north of the City of Azusa. The San Gabriel River flows southwesterly across the valley to Whittier Narrows, a distance of about 15 miles. It exits San Gabriel Valley at Whittier Narrows, and transverses the Coastal Plain in a southerly direction to reach the Pacific Ocean at Alamitos Bay near the City of Long Beach.

The San Gabriel River is joined and fed by tributary creeks and washes. In the Main Basin these include: Big Dalton Wash, which originates in the San Gabriel Mountains; Walnut Creek, which originates at the northeast end of the San Jose Hills; and San Jose Creek, which originates in the San Gabriel Mountains, but which travels around the southerly side of the San Jose Hills through the Puente Narrows before joining the San Gabriel River just above Whittier Narrows.

The channel of the San Gabriel River bifurcates in the upper middle portion of the Main Basin, forming a channel to the west of and parallel to the San Gabriel River, known as the Rio Hondo. Tributaries draining the westerly portion of the Main Basin, including Sawpit Wash, Santa Anita Wash, Eaton Canyon Wash, Rubio Wash and Alhambra Wash, all of which originate in the San Gabriel Mountains or the foothills, feed the Rio Hondo. The Santa Anita Wash, Eaton Canyon Wash, Rubio Wash and Alhambra Wash all cross

the Raymond Basin area before entering the Main Basin. The channel of the Rio Hondo passes through Whittier Narrows westerly of the San Gabriel River, and then flows southwesterly to join the Los Angeles River on the Coastal Plain.

To protect residents of the San Gabriel Valley from flooding that can result during periods of intensive rainfall, the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (DPW) and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps of Engineers) have constructed an extensive system of dams, debris basins, reservoirs and flood control channels. The dams and reservoirs also operate as water conservation facilities. The dams and reservoirs that control the flow of the San Gabriel River and the Rio Hondo include: Cogswell Reservoir on the west fork of the San Gabriel River, San Gabriel Reservoir at the confluence of the west and east forks of the San Gabriel River, Morris Reservoir near the mouth of the San Gabriel Canyon, Santa Fe Reservoir in the northerly portion of the Main Basin and Whittier Narrows Reservoir at the southwestern end of the San Gabriel Valley.

Many of the stream channels tributary to the San Gabriel River have been improved with concrete banks (walls) and concrete-lined bottoms. These stream channel improvements have significantly reduced the area of previous stream channels and reduce Main Basin recharge. A number of off-stream groundwater replenishment facilities have been established along these stream channels to offset such reductions in recharge. Some of these facilities are accessible to imported water supplies, while some facilities receive only local runoff.

The paths of the surface streams are mirrored in the soils and in the direction of groundwater movement in the Main Basin. The tributary creeks and washes, carrying smaller amounts of water, generally flow toward the center of the San Gabriel Valley, while the direction of flow of the major streams, the San Gabriel River and the Rio Hondo, is from the mountains in the north to Whittier Narrows in the southwest. In similar fashion, the primary direction of groundwater movement in the Main Basin is from the north to the southwest, with contributing movement generally from the east and west toward the

center of the Main Basin. The greatest infiltration and transmissivity rates of soils in the Main Basin are from north to south, with the maximum rates found in the center of the valley along the stream channels. Generally, the Main Basin directs groundwater to the southwest through Whittier Narrows.

The Main San Gabriel Basin has a freshwater storage capacity of about 8.7 million acre-feet when the Key Well groundwater elevation is at 329.1 feet, of which about 125 feet of elevation change, or about 1,000,000 acre-feet, has been used for historical Basin operations. Local runoff is stored in a series of reservoirs operated by DPW and diverted into spreading grounds to replenish the groundwater supply. Groundwater recharge occurs every year and is exhibited as increasing water levels. High rainfall years can be identified as increases in the groundwater level of 30 feet or more in one year.

In addition to groundwater replenishment with local storm runoff, the Watermaster maintains records of each producer's water rights and annual production. Although there is no limit on the quantity of water that may be produced, production in excess of a water right is subject to a Replacement Water assessment. Watermaster uses funds collected from producers' overproduction to purchase imported water from municipal water districts. Upper Water and TVMWD obtain their water from MWD. SGVMWD has its own contract for SWP water. Watermaster coordinates purchase and delivery of imported water to replenish the ground water basin, thus offsetting the producers' overproduction and making the Basin whole.

Groundwater Management Plan

The Main Basin has been adjudicated and management of the local water resources within the Main Basin is based on that adjudication. Management of the water resources in the Main Basin is based upon Watermaster services under two Court Judgments: San

Gabriel River Watermaster (River Watermaster)[6] and (Main Basin Watermaster)[7]. The City is a party to the Main Basin Judgment.

The following sections provide a description of the two Judgments and the Five Year Water Quality and Supply Plan that make up the groundwater management plan for the Main Basin. In addition, this section describes SGVMWD's and San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority's (WQA) policies to promote groundwater basin clean-up.

Operations of the Groundwater Basin

Through the Long Beach Judgment and the Main Basin Judgment, operations of the Main Basin are optimized to conserve local water to meet the needs of the parties of the Main Basin Judgment.

Typically, water producers within San Gabriel District rely upon groundwater from Main Basin for their water supply. The City of Alhambra has agreed to receive treated, imported water as part of the Cooperative Water Exchange Agreement (CWEA) to reduce the groundwater extractions from the western portion of the Main Basin and the associated drawdown concerns.

Imported water for groundwater replenishment is delivered through the flood control channels and diverted and spread at spreading grounds through Main Basin Watermaster's agreement with DPW. Groundwater replenishment utilizes imported water and is considered Replacement Water under the terms of the Main Basin Judgment. In addition, it can be stored in the Main Basin through Cyclic Storage agreements,

[6] Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Long Beach, et al., v. San Gabriel Valley Water Company, et al., Los Angeles County Case No. 722647, Judgment entered September 24, 1965.
[7] Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District v. City of Alhambra, et al., Los Angeles County Case No. 924128, Judgment entered January 4, 1973.

authorized by terms of the Main Basin Judgment, but such stored water may be used only to supply Supplemental Water to the Main Basin Watermaster.

The Main Basin Watermaster has entered into a Cyclic Storage Agreement with each of the three municipal water districts. One is with MWD and Upper Water, which permits MWD to deliver and store imported water in the Main Basin in an amount not to exceed 200,000 acre-feet for future Replacement Water use. The second Cyclic Storage Agreement is with TVMWD and permits TVMWD to deliver and store up to 50,000 acre-feet for future Replacement Water use. The third is with SGVMWD and permits SGVMWD to deliver and store up to 50,000 acre-feet for future Replacement Water use.

Imported Makeup Water has been delivered to lined stream channels and conveyed to the Lower Area. Makeup Water is required to be delivered to the Lower Area by the Upper Area when the Lower Area entitlement under the Long Beach Judgment exceeds the usable water received by the Lower Area. Imported water is used to fulfill the Makeup Water Obligation when the amount of Makeup Water cannot be fulfilled by reimbursing the Lower Area interests for their purchase of recycled water. The amount of recycled water for which reimbursement may be made as a delivery of Makeup Water is limited by the terms of the Long Beach Judgment to the annual deficiency in Lower Area Entitlement water or to 14,735 acre-feet, whichever is the lesser quantity.

Salt and Nutrient Management Plan

On February 9, 2009, the State Water Board adopted Resolution 2009-0011 that created the “Recycled Water Policy”. The Recycled Water Policy recognized that “…collapse of the Bay Delta ecosystem, climate change, and continuing population growth have combined with a severe drought on the Colorado River, and failing levees in the Delta, to create a new reality that challenges California’s ability to provide the clean water need for a healthy environment, a healthy population and a healthy economy, both now and in the

future." The Recycled Water Policy encourages appropriate water recycling, water conservation and use of stormwater to increase water supplies within California.

The primary goal of the San Gabriel Valley Salt and Nutrient Management Plan (SNMP) is to assist the Main Basin Watermaster and participating/potential stakeholders to comply with the Recycled Water Policy regarding the use of the recycled water from municipal wastewater treatment facilities as a safe source of water supply, while maintaining the water quality objectives for salt and nutrients in the Basin Plan established by the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board. The primary objective of the SNMP is to comply with the specific requirements described in the Recycled Water Policy. They include:

1) Characterization of the Main Basin,
2) Identification of sources of salt, nutrients, and constituents of emerging concern (CECs) (when deemed necessary by the Recycled Water Policy) and their fate and transport,
3) Estimation of salt, nutrients, and CECs (if necessary) loadings and assimilative capacities,
4) Identification of water recycling and stormwater recharge/use goals and objectives,
5) Verification of compliance with Resolution No. 68-16 through antidegradation analyses, and
6) Development of a monitoring plan to verify compliance with the Basin water quality objectives.

The SNMP reviewed the geology, hydrology and hydrogeology of the San Gabriel Basin, along with the institutional and management structure for the San Gabriel Basin. Total dissolved solids (TDS), Nitrate, Sulfate, and Chloride were identified as the primary constituents of concern. Sources of loading (precipitation, subsurface inflow, infiltration of applied water, storm runoff and untreated imported water replenishment) and unloading (groundwater pumping and subsurface outflow) were included in a spreadsheet computer

model, along with average water quality data for TDS, Nitrate, Sulfate, and Chloride, on an annual basis.

The SNMP proposed to use the Main Basin Watermaster's existing Title 22 water quality monitoring program for groundwater and San Gabriel River water, with increased frequencies of monitoring for Total Dissolved Solids and nitrate, to satisfy the monitoring plan requirement of the SNMP. The following are recommendations for on-going salt and nutrient management in the San Gabriel Basin:

- Regularly update the SNMP spreadsheet data so that impacts of potential future projects on salt and nutrient loading may be evaluated.
- Continue to collect water quality data throughout the San Gabriel Basin.
- Continue to meet with stakeholders on a regular basis to coordinate San Gabriel Basin management activities with an emphasis on stormwater runoff replenishment and continued use of SWP water for groundwater replenishment

In-Lieu Program

During calendar year 2014, the ability to deliver Supplemental Water (State Water Project (SWP) water and Colorado River water) to replenish the Basin was severely limited. Consequently, during fiscal year 2014-15, Main Basin Watermaster developed and implemented a program to have Producers purchase additional treated imported water for direct delivery in-lieu of pumping groundwater (In-Lieu Program), in an effort to reduce the amount of groundwater pumped from the Basin. The Main Basin Watermaster uses the In-Lieu Assessment on all production to fund the additional direct cost incurred by a producer participating in the In-Lieu Program. Main Basin Watermaster has implemented this program during fiscal year 2014-15 and 2015-16.

Supplemental Water Reliability Storage Program (RDA)

The 2012 Main Basin Judgment Amendments provided the Main Basin Watermaster with increased management flexibility and adaptability; and provided more discretion in making Basin management decisions. A key component of the Judgment Amendments was the new Water Resource Development Assessment to be levied on all production. The Supplemental Water Reliability Storage Program (RDA) provides a process for the Main Basin Watermaster to generate funds to purchase and store Supplemental Water in the Basin to be used (applied) when there are limitations on the availability of Supplemental Water from the Responsible Agencies. As a result of the severe long-term drought conditions resulting in significant reductions on the quantity of local water replenishment to the Basin, the Main Basin Watermaster expanded RDA into the Supplemental Water Stormwater Augmentation Program (RDA II) described below.

Supplemental Water Stormwater Augmentation Program

The Water Resource Development Assessment for Stormwater Augmentation Program was developed by the Main Basin Watermaster to help manage Basin water supplies under the perceived “worst case” hydrologic conditions, which was assumed to be two additional consecutive 5-year droughts, using the same hydrologic conditions as the recent FY 2011-12 through 2015-16 severe drought. Based upon ten (10) additional consecutive years of drought, the new RDA II Program is intended to purchase imported replenishment water (when available), for stormwater augmentation, to maintain the Baldwin Park Key Well elevation above 180 feet by the end of the tenth year. This Key Well elevation essentially ensures continued Basin water supply to the Basin Producers under a worst case, 15-year sustained drought. The RDA II Program has an assessment of $175/AF on all FY 2024-25 production and is planned to also be $175/AF on all FY 2025-26 production with a potential to increase in the next three to five years. The Main Basin Watermaster will use the RDA II funds to purchase untreated imported water to replenish the Main Basin for the “general benefit” of all Producers within the Main Basin.

Unlike the original RDA (Supplemental Water Replenishment Storage Program), which is a Watermaster pre-purchase of Replacement Water, the RDA II untreated imported water will supplement local stormwater replenishment, enhance overall Basin conditions, and have "no right of recovery" using a water right, by any Main Basin producer.

MWD Letter Agreement

Since 2017, Watermaster, Upper Water, the Three Valleys District, and MWD entered into a series of letter agreements to pre-deliver untreated imported water in support of Basin management programs (Letter Agreement). Through these agreements, MWD has delivered a cumulative total of 405,517.5 acre-feet of imported water. While deliveries have varied depending on hydrological conditions and local stormwater capture, these agreements have provided a critical means of supplementing the Basin's supplies over time.

During fiscal year 2023–24, Watermaster and Upper Water entered into a fourth agreement with MWD to pre-deliver an additional 87,000 acre-feet of untreated imported water during calendar year 2024. In addition, Watermaster and Three Valleys District entered into a separate agreement with MWD to pre-deliver about 35,000 acre-feet during calendar year 2024. During fiscal year 2024–25, Watermaster and Upper Water entered into a fifth agreement with MWD to pre-deliver an additional 86,000 acre-feet of untreated imported water during calendar year 2025.

Three Year Purchased Water Plan

On June 21, 2012, the Superior Court of the State of California for the County of Los Angeles (Court) approved certain proposed Judgment amendments. Some of these Judgment amendments help Main Basin Watermaster address Supplemental Water supply concerns. One of the amendments, Exhibit H(3)(d), requires that "…on or before November 1 of each year, Main Basin Watermaster shall prepare and distribute to the

Responsible Agencies a three-year projection of its Supplemental Water purchases from each agency. Main Basin Watermaster shall, to the extent feasible, coordinate the tentative schedule for delivery and payment of those purchases with each agency."

Judgment Amendment, Section 45(b)(7), allows Main Basin Watermaster to "…levy an Assessment on all Pumping, as determined through Rules and Regulations … to support the purchase, financing, and/or development of new or additional Supplemental Water sources, in cooperation with one or more Responsible Agencies as appropriate." Section 45(b)(7) established the "Water Resource Development Assessment" for the purchase or development of additional Supplemental Water supplies. Based on these Judgment amendments, Main Basin Watermaster also amended its Rules and Regulations to include a policy/criteria to develop the "Three-Year Purchased Water Plan" (Three-Year Plan). Under Section 26(d)(5) of the Rules and Regulations, the first priority for spreading of Supplemental Water is "…Supplemental Water ordered by Watermaster from Responsible Agencies for direct delivery to the Basin as Replacement Water…". Recognizing many Producers currently pre-purchase Supplemental Water for delivery into their Cyclic Storage accounts, those pre-purchases are considered to have the same priority as Replacement Water.

Exhibit M of Main Basin Watermaster's amended Rules and Regulations[8] provides the policy/criteria for the "Three-year Purchased Water Plan," and requires Main Basin Watermaster to estimate Supplemental Water purchases from the Responsible Agencies for each of the three subsequent years. The policy/criteria indicate estimated Supplemental Water purchases may be based on the following:

1) *The first year shall be, at a minimum, the total Replacement Water requirement for the three Responsible Agencies (Upper Water, San Gabriel District, and Three Valleys).*
2) *The second and third years may be estimated as follows:*

[8] https://www.watermaster.org/about-us (Rules and Regulations)

a) *Operating Safe Yield (OSY) established by Watermaster for the current fiscal year and next succeeding years;*
b) *Alternative projections of the OSY;*
c) *Evaluation of potential wet, average, and dry hydrologic conditions;*
d) *Future groundwater production provided by or estimated for each producer; and*
e) *Depending on Basin conditions, Watermaster may consider additional factors as necessary.*

Five-Year Water Quality and Supply Plan

The Main Basin Watermaster was created in 1973 to resolve water issues that had arisen among water users in the San Gabriel Valley. Main Basin Watermaster's mission was to generally manage the water supply of the Main Basin. During the late 1970s and early 1980s, significant groundwater contamination was discovered in the Main Basin. The contamination was caused in part by past practices of local industries that had carelessly disposed of industrial solvents referred to as Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) as well as by agricultural operations that infiltrated nitrates into the groundwater. Cleanup efforts were undertaken at the local, state, and federal level.

Local water agencies adopted a joint resolution in 1989 regarding water quality issues that stated Main Basin Watermaster should coordinate local activities aimed at preserving and restoring the quality of groundwater in the Main Basin. The joint resolution also called for a cleanup plan. In 1991, the Court granted Main Basin Watermaster the authority to control pumping for water quality purposes. Accordingly, Main Basin Watermaster added Section 28 to its Rules and Regulations regarding water quality management. The new responsibilities included development of a Five-Year Water Quality and Supply Plan[9], updating it annually, submitting it to the California Regional Water Quality Control Board,

[9] https://www.watermaster.org/reports

Los Angeles Region, and making it available for public review by November 1 of each year.

Main Basin Watermaster prepares and annually updates the Five-Year Water Quality and Supply Plan in accordance with the requirements of the Section 28 Rules and Regulations. The objective is to coordinate groundwater-related activities so that both water supply and water quality in the Main Basin are protected and improved. Many important issues are detailed in the Five-Year Plan, including how Main Basin Watermaster plans to:

1. Monitor groundwater supply and quality;
2. Develop projections of future groundwater supply and quality;
3. Ensure adequate supplemental water is available for groundwater replenishment;
4. Review and cooperate on cleanup projects, and provide technical assistance to other agencies;
5. Assure that pumping does not lead to further degradation of water quality in the Basin;
6. Address Perchlorate, N-nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA), and other emerging contaminants in the Basin;
7. Develop a cleanup and water supply program consistent with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) plans for its San Gabriel Basin Superfund sites; and
8. Coordinate and manage the design, permitting, construction, and performance evaluation of the Baldwin Park Operable Unit (BPOU) cleanup and water supply plan.

The Main Basin Watermaster has worked with state and federal regulators, along with local water companies to clean up water supplies. Section 28 of the Main Basin Watermaster's Rules and Regulations require all producers (including the City) to submit

an application to 1) construct a new well, 2) modify an existing well, 3) destroy a well, or 4) construct a treatment facility. The Main Basin Watermaster prepares a report on the implications of the proposed activity. As a party to the Main Basin Judgment, the City reviews a copy of these reports and is provided the opportunity to submit comments on the proposed activity before the Main Basin Watermaster Board takes final action.

Water Quality Authority 406 Plan

The WQA was established by the State Legislature on February 11, 1993 to develop, finance and implement groundwater treatment programs in the Main Basin. Section 406 of the WQA Act requires the WQA "to develop and adopt a basinwide groundwater quality management and remediation plan" that is required to be consistent with the EPA's National Contingency Plan ("NCP") and Records of Decision ("ROD") and all requirement of the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board ("LARWQCB"). According to the WQA Act, the Section 406 Plan, which is incorporated in this Plan by reference, must include:

1) Characterization of Basin contamination;
2) A comprehensive cleanup plan;
3) Strategies for financing the design, construction, operation and maintenance of groundwater cleanup facilities;
4) Provision for a public information program; and
5) Coordination of activities with federal, state, and local entities.

WQA reviews and adopts the Section 406 Plan on an annual basis and as necessary, makes revisions according to changing regulatory, political and/or funding environments. In support of the Section 406 Plan, WQA also adopts an annual FY budget (July 1 through June 30) which includes all projects (actual or planned) WQA is facilitating through its participation during that time period. The budget identifies the various funding sources,

and combinations thereof, to ensure full funding for each project (capital and/or O&M) can be achieved.

Main Basin – Historical and Projected Basin Production

The City is a party to the Main Basin Judgment but historically did not have wells in the Main Basin. However, the City is constructing a new well (Goldring Well) jointly with the City of Arcadia. Under the Main Basin Adjudication, the City does not have pumping rights but can pump from the Main Basin. Although there is no limit on the quantity of water that may be extracted by Parties to the Main Basin Adjudication, including the City, groundwater production in excess of a Party's water right, or its proportional share (pumper's share) of the Operating Safe Yield, requires purchase of untreated imported water to recharge the Main Basin. The City plans to obtain groundwater produced from the Main Basin, and delivered through an inter-connecting pipeline with the City of Arcadia. If the City obtains any water from the Main Basin, replacement water may be purchased from SGVMWD to recharge the Main Basin. Any water pumped from Main Basin wells on behalf of the City will be counted toward the City. Over the past five years, the City has not obtained any groundwater from the Main Basin (through the City of Arcadia). The City's projected production from the Main Basin , over the next 25 years in five-year increments, is provided in Table 6-9.

As discussed above, the Main Basin is managed by the Main Basin Watermaster. The most recent amendments to the Main Basin Judgment were made in June 2012. Historical fluctuation of the Key Well elevation illustrates that since the Main Basin was adjudicated in 1973, it generally operated between an elevation 250 feet and 200 feet above MSL. Furthermore, at an elevation of 169 feet above MSL at the Key Well, which represents the historical low, the Main Basin has about 7,400,000 acre-feet of available storage. During the period of management under the Judgment, significant drought events have occurred from 1969 to 1977, 1983 to 1991, 1998 to 2004, 2006 to 2009, and

2011 to 2015. In each drought cycle the Main Basin has been managed to maintain water levels.

6.2.3 SURFACE WATER

The City does not use surface water supplies to meet its water demands.

6.2.4 STORMWATER

The City does not directly use stormwater to meet its water demands.

6.2.5 WASTEWATER AND RECYCLED WATER

CWC 10633R.

The plan shall provide, to the extent available, information on recycled water and its potential for use as a water source in the service area of the urban water supplier. The preparation of the plan shall be coordinated with local water, wastewater, groundwater, and planning agencies that operate within the supplier's service area, and shall include all of the following:

(a) A description of the wastewater collection and treatment systems in the supplier's service area, including a quantification of the amount of wastewater collected and treated and the methods of wastewater disposal.

(b) A description of the quantity of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, is being discharged, and is otherwise available for use in a recycled water project.

(c) A description of the recycled water currently being used in the supplier's service area, including, but not limited to, the type, place, and quantity of use.

(d) A description and quantification of the potential uses of recycled water, including, but not limited to, agricultural irrigation, landscape irrigation, wildlife habitat enhancement, wetlands, industrial reuse, potable reuse, and other appropriate uses, and a determination with regard to the technical and economic feasibility of serving those uses.

(e) The projected use of recycled water within the supplier's service area at the end of 5, 10, 15, and 20 years, and a description of the actual use of recycled water in comparison to uses previously projected pursuant to this subdivision.

(f) A description of actions, including financial incentives, which may be taken to encourage the use of recycled water, and the projected results of these actions in terms of acre-feet of recycled water used per year.

(g) A plan for optimizing the use of recycled water in the supplier's service area, including actions to facilitate the installation of dual distribution systems, to promote recirculating uses, to facilitate the increased use of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, and to overcome any obstacles to achieving that increased use.

Discussion of wastewater collection, treatment, and recycled water use is included in this chapter. Municipal recycled water is municipal wastewater that has been treated at a municipal wastewater facility in a manner specified by the SWRCB-DDW to a specified quality to enable it to be used again for a beneficial purpose. Municipal wastewater must meet two requirements; it must be reused beneficially pursuant to Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations and it must be reused in accordance with a Regional Water Quality Control Board permit. Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations defines beneficial reuse of recycled water as "...the use of recycled water that has been transported from the point of treatment or production to the point of use without an intervening discharge to water of the State...."

The City currently does not have access to recycled water supplies due to the lack of infrastructure to convey recycled water to the City. Subject to availability of recycled water, the City would have to construct transmission and distribution facilities to deliver recycled water to customers within its service area. Additional information regarding the potential use of recycled water is provided below.

6.2.5.1 RECYCLED WATER COORDINATION

CWC 10633.

The plan shall provide, to the extent available, information on recycled water and its potential for use as a water source in the service area of the urban water supplier. The preparation of the plan shall be coordinated with local water, wastewater, groundwater, and planning agencies that operate within the supplier's service area…

The City's 2025 UWMP was prepared in coordination with local water, wastewater, groundwater, and planning agencies within its service area to analyze the current and projected wastewater supply for collection, treatment, disposal, and distribution. The City does not have access to recycled water due to the lack of infrastructure to convey recycled water supplies to the City. However, the City has coordinated the potential for deliveries of recycled water to the City's service area with SGVMWD. In addition, SGVMWD prepared the "*San Gabriel Valley Regional Recycled Water Supply Program Feasibility Study*", dated December 2017, which estimated the potential volumes of recycled water which could be supplied to the City, and the necessary infrastructure which would need to be developed. The Feasibility Study identified the potential for using recycled water within the City's service area for groundwater replenishment purposes. However, the potential recycled water spreading project would require the construction of a membrane bioreactor scalping plant and conveyance pipelines which would be cost prohibitive.

6.2.5.2 WASTEWATER COLLECTION, TREATMENT, AND DISPOSAL

CWC 10633.

(a) A description of the wastewater collection and treatment systems in the supplier's service area, including a quantification of the amount of wastewater collected and treated and the methods of wastewater disposal.

Wastewater generated by the City is treated by the Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (LACSD). Wastewater is collected within the City's local sewer collection system. The City's local sewers tie into one of LACSD's regional trunk sewers. The regional trunk sewer lines deliver wastewater to one or more water reclamation plants owned by LACSD for treatment. The water reclamation plants are not located within the City's service area. The water reclamation plants serving the City include the Whittier Narrows Water Reclamation Plant (WNWRP) and the A.K. Warren Water Resource Facility (formerly known as the (Joint Water Pollution Control Plant); however, the percentage breakdown between these two plants in treating the City's wastewater is unknown (although a majority of the wastewater from the City is treated at the WNWRP). LACSD estimates approximately 69 gallons per person per day of wastewater is generated within LACSD's service area. Based on a 2025 population of 10,878 within the City, the estimated amount of wastewater collected by the City is approximately 840 AFY, as shown in Table 6-2. As indicated previously, and in Table 6-3, wastewater is not treated or disposed within the City's service area.

The Whittier Narrows Water Reclamation Plant, which began operation in 1962, was the first reclamation plant built by the LACSD. It has a treatment capacity of about 15 MGD and provides coagulated, filtered and disinfected tertiary effluent. The method of disposal when treated recycled water that is not used (non-recycled) is discharge to the San Gabriel River/Rio Hondo and eventually flows to the ocean.

The A.K. Warren Water Resource Facility, which began operation in 1928 in the City of Carson, currently has a treatment capacity of about 400 MGD. The treatment level is primary and secondary treatment with disinfection. The plant serves a population of approximately 4.8 million people. Solids collected in primary and secondary treatment are processed in anaerobic digestion tanks where bacteria break down organic material and produce methane gas. Treated wastewater is ultimately disinfected prior to being discharged to the Pacific Ocean. All water discharged to the ocean is monitored to ensure compliance with applicable local, state, and federal standards for discharge water.

6.2.5.3 RECYCLED WATER SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

CWC 10633.

(c) A description of the recycled water currently being used in the supplier's service area, including, but not limited to, the type, place, and quantity of use.

The City does not have access to recycled water due to the lack of recycled water supplies and infrastructure to convey recycled water supplies to the City. Subject to the availability of recycled water, the City would consider transmission and distribution facilities to deliver recycled water to customers within its service area.

6.2.5.4 CURRENT, POTENTIAL, AND PROJECTED RECYCLED WATER USES

CWC 10633.

(b) A description of the recycled water currently being used in the supplier's service area, including, but not limited to, the type, place, and quantity of use. A description of the quantity of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, is being discharged, and is otherwise available for use in a recycled water project.

(d) A description and quantification of the potential uses of recycled water, including, but not limited to, agricultural irrigation, landscape irrigation, wildlife habitat enhancement, wetlands, industrial reuse, groundwater recharge, indirect potable reuse, and other appropriate uses, and a determination with regard to the technical and economic feasibility of serving those uses.

(e) The projected use of recycled water within the supplier's service area at the end of 5, 10, 15, and 20 years, and a description of the actual use of recycled water in comparison to uses previously projected pursuant to this subdivision.

Although the City has identified potential uses for recycled water, the City does not anticipate it will have access to recycled water supplies over the next 25 years due to the lack of infrastructure to convey recycled water to the City. Therefore, Table 6-4 and Table 6-5 are intentionally blank. The largest potential use of recycled water in the City would be for groundwater recharge. As discussed above, SGVMWD prepared the "*San Gabriel Valley Regional Recycled Water Supply Program Feasibility Study*", dated December 2017, which estimated the potential volumes of recycled water which could be supplied to the City, and the necessary infrastructure which would need to be developed. The Feasibility Study identified the potential for using recycled water within the City's service area for groundwater replenishment purposes. However, the potential recycled water spreading project would require the construction of a membrane bioreactor scalping plant and conveyance pipelines which would be cost prohibitive.

6.2.5.5 ACTIONS TO ENCOURAGE AND OPTIMIZE FUTURE RECYCLED WATER USE

CWC 10633.

The plan shall provide, to the extent available, information on recycled water and its potential for use as a water source in the service area of the urban water supplier. The preparation of the plan shall be coordinated with local water, wastewater, groundwater, and planning agencies that operate within the supplier's service area, and shall include all of the following:

(g) A plan for optimizing the use of recycled water in the supplier's service area, including actions to facilitate the installation of dual distribution systems, to promote recirculating uses, to

facilitate the increased use of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, and to overcome any obstacles to achieving that increased use.

Recycled water is not currently used within the City, and no future projects have been identified with recycled use estimates. There are currently no actions in place at the time by which the City is able to encourage the use of recycled water to their customers. Therefore, Table 6-6 is left intentionally blank.

6.2.6 DESALINATED WATER OPPORTUNITIES

CWC 10631.

(g) Describe the opportunities for development of desalinated water, including, but not limited to, ocean water, brackish water, and groundwater, as a long-term supply.

Raymond Basin

The City pumps groundwater from the Raymond Basin which is low in TDS and does not require desalination. The SWRCB-DDW recommended level is 500 milligrams per liter (mg/L) and water can be provided for long-term domestic use with TDS concentrations of up to 1,000 mg/L. Recent water quality data indicates the TDS values for the City's groundwater wells are less than 500 mg/L. Due to the low TDS concentration of the groundwater from the Raymond Basin, the City does not need to investigate the use of desalination as a long-term supply. The City is currently not considering the development of a desalinated water project. However, there may be opportunities for use of desalinated ocean water as a potential water supply source in the future, through coordination with other agencies that have ocean desalination programs.

6.2.7 WATER EXCHANGES AND TRANSFERS

CWC 10631.

(c) Describe the opportunities for exchanges or transfers of water on a short-term or long-term basis.

6.2.7.1 EXCHANGES

Pursuant to DWR's 2025 Final Guidebook, "*Water exchanges are typically water delivered by one water user to another water user, with the receiving water user providing water in return at a specified time or when the conditions of the parties' agreement are met. Water exchanges can be strictly a return of water on a basis agreed upon by the participants or it can include payment and the return of water.*"

As the result of an exchange between SGVMWD and MWD, the City can purchase treated, imported water from SGVMWD through MWD. SGVMWD coordinated with MWD to construct an emergency connection in 2012 for the City to received treated imported water which initially was delivered to the City's distribution system. The capacity of the connection is approximately 2,500 gpm. Beginning in 2015, the City began delivering the treated imported water to the Sierra Madre Spreading Grounds for the purposes of groundwater replenishment. The imported water spread is used as a credit to supplement the City's water production rights in the Raymond Basin. The City replenishes up to 1,500 of 2,500 AF of imported water per year.

6.2.7.2 TRANSFERS

Pursuant to DWR's 2025 Final Guidebook, "*The Water Code defines a water transfer as a temporary or long-term change in the point of diversion, place of use, or purpose of use due to a transfer, sale, lease, or exchange of water or water rights.*"

As a Party to the Main Basin Judgment, the City can pump from the Main Basin. The Main Basin Judgment does not restrict the quantity of groundwater that can be produced, but provides for a Replacement Water assessment for production in excess of water rights. In addition, the City has entered into a Cyclic Storage agreement, described in Chapter 6.2.2, with the Main Basin Watermaster to store imported water in the Main Basin for a period of up to five years to be used to offset a future Replacement Water requirement.

6.2.7.3 EMERGENCY INTERTIES

The City has emergency interties (or interconnections) with other water agencies that serve as short-term emergency water supplies. Emergency interconnections are distribution system interconnections between water agencies for use during critical situations where one system or the other is temporarily unable to provide sufficient potable water to meet its water demands and/or fire protection needs. An emergency interconnection will allow a water system to continue serving water during critical situations such as local water supply shortages as a result of earthquakes, fires, prolonged power outages, and droughts.

The City has the ability to receive water from interconnections with the following water agencies:

- City of Pasadena (two way)
- City of Arcadia

6.2.8 SUPPLY FROM STORAGE

Section 6.2.8 is not applicable. The City does not remove water from either surface storage or underground storage for use (including surface water placed into storage in a given year and retrieved in the following year).

6.2.9 OTHER

The City does not rely on any additional water supply sources.

6.2.10 FUTURE WATER PROJECTS

CWC 10631.

(f) Include a description of all water supply projects and water supply programs that may be undertaken by the urban water supplier to meet the total projected water use, as established pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 10635. The urban water supplier shall include a detailed description of expected future projects and programs that the urban water supplier may implement to increase the amount of the water supply available to the urban water supplier in normal and single-dry water years and for a period of drought lasting five consecutive water years. The description shall identify specific projects and include a description of the increase in water supply that is expected to be available from each project. The description shall include an estimate with regard to the implementation timeline for each project or program.

The City's future water projects are primarily focused on local groundwater supplies. The following is a list of the City's future water supply projects:

Construction of a Main Basin Well and Transmission Pipeline

In partnership with the City of Arcadia, the City is developing a new joint well project (Goldring Well) located at the Arcadia Public Works Services Department property. This project is expected to yield over 2,000 gpm (with 1,000 gpm going to the City of Sierra

Madre) from the Main Basin. The City is also constructing an appurtenant pipeline to the City. The project is estimated to be completed by 2027.

Rehabilitation of Groundwater Wells

The City rehabilitates its groundwater wells as necessary in an ongoing process to improve groundwater production. Rehabilitation will also extend the life of the wells, provide higher pumping efficiencies, and control sanding issues. The City plans to rehabilitate Wells 3 and 4 over the next several years.

6.3 ENERGY USE

CWC 10631.2.

(a) In addition to the requirements of Section 10631, an urban water management plan shall include any of the following information that the urban water supplier can readily obtain:

(1) An estimate of the amount of energy used to extract or divert water supplies.

(2) An estimate of the amount of energy used to convey water supplies to the water treatment plants or distribution systems.

(3) An estimate of the amount of energy used to treat water supplies.

(4) An estimate of the amount of energy used to distribute water supplies through its distribution systems.

(5) An estimate of the amount of energy used for treated water supplies in comparison to the amount used for nontreated water supplies.

(6) An estimate of the amount of energy used to place water into or withdraw from storage.

(7) Any other energy-related information the urban water supplier deems appropriate.

"Energy intensity" is defined as the quantity of energy consumed, measured in kilowatt hours (kWh), divided by the volume of water, measured in AF for a water management

process over a one-year period. The information used to calculate the estimated energy intensity associated with the City's water system is provided below. The energy intensity information is based on readily obtainable energy and water use data for the following water management processes: 1) extraction or diversion of water supplies; 2) placement into storage; 3) conveyance to distribution; 4) treatment; and 5) water system distribution. The City has tabulated its energy intensity using readily obtainable energy consumption data obtained from monthly electricity bills from Southern California Edison (SCE) for the whole water system and the corresponding water use data obtained from available water meter readings. The City has reported the energy intensity associated with the water management processes which occur within its operational control. Because the City does not track individual energy usage for each water management process identified above, the City has estimated the energy intensity using the "total utility approach" (i.e. sum of all water management processes). The total energy consumed was approximately 3,356,522 kWh during FY 2024-25. Although the total energy consumption reported includes electricity usage for general administration (e.g. at the City's headquarters) which is not associated with any water management processes, the general administration energy usage is considered negligible compared to overall water system use and has not been netted out.

The total volume of water entering the potable water system was approximately 2,461 AF during FY 2024-25 and is consistent with the total volume of water provided in Table 4-1.

The total energy intensity associated with the City's water management processes is estimated at 4,186 kWh per million gallons. The energy intensity data and calculations based on the "total utility approach" are provided in Table O-1B below.

The City's water management processes do not include "consequential hydropower generation" where the energy generation is a direct consequence of water delivery (i.e. all water passing through the energy generation devices is delivered to users). The City's water management processes do not include "non-consequential hydropower generation"

where the energy generation is not a direct consequence of water delivery (i.e. energy could be generated even if no water was being delivered to water users). In addition, the City's water management processes do not include any substantial "self-generated energy sources" including solar, wind, geothermal, biomass, co-generation, and diesel generator sources.

Table O-1B. Recommended Energy Reporting — Total Utility Approach

Optional Submittal Table O-1B: Recommended Energy Reporting - SINGLE DELIVERY PRODUCT - TOTAL UTILITY APPROACH				
Water Delivery Product drop down list (If delivering more than one type of product recommend using Table O-1C)	Retail Potable Deliveries	**Only for Water Delivery Products Under the Urban Water Supplier's Operational Control**		
Start Date of Reporting Period	7/1/2024	**Sum of All Water Management Processes**	**Non-Consequential Hydropower**	
End Date of Reporting Period	6/30/2025			
Is upstream embedded energy in the values reported?	No			
Units of Measure for Water	AF	**Total Utility** See DWR NOTES	**Hydropower**	**Net Utility**
Volume of Water Entering Process		2,461		2,461
Energy Consumed (kWh)		3,356,522		3,356,522
Energy Intensity (kWh/vol. converted to MG)		4,186	-	4,186

DWR NOTES:
Total Utility: The volume of water entered in the "Total Utility" column should equal the volume of water entering the distribution system (excluding recycled water); in most cases, this is the total volume calculated in UWMP Table 4-1: 2025 Actual Total Uses for Potable and Non-Potable Water. Note if recycled water is included in your Submittal Table 4-1, you must exclude it from your volume in this table.

Quantity of Self-Generated Renewable Energy

0 kWh

Data Quality (Estimate, Metered Data, Combination of Estimates and Metered Data)

Combination of Estimates and Metered Data

Data Quality Narrative:

The total energy consumed was identified based on Southern California Edison (SCE) billing records. Although the total energy consumed includes electricity usage for general administration (which is not an identified water management process), general administration energy use is considered to be negligible compared to overall water system use and has not been netted out.

Narrative:

The total energy consumption includes energy associated with operating groundwater production wells and booster pumps to deliver water in the distribution system. Energy consumption is associated with operating groundwater water treatment. Energy consumption is also associated with plant lighting and air conditioning, and operating the Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system and chlorination injection pumps.

NOTES:

6.4 SUBMITTAL TABLES

The applicable standardized Submittal Tables referenced within Chapter 6 are provided below.

6.4.1 TABLE 6-1: GROUNDWATER VOLUME PUMPED

Table 6-1 Groundwater Volume Pumped

Submittal Table 6-1 Retail: Groundwater Volume Pumped **Water Code Section 10631(4) and 10631(4)(c)**							
☐	Check the box if the Supplier does not pump groundwater. Proceed to the next table.						
☐	Check the box if all or part of the groundwater described below is desalinated. (OPTIONAL)						
Groundwater Type **Drop Down List** May use each category multiple times	Potable or Non-Potable (OPTIONAL) **Drop down list**	Location or Basin Name	2021 (AF)	2022 (AF)	2023 (AF)	2024 (AF)	2025 (AF)
Add additional rows as needed							
Alluvial Basin	Potable	Raymond Basin	2472	2406	1989	2148	2461
Fractured Rock	Potable	West Tunnel	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	2,472	2,406	1,989	2,148	2,461
DWR NOTES: **Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG)** must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3.							
NOTES							

6.4.2 TABLE 6-2: WASTEWATER COLLECTED WITHIN SERVICE AREA

Table 6-2 Wastewater Collected Within Service Area

Submittal Table 6-2 Retail: Wastewater Collected Within Service Area Water Code Section 10633(a)				
☐	Check the box if there is no wastewater collection system. Proceed to the next table.			
	Percentage of 2025 service area served by wastewater collection system (OPTIONAL)			
	Percentage of 2025 service area population served by wastewater collection system (OPTIONAL)			
Wastewater Collection			**Recipient of Collected Wastewater**	
Name of Wastewater Collection Agency	Wastewater Volume Metered or Estimated? OPTIONAL **Drop Down List**	Volume of Wastewater Collected from UWMP Service Area 2025 (AF)	Name of Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) and Place ID Number **Drop down list**	Is WWTP Located Within UWMP Area? **Drop Down List**
Add additional rows as needed				
LACSD	Estimated	810	A.K. Warren Water Resource Facility, Place ID 234156	No
LACSD	Estimated	30	Whittier Narrows Water Reclamation Plant, Place ID	No
Total Wastewater Received from UWMP Service Area in 2025:		840		
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3. **Additional Guidance**: See Appendix M, Section M.21 for detailed guidance on this table.				
NOTES:				

6.4.3 TABLE 6-3: WASTEWATER TREATMENT AND OUTCOMES WITHIN UWMP SERVICE AREA

Table 6-3 Wastewater Treatment and Outcomes Within UWMP Service Area

Submittal Table 6-3 Retail: Wastewater Treatment and Outcomes Within UWMP Service Area
Water Code Section 10633(b)

☑ **Check the box if no wastewater is treated or disposed of within the UWMP service area.**
Proceed to the next table.

Wastewater Treatment Plant Name and Place ID Number **Drop down list**	Does This Plant Treat Wastewater Generated Outside the UWMP Service Area? (OPTIONAL) **Drop down list**	2025 Volume of Wastewater Received from UWMP Service Area (As Reported in Submittal Table 6-2 R) (AF)	Total 2025 Volume of Water Treated (AF)	2025 Outcomes of Treated Wastewater										
				Water Recycled Within UWMP Service Area (enter data as applicable)		**Water Recycled Outside of UWMP Service Area** (enter data as applicable)		**Effluent Discharge that is not a Permitted Recycled Water Use** (enter data as applicable)		**Required Discharge for Instream Flow** (enter data as applicable)		**Delivered to Another Entity for Additional Treatment** (enter data as applicable)		
				Treatment Level **Drop down list**	Volume (AF)	Treatment Level **Drop down list**	Volume (AF)	Treatment Level **Drop down list**	Volume (AF)	Treatment Level **Drop down list**	Volume (AF)	Treatment Level **Drop down list**	Volume (AF)	Name of other entity
Add additional rows as needed														
Total		0	-		0		0		0		0		0	

DWR NOTES:
Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3.
IPR: Indirect Potable Reuse would have the treatment level of its end use requirement in the Level of Treatment drop-down.
Additional Guidance: See Appendix M, Section M.21 for detailed guidance on this table.

NOTES:

6.4.4 TABLE 6-4: RECYCLED WATER DIRECT BENEFICIAL USES WITHIN SERVICE AREA

Table 6-4 Recycled Water Direct Beneficial Uses Within Service Area

Submittal Table 6-4 Retail: Recycled Water Direct Beneficial Uses Within Service Area Water Code Section 10633 (c),(d),(e)										
☑	Check box if recycled water is not used and is not planned for use within the service area of the supplier. The supplier will only complete the column on "Potential Recycled Water Use" and submit an accompanying narrative on the feasibility of that potential recycled water use.									
Name(s) of Facility/ies Producing (Treating) the Recycled Water (OPTIONAL) :										
Name of Supplier Operating the Recycled Water Distribution System (OPTIONAL) :										
Volume of Supplemental Water Added in 2025 (OPTIONAL) :										
Source of 2025 Supplemental Water (OPTIONAL) :										
Use Type Drop down list	Potable or Non-Potable (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL) Drop down list	Additional Information (as needed)	2025 (AF)	2030 (AF)	2035 (AF)	2040 (AF)	2045 (AF)	2050 (AF)	Potential Recycled Water Use Volume	Potential Recycled Water Use Narrative page number (OPTIONAL)
Add additional rows as needed										
Subtotal Potable			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Subtotal Non-Potable			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3. **Additional Guidance:** See Appendix M, Section M.21 for detailed guidance on this table. **Potential recycled water use:** a description of the feasibility of these uses must be included in the narrative. **Multiple Producers:** If you have multiple recycled water producers, submit a separate table for each.										
NOTES:										

6.4.5 TABLE 6-5: 2020 UWMP RECYCLED WATER-USE PROJECTION COMPARED TO 2025 ACTUAL

Table 6-5 2020 UWMP Recycled Water-Use Projection Compared to 2025 Actual

Submittal Table 6-5 Retail: 2020 UWMP Recycled Water Use Projection Compared to 2025 Actual **Water Code Section 10633(e)**		
☑	Check the box if recycled water was not used in 2025 nor previously projected for use in 2020. Proceed to the next table.	
Use Type Drop Down list	2020 Projection for 2025 (AF)	2025 Actual Use (AF)
Add additional rows as needed		
Total	0	0
DWR NOTES: **Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG)** must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure reported in Submittal Table 2-3 **Additional Guidance:** See Appendix M, Section M.21 for detailed guidance on this table.		
NOTES:		

6.4.6 TABLE 6-6: METHODS TO ENCOURAGE FUTURE RECYCLED WATER USE

Table 6-6 Methods to Encourage Future Recycled Water Use

Submittal Table 6-6 Retail: Methods to Encourage Future Recycled Water Use **Water Code Section 10633(f)**			
☑	Check the box if the Supplier does not plan to expand recycled water use in the future. Supplier will not complete the table below but will provide narrative explanation.		
Section 6.2.5	Provide page location of narrative in the UWMP		
Name of Action	Description	Planned Implementation Year	Expected Increase in Recycled Water Use (AF)
Add additional rows as needed			
		Total (AF)	0
		Unit Conversion to AF	0
DWR NOTES: **Units of measure** (AF, CCF, MG) MUST remain consistent with units reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3. **The unit conversion to Acre Feet** addresses the Water Code's requirement that this value be provided in acre-feet.			
NOTES:			

6.4.7 TABLE 6-7: EXPECTED FUTURE WATER SUPPLY PROJECTS OR PROGRAMS

Table 6-7 Expected Future Water Supply Projects or Programs

Submittal Table 6-7 Retail: Expected Future Water Supply Projects or Programs Water Code Section 10631(f)							
☐	Check the box if there are no expected future water supply projects or programs that provide a quantifiable increase to the agency's water supply. Proceed to the next table.						
☑	Check the box if some or all of the supplier's future water supply projects or programs are not compatible with this table and are described in a narrative format.						
Section 6.2.10	Provide page location of narrative in the UWMP						
Name of Future Projects or Programs	Joint Project with other suppliers?		Additional Description (as needed)	**Potable or Non-Potable** (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL) Drop Down list	Planned Implementation Year	Planned for Use in Year Type **Drop Down List**	Expected Increase in Water Supply to Supplier (This may be a range) (AF)
	Drop Down List (yes/no)	If Yes, Supplier Name					
Add additional rows as needed							
Construct Groundwater Production Well	Yes	City of Arcadia	Construction of a 2,000 gpm well in the Main Basin with up to 1,000 gpm to the City of Sierra Madre	Potable	2027	All Year Types	1,600
Rehabilitation of Water Supply Wells	No		Construction or replacement of groundwater wells	Potable	Ongoing	All Year Types	
DWR NOTES: **Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG)** must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure reported in Submittal Table 2-3.							
NOTES:							

6.4.8 TABLE 6-8: WATER SUPPLIES—ACTUAL

As discussed in Section 6.2, the City's water supply sources consist of treated imported water purchased from SGVMWD through Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (see Section 6.2.1) groundwater from the Raymond and Main Basins (see Section 6.2.2), and local groundwater from the West Tunnel (see Section 6.2.2). The actual quantities of the water supply sources available to the City during FY 2024-25 are summarized in Table 6-8. The reliable quantities of projected water supply sources

available to the City in five-year increments through FY 2049-50 during normal or average years are summarized in Table 6-9. The reliability of these sources of supply are addressed in Section 7.2.3, including during normal years, single dry years, and five consecutive year droughts.

The order of use of the City's projected reliable water supplies from FY 2024-25 through FY 2049-50 in five-year increments is based on historical practices, water supply availability, and the cost of water. It is anticipated the City will initially use groundwater produced from the Raymond Basin. The City will then use groundwater produced from the Main Basin. It is important to note that the Main Basin is adjudicated (as discussed in Section 6.2.2) and that there is no limit to the amount of groundwater which can be produced annually.

The City's projected quantities of groundwater supplies from Raymond Basin are based on meeting a portion of the City's total water demands. In the near term, the City's projected quantities of treated imported water supplies and/or local surface water supplies are based on meeting the remainder of the City's demands based on historical long-term averages and available supplies during previous dry year conditions. In the future the City will also produce groundwater from the Main Basin. Consequently, it is anticipated the City will have sufficient water supplies available to meet projected demands.

Table 6-8 Water Supplies— Actual

Submittal Table 6-8 Retail: Water Supplies — Actual Water Code Section 10631(b)				
Water Supply		**2025**		
Drop down list May use each category multiple times. These are the only water supply categories that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool	Additional Description (as needed)	**Potable or Non-Potable** (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL) Drop Down list	Actual Volume (AF)	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See 'DWR Notes' below (AF)
Add additional rows as needed				
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Raymond Basin	Potable	2,461	
Groundwater (not desalinated)	West Tunnel	Potable	0	
		Subtotal Potable	2,461	0
		Subtotal Non-Potable	0	0
		Total	2,461	0
DWR NOTES: **Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG)** must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3. **Total Entitlement:** e.g. Water Right, Groundwater Allocation, Contracted Amount.				
NOTES:				

6.4.9 OPTIONAL TABLE 6-8DS: SOURCE DESALINATION BY SUPPLIER

As discussed in Section 6.2.6, the City is currently not considering the development of a desalinated water project. As a result, optional Table 6-8DS is not included.

6.4.10 TABLE 6-9: WATER SUPPLIES—PROJECTED

Table 6-9 Water Supplies—Projected

Submittal Table 6-9 Retail: Water Supplies — Projected Water Code Section 10631 (b)												
Water Supply			**Projected Water Supply (Report to the Extent Practicable)**									
Drop down list May use each category multiple times. These are the only water supply categories that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool	Additional Detail on Water Supply	**Potable or Non-Potable** (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL) Drop Down list	**2030**		**2035**		**2040**		**2045**		**2050 (opt)**	
			Reasonably Available Volume (AF)	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See 'DWR Notes' below (AF)	Reasonably Available Volume (AF)	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See 'DWR Notes' below (AF)	Reasonably Available Volume (AF)	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See 'DWR Notes' below (AF)	Reasonably Available Volume (AF)	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See 'DWR Notes' below (AF)	Reasonably Available Volume (AF)	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See 'DWR Notes' below (AF)
Add additional rows as needed												
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Raymond Basin	Potable	916		920		932		943		955	
Groundwater (not desalinated)	West Tunnel	Potable	0		0		0		0		0	
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Main Basin	Potable	1,600		1,600		1,600		1,600		1,600	
		Subtotal Potable	2,516	0	2,520	0	2,532	0	2,543	0	2,555	0
		Subtotal Non-Potable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	2,516	0	2,520	0	2,532	0	2,543	0	2,555	0
DWR NOTES: **Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG)** must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. **Total Entitlement:** e.g. Water Right, Groundwater Allocation, Contracted Amount.												
NOTES:												

CHAPTER 7

WATER SERVICE RELIABILITY AND DROUGHT RISK ASSESSMENT

LAY DESCRIPTION – CHAPTER 7

WATER SERVICE RELIABILITY AND DROUGHT RISK ASSESSMENT

Chapter 7 (Water Service Reliability and Drought Risk Assessment) of the City's 2025 Plan discusses and provides the following:

- FY 2019-20 represents an "average" or "normal" water year for the City in which the total amount of rainfall was similar to the historical average rainfall.
- A "single dry" year for the City was represented in FY 2017-18, in which the total amount of rainfall was below the historical average rainfall.
- A "five consecutive year drought" period for the City is represented from FY 2011-12 to FY 2015-16, where the total amount of rainfall during each of these years was less than the historical average rainfall.
- The City's current and projected water supplies available during normal years in five-year increments over the next 25 years are provided (through Fiscal Year 2049-50) as shown on Table 7-2.
- The City's current and projected water supplies available during single dry years in five-year increments over the next 25 years are provided (through Fiscal Year 2049-50) as shown on Table 7-3.
- The City's current and projected water supplies available during each year of a five consecutive year drought in five-year increments over the next 25 years are provided (through Fiscal Year 2049-50) as shown on Table 7-4.
- The reliability of the City's water supply sources, including a review of water supply constraints, is provided. A single dry year or a five consecutive year drought period

will not compromise the City's ability to provide a reliable supply of water to its customers.

- A Drought Risk Assessment is provided which includes an assessment of the City's water supply reliability over a five consecutive year drought period. The City's Drought Risk Assessment assumes a five consecutive year drought from FY 2025-26 through FY 2029-30 and includes a review of water supplies, water uses, and water supply reliability for each water supply source during this period. The City's water system has experienced a prior five consecutive year drought with no limitation to its collective water supplies. However, the cost of those water supplies may have increased based on the mix of water supplies which are used. Consequently, the City has the ability to enact varying water shortage levels (see Chapter 8) to help educate its customers and provide an economic incentive for the retail customers to reduce their water consumption.

7.1 CONSTRAINTS ON WATER SOURCES CONSIDERATIONS

CWC 10631.

(b)(1) A detailed discussion of anticipated supply availability under a normal water year, single dry year, and droughts lasting at least five years, as well as more frequent and severe periods of drought, as described in the drought risk assessment. For each source of water supply, consider any information pertinent to the reliability analysis conducted pursuant to Section 10635, including changes in supply due to climate change.

Water Code Section 10634

The plan shall include information, to the extent practicable, relating to the quality of existing sources of water available to the supplier over the same five-year increments as described in subdivision (a) of Section 10631, and the manner in which water quality affects water management strategies and supply reliability.

Water Code Section 10635

(b)(2) A determination of the reliability of each source of supply under a variety of water shortage conditions. This may include a determination that a particular source of water supply is fully reliable under most, if not all, conditions.

Water Code Section 10635

(b)(4) Considerations of the historical drought hydrology, plausible changes on projected supplies and demands under climate change conditions, anticipated regulatory changes, and other locally applicable criteria.

This section of the City's UWMP describes the City's ability to meet retail customer water demands by analyzing a variety of factors which affect the City's water supply. This section assesses the City's water service reliability during average years, single dry years, and during a five consecutive year drought period to meet the water needs of its customers. This section also includes the discussion of a Drought Risk Assessment which provides a mechanism for the City to evaluate the risk to its water supply under a drought lasting for the next five consecutive years.

7.1.1 SERVICE RELIABILTY - CONSTRAINTS ON WATER SOURCES

The City's sources of supplies include groundwater pumped from the Raymond Basin, treated imported replenishment water purchased from SGVMWD through MWD, and local groundwater from the West Tunnel of the Little Santa Anita Canyon, and future supplies from the Main Basin, as described in Section 6.2. Although all of these supplies are managed, the following constraints may occur which the City has considered in this reliability analysis.

Imported water

The City currently receives treated imported replenishment water from SGVMWD through MWD. Water quality from MWD relating to supply reliability is addressed separately in MWD's 2025 Regional Urban Water Management Plan. In the future, the City will receive imported water from SGVMWD delivered to the Main Basin. Water quality from SGVMWD

relating to supply reliability is addressed separately in SGVMWD's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan.

Groundwater

The City produces groundwater from the Raymond Basin. The groundwater in the vicinity of the City's wells have been impacted by contamination. However, the City has developed and implemented appropriate treatment (blending and/or treatment facilities) which have been approved by SWRCB-DDW. These groundwater supplies are considered reliable both from a water quality and quantity standpoint.

As discuss in Section 6.2.10, City is currently developing a new well (Goldring Well) with the City of Arcadia and plans to produce groundwater from the Main Basin.

7.2 WATER SERVICE RELIABILITY ASSESSMENT

CWC 10635.

(a) Every urban water supplier shall include, as part of its urban water management plan, an assessment of the reliability of its water service to its customers during normal, dry, and multiple dry water years. This water supply and demand assessment shall compare the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the long-term total projected water use over the next 20 years, in five-year increments, for a normal water year, a single dry water year, and a drought lasting five consecutive water years. The water service reliability assessment shall be based upon the information compiled pursuant to Section 10631, including available data from state, regional, or local agency population projections within the service area of the urban water supplier.

Information regarding the reliability of the City's water supplies is based on the historical precipitation data in the San Gabriel Valley. Historical annual precipitation in the San Gabriel Valley is discussed in Section 3.3 and is based on historical data collected from Station 046719 (Pasadena, CA). Furthermore, Section 4.2.5.6 of this Plan notes that

potential future climate change impacts may result in an increase in the average annual precipitation within the City's service area, thus indicating use of historical data is a reasonable and conservative approach. As indicated in Section 3.3, the historical average rainfall in the vicinity of the City's service area is 19.9 inches. FY 2019-20 represents an average or normal water year for the City in which the total amount of rainfall was similar to the historical average rainfall. A single dry year for the City was represented in FY 2017-18, in which the total amount of rainfall was below the historical average rainfall. A five consecutive year drought period for the City is represented from FY 2011-12 to FY 2015-16, where the total amount of rainfall during each of these years was less than the historical average rainfall. Table 7-1 summarizes these "base years" for average, single dry, and five consecutive year drought and provides the total amount of water supplies available to the City during those base years. The following discussion assesses the water service reliability of the City's water supply sources.

Water Service Reliability - Imported Water

The City's treated imported water supplies from SGVMWD (including through MWD) may potentially be impacted during a multi-year drought or other conditions which may limit SGVMWD from delivering sufficient water supplies to all of its sub-agencies. As discussed in Section 6.2.8, the City is developing a well in the Main Basin, which will eliminate the need to deliver treated imported water to replenish the Raymond Basin. The City has a cyclic storage account with the Main Basin Watermaster which allows imported water to be stored in anticipation of future use when imported water may not be available.

Water Service Reliability - Groundwater

Raymond Basin

The Raymond Basin groundwater supplies are managed by the Raymond Basin Watermaster, as discussed in Section 6.2.2. During a normal year (FY 2019-20), the City

met about 100 percent of its total demands with supplies from the Raymond Basin. During a single dry year (FY 2017-18), the City met about 100 percent of its total demands with supplies from the Raymond Basin. During a five consecutive dry year period (FY 2011-12 to FY 2015-16), the City met up to 95 percent of its total demands with supplies from the Raymond Basin

Main Basin

The Main Basin groundwater supplies are managed by the Main Basin Watermaster, as discussed in Section 6.2.2. As discussed in Chapter 6, the City is developing a well in the Main Basin which will eliminate the need to deliver treated imported water to replenish the Raymond Basin.

Tunnel Water

The City obtains local groundwater supplies through the tunnel sources, as discussed in Section 6.2.2. During a normal year (FY 2019-20), the City met less than 1 percent of its total demands with supplies from tunnel sources. During a single dry year (FY 2017-18), the City met less than 1 percent of its total demands with supplies from tunnel sources. During a five consecutive year drought multiple dry year period (FY 2011-12 to FY 2015-16), the City met between 0 and 10 percent of its total demands with supplies from tunnel sources.

Water Service Reliability Summary

Table 7-1 shows the water supplies during the base years (for average year, single dry year and a five consecutive year drought). As a result of the City's diverse water supply portfolio, water supplies may be re-apportioned during a five consecutive year drought to meet the City's water demands.

7.2.1 WSRA YEAR-TYPE CHARACTERIZATION

7.2.1.1 TYPES OF YEARS

The City's base years for an average year, a single dry year, and a five consecutive year drought are discussed in Section 7.2 and are summarized in Table 7-1. As indicated in Chapter 6, the City's water supplies sources have been sufficient in meeting the City's historical water demands during an average year, a single dry year, and a five consecutive year drought. An average year was based on a historical year during the past 15 years with a total precipitation similar to the historical average precipitation in the vicinity of the City's service area. Because a single dry year or a five consecutive year drought period will not compromise the City's ability to provide a reliable supply of water to its customers, a single dry year in this Plan was selected based on one of the driest years during the past 15 years. The five consecutive year drought period was based on a period of five consecutive dry years during the past 15 years.

As indicated in Section 3.3, the historical average rainfall in the vicinity of the City's service area is 19.9 inches. FY 2019-20 represents an average or normal water year for the City in which the total amount of rainfall was similar to the historical average rainfall. A single dry year for the City was represented in FY 2017-18, in which the total amount of rainfall was less than the historical average rainfall. A five consecutive year drought period for the City is represented from FY 2011-12 to FY 2015-16, where the total amount of rainfall during each of these years was less than the historical average rainfall. Table 7-1 summarizes these "base years" for an average year, a single dry year and a five consecutive year drought period and provides the total amount of water supplies available to the City during those base years.

7.2.1.2 SOURCES FOR WATER DATA

The monthly historical average temperatures (including minimum and maximum), monthly historical average rainfall, and monthly evapotranspiration in the vicinity of the City's service area are discussed in Section 3.3. Historical climate information was obtained from the WRCC, DPW, and from DWR's CIMIS.

7.2.2 WSRA SUPPLY AND DEMAND COMPARISON

CWC 10635.

(a) Every urban water supplier shall include, as part of its urban water management plan, an assessment of the reliability of its water service to its customers during normal, dry, and multiple dry water years. This water supply and demand assessment shall compare the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the long-term total projected water use over the next 20 years, in five-year increments, for a normal water year, a single dry water year, and a drought lasting five consecutive water years. The water service reliability assessment shall be based upon the information compiled pursuant to Section 10631, including available data from state, regional, or local agency population projections within the service area of the urban water supplier.

The City obtains its water supply from groundwater wells located in the Raymond Basin and in the future from the Main Basin. As discussed in Section 7.3 and shown in Table 7-2, Table 7-3, and Table 7-4, each of the City's water supply sources share the same base years. As previously discussed in Section 7.2.1, a single dry year or a five consecutive year drought period will not compromise the City's ability to provide a reliable supply of water to its customers.

The City's projected normal year water demands over the next 25 years are discussed in Section 4.2.6. The ratio of total water supplies (including potable water supplies) available to the City during a historical average year in FY 2019-20 (or 2,392 AF) and during a historical single dry year in FY 2017-18 (or 2,241 AF) was used to estimate the City's

projected water demands during single dry years. The ratio of total water supplies available to the City during a historical average year in FY 2019-20 (or 2,392 AF) and a historical a five consecutive year drought period from FY 2011-12 to FY 2015-16 (or 2,686 AF, 2,841 AF, 2,499 AF, 2,125 AF, 2,211 AF, respectively) was used to estimate the City's projected water demands during a five consecutive year drought period. The City's projected dry year water supplies over the next 25 years were based on the minimum supplies needed by the City to meet projected single-dry year demands. Table 7-2, Table 7-3, and Table 7-4 summarize the City's projected water demands and supplies over the next 25 years in five-year increments, including during normal years, single dry years, and a five consecutive year drought periods. These tables indicate the City can meet water demands during normal years, single dry years, and a five consecutive year drought periods over the next 25 years.

7.2.2.1 NORMAL YEAR

Table 7-2 summarizes the City's projected water demands and supplies over the next 25 years in five-year increments during normal years. Table 7-2 indicates the City can meet water demands during normal years over the next 25 years.

7.2.2.2 SINGLE DRY YEAR

Table 7-3 summarizes the City's projected water demands and supplies over the next 25 years in five-year increments during single dry years. Table 7-3 indicates the City can meet water demands during single dry years over the next 25 years.

7.2.2.3 FIVE CONSECUTIVE DRY YEARS

Table 7-4 summarizes the City's projected water demands and supplies over the next 25 years in five-year increments during five consecutive year drought periods. Table 7-4

indicates the City can meet water demands during five consecutive year drought periods over the next 25 years.

7.2.3 WSRA DESCRIPTION OF MANAGEMENT TOOLS AND OPTIONS

Raymond Basin

As noted in Section 6.2.2, the Raymond Basin is managed by the Raymond Basin Management Board. During the period of management under the Judgment, significant drought events have occurred. In each drought cycle the Raymond Basin has been managed to maintain water levels. Therefore, based on historical and on-going management practices, the City will be able to rely on the Raymond Basin for adequate supply over the next 25 years under single dry years and a five consecutive year drought periods.

Section 6.2.2 provides a description of the management of groundwater resources in the Raymond Basin, as well as information on basin management. Chapter 6 also demonstrates the management structure of the Raymond Basin provides a reliable source of groundwater supply for the City during a normal year, a single-dry year and a five consecutive year drought. Historical data indicates the Raymond Basin has been well managed for the full period of the adjudication, resulting in a stable and reliable water supply. Basin management changes are discussed in Section 6.2.2 in order to reduce the need to import water from other regions. Therefore, the groundwater supplies in the Raymond Basin are deemed reliable.

Main Basin

As noted in Section 6.2.2, the Main Basin is managed by the Main Basin Watermaster. During the period of management under the Judgment, significant drought events have occurred. In each drought cycle the Main Basin has been managed to maintain water levels. Therefore, based on historical and on-going management practices, the City will be able to rely on the Main Basin for adequate supply over the next 25 years under single dry years and a five consecutive year drought periods.

Section 6.2.2 provides a description of the management of groundwater resources in the Main Basin, as well as information on basin management. Chapter 6 also demonstrates the management structure of the Main Basin provides a reliable source of groundwater supply for the City during a normal year, a single-dry year and a five consecutive year drought. Historical data indicates the Main Basin has been well managed for the full period of the adjudication, resulting in a stable and reliable water supply. Basin management changes are discussed in Section 6.2.2 in order to reduce the need to import water from other regions. Therefore, the groundwater supplies in the Main Basin are deemed reliable.

7.3 DROUGHT RISK ASSESSMENT

CWC 10612.

"Drought Risk Assessment" means a method that examines water shortage risks based on the driest five-year historic sequence for the agency's water supply, as described in subdivision (b) of Section 10635.

CWC 10635.

(b) Every urban water supplier shall include, as part of its urban water management plan, a drought risk assessment for its water service to its customers as part of information considered in developing the demand management measures and water supply projects and programs to be included in the urban water management plan. The urban water supplier may conduct an interim update or updates to this drought risk assessment within the five-year cycle of its

urban water management plan update. The drought risk assessment shall include each of the following:

(1) A description of the data, methodology, and basis for one or more supply shortage conditions that are necessary to conduct a drought risk assessment for a drought period that lasts five consecutive water years, starting from the year following when the assessment is conducted.

(2) A determination of the reliability of each source of supply under a variety of water shortage conditions. This may include a determination that a particular source of water supply is fully reliable under most, if not all, conditions.

(3) A comparison of the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the total projected water use for the drought period.

(4) Considerations of the historical drought hydrology, plausible changes on projected supplies and demands under climate change conditions, anticipated regulatory changes, and other locally applicable criteria.

The City's sources of supplies consist of groundwater from the Raymond Basin (which is managed by the Raymond Basin Management Board), treated import water purchased through the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, local groundwater from the West Tunnel of the Little San Anita Canyon and in the future, groundwater from the Main Basin. The following discussion provides a Drought Risk Assessment (DRA) which assesses the City's water supply reliability over a five consecutive year drought period. The City's DRA incorporates a five consecutive year drought from FY 2025-26 through FY 2029-30 and includes a review of water supplies, water uses, and water supply reliability.

7.3.1 DRA DATA, METHODS, AND BASIS FOR WATER SHORTAGE CONDITIONS

The City's DRA was prepared using historical production data from the City's water supply sources. The following assumptions were considered during the preparation of the City's DRA for each year of the five consecutive year drought.

- The five consecutive year drought period associated with the 2025 Plan is based on five consecutive dry years from FY 2025-26 through FY 2029-30.
- The projected water supplies available during each year of this five consecutive year drought are assumed to be identical to the water supplies produced during each year between FY 2011-12 and FY 2015-16 (which represents the most recent and historical five consecutive year drought).
- The projected demands during this five consecutive year drought are based on water demands from FY 2019-20 (a normal year) which were adjusted based on projected population over the next five years along with the ratio of the normal year demands to actual demands over each year of the most recent and historical five consecutive year drought period (from FY 2011-12 and FY 2015-16).
- The projected demands were compared to the projected supplies to identify potential water supply deficits which may require implementation of the Water Shortage Contingency Plan (discussed further in Chapter 8).

The following hypothetical methodologies were considered during the preparation of the City's DRA during for each year of the five consecutive year drought:

- Drought Year 1: The region had experienced an average to above average year of precipitation in the prior year. Water use in the prior year had been below average due to a reduce need for outdoor water use, the groundwater basin had been replenished from above average local stormwater runoff, and imported water supplies were not restricted.
- Drought Year 2: The region experienced a second year of below average precipitation and runoff. Retail customers increase water use for outdoor irrigation to compensate for lack of precipitation. Groundwater and imported water supplies have not been impacted.
- Drought Year 3: The region experienced a third year of below average precipitation and runoff. Retail customers increase water use for outdoor irrigation to

compensate for lack of precipitation. Groundwater and imported water supplies have not been impacted. However, there is an increased demand on both groundwater and treated imported water.

- Drought Year 4: The region experienced a fourth year of below average precipitation and runoff. Groundwater supplies have not been impacted. However, there is an increased demand on groundwater.
- Drought Year 5: Fifth year of below average precipitation and runoff. Groundwater supplies have not been impacted. However, there is an increased demand on groundwater.

7.3.2 DRA INDIVIDUAL WATER SOURCE RELIABILITY

The City's DRA incorporates a five consecutive year drought based on five consecutive dry years commencing in FY 2025-26. The quantity of water supplies available for each year during this five consecutive year drought period included in the City's DRA is assumed to be the same as the quantity of water supplies produced by the City (i.e. demands) during the most recent and historical five consecutive year drought which occurred from FY 2011-12 through FY 2015-16. Production data for those years have been tabulated in Section 6.1. The following describes the anticipated reliability of each water source for each year of the five consecutive year drought based on recent experience.

Groundwater

The City produces groundwater supplies from the Raymond Basin which is actively managed by the Raymond Basin Management Board, as described in Section 6.2.2. The Raymond Basin is adjudicated; however, the City's water rights are fixed each year. Consequently, the City cannot produce in excess of its own water rights or rights it may have leased from others. The City has access to water supplies from Raymond Basin

groundwater basin (as well as access to treated imported replenishment water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California through SGVMWD for groundwater spreading purposes). In addition, the City has local groundwater supplies available from the West Tunnel of the Little San Anita Canyon. The quantity of groundwater used (and reliably available) during the most recent and historical five consecutive year drought period have been tabulated in Section 6.1. The City manages its water supply portfolio to optimize the water supplies available each year and to avoid a water supply shortage.

The City will produce water supplies from the Main Basin which is actively managed by the Main Basin Watermaster, as described in Section 6.2.2. The Main Basin is adjudicated. Although the City has no water rights, the City's may produce groundwater in excess of its water rights and pay the applicable assessments to have untreated imported water delivered to replenish the Main Basin.

The City manages its water supply portfolio to optimize the water supplies available each year and to avoid a water supply shortage. The City also had the ability to systematically implement aspects of its Water Shortage Contingency Plan (see Chapter 8). As a result of these collective actions (and experience during prior consecutive five-year droughts), the City does not anticipate a water supply shortage.

Imported Water

The City currently obtains treated imported replenishment water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California through SGVMWD. Section 6.2.1 describes the treated imported replenishment water supplies available to the City from SGVMWD. The reliability of SGVMWD's supplies is also discussed in its 2025 Regional UWMP and is incorporated by reference. The City's purchases of imported water over the past 15 years have been tabulated in Section 6.1. In the event of a drought which limits imported water supplies, the City will rely on its groundwater production from the Main Basin and will pay

the applicable assessments to purchase untreated imported water to be delivered in the future when supplies are available.

The imported water purchases by the City during the most recent and historical five consecutive year drought period have been tabulated in Section 6.1. Because the City's DRA assumes the most recent and historical five consecutive year drought scenario will be repeated over the next five years, it is assumed the quantity of imported water supplies purchased during the most recent and historical five consecutive year drought scenario will be available. Furthermore, this constitutes the minimum amount of imported water which may be available in a future five consecutive year drought.

Summary

The City's water system has experienced a prior five consecutive year drought with no limitation to its collective water supplies. However, the cost of those water supplies may have increased based on the mix of supplies which are used. Consequently, the City has the ability to enact varying Demand Management Measures (see Chapter 9) to help educate its customers and provide an economic incentive for the retail customers to reduce their water consumption.

7.3.3 DRA TOTAL WATER SUPPLY AND USE COMPARISON

Gross water use for the projected five consecutive year drought is shown on Table 7-5. Section 7.3.2 describes the water source reliability for each source of supply the City will rely on during a five consecutive year drought. The annual quantities are summed and are also provided on Table 7-5. The most important aspect of the City's water supplies is the groundwater which can be produced from a managed groundwater basin. For the purposes of the City's DRA, as a worst-case scenario, the City has considered no water supply augmentation (as indicated in Table 7-5) from its groundwater supplies. When necessary, the City can implement various water shortage levels of its Water Shortage

Contingency Plan (as discussed in Chapter 8) in order to reduce its water demands. As shown in Table 7-5, assuming no additional water supply benefits will be available from groundwater supplies, the City can implement various stages of its Water Shortage Contingency Plan to balance water demands with available supplies during each year of the projected five consecutive year drought.

OPTIONAL PLANNING TOOL WORKBOOK

DWR has deemed the “Planning Tool Worksheet” as optional and the City is not required by DWR to use the tool. The City has provided sufficient water supplies to its customers, including during long-term droughts and years with historically high water demands. The City has also been able to provide water service to meet maximum day water demands for these years, including during the summer months. The City plans to obtain the majority of its water supplies from a managed groundwater basin (Main Basin) which is not subject to seasonal fluctuation. Consequently, an evaluation regarding water supplies on a monthly basis was not considered.

7.4 SUBMITTAL TABLES

The applicable standardized Submittal Tables referenced within Chapter 7 are provided below.

7.4.1 OPTIONAL TABLE 7-1: BASIS OF WATER-YEAR DATA (WSRA)

Table 7-1 Basis of Water-Year Data (Reliability Assessment)

Optional Submittal Table 7-1 Retail: Basis of Water Year Data (Reliability Assessment)			
Year Type	**Base Year** If not using a calendar year, type in the last year of the fiscal, water year, or range of years, for example, water year 2024-2025, use 2025	**Available Supplies if Year Type Repeats**	
		☐ Check the box if quantification of available supplies is not compatible with this table and is provided elsewhere in the UWMP. **Location:** [insert location from UWMP]	
		Quantification of available supplies is provided in this table as either volume only, percent only, or both.	
		Volume Available (AF)	**% of Average Supply**
Average Year	2020	2392	100%
Single-Dry Year	2018	2241	93.7%
Consecutive Dry Years 1st Year	2012	2686	112.3%
Consecutive Dry Years 2nd Year	2013	2841	118.8%
Consecutive Dry Years 3rd Year	2014	2499	104.5%
Consecutive Dry Years 4th Year	2015	2125	88.8%
Consecutive Dry Years 5th Year	2016	2211	92.4%
DWR NOTES: Supplier may use multiple versions of Submittal Table 7-1 R if different water sources have different base years and the supplier chooses to report the base years for each water source separately. If a Supplier uses multiple versions of Submittal Table 7-1 R, in the "Note" section of each submittal table, state that multiple versions of Submittal Table 7-1 R are being used and identify the particular water source that is being reported in each submittal table. **Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG)** must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table reports the units of measure reported in Submittal Table 2-3.			
NOTES:			

7.4.2 TABLE 7-2: NORMAL-YEAR SUPPLY AND USE COMPARISON

Table 7-2 Normal-Year Supply and Use Comparison

Submittal Table 7-2 Retail: Normal Year Supply and Use Comparison Water Code Section 10635 (a)					
	2030 (AF)	2035 (AF)	2040 (AF)	2045 (AF)	2050 (AF)
Supply totals (autofill from Submittal Table 6-9 R)	2,516	2,520	2,532	2,543	2,555
Use totals (autofill from Submittal Table 4-2 R)	2,516	2,520	2,532	2,543	2,555
Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
DWR NOTES : Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.					
NOTES:					

7.4.3 TABLE 7-3: SINGLE-DRY-YEAR SUPPLY AND USE COMPARISON

Table 7-3 Single-Dry-Year Supply and Use Comparison

Submittal Table 7-3 Retail: Single Dry Year Supply and Use Comparison Water Code Section 10635(a)					
	2030 (AF)	2035 (AF)	2040 (AF)	2045 (AF)	2050 (AF)
Supply totals	2,358	2,361	2,373	2,383	2,394
Use totals	2,358	2,361	2,373	2,383	2,394
Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
DWR NOTES : Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.					
NOTES					

7.4.4 TABLE 7-4: MULTIPLE DRY YEARS SUPPLY AND USE COMPARISON

Table 7-4 Multiple Dry Years Supply and Use Comparison

Submittal Table 7-4 Retail: Multiple Dry Years Supply and Use Comparison Water Code Section 10635(a)						
		2030 (AF)	2035 (AF)	2040 (AF)	2045 (AF)	2050 (AF)
First year	Supply totals	2,825	2,830	2,843	2,856	2,869
	Use totals	2,825	2,830	2,843	2,856	2,869
	Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
	OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
Second year	Supply totals	2,988	2,993	3,007	3,020	3,035
	Use totals	2,988	2,993	3,007	3,020	3,035
	Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
	OPTIONAL WSCP Actions					
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
Third year	Supply totals	2,629	2,633	2,645	2,657	2,669
	Use totals	2,629	2,633	2,645	2,657	2,669
	Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
	OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
Fourth year	Supply totals	2,235	2,239	2,249	2,259	2,270
	Use totals	2,235	2,239	2,249	2,259	2,270
	Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
	OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
Fifth year	Supply totals	2,326	2,329	2,340	2,351	2,362
	Use totals	2,326	2,329	2,340	2,351	2,362
	Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
	OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.						
NOTES:						

7.4.5 TABLE 7-5: FIVE-YEAR DROUGHT RISK ASSESSMENT

Table 7-5 Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment

Submittal Table 7-5 Retail: Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment Water Code Section 10635(b)(3)	
2026	**Total**
Total Water Use (AF)	2,775
Total Supplies (AF)	2,686
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	(89)
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit (AF)	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit (AF)	89
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	0
2027	**Total**
Total Water Use (AF)	2,949
Total Supplies (AF)	2,841
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	(108)
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit (AF)	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit (AF)	108
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	0
2028	**Total**
Total Water Use (AF)	2,605
Total Supplies (AF)	2,499
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	(106)
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit (AF)	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit (AF)	106
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	0
2029	**Total**
Total Water Use (AF)	2,225
Total Supplies (AF)	2,125
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	(100)
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit (AF)	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit (AF)	100
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	0
2030	**Total**
Total Water Use (AF)	2,326
Total Supplies (AF)	2,211
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	(115)
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit (AF)	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit (AF)	115
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	0
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.	
NOTES:	

CHAPTER 8

WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

LAY DESCRIPTION – CHAPTER 8

WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

Chapter 8 (Water Shortage Contingency Plan) of the City's 2025 Plan discusses and provides the following:

- The City's Water Shortage Contingency Plan is a detailed approach which presents how the City intends to act, or respond, in the case of an actual water shortage contingency.
- Preparation of the City's "Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment" (or Annual Assessment) is discussed. The City is required to submit annually an Annual Assessment. The Annual Assessment includes a review of the City's "unconstrained" water demands for the current year and for a potential upcoming single dry year. Unconstrained water demands represent the City's water demands prior to any "response actions" the City may invoke pursuant to the City's Water Shortage Contingency Plan.
- The City will manage water supplies to minimize the adverse impacts of water shortages. The City's plan for water usage during periods of shortage is designed to incorporate six standard water shortage levels corresponding to progressive ranges from up to a 10, 20, 30, 40, and 50 percent shortage, and greater than a 50 percent shortage.
- For each declared water supply shortage level, customers will be required to reduce their consumption by the percentage specified in the corresponding water supply shortage level.

- For each declared water supply shortage level, the City has established response actions to reduce demand on water supplies and to reduce any shortage gaps in water supplies. These demand reduction actions include irrigation and other outdoor use restrictions, rate structure changes, and other water use prohibitions.
- The operational changes the City will consider in addressing water shortages on a short-term basis are discussed and include improved monitoring, analysis, and tracking of customer water usage to enforce demand reduction measures.
- The City's Emergency Response Plan is summarized. The Emergency Response Plan provides the management, procedures, and designated actions the City and its employees will implement during emergency situations (including catastrophic water shortages) resulting from natural disasters, system failures, and other unforeseen circumstances.
- The preparation of the City's seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan is discussed. The locations of earthquake faults in the vicinity of the City's water service area are provided.
- The effectiveness of the shortage response actions for each of the City's standard water shortage levels is presented. The City has been able to provide sufficient water supplies to its customers, including during long-term droughts and years with historically high water demands.
- The communication protocols implemented by the City when it declares any water shortage level are presented.
- The compliance and enforcement procedures associated with City's standard water shortage levels are presented.
- The legal authorities associated with City's standard water shortage levels are presented.
- The financial consequences associated with City's standard water shortage levels are presented.
- The City will evaluate the need for revising the Water Shortage Contingency Plan in order to resolve any water shortage gaps, as necessary. The steps necessary

for the City to adopt and amend its Water Shortage Contingency Plan are presented.

The following Water Shortage Contingency Plan includes references to Chapters and Sections from the City of Sierra Madre's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan.

8.1 WATER SUPPLY RELIABILITY ANALYSIS

CWC 10632.

(a)(1) The analysis of water supply reliability conducted pursuant to Section 10635.

CWC 10632.5.

(a) In addition to the requirements of paragraph (3) of subdivision (a) of Section 10632, beginning January 1, 2020, the plan shall include a seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan to assess the vulnerability of each of the various facilities of a water system and mitigate those vulnerabilities.

The City's sources of supply were discussed in Section 6.2 of the 2025 Plan and consist of groundwater from the Raymond Basin, future groundwater supplies from the Main Basin, imported water purchased from SGVMWD, and local groundwater supplies from the West Tunnel of the Little San Anita Canyon. The reliability of the various sources of supply are discussed in Chapter 7 of the 2025 Plan. A seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan is discussed in Section 8.4.6.

8.2 ANNUAL WATER SUPPLY AND DEMAND ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES

CWC 10632.

(a) Every urban water supplier shall prepare and adopt a water shortage contingency plan as part of its urban water management plan that consists of each of the following elements

CWC 10632.

(a)(2) The procedures used in conducting an annual water supply and demand assessment that include, at a minimum, both of the following:

(A) The written decision-making process that an urban water supplier will use each year to determine its water supply reliability.

(B) The key data inputs and assessment methodology used to evaluate the urban water supplier's water supply reliability for the current year and one dry year, including all of the following:

(i) Current year unconstrained demand, considering weather, growth, and other influencing factors, such as policies to manage current supplies to meet demand objectives in future years, as applicable.

(ii) Current year available supply, considering hydrological and regulatory conditions in the current year and one dry year. The annual supply and demand assessment may consider more than one dry year solely at the discretion of the urban water supplier.

(iii) Existing infrastructure capabilities and plausible constraints.

(iv) A defined set of locally applicable evaluation criteria that are consistently relied upon for each annual water supply and demand assessment.

(v) A description and quantification of each source of water supply.

CWC 10632.1.

An urban water supplier shall conduct an annual water supply and demand assessment pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 10632 and, on or before July 1 of each year, submit an annual water shortage assessment report to the department with information for anticipated shortage, triggered shortage response actions, compliance and enforcement actions, and communication actions consistent with the supplier's water shortage contingency plan. An urban water supplier that relies on imported water from the State Water Project or the Bureau of Reclamation shall submit its annual water supply and demand assessment within 14 days of receiving its final allocations, or by July 1 of each year, whichever is later.

By July 1st of every year, the City is required to submit an "Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment" (Annual Assessment) in accordance with DWR's guidance and requirements. The Annual Assessment includes a review of the City's unconstrained water demands (i.e. water demands prior to any projected response actions the City may trigger under this Water Shortage Contingency Plan) for the current year and the upcoming (potential single dry) year. The Annual Assessment also includes information regarding anticipated shortages, triggered shortage response actions, compliance and enforcement actions, and communication actions consistent with the City's Water Shortage Contingency Plan.

For each Annual Assessment, the City plans to prepare a preliminary assessment which evaluates the adequacy of its water supplies for the current and upcoming years by April of each year. The preliminary assessment will include a review of water supplies for at least a single dry year.

During the preparation of each Annual Assessment, the City will evaluate the adequacy of its water supplies for the current and upcoming years. The evaluation will include a review of water supplies for at least a single dry year.

8.2.1 DECISION-MAKING PROCESS

The City currently produces groundwater from the Raymond Basin as its primary source of water supply and that basin is managed on a fiscal year basis. Consequently, during the third quarter of each fiscal year the City will review its water demands from the initial six months along with the current groundwater basin conditions and local hydrology. This information will be used to help develop the Annual Assessment. A draft of the Annual Assessment will be circulated internally within the City for peer review and comment. Based on comments received, a redraft will be prepared and provided to City managers during the Spring of each year. The draft will subsequently be provided to the General Manager for final review. If necessary, a final draft of the Annual Assessment will be

provided to the City Council for review and included in the agenda as part of a Council meeting such that it can be approved and any recommended specific shortage response actions may be enacted. The final Annual Assessment will be provided to DWR no later than July 1 of each year.

The Annual Assessments will be instrumental in providing guidance to the City for decisions regarding potential declarations of a water supply shortage and implementation of water reduction stages, instituting mandatory water restrictions, promoting water use efficiency and conservation programs, water rates and drought rate surcharges, and the necessity of pursuing alternative water supplies. This process will help ensure adequate water supplies resources are available to the City.

8.2.2 DATA AND METHODOLOGIES

The key data inputs and methodologies which will be evaluated by the City during the preparation of the Annual Assessment will include the following:

1) Evaluation Criteria: The locally applicable evaluation criteria used to prepare the Annual Assessment will be identified. The evaluation criteria will include, but is not limited to, an analysis of current local hydrology (including rainfall and groundwater levels), current water demands, a review of water system improvement plans which may impact infrastructure availability, and water quality regulations which may impact groundwater availability.

2) Water Supply: A description of each available water supply source will be provided. The descriptions will include a quantification of each available water supply source and will be based on review of current production capacities, historical production, Urban Water Management Plans, and prior water supply studies (including Water Supply Assessments and/or Master Plans).

3) Unconstrained Water Demand: The potential unconstrained water demands during the current year and the upcoming (potential single dry) year will be reviewed. The review will include factors such as weather, existing and projected land uses and populations, actual customer consumption and water use factors, monthly Urban Water Supplier Monthly Reports, existing water shortage levels (see Section 8.3), and existing water conservation ordinances (see Section 9.1).

4) Planned Water Use for Current Year Considering Dry Subsequent Year: The water supplies available to meet the demands during the current year and the upcoming (potential single dry) year will be considered and identified by each type of supply. The evaluation will include factors such as estimated water demands, weather, groundwater basin operating safe yields, water quality results, existing available pumping capacities, imported water allocations, contractual obligations, regulatory issues, use of emergency interconnections, and the costs associated with producing each water supply source.

   Infrastructure Considerations: The capabilities of the water distribution system infrastructure to meet the water demands during the current year and the upcoming (potential single dry) year will be considered. Available production capacities (e.g. groundwater well capacities) and distribution system water losses (see Section 4.3) will be reviewed. In addition, capital improvement and replacement projects, as well as potential projects which may increase water system and production capacities (see Section 6.2.10), will be considered.

8.3 SIX STANDARD WATER SHORTAGE LEVELS

CWC 10632.

(a)(3)(A) Six standard water shortage levels corresponding to progressive ranges of up to 10, 20, 30, 40, and 50 percent shortages and greater than 50 percent shortage. Urban water suppliers shall define these shortage levels based on the suppliers' water supply conditions, including percentage reductions in water supply, changes in groundwater levels, changes in surface elevation or level of subsidence, or other changes in hydrological or other local conditions indicative of the water supply available for use. Shortage levels shall also apply to catastrophic interruption of water supplies, including, but not limited to, a regional power outage, an earthquake, and other potential emergency events.

(a)(3)(B) An urban water supplier with an existing water shortage contingency plan that uses different water shortage levels may comply with the requirement in subparagraph (A) by developing and including a cross-reference relating its existing categories to the six standard water shortage levels.

The City has a legal responsibility to provide water utility services, including water for residential, commercial, industrial, public authority, and for public fire hydrants and private fire services. The City will manage water supplies prudently to minimize the adverse impacts of water shortages. The City's plan for water usage during periods of shortage is designed to provide a minimum of 50 percent of normal supply during a severe or extended water shortage. Water shortage trigger mechanisms have been established to ensure that this policy is implemented.

For each declared water supply shortage level, customers will be required to reduce their water consumption by the percentage specified in the corresponding water supply shortage level.

Chapter 13.24 of the City's Municipal Code is the City's adopted mandatory water conservation plan, as shown in Appendix I, which has established six (6) water shortage levels (following the adoption of City Ordinance 1446 in 2021). In accordance with the California Water Code in which urban water suppliers are required to define six standard

water shortage levels, and as shown in Table 8-1, the City's established shortage levels are consistent with the mandated standard shortage levels.

8.4 SHORTAGE RESPONSE ACTIONS

CWC 10632.

(a)(4) Shortage response actions that align with the defined shortage levels and include, at a minimum, all of the following:

(A) Locally appropriate supply augmentation actions.

(B) Locally appropriate demand reduction actions to adequately respond to shortages.

(C) Locally appropriate operational changes.

(D) Additional, mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices that are in addition to state-mandated prohibitions and appropriate to the local conditions.

(E) For each action, an estimate of the extent to which the gap between supplies and demand will be reduced by implementation of the action.

8.4.1 SUPPLY AUGMENTATION

The City is developing a new groundwater well to produce from the Main Basin as a new source of water supply to address customer demands. Table 8-2 reflects this approach and identifies the Main Basin supplies. In addition, the City will focus on demand reduction measures in the event existing and planned sources of supply are not sufficient to meet customer demands. As discussed in Chapter 6, the City's sources of water supply include groundwater produced from the Raymond Basin and Main Basin, imported water purchased from SGVMWD, and local groundwater from the West Tunnel of the Little San Anita Canyon. As noted in Section 8.2, the City is required to annually prepare and submit an Annual Assessment which will include a review of water supplies available to meet water demands for the current and upcoming years. If the City is currently in, or considers

entering into, one of the standard water shortage levels identified in Section 8.3, the City will consider the water supply augmentation actions described below.

As noted in Section 6.2.2, the Main Basin is managed by the Main Basin Watermaster. During the period of management under the Main Basin Judgment, significant drought events have occurred. In each drought cycle the Main Basin has been managed to maintain water levels. Parties to the Main Basin Judgment, including the City, are authorized to produce groundwater in excess of their rights and pay assessments for such production to the Main Basin Watermaster. The assessments are used to purchase untreated imported water to replenish the Main Basin. The Main Basin Watermaster purchases untreated imported water to replenish the Main Basin through SGVMWD. An additional potential source of replenishment water is recycled water. Groundwater quality is carefully monitored and managed by the Main Basin Watermaster. Treatment facilities and/or blend plans have been developed by water agencies to meet potable water standards and to prevent the spread of any groundwater contamination. Groundwater quality in the Main Basin is not expected to impact potable supplies or constrain supply reliability. Based on historical and on-going management practices, the City will be able to rely on the Main Basin for adequate supplies in response to each of the standard water shortage levels identified in Section 8.3.

8.4.2 DEMAND REDUCUTION

The City may establish water shortage response actions to reduce demand on water supplies. These demand reduction actions include irrigation and other outdoor use restrictions, rate structure changes, and other water use prohibitions. Depending on the percent reduction in the City's water supply and corresponding water shortage level, regulations are made to conserve water and reduce the shortage gap in normal supply levels. Many demand reduction actions, identified as voluntary or mandatory conservation measures, are applicable to all levels of water shortages. The structure of water shortage levels are designed to strongly encourage customers with high per capita usage to

achieve proportionally greater reduction than those with low usage. Violations of these demand reduction actions will be considered waste and an unreasonable use of water. Table 8-3 describes each demand reduction action and its effect on reducing the shortage gap.

A full listing of the restrictions/prohibitions associated with each shortage level is provided below.

Prohibited uses applicable to all customers

The following uses of water are prohibited for all water department customers.

A. There shall be no washing of sidewalks, walkways, patios, driveways, or parking areas by a water hose;
B. No water shall be used to clean, fill or maintain levels in decorative fountains unless such water is part of a recycling system;
C. No restaurant, cafe, deli, or other public place where food is sold, served or offered for sale, shall serve drinking water to any customer unless expressly requested by the customer;
D. All customers of the water department shall repair leaks in a timely manner;
E. No lawn, landscaping, or other turf area shall be watered or irrigated between the hours of 6 a.m. and 6 p.m.;
F. No lawn, landscape, or turf area shall be watered in a wasteful manner. Nor shall any water be wasted if the existing conditions may be corrected or reasonably modified;
G. The use of a hose to wash an automobile, except where the hose is fitted with a shut-off nozzle or device attached to it that causes it to cease dispensing water immediately when not in use;
H. Watering lawns in a manner that causes runoff, or within forty-eight hours after measurable precipitation; and
I. Irrigating ornamental turf on public street medians.

Water Shortage Level 1

If a Water Shortage Level 1 is declared no customer shall make, cause, use or permit the use of water delivered from the water department for any purpose in an amount in excess of ninety percent of the amount used during the base period allocation.

Water Shortage Level 2

If a Water Shortage Level 2 is declared, no customer shall make, cause, use or permit the use of water delivered from the water department for any purpose in an amount in excess of eighty percent of the amount used during the base period allocation.

Water Shortage Level 3

If a Water Shortage Level 3 is declared, no customer shall make, cause, use, or permit the use of water delivered from the water department for any purpose in an amount in excess of seventy percent of the base period allocation.

Water Shortage Level 4

If a Water Shortage Level 4 is declared, no customer shall make, cause, use, or permit the use of water delivered from the water department for any purpose in an amount in excess of sixty percent of the base period allocation.

Water Shortage Level 5

If a Water Shortage Level 5 is declared, no customer shall make, cause, use, or permit the use of water delivered from the water department for any purpose in an amount in excess of fifty percent of the base period allocation.

Water Shortage Level 6

If a Water Shortage Level 6 is declared, no customer shall make, cause, use, or permit the use of water delivered from the water department for any purpose in an amount more than fifty percent of the base period allocation.

8.4.3 OPERATIONAL CHANGES

During a water supply shortage situation, the City will manage its water supply resources to provide sufficient water supplies capable of meeting the demands of its customers. Section 8.4.2 describes the City's water supply sources and water supply augmentation actions available. Section 8.4.1 describes the City's standard water shortage levels and associated demand reduction measures. The supply augmentation actions and demand reduction measures, when implemented, may potentially result in short-term operational changes which are necessary to allow the City to utilize all available water supply sources in response to water shortage situations.

As noted in Section 8.2, the City is required to annually prepare and submit an Annual Assessment which will include a review of the water supplies available to meet water demands for the current and upcoming years. Preparation of the Annual Assessment will assist the City in determining any potential operational changes. In addition, the City's standard water shortage levels and the associated demand reduction measures, in conjunction with the City's existing Demand Management Measures (discussed in Chapter 9), will be essential to the City in reducing water demands during any water shortage period. The operational changes the City will consider in addressing non-catastrophic water shortages on a short-term basis include the following:

- Improved monitoring, analysis, and tracking of customer water usage to enforce demand reduction measures

- Optimized production from existing available water supply sources
- Potential use of emergency supply sources, including emergency interconnections
- Potential blending of water supply resources
- Improved monitoring, maintenance, and repairs to reduce water distribution system losses

8.4.4 ADDITIONAL MANDATORY RESTRICTIONS

The mandatory restrictions which are implemented by the City to reduce customer demands are discussed in Section 8.4.2. There are no additional mandatory restrictions planned at this time.

8.4.5 EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

Catastrophic water shortages are incorporated in the City's standard water shortage levels (identified in Section 8.3) and the associated demand reduction measures (described in Section 8.4.2). In addition to the water supply augmentation actions (Section 8.4.1) and potential operational changes (Section 8.4.3) which the City may consider in order to continue providing sufficient water supplies, the City will review and implement any necessary steps included in its "Emergency Response Plan".

As part of the "America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018", community water systems serving a population greater than 3,300 people, including the City, are required to review and update their "Risk and Resilience Assessment" (RRA) and the associated "Emergency Response Plan" (ERP) every five (5) years. However, due to security concerns regarding the submitting of these reports, water systems are required to submit certifications to the United States Environment Protection Agency (USEPA), from March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2026, confirming the current RRA and ERP have been reviewed and updated.

The City's RRA, updated during FY 2026-27, evaluates the vulnerabilities, threats, and consequences from potential hazards to the City's water system. The City prepared its RRA (which is incorporated by reference) by evaluating the following items:

- Natural hazards and malevolent acts (i.e., all hazards);
- Resilience of water facility infrastructure (including pipes, physical barriers, water sources and collection, treatment, storage and distribution facilities, and electronic, computer and other automated systems);
- Monitoring practices;
- Financial systems (e.g., billing systems);
- Chemical storage and handling; and
- Operation and maintenance.

The City's RRA evaluated a series of potential malevolent acts, natural hazards, and other threats in order to estimate the potential "monetized risks" (i.e. associated economic consequences to both the water system and surrounding region, and the likelihood of occurrence) associated with the City's water facility assets. The cost-effectiveness of implementing potential countermeasures to reduce risks was also reviewed.

The City's ERP, updated during FY 2026-27, provides the management, procedures, and designated actions the City and its employees will implement during emergency situations (including catastrophic water shortages) resulting from natural disasters, system failures and other unforeseen circumstances. The City's ERP (which is incorporated by reference) will provide the guidelines for evaluating an emergency situation, procedures for activating an emergency response, and details of the different response phases in order to ensure that customers receive a reliable and adequate supply of potable water. The scope of the ERP includes emergencies which directly affect the water system and the ability to maintain safe operations (such as a chlorine release, and earthquake or a threat

of contamination). The ERP will also incorporate the results of City's RRA and includes the following:

- Strategies and resources to improve resilience, including physical and cybersecurity
- Plans and procedures for responding to a natural hazard or malevolent act
- Actions and equipment to lessen the impact of a natural hazard or malevolent act
- Strategies to detect natural hazards or malevolent act

The City will review the ERP for procedures regarding the utilization of alternative water supply sources in response to water supply shortages, including during the standard water shortage levels. The City will also review applicable procedures described in the ERP regarding any necessary temporary shutdown of water supply facilities, including appropriate regulatory and public notifications.

8.4.6 SEISMIC RISK ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION PLAN

CWC 10632.5.

(a) In addition to the requirements of paragraph (3) of subdivision (a) of Section 10632, beginning January 1, 2020, the plan shall include a seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan to assess the vulnerability of each of the various facilities of a water system and mitigate those vulnerabilities.

(b) An urban water supplier shall update the seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan when updating its urban water management plan as required by Section 10621.

(c) An urban water supplier may comply with this section by submitting, pursuant to Section 10644, a copy of the most recent adopted local hazard mitigation plan or multihazard mitigation plan under the federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-390) if the local hazard mitigation plan or multihazard mitigation plan addresses seismic risk.

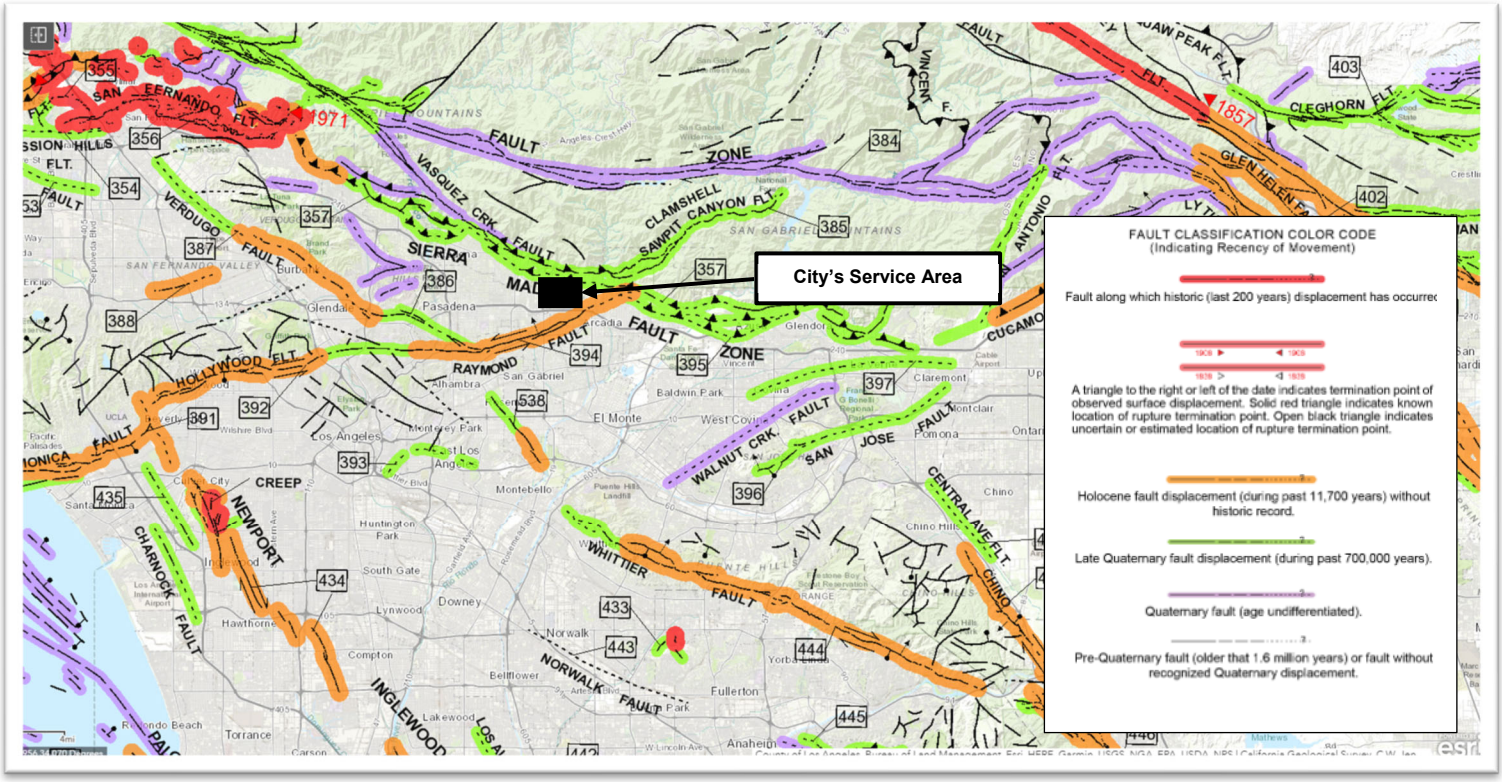
The City prepared a local "Hazard Mitigation Plan" in 2020. The Hazard Mitigation Plan identifies effective ways to assess the significant natural hazards (including earthquakes)

that may affect the City and its residents. The Hazard Mitigation Plan provides resources, information, and strategies to reduce the City's vulnerability to these hazards, while providing guidance for the coordination of mitigation activities throughout the City. The Hazard Mitigation Plan includes mitigation projects necessary to reduce seismic risk to the City's water distribution system facilities (including its distribution system pipelines, groundwater wells, booster pumps, and storage reservoirs) and potential disruptions in providing water service. The City's Hazard Mitigation Plan is provided in Appendix J.

The County of Los Angeles prepared a "All-Hazards Mitigation Plan" in 2025 which identified methods to assess significant natural hazards (including earthquakes) affecting areas throughout Los Angeles County, and the mitigation strategies necessary to reduce risks, including seismic risk. The County's All-Hazards Mitigation Plan is provided in Appendix K.

The California Geological Survey has published the locations of numerous faults which have been mapped in the Southern California region. Although the San Andreas fault is the most recognized and is capable of producing an earthquake with a magnitude greater than 8 on the Richter scale, some of the lesser-known faults have the potential to cause significant damage. The locations of these earthquake faults in the vicinity of the City's water service area are provided in the figure below. The faults that are located in close proximity to and could potentially cause significant shaking in the City's water service area include the San Andreas fault, the Raymond fault, the San Gabriel fault, and the Sierra Madre fault.

Location of Earthquake Faults



Source: https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/fam/App/

The California Geological Survey provides earthquake hazard maps[10] based on the Modified Mercalli Intensity (MMI) scale, which measures earthquake shaking intensity and its impacts on people, objects, and buildings. The area within the City's service area has an MMI of approximately 9.5 calculated based on the level of shaking that has a 2 percent chance of being exceeded in 50 years (or the level of shaking with an approximate 2,500-year average repeat time). An MMI at this intensity (violent shaking) can result in buildings shifted off foundations, cracked, or tilted, the ground cracked, and underground pipes broken. As discussed in Section 8.4.5, the City has prepared an Emergency Response Plan which will provide the management, procedures, and designated actions the City and its employees will implement during emergency situations resulting from

[10] https://conservation.ca.gov/cgs/sh/earthquake-shaking-potential

natural disasters, including during earthquakes, to ensure that customers receive a reliable and adequate supply of potable water. The City's ERP is incorporated by reference.

8.4.7 SHORTAGE RESPONSE ACTION EFFECTIVENESS

The effectiveness of the shortage response actions for each of the standard water shortage levels identified in Section 8.3 is evident in the City's historical ability to meet its customer's water demands in response to a water supply shortage. In addition, the City imposes water consumption regulations and restrictions, and supports local agencies in efforts to enforce regulations and prohibitions on water use. The effectiveness of each of the City's shortage response actions, in order to reduce any potential gaps between supply and demand, has been quantified in the expected demand reduction provided in Table 8-2 and Table 8-3.

Section 6.1 provides a tabulation of the City's historical annual water demands for each water supply source. During the past 15 years, the City experienced a five-year consecutive drought within its service area from FY 2011-121 to FY 2015-16. Throughout this extended dry year period, the City's annual water production ranged from 2,125 AF to 2,841 AF, with an average of approximately 2,472 AF. In addition, historical records indicate the City previously produced a maximum of up to 3,717 AF during FY 2006-07. The City has been able to provide sufficient water supplies to its customers, including during long-term droughts and years with historically high water demands. In addition, the City has been able to provide water service to meet maximum day water demands for these years, including during the summer months.

The City's water demands during the most recent five years (from FY 2020-21 to FY 2024-25) averaged approximately 2,295 AFY. Due to conservation efforts and demand management measures (discussed in Chapter 9), the City's recent water demands have been significantly less than its historical water demands, including during long-term

droughts. The City's projected water demands (during normal, single dry, and five consecutive year droughts) are provided in Section 7.2.3 and are anticipated to incorporate similar reductions in water use rates as a result of the shortage response actions, ongoing conservation efforts, and demand management measures. Because the City's projected water demands are similar to or less than its historical water demands, it is anticipated the City will be able to continue providing sufficient water supplies to its customers to meet projected water demands, including during long-term droughts. In addition, as discussed in Section 8.4.1, based on historical and on-going management practices, the City will be able to continue relying on its water supply source from the Raymond Basin for adequate supply augmentation in response to each of the standard water shortage levels identified in Section 8.3.

Based on the City's ability in meeting water demands during past water supply shortages, adopted water shortage levels, adjusted operating safe yields, and long-term droughts, it is anticipated that the City will be able to continue providing sufficient water supplies to its customers during any of its standard water shortage levels. Although adequate supplies are anticipated, the cost of those water supplies may become incrementally more expensive. The City will enact varying levels of its water shortage contingency plan to encourage retail customers to reduce water consumption and at the same time reduce the need to use the more expensive water supplies. Notwithstanding, the effectiveness of each of the City's shortage response actions, in order to reduce any potential gaps between supply and demand, has been quantified in the expected demand reduction provided in Table 8-2 and Table 8-3. The effectiveness of the City's shortage response actions is based on the City's water demands prior to 2015 (unconstrained demands). The City reduced its water demands in 2015 in response to the Governor's April 1, 2015 Executive Order B-29-15 which mandated statewide reduction in water use of 25 percent. The City's actual water demand reduction during this period was used to estimate the extent of water use reductions for the City's Water Shortage Stages. The City's Water Shortage Levels 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 are expected to reduce water demands by up to 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, and greater than 50%, respectively.

Emergency regulations previously adopted by the SWRCB pursuant to Executive Order N-7-22 (issued on March 28, 2022 by California Governor Gavin Newsom) required urban water suppliers to implement Level 2 of their Water Shortage Contingency Plans meant to address up to a 20% shortage of water supplies. The regulations also required urban water suppliers to establish a ban on irrigating non-functional turf at commercial, industrial, and institutional properties (including grass in front of or next to large industrial or commercial buildings). The ban did not include watering turf that is used for recreation or other community purposes, water used at residences or water to maintain trees. Pursuant to Executive Order N-5-23 issued on March 24, 2023 by California Governor Gavin Newsom, the requirement for urban water suppliers to implement Level 2 of their Water Shortage Contingency Plans was removed. As of June 5, 2024, SWRCB statewide water conservation emergency regulations have expired. In October 2023, however, the California State Legislature passed Assembly Bill 1572, which phases in a ban on decorative grass watering in commercial, industrial, and institutional areas permanently beginning January 2027.

8.5 COMMUNICATION PROTOCOLS

CWC 10632.

(a)(5) Communication protocols and procedures to inform customers, the public, interested parties, and local, regional, and state governments, regarding, at a minimum, all of the following:

(A) Any current or predicted shortages as determined by the annual water supply and demand assessment described pursuant to Section 10632.1.

(B) Any shortage response actions triggered or anticipated to be triggered by the annual water supply and demand assessment described pursuant to Section 10632.1.

(C) Any other relevant communications.

The City is required to submit an “Annual Water Supply and Demand Assessment” (Annual Assessment) in accordance with DWR’s guidance and requirements. The Annual Assessment will include a review of the City’s unconstrained water demands (i.e. water demands prior to any projected response actions the City may trigger under this WSCP) for the current year and the upcoming (potential single dry) year. The City will also include information regarding anticipated shortages, triggered shortage response actions, compliance and enforcement actions, and communication actions consistent with the City’s WSCP. See Section 8.2 for further discussion regarding the Annual Assessment.

All water supply shortage conditions will be effective on the tenth day after the date the shortage is declared. Within five days following the declaration of the shortage level, the City will publish a notice of the declaration of water supply shortage in a newspaper used for publication of official notices, post the notice in the same location and manner as other official notices of the city are posted, and use whatever means are reasonably available, including but not limited to the city’s website, the emergency telephone notification system, and regular billing statements, to notify customers of the shortage declaration.

The information provided will include the declared shortage level, response action associated with each shortage level, and any other relevant information relating to the declaration.

8.6 COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT

CWC 10632.

(a)(6) For an urban retail water supplier, customer compliance, enforcement, appeal, and exemption procedures for triggered shortage response actions as determined pursuant to Section 10632.2.

Under Section 13.24.150 of the City Municipal Code, any customer violating the regulations and restrictions on water use set forth in the City Municipal Code may be punishable by an administrative citation as follows:

1. $100 for the first violation
2. $250 for the second violation
3. $500 for the third and any additional violation

8.7 LEGAL AUTHORITIES

CWC 10632.

(a)(7)(A) A description of the legal authorities that empower the urban water supplier to implement and enforce its shortage response actions specified in paragraph (4) that may include, but are not limited to, statutory authorities, ordinances, resolutions, and contract provisions.

(B) A statement that an urban water supplier shall declare a water shortage emergency in accordance with Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 350) of Division 1. [see below]

(C) A statement that an urban water supplier shall coordinate with any city or county within which it provides water supply services for the possible proclamation of a local emergency, as defined in Section 8558 of the Government Code.

CWC Division 1, Section 350

The governing body of a distributor of a public water supply, whether publicly or privately owned and including a mutual water company, shall declare a water shortage emergency condition to prevail within the area served by such distributor whenever it finds and determines that the

ordinary demands and requirements of water consumers cannot be satisfied without depleting the water supply of the distributor to the extent that there would be insufficient water for human consumption, sanitation, and fire protection.

In the event that the demand of water consumers cannot be satisfied without depleting a substantial amount of water supply needed for human consumption, sanitation, and fire protection, the City shall declare a water shortage emergency (in accordance with Water Code Chapter 3 commencing with Section 350 of Division 1 regarding water shortage emergencies). The City shall coordinate with any city or county within its service area for possible declaration of a local emergency, as defined in Section 8588 of the Government Code.

Chapter 13.24 of the City's Municipal Code is the City's adopted mandatory water conservation plan, as shown in Appendix I (following the adoption of Ordinance 1446 in 2021). The purpose and intent of Chapter 13.24 of the City's Municipal Code is to establish a water conservation and supply shortage program that will reduce water consumption within the City's jurisdiction through conservation, enable effective water supply planning, assure reasonable and beneficial use of water, prevent waste of water, and maximize the efficient use of water within the City to avoid and minimize the effect and hardship of water shortage to the greatest extent possible.

8.8 FINANCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF WSCP

CWC 10632.

(a)(8) A description of the financial consequences of, and responses for, drought conditions, including, but not limited to, all of the following:

(A) A description of potential revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions described in paragraph (4).

(B) A description of mitigation actions needed to address revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions described in paragraph (4).

(C) A description of the cost of compliance with Chapter 3.3 (commencing with Section 365) of Division 1. [retail urban suppliers only]

During periods of water supply shortages, state-mandated water use restrictions, or emergency conditions, the City may require its customers to reduce demands below levels projected under the current water rate structure. Under any of these circumstances, the City may experience a decrease in revenues that may result in insufficient funds to meet projected expenses.

The City maintains financial operating reserves, which may be used for water system expenditures to make up for unanticipated shortfalls in water revenue as the result of reduced water sales. In addition, the City adopted a new water rate structure in 2023 designed to increase rate revenues over the next five years, cover increases in imported water charges, and fund capital projects and a portion of deferred maintenance.

8.9 MONITORING AND REPORTING

CWC 10632.

(a)(9) For an urban retail water supplier, monitoring and reporting requirements and procedures that ensure appropriate data is collected, tracked, and analyzed for purposes of monitoring customer compliance and to meet state reporting requirements.

When a Shortage Level has been declared, production figures are reported and used by the City to compare the current monthly production to the monthly production prior to the declared level shortage to verify that the reduction goal is being met. Customer compliance of the provisions adopted by declaration of a WSCP are monitored and

reported through water loss audits performed by the City. Staff prepares annual Distribution System Water Audits to monitor water losses. Staff reviews the audits to track real and apparent losses. The City regularly monitors its system and repairs leaks in a timely manner. This includes regular checks on valves and meters, and pipeline maintenance. If leaks are encountered or suspected during routine inspection of the system, further evaluation is conducted. If leaks are found, they are repaired.

8.10 WSCP REFINEMENT PROCEDURES

CWC 10632.

(a)(10) Reevaluation and improvement procedures for systematically monitoring and evaluating the functionality of the water shortage contingency plan in order to ensure shortage risk tolerance is adequate and appropriate water shortage mitigation strategies are implemented as needed.

The City's Water Shortage Contingency Plan has been prepared as an adaptive management plan. As discussed in Section 8.9, the City will monitor and report on the implementation of the Water Shortage Contingency Plan. The City will review the implementation results for any current or potential shortage gaps between water supplies and demands. The City will evaluate the need for revising the Water Shortage Contingency Plan in order to resolve any shortage gaps, as necessary. The City will consider the following potential revisions in the event of a potential shortage gap:

- Implementation of additional public outreach, education, and communication programs (in addition to the programs discussed in Chapter 9).
- Implementation of more stringent water use restrictions under the standard water shortage levels (discussed in Section 8.4)
- Implementation of stricter enforcement actions and penalties (discussed in Section 8.6)

- Improvements to the water supply augmentation responses (discussed in Section 8.4.1), as well as any associated operational changes (discussed in Section 8.4.3) which may be required
- Incorporation of additional actions recommended by City staff or other interested parties

The City will use the monitoring and reporting data to evaluate the ability for these potential revisions to resolve any shortage gaps which may occur within the standard water shortage levels.

This Water Shortage Contingency Plan is adopted as part of the City's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan adoption process discussed in Section 10.3. It is anticipated the City will review, revise, and adopt an updated Water Shortage Contingency Plan as part of preparing its 2030 Urban Water Management Plan as necessary. However, the City will continue to review the monitoring and reporting data, and if needed, update the Water Shortage Contingency Plan more frequently. Any updates to the City's Water Shortage Contingency Plan will include a public hearing and adoption process by the City Council (see Section 8.12).

8.11 SPECIAL WATER FEATURE DISTINCTION

CWC 10632.

(b) For purposes of developing the water shortage contingency plan pursuant to subdivision (a), an urban water supplier shall analyze and define water features that are artificially supplied with water, including ponds, lakes, waterfalls, and fountains, separately from swimming pools and spas, as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 115921 of the Health and Safety Code.

The City's Water Shortage Contingency Plan defines "decorative water features" as water features which are artificially supplied with water, including ponds, lakes, waterfalls, and

fountains, but excluding pools and spas. In general, there are additional health and safety considerations in the water supplied to pools and spas compared to decorative water features. As a result, the City's Water Shortage Contingency Plan has reviewed the response actions, enforcement actions, and monitoring and reporting programs separately for decorative water features and for pools and spas, as applicable.

8.12 PLAN ADOPTION, SUBMITTAL, AVAILABILITY, AND AMENDMENT PROCEDURES

CWC 10632.

(c) The urban water supplier shall make available the water shortage contingency plan prepared pursuant to this article to its customers and any city or county within which it provides water supplies no later than 30 days after adoption of the water shortage contingency plan.

The City's Water Shortage Contingency Plan is adopted as part of the City's 2025 Urban Water Management Plan adoption process discussed in Chapter 10. The process for adopting the City's Water Shortage Contingency Plan includes the following:

- The City will conduct a public hearing and make the Water Shortage Contingency Plan available for public inspection.
- The City will provide notification of the time and place of the public hearing to any city or county in which water is provided.
- The City will publish notice of public hearing in a newspaper once a week, for two successive weeks (with at least five days between publication dates).
- The City Council will adopt the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan and the Water Shortage Contingency Plan
- As part of submitting the 2025 Urban Water Management Plan to DWR, the City will also submit the Water Shortage Contingency Plan (electronically through

DWR's online submittal tool) within 30 days of adoption and by July 1, 2026. The City will submit a copy of the Water Shortage Contingency Plan to the California State Library and to any city or county in which water is provided within 30 days of adoption. In addition, the City will make the Water Shortage Contingency Plan available for public review within 30 days of adoption.

If there are any subsequent amendments required, the process for adopting an amended Water Shortage Contingency Plan includes the following:

- The City will conduct a public hearing and make the amended Water Shortage Contingency Plan available for public inspection.
- The City Council will adopt the amended Water Shortage Contingency Plan
- The City will submit the amended Water Shortage Contingency Plan to DWR (electronically through DWR's online submittal tool) within 30 days of adoption

Additional information regarding the adoption, submittal, and availability of the City's Water Shortage Contingency Plan (and 2025 Urban Water Management Plan) is provided in Chapter 10.

8.13 RESOURCES AND REFERENCES

DWR's Final 2025 UWMP Guidebook provides a listing of resources and references which can be helpful during the preparation of a Water Shortage Contingency Plan.

8.14 SUBMITTAL TABLES

The applicable standardized Submittal Tables referenced within Chapter 8 are provided below.

8.14.1 TABLE 8-1: CROSS REFERENCE FOR STANDARD VS. SUPPLIER SHORTAGE LEVELS

Table 8-1 Cross-Reference for Standard vs. Supplier Shortage Levels

Submittal Table 8-1: Cross-reference for Standard vs Supplier Shortage Levels Water Code Section 10632(a)(3)(B)			
☑	Check the box if the Supplier uses the Standard six levels of water shortage. Proceed to the next table.		
Standard Shortage Levels	**Percent Shortage Range**	**Suppliers Shortage Levels**	**Percent Shortage Range**
1	Up to 10%		
2	Up to 20%		
3	Up to 30%		
4	Up to 40%		
5	Up to 50%		
6	>50%		
NOTES:			

8.14.2 TABLE 8-2: SUPPLY AUGMENTATION AND OTHER ACTIONS

Table 8-2 Supply Augmentation and Other Actions

Submittal Table 8-2 Retail: Supply Augmentation and Other Actions Water Code Section 10632(a)(4)(A),(C) and (E)				
Yes	Is the Supplier completing this table using the standard six levels? (yes/no)			
Shortage Level	Supply Augmentation Methods and Other Actions by Water Supplier **Drop down list** These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?		Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)
		Volume or Percentage Drop down	Shortage Gap Reduction Value (May be a range) (AF)	
Add additional rows as needed				
1	Transfers	Volume	0	Not applicable (see Notes)
1	Other Actions (describe)	Volume	0	Main Basin groundwater (new source)
2	Transfers	Volume	0	Not applicable (see Notes)
2	Other Actions (describe)	Volume	0	Main Basin groundwater (new source)
3	Transfers	Volume	0	Not applicable (see Notes)
3	Other Actions (describe)	Volume	0	Main Basin groundwater (new source)
4	Transfers	Volume	0	Not applicable (see Notes)
4	Other Actions (describe)	Volume	0	Main Basin groundwater (new source)
5	Transfers	Volume	0	Not applicable (see Notes)
5	Other Actions (describe)	Volume	0	Main Basin groundwater (new source)
6	Transfers	Volume	0	Not applicable (see Notes)
6	Other Actions (describe)	Volume	0	Main Basin groundwater (new source)
0				
NOTES: The City will consider increased production from the Main Basin using proposed facilities to address increased demands. As noted on Table 8-3, the City plans to implement demand reduction measures in the event water supplies from existing sources are not sufficient to meet anticipated demands.				

8.14.3 TABLE 8-3: DEMAND-REDUCTION ACTIONS

Table 8-3 Demand-Reduction Actions

Submittal Table 8-3 Retail: Demand Reduction Actions Water Code Section 10632(a)(4)(B),(D), and (E)					
Yes	Is the Supplier completing this table using the standard six levels? (yes/no)				
Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions **Drop down list** These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool. Select those that apply.	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?		Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement? **For Retail Suppliers Only** Drop Down List
		Volume or Percentage Drop down	Shortage Gap Reduction Value (May be a range) (AF)		
Add additional rows as needed					
1	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces	Volume	Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 1 actions is up to 116 AFY		Yes
1	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains	Volume	Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 1 actions is up to 116 AFY		Yes
1	CII - Restaurants may only serve water upon request	Volume	Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 1 actions is up to 116 AFY		Yes
1	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	Volume	Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 1 actions is up to 116 AFY		Yes
1	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	Volume	Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 1 actions is up to 116 AFY		Yes
1	Landscape - Restrict or prohibit runoff from landscape irrigation	Volume	Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 1 actions is up to 116 AFY		Yes
1	Other - Require automatic shut of hoses	Volume	Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 1 actions is up to 116 AFY		Yes
1	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	Volume	Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 1 actions is up to 116 AFY	Prohibit landscape irrigation within 48 hours after measurable precipitation	Yes
1	Landscape - Prohibit certain types of landscape irrigation	Volume	Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 1 actions is up to 116 AFY		Yes
2	Other	Volume	Collective reduction from Shortage Level 1 plus all Shortage Level 2 actions is up to 232 AFY	All actions under Shortage Level 1	Yes
3	Other	Volume	Collective reduction from Shortage Level 2 plus all Shortage Level 3 actions is up to 348 AFY	All actions under Shortage Level 2	Yes
4	Other	Volume	Collective reduction from Shortage Level 3 plus all Shortage Level 4 actions is up to 464 AFY	All actions under Shortage Level 3	Yes
5	Other	Volume	Collective reduction from Shortage Level 4 plus all Shortage Level 5 actions is up to 580 AFY	All actions under Shortage Level 4	Yes
6	Other	Volume	Collective reduction from Shortage Level 5 plus all Shortage Level 6 actions is greater than 580 AF	All actions under Shortage Level 5	Yes
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.					
NOTES:					

CHAPTER 9

DEMAND MANAGEMENT MEASURES

LAY DESCRIPTION – CHAPTER 9

DEMAND MANAGEMENT MEASURES

Chapter 9 (Demand Management Measures) of the City's 2025 Plan discusses and provides the following:

- The City has implemented "Demand Management Measures" to reduce its water demands and achieve its water use targets (discussed in Chapter 5)
- The City's Demand Management Measures include adoption of an ordinance to prevent water waste.
- The City's Demand Management Measures include metering of all customer connections, including separate metering for single-family residential, commercial, industrial, large landscape and institutional/governmental facilities.
- The City's Demand Management Measures include conservation pricing. The City's current water rate structure is tiered to promote water conservation by customers.
- The City's Demand Management Measures include public education and outreach programs regarding water conservation.
- The City's Demand Management Measures include various actions to assess and manage water distribution system losses.
- Additional Demand Management Measures including San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District funded rebates, conservation, and educational programs are discussed.

- A summary of the Demand Management Measures the City has implemented over the past five (5) years is provided. The City met the 2020 Water Use Target (discussed in Chapter 5) through the implementation of these Demand Management Measures.

9.1 DEMAND MANAGEMENT MEASURES FOR RETAIL SUPPLIERS

CWC 10631.

(e) Provide a description of the supplier's water demand management measures. This description shall include all of the following:

(1)(A) For an urban retail water supplier, as defined in Section 10608.12, a narrative description that addresses the nature and extent of each water demand management measure implemented over the past five years. The narrative shall describe the water demand management measures that the supplier plans to implement to achieve its water use targets pursuant to Section 10608.20.

(B) The narrative pursuant to this paragraph shall include descriptions of the following water demand management measures:

(i) Water waste prevention ordinances.

(ii) Metering.

(iii) Conservation pricing.

(iv) Public education and outreach.

(v) Programs to assess and manage distribution system real loss.

(vi) Water conservation program coordination and staffing support.

(vii) Other demand management measures that have a significant impact on water use as measured in gallons per capita per day, including innovative measures, if implemented.

9.1.1 IMPLEMENTATION OVER THE PAST FIVE YEARS

The City is committed to implementing water conservation programs and works collaboratively with the San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District to provide water conservation programs for its residents.

As discussed in Section 9.1.3.1, the City adopted Ordinance 1446 in 2021 which amended the City Municipal Code to include prohibitions on wasteful water use and increase prohibited outdoor irrigation hours.

As discussed in Section 9.1.3.2, the City metered all customer connections, including separate metering for single-family residential, commercial, large landscape and institutional/governmental facilities during the past five years. Furthermore, if there was new development within the City, each facility was individually metered. Service charges for the City are based on the customers' meter size.

As discussed in Section 9.1.3.3, in 2023, the City updated its water rate structure to include separate two-tiered rates for separate water use categories to promote efficient water usage and conservation.

As discussed in Section 9.1.3.4, the City encourages water conservation through public information programs such as notices in customers' water bills, notices in newspapers/website, community programs, and local schools. SGVMWD began its O.W.L Community Grant Program in 2017. The program assists school and community/business organizations within its service area to create educational "water-wise" projects.

As discussed in Section 9.1.3.5, the City has an active leak locating program where trained staff uses correlating equipment to actively locate leaks in the distribution system.

As a part of normal operation and maintenance of the water system, City staff does preventive maintenance.

As described in Section 9.1.3.6, the City's Utilities Director /Water serves as the water conservation coordinator. In addition, various City staff are involved in the City's water conservation program, including maintenance and operations personnel, and administrative staff who answer billing and usage questions and serve at the front counter at City Hall. The City plans to continue to provide staffing support.

As discussed in Section 9.1.3.7, the City continues to participate in SGVMWD's regional rebate program which is available to the City's residential and commercial customers.

9.1.2 IMPLEMENTATION TO ACHIEVE WATER-USE TARGETS

CWC 10631.

(e)(1)(A) For an urban retail water supplier, as defined in Section 10608.12, a narrative description that addresses the nature and extent of each water demand management measure implemented over the past five years. The narrative shall describe the water demand management measures that the supplier plans to implement to achieve its water use targets pursuant to Section 10608.20.

As indicated in Section 5.2.2, the City previously met its 2020 Water Use Target as part of the 2020 Plan. The City met the 2020 Water Use Target through the implementation of the Demand Management Measures discussed in Section 9.1.3. Continued implementation of these Demand Management Measures will assist the City in meeting water use targets and objectives.

9.1.3 REQUIRED DEMAND MANAGEMENT MEASURES

9.1.3.1 WATER WASTE PREVENTION ORDINANCES

Chapter 13.24 of the City Municipal Code is the City's adopted mandatory water conservation plan, as shown in Appendix I (following the adoption of Ordinance 1446 in 2021). The purpose and intent of Chapter 13.24 of the City's Municipal Code is to establish a water conservation and supply shortage program that will reduce water consumption within the City's jurisdiction through conservation, enable effective water supply planning, assure reasonable and beneficial use of water, prevent waste of water, and maximize the efficient use of water within the City to avoid and minimize the effect and hardship of water shortage to the greatest extent possible.

The following are mandatory water conservation regulations:

- Even-numbered addresses are limited to landscape irrigation on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
- Odd-numbered addresses and addresses ending in fractions are limited to landscape irrigation on Tuesdays, Fridays, and Sundays.
- Lawn, landscaping, and other turf areas cannot be watered between the hours of 6am and 6pm and cannot run-off into the sidewalks or streets.
- Washing of sidewalks, walkways, patios, driveways, or parking areas cannot be done with a water hose.
- No water can be used to clean, fill or maintain levels in decorative fountains unless such water is part of a recycling system.
- The use of a hose to wash an automobile is prohibited, except where the hose is fitted with a shut-off nozzle or device attached to it that causes it to cease dispensing water immediately when not in use.
- No outdoor watering within forty-eight hours of a measurable rain event.

9.1.3.2 METERING

CWC 526.

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an urban water supplier that, on or after January 1, 2004, receives water from the federal Central Valley Project under a water service contract or subcontract… shall do both of the following:

(1) On or before January 1, 2013, install water meters on all service connections to residential and nonagricultural commercial buildings… located within its service area.

CWC 527.

(a) An urban water supplier that is not subject to Section 526 shall do both of the following:

(1) Install water meters on all municipal and industrial service connections located within its service area on or before January 1, 2025.

The City meters all customer connections, including separate metering for residential, commercial, large landscape and institutional/governmental facilities. Furthermore, if there is new development within the City, each facility is individually metered. Service charges for the city are based on the customers' connection size. Further information regarding the City's service fees and conservation pricing is provided in Section 9.1.3.3.

In July 2020, the City began monthly billing with the completion of its advanced metering infrastructure (AMI) program. The AMI program will allow the City to gain a more accurate reading its water meter, enhance communications, reduce carbon dioxide emissions, and provide quick leak detection.

9.1.3.3 CONSERVATION PRICING

The City's water rate structure was updated in 2023 and consists of two components; a monthly fixed meter charge and a monthly water variable rate. The monthly water variable rate includes separate two-tier rates for single family residential, multi-family residential, non-residential, institutional, and irrigation customers. The City's rate structure is designed to proportionately allocate a greater share of the costs of service to those whose higher water usage generates additional costs to the water utility and promotes efficient water usage and conservation. A water rate sheet showing current rates is provided in Appendix L.

9.1.3.4 PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

The City encourages water conservation through public information programs such as notices in customers' water bills, notices in newspapers/website, community programs, and local schools. The City participates in water conservation information campaigns to increase customers' awareness of habits or procedures which waste water. The City also participates in all city events during each year where water conservation materials are distributed at no direct cost to the customers. During community events, literature and water conserving devices are distributed to encourage water conservation. The materials are always available at City Hall.

As a member of SGVMWD, the City participates in SGVMWD's public information programs. SGVMWD's website feature video presentations on water related projects, information on the District, and general public education information and rebates. SGVMWD provide tours designed to educate the public on its pipeline and water delivery system and water related topics (these tours may currently be unavailable due to Covid and security issues).

SGVMWD began its Opportunities for Water Leadership (O.W.L) Community Grant Program in 2017. The program assists school and community/business organizations within its service area to create educational “water-wise” projects. SGVMWD offers grants for community water conservation projects.

9.1.3.5 PROGRAMS TO ASSESS AND MANAGE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM REAL LOSS

The City’s estimated water system losses are discussed in Section 4.3. The City’s Water Department has an active leak locating program. Trained staff uses correlating equipment to actively locate leaks in the distribution system. The average response time for responding to a reported leak is about twenty minutes during work hours and about forty-five minutes maximum during after-hours.

As a part of normal operation and maintenance of the water system, City staff does preventive maintenance. This includes regular checks on valves and meters, and pipeline maintenance. If leaks are encountered or suspected during routine inspection of the system, further evaluation is conducted. If leaks are found, they are repaired. The City will continue these programs to assess and manage distribution system real losses.

9.1.3.6 WATER CONSERVATION PROGRAM COORDINATION AND STAFFING SUPPORT

The City’s Utilities Director serves as the water conservation coordinator. The water conservation coordinator duties include conducting matters pertaining to the City's water conservation program. In addition, various City staff are involved in the City’s water conservation program, including maintenance and operations personnel, and administrative staff who answer billing and usage questions and serve at the front counter

at City Hall. The staff serve as part-time water conservation coordinators by nature of their duties and responsibilities in performing their job functions.

The Utilities Director oversees all water conservation activities. The Director is responsible for water system infrastructure, water quality, water planning, and water conservation. The Director is responsible for recommending water conservation programs and water conservation ordinance stage provisions to the City Council. The Utilities Director, Water Superintendent, Code Enforcement Officer, Management Analyst and an Administrative Assistant all participate in the enforcement of water conservation.

9.1.3.7 OTHER DEMAND MANAGEMENT MEASURES

Water Conservation Rebate Programs

The City participates in SGVMWD's regional rebate program which is available to the City's residential and commercial customers. There are rebates available for indoor plumbing including high efficiency clothes washers, commercial waterless urinal, and high efficiency toilets rebates are subject to change. Rebates are also available for outdoor plumbing include those for weather-based irrigation controllers, rotating sprinkler nozzles, and soil moisture sensor systems. In addition, rain barrel and cistern rebates are also available for its customers. The rebate application, along with a list of qualifying appliances, are listed on the City's website. SGVMWD's rebates are subject to change.

9.2 DEMAND MANAGEMENT MEASURES FOR WHOLESALE SUPPLIERS

CWC 10631.

(e) Provide a description of the supplier's water demand management measures. This description shall include all of the following:

(2) For an urban wholesale water supplier, as defined in Section 10608.12, a narrative description of the items in clauses (ii), (iv), (vi), and (vii) of subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1), and a narrative description of its distribution system asset management and wholesale supplier assistance programs.

The City is not a wholesale agency and is not required by DWR to complete Section 9.2.

CHAPTER 10

PLAN ADOPTION, SUBMITTAL, AND IMPLEMENTATION

LAY DESCRIPTION – CHAPTER 10

PLAN ADOPTION, SUBMITTAL, AND IMPLEMENTATION

Chapter 10 (Plan Adoption, Submittal, and Implementation) of the City's 2025 Plan discusses and provides the following:

- The steps the City has performed to adopt and submit its 2025 Plan are detailed
- The steps the City has performed to adopt and submit its Water Shortage Contingency Plan are detailed
- The City coordinated the preparation of its 2025 Plan with the Cities of Arcadia, Pasadena, Monrovia, Main Basin Watermaster, Raymond Basin Management Board, and SGVMWD. The City notified these agencies at least sixty (60) days prior to the public hearing of the preparation of the 2025 Plan and invited these agencies to participate in the development of the 2025 Plan.
- The City provided a notice of the public hearing to the same agencies regarding the time, date, and place of the public hearing.
- The City published a newspaper notification of the public hearing, once a week for two successive weeks
- The City conducted a public hearing to discuss and adopt the City's 2025 Plan and City's Water Shortage Contingency Plan.
- Within 30 days of adoption, the City submitted the 2025 Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan to the California Department of Water Resources.
- Within 30 days of adoption, the City submitted all data tables associated with the 2025 Plan to the California Department of Water Resources.

- Within 30 days of adoption, the City submitted a copy of the 2025 Plan to the State of California Library.
- Within 30 days of adoption, the City submitted a copy of the 2025 Plan (and Water Shortage Contingency Plan) to the County of Los Angeles Registrar / Recorders office and the City Clerk's Office.
- Within 30 days after submittal of the 2025 Plan to the California Department of Water Resources, the City made the 2025 Plan (including the Water Shortage Contingency Plan) available at the City Clerk's Office and on the City's website.
- The steps the City will perform to amend the 2025 Plan and/or the Water Shortage Contingency Plan, if necessary, are provided.

10.1 PLAN COMPLETION TIMELINE

The data provided in the City's 2025 Plan and the Water Shortage Contingency Plan is provided on a FY basis through June 30, 2025 (as discussed in Section 2.5).

10.2 NOTICE OF PLAN PREPARATION

CWC 10621.

(b) Every urban water supplier required to prepare a plan shall … at least 60 days prior to the public hearing on the plan … notify any city or county within which the supplier provides waters supplies that the urban water supplier will be reviewing the plan and considering amendments or changes to the plan.

As discussed in Section 2.4.2., the City coordinated the preparation of the 2025 Plan with the Main Basin Watermaster, Raymond Basin Management Board, and SGVMWD. The City notified these agencies, as well as to the cities and county within which the City

provides water supplies, at least sixty (60) days prior to the public hearing of the preparation of the 2025 Plan and invited them to participate in the development of the Plan. A copy of the notification letters sent to these agencies is provided in Appendix D.

10.3 NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

CWC 10642.

…Prior to adopting either, the urban water supplier shall make both the plan and the water shortage contingency plan available for public inspection and shall hold a public hearing or hearings thereon. Prior to any of these hearings, notice of the time and place of the hearing shall be published within the jurisdiction of the publicly owned water supplier pursuant to Section 6066 of the Government Code. The urban water supplier shall provide notice of the time and place of a hearing to any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies.

Government Code 6066.

Publication of notice pursuant to this section shall be once a week for two successive weeks. Two publications in a newspaper published once a week or oftener, with at least five days intervening between the respective publication dates not counting such publication dates, are sufficient. The period of notice commences upon the first day of publication and terminates at the end of the fourteenth day, including therein the first day.

The City provided a notice of the public hearing to the Main Basin Watermaster, Raymond Basin Management Board, SGVMWD, and the County of Los Angeles, and the Cities of Sierra Madre, Arcadia, Pasadena, and Monrovia. The notice includes the time and place of the public hearing. Copies of the notice of the public hearing are provided in Appendix D. Table 10-1 summarizes the agencies which were provided notifications by the City.

The City encouraged the active involvement of the population within its service area prior to and during the preparation of the Plan. Pursuant to Section 6066 of the Government Code, the City published a notice of public hearing in the newspaper during the weeks of June 10, 2026 and June 17, 2026. A notice of public hearing was also provided to the City Clerk's office and was posted throughout the City of Sierra Madre and on the City's

website. A copy of the published notice is provided in Appendix D. To ensure that the draft 2025 Plan and the draft Water Shortage Contingency Plan were available for review, the City placed a copy at the City Clerk's Office located at City Hall and made a copy available for review on its website.

10.4 PUBLIC HEARING AND ADOPTION

CWC 10642.

Each urban water supplier shall encourage the active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population within the service area prior to and during the preparation of both the plan and the water shortage contingency plan. Prior to adopting either, the urban water supplier shall make both the plan and the water shortage contingency plan available for public inspection and shall hold a public hearing or hearings thereon…. After the hearing or hearings, the plan or water shortage contingency plan shall be adopted as prepared or as modified after the hearing or hearings.

Government Code Section 7291

…every local public agency… serving a substantial number of non- English-Speaking people, shall employ a sufficient number of qualified bilingual persons in public contact positions or as interpreters to assist those in such positions, to ensure provision of information and services in the language of the non-English-speaking person.

Prior to adopting the draft 2025 Plan and the draft Water Shortage Contingency Plan, the City held a public hearing on June 24, 2026 which included input from the community regarding the City's draft 2025 Plan and the draft Water Shortage Contingency Plan.

Following the public hearing, the City adopted both the draft 2025 Plan and the draft Water Shortage Contingency Plan (included in Chapter 8). A copy of the resolution adopting the 2025 Plan and the Water Shortage Contingency Plan is provided in Appendix M.

10.5 PLAN SUBMITTAL

CWC 10621.

(e) .Each urban water supplier shall update and submit its 2025 plan to the department by July 1, 2026…

CWC 10635.

(c) The urban water supplier shall provide that portion of its urban water management plan prepared pursuant to this article to any city or county within which it provides water supplies no later than 60 days after the submission of its urban water management plan.

CWC 10644.

(a) (1) An urban water supplier shall submit to the department, the California State Library, and any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies a copy of its plan no later than 30 days after adoption.

The City's submittal process for its 2025 Plan and the Water Shortage Contingency Plan is discussed below.

10.5.1 SUBMITTING A UWMP AND WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN TO DWR

Within 30 days of adoption of the 2025 Plan by the City Council, the City submitted the adopted 2025 Plan (including the Water Shortage Contingency Plan) to DWR. The 2025 Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan were submitted through DWR's "Water Use Efficiency (WUE) Data Portal" website.

DWR developed a checklist which was used by the City to assist DWR with its determination that the City's 2025 Plan has addressed the requirements of the California Water Code. The City has completed the DWR checklist by indicating where the required CWC elements can be found within the City's 2025 Plan (See Appendix B).

10.5.2 ELECTRONIC DATA SUBMITTAL

CWC 10644.

(a)(2) The plan, or amendments to the plan, submitted to the department …shall be submitted electronically and shall include any standardized forms, tables, or displays specified by the department.

Within 30 days of adoption of the 2025 Plan, the City submitted all data tables associated with the 2025 Plan through DWR's "Water Use Efficiency Data Portal" website.

10.5.3 SUBMITTING A UWMP, INCLUDING WSCP, TO THE CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY

Within 30 days of adoption of the 2025 Plan by the City Council, a copy (CD or hardcopy) of the 2025 Plan was submitted to the State of California Library. A copy of the letter to the State Library will be maintained in the City's file. The 2025 Plan will be mailed to the following address if sent by regular mail:

California State Library
Government Publications Section
Attention: Coordinator, Urban Water Management Plans
P.O. Box 942837
Sacramento, CA 94237-0001

The 2025 Plan will be mailed to the following address if sent by courier or overnight carrier:

California State Library
Government Publications Section
Attention: Coordinator, Urban Water Management Plans
900 N Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

10.5.4 SUBMITTING A UWMP TO CITIES AND COUNTIES

Within 30 days of adoption of the 2025 Plan (including the Water Shortage Contingency Plan) by the City Council, a copy of the 2025 Plan was submitted to the County of Los Angeles Registrar / Recorders office and the City Clerk's Office. A copy of the letter to the County of Los Angeles will be maintained in the City's file.

10.6 PUBLIC AVAILABILITY

CWC 10645.

(a) Not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its plan with the department, the urban water supplier and the department shall make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.

(b) Not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its water shortage contingency plan with the department, the urban water supplier and the department shall make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.

Within 30 days after submittal of the 2025 Plan to DWR, the City made the 2025 Plan (including the Water Shortage Contingency Plan) available at the City Clerk's Office located at City Hall during normal business hours and on the City's website.

10.7 NOTIFICATION TO PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

CWC 10621.

(c) An urban water supplier regulated by the Public Utilities Commission shall include its most recent plan and water shortage contingency plan as part of the supplier's general rate case filings.

The City is not regulated by the California Public Utilities Commission.

10.8 PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

CWC 10643.

An urban water supplier shall implement its plan adopted pursuant to this chapter in accordance with the schedule set forth in its plan.

The City will implement any schedules set forth in the adopted 2025 Plan.

10.9 AMENDING AN ADOPTED UWMP OR WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

CWC 10621.

(d) The amendments to, or changes in, the plan shall be adopted and filed in the manner set forth in Article 3 (commencing with Section 10640).

CWC 10644.

(a)(1) Copies of amendments or changes to the plans shall be submitted to the department, the California State Library, and any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies within 30 days after adoption.

The City's amendment process for its 2025 Plan is discussed below.

10.9.1 AMENDING A UWMP OR WSCP

If the City amends the adopted 2025 Plan, the City will conduct a similar notification and public hearing process for the amended 2025 Plan as discussed in Sections 10.2, 10.3, and 10.4. The amended Plan will undergo adoption by the City's governing board. Within 30 days of adoption, the amended Plan will then be submitted to DWR, the State of California Library, the County of Los Angeles Registrar / Recorders office, and the City Clerk's Office.

10.9.2 SUBMITTING REVISED WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

CWC 10644.

(a) If an urban water supplier revises its water shortage contingency plan, the supplier shall submit to the department a copy of its water shortage contingency plan prepared…no later than 30 days after adoption, in accordance with protocols for submission and using electronic reporting tools developed by the department.

If the City amends the adopted 2025 Plan (including the Water Shortage Contingency Plan), the amended Plan (and Water Shortage Contingency Plan) will undergo adoption by the City's governing board. Within 30 days of adoption, the amended Plan (and Water Shortage Contingency Plan) will then be submitted to DWR, the State of California Library, the County of Los Angeles Registrar / Recorders office, and the City Clerk's Office.

10.10 CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES REVIEW OF SUBMITTED PLANS

As discussed in Section 1.5, DWR will review the 2025 Plans to ensure that they address the California Water Code requirements. Following DWR's review, water suppliers will be notified of the results of the review via a formal review letter. These review letters will also be available to the public on DWR's WUEdata portal. In cases where DWR finds that a Plan does not properly address item(s) in the Water Code, DWR will reach out to the water supplier to discuss needed corrections and correction procedures.

10.11 SUBMITTAL TABLES

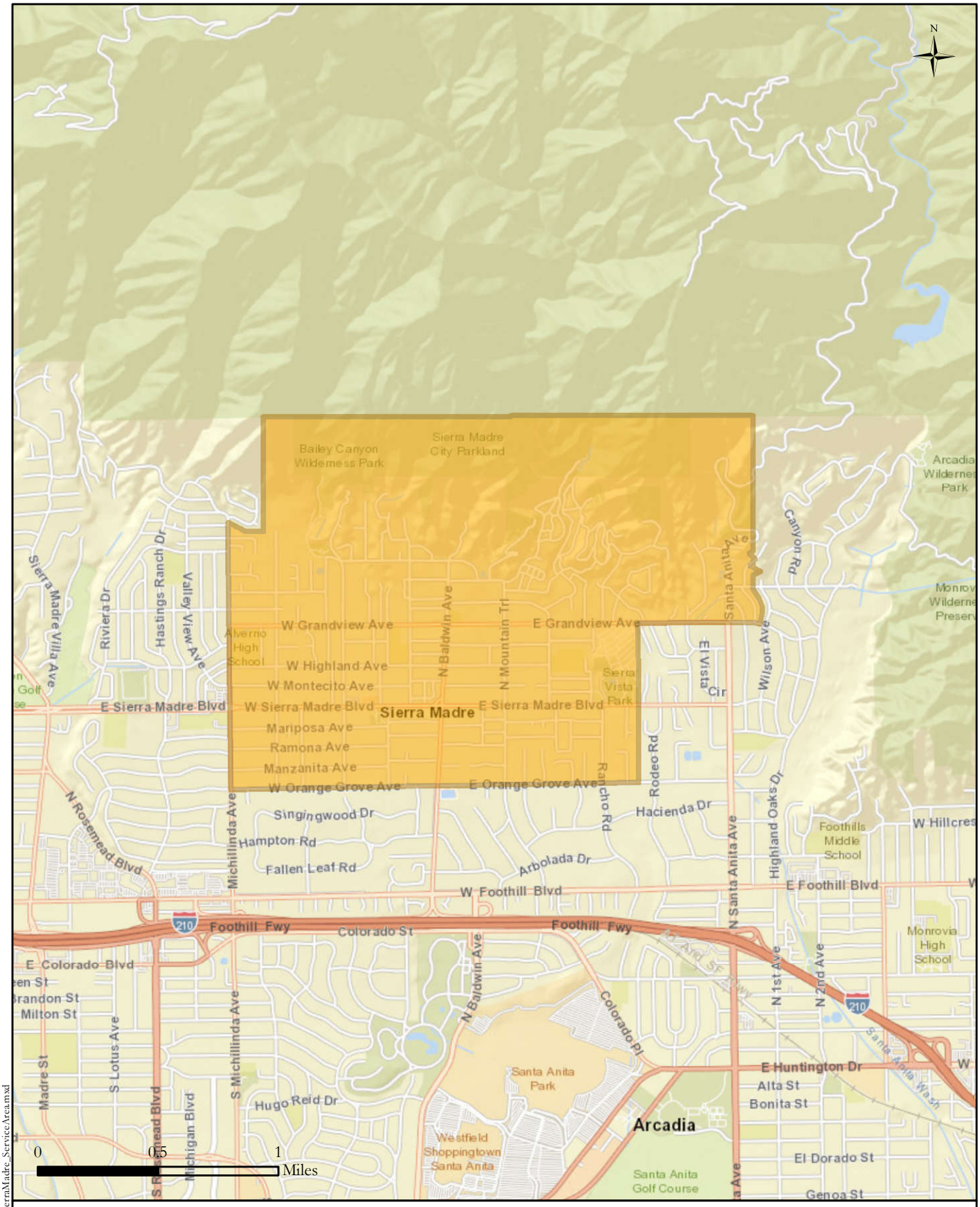
The applicable standardized Submittal Tables referenced within Chapter 10 are provided below.

10.11.1 SUBMITTAL TABLE 10-1: NOTIFICATION TO CITIES AND COUNTIES

Table 10-1 Notification to Cities and Counties

Submittal Table 10-1 Retail: Notification to Cities and Counties Water Code Section 10621(b) and 10642		
City Name	60 Day Notice Drop Down (yes/no)	Notice of Public Hearing Drop Down (yes/no)
Add additional rows as needed		
Pasadena	Yes	Yes
Monrovia	Yes	Yes
Arcadia	Yes	Yes
Sierra Madre	Yes	Yes
County Name Drop Down List	60 Day Notice Drop Down (yes/no)	Notice of Public Hearing Drop Down (yes/no)
Add additional rows as needed		
Los Angeles County	Yes	Yes
NOTES:		

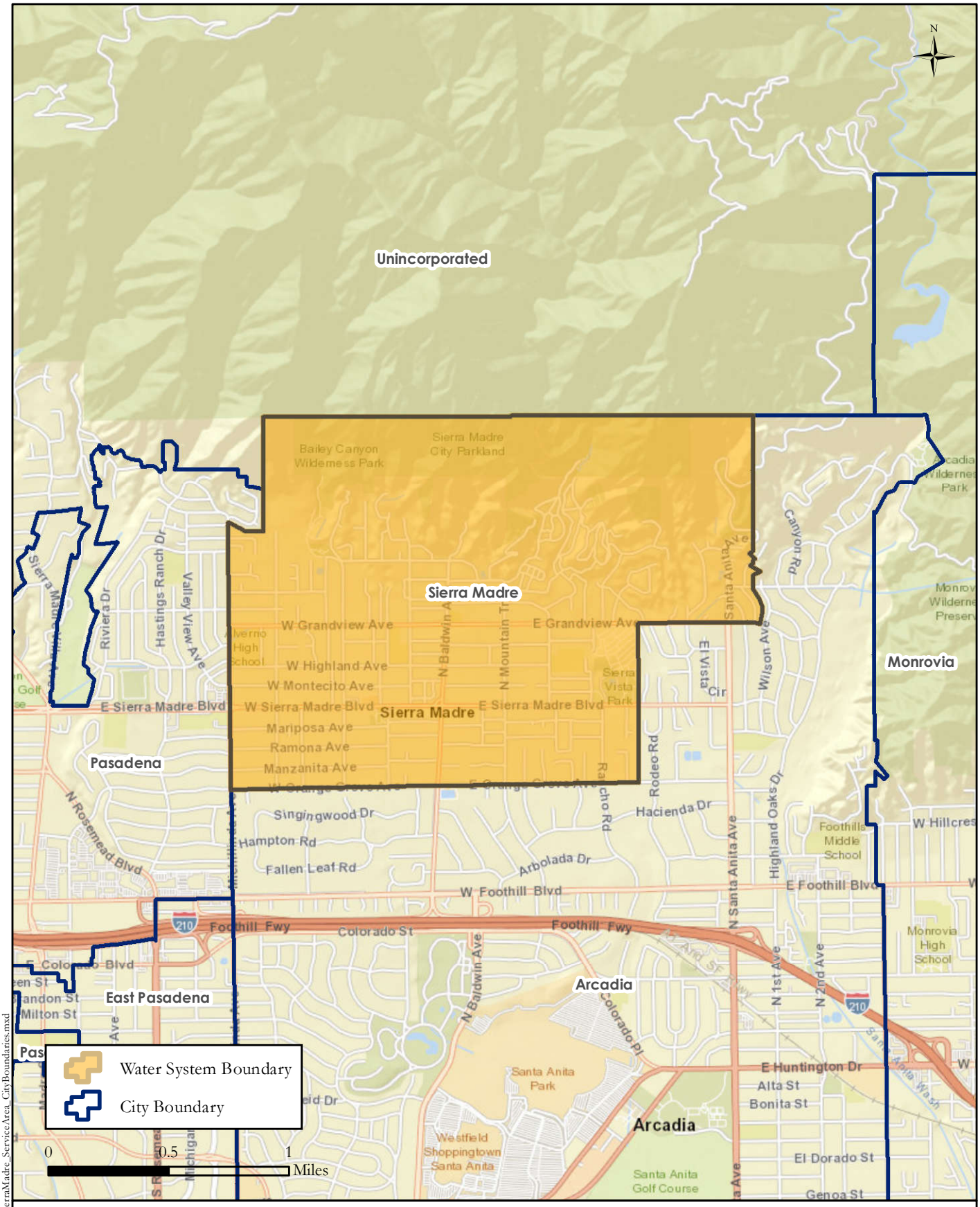
FIGURE 1



Document Path: J:\jn2741\SierraMadre_ServiceArea.mxd

STETSON ENGINEERS INC.

CITY OF SIERRA MADRE
WATER SERVICE AREA

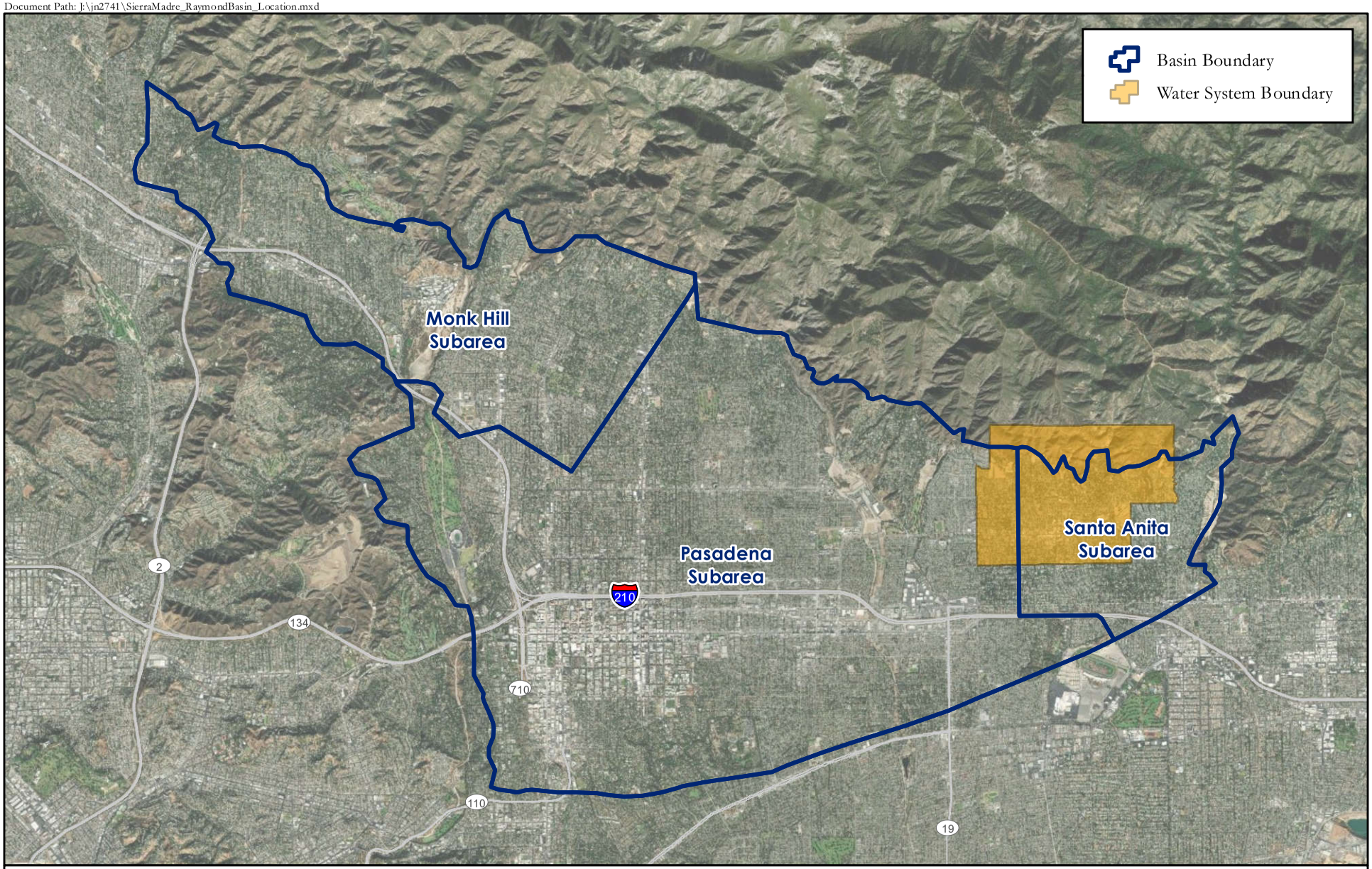


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STETSON ENGINEERS INC.

CITY OF SIERRA MADRE
WATER SERVICE AREA
AND CITY BOUNDARIES

Document Path: J:\jn2741\SierraMadre_RaymondBasin_Location.mxd



STETSON ENGINEERS INC.

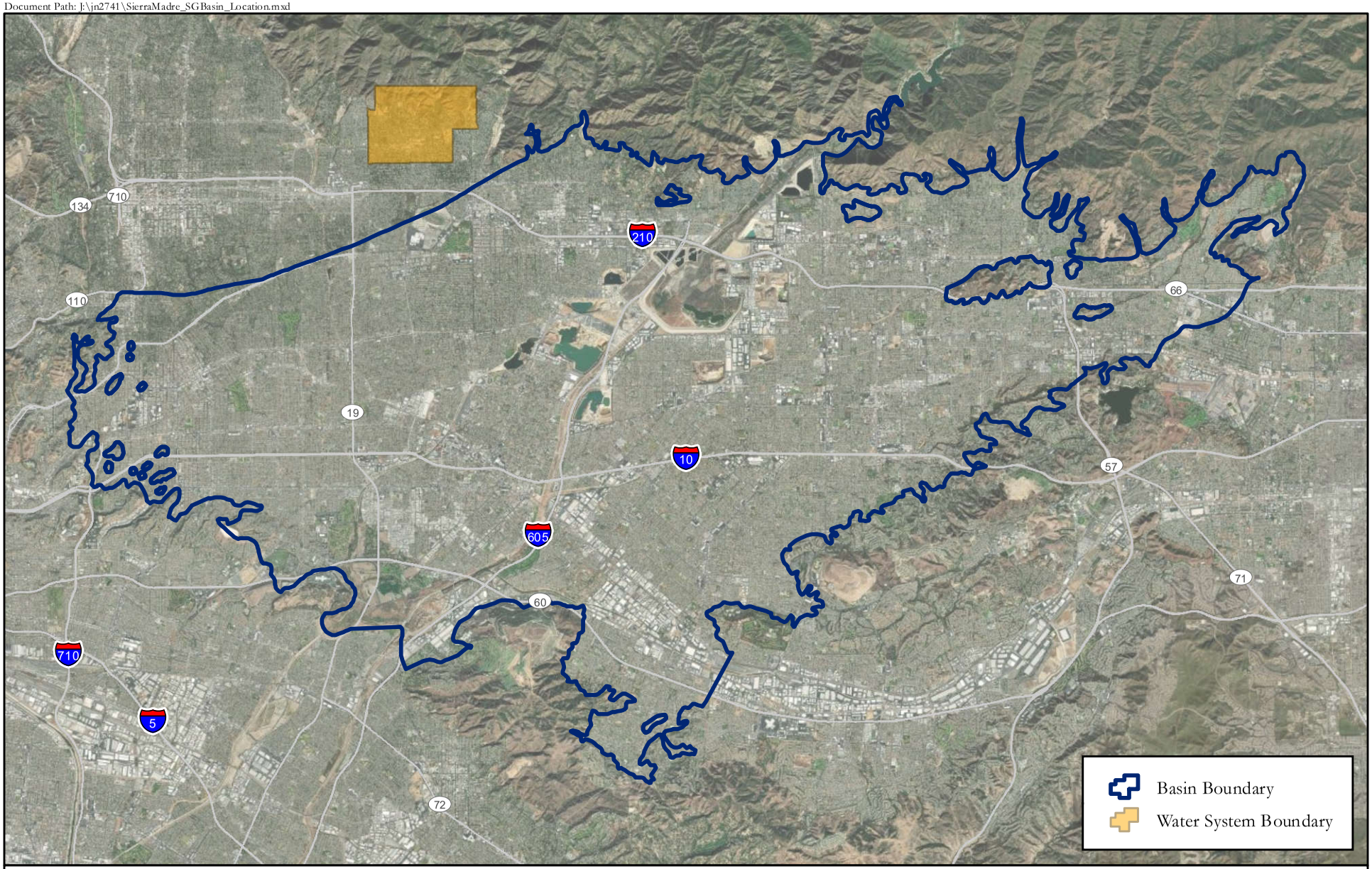
CITY OF SIERRA MADRE
RAYMOND BASIN LOCATION

0 0.5 1 Miles

N

FIGURE 3

Document Path: J:\jn2741\SierraMadre_SGBasin_Location.mxd



STETSON ENGINEERS INC.

CITY OF SIERRA MADRE
MAIN SAN GABRIEL BASIN LOCATION

0 1.5 3 Miles

N

FIGURE 4

CITY OF SIERRA MADRE

2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

APPENDIX A

DWR STANDARDIZED TABLES

Submittal Table 2-1 Retail: Public Water Systems			
Public Water System Number	Public Water System Name	Number of Municipal Connections 2025	Volume of Water Supplied 2025 (AF)
Add additional rows as needed			
CA1910148	City of Sierra Madre	3,656	2,461
	Total	3,656	2,461
DWR NOTES: **Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG)** must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3.			
NOTES:			

Submittal Table 2-2: Plan Identification		
Select One	**Type of Plan**	**Name of Regional Alliance or RUWMP** (Drop Down List)
☑	**Individual UWMP**	
	If Water Supplier is also a member of a SB X7-7 Regional Alliance, select name from the drop-down.	
☐	**Regional Urban Water Management Plan (RUWMP)**	
	If Supplier selected RUWMP, select name from the drop-down.	
NOTES:		

Submittal Table 2-3: Supplier Identification	
Type of Supplier (select one or both)	
☐	Supplier is a wholesale supplier
☑	Supplier is a retail supplier
Fiscal or Calendar Year (select one)	
☐	UWMP Tables are in calendar years
☑	UWMP Tables are in fiscal years
If using fiscal years provide month and date that the fiscal year begins (mm/dd)	
07/01	
Units of measure used in UWMP (Select from the drop down list).	
Unit	AF
DWR NOTES: **Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG)** must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.	
NOTES:	

Submittal Table 2-4 Retail: Water Supplier Information Exchange Water Code Section 10631(h)
The retail Supplier has informed the following wholesale supplier(s) of projected water use.
Wholesale Water Supplier Name
Add additional rows as needed
San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District
NOTES:

Submittal Table 3-1 Retail: Population - Current and Projected Water Code Section 10631(a)						
Population Served	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050(opt)
	10,878	10,900	10,922	10,972	11,022	11,073
NOTES:						

Submittal Table 4-1 Retail: Total Uses for Potable and Non-Potable Water — Actual
Water Code Section 10631(d)(1)

Use Type	Additional Description (as needed)	2025 Actual Water Use	
Drop down list May select each use multiple times These are the only use types that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool		**Potable or Non-Potable** (OPTIONAL) Drop down list	Volume (AF)
Add additional rows as needed			
Single Family		Potable	1,560
Multi-Family		Potable	224
Commercial	Includes Institutional	Potable	222
Landscape		Potable	49
Distribution System Water Loss		Potable	406
		Subtotal Potable	2461
		Subtotal Non-Potable	0
		Total	2,461

DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3.

NOTES:

Submittal Table 4-2 Retail: Total Uses for Potable, and Non-Potable Water — Projected
Water Code Section 10631(d)(1)

Use Type	Additional Description (as needed)	Projected Water Use (Report To the Extent that Records are Available)					
Drop down list May select each use multiple times These are the only Use Types that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool		**Potable or Non-Potable** (OPTIONAL) Drop down list	**2030 (AF)**	**2035 (AF)**	**2040 (AF)**	**2045 (AF)**	**2050 opt (AF)**
Add additional rows as needed.							
Single Family		Potable	1,596	1,598	1,606	1,612	1,620
Multi-Family		Potable	229	229	230	231	232
Commercial	Includes Institutional	Potable	226	227	228	229	230
Landscape		Potable	50	50	50	51	51
Distribution System Water Loss		Potable	415	416	418	420	422
		Subtotal Potable	2,516	2,520	2,532	2,543	2,555
		Subtotal Non-Potable	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	2,516	2,520	2,532	2,543	2,555

DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3.

NOTES:

Submittal Table 4-3 Retail: Inclusion in Water Use Projections Water Code Section 10631 (a), 10631 (d)(4)(A), and 10631 (d)(4)(B)	
Are Future Water Savings Included in Projections? **Drop down list (y/n)**	Yes
If "Yes" to above, **state the section or page number**, in the cell to the right, where citations of the codes, ordinances, or otherwise are utilized in demand projections are found. ***Optional*** Suppliers may complete Optional Submittal Table 4-4 R to quantify the expected savings.	Section 4.2.5 and Chapter 8
Are Lower Income Residential Demands Included In Projections? **Drop down list (y/n)**	Yes
Optional If the method for accounting Lower Income Residential Demands has been included, provide page number where this accounting can be found.	
DWR NOTES: Additional guidance is provided in Appendix K.	
NOTES:	

Submittal Table 4-5 Retail: Water Loss Audit Reporting Water Code Section 10631(d)(3)(A)		
Public Water System ID # Reported in Table 2-1 R	Reporting Period	Submitted to DWR Water Loss Audit Program (yes/no)
Report submittal status for all five years for each Public Water System as available. Add rows as needed		
CA1910148	**2020**	Yes
	2021	Yes
	2022	Yes
	2023	Yes
	2024	Yes
DWR NOTES: Suppliers will provide a link to the WUEdata submittals of their Water Loss Audit Reports.		
NOTES:		

Submittal Table 4-6 Retail: Progress Towards 2028 Water Loss Standard
Water Code Section 10631(d)(3)(C)

Public Water System ID # Reported in Submittal Table 2-1 R	Did the Water Board Calculate a Water Loss Standard for this Public Water System? (y/n) If no, Supplier will not complete this row.	Real Water Loss					Apparent Water Loss				
		State Water Board Standard		Most Recent AWWA Water Loss Audit			State Water Board Standard		Most Recent AWWA Water Loss Audit		
		2028 Real Water Loss Standard per Unit per day	Units for Real Water Loss Drop down list	Number of Units (Connections or Miles corresponding with units selected)	Volume of Total Real Loss (from AWWA Water Loss Audit) (AF)	Real Water Loss Per Unit per Day	2028 Apparent Water Loss Standard per Unit per Day	Units for Apparent Water Loss	Number of Connections	Volume of Total Apparent Loss (from AWWA Water Loss Audit) (AF)	Apparent Water Loss Per Unit per Day
Add additional rows as needed.											
CA1910148	Yes	26.8	Gallons per Service Connection per Day (GPSCD)	3824	411.66	96.1	40.3	Gallons per Service Connection per Day (GPSCD)	3824	122.149	28.5
								Gallons per Service Connection per Day (GPSCD)			
								Gallons per Service Connection per Day (GPSCD)			

Water Board's Calculated Water Loss Standards

DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) for Water Loss **MUST** remain consistent with units reported in Submittal Table 2-3. The units reported in Submittal Table 2-3 are used in this table's calculations.

NOTES:

Submittal Table 5-1 Retail: SB X7-7 2020 Target Progress Water Code Section 10608.40						
☐	Check the box if the Supplier was not an Urban Water Supplier during or before the 2020 UWMP reporting cycle. Proceed to the next table.					
Was Supplier part of a merger or consolidation since 2020?	Regional Alliance Target or Individual Target? Drop down list	2020 Target	Actual 2020 GPCD	Did Supplier Achieve Targeted Reduction for 2020?	Only for suppliers that did not meet the Target in 2020 See DWR NOTES below. Actual 2025 GPCD (From SB X7-7 Compliance Form)	Did Supplier meet the 2020 Target in 2025?
No	Individual Target	206	199	Yes		NA

DWR NOTES:
Suppliers calculating a 2025 GPCD will need to complete and submit SB X 7-7 Compliance Tables to verify the use of SB X7-7 Methodologies.
Suppliers that were part of a merger or consolidation since 2020 see Chapter 5 and Appendix P for guidance.
NA=Not Applicable

NOTES:

Submittal Table 6-1 Retail: Groundwater Volume Pumped
Water Code Section 10631(4) and 10631(4)(c)

☐	Check the box if the Supplier does not pump groundwater. Proceed to the next table.
☐	Check the box if all or part of the groundwater described below is desalinated. (OPTIONAL)

Groundwater Type **Drop Down List** May use each category multiple times	Potable or Non-Potable (OPTIONAL) **Drop down list**	Location or Basin Name	2021 (AF)	2022 (AF)	2023 (AF)	2024 (AF)	2025 (AF)
Add additional rows as needed							
Alluvial Basin	Potable	Raymond Basin	2472	2406	1989	2148	2461
Fractured Rock	Potable	West Tunnel	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	2,472	2,406	1,989	2,148	2,461

DWR NOTES:

Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3.

NOTES

Submittal Table 6-2 Retail: Wastewater Collected Within Service Area
Water Code Section 10633(a)

☐	Check the box if there is no wastewater collection system. Proceed to the next table.
	Percentage of 2025 service area served by wastewater collection system (OPTIONAL)
	Percentage of 2025 service area population served by wastewater collection system (OPTIONAL)

Wastewater Collection			Recipient of Collected Wastewater	
Name of Wastewater Collection Agency	Wastewater Volume Metered or Estimated? OPTIONAL **Drop Down List**	Volume of Wastewater Collected from UWMP Service Area 2025 (AF)	Name of Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) and Place ID Number **Drop down list**	Is WWTP Located Within UWMP Area? **Drop Down List**
Add additional rows as needed				
LACSD	Estimated	810	A.K. Warren Water Resource Facility, Place ID 234156	No
LACSD	Estimated	30	Whittier Narrows Water Reclamation Plant, Place ID	No
Total Wastewater Received from UWMP Service Area in 2025:		840		

DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3.
Additional Guidance: See Appendix M, Section M.21 for detailed guidance on this table.

NOTES:

Submittal Table 6-3 Retail: Wastewater Treatment and Outcomes Within UWMP Service Area
Water Code Section 10633(b)

☑	**Check the box if no wastewater is treated or disposed of within the UWMP service area.** Proceed to the next table.

Wastewater Treatment Plant Name and Place ID Number **Drop down list**	Does This Plant Treat Wastewater Generated Outside the UWMP Service Area? (OPTIONAL) **Drop down list**	2025 Volume of Wastewater Received from UWMP Service Area (As Reported in Submittal Table 6-2 R) (AF)	Total 2025 Volume of Water Treated (AF)	**2025 Outcomes of Treated Wastewater**										
				Water Recycled Within UWMP Service Area (enter data as applicable)		**Water Recycled Outside of UWMP Service Area** (enter data as applicable)		**Effluent Discharge that is not a Permitted Recycled Water Use** (enter data as applicable)		**Required Discharge for Instream Flow** (enter data as applicable)		**Delivered to Another Entity for Additional Treatment** (enter data as applicable)		
				Treatment Level **Drop down list**	Volume (AF)	Treatment Level **Drop down list**	Volume (AF)	Treatment Level **Drop down list**	Volume (AF)	Treatment Level **Drop down list**	Volume (AF)	Treatment Level **Drop down list**	Volume (AF)	Name of other entity
Add additional rows as needed														
Total		0	-		0		0		0		0		0	

DWR NOTES:
Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3.
IPR: Indirect Potable Reuse would have the treatment level of its end use requirement in the Level of Treatment drop-down.
Additional Guidance: See Appendix M, Section M.21 for detailed guidance on this table.

NOTES:

Submittal Table 6-4 Retail: Recycled Water Direct Beneficial Uses Within Service Area
Water Code Section 10633 (c),(d),(e)

☑	Check box if recycled water is not used and is not planned for use within the service area of the supplier. The supplier will only complete the column on "Potential Recycled Water Use" and submit an accompanying narrative on the feasibility of that potential recycled water use.

Name(s) of Facility/ies Producing (Treating) the Recycled Water (OPTIONAL) :	
Name of Supplier Operating the Recycled Water Distribution System (OPTIONAL) :	
Volume of Supplemental Water Added in 2025 (OPTIONAL) :	
Source of 2025 Supplemental Water (OPTIONAL) :	

Use Type **Drop down list**	**Potable or Non-Potable** (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL) Drop down list	Additional Information (as needed)	2025 (AF)	2030 (AF)	2035 (AF)	2040 (AF)	2045 (AF)	2050 (AF)	**Potential Recycled Water Use**	
									Volume	Narrative page number (OPTIONAL)
Add additional rows as needed										
		Subtotal Potable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Subtotal Non-Potable	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3.
Additional Guidance: See Appendix M, Section M.21 for detailed guidance on this table.
Potential recycled water use: a description of the feasibility of these uses must be included in the narrative.
Multiple Producers: If you have multiple recycled water producers, submit a separate table for each.

NOTES:

Submittal Table 6-5 Retail: 2020 UWMP Recycled Water Use Projection Compared to 2025 Actual
Water Code Section 10633(e)

☑ Check the box if recycled water was not used in 2025 nor previously projected for use in 2020.
Proceed to the next table.

Use Type Drop Down list	2020 Projection for 2025 (AF)	2025 Actual Use (AF)
Add additional rows as needed		
Total	0	0

DWR NOTES:

Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure reported in Submittal Table 2-3

Additional Guidance: See Appendix M, Section M.21 for detailed guidance on this table.

NOTES:

Submittal Table 6-6 Retail: Methods to Encourage Future Recycled Water Use
Water Code Section 10633(f)

☑	Check the box if the Supplier does not plan to expand recycled water use in the future. Supplier will not complete the table below but will provide narrative explanation.
Section 6.2.5	Provide page location of narrative in the UWMP

Name of Action	Description	Planned Implementation Year	Expected Increase in Recycled Water Use (AF)
Add additional rows as needed			
		Total (AF)	0
		Unit Conversion to AF	0

DWR NOTES:
Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) MUST remain consistent with units reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3.
The unit conversion to Acre Feet addresses the Water Code's requirement that this value be provided in acre-feet.

NOTES:

Submittal Table 6-7 Retail: Expected Future Water Supply Projects or Programs
Water Code Section 10631(f)

☐	Check the box if there are no expected future water supply projects or programs that provide a quantifiable increase to the agency's water supply. Proceed to the next table.
☑	Check the box if some or all of the supplier's future water supply projects or programs are not compatible with this table and are described in a narrative format.
Section 6.2.10	Provide page location of narrative in the UWMP

Name of Future Projects or Programs	Joint Project with other suppliers?		Additional Description (as needed)	**Potable or Non-Potable** (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL) Drop Down list	Planned Implementation Year	Planned for Use in Year Type **Drop Down List**	Expected Increase in Water Supply to Supplier (This may be a range) (AF)
	Drop Down List (yes/no)	If Yes, Supplier Name					
Add additional rows as needed							
Construct Groundwater Production Well	Yes	City of Arcadia	Construction of a 2,000 gpm well in the Main Basin with up to 1,000 gpm to the City of Sierra Madre	Potable	2027	All Year Types	1,600
Rehabilitation of Water Supply Wells	No		Construction or replacement of groundwater wells	Potable	Ongoing	All Year Types	

DWR NOTES:
Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure reported in Submittal Table 2-3.

NOTES:

Submittal Table 6-8 Retail: Water Supplies — Actual
Water Code Section 10631(b)

Water Supply		2025		
Drop down list May use each category multiple times. These are the only water supply categories that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool	Additional Description (as needed)	**Potable or Non-Potable** (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL) Drop Down list	Actual Volume (AF)	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See 'DWR Notes' below (AF)
Add additional rows as needed				
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Raymond Basin	Potable	2,461	
Groundwater (not desalinated)	West Tunnel	Potable	0	
		Subtotal Potable	2,461	0
		Subtotal Non-Potable	0	0
		Total	2,461	0

DWR NOTES:

Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table identifies the unit of measure selected in Submittal Table 2-3.

Total Entitlement: e.g. Water Right, Groundwater Allocation, Contracted Amount.

NOTES:

Submittal Table 6-9 Retail: Water Supplies — Projected
Water Code Section 10631 (b)

Water Supply			Projected Water Supply (Report to the Extent Practicable)									
Drop down list May use each category multiple times. These are the only water supply categories that will be recognized by the WUEdata online submittal tool	Additional Detail on Water Supply	**Potable or Non-Potable** (after treatment if treated) (OPTIONAL) Drop Down list	**2030**		**2035**		**2040**		**2045**		**2050 (opt)**	
			Reasonably Available Volume (AF)	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See 'DWR Notes' below (AF)	Reasonably Available Volume (AF)	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See 'DWR Notes' below (AF)	Reasonably Available Volume (AF)	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See 'DWR Notes' below (AF)	Reasonably Available Volume (AF)	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See 'DWR Notes' below (AF)	Reasonably Available Volume (AF)	Total Entitlement (OPTIONAL) See 'DWR Notes' below (AF)
Add additional rows as needed												
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Raymond Basin	Potable	916		920		932		943		955	
Groundwater (not desalinated)	West Tunnel	Potable	0		0		0		0		0	
Groundwater (not desalinated)	Main Basin	Potable	1,600		1,600		1,600		1,600		1,600	
Subtotal Potable			2,516	0	2,520	0	2,532	0	2,543	0	2,555	0
Subtotal Non-Potable			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total			2,516	0	2,520	0	2,532	0	2,543	0	2,555	0

DWR NOTES:
Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.
Total Entitlement: e.g. Water Right, Groundwater Allocation, Contracted Amount.

NOTES:

Optional Submittal Table O-1B: Recommended Energy Reporting - SINGLE DELIVERY PRODUCT - TOTAL UTILITY APPROACH

Water Delivery Product drop down list (If delivering more than one type of product recommend using Table O-1C)	Retail Potable Deliveries	**Only for Water Delivery Products Under the Urban Water Supplier's Operational Control**		
Start Date of Reporting Period	7/1/2024	**Sum of All Water Management Processes**	**Non-Consequential Hydropower**	
End Date of Reporting Period	6/30/2025			
Is upstream embedded energy in the values reported?	No			
Units of Measure for Water	AF	**Total Utility** See DWR NOTES	**Hydropower**	**Net Utility**
Volume of Water Entering Process		2,461		2,461
Energy Consumed (kWh)		3,356,522		3,356,522
Energy Intensity (kWh/vol. converted to MG)		4,186	-	4,186

DWR NOTES:

Total Utility: The volume of water entered in the "Total Utility" column should equal the volume of water entering the distribution system (excluding recycled water); in most cases, this is the total volume calculated in UWMP Table 4-1: 2025 Actual Total Uses for Potable and Non-Potable Water. Note if recycled water is included in your Submittal Table 4-1, you must exclude it from your volume in this table.

Quantity of Self-Generated Renewable Energy

0 kWh

Data Quality (Estimate, Metered Data, Combination of Estimates and Metered Data)

Combination of Estimates and Metered Data

Data Quality Narrative:

The total energy consumed was identified based on Southern California Edison (SCE) billing records. Although the total energy consumed includes electricity usage for general administration (which is not an identified water management process), general administration energy use is considered to be negligible compared to overall water system use and has not been netted out.

Narrative:

The total energy consumption includes energy associated with operating groundwater production wells and booster pumps to deliver water in the distribution system. Energy consumption is associated with operating groundwater water treatment. Energy consumption is also associated with plant lighting and air conditioning, and operating the Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system and chlorination injection pumps.

NOTES:

Optional Submittal Table 7-1 Retail: Basis of Water Year Data (Reliability Assessment)

Year Type	Base Year If not using a calendar year, type in the last year of the fiscal, water year, or range of years, for example, water year 2024-2025, use 2025	Available Supplies if Year Type Repeats	
		☐	Check the box if quantification of available supplies is not compatible with this table and is provided elsewhere in the UWMP. **Location:** [insert location from UWMP]
		Quantification of available supplies is provided in this table as either volume only, percent only, or both.	
		Volume Available (AF)	**% of Average Supply**
Average Year	2020	2392	100%
Single-Dry Year	2018	2241	93.7%
Consecutive Dry Years 1st Year	2012	2686	112.3%
Consecutive Dry Years 2nd Year	2013	2841	118.8%
Consecutive Dry Years 3rd Year	2014	2499	104.5%
Consecutive Dry Years 4th Year	2015	2125	88.8%
Consecutive Dry Years 5th Year	2016	2211	92.4%

DWR NOTES: Supplier may use multiple versions of Submittal Table 7-1 R if different water sources have different base years and the supplier chooses to report the base years for each water source separately. If a Supplier uses multiple versions of Submittal Table 7-1 R, in the "Note" section of each submittal table, state that multiple versions of Submittal Table 7-1 R are being used and identify the particular water source that is being reported in each submittal table. **Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG**) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3. This table reports the units of measure reported in Submittal Table 2-3.

NOTES:

Submittal Table 7-2 Retail: Normal Year Supply and Use Comparison Water Code Section 10635 (a)					
	2030 (AF)	2035 (AF)	2040 (AF)	2045 (AF)	2050 (AF)
Supply totals (autofill from Submittal Table 6-9 R)	2,516	2,520	2,532	2,543	2,555
Use totals (autofill from Submittal Table 4-2 R)	2,516	2,520	2,532	2,543	2,555
Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
DWR NOTES : Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.					
NOTES:					

Submittal Table 7-3 Retail: Single Dry Year Supply and Use Comparison Water Code Section 10635(a)					
	2030 (AF)	2035 (AF)	2040 (AF)	2045 (AF)	2050 (AF)
Supply totals	2,358	2,361	2,373	2,383	2,394
Use totals	2,358	2,361	2,373	2,383	2,394
Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
DWR NOTES : Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.					
NOTES					

Submittal Table 7-4 Retail: Multiple Dry Years Supply and Use Comparison
Water Code Section 10635(a)

		2030 (AF)	2035 (AF)	2040 (AF)	2045 (AF)	2050 (AF)
First year	Supply totals	2,825	2,830	2,843	2,856	2,869
	Use totals	2,825	2,830	2,843	2,856	2,869
	Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
	OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
Second year	Supply totals	2,988	2,993	3,007	3,020	3,035
	Use totals	2,988	2,993	3,007	3,020	3,035
	Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
	OPTIONAL WSCP Actions					
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
Third year	Supply totals	2,629	2,633	2,645	2,657	2,669
	Use totals	2,629	2,633	2,645	2,657	2,669
	Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
	OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
Fourth year	Supply totals	2,235	2,239	2,249	2,259	2,270
	Use totals	2,235	2,239	2,249	2,259	2,270
	Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
	OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					
Fifth year	Supply totals	2,326	2,329	2,340	2,351	2,362
	Use totals	2,326	2,329	2,340	2,351	2,362
	Surplus/(shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0
	OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions					
	WSCP - supply augmentation benefit					
	WSCP - use reduction savings benefit					
	Revised Surplus/(shortfall)					

DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.

NOTES:

Submittal Table 7-5 Retail: Five-Year Drought Risk Assessment Water Code Section 10635(b)(3)	
2026	**Total**
Total Water Use (AF)	2,775
Total Supplies (AF)	2,686
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	(89)
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit (AF)	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit (AF)	89
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	0
2027	**Total**
Total Water Use (AF)	2,949
Total Supplies (AF)	2,841
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	(108)
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit (AF)	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit (AF)	108
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	0
2028	**Total**
Total Water Use (AF)	2,605
Total Supplies (AF)	2,499
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	(106)
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit (AF)	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit (AF)	106
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	0
2029	**Total**
Total Water Use (AF)	2,225
Total Supplies (AF)	2,125
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	(100)
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit (AF)	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit (AF)	100
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	0
2030	**Total**
Total Water Use (AF)	2,326
Total Supplies (AF)	2,211
Surplus/Shortfall w/o WSCP Action	(115)
OPTIONAL Planned WSCP Actions (use reduction and supply augmentation)	
WSCP - supply augmentation benefit (AF)	
WSCP - use reduction savings benefit (AF)	115
Revised Surplus/(shortfall)	0
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.	
NOTES:	

Submittal Table 8-1: Cross-reference for Standard vs Supplier Shortage Levels Water Code Section 10632(a)(3)(B)			
☑	Check the box if the Supplier uses the Standard six levels of water shortage. Proceed to the next table.		
Standard Shortage Levels	**Percent Shortage Range**	**Suppliers Shortage Levels**	**Percent Shortage Range**
1	Up to 10%		
2	Up to 20%		
3	Up to 30%		
4	Up to 40%		
5	Up to 50%		
6	>50%		
NOTES:			

Submittal Table 8-2 Retail: Supply Augmentation and Other Actions
Water Code Section 10632(a)(4)(A),(C) and (E)

Yes	Is the Supplier completing this table using the standard six levels? (yes/no)			
Shortage Level	Supply Augmentation Methods and Other Actions by Water Supplier **Drop down list** These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?		Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)
		Volume or Percentage Drop down	Shortage Gap Reduction Value (May be a range) (AF)	
Add additional rows as needed				
1	Transfers	Volume	0	Not applicable (see Notes)
1	Other Actions (describe)	Volume	0	Main Basin groundwater (new source)
2	Transfers	Volume	0	Not applicable (see Notes)
2	Other Actions (describe)	Volume	0	Main Basin groundwater (new source)
3	Transfers	Volume	0	Not applicable (see Notes)
3	Other Actions (describe)	Volume	0	Main Basin groundwater (new source)
4	Transfers	Volume	0	Not applicable (see Notes)
4	Other Actions (describe)	Volume	0	Main Basin groundwater (new source)
5	Transfers	Volume	0	Not applicable (see Notes)
5	Other Actions (describe)	Volume	0	Main Basin groundwater (new source)
6	Transfers	Volume	0	Not applicable (see Notes)
6	Other Actions (describe)	Volume	0	Main Basin groundwater (new source)
0				

NOTES: The City will consider increased production from the Main Basin using proposed facilities to address increased demands. As noted on Table 8-3, the City plans to implement demand reduction measures in the event water supplies from existing sources are not sufficient to meet anticipated demands.

Submittal Table 8-3 Retail: Demand Reduction Actions
Water Code Section 10632(a)(4)(B),(D), and (E)

Yes	Is the Supplier completing this table using the standard six levels? (yes/no)				
Shortage Level	Demand Reduction Actions **Drop down list** These are the only categories that will be accepted by the WUEdata online submittal tool. Select those that apply.	How much is this going to reduce the shortage gap?		Additional Explanation or Reference (OPTIONAL)	Penalty, Charge, or Other Enforcement? **For Retail Suppliers Only** Drop Down List
		Volume or Percentage Drop down	Shortage Gap Reduction Value (May be a range) (AF)		
Add additional rows as needed					
1	Other - Prohibit use of potable water for washing hard surfaces	Volume	Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 1 actions is up to 116 AFY		Yes
1	Water Features - Restrict water use for decorative water features, such as fountains	Volume	Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 1 actions is up to 116 AFY		Yes
1	CII - Restaurants may only serve water upon request	Volume	Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 1 actions is up to 116 AFY		Yes
1	Other - Customers must repair leaks, breaks, and malfunctions in a timely manner	Volume	Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 1 actions is up to 116 AFY		Yes
1	Landscape - Limit landscape irrigation to specific times	Volume	Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 1 actions is up to 116 AFY		Yes
1	Landscape - Restrict or prohibit runoff from landscape irrigation	Volume	Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 1 actions is up to 116 AFY		Yes
1	Other - Require automatic shut of hoses	Volume	Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 1 actions is up to 116 AFY		Yes
1	Landscape - Other landscape restriction or prohibition	Volume	Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 1 actions is up to 116 AFY	Prohibit landscape irrigation within 48 hours after measurable precipitation	Yes
1	Landscape - Prohibit certain types of landscape irrigation	Volume	Collective reduction from all Shortage Level 1 actions is up to 116 AFY		Yes
2	Other	Volume	Collective reduction from Shortage Level 1 plus all Shortage Level 2 actions is up to 232 AFY	All actions under Shortage Level 1	Yes
3	Other	Volume	Collective reduction from Shortage Level 2 plus all Shortage Level 3 actions is up to 348 AFY	All actions under Shortage Level 2	Yes
4	Other	Volume	Collective reduction from Shortage Level 3 plus all Shortage Level 4 actions is up to 464 AFY	All actions under Shortage Level 3	Yes
5	Other	Volume	Collective reduction from Shortage Level 4 plus all Shortage Level 5 actions is up to 580 AFY	All actions under Shortage Level 4	Yes
6	Other	Volume	Collective reduction from Shortage Level 5 plus all Shortage Level 6 actions is greater than 580 AF	All actions under Shortage Level 5	Yes
DWR NOTES: Units of measure (AF, CCF, MG) must remain consistent throughout the UWMP as reported in Submittal Table 2-3.					
NOTES:					

Submittal Table 10-1 Retail: Notification to Cities and Counties Water Code Section 10621(b) and 10642		
City Name	60 Day Notice **Drop Down (yes/no)**	Notice of Public Hearing **Drop Down (yes/no)**
Add additional rows as needed		
Pasadena	Yes	Yes
Monrovia	Yes	Yes
Arcadia	Yes	Yes
Sierra Madre	Yes	Yes
County Name **Drop Down List**	60 Day Notice **Drop Down (yes/no)**	Notice of Public Hearing **Drop Down (yes/no)**
Add additional rows as needed		
Los Angeles County	Yes	Yes
NOTES:		

CITY OF SIERRA MADRE

2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

APPENDIX B

COMPLETED PLAN CHECKLIST

Retail (x = required)	Wholesale (x = required)	Order	2025 Guidebook Location	Water Code Section	Summary as Applies to UWMP	Subject	Relevant Submittal Table	2025 UWMP Location
x	x	1	Chapter 1	10615	A plan shall describe and evaluate sources of supply, reasonable and practical efficient uses, reclamation and demand management activities.	Introduction and overview	n/a	Chapter 1 Lay Description
x	x	1	Chapter 1	10630.5	Each plan shall include a simple description of the Supplier's plan including water availability, future requirements, a strategy for meeting needs, and other pertinent information. Additionally, a Supplier may also choose to include a simple description at the beginning of each chapter.	Plan preparation	n/a	Beginning of each Chapter
x	x	2.1	Section 2.1	10620(b)	Every person that becomes a Supplier shall adopt UWMP within one year after it has become a Supplier.	Plan preparation	n/a	Section 2.1
x	n/a	2.5	Section 2.5	10644	Supplier shall report the Public Water Systems number, volume of delivered water, and number of connections that are included in this UWMP.	Plan preparation	2-1	Sections 2.1 and 2.5
x	x	2.5	Section 2.5	10644	Supplier shall report if this UWMP is an individual UWMP and whether the Supplier belongs to a regional UWMP or regional alliance.	Plan preparation	2-2	Sections 2.2 and 2.5
x	x	2.5	Section 2.5	10644	Supplier shall report whether the data is in fiscal or calendar years and the units of measure used for reporting water volumes.	Plan preparation	2-3	Sections 2.3 and 2.5
x	x	2.4	Section 2.4	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the Supplier has encouraged active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population within the service area prior to and during the preparation of the plan and contingency plan.	Plan preparation	n/a	Section 2.4
x	x	2.4	Section 2.4.2	10620(d)(3)	Coordinate the preparation of its plan with other appropriate agencies in the area, including other Suppliers that share a common source, water management agencies, and relevant public agencies, to the extent practicable.	Plan preparation	n/a	Section 2.4.2
x	n/a	2.4	Section 2.4.1	10631(h)	Retail Suppliers will include documentation that they have provided their Wholesale Supplier(s)—if any—with water use projections from that source.	Plan preparation	2-4 R	Sections 2.4.1 and 2.5
n/a	x	2.4	Section 2.4.1	10631(h)	Wholesale Suppliers will provide their Suppliers with identification and quantification of the existing and planned sources of water available from the Wholesale Supplier to the Supplier during various water year types.	Plan preparation	2-4 W	n/a
x	x	3	Chapter 3.0	10631(a)	Describe the Supplier service area.	System description	n/a	Section 3.1 and 3.2
x	x	3.3	Section 3.3	10631(a)	Describe the climate of the Supplier's service area.	System description	n/a	Section 3.3
x	x	3.4	Section 3.4.1	10631(a)	Provide the current and projected service area populations for 2030, 2035, 2040, 2045 and optionally 2050.	System description	3-1	Sections 3.4 and 3.6
x	x	3.4	Section 3.4.2	10631(a)	Describe other social, economic, and demographic factors affecting the Supplier's water management planning.	System description	n/a	Section 3.4.2
x	x	3.5	Section 3.5	10631(a)	Describe the land uses within the service area… include the current and projected land uses within the existing or anticipated service area affecting the Supplier's water management planning. Describe the land uses within the service area.	System description and baselines	n/a	Section 3.5
x	Optional	4.2	Sections 4.2.3 and 4.2.4	10631(d)(1)	Quantify past, current, and projected water use, identifying the uses among water use sectors.	System water use	4-1 and 4-2	Sections 4.2 and 4.4
x	Optional	4.3	Section 4.3.1	10631(d)(3)(A)	Report the distribution system water loss for each of the five years preceding the plan update.	System water use	4-5	Sections 4.3 and 4.4
x	n/a	4.3	Section 4.3.2	10631(d)(3)(C)	Retail Suppliers shall provide data to show the distribution loss standards were met.	System water use	4-6	Sections 4.3 and 4.4
x	n/a	4.2	Section 4.2.5.4	10631.1(a)	Include projected water use needed for lower income housing projected in the service area of the Supplier.	System water use	4-3	Sections 4.2.5.5 and 4.4
x	n/a	4.2	Section 4.2.5.3	10631(d)(4)(A)	In projected water use, include estimates of water savings from adopted codes, plans, and other policies or laws.	System water use	4-3	Section 4.2.5.3
x	n/a	4.2	Section 4.2.5.3	10631(d)(4)(B)	Provide citations of codes, standards, ordinances, or plans used to make water use projections.	System water use	4-3	Sections 4.2.5.3 and 9.1
x	n/a	4.2	Section 4.2.5.3	10631(d)(4)(B)(ii)	To the extent that a Supplier reports the information described in subparagraph (A), an urban water Supplier shall… Indicate the extent that the water use projections consider savings from codes, standards, ordinances, or transportation and land use plans. Water use projections that do not account for these water savings shall be noted of that fact.	System water use	4-3	Section 4.2.5.3
x	x	4.2	Section 4.2.5.6	10635(b)	Demands under climate change considerations must be included as part of the drought risk assessment.	System water use	n/a	Section 4.2.5.6
n/a	x	5.1	Section 5.1	10608.36	Wholesale Suppliers shall include an assessment of present and proposed future measures, programs, and policies to help their Retail Suppliers achieve targeted water use reductions.	Baselines and targets	n/a	n/a
x	n/a	5.2	Section 5.2	10608.4	Retail Suppliers shall report on their compliance in meeting their water use targets. Reporting requirements will vary depending on whether the Supplier: - Was considered an urban retail water supplier in 2020, - Met its 2020 target in 2020, or - Was part of a merger or consolidation since 2020. Chapter 5 Subsections 5.2.1, 5.2.2, and 5.2.3 address each of these situations.	Baselines and targets	5-1	Sections 5.2 and 5.3
x	x	6.1	Section 6.1	10631(b)(2)	When multiple sources of water supply are identified, describe the management of each supply in relationship to other identified supplies.	System supplies	n/a	Sections 6.1 and 6.2
x	x	6.1	Sections 6.1 and 6.2	10631(b)(1)	Provide a discussion of anticipated supply availability under a normal, single dry year, and a drought lasting five years, as well as more frequent and severe periods of drought, including changes in supply due to climate change.	System supplies	n/a	Sections 6.1, 6.2, 7.1, and 7.2
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(C)	Indicate whether groundwater is an existing or planned source of water available to the Supplier. If groundwater is identified as an existing or planned source of water… (include) a detailed description and analysis of the location, amount and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the Supplier for the past five years.	Water supplies and recycled water	6-1	Sections 6.2.2 and 6.4
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(A)	Indicate whether a groundwater sustainability plan or groundwater management plan has been adopted by the Supplier or if there is any other specific authorization for groundwater management. Include a copy of the plan or authorization.	System supplies	n/a	Section 6.2.2
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	Describe the groundwater basin.	System supplies	n/a	Section 6.2.2
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	Indicate if the basin has been adjudicated and include a copy of the court order or decree and a description of the amount of water the Supplier has the legal right to pump.	System supplies	n/a	Section 6.2.2
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	For unadjudicated basins… (include) information as to whether DWR has identified the basin as a high- or medium-priority basin in the most current official departmental bulletin…	Water supplies and recycled water	n/a	Section 6.2.2
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(B)	For unadjudicated basins… describe efforts by the Supplier to coordinate with sustainability or groundwater agencies to achieve sustainable groundwater conditions.	Water supplies and recycled water	n/a	Section 6.2.2

x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.2.	10631(b)(4)(C)	If groundwater is identified as an existing or planned source of water… (include) a detailed description and analysis of the location, amount and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the Supplier for the past five years.	System supplies	n/a	Section 6.2.2
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.2	10631(b)(4)(D)	Provide a detailed description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater that is projected to be pumped.	System supplies	6-9	Section 6.2.2
x	x	6.1	Section 6.1	10631(b)	Identify and quantify the existing and planned sources of water available for 2025, 2030, 2035, 2040, 2045 and optionally 2050.	System supplies	6-8 and 6-9	Section 6.4
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.7	10631(c)	Describe the opportunities for exchanges or transfers of water on a short-term or long-term basis.	System supplies	n/a	Section 6.2.7
x	n/a	6.2	Section 6.2.5	10633(a)	Describe the wastewater collection and treatment systems in the Supplier's service area with quantified amount of collection and treatment and the disposal methods.	System supplies (recycled water)	6-2	Sections 6.2.5 and 6.4
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.5	10633(b)	Describe the quantity of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, is being discharged, and is otherwise available for use in a recycled water project.	System supplies (recycled water)	6-3	Sections 6.2.5 and 6.4
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.5	10633(c)	Describe the recycled water currently being used in the Supplier's service area.	System supplies (recycled water)	6-4	Sections 6.2.5 and 6.4
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.5	10633(d)	Describe and quantify the potential uses of recycled water and provide a determination of the technical and economic feasibility of those uses.	System supplies (recycled water)	6-4	Sections 6.2.5 and 6.4
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.5	10633(e)	Describe the projected use of recycled water within the Supplier's service area at the end of 5, 10, 15, and 20 years, and describe the actual use of recycled water in comparison to uses previously projected.	System supplies (recycled water)	6-4 and 6-5	Sections 6.2.5 and 6.4
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.5	10633(f)	Describe the actions that may be taken to encourage the use of recycled water and the projected results of these actions in terms of acre-feet of recycled water used per year.	System supplies (recycled water)	6-6	Sections 6.2.5 and 6.4
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.5	10633(g)	Provide a plan for optimizing the use of recycled water in the Supplier's service area.	System supplies (recycled water)	n/a	Sections 6.2.5 and 6.4
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.6	10631(g)	Describe desalinated water project opportunities for long-term supply.	System supplies	6-7	Section 6.2.6
x	x	6.2	Section 6.2.10	10631(f)	Describe the expected future water supply projects and programs that may be undertaken by the water Supplier to address water supply reliability in average, single-dry, and for a period of drought lasting five consecutive water years.	System supplies	6-7	Sections 6.2.10 and 6.4
x	x	6.3	Section 6.3 and Appendix O	10631.2(a)	The UWMP must include energy information, as stated in the code, that a Supplier can readily obtain.	System suppliers, energy intensity	O-1A, O-1B, O-1C, and O-2	Section 6.3
x		7.1	Section 7.1	10634	Provide information on the quality of existing sources of water available to the Supplier and the manner in which water quality affects water management strategies and supply reliability.	Water supply reliability assessment	n/a	Section 7.2
x	x	7.2	Section 7.2	10635(a)	Service Reliability Assessment: Assess the water supply reliability during normal, dry, and a drought lasting five consecutive water years by comparing the total water supply sources available to the Supplier with the total projected water use over the next 20 years.	Water supply reliability assessment	7-2, 7-3, and 7-4	Sections 7.3 and 7.4
x	x	7.2	Section 7.2.3	10620(f)	Describe water management tools and options to maximize resources and minimize the need to import water from other regions.	Water supply reliability assessment	n/a	Section 7.2.3
x	x	7.3	Section 7.3	10635(b)	Provide a drought risk assessment as part of information considered in developing the demand management measures and water supply projects.	Water supply reliability assessment	n/a	Section 7.3
x	x	7.3	Section 7.3	10635(b)(1)	Include a description of the data, methodology, and basis for one or more supply shortage conditions that are necessary to conduct a drought risk assessment for a drought period that lasts five consecutive years.	Water supply reliability assessment	n/a	Section 7.3
x	x	7.3	Section 7.3	10635(b)(2)	Include a determination of the reliability of each source of supply under a variety of water shortage conditions.	Water supply reliability assessment	n/a	Section 7.3
x	x	7.3	Section 7.3	10635(b)(3)	Include a comparison of the total water supply sources available to the Supplier with the total projected water use for the drought period.	Water supply reliability assessment	7-5	Section 7.3
x	x	7.3	Section 7.3	10635(b)(4)	Include considerations of the historical drought hydrology, plausible changes on projected supplies and demands under climate change conditions, anticipated regulatory changes, and other locally applicable criteria.	Water supply reliability assessment	n/a	Section 7.3
x	x	8	Chapter 8	10632(a)	Provide a water shortage contingency plan (WSCP) with specified elements below.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Chapter 8
x	x	8	Chapter 8	10632(a)(1)	Provide an analysis of water supply reliability (from Guidebook Chapter 7) in the WSCP.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Chapter 8
x	x	8.2	Section 8.2	10632(a)(2)(A)	Provide the written decision-making process and other methods that the Supplier will use each year to determine its water reliability.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 8.2
x	x	8.2	Section 8.2	10632(a)(2)(B)	Provide data and methodology to evaluate the Supplier's water reliability for the current year and one dry year pursuant to factors in the code.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 8.2
x	x	8.3	Section 8.3	10632(a)(3)(A)	Define six standard water shortage levels of 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50% shortage, and greater than 50% shortage. These levels shall be based on supply conditions, including percent reductions in supply, changes in groundwater levels, changes in surface elevation, or other conditions. The shortage levels shall also apply to a catastrophic interruption of supply.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 8.3
x	x	8.3	Section 8.3	10632(a)(3)(B)	Suppliers with an existing WSCP that uses different water shortage levels must cross reference their categories with the six standard categories.	Water shortage contingency planning	8-1	Sections 8.3 and 8.14
x	x	8.4	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(A)	Suppliers with WSCPs that align with the defined shortage levels must specify locally appropriate supply augmentation actions.	Water shortage contingency planning	8-2	Sections 8.4.1 and 8.14
x	x	8.4	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(B)	Specify locally appropriate demand reduction actions to adequately respond to shortages.	Water shortage contingency planning	8-3	Sections 8.4.2 and 8.14
x	x	8.4	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(C)	Specify locally appropriate operational changes.	Water shortage contingency planning	8-2	Section 8.4.3
x	x	8.4	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(D)	Specify additional mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices that are in addition to State-mandated prohibitions are appropriate to local conditions.	Water shortage contingency planning	Table 8-3	Section 8.4.4
x	x	8.4	Section 8.4	10632(a)(4)(E)	Estimate the extent to which the gap between supplies and demand will be reduced by implementation of the action.	Water shortage contingency planning	8-2 and 8-3	Sections 8.4.7 and 8.14
x	x	8.4	Section 8.4.6	10632.5	The UWMP shall include a seismic risk assessment and mitigation plan.	Water shortage contingency plan	n/a	Section 8.4.6
x	x	8.5	Section 8.5	10632(a)(5)(A)	Suppliers must describe that they will inform customers, the public and others regarding any current or predicted water shortages.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 8.5
x	x	8.5	Section 8.5	10632(a)(5)(B), 10632(a)(5)(C)	Suppliers must describe that they will inform customers, the public and others regarding any shortage response actions triggered or anticipated to be triggered and other relevant communications.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 8.5
x	n/a	8.6	Section 8.6	10632(a)(6)	Retail Supplier must describe how it will ensure compliance with and enforce provisions of the WSCP.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 8.6

x	x	8.7	Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(A)	Describe the legal authority that empowers the Supplier to enforce shortage response actions.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 8.7
x	x	8.7	Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(B)	Provide a statement that the Supplier will declare a water shortage emergency per Water Code Chapter 3, *Water Shortage Emergencies* .	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 8.7
x	x	8.7	Section 8.7	10632(a)(7)(C)	Provide a statement that the Supplier will coordinate with any city or county within which it provides water for the possible proclamation of a local emergency.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 8.7
x	x	8.8	Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(A)	Describe the potential revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 8.8
x	x	8.8	Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(B)	Provide a description of mitigation actions needed to address revenue reductions and expense increases associated with activated shortage response actions.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 8.8
x	n/a	8.8	Section 8.8	10632(a)(8)(C)	Retail Suppliers must describe the cost of compliance with Water Code Chapter 3.3, *Excessive Residential Water Use During Drought* .	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 8.8
x	n/a	8.9	Section 8.9	10632(a)(9)	Retail Suppliers must describe the monitoring and reporting requirements and procedures that ensure appropriate data are collected, tracked, and analyzed for purposes of monitoring customer compliance.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 8.9
x	x	8.10	Section 8.10	10632(a)(10)	Describe reevaluation and improvement procedures for monitoring and evaluation the WSCP to ensure risk tolerance is adequate and appropriate water shortage mitigation strategies are implemented.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 8.10
x	n/a	8.11	Section 8.11	10632(b)	Analyze and define water features that are artificially supplied with water, including ponds, lakes, waterfalls, and fountains, separately from swimming pools and spas.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Section 8.11
x	x	8.12	Section 8.12	10632(c)	Make available the WSCP to customers and any city or county where it provides water within 30 days after adoption of the plan.	Water shortage contingency planning	n/a	Sections 8.12 and 10.6
x	n/a	9.1	Sections 9.1	10631(e)(1)	Retail Suppliers shall provide a description of the nature and extent of each demand management measure implemented over the past five years. The description will address specific measures listed in code.	Demand management measures	n/a	Section 9.1.1
n/a	x	9.2	Sections 9.2	10631(e)(2)	Wholesale Suppliers shall describe specific demand management measures listed in code, their distribution system asset management program, and Supplier assistance program.	Demand management measures	n/a	n/a
x	n/a	10	Chapter 10	10608.26(a)	Retail Suppliers shall conduct a public hearing to discuss adoption, implementation, and economic impact of water use targets (recommended to discuss compliance).	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Sections 10.3 and 10.4
x	x	10.2	Section 10.2.1	10621(b)	Notify, at least 60 days prior to the public hearing, any city or county within which the Supplier provides water that the Supplier will be reviewing the UWMP and considering amendments or changes to the plan.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	10-1	Section 10.2
x	x	10.4	Section 10.4	10621(f)	Each urban water Supplier shall update and submit its 2025 plan to DWR by July 1, 202 6.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 10.5
x	x	10.2	Sections 10.2.2, 10.3, and 10.5	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the Supplier made the UWMP and WSCP available for public inspection, published notice of the public hearing, and held a public hearing about the UWMP and WSCP.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Sections 10.2, 10.3, and 10.4
x	x	10.2	Section 10.2.2	10642	The Supplier is to provide the time and place of the hearing to any city or county within which the Supplier provides water.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	10-1	Section 10.3
x	x	10.3	Section 10.3.2	10642	Provide supporting documentation that the UWMP and WSCP has been adopted as prepared or modified.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Sections 10.4 and 10.9
x	x	10.4	Section 10.4	10644(a)	Provide supporting documentation that the Supplier has submitted their UWMP to the California State Library.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 10.5.3
x	x	10.4	Section 10.4	10644(a)(1)	Provide supporting documentation that the Supplier has submitted their UWMP to any city or county within which the Supplier provides water no later than 30 days after adoption.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 10.5.4
x	x	10.4	Sections 10.4.1 and 10.4.2	10644(a)(2)	The UWMP, or amendments to the UWMP, submitted to DWR shall be submitted electronically.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Sections 10.5 and 10.9
x	x	10.7	Section 10.7.2	10644(b)	If revised, submit a copy of the WSCP to DWR within 30 days of adoption.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 10.9
x	x	10.5	Section 10.5	10645(a)	Provide supporting documentation that, not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its UWMP with DWR, the Supplier has or will make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 10.6
x	x	10.5	Section 10.5	10645(b)	Provide supporting documentation that, not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its WSCP with DWR, the Supplier has or will make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 10.6
x	x	10.6	Section 10.6	10621(c)	If Supplier is regulated by the Public Utilities Commission, include its plan and contingency plan as part of its general rate case filings.	Plan adoption, submittal, and implementation	n/a	Section 10.7

CITY OF SIERRA MADRE

2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

APPENDIX C

DEMONSTRATION OF REDUCED IMPORTED WATER RELIANCE

DEMONSTRATION OF CONSISTENCY WITH THE DELTA PLAN FOR PARTICIPANTS IN COVERED ACTIONS (2015 THROUGH 2050) CITY OF SIERRA MADRE

Introduction

Pursuant to the California Department of Water Resources (DWR), an urban water supplier that anticipates participating in or receiving water from a proposed project (or "covered action") such as a multi-year water transfer, conveyance facility, or new diversion that involves transferring water through, exporting water from, or using water in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta (Delta) should provide information in their 2015, 2020, and 2025 Urban Water Management Plans (UWMPs) for use in demonstrating consistency with Delta Plan Policy WR P1, "*Reduce Reliance on the Delta Through Improved Regional Water Self-Reliance"*. In addition, pursuant to California Code of Regulations, Title 23, § 5003:

> *(c)(1) Water suppliers that have done all of the following are contributing to reduced reliance on the Delta and improved regional self-reliance and are therefore consistent with this policy:*
>
> > *(A) Completed a current Urban or Agricultural Water Management Plan (Plan) which has been reviewed by the California Department of Water Resources for compliance with the applicable requirements of Water Code Division 6, Parts 2.55, 2.6, and 2.8;*
> >
> > *(B) Identified, evaluated, and commenced implementation, consistent with the implementation schedule set forth in the Plan, of all programs and projects included in the Plan that are locally cost effective and technically feasible which reduce reliance on the Delta; and*
> >
> > *(C) Included in the Plan, commencing in 2015, the expected outcome for measurable reduction in Delta reliance and improvement in regional self-reliance. The expected outcome for measurable reduction in Delta reliance and improvement in regional self-reliance shall be reported in the Plan as the reduction in the amount of water used, or in the percentage of water used, from the Delta watershed. For the purposes of reporting, water efficiency is considered a new source of water supply, consistent with Water Code section 1011(a).*

The City of Sierra Madre's (City) main source of water supply has been groundwater produced from the Raymond Basin. The City can also purchase treated, imported water from San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District through the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD). San Gabriel District coordinated with MWD to construct an emergency connection in 2012 for the City to received treated imported water which initially was delivered to the City's distribution system. Due to recent multiple dry year conditions, the Raymond Basin Management Board implemented a "500-foot" level limitation for all Decreed Rights to the Santa Anita Subarea in 2013. As a result, the City's adjusted right to the Santa Anita Subarea was reduced. In October 2015, after multiple years of insufficient groundwater replenishment, the Raymond Basin Management Board limited the amount of groundwater which the City is allowed to produce each year. The Raymond Management Board also authorized the use of imported water for spreading into the Raymond Basin on behalf of the City to allow additional groundwater production by the City in an amount equal to the imported water spread. MWD entered into an agreement with the City and San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District to deliver treated, imported water for spreading within the Santa Anita Subarea of the Raymond Basin. Pursuant to the agreement, San Gabriel District provides a portion of its annual SWP allocation which MWD then wheels to the City. A new imported water connection was constructed at the Sierra Madre Spreading Grounds for the purposes of spreading imported water.

The City is constructing a new well in the Main San Gabriel Basin (Main Basin) jointly with the City of Arcadia. Under the Main Basin Adjudication, the City does not have pumping rights but can pump from the Main Basin. Although there is no limit on the quantity of water that may be extracted by Parties to the Main Basin Adjudication, including the City, groundwater production in excess of a Party's water right, or its proportional share (pumper's share) of the Operating Safe Yield, requires purchase of untreated imported water to recharge the Main Basin. The City plans to obtain groundwater produced from the Main Basin, and delivered through an inter-connecting pipeline with the City of Arcadia. If the City obtains any water from the Main Basin, replacement water may be

purchased from San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District to recharge the Main Basin. Any water pumped from Main Basin wells on behalf of the City will be counted toward the City.

The City has taken proactive measures to help reduce regional reliance on imported water supplies and is discussed in the following sections.

Reduced Reliance Calculation Tables

Pursuant to DWR guidance, Tables C-1 through C-4 were prepared to show the potential reduction of reliance on imported water supplies for the City. The City has used these tables to demonstrate its reduced regional reliance on imported water supplies, but not specifically Delta Watershed supplies. For each of the tables, a "Baseline year" (FY 2014-15) was selected. (As discussed previously, the Raymond Basin Management Board implemented a "500-foot" level limitation for all Decreed Rights to the Santa Anita Subarea in the Raymond Basin in 2013. As a result, the City began using imported water supplies in 2013 on an emergency basis, but is projected to decrease its reliance.) Water demands during subsequent years (from 2015 through 2050 in five-year increments) were compared to water demands during the Baseline year. Table C-1 considers the population and service area water demands, and a demand in gallons per capita per day (GPCD) water use rate was calculated for each of the years following the Baseline year. The calculated reduction in GPCD from the Baseline year was then translated to an estimated amount of water saved as a result of water conservation measures. Table C-2 references the estimated amount of water saved from Table C-1 and shows the City's water demand without water use efficiency in effect.

A method of showing reduced regional reliance on imported water supplies is to show increased regional self-reliance. Table C-3 lists water supply sources that contribute to regional self-reliance, including water use efficiency (from Table C-1 and C-2) and groundwater recharge activities. Regional self-reliance is expressed both in terms of acre feet (AF) and as a percentage.

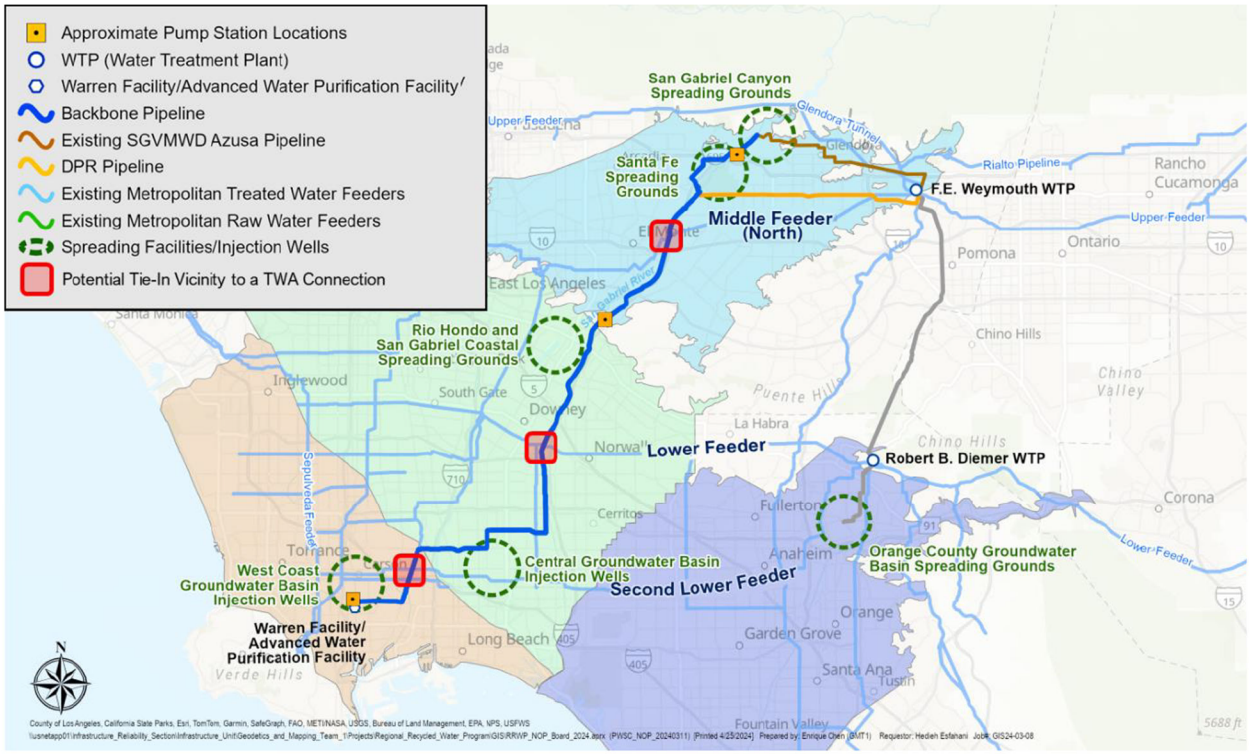
The calculation of reduced regional reliance on imported water supplies is shown on Table C-4. Table C-4 also shows the percent change in imported water supplies relative to the City's total supply. A negative percent change of imported water supplies indicates the City has reduced regional reliance on imported water supplies.

Since the Baseline year, the City has decreased its reliance on imported water supplies in 2015, 2020, and 2025 and anticipates doing so through 2050. As shown in Table C-4, the percentage of imported water supplies relative to the City's total supply has decreased, and is projected to decrease, from the percentage in the Baseline year.

Recycled Water for Groundwater Replenishment

In addition to the historical actions the City has taken in conjunction with groundwater management agencies, the City may potentially benefit from a regional program to deliver recycled water to the San Gabriel Valley to replenish the Main San Gabriel Basin. The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California is developing its "Pure Water Southern California" (Pure Water) project. MWD is partnering with the Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts (LACSD) to investigate the viability of providing up to 150 million gallons per day (MGD) (approximately 168,000 AFY) of advanced treated wastewater from LACSD's A.K. Warren Water Resource Facility (formerly Joint Water Pollution Control Plant) located in Carson, California (Carson Plant). The Pure Water project would deliver purified water from the Carson Plant through up to 60 miles of transmission pipelines to groundwater basins within MWD's service area, including the Main Basin. The purified water would be used in various locations within MWD's service area for groundwater recharge, groundwater storage, and industrial facilities. In addition, purified water could potentially be treated further at two of MWD's existing water treatment plants for direct potable reuse. The locations of the proposed pipeline alignments are provided in the figure below.

Regional Recycled Water Program Location



Source: https://www.mwdh2o.com/building-local-supplies/pure-water-southern-california/

MWD began construction of a $17 million small-scale demonstration plant (0.5 MGD) in late 2017 which was completed in October 2019. The results of the demonstration plant will allow MWD and others to determine whether expansion to a full-scale plant is beneficial. Once approved the full-scale plant, associated pipelines and ancillary facilities would take approximately 11 years to construct at an estimated cost of over $3 billion.

Pursuant to MWD's "*Regional Recycled Water Program Conceptual Planning Studies Report*", February 2019, the proposed Pure Water project would potentially provide 60,000 to 80,000 AFY to replenish the Main Basin. A portion of the replenished recycled water may be designated as Replacement Water (see Section 6.2.2 of the 2025 UWMP) and will offset all State Water Project water (on an AF for AF basis) which historically has been used to replenish the Main Basin groundwater supplies and is essential to sound

basin management. Furthermore, some of the replenished recycled water may be used for general Basin benefit which will result in higher groundwater levels and potentially enable the Operating Safe Yield to be established at a higher amount than had no deliveries occurred. For the Main Basin, MWD has entered into a letter of intent with Upper District for at least 35,000 AFY and with Three Valleys District for at least 6,500 AFY, and will potentially provide up to 60,000 to 80,000 AFY, collectively.

For the purposes of this Plan and to illustrate the anticipated benefits the Pure Water project will have for reduced regional reliance on imported water supplies, it is assumed 20,000 AFY from the Pure Water project will be replenished in the Main Basin commencing in the year 2035 and up to 40,000 AFY will be replenished commencing in the year 2040 and thereafter. The recharged water hypothetically assigned to the City is based on projected groundwater use less the City's share of the Main Basin's current Operating Safe Yield (150,000 AFY). The balance is production in excess of water rights and subject to replenishment; 50 percent of that amount is assumed to be delivered from the Pure Water project in 2035 and 100 percent in 2040 and thereafter. Because SWP water deliveries will be offset through the Pure Water project, Table C-3 includes 50 percent of the City's Replacement Water requirement in 2035 (under Advanced Water Technologies) and all of the Replacement Water requirement in 2040 and thereafter.

The decrease in GPCD compared to the Baseline year has resulted in an overall decrease in reliance on water supplies from imported water supplies. As shown in Table C-4, the percentage of water supplies from imported water supplies relative to the City's total supply has decreased, and is projected to decrease, from the percentage in the Baseline year.

Table C-1: Optional Calculation of Water Use Efficiency -To be completed if Water Supplier does not specifically estimate Water Use Efficiency as a supply

Service Area Water Use Efficiency Demands (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2014)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Optional)
Service Area Water Demands with Water Use Efficiency Accounted For	2,125	2,211	2,392	2,461	2,516	2,520	2,532	2,543	2,555
Non-Potable Water Demands									
Potable Service Area Demands with Water Use Efficiency Accounted For	2,125	2,211	2,392	2,461	2,516	2,520	2,532	2,543	2,555

Total Service Area Population	Baseline (2014)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Optional)
Service Area Population	11,000	11,133	10,731	10,878	10,900	10,922	10,972	11,022	11,073

Water Use Efficiency Since Baseline (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2014)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Optional)
Per Capita Water Use (GPCD)	172	177	199	202	206	206	206	206	206
Change in Per Capita Water Use from Baseline (GPCD)		5	27	29	34	34	34	34	34
Estimated Water Use Efficiency Since Baseline		(60)	(319)	(359)	(410)	(410)	(413)	(414)	(416)

Table C-2: Calculation of Service Area Water Demands Without Water Use Efficiency

Total Service Area Water Demands (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2014)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Optional)
Service Area Water Demands with Water Use Efficiency Accounted For	2,125	2,211	2,392	2,461	2,516	2,520	2,532	2,543	2,555
Reported Water Use Efficiency or Estimated Water Use Efficiency Since Baseline		(60)	(319)	(359)	(410)	(410)	(413)	(414)	(416)
Service Area Water Demands without Water Use Efficiency Accounted For	2,125	2,151	2,073	2,101	2,106	2,110	2,119	2,129	2,139

Table C-3: Calculation of Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance

Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2014)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Optional)
Water Use Efficiency	-	(60)	(319)	(359)	(410)	(410)	(413)	(414)	(416)
Water Recycling									
Stormwater Capture and Use									
Advanced Water Technologies (Pure Water - Main Basin)[1]	-	-	-	-	-	800	1,600	1,600	1,600
Conjunctive Use Projects									
Local and Regional Water Supply and Storage Projects									
Other Programs and Projects the Contribute to Regional Self-Reliance									
Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance	-	(60)	(319)	(359)	(410)	390	1,187	1,186	1,184

Service Area Water Demands without Water Use Efficiency (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2014)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Optional)
Service Area Water Demands without Water Use Efficiency Accounted For	2,125	2,151	2,073	2,101	2,106	2,110	2,119	2,129	2,139

Change in Regional Self Reliance (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2014)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Optional)
Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance	-	(60)	(319)	(359)	(410)	390	1,187	1,186	1,184
Change in Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance		(60)	(319)	(359)	(410)	390	1,187	1,186	1,184

Percent Change in Regional Self Reliance (As Percent of Demand w/out WUE)	Baseline (2014)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Optional)
Percent of Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance	0.0%	-2.8%	-15.4%	-17.1%	-19.5%	18.5%	56.0%	55.7%	55.4%
Change in Percent of Water Supplies Contributing to Regional Self-Reliance		-2.8%	-15.4%	-17.1%	-19.5%	18.5%	56.0%	55.7%	55.4%

Table C-4: Calculation of Reliance on Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed

Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2014)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Optional)
CVP/SWP Contract Supplies									
Delta/Delta Tributary Diversions									
Transfers and Exchanges									
Other Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed[2]	2,047	2,045	1,724	1,612	1,600	800	-	-	-
Total Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed	2,047	2,045	1,724	1,612	1,600	800	-	-	-

Service Area Water Demands without Water Use Efficiency (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2014)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Optional)
Service Area Water Demands without Water Use Efficiency Accounted For	2,125	2,151	2,073	2,101	2,106	2,110	2,119	2,129	2,139

Change in Supplies from the Delta Watershed (Acre-Feet)	Baseline (2014)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Optional)
Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed	2,047	2,045	1,724	1,612	1,600	800	-	-	-
Change in Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed		(2)	(323)	(435)	(447)	(1,247)	(2,047)	(2,047)	(2,047)

Percent Change in Supplies from the Delta Watershed (As a Percent of Demand w/out WUE)	Baseline (2014)	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050 (Optional)
Percent of Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed	96.3%	95.1%	83.2%	76.7%	76.0%	37.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Change in Percent of Water Supplies from the Delta Watershed		-1.3%	-13.2%	-19.6%	-20.4%	-58.4%	-96.3%	-96.3%	-96.3%

[1] The Pure Water Southern California Project is anticipated to meet all of the City's water replenishment obligations in the Main Basin. It is assumed that 50% of the recharged water will be available in 2035 before Pure Water is fully operational in 2040.

[2] Represents treated imported water from MWD/San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District for Raymond Basin through 2025. Represents untreated imported water from MWD for Main Basin beginning 2030.

CITY OF SIERRA MADRE

2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

APPENDIX D

NOTIFICATION LETTERS AND NOTICES OF PUBLIC HEARING

CITY OF SIERRA MADRE

February 25, 2026

City of Monrovia - Planning Division

415 S. Ivy Ave

Monrovia, CA 91016

Subject: 2025 Update of the City of Sierra Madre Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

In compliance with the California Water Code, Division 6, Part 2.6, Chapter 3, Section 10621, the City of Sierra Madre is initiating preparation of its 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). This document is required of all urban water suppliers every five years to evaluate long-term water supply reliability and to maintain eligibility for state water-related grants and loans.

The 2025 UWMP will include updated projections of water demands, conservation measures, water supply planning, and reliability assessments within the City's service area. The City welcomes written input from water management agencies, land use agencies, neighboring water suppliers, and other interested stakeholders regarding population growth projections, demand management strategies, and supply planning assumptions.

The draft 2025 UWMP is anticipated to be available for public review in Spring 2026. A public hearing will be scheduled at least 60 days thereafter, and a formal Notice of Public Hearing will be issued in accordance with the Water Code.

Concurrent with the UWMP Update, the City will also update its Water Shortage Contingency Plan (WSCP) consistent with Water Code Sections 10632 and 10635. The WSCP outlines the City's response actions to water shortage levels of up to and exceeding 50 percent, including provisions to prioritize public health, safety, and fire protection.

For questions or to provide written comments, please contact:

Steven McGee

Public Works/Utilities Manager

City of Sierra Madre

smcgee@sierramadreca.gov

(626) 355-7135

Sincerely,



Brian Dickinson

Public Works Director

CITY OF SIERRA MADRE

February 25, 2026

City of Pasadena - Planning Division

175 N. Garfield Ave.

Pasadena, CA 91101

Subject: 2025 Update of the City of Sierra Madre Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

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smcgee@sierramadreca.gov

(626) 355-7135

Sincerely,



Brian Dickinson

Public Works Director

CITY OF SIERRA MADRE

February 25, 2026

County of Los Angeles - Department of Regional Planning - San Gabriel Valley Office

125 S. Baldwin Ave.

Arcadia, CA 91007

Subject: 2025 Update of the City of Sierra Madre Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

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Public Works/Utilities Manager

City of Sierra Madre

smcgee@sierramadreca.gov

(626) 355-7135

Sincerely,



Brian Dickinson

Public Works Director

CITY OF SIERRA MADRE

February 25, 2026

Main San Gabriel Basin Watermaster

725 N. Azusa Avenue

Azusa, CA 91702

Subject: 2025 Update of the City of Sierra Madre Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

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Public Works/Utilities Manager

City of Sierra Madre

smcgee@sierramadreca.gov

(626) 355-7135

Sincerely,



Brian Dickinson

Public Works Director

CITY OF SIERRA MADRE

February 25, 2026

Raymond Basin Management Board

725 N. Azusa Avenue

Azusa, CA 91702

Subject: 2025 Update of the City of Sierra Madre Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

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Public Works/Utilities Manager

City of Sierra Madre

smcgee@sierramadreca.gov

(626) 355-7135

Sincerely,



Brian Dickinson

Public Works Director

CITY OF SIERRA MADRE

February 25, 2026

San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District

PO Box 1299

Azusa, CA 91702

Subject: 2025 Update of the City of Sierra Madre Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

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Steven McGee

Public Works/Utilities Manager

City of Sierra Madre

smcgee@sierramadreca.gov

(626) 355-7135

Sincerely,



Brian Dickinson

Public Works Director

CITY OF SIERRA MADRE

February 25, 2026

City of Arcadia - Planning Division

PO Box 60021

Arcadia, CA 91006

Subject: 2025 Update of the City of Sierra Madre Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

In compliance with the California Water Code, Division 6, Part 2.6, Chapter 3, Section 10621, the City of Sierra Madre is initiating preparation of its 2025 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). This document is required of all urban water suppliers every five years to evaluate long-term water supply reliability and to maintain eligibility for state water-related grants and loans.

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Sincerely,



Brian Dickinson

Public Works Director

CITY OF SIERRA MADRE

2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

APPENDIX E

CLIMATE CHANGE CONSIDERATIONS (CAL- ADAPT DATA)

Annual Averages

Explore projected changes in annual average Maximum Temperature, Minimum Temperature and Precipitation through end of this century for California.

EXPLORE DATA
ABOUT THE TOOL
RESOURCES
HELP

Main Basin Area.kml

Change Location

Projected changes in **Annual Average Precipitation** under a **Medium Emissions (RCP 4.5) Scenario**.

MODELED HISTORICAL
Baseline (1961-1990)
Change Period

30 YEAR AVG	30 YEAR RANGE
20.1 inch	5.5–45.5 inch

Learn More

FUTURE PROJECTIONS
Mid-Century (2035-2064)
Change Period

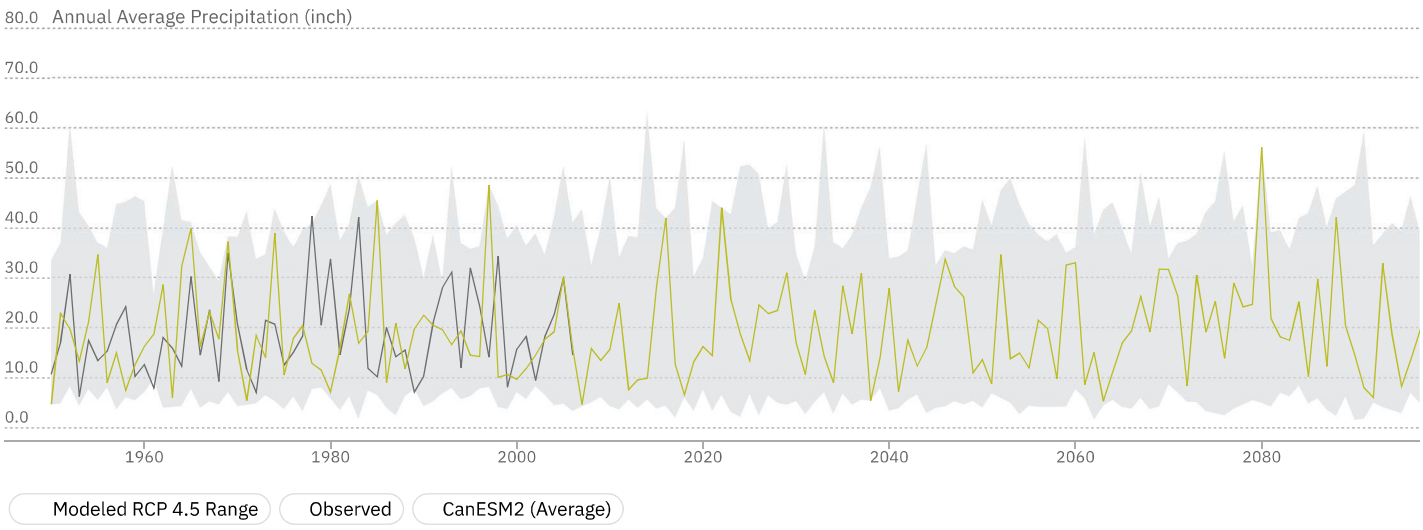
30 YEAR AVG	30 YEAR RANGE
18.6 inch	5.3–34.7 inch

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FUTURE PROJECTIONS
End-Century (2070-2099)
Change Period

30 YEAR AVG	30 YEAR RANGE
21.7 inch	6.1–56.2 inch

Learn More

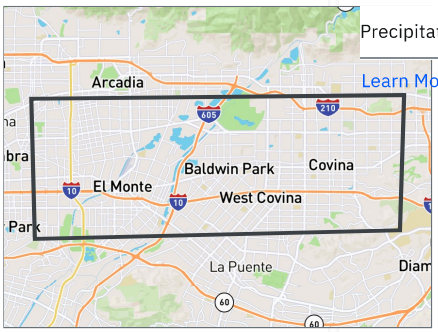


Source: Cal-Adapt. Data: LOCA Downscaled CMIP5 Climate Projections (Scripps Institution of Oceanography), Gridded Observed Meteorological Data (University of Colorado Boulder), LOCA Derived Products (Geospatial Innovation Facility).

Explain Chart

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SELECT LOCATION



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SELECT CLIMATE VARIABLE

Precipitation

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SELECT SCENARIO

- Medium (RCP 4.5)
- High (RCP 8.5)

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SELECT MODELS

1 Select...

CanESM2

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About the Tool

Overall temperatures are projected to rise substantially throughout this century. These projections differ depending on the time of year and the type of measurement (highs vs. lows), all of which have different potential effects to the state's ecosystem health, agricultural production, water use and availability, and energy demand. On average, the projections show little change in total annual precipitation in California. Furthermore, among several models, precipitation projections do not show a consistent trend during the next century. The Mediterranean seasonal precipitation pattern is expected to continue, with most precipitation falling during winter from North Pacific storms. However, even modest changes would have a significant impact because California ecosystems are conditioned to historical precipitation levels and water resources are nearly fully utilized.

With this tool you can explore projections of annually averaged maximum temperature, minimum temperature and precipitation. These climate projections have been downscaled from global climate models from the CMIP5 archive, using the Localized Constructed Analogs (LOCA) statistical technique developed by Scripps Institution Of Oceanography. LOCA is a statistical downscaling technique that uses past history to add improved fine-scale detail to global climate models.

Data Sources

The following list of datasets were used to create this tool. Download data visualized in the charts by clicking the Download Chart button. For more download options follow the links below.

LOCA Downscaled CMIP5 Climate Projections

Scripps Institution of Oceanography

Daily climate projections for California at a resolution of 1/16° (about 6 km, or 3.7 miles) generated to support climate change impact studies for California's Fourth Climate Change Assessment. The data, derived from 32 coarse-resolution (~100 km) global climate models from the CMIP5 archive, were bias corrected and downscaled using the Localized Constructed Analogues (LOCA) statistical

method. The data cover 1950-2005 for the historical period and 2006-2100 (some models stop in 2099) for two future climate projections. Details are described in Pierce et al., 2018.

Download dataset:

- Cal-Adapt Data Download Tool
- Cal-Adapt Data Server - loca (netcdf)

References:

- LOCA Statistical Downscaling (link)
- Pierce et al. (2018). Climate, drought, and sea level rise scenarios for California's fourth climate change assessment. California's Fourth Climate Change Assessment, California Energy Commission. Publication Number: CNRA-CEC-2018-006. (link)



Gridded Observed Meteorological Data

University of Colorado Boulder

Historical observed daily temperature data from approximately 20,000 NOAA Cooperative Observer (COOP) stations form the basis of this gridded dataset from 1950–2013 at a spatial resolution of 1/16° (approximately 6 km). Observation-based meteorological data sets offer insights into changes to the hydro-climatic system by diagnosing spatio-temporal characteristics and providing a historical baseline for future projections. Details are described in Livneh et al., 2015.

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LOCA Derived Products

Geospatial Innovation Facility

Datasets created from LOCA downscaled CMIP5 climate projections for Cal-Adapt tools. These currently include the modeled annual variability envelope (maximum and minimum from range of annual average values from all 32 GCMs); precalculated data tables of extreme heat counts for California counties and census tracts for 4 priority models and 2 scenarios.

Download dataset:

- Cal-Adapt Data Download Tool
- Extreme heat data for California counties and census tracts (csv)

References:

- Thomas, N., Mukhtyar, S., Galey, B., Kelly, M. (University of California Berkeley). 2018. Cal-Adapt: Linking Climate Science with Energy Sector Resilience and Practitioner Need. California's Fourth Climate Change Assessment, California Energy Commission. Publication Number: CCCA4-CEC-2018-015. (link)

Resources

California Adaptation Clearinghouse

The Adaptation Clearinghouse is the State of California's consolidated searchable database of resources for local, regional and statewide climate adaptation planning and decision-making.

VIEW RESOURCE

California's 4th Climate Change Assessment

California's Fourth Climate Change Assessment advances actionable science that serves the growing needs of state and local-level decision-makers from a variety of sectors.

VIEW RESOURCE

Related Cal-Adapt Tools



Maps of Projected Change

Maps depicting long-term (30 years) changes in annual average temperature and precipitation.

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An introduction to climate data, models, and projections.

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Frequently asked questions about Cal-Adapt's tools and data.

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Cal-Adapt has been developed by the Geospatial Innovation Facility at the University of California, Berkeley with funding and advisory oversight by the California Energy Commission and the California Strategic Growth Council.





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State of California, Gavin Newsom, Governor.

Annual Averages

Explore projected changes in annual average Maximum Temperature, Minimum Temperature and Precipitation through end of this century for California.

EXPLORE DATA
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Main Basin Area.kml

Change Location

Projected changes in **Annual Average Maximum Temperature** under a **Medium Emissions (RCP 4.5) Scenario**.

MODELED HISTORICAL
Baseline (1961-1990)
Change Period

30 YEAR AVG	30 YEAR RANGE
78.3 °F	75.2–81.4 °F

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FUTURE PROJECTIONS
Mid-Century (2035-2064)
Change Period

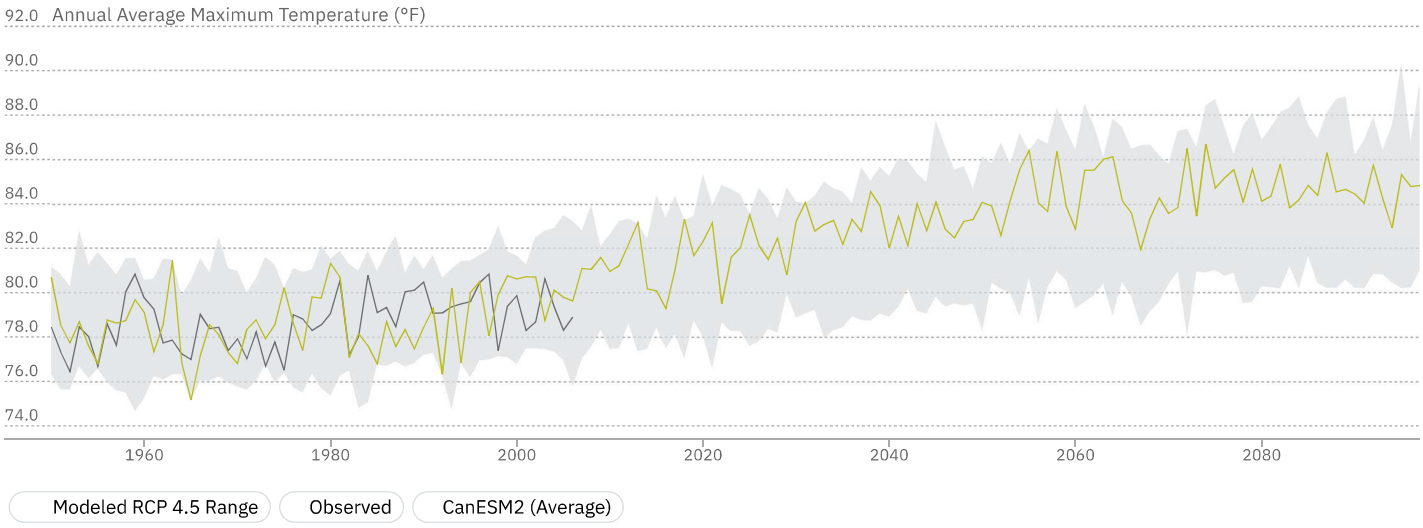
30 YEAR AVG	30 YEAR RANGE
83.9 °F	82.0–86.4 °F

Learn More

FUTURE PROJECTIONS
End-Century (2070-2099)
Change Period

30 YEAR AVG	30 YEAR RANGE
84.7 °F	82.9–86.7 °F

Learn More



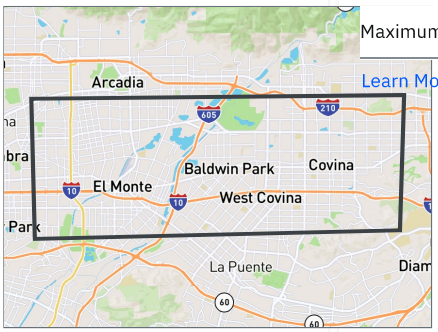
Source: Cal-Adapt. Data: LOCA Downscaled CMIP5 Climate Projections (Scripps Institution of Oceanography), Gridded Observed Meteorological Data (University of Colorado Boulder), LOCA Derived Products (Geospatial Innovation Facility).

Explain Chart

Download Chart

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SELECT LOCATION



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SELECT CLIMATE VARIABLE

Maximum Temperature

Learn More

SELECT SCENARIO

- Medium (RCP 4.5)
- High (RCP 8.5)

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SELECT MODELS

1 Select...

CanESM2

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State of California, Gavin Newsom, Governor.

Annual Averages

Explore projected changes in annual average Maximum Temperature, Minimum Temperature and Precipitation through end of this century for California.

EXPLORE DATA
ABOUT THE TOOL
RESOURCES
HELP

Raymond Basin.kml

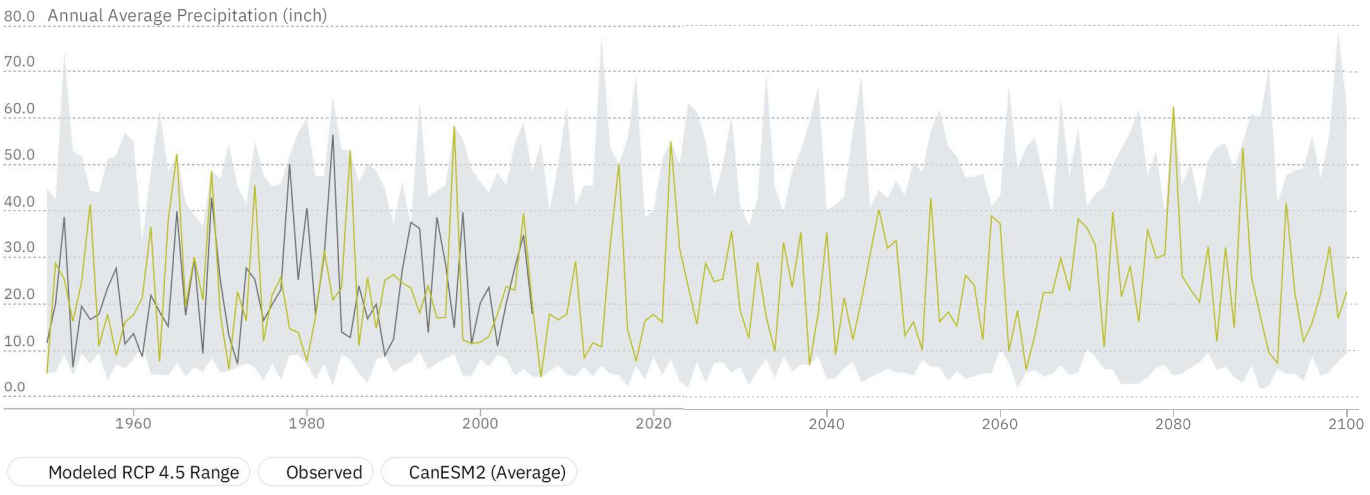
Change Location

Projected changes in **Annual Average Precipitation** under a **Medium Emissions (RCP 4.5) Scenario**.

MODELED HISTORICAL
Baseline (1961-1990)
Change Period
30 YEAR AVG: 24.3 inch
30 YEAR RANGE: 6.1–53.0 inch
Learn More

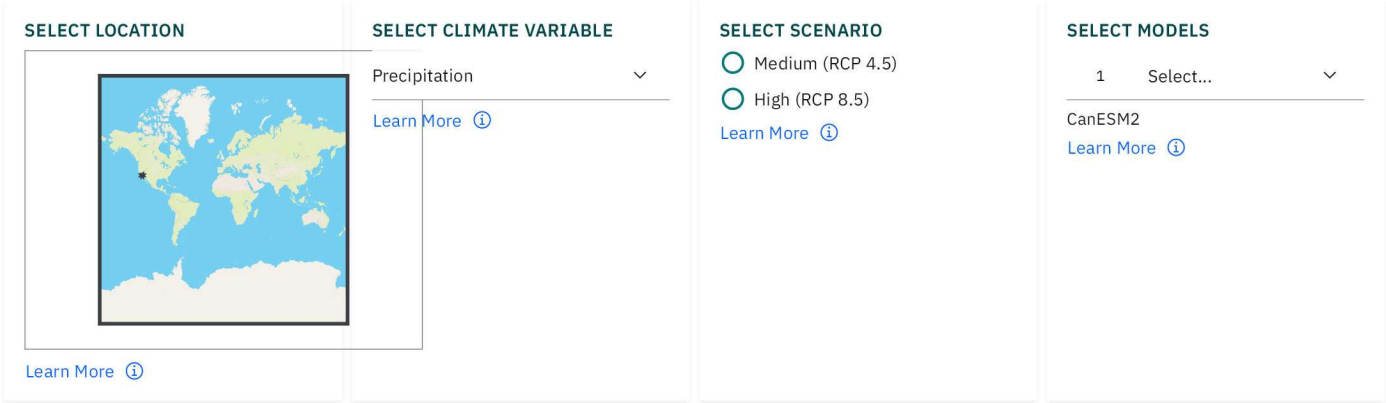
FUTURE PROJECTIONS
Mid-Century (2035-2064)
Change Period
30 YEAR AVG: 22.4 inch
30 YEAR RANGE: 6.0–42.9 inch
Learn More

FUTURE PROJECTIONS
End-Century (2070-2099)
Change Period
30 YEAR AVG: 26.1 inch
30 YEAR RANGE: 7.4–62.4 inch
Learn More



Source: Cal-Adapt. Data: LOCA Downscaled CMIP5 Climate Projections (Scripps Institution of Oceanography), Gridded Observed Meteorological Data (University of Colorado Boulder), LOCA Derived Products (Geospatial Innovation Facility).

Explain Chart Download Chart Share



About the Tool

Overall temperatures are projected to rise substantially throughout this century. These projections differ depending on the time of year and the type of measurement (highs vs. lows), all of which have different potential effects to the state's ecosystem health, agricultural production, water use and availability, and energy demand. On average, the projections show little change in total annual precipitation in California. Furthermore, among several models, precipitation projections do not show a consistent trend during the next century. The Mediterranean seasonal precipitation pattern is expected to continue, with most precipitation falling during winter from North Pacific storms. However, even modest changes would have a significant impact because California ecosystems are conditioned to historical precipitation levels and water resources are nearly fully utilized.

With this tool you can explore projections of annually averaged maximum temperature, minimum temperature and precipitation. These climate projections have been downscaled from global climate models from the CMIP5 archive, using the Localized Constructed Analogs (LOCA) statistical technique developed by Scripps Institution Of Oceanography. LOCA is a statistical downscaling technique that uses past history to add improved fine-scale detail to global climate models.

Data Sources

The following list of datasets were used to create this tool. Download data visualized in the charts by clicking the Download Chart button. For more download options follow the links below.



LOCA Downscaled CMIP5 Climate Projections

Scripps Institution of Oceanography

Daily climate projections for California at a resolution of 1/16° (about 6 km, or 3.7 miles) generated to support climate change impact studies for California's Fourth Climate Change Assessment. The data, derived from 32 coarse-resolution (~100 km) global climate models from the CMIP5 archive, were bias corrected and downscaled using the Localized Constructed Analogues (LOCA) statistical method. The data cover 1950-2005 for the historical period and 2006-2100 (some models stop in 2099) for two future climate projections. Details are described in Pierce et al., 2018.

Download dataset:

- Cal-Adapt Data Download Tool
- Cal-Adapt Data Server - loca (netcdf)

References:

- LOCA Statistical Downscaling (link)
- Pierce et al. (2018). Climate, drought, and sea level rise scenarios for California's fourth climate change assessment. California's Fourth Climate Change Assessment, California Energy Commission. Publication Number: CNRA-CEC-2018-006. (link)



Gridded Observed Meteorological Data

University of Colorado Boulder

Historical observed daily temperature data from approximately 20,000 NOAA Cooperative Observer (COOP) stations form the basis of this gridded dataset from 1950–2013 at a spatial resolution of 1/16° (approximately 6 km). Observation-based meteorological data sets offer insights into changes to the hydro-climatic system by diagnosing spatio-temporal characteristics and providing a historical baseline for future projections. Details are described in Livneh et al., 2015.

Download dataset:

- Cal-Adapt Data Download Tool
- Cal-Adapt Data Server - livneh (netcdf)
- NOAA (netcdf)

References:

- Water and Climate Research Group, CIRES (link)
- Livneh et al. (2015). A spatially comprehensive, hydrometeorological data set for Mexico, the U.S., and Southern Canada 1950–2013. Scientific Data, 2(1). doi:10.1038/sdata.2015.42 (link)



LOCA Derived Products

Geospatial Innovation Facility

Datasets created from LOCA downscaled CMIP5 climate projections for Cal-Adapt tools. These currently include the modeled annual variability envelope (maximum and minimum from range of annual average values from all 32 GCMs); precalculated data tables of extreme heat counts for California counties and census tracts for 4 priority models and 2 scenarios.

Download dataset:

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- Extreme heat data for California counties and census tracts (csv)

References:

- Thomas, N., Mukhtyar, S., Galey, B., Kelly, M. (University of California Berkeley). 2018. Cal-Adapt: Linking Climate Science with Energy Sector Resilience and Practitioner Need. California's Fourth Climate Change Assessment, California Energy Commission. Publication Number: CCCA4-CEC-2018-015. (link)

Resources

California Adaptation Clearinghouse

The Adaptation Clearinghouse is the State of California's consolidated searchable database of resources for local, regional and statewide climate adaptation planning and decision-making.

VIEW RESOURCE

California's 4th Climate Change Assessment

California's Fourth Climate Change Assessment advances actionable science that serves the growing needs of state and local-level decision-makers from a variety of sectors.

VIEW RESOURCE

Related Cal-Adapt Tools



Maps of Projected Change

Maps depicting long-term (30 years) changes in annual average temperature and precipitation.

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An introduction to climate data, models, and projections.

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Frequently asked questions about Cal-Adapt's tools and data.

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Cal-Adapt has been developed by the Geospatial Innovation Facility at the University of California, Berkeley with funding and advisory oversight by the California Energy Commission and the California Strategic Growth Council.

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Annual Averages

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Raymond Basin.kml

Change Location

Projected changes in **Annual Average Maximum Temperature** under a **Medium Emissions (RCP 4.5) Scenario**.

MODELED HISTORICAL
Baseline (1961-1990)
Change Period

30 YEAR AVG	30 YEAR RANGE
76.3 °F	73.1–79.5 °F

Learn More

FUTURE PROJECTIONS
Mid-Century (2035-2064)
Change Period

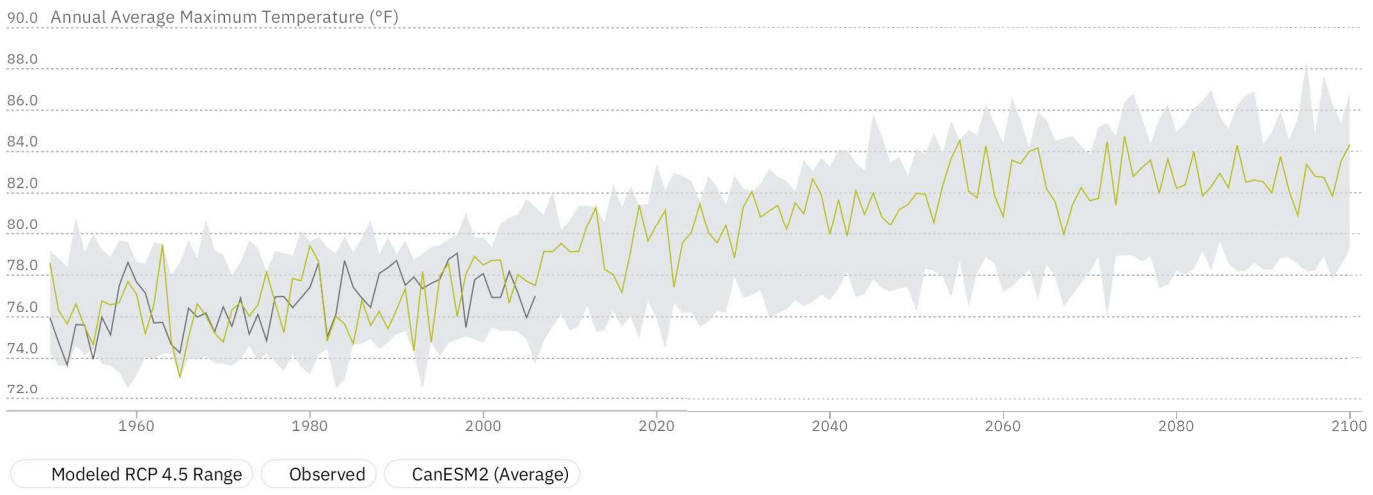
30 YEAR AVG	30 YEAR RANGE
82.0 °F	79.9–84.5 °F

Learn More

FUTURE PROJECTIONS
End-Century (2070-2099)
Change Period

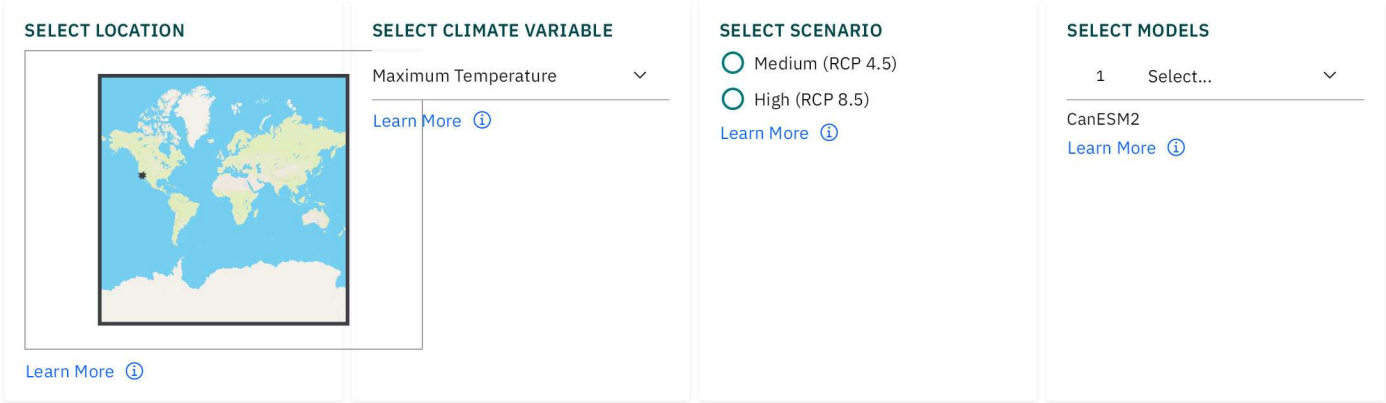
30 YEAR AVG	30 YEAR RANGE
82.7 °F	80.9–84.7 °F

Learn More



Source: Cal-Adapt. Data: LOCA Downscaled CMIP5 Climate Projections (Scripps Institution of Oceanography), Gridded Observed Meteorological Data (University of Colorado Boulder), LOCA Derived Products (Geospatial Innovation Facility).

Explain Chart Download Chart Share



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CITY OF SIERRA MADRE

2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

APPENDIX F

RAYMOND BASIN ADJUDICATION

Victor Kaleta
City Attorney, Pasadena
City Hall
Pasadena, California 91109

BEST, BEST & KRIEGER
Arthur L. Littleworth
P. O. Box 1028
Riverside, California 92502
Telephone: (714) 686-1450
Special Counsel for Plaintiff

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

CITY OF PASADENA, a municipal corporation, Plaintiff, vs. CITY OF ALHAMBRA, a municipal corporation, et al., Defendants.	NO. Pasadena C-1323 JUDGMENT (As Modified and Restated March 26, 1984)

The above-entitled action was brought by plaintiff, City of Pasadena, a municipal corporation, against City of Alhambra, a municipal corporation, City of Monrovia, a municipal corporation, City of Arcadia, a municipal corporation, City of Sierra Madre, a municipal corporation, City of South Pasadena, a municipal corporation, La Canada Irrigation District, San Gabriel County Water District, Lincoln Avenue Water Company, a corporation, The Las Flores Water Company, a corporation, Rubio Canon Land and Water Association, a corporation, Valley Water Company, a corporation, Flintridge Mutual Water Company, a corporation, California-Michigan Land and Water Company, a cor-

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poration, Mira Loma Mutal Water Company, a corporation, El Campo Mutual Water Company, a corporation, Sunnyslope Water Company, a corporation, California Water and Telephone Company, a corporation, Crown City Ice Company, a corporation, Rancho Santa Anita, Inc., a corporation, Royal Laundry and Dry Cleaning Company, a corporation, Alice H. Graves, A. V. Wagner, Eugene E. Bean, Fred M. Wilcox, and Charles Hueston Hastings, Defendants, for the purpose of quieting the title of said plaintiff as against said defendants to the alleged prior and paramount right of said plaintiff to take, divert and use the waters within the area involved in the issues of the action situate in the County of Los Angeles, State of California, and to enjoin each defendant found to own a right to take or divert water from the Raymond Basin from taking therefrom, in any year, water in such volume as, when added to the amount which the other parties shall be adjudged and decreed to be entitled to take and divert, would result in a total annual diversion from said basin in excess of the average annual supply of water thereto; and on July 13, 1939, the above-entitled Court having issued its order directing said plaintiff to bring in and make parties to said action Ross M. Lockhard, Pasadena Cemetery Association, a corporation, Altadena Golf Club, a corporation, Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery, a corporation, Bradbury Estate Company, a corporation, and East Pasadena Water Company, Ltd., a corporation, and said Court on the 8th day of November, 1939, having made its order declaring void the order to bring in new parties made July 13, 1939, insofar as East Pasadena Water Company, Ltd., is concerned, and said defendant having been dismissed from

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this action; and

All said parties defendant having been duly served personally with summons and a copy of the complaint, and the issues having been joined; defendant Ross M. Lockhard having answered by his true name Ross M. Lockhart; and Robert A. Millikan, Archer Milton Huntington, Herbert Hoover, William B. Munro and Edwin P. Hubbell, Trustees of the Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery answering for defendant Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery, a corporation; defendants Bradbury Estate Company, a corporation, and Eugene E. Bean having disclaimed any right, title, interest or estate in and to the properties involved in this action, Charles Hueston Hastings, having answered by his true name Charles Heuston Hastings, and since the commencement of this action said defendant Charles Heuston Hastings having died and Ernest Crawford May as Executor of the Last Will and Testament of Charles Heuston Hastings, deceased, having been substituted for said decedent, and A. V. Wagner having answered and having asserted and claimed a right to water on his own behalf and on behalf of others claiming under and through him, and Canyon Mutual Water Company, a corporation, sued herein as Doe Corporation No. 1, having answered under its true name, and defendant Alice H. Graves having died since the commencement of this action, and Alice Graves Stewart and Katharine Graves Armstrong and Francis P. Graves being the heirs at law of said Alice H. Graves, deceased, and being the residuary legatees under the Last Will and Testament of Alice H. Graves, deceased, and having been substituted by stipulation as parties defendant for said

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Alice H. Graves, and plaintiff since the commencement of this action having acquired the water rights owned and claimed by Jacob Bean Securities Company, a corporation, Alice Graves Stewart, Katharine Graves Armstrong and Francis P. Graves, exclusive of the rights of the last named individuals which are hereinafter set forth and defined, and plaintiff having duly filed its supplemental complaint with respect thereto, and the defendant City of Arcadia, since the commencement of this action, having acquired all water rights involved herein of the Rancho Santa Anita, Inc., a corporation, and said defendants having duly filed their supplemental answer with respect thereto, and First Trust and Savings Bank of Pasadena, a corporation, answering as successor in interest to defendant Altadena Golf Club, defendant Sunnyslope Water Company, a corporation, having stipulated that its true name is Sunny Slope Water Company, Chesley E. Osborn and Kathleen M. Osborn having been substituted as parties defendant in the place and stead of defendant Fred M. Wilcox, and Dell A. Schweitzer, executor of the estate of Fred M. Wilcox, deceased; motion of defendant City of South Pasadena for permission to file its amended answer disclaiming any interest or estate in the water and/or water rights in the Raymond Basin as described in plaintiff's complaint, having been granted, and said defendant, City of South Pasadena, having been dismissed from this action, subject to the obligation of said defendant to pay certain costs, plaintiff and certain defendants having jointly filed herein their motion that reference should be made to the Division of Water Resources, Department of Public

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Works, State of California, as referee; after hearing thereon, following notice duly served on all defendants not parties to said motion, said Division of Water Resources having been appointed referee herein to investigate all of the physical facts involved herein, and seasonably to report to the Court thereon, and the said referee having filed its report herein and the objections thereto filed with it, a stipulation in writing having been entered into on the 29th day of September, 1943 by and between the attorneys for certain parties, to wit: City of Alhambra, City of Arcadia, California Water and Telephone Company, Canyon Mutual Water Company, Crown City Ice Company, El Campo Mutual Water Company, First Trust and Savings Bank of Pasadena, Flintridge Mutual Water Company, Francis P. Graves, Alice Graves Stewart and Katharine Graves Armstrong, being the heirs of Alice H. Graves, deceased, and being the residuary legatees under the Last Will and Testament of Alice H. Graves, deceased, Las Flores Water Company, Lincoln Avenue Water Company, Ross M. Lockhart, Ernest Crawford May, as Executor of the Last Will and Testament of Charles Heuston Hastings, deceased, Robert A. Millikan, Archer Milton Huntington, Herbert Hoover, William B. Munro and Edwin P. Hubbell, Trustees of the Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery, Mira Loma Mutual Water Company, City of Monrovia, Chesley E. Osborn and Kathleen M. Osborn, Pasadena Cemetery Association, City of Pasadena, Royal Laundry and Dry Cleaning Company, Rubio Canon Land and Water Association, San Gabriel County Water District, City of Sierra Madre, Sunny Slope Water Company, Valley Water Company, A. V. Wagner and those

claiming under and through him, and said stipulation having been filed herein on the 24th day of November, 1943, requesting that a certain judgment be entered herein as between said parties, and stipulating that the amount of water pumped or otherwise taken by non-parties to this action in the Western Unit of the Raymond Basin Area as described in Paragraph I of the proposed judgment attached to said stipulation was 340 acre feet per year and that the amount of water pumped or otherwise taken by non-parties to this action in the Eastern Unit of said Raymond Basin Area was 109 acre feet per year, and the Court on November 24, 1943 having made its order making each and all of the terms and provisions of said proposed judgment immediately effective as to said stipulating parties, and on April 5, 1944 the Court having made its order appointing and authorizing the Division of Water Resources of the Department of Public Works of the State of California to act and serve herein as Watermaster in accordance with the provisions of the proposed judgment attached thereto and made a part thereof, and a stipulation between said stipulating parties and the defendant La Canada Irrigation District making the defendant La Canada Irrigation District a party to said stipulation for said judgment and order having been filed in this Court on April 28, 1944, and this Court on April 28, 1944 having ordered that during the pendency of this litigation or until further order of this Court the said defendant La Canada Irrigation District be made a party to the stipulation for judgment and order entered into on the 29th day of September, 1943 and filed on the 24th day of

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November, 1943, and all objections and exceptions to the Report of Referee, except those of defendant California-Michigan Land and Water Company, having been withdrawn, and defendant Flintridge Mutual Water Company having assigned all its water rights involved herein to defendant Valley Water Company,

This cause came on regularly for hearing of the objections and exceptions of defendant California-Michigan Land and Water Company filed to the Report of Referee and the further trial of the cause between said defendant and the other parties on the 18th day of May, 1944 before the Honorable Frank C. Collier, judge presiding in Department Pasadena A of the above-entitled Court, the Court sitting without a jury; said hearing and trial were held on the following dates in the year 1944, to wit: May 18, May 19, May 23, May 24, May 25, May 31, June 1, June 2, June 6, June 7, June 8, July 20, August 7 and August 8. A. E. Chandler, Esq., Special Counsel, and Harold P. Huls, Esq., City Attorney, appearing as attorneys for plaintiff; Messrs. Goodspeed, McGuire, Harris & Pfaff by Richard C. Goodspeed, Esq., J. Donald McGuire, Esq., and Paul Vallee, Esq., appearing as attorneys for defendant California-Michigan Land and Water Company; Emmett A. Tompkins, Esq., City Attorney, and Kenneth K. Wright, Esq., appearing as attorneys for defendant City of Alhambra; Paul F. Garber, Esq., City Attorney, and Kenneth K. Wright, Esq., appearing as attorneys for defendant City of Monrovia; Kenneth K. Wright, Esq., appearing as attorney for defendant Ross M. Lockhart; Kenneth K. Wright, Esq., appearing

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as attorney for defendant Flintridge Mutual Water Company; Kenneth K. Wright, Esq., appearing as attorney for defendant Valley Water Company; John C. Packard, Esq. and Kenneth K. Wright, Esq., appearing as attorneys for defendant El Campo Mutual Water Company; Messrs. Derthick, Cusack and Ganahl by W. J. Cusack, Esq., and Kenneth K. Wright, Esq., appearing as attorneys for defendant Crown City Ice Company; Messrs. Dunn & Sturgeon by Walter F. Dunn, Esq., Messrs. Chandler & Wright by Howard W. Wright, Esq., and Kenneth K. Wright, Esq., appearing as attorneys for defendants Francis Graves, Alice Graves Stewart and Katharine Graves Armstrong; Messrs. Bailie, Turner & Lake by Norman A. Bailie, Messrs. Cruickshank, Brooke & Dunlap by Robert H. Dunlap, Esq., and Kenneth K. Wright, Esq., appearing as attorneys for defendant Ernest Crawford May, as Executor of the Last Will and Testament of Charles Heuston Hastings, deceased; Messrs. Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher by Ira C. Powers, Esq., and Kenneth K. Wright, Esq., appearing as attorneys for defendants Robert A. Millikan, Archer Milton Huntington, Herbert Hoover, William B. Munro and Edwin P. Hubbell, trustees of the Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery; Messrs. Anderson and Anderson by Trent G. Anderson, Esq., and Kenneth K. Wright, Esq., appearing as attorneys for defendant Rubio Canon Land and Water Association; Frank P. Doherty, Esq., and Kenneth K. Wright, Esq., appearing as attorneys for defendant La Canada Irrigation District; Messrs. Boyle, Holmes & Garrett by John W. Holmes, Esq., and Kenneth K. Wright, Esq., appearing as attorneys for defendant First Trust and Savings Bank of Pasadena; Walter F.

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Dunn, Esq., City Attorney, and Kenneth K. Wright, Esq., appearing as attorneys for defendant City of Sierra Madre; Wilton W. Webster, Esq., and Kenneth K. Wright, Esq., appearing as attorneys for defendant Royal Laundry and Dry Cleaning Company; Messrs. Bacigalupi, Elkus & Salinger by Claude Rosenberg, Esq., and Kenneth K. Wright, Esq., appearing as attorneys for defendant California Water and Telephone Company; Kenneth K. Wright, Esq., appearing as attorney for defendant San Gabriel Valley Water Company; Messrs. Marriam, Rinehart & Merriam by Ralph T. Merriam, Esq., appearing as attorneys for defendant Pasadena Cemetery Association; Frederick G. Stoehr, Esq., appearing as attorney for defendant A. V. Wagner; Messrs. Potter and Potter, by Bernard Potter, Esq., appearing as attorneys for defendant Mira Loma Mutual Water Company; Gerald E. Kerrin, Esq. and James C. Bone, Esq., City Attorney, appearing as attorneys for defendant City of Arcadia; Laurence B. Martin, Esq., appearing as attorney for defendant Sunny Slope Water Company; Robert E. Moore, Esq., appearing as attorney for defendant Lincoln Avenue Water Company; Messrs. Hahn and Hahn by Edwin F. Hahn, Esq., appearing as attorneys for defendant The Las Flores Water Company; Messrs. Hahn and Hahn by Edwin F. Hahn, Esq., appearing as attorneys for defendants Chesley E. Osborn and Kathleen M. Osborn; and Messrs. Hahn and Hahn by Edwin F. Hahn, Esq., appearing as attorneys for defendant Canyon Mutual Water Company, and

All objections and exceptions to the Report of Referee filed by defendant California-Michigan Land and Water Company having been overruled by the Court with the exception

of objection 18 which was withdrawn by said defendant, and

Certain stipulations having been entered into by and between the parties and evidence both oral and documentary having been introduced and the cause having been submitted to the Court for its decision upon briefs, and briefs for the respective parties having been filed and considered, the Court, being fully advised in the premises, and having made its findings of fact and conclusions of law, and

The Court, by reason of the stipulation aforesaid and the findings of fact and conclusions of law, having rendered its Judgment on December 23, 1944, and such Judgment having been entered in Book 1491, page 84, on December 26, 1944, and

Pursuant to its reservation of jurisdiction in this case, and pursuant to appropriate motions, the Court having modified the Judgment on April 29, 1955; on January 17, 1974; and on June 24, 1974, and

Plaintiff having moved the Court for an order further modifying and restating the Judgment as modified, such motion having come on regularly for hearing on the 16th day of March, 1984, in Department A of the Northeast District of this Court, the Honorable Robert M. Olson, Judge, presiding; and notice of such motion having been duly served on all defendants and interested parties; and no objections to the granting of the motion having been filed or made at the hearing; and good cause having been shown, and the Court having therefore granted the motion, pursuant to the continuing jurisdiction of the Court,

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IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that the Judgment in this case be modified and restated (including all transfers of rights and prior modifications which remain valid) as follows:

I

There exists in the County of Los Angeles, State of California, a field of groundwater, known and hereinafter referred to as the Raymond Basin Area, and subdivisions thereof herein designated the Eastern Unit and the Western Unit which are shown on the map attached hereto and hereby made a part hereof.

Under existing conditions, the safe yield of said Eastern Unit is 5,290 acre feet per year, and the safe yield of said Western Unit is 25,480 acre feet per year.

The amount of water pumped or otherwise taken by non-parties to this action in said Western Unit is less than 100 acre feet per year, and the amount of water pumped or otherwise taken by non-parties to this action in said Eastern Unit is zero acre feet per year.

The parties hereto pumping from wells or otherwise taking water for beneficial use from the ground in said subdivisions of said Raymond Basin Area are as shown in the table in Paragraph IV hereof.

/ / /

/ / /

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II

As to those parties hereto who are taking or diverting water for beneficial use from any source contributing to the supply of water in the ground in said Raymond Basin Area, each of said parties has the right as against all parties other than the defendant California-Michigan Land and Water Company, no determination as to the existence of such right being made as against it, to continue to divert from such source for such use an amount of water measured by the maximum capacity of its diversion works and other facilities as the same existed at any time within five (5) years prior to October 1, 1937. That said maximum capacities of the said works and facilities of each of said parties in cubic feet per second are as follows:

La Canada Irrigation District (Snover Canyon)	1.20
Las Flores Water Company	0.50
Lincoln Avenue Water Company	6.59
Lockhart, Ross M.	1.20
May, Ernest Crawford, as Executor of the Last Will and Testament of Charles Heuston Hastings, deceased	0.26
Mira Loma Mutual Water company	0.81
Pasadena Cemetery Association	0.02
Pasadena, City of	
Arroyo Seco Including Millard Canyon	25.00
Eaton Canyon	8.90
Rubio Canon Land and Water Association	2.20
Sierra Madre, City of	6.00

Each of said parties, and each of their agents, employees, attorneys, and any and all persons acting by, through, or under them, or any of them, are and each of them is hereby forever enjoined and restrained from increasing its taking or diversion from such source beyond the amount of

such taking or diversion as measured by said maximum capacity of its diversion works and other facilities.

Each of the said parties, and their successors in interest, having diversion rights as set forth above in the Western Unit of the Raymond Basin Area shall have the right in its discretion to spread the surface water diverted pursuant to its respective right, and to recapture eighty percent (80%) thereof by pumping, subject to and upon the following terms and conditions.

(1) The water shall be spread for percolation into the underground in the existing water conservation facilities of the Los Angeles County Flood Control District, or in such additional spreading grounds as the parties may acquire or construct, or in any natural stream channels leading to such existing or future spreading grounds, provided that all such spreading locations shall be located within the Monk Hill Basin or Pasadena Subarea hydrologic subdivisions of the Western Unit of the Raymond Basin Area.

(2) A metering device, or devices, shall be installed and maintained by each diverting party at such party's expense to measure all amounts of water diverted by such party for spreading purposes. Such metering facilities, and the continued accuracy thereof, shall be subject to the approval of the Watermaster and the Los Angeles County Flood Control District, and all such measurements shall be available to them. The Watermaster, with such assistance as the Los Angeles County Flood Control District may provide, shall determine and account for all water diverted for spreading, the amount of water spread

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and available for recapture, and the amount so recaptured, and shall include such determinations and accounting in its reports.

(3) In the event that the capacity of any of the spreading grounds of the Los Angeles County Flood Control District is fully utilized for the conservation of natural flows, and water diverted for spreading in such facilities cannot be percolated into the Basin and escapes therefrom, such quantity of water shall be subtracted from the amount diverted for spreading to determine the amount available for recapture. Such losses shall be divided among the parties diverting water for such spreading in proportion to the amounts diverted at the time the loss occurs.

(4) Each such party shall have the right to pump from any wells in the Monk Hill Basin an amount of water equal to eighty percent (80%) of the amount which it has diverted for such spreading therein and which is available for recapture, and the right to pump from any wells in the Pasadena Subarea an amount of water equal to eighty percent (80%) of the amount which it has diverted for such spreading therein and which is available for recapture. Such amounts pumped shall be in addition to the respective Decreed Rights of the parties as provided in the Judgment herein, as modified on April 29, 1955, and in addition to the amounts which can be pumped or otherwise taken under the provisions of Paragraph V hereof. Any amounts recaptured under the terms of this Paragraph shall be pumped in such a manner as not to injure other parties having rights under this Judgment. The effect of such pumping shall be monitored by the Watermaster, and the Watermaster shall report any such injury to the Court

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for appropriate action.

(5) Any additional amounts allowed to be taken as provided in subparagraph (4) above shall be pumped by the end of the next accounting year utilized by the Watermaster following such diversions for spreading. If such pumping does not occur within this period of time, the right to take such amount of water shall be lost.

(6) For accounting purposes, the first water taken from the Western Unit of the Raymond Basin Area during any accounting year, by any party having made diversions for spreading purposes during the previous accounting year, shall be considered by the Watermaster as water pumped pursuant to subparagraph (4) above, unless such water was pumped during the same accounting year in which it was diverted and spread.

(7) The rights provided in subparagraph (4) above shall apply to all water diverted for spreading as required herein after May 1, 1973.

(8) The right to divert for spreading and recapture is an alternative, in whole or in part, to the right to make direct use of such diversions, and does not preclude the direct use of such water, provided that the total amount of water diverted, either for spreading or direct use, does not exceed the respective rights of the parties set forth above.

(9) These provisions concerning the right to spread and recapture by pumping remain subject to the continuing jurisdiction of the Court. Any additional costs incurred by the Watermaster in making determinations, accountings, reports, and monitoring of pumping as required in connection with such

spreading and recapture of water shall be paid by the parties diverting water for spreading in proportion to the amount of water which each party diverts for such purpose. Such costs shall be included as part "C" of the Watermaster's Annual Budget.

III

Each and all of the rights of the parties hereto to pump water from wells or otherwise take water from the ground in said Raymond Basin Area are of equal priority and of the same legal force and effect.

IV

Subject to the provisions of Paragraphs V, VI and XXI hereof, each party hereto is the owner of the right to pump water from wells or otherwise take water from the ground in each of said units in the amount set forth opposite the name of each party in the following table, which said right, for convenience, is designated the "present unadjusted right":

PRESENT UNADJUSTED RIGHTS TO TAKE
WATER IN RAYMOND BASIN AREA

Eastern Unit	Acre Feet Per Year
Arcadia, City of	2,527
Sierra Madre, City of	1,264

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Western Unit

Alhambra, City of	1,042
Arcadia, City of (including, as successor, the rights of the City of Monrovia)	2,141
California American Water Company (as successor to the California Water and Telephone Company, and including, as successor, the rights of the El Campo Mutual Water Company)	2,324
Crown City Ice Company	0
East Pasadena Water Company (as successor to the California-Michigan Land and Water Company)	521
Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery (as successor to Robert A. Millikan, et al., Trustees of the Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery)	265
Kinneloa Irrigation District (as successor to the rights of Francis P. Graves, et al.; Ross M. Lockhart; A. V. Wagner; Mira Loma Mutual Water Company; Canyon Mutual Water Company; and Chesley E. and Kathleen M. Osborn)	522
La Canada Irrigation District	101
Las Flores Water Company	252
Lincoln Avenue Water Company	573
May, Ernest Crawford, as Executor of the Last Will and Testament of Charles Heuston Hastings, deceased	0
Milum Textile Services Company (as successor to Royal Laundry and Dry Cleaning Company)	111
Pasadena Cemetery Association	92
Pasadena, City of (including, as successor, the rights of the First Trust and Savings Bank of Pasadena)	12,946

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Rubio Canon Land and Water Association	1,234
San Gabriel County Water District	1,103
Sunny Slope Water Company	1,575
Valley Water Company (including, as successor, the rights of the Flintridge Mutual Water Company)	806

The total of said rights in the Eastern Unit is 3,791 acre feet per year, and the total of said rights in the Western Unit is 25,608 acre feet per year.

V

In order to maintain and protect the supply of water in the ground in said Raymond Basin Area, it is necessary that the respective parties to this action be limited in the exercise of their respective present unadjusted rights, and the right, so limited, in acre feet per year, of each party to pump water from wells or otherwise take water from the ground, in the Western Unit, is as set forth in the table at the end of this Paragraph V, and in the Eastern Unit as set forth in Paragraph VI hereof. Said right, for convenience, is designated the "decreed right." In said Western Unit the amount of the decreed right of each party hereby is determined by reducing the present unadjusted right of each party as tabulated in Paragraph IV hereof, in the proportion that the safe yield of said unit, less the water taken therein by non-parties hereto, bears to the aggregate of such rights of the parties hereto in said unit. Each of said parties and

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each of their agents, employees, attorneys, and any and all persons acting by, through, or under them, are and each of them is, subject to the terms of Paragraph XXI hereof, hereby forever enjoined and restrained on and after July 1, 1944, as to all parties other than California-Michigan Land and Water Company, and on and after July 1, 1945 as to said California-Michigan Land and Water Company, from pumping or otherwise taking from the ground in said Western Unit more water than its decreed right in this Paragraph determined; provided that a party may exceed its decreed right to the extent that it has acquired and exercises the decreed right of any other party, or as may become necessary in the case of an emergency or temporarily for other reasonable cause as determined by the Watermaster, taking into account the basin supply, quality conditions, the impact on other parties, and subject to such conditions as the Watermaster may impose, including whether or not such excess extractions must be made up in future years; and provided, however, that any of the parties to this action may take in any twelve-month period beginning July 1 for its own beneficial use, and for the release of water for use by other parties or persons pursuant to and in accordance with the Raymond Basin Area Water Exchange Agreement for 1943 and amendment thereto, hereinafter referred to, attached hereto and hereby made a part hereof, an amount not exceeding one hundred ten percent (110%) of its decreed right as fixed herein, plus any amount of allowable underpumping as hereinafter provided. Any such extractions in excess of a party's decreed right (not including any emergency or temporary

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extractions authorized by the Watermaster) shall be made up in the following year, and the amount of water which a party may take under its decreed right in that year shall be reduced by an equivalent amount. If a party in any twelve-month period, beginning July 1, takes less than its decreed right, or less than the amount allowed after reduction for any excess extractions, the amount of such underpumping, but not exceeding ten percent (10%) of its decreed right or such additional amount as the Watermaster may allow for an emergency or other reasonable cause, may be carried over and taken during the next succeeding year. The yearly period from July 1 to June 30 hereby is adopted and shall be used in the administration and enforcement of this Judgment.

DECREED RIGHTS TO TAKE WATER FROM THE GROUND
IN SAID WESTERN UNIT IN ACRE FEET PER YEAR

	Acre Feet Per Year
Alhambra, City of	1,031
Arcadia, City of (including, as successor, the rights of the City of Monrovia)	2,118
California American Water Company (as successor to the California Water and Telephone Company, and including, as successor, the rights of the El Campo Mutual Water Company)	2,299
East Pasadena Water Company (as successor to the California-Michigan Land and Water Company)	515
Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery (as successor to Robert A. Millikan, et al., Trustees of the Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery)	262

Kinneloa Irrigation District (as successor to the rights of Francis P. Graves, et al.; Ross M. Lockhart; A. V. Wagner; Mira Loma Mutual Water Company; Canyon Mutual Water Company; and Chesley E. and Kathleen M. Osborn)	516
La Canada Irrigation District	100
Las Flores Water Company	249
Lincoln Avenue Water Company	567
Milum Textile Services Company (as successor to Royal Laundry and Dry Cleaning Company)	110
Pasadena Cemetery Association	91
Pasadena, City of (including, as successor, the rights of the First Trust and Savings Bank of Pasadena)	12,807
Rubio Canon Land and Water Association	1,221
San Gabriel County Water District	1,091
Sunny Slope Water Company	1,558
Valley Water Company (including, as successor, the rights of the Flintridge Mutual Water Company)	797
Total Western Unit	25,332

VI

The decreed right of each party hereto in said Eastern Unit is as follows:

City of Arcadia, 3,526 acre feet per year;

City of Sierra Madre, 1,764 acre feet per year.

Each of said parties, and each of their agents, employees, attorneys and any and all persons acting by, through, or under them, are and each of them is subject to

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the terms of Paragraph XXI hereof, hereby forever enjoined and restrained on and after July 1, 1944, as follows:

(1) From pumping or otherwise taking from the ground in said Eastern Unit more water than its decreed right in this Paragraph determined; provided that a party may exceed its decreed right to the extent that it has acquired and exercises the decreed right of any other party, or as may become necessary in the case of an emergency or temporarily for other reasonable cause as determined by the Watermaster, taking into account the basin supply, quality condition, the impact on other parties, and subject to such conditions as the Watermaster may impose, including whether or not such excess extractions must be made up in future years; and provided, however, that any of the parties to this action may take in any twelve-month period beginning July 1 for its own beneficial use, and for the release of water for use by other parties or persons pursuant to and in accordance with the Raymond Basin Area Water Exchange Agreement for 1943 and amendment thereto, hereinafter referred to, attached hereto and hereby made a part hereof, an amount not exceeding one hundred ten percent (110%) of its decreed right as fixed herein, plus any amount of allowable underpumping as hereinafter provided. Any such extractions in excess of a party's decreed right (not including any emergency or temporary extractions authorized by the Watermaster) shall be made up in the following year, and the amount of water which a party may take under its decreed right in that year shall be reduced by an equivalent amount. If a party in any twelve-month

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period, beginning July 1, takes less than its decreed right, or less than the amount allowed after reduction for any excess extractions, the amount of such underpumping, but not exceeding ten percent (10%) of its decreed right or such additional amount as the Watermaster may allow for an emergency or other reasonable cause, may be carried over and taken during the next succeeding year.

(2) From pumping or otherwise taking water from the ground in said Eastern Unit in any year within one-half mile of its western boundary in an amount which, in addition to other extractions, would be in excess of the average amount pumped or taken in said one-half mile zone during the period 1927-28 to 1937-38, to wit: 88 acre feet per annum, the half mile being measured along a perpendicular erected on the boundary between said unit and said Western Unit as shown on the map attached hereto.

(3) From pumping or otherwise taking water from the ground in said Eastern Unit in any year in excess of the average amount pumped or taken therein during the period 1927-28 to 1937-38, to wit: 3,261 acre feet per annum, during any year in which static groundwater level measurements, made at the time of maximum high water table in the spring season of each year, show that the average water table elevation in the area between Foothill Boulevard and Raymond Fault and between a line 300 feet west of Rosemead Boulevard and a line 100 feet east of Michillinde Avenue, less any increase in such elevation that is attributable to any groundwater storage program, is higher than that at the Arcadia group of

wells designated as such on said map attached hereto and located west of the intersection of Orange Grove and Santa Anita Avenues in the City of Arcadia, this limitation to apply only when the water table elevation at said group is less than 500 feet above sea level, United States Geological Survey datum.

VII

There is now and, so long as the requirements in sub-paragraphs 2 and 3 of Paragraph VI hereof are fulfilled and maintained, there will be no material movement of water across the boundary between the Western Unit and the Eastern Unit.

VIII

Nothing in this Judgment contained shall be deemed to modify the rights as between the defendants City of Sierra Madre and City of Arcadia as set forth in that certain Judgment entitled "The City of Sierra Madre, a municipal corporation, et al., vs. The City of Arcadia, a municipal corporation," No. 209747 in the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of Los Angeles, entered on the 22nd day of April, 1930, but in the exercise of such rights each of said parties shall be subject to the express provisions of Paragraph VI hereof.

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IX

A Watermaster shall be appointed by this Court to serve at the pleasure of the Court to administer and enforce the provisions of this Judgment, the Raymond Basin Area Water Exchange Agreement of 1943 and amendment thereto, attached hereto and made a part hereof, and the instructions and orders of this Court, and if any such provisions, instructions or orders of the Court, or any order, rule or direction of such Watermaster, made in accordance with and for the enforcement of this Judgment and said Agreement and amendment thereto, shall have been disobeyed or disregarded, said Watermaster hereby is empowered and authorized to report promptly to the Court such fact and the circumstances connected therewith and leading thereto.

A violation of any provision of this Judgment, or attached Agreement and amendment thereto, or order, instruction, rule or direction of the Court or of the Watermaster, shall be punished in such manner as the Court may direct.

The compensation of said Watermaster shall be fixed by an order or orders which the Court hereafter from time to time may make.

X

There is hereby established a Raymond Basin Management Board (sometimes hereafter called "Board") which shall be the Watermaster. The Board shall have all of the rights,

and shall carry out all of the responsibilities, of the Watermaster as provided in this Judgment. In addition, in order to implement sound water management practices within the framework of the rights of the parties as determined herein, the Board shall have the powers set forth in Paragraph XII.

XI

The Board shall be organized and constituted as follows:

(1) Each party holding a decreed right of 1,000 acre feet or more shall appoint one member to the Board.

(2) The parties within each subarea, namely, Monk Hill Subarea, Pasadena Subarea, and the Eastern Unit, who each hold decreed rights of less than 1,000 acre feet shall together appoint a member from each respective subarea. The appointment for each subarea shall be by majority vote, with each such party having one vote.

(3) No party shall have the right to appoint, or to participate in the appointment of, more than one member to the Board.

(4) Board members shall have broad engineering or management experience in the operation of a water utility or groundwater basin.

(5) Each member shall be appointed for a term of one year, or until replaced. Members shall serve at the pleasure of the appointing party, parties or body. No member

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shall be appointed by or represent more than one party or group of parties. The Board shall select its own officers. A quorum of the Board shall consist of six members, and the Board may act by a majority of those members present at a meeting. The Board shall meet at least quarterly, and all parties to the action may attend. Minutes of the Board meetings shall be kept and sent to all parties in the action. The Board shall have the power to adopt such by-laws, rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the terms of this Judgment, as may be necessary for its own organization and operation.

XII

The powers and responsibilities of the Raymond Basin Management Board, as Watermaster and otherwise, shall be exercised with a view toward protecting the long-term quantity and quality of the groundwater supply; utilizing the groundwater storage capacity of the basin for the maximum advantage of the parties, without however causing significant adverse impact upon any party; integrating to the extent feasible the use of surface and groundwater supplies so as to reduce costs, improve reliability of supply, and to protect against drought; and to encourage the parties to cooperate in the utilization of their respective water rights and water systems for the mutual good. The Board shall have power:

(1) To contract with the California Department of Water Resources, or with any other competent person or firm,

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to perform all or part of the Watermaster functions.

(2) To determine the amount of storage capacity that is available in the basin from time to time for groundwater storage programs.

(3) To allocate such storage capacity among the parties, and to provide for its use and the recapture of equivalent amounts of stored water. The Board may approve, condition or disapprove proposed water storage programs, and imported, nontributary water shall not be stored in the basin without the Board's approval. Approved programs shall include provisions for the duration of allowed storage of water, for determination of losses, for the rates and places of recapture, and for such other conditions as may be necessary to prevent operational problems for other parties, including degradation of water quality.

(4) To control the direct recharge into the basin of imported, non-tributary water.

(5) To issue such rules and regulations as may be necessary in order to account properly for sales, leases, exchanges or other transfers among the parties of decreed rights and the use of water. The Board shall attempt to facilitate, not restrict, such transfers, including efforts to develop agreements for the production and distribution of water through facilities of other parties where such practices promote efficiency and sound water management. This policy shall extend to the use of stored water where consistent with the policies of The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California with respect to the use of supplemental water

which it provides.

(6) To conduct studies or undertake other activities for the common benefit of the parties in the operation of the Raymond Basin Area; to obtain engineering, legal and other professional services in such connection; and, in addition to the Watermaster budget procedures, to assess the parties in an equitable manner and as may be necessary to pay the costs of the Board's operations, which assessments shall be paid by the parties. Payment shall be enforced in the same manner as provided in Paragraph XV for the annual budget, although the actual apportionment of costs may differ from the method provided in Paragraph XV. All actions of the Board, including any assessments imposed, shall be subject to review by the Court, pursuant to the procedures of Paragraph XVII.

XIII

Each party hereto at its own expense shall:

(1) Measure and keep records of all its diversions from any source contributing to the supply of water in the ground, of its importations of water, and of its production of water from the ground in the Raymond Basin Area, subject to the approval of the Watermaster as to equipment and methods;

(2) Measure and keep records of its production and distribution in such manner as to show its use in, transfers within, and exports of water from the Raymond Basin Area, or any subdivision thereof, as required by the Watermaster;

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(3) Measure and record the depth to the water table in all wells owned or operated by it within the Raymond Basin Area once a month, or as required by the Watermaster.

Any party owning any facilities for the diversion from any source contributing to the supply of the water in the ground in the Raymond Basin Area, or for pumping or otherwise taking water from the ground in said area, at its own expense shall install and at all times maintain in good working order reliable measuring devices and facilities for testing said devices and shall keep records of its diversions and production through the use of such devices and facilities as may be required by the Watermaster; that upon failure of any such party to install such devices and facilities on or before such day as the Watermaster shall fix, after due notice from the Watermaster so to do, the Watermaster shall give the Court notice of such failure for proper action in the premises.

XIV

In addition to other duties herein provided, the Watermaster shall:

(1) Supervise the collection, assembly and presentation of the records and other data required of the parties; such records and other data to be open to inspection by any party or its representative during normal business hours.

(2) Require all parties hereto to operate their respective wells in a manner which will accomplish the stated

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purposes of said Agreement and amendment thereto, and will effectuate this Judgment without placing undue burden on any party; study separately pumping patterns in the Monk Hill Basin, Pasadena Subarea, and the Eastern Unit, and report recommendations thereon not less than twice each year; such report shall recognize the right of each party to pump its decreed right, but shall include recommendations as to whether more or less water should be pumped from individual wells; such recommendations shall be calculated to minimize interference among parties, to conserve energy, expense and local water supplies, and to provide for the most efficient and equitable use of groundwater in the Raymond Basin Area; such recommendations shall be advisory only, and shall not be binding upon the parties unless confirmed by order of this Court.

(3) Establish an ongoing program to monitor water quality in the Raymond Basin Area.

(4) Prepare a tentative annual budget for the fiscal year commencing July 1, separately stating the anticipated expense for administering the provisions of said Agreement and amendment thereto for the release and receipt of water, and the anticipated expense of the administration of the other provisions of said Agreement and amendment thereto and of enforcing this Judgment. The Watermaster shall serve said tentative budget upon each of the parties on or before May 1 of each year. If any party has any objection to said tentative budget, or any suggestions with respect thereto, it shall present the same in writing within ten (10) days after

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service thereof upon it. Thereafter, the Watermaster shall prepare a final budget and serve the same upon each party. If any party objects to said final budget it may make written objection thereto by filing its objection with this Court within fifteen (15) days after service of the same upon it, after first having served such objection upon each party hereto, and shall bring such objection on for hearing before this Court within fifteen (15) days after such filing, or at such time as the Court may direct.

If no objection to said budget be made as herein provided, it shall be the annual budget for the particular year involved. If objection to such budget be filed with this Court as herein provided, then the annual budget shall be determined by the order of this Court.

(5) Make an annual report on or before September 1 of each year to the parties hereto of the scope of the Watermaster's work during the preceding fiscal year and a statement of receipts and expenditures in appropriate detail, segregated as to the items attributable to the administration of the provisions of said Agreement and amendment thereto respecting the release and receipt of water, and as to the items attributable to the administration of the other provisions of said Agreement and amendment thereto and to the enforcement of this Judgment.

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XV

The cost of enforcing this Judgment or any order or direction of this Court or of the Watermaster (other than those with respect to the release and receipt of water in accordance with the provisions of said Agreement and amendment thereto) shall be borne by the parties in proportion to their respective decreed rights as determined in Paragraphs V and VI of this Judgment, and the Watermaster shall assess such cost to each party accordingly.

Payment thereof shall be made by each party within thirty (30) days after the annual budget shall have become final and the service on such party by the Watermaster of a statement of the amount due. If payment be not made within said thirty (30) days, such payment shall be delinquent and the Watermaster shall add a penalty of ten percent (10%) thereof to said statement, and the amount of said statement plus said penalty thereupon shall be due and payable. Payment required of any party hereunder or under the terms of said Agreement and amendment thereto may be enforced by execution issued out of this Court or as may be provided by any order hereinafter made by this Court. All payments and penalties received by the Watermaster, except payments received on account of the release and receipt of water, shall be deposited by the Watermaster in a fund which shall be designated "The Watermaster Service Fund" and shall be expended for the administration of the Agreement and amendment thereto and the enforcement of this Judgment in accordance with the annual

budgets herein provided for. Any money remaining at the end of any year shall be available for use the following year for such Watermaster service. Money collected or received by the Watermaster in connection with the release and receipt of water under the provisions of said Agreement and amendment thereto shall be deposited by him in a special deposit fund and paid out by him in accordance with the provisions of said Agreement and amendment thereto.

XVI

Any Watermaster ceasing to perform Watermaster service hereunder immediately upon such cessation shall deposit with the clerk of this Court all funds in his possession collected from the parties in accordance with this Judgment or said Agreement and amendment thereto, and forthwith shall serve upon the parties hereto and file with this Court his final account and report, and shall deliver to his successor, or as the Court may direct, all property and all records or certified copies thereof.

XVII

Any party having objection to any determination or finding made by the Watermaster, other than as provided in subparagraph (4) of Paragraph XIV hereof, may make the same in writing to the Watermaster within thirty (30) days after the making of such determination or finding after first

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having served a copy of such objection upon each party, and within thirty (30) days thereafter the Watermaster shall consider said objection and shall amend or affirm his finding or determination; any party objecting thereto within thirty (30) days thereafter may file its objections with this Court, bringing the same on for hearing before said Court within sixty (60) days thereafter, or at such time as the Court may direct, after first having served said objection upon each party. The Court may affirm, modify, amend or overrule any such finding or determination of the Watermaster.

XVIII

Within thirty (30) days after the appointment of the Watermaster, each of the parties shall file with the Watermaster and serve on each party the name and address of the person to whom any notice, demand, request, objection or the submission of any budget and the annual report is to be made or given, and each of said parties may change the name and address of said person from time to time by filing said changed name and address with the Watermaster and by serving a copy thereof upon each of the parties hereto.

Any notice, demand, request, objection or the submission of a budget and the annual report required or authorized by this Judgment or said Agreement and amendment thereto to be given or made to or served upon any party or the Watermaster, shall be delivered or mailed by registered mail postage prepaid to the person so designated at the

address last filed with the Watermaster. Such service by mailing shall be complete at the time of the deposit in the United States mail.

Notice of any other motion or proceeding herein may also be given by service upon the person and at the address filed with the Watermaster, in the manner designated in this Paragraph, provided that certified or registered mail may be used. If any party or successor in interest has failed to make such filing with the Watermaster, notice may be mailed to the address which the Watermaster uses for such party or successor.

XIX

The agreement entered into by certain parties, entitled "Raymond Basin Area Water Exchange Agreement of 1943" and amendment thereto, a copy of which is attached hereto, and each and all of its terms and provisions be, and the same is and are hereby fully approved, and said Agreement and amendment thereto is hereby expressly made a part of this Judgment to the same purpose and effect as though said Agreement and amendment thereto were at this point fully herein written and set forth at length; provided, however, that California-Michigan Land and Water Company, Sunny Slope Water Company, and Ernest Crawford May, as Executor of the Last Will and Testament of Charles Heuston Hastings, deceased, who are not parties to said Agreement or amendment thereto, shall not be bound by nor required to perform any of the provisions

LAW OFFICES OF
BEST, BEST & KRIEGER
4200 ORANGE STREET
POST OFFICE BOX 1028
RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA 92502

LAW OFFICES OF
BEST, BEST & KRIEGER
3300 ORANGE STREET
POST OFFICE BOX 1028
RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA 92502

thereof, nor pay any part of the cost of administering or enforcing said Agreement or amendment thereto; that the power of the Court is hereby expressly made to underlie all of the terms and provisions of said Agreement and amendment thereto and the enforcement thereof, and that the parties thereto, and each thereof, are hereby ordered to perform fully said Agreement and amendment thereto and all of its said terms and provisions.

No taking of water by any party under the provisions of said Agreement and amendment thereto concerning the release and receipt of water in any amount in excess of its decreed right to pump or otherwise take water from the ground in the Raymond Basin Area shall constitute a taking adverse to any other party; nor shall any party have the right to plead the statute of limitations or an estoppel against any other party by reason of its said taking of water in the Raymond Basin Area pursuant to a request for the release of water; nor shall such release of water by any party constitute a forfeiture or abandonment by such party of any part of its decreed right to water; nor shall such release in any wise constitute a waiver of such right, although such water, when released under the terms of said Agreement and amendment thereto, may be devoted to the public use of others; nor shall such release of water by any such party in any wise obligate any party so releasing to continue to release or furnish water to any other party or its successor in interest, or to the public generally, or to any part thereof, otherwise than as provided in Article IV of said Agreement and amendment thereto.

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RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA 92502

XX

In the event any party shall serve upon the parties and file with the Watermaster and with the Court a declaration of forfeiture or abandonment of its decreed right, or any part thereof, said party shall be relieved of the payment of further costs of administering the provisions of said Agreement and amendment thereto and enforcing this Judgment applicable to the right so forfeited or abandoned; provided that said relief from said further costs shall not become effective until the beginning of the next fiscal year for which a budget has not become final; and provided that said party making such forfeiture or abandonment shall pay to the Watermaster its proportion of such costs to the effective date of such relief from costs. The amount of water so abandoned or forfeited shall be available immediately for use by the parties in the proportions set forth in Paragraphs V and VI hereof, pending the time that any review shall have been made as provided for in Paragraph XXI hereof.

XXI

The Court hereby reserves jurisdiction and authority upon application of any party hereto, or upon its own motion, to review (1) its determination of the safe yield of either or both of said units of the Raymond Basin Area, or (2) the rights, in the aggregate, of all of the parties in either or both of said units as affected by the abandonment or forfeiture

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of any right, in whole or in part, decreed herein, and by the abandonment or forfeiture of any right by any other person or entity, and, in the event material change be found or any such abandonment or forfeiture be established, to adjudge that the decreed right of each party to pump or otherwise take water from the ground in the Raymond Basin Area shall be changed proportionately in the same manner as originally fixed herein; provided, however, that notice of such review shall be served on all parties at least thirty (30) days prior thereto and that the review of its determination of the safe yield of either or both of said units of the Raymond Basin Area shall be had not more frequently than at five (5) year intervals after the date hereof. Except as provided herein, and except as rights decreed herein may be abandoned or forfeited by nonuser, in whole or in part, each and every right decreed herein hereby is fixed as of the date hereof.

XXII

The Court hereby reserves jurisdiction and authority at any time, upon application of any party, the Watermaster, or upon its own motion, to make such modifications of, or such additions to, the provisions of this Judgment, or to make such further order or orders, as may be necessary or desirable for the adequate enforcement, protection or preservation of the rights of the respective parties as declared in this Judgment or as provided in said Agreement and amendment thereto. The Court further reserves jurisdiction to make any

other and/or additional orders of sufficient kind and nature to protect the waters in said Raymond Basin Area or any portion thereof from contamination of the groundwater supply from cesspool effluent or surface waters.

XXIII

The defendant California-Michigan Land and Water Company is entitled to become a party to the Raymond Basin Area Water Exchange Agreement of 1934 and thereby become entitled to receive water upon the same terms and conditions provided in said Agreement with respect to the several parties thereto.

XXIV

The defendant Bradbury Estate Company, a corporation, and Eugene E. Bean be and they hereby are dismissed without costs.

XXV

None of the parties is entitled to recover its costs as against any other party.

DATED: March 26, 1984

/s/ Robert M. Olson
JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT

LAW OFFICES OF
BEST, BEST & KRIEGER
4200 ORANGE STREET
POST OFFICE BOX 1028
RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA 92502

CITY OF SIERRA MADRE

2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

APPENDIX G

LONG BEACH JUDGMENT

Superior Court of the State of California
For the County of Los Angeles

BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY OF LONG BEACH, et al.,
Plaintiffs

vs.

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY WATER COMPANY, et al.,
Defendants

No. 722647

SETTLEMENT DOCUMENTS

STIPULATION FOR JUDGMENT
JUDGMENT
MAP OF WHITTIER NARROWS
ENGINEERING APPENDIX
REIMBURSEMENT CONTRACT

Approved by Joint Negotiating Committees July 6, 1964.

EXHIBIT NO. 7

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY OF LONG BEACH, a municipal corporation; CENTRAL BASIN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT, a municipal water district; and CITY OF COMPTON, a municipal corporation,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY WATER COMPANY, a corporation; AZUSA AGRICULTURAL WATER COMPANY, a corporation; AZUSA VALLEY WATER COMPANY, a corporation; CALIFORNIA WATER & TELEPHONE COMPANY, a corporation; THE COLUMBIA LAND AND WATER COMPANY, a corporation; COVINA IRRIGATING COMPANY, a corporation; CROSS WATER COMPANY, a corporation; DUARTE WATER COMPANY, a corporation; EAST PASADENA WATER CO. LTD., a corporation; GLENDORA IRRIGATING COMPANY, a corporation; SAN DIMAS WATER COMPANY, a corporation; SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA WATER COMPANY, a corporation; SUBURBAN WATER SYSTEMS, a corporation; SUNNY SLOPE WATER CO., a corporation; VALLECITO WATER CO., a corporation; CITY OF ALHAMBRA, a municipal corporation; CITY OF ARCADIA, a municipal corporation; CITY OF AZUSA, a municipal corporation; CITY OF COVINA, a municipal corporation; CITY OF EL MONTE, a municipal corporation; CITY OF GLENDORA, a municipal corporation; CITY OF MONROVIA, a municipal corporation; CITY OF MONTEREY PARK, a municipal corporation; CITY OF SOUTH PASADENA, a municipal corporation; BALDWIN PARK COUNTY WATER DISTRICT, a county water district; and SAN GABRIEL COUNTY WATER DISTRICT, a county water district,

Defendants,

UPPER SAN GABRIEL VALLEY MUNICIPAL WATER

NO. 722,647

STIPULATION FOR JUDGMENT

DISTRICT, a municipal water district, and CALIFORNIA DOMESTIC WATER COMPANY, a corporation,

Intervenors.

Plaintiffs Central Basin Municipal Water District, a municipal water district (herein sometimes referred to as Central Municipal); City of Long Beach, a municipal corporation, acting by and through the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Long Beach; and City of Compton, a municipal corporation; and defendants City of Alhambra, a municipal corporation; City of Arcadia, a municipal corporation; City of Azusa, a municipal corporation; Azusa Agricultural Water Company, a corporation, sued herein as DOE 1; Azusa Valley Water Company, a corporation, for itself and as successor by merger to Azusa Irrigating Company, a corporation; Baldwin Park County Water District, a county water district; California Water and Telephone Company, a corporation; Columbia Land and Water Company, a corporation; City of Covina, a municipal corporation; Covina Irrigating Company, a corporation; Cross Water Company, a corporation, sued herein as DOE 2; Duarte Water Company (formerly Duarte Domestic Water Company), a corporation; East Pasadena Water Company, Ltd., a corporation, for itself and as successor by merger to California-Michigan Land and Water Company, a corporation; City of El Monte, a municipal corporation; City of Glendora, a municipal corporation; Glendora Irrigating Company, a corporation; City of Monrovia, a municipal corporation; City of Monterey Park, a municipal corporation; San Dimas Water Company, a corporation, sued herein as DOE 3; San Gabriel County Water District, a county water district; San Gabriel Valley Water Company, a corporation; Southern California Water Company, a corporation; City of South Pasadena, a municipal corporation; Suburban Water Systems, a corporation; Sunny Slope Water Company, a corporation; and Vallecito Water Company, a corporation; and

intervening defendant Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District, a municipal water district (herein sometimes referred to as Upper District); and intervening defendant California Domestic Water Company, a corporation; stipulate and agree as follows:

1. A Judgment in the form attached hereto as Exhibit I may be made and entered by the Court in the above-entitled action.

2. The following facts, considerations and objectives, among others, provide the basis for this Stipulation for Judgment:

(a) By their complaint plaintiffs seek a determination of the rights of the defendants, other than Upper District, in and to the waters of the San Gabriel River System and further seek to restrain defendants, other than Upper District, from an alleged interference with the rights of plaintiffs and persons represented by Central Municipal in and to said waters.

(b) At the present time, and for some time prior to the commencement of this action, the water supply of the San Gabriel River System has been inadequate to supply the diversions and extractions of both plaintiffs and defendants other than Central Municipal and Upper District but including the persons represented by Central Municipal and by Upper District, and as a result said diversions and extractions have exceeded, and still exceed, the natural replenishment of the water supply of the San Gabriel River System.

(c) The parties recognize and agree that the natural outflow from the San Gabriel Valley

to the Lower Area as defined in the Judgment has varied, and will vary from year to year, depending on the amount of precedent rainfall and other conditions.

(d) The parties recognize and agree that there is a need for a declaration of rights and a physical solution for the problems resulting from the inadequate and varying water supplies of the San Gabriel River System.

(e) The parties agree that the physical solution contained in said Judgment will bring about a fair division of the water of the San Gabriel River System as between plaintiffs and defendants other than Central Municipal and Upper District but including the persons represented by Central Municipal and by Upper District.

(f) The parties recognize that it may be necessary for defendants or some of them to use supplemental water in order to comply with the obligations imposed under said physical solution.

(g) Defendant Upper District is now a member unit of The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, which will be supplied with water from sources in northern California under an existing contract with the State of California. Certain of the defendants not within the area of defendant Upper District are within the area of San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District, which district also has contracted with the State of California for delivery of water from sources in northern California. It is anticipated that the

importation of this water will augment the natural supply of ground water within Upper Area as defined in the Judgment. Defendant Upper District intends to replenish the San Gabriel Valley with supplemental supplies.

3. The parties hereto hereby waive any and all Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and any and all notice of the making or entry herein of the attached form of Judgment, and all rights of appeal, if any, from such Judgment.

4. Plaintiffs and defendants agree that during the period prior to entry of the attached form of Judgment, they will cooperate in endeavoring to collect such information as the Watermaster would obtain if the attached form of Judgment had been entered and the Watermaster had been appointed by the Court pursuant to paragraph 6 of the Judgment, which information is herein referred to as "said information." To that end, the parties hereto hereby agree that promptly following the complete execution of this stipulation by all parties, Upper District and Central Municipal shall each notify the other in writing as to the identity of the person who it expects will be nominated as the representative of Upper Area Parties or Lower Area Parties, as the case may be, under paragraph 6 of the Judgment. Upon receiving such notice, Upper District and Central Municipal shall each instruct its designated nominee that until the attached form of Judgment is entered and the Watermaster has been appointed pursuant to paragraph 6 of the Judgment he shall in cooperation with the other designated nominee do all things reasonably necessary to obtain such of said information as is available from the parties hereto or any public agency.

5. Judgment shall not be rendered pursuant hereto unless and until the execution of this stipulation by Central Basin Municipal Water District and by Upper San Gabriel Valley

Municipal Water District shall have been validated by a decree or decrees rendered in a proceeding or proceedings instituted in a court of competent jurisdiction of the State of California, and either such decree or decrees shall have become final or both of said Districts shall have further stipulated that said Judgment shall be rendered.

6. This stipulation may be executed in counterparts (each counterpart being an exact copy or duplicate of the original) and all counterparts collectively shall be considered as constituting one complete Stipulation for Judgment.

DATED: _____, 1964.

Attorneys (for the respective party listed opposite and to the right of the respective attorneys listed below)	Signature of Stipulating Party and Its Designation of Mailing Address
Leonard Putnam City Attorney Clifford E. Hayes Principal Deputy City Attorney City of Long Beach	Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Long Beach
By _____	By _____ Its _____ President
	By _____ Its _____ Secretary
Burris & Lagerlof Stanley C. Lagerlof H. Jess Senecal Jack T. Swafford	1800 East Wardlow Road Long Beach 7, California
By _____	

Burris & Lagerlof
Stanley C. Lagerlof
H. Jess Senecal
Jack T. Swafford

By _____

Central Basin Municipal Water District

By _____

Its President

By _____

Its Secretary

7439 East Florence Avenue
Downey, California

Lloyd A. Bulloch
City Attorney
City of Compton

_____

City of Compton

By _____

Its Mayor

205 South Willowbrook Avenue
Compton, California

Burris & Lagerlof
Stanley C. Lagerlof
H. Jess Senecal
Jack T. Swafford

By _____

Don D. Bercu
City Attorney
City of Alhambra

_____

City of Alhambra

By _____

Its Mayor

City Hall
111 South First Street
Alhambra, California

Taylor & Smith

By _____

James A. Nicklin
City Attorney
City of Arcadia

_____

Surr & Hellyer

By _____

Clayson, Stark, Rothrock
& Mann

By _____

City of Arcadia

By _____

Its Mayor

City Hall
Arcadia, California

Harry C. Williams
City Attorney
City of Azusa

_____

Taylor & Smith

By _____

City of Azusa

By _____

Its Mayor

City Hall
213 East Foothill Boulevard
Azusa, California

Taylor & Smith

By _____

Azusa Agricultural Water Company

By _____

Its ____ President

By _____

Its _____ Secretary

18352 East Foothill Boulevard
Azusa, California

Surr & Hellyer

By _____

Clayson, Stark, Rothrock
& Mann

By _____

Azusa Valley Water Company

By _____

Its ____ President

By _____

Its _____ Secretary

P. O. Box "W"
Azusa, California

Surr & Hellyer

By _____

Clayson, Stark, Rothrock & Mann

By _____

Baldwin Park County Water District

By _____

Its ____ President

By _____

Its _____ Secretary

14521 East Ramona Boulevard
Baldwin Park, California

Bacigalupi, Elkus & Salinger

By _____

Surr & Hellyer

By _____

Clayson, Stark, Rothrock & Mann

By _____

California Water & Telephone Company

By _____

Its ____ President

By _____

Its _____ Secretary

300 Montgomery Street
San Francisco, California

Allard, Shelton & O'Connor

By _____

Surr & Hellyer

By _____

Clayson, Stark, Rothrock & Mann

By _____

Columbia Land & Water Company

By _____

Its ____ President

By _____

Its _____ Secretary

P. O. Box 296
San Dimas, California

Allard, Shelton & O'Connor

By _____

Surr & Hellyer

By _____

Clayson, Stark, Rothrock & Mann

By _____

Kerckhoff & Kerckhoff

By _____

Surr & Hellyer

By _____

Clayson, Stark, Rothrock & Mann

By _____

George C. Gillette

_____

Henry W. Shatford
Shatford & Shatford

By _____

Surr & Hellyer

By _____

Clayson, Stark, Rothrock & Mann

By _____

City of Covina

By _____

Its Mayor

City Hall
Covina, California

Covina Irrigating Company

By _____

Its ____ President

By _____

Its _____ Secretary

146 East College Street
Covina, California

Cross Water Company

By _____

Its ____ President

By _____

Its _____ Secretary

15825 East Main Street
La Puente, California

Duarte Water Company

By _____

Its ____ President

By _____

Its _____ Secretary

1101 South Oak Avenue
Duarte, California

Gray & Maddox

By _____

Surr & Hellyer

By _____

Clayson, Stark, Rothrock
& Mann

By _____

James A. Nicklin
City Attorney
City of El Monte

_____

Surr & Hellyer

By _____

Clayson, Stark, Rothrock
& Mann

By _____

Leonard A. Shelton
City Attorney
City of Glendora

_____

Surr & Hellyer

By _____

Clayson, Stark, Rothrock
& Mann

By _____

East Pasadena Water Company, Ltd.

By _____

Its ____ President

By _____

Its _____ Secretary

269 South Rosemead
Pasadena, California

City of El Monte

By _____

Its Mayor

City Hall
El Monte, California

City of Glendora

By _____

Its Mayor

City Hall
Glendora, California

Allard, Shelton & O'Connor

By _____

Surr & Hellyer

By _____

Clayson, Stark, Rothrock
& Mann

By _____

Glendora Irrigating Company

By _____

Its ____ President

By _____

Its _____ Secretary

224 North Michigan Avenue
Glendora, California

Homer H. Bell
City Attorney
City of Monrovia

_____

Surr & Hellyer

By _____

Clayson, Stark, Rothrock
& Mann

By _____

City of Monrovia

By _____

Its Mayor

City Hall
Monrovia, California

Charles R. Martin
City Attorney
City of Monterey Park

_____

Taylor & Smith

By _____

City of Monterey Park

By _____

Its Mayor

City Hall
320 West Newmark Avenue
Monterey Park, California

Allard, Shelton & O'Connor

By _____

Surr & Hellyer

By _____

Clayson, Stark, Rothrock & Mann

By _____

Surr & Hellyer

By _____

Clayson, Stark, Rothrock & Mann

By _____

J. E. Skelton

_____

Surr & Hellyer

By _____

Clayson, Stark, Rothrock & Mann

By _____

San Dimas Water Company

By _____

Its ____ President

By _____

Its _____ Secretary

P. O. Box 181
San Dimas, California

San Gabriel County Water District

By _____

Its ____ President

By _____

Its _____ Secretary

8229 East Las Tunas Drive
San Gabriel, California

San Gabriel Valley Water Company

By _____

Its ____ President

By _____

Its _____ Secretary

11142 Garvey Avenue
El Monte, California

O'Melveny & Myers

By _____

Surr & Hellyer

By _____

Clayson, Stark, Rothrock
& Mann

By _____

Charles R. Martin
City Attorney
City of South Pasadena

_____

Surr & Hellyer

By _____

Clayson, Stark, Rothrock
& Mann

By _____

Frank E. Gray

_____

Surr & Hellyer

By _____

Clayson, Stark, Rothrock
& Mann

By _____

Hahn & Hahn

By _____

Southern California Water Company

By _____

Its ____ President

By _____

Its _____ Secretary

11911 South Vermont Avenue
Los Angeles 44, California

City of South Pasadena

By _____

Its Mayor

825 Mission Street
South Pasadena, California

Suburban Water Systems

By _____

Its ____ President

By _____

Its _____ Secretary

16340 East Maplegrove Street
La Puente, California

Sunny Slope Water Company

By _____

Its ____ President

By _____

Its _____ Secretary

1040 El Campo Drive
Pasadena, California

Surr & Hellyer

By _____

Clayson, Stark, Rothrock
& Mann

By _____

Vallecito Water Company

By _____

Its ____ President

By _____

Its _____ Secretary

749 South Ninth Avenue
City of Industry, California

Stearns, Gross and Moore

By _____

California Domestic Water Company

By _____

Its ____ President

By _____

Its _____ Secretary

P. O. Box 1026, Perry Annex
Whittier, California

Ralph B. Helm

_____

Upper San Gabriel Valley
Municipal Water District

By _____

Its ____ President

By _____

Its _____ Secretary

11229 East Valley Boulevard
El Monte, California

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY OF LONG BEACH, a municipal corporation; CENTRAL BASIN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT, a municipal water district; and CITY OF COMPTON, a municipal corporation,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

NO. 722,647

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY WATER COMPANY, a corporation; AZUSA AGRICULTURAL WATER COMPANY, a corporation; AZUSA VALLEY WATER COMPANY, a corporation; CALIFORNIA WATER & TELEPHONE COMPANY, a corporation; THE COLUMBIA LAND AND WATER COMPANY, a corporation; COVINA IRRIGATING COMPANY, a corporation; CROSS WATER COMPANY, a corporation; DUARTE WATER COMPANY, a corporation; EAST PASADENA WATER CO. LTD., a corporation; GLENDORA IRRIGATING COMPANY, a corporation; SAN DIMAS WATER COMPANY, a corporation; SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA WATER COMPANY, a corporation; SUBURBAN WATER SYSTEMS, a corporation; SUNNY SLOPE WATER CO., a corporation; VALLECITO WATER CO., a corporation; CITY OF ALHAMBRA, a municipal corporation; CITY OF ARCADIA, a municipal corporation; CITY OF AZUSA, a municipal corporation; CITY OF COVINA, a municipal corporation; CITY OF EL MONTE, a municipal corporation; CITY OF GLENDORA, a municipal corporation; CITY OF MONROVIA, a municipal corporation; CITY OF MONTEREY PARK, a municipal corporation; CITY OF SOUTH PASADENA, a municipal corporation; BALDWIN PARK COUNTY WATER DISTRICT, a county water district; and SAN GABRIEL COUNTY WATER DISTRICT, a county water district,

Defendants,

UPPER SAN GABRIEL VALLEY MUNICIPAL WATER

JUDGMENT

DISTRICT, a municipal water district, and CALIFORNIA DOMESTIC WATER COMPANY, a corporation,

Intervenors.

The original complaint herein was filed by Plaintiffs on May 12, 1959, and an amended complaint was filed herein on June 8, 1961. Each Defendant in this action filed an answer to the amended complaint denying the material allegations therein. On _____, 1964, and _____, 1964, respectively, Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District, a municipal water district, and California Domestic Water Company, a corporation, intervened in the action as Defendants. On _____, 1964, there was filed herein a Stipulation for Judgment signed by all of the parties to this action.

After due examination and consideration of the pleadings, said Stipulation for Judgment and other documents and papers on file herein, it appears to the Court that:

(a) In bringing and maintaining this action, plaintiff Central Basin Municipal Water District, a municipal water district, has done so as a representative of and for the benefit of all owners of water rights within, all owners of land within, and all inhabitants of, the district, except to the extent that defendant California Domestic Water Company is representing itself.

(b) In intervening in this action, defendant Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District, a municipal water district, has done so as representative of and for the benefit of all owners of water rights within, all owners of land within, and all inhabitants of, the district, except to the extent that other Defendants who are within the district are representing themselves.

(c) There is a need for a physical solution to the complex water problems which have given rise to this action.

(d) The physical solution embodied in this Judgment is a feasible, equitable and just resolution of the issues presented by the amended complaint and answers thereto on file herein, and it will bring about a fair division of the water supply of the San Gabriel River System between Upper Area and Lower Area, as those terms are hereinafter defined.

(e) On the basis of the Stipulation for Judgment filed herein and the consent of all Plaintiffs and Defendants it is in the interests of justice and in furtherance of the water policy of the State of California to proceed without trial and to make and enter this Judgment.

Now, therefore, it is hereby ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED:

JURISDICTION 1. The Court has jurisdiction of the subject matter of this action and of the Upper Area Parties and Lower Area Parties, as those terms are hereinafter defined.

EXHIBITS 2. The following Exhibits marked A and B, are attached to this Judgment and made a part hereof:

(a) Exhibit A -- Map entitled "Rio Hondo and San Gabriel River in Vicinity of Whittier Narrows Dam".

(b) Exhibit B -- Engineering Appendix.

DEFINITIONS 3. As used in this Judgment, the following terms shall have the meanings assigned to them:

(a) Central Municipal -- Central Basin Municipal Water District.

(b) Upper District -- Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District.

(c) Lower Area Parties -- the Plaintiffs, and

all persons, firms and corporations, public or private, who are represented by Central Municipal.

(d) Upper Area Parties -- the Defendants, and all persons, firms and corporations, public or private, who are represented by Upper District.

(e) Upper Area -- the area (exclusive of the Raymond Basin and the portion of San Gabriel Mountains tributary thereto) wherein surface and subsurface waters are tributary to Whittier Narrows upstream from the common boundary of Upper District and Central Municipal through Whittier Narrows.

(f) Lower Area -- the area which lies downstream from the common boundary of Central Municipal and Upper District through Whittier Narrows and which is included within the incorporated limits of the Plaintiffs.

(g) Whittier Narrows -- a gap between Merced Hills and Puente Hills shown on Exhibit A.

(h) Montebello Forebay -- the area designated as such on Exhibit A.

(i) Export to Lower Area -- water diverted from surface streams in Upper Area or pumped or developed from underground sources in Upper Area, and in either case conveyed by conduit through Whittier Narrows.

(j) Subsurface Flow -- all water which passes as ground water through Whittier Narrows at the "narrowest section" as shown on Exhibit A.

(k) Surface Flow -- all water other than Export to Lower Area and Subsurface Flow, which passes from Upper Area to Lower Area through Whittier Narrows.

(l) Usable Water -- all Surface Flow, Subsurface Flow and Export to Lower Area, but excluding:

(1) that portion of Surface Flow, if any, which crosses the southerly boundary of Montebello Forebay as surface runoff less the amount of Surface Flow which has been caused to flow out of Montebello Forebay as surface runoff by any spreading of water in Montebello Forebay by or on behalf of Lower Area Parties, or any of them;

(2) water imported by or on behalf of Lower Area Parties from outside of the watershed of the San Gabriel River System;

(3) Reclaimed Water, as defined in subparagraph (o) herein, provided, however, that Reclaimed Water (other than that reclaimed by or on behalf of Lower Area Parties) which is percolated and commingled with ground water in Upper Area shall be deemed Subsurface Flow, Surface Flow, or Export to Lower Area as the case may be, when and if it passes through Whittier Narrows;

(4) that portion, if any, of Export to Lower Area which in any Water Year after September 30, 1966, exceeds 23,395 acre-feet;

(5) Make-up Water, as defined in subpara-

graph (m) herein; and

(6) any water whether flowing on the surface or beneath the surface of the ground which has passed any of the points of surface measurement in Whittier Narrows shown on Exhibit B and prior to its passing from Upper Area to Lower Area is intercepted and returned upstream by conduit or otherwise so that it could again pass any such points of measurement.

(m) Make-up Water -- water of usable quality for ground water recharge required to be delivered to Lower Area under terms of paragraph 5 of this Judgment.

(n) Water Year -- October 1 through the following September 30.

(o) Reclaimed Water -- water reclaimed from sewage generated in the watershed of the San Gabriel River System above Whittier Narrows.

DECLARATION OF RIGHT

4. Lower Area Parties have rights in the water supply of the San Gabriel River System. The nature and extent of such rights is not known; however, Lower Area Parties and all other persons downstream from Whittier Narrows who receive water from the San Gabriel River System or have rights in and to such water, shall have, as against Upper Area Parties and all other pumpers of water in the San Gabriel Valley, a right to receive from Upper Area an average annual usable supply of ninety-eight thousand four hundred fifteen (98,415) acre-feet of water over a long-term period of normal rainfall derived as set forth in Exhibit B, consisting

of Surface Flow, Subsurface Flow, Export to Lower Area and Make-up Water. If in the future a court of competent jurisdiction shall decree that any person downstream from Whittier Narrows within Central and West Basin Water Replenishment District who is not bound by this Judgment, shall have, as against Upper Area Parties and substantially all other pumpers in the San Gabriel Valley, a right to receive from Upper Area a stated amount of usable supply consisting of Surface Flow, Subsurface Flow, Export to Lower Area or Make-up Water, which right arose out of and is based upon the ownership of land or the production of water downstream from Whittier Narrows and within Central and West Basin Water Replenishment District, then and in that event the stated amount of such right so decreed shall not increase the declared rights as set forth in this paragraph 4.

PHYSICAL SOLUTION

5. In recognition of the complexities of annual supply and demand and variations in the components thereof, the Court hereby declares the following physical solution to be a fair and equitable basis for satisfaction of the declared right set forth in paragraph 4 hereof. Compliance with this paragraph 5 shall constitute full and complete satisfaction of said declared right.

AVERAGE ANNUAL ENTITLEMENT

(a) It is determined that the amount of Lower Area average annual entitlement to Usable Water is ninety-eight thousand four hundred fifteen (98,415) acre-feet.

BASIS OF ANNUAL ENTITLEMENT

(b) The outflow of water from Upper Area through Whittier Narrows to Lower Area has

varied from year to year and will vary from year to year in the future depending on changing conditions of supply and demand; and as to any Water Year, the average annual rainfall for the San Gabriel Valley during the ten (10) consecutive Water Years ending with that Water Year, is a reasonable basis for determining the entitlement of Lower Area to Usable Water for such Water Year.

DETERMINATION OF RAINFALL

(c) The rainfall in each Water Year for the San Gabriel Valley shall be determined by application of the procedures described in Exhibit B.

RAINFALL ADJUSTMENT TABLE

(d) The quantity of water which Lower Area is entitled to receive in any Water Year (hereinafter called Lower Area Annual Entitlement) shall be determined in accordance with the following table, except that no determination of Lower Area Annual Entitlement shall be made for the last year of any Long-term Accounting Period as hereinafter defined.

TABLE A

LOWER AREA ANNUAL ENTITLEMENT
BASED ON 10-YEAR AVERAGE RAINFALL
FOR SAN GABRIEL VALLEY

(In Acre-feet)

Inches of Rainfall	0	.1	.2	.3	.4	.5	.6	.7	.8	.9
14	64,200	64,900	65,700	66,500	67,200	68,000	68,700	69,500	70,300	71,100
15	71,800	72,600	73,400	74,100	74,900	75,600	76,400	77,200	77,900	78,700
16	79,500	80,200	81,000	81,800	82,600	83,300	84,000	84,800	85,600	86,400
17	87,100	87,900	88,700	89,400	90,200	91,000	91,500	92,500	93,200	94,000
18	94,800	95,300	96,200	96,900	97,600	98,300	98,800	99,500	100,100	100,800
19	101,400	102,000	102,700	103,300	103,900	104,500	105,100	105,700	106,300	107,000
20	107,600	108,200	108,800	109,400	110,100	110,700	111,300	111,900	112,500	113,100
21	113,700	114,300	115,000	115,600	116,200	116,800	117,400	118,100	118,600	119,300
22	119,900	120,400	121,000	121,600	122,200	122,700	123,300	123,900	124,400	125,000
23	125,500	126,100	126,700	127,200	127,800	128,400	128,900	129,500	130,100	130,600
24	131,200	131,700	132,200	132,700	133,100	133,700	134,100	134,700	135,100	135,600

DETERMINATION OF ACCRUED DEBIT OR CREDIT

(e) The difference between the aggregate of water entitlements determined as provided in this Judgment and the aggregate of Usable Water and delivered Make-up Water shall be computed as of the end of each Water Year. Any excess of water entitlements over the quantity of Usable Water and Make-up Water received by Lower Area after September 30, 1963, is hereinafter referred to as Accrued Debit of Upper Area. Any excess of Usable Water and Make-up Water received by Lower Area after September 30, 1963, over water entitlements, is hereinafter referred to as Accrued Credit of Upper Area.

ACCRUED DEBIT

(f) If at the end of any Water Year it is determined pursuant to subparagraph (e) of this paragraph 5 that there is an Accrued Debit of Upper Area, then Upper District shall cause Make-up Water to be delivered to Lower Area during the following Water Year in an amount not less than the sum of (1) one-third of such Accrued Debit of Upper Area, and (2) that portion, if any, of such Accrued Debit of Upper Area over 25,000 acre-feet which remains after deducting said one-third. If Upper District shall fail to deliver Make-up Water as next above provided and Plaintiffs shall have diligently pursued their legal and equitable remedies to cause Upper District to so deliver, and either: (1) it shall be finally determined that Upper District is not obligated to so deliver, or (2) it shall appear that Upper District will not thereafter deliver Make-up Water, then Defendants and any successor or successors in interest by title to a Defendant's water right in Upper Area shall be obligated to so deliver Make-up Water. The provisions of this paragraph are subject to the provisions of paragraph 5(h) below.

ACCRUED CREDIT

(g) If at the end of any Water Year it is determined pursuant to subparagraph (e) of this paragraph 5 that there is an Accrued Credit of Upper Area, then there shall be no obligation to deliver Make-up Water to Lower Area during the following Water Year.

LONG-TERM ACCOUNTING

(h) Following September 30, 1963, a Long-term Accounting shall be made from time to time but not sooner than at the end of 15 Water Years, nor later than 25 Water Years after September 30, 1963, or after the last such accounting, whichever is later. A Long-term Accounting shall be made sooner than said 25-year period whenever the average annual rainfall in the San Gabriel Valley for a period of 15 Water Years or more after September 30, 1963, or after the last such accounting, whichever is later, is at least 18 inches but not more than 19 inches.

In making such Long-term Accounting for any such period (herein called Long-term Accounting Period), the aggregate of all Usable Water and Make-up Water received by Lower Area during such period shall be determined and (a) there shall be deducted from said aggregate the amount of Make-up Water, if any, delivered during such period by reason of the existence of an Accrued Debit of Upper Area at the end of the immediately preceding Long-term Accounting Period, or (b) there shall be added to said aggregate the amount of any Accrued Credit of Upper Area determined to exist at the end of the immediately preceding Long-term Accounting Period. The net aggregate amount of Usable Water and Make-up Water so computed shall be compared to the result to be obtained by (1) multiplying the 98,415 acre-feet of water to be received by

Lower Area as its average annual usable supply by the number of Water Years in the Long-term Accounting Period, and (2) adjusting the product by the percentage by which the average annual rainfall (to the nearest one hundredth of an inch) for the Long-term Accounting Period involved exceeds or is less than 18.52 inches. (i.e.:

98,415 x (number of Water Years in Period) x $\left(\frac{\text{average rainfall for the Period}}{18.52}\right)$.)

If as a result of such comparison it is determined that there is a deficiency in the net aggregate amount of Usable Water and Make-up Water received during the Long-term Accounting Period, then such deficiency shall be compensated in the following Water Year by delivery of Make-up Water to Lower Area in the manner and by the means provided herein. If it is determined as a result of such comparison that there is an excess of net aggregate Usable Water and Make-up Water received, then the amount of such excess shall be carried forward as an Accrued Credit of Upper Area.

MAKE-UP WATER DELIVERY

(i) Make-up Water which Defendants are obligated to deliver through Upper District may be delivered by any one or more of the following means:

SURFACE FLOW DELIVERY

(1) By causing water other than Reclaimed Water to flow on the surface into Montebello Forebay by any means and from any source, provided that such deliveries shall

be at such rates or flows and at such times as may be scheduled by the Watermaster.

RECLAIMED WATER CREDIT

(2) By paying to Central Municipal for the benefit of all Lower Area Parties the total amount or any portion of the total amount which Central and West Basin Water Replenishment District or any Plaintiff shall have expended in reclaiming water or for the purchase of Reclaimed Water in the preceding Water Year, and which water when so reclaimed or purchased shall have been passed through Whittier Narrows to Lower Area. Upon written request made by Upper District not later than three months after the end of a Water Year, Central Municipal shall give a written notice to Upper Distric and the Watermaster of the total number of acre-feet of such Reclaimed Water so reclaimed or purchased during the preceding Water Year and of the cost per acre-foot therefor at the existing Whittier Narrows Water Reclamation Plant for reclamation of waste water, and at any future additions thereto, and payment therefor at said cost, or costs, may be made not later than one year after receipt of such written notice. Such payment shall be made for the total production of Reclaimed Water from the existing plant in the preceding Water Year before Upper District shall be entitled to make payment for all, or any portion of,

Reclaimed Water produced in that year by any future addition to that plant. Such payment by Upper District on behalf of Defendants shall be deemed a delivery of Make-up Water equal to the quantity of Reclaimed Water for which the expenditure of a like sum would have paid at the cost, or costs, per acre-foot so paid for such Reclaimed Water. In no event, however, shall any payment by Upper District under this subparagraph (i)(2) be deemed a delivery of Make-up Water in excess of 14,735 acre-feet in any Water Year during which the amount of Make-up Water required to be furnished by Upper Area is available to it at ground water replenishment rates for delivery to Lower Area, except with the prior written consent of Plaintiffs.

DIRECT DELIVERY

(3) By delivering, or causing to be delivered, water to any of Lower Area Parties with consent of Plaintiffs for use in Lower Area.

WATER RIGHTS BOUND

(j) It is further determined and adjudicated that the obligations provided above in subparagraphs (f) and (h) of this paragraph 5 for each Defendant shall constitute and be a servitude upon the existing water rights of each Defendant in and to the water supply of the San Gabriel River System upstream from Lower Area and shall run with and forever bind said water rights for the benefit of the water

rights of Lower Area Parties.

TRANSFER OF WATER RIGHTS

(k) If any Defendant, other than Upper District, shall desire to transfer all or any of its said water rights to a person, firm or corporation, public or private, who or which is not then bound by this Judgment as a Defendant, such Defendant shall as a condition to being discharged as hereinafter provided cause such transferee to appear in this action and file a valid and effective express assumption of the obligations imposed upon such Defendant under this Judgment as to such transferred water rights. Such appearance and assumption of obligations shall include the filing of a designation of the address to which shall be mailed all notices, requests, objections, reports and other papers permitted or required by the terms of this Judgment.

If any Defendant shall have transferred all of its said water rights and each transferee not theretofore bound by this Judgment as a Defendant shall have appeared in this action and filed a valid and effective express assumption of the obligations imposed upon such Defendant under this Judgment as to such transferred water rights, such transferring Defendant shall thereupon be discharged from all obligations hereunder. If any Defendant other than Upper District shall cease to own any rights in and to the water supply of the San Gabriel River System upstream from Lower Area, and shall have caused the appearance

and assumption provided for in the third preceding sentence with respect to each voluntary transfer, then upon application to this Court and after notice and hearing such Defendant shall thereupon be relieved and discharged from all further obligations hereunder. Any such discharge of any Defendant hereunder shall not impair the aggregate rights of Lower Area Parties or the responsibility hereunder of the remaining Defendants or any of the successors.

WATERMASTER PROVISIONS

WATERMASTER APPOINTMENT

6. A Watermaster comprised of three persons to be nominated as hereinafter provided shall be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of and until further order of this Court. One shall be a representative of Upper Area Parties nominated by and through Upper District, one shall be a representative of Lower Area Parties nominated by and through Central Municipal, and one shall be jointly nominated by Upper District and Central Municipal. If a dispute arises in choosing the joint appointee, the Court shall make the appointment. If Central Municipal or Upper District shall at any time or times nominate a substitute appointee in place of the appointee last appointed to represent Lower Area Parties, in the case of Central Municipal, or to represent Upper Area Parties, in the case of Upper District, or if Central Municipal and Upper District shall at any time or times jointly nominate a substitute appointee in place of the joint appointee last appointed,

such substitute appointee shall be appointed by the Court in lieu of such last appointee or joint appointee. Each such nomination shall be made in writing, served upon the other parties to this action and filed with the Court. The Watermaster when so appointed shall administer and enforce the provisions of this Judgment and the instructions and subsequent orders of this Court.

POWERS AND DUTIES

7. The Watermaster shall have the following powers and duties and shall take all steps necessary to make the following determinations for each Water Year promptly after the end of such Water Year:

(a) the amount of Surface Flow,

(b) the amount of Subsurface Flow,

(c) the amount of Export to Lower Area,

(d) the amount of water which passed as Surface Flow or Subsurface Flow across the boundary between Upper Area and Lower Area through Whittier Narrows and which was imported by or on behalf of Lower Area Parties from outside of the watershed of the San Gabriel River System above Whittier Narrows,

(e) the amount and quality of Reclaimed Water reclaimed by or on behalf of Lower Area,

(f) the total amount of Make-up Water delivered to Lower Area, together with the respective amounts delivered by each method specified in paragraph 5 of this Judgment,

(g) the amount of Usable Water received by Lower Area,

(h) the amount of local storm inflow, originating in Lower Area, to the channel of

each of Rio Hondo and San Gabriel River within Montebello Forebay,

(i) the surface outflow from Montebello Forebay in the channel of each of the Rio Hondo and San Gabriel River,

(j) the number of inches of depth of average rainfall in the San Gabriel Valley,

(k) the average annual rainfall in the San Gabriel Valley for the ten consecutive Water Years just ended,

(l) Lower Area Annual Entitlement or the entitlement for the Long-term Accounting Period, determined pursuant to subparagraph (d) or (h), respectively, of paragraph 5 of this Judgment,

(m) Accrued Debit of Upper Area, if any, or Accrued Credit of Upper Area, if any, as it exists at the end of such Water Year, and

(n) the amount, if any, of Make-up Water which Upper District is obligated to deliver during the following Water Year.

DETERMINATIONS TO BE BASED ON EXHIBIT B

8. Each of the above required determinations shall be based on and conform to the procedures specified in this Judgment and in Exhibit B insofar as said exhibit provides a procedure.

REPORTS MEASUREMENTS AND DATA

9. The Watermaster shall report to the Court and to each party in writing at the same time and not more than five months after the end of each Water Year the determinations required by paragraph 7 above.

The Watermaster shall cause to be installed and maintained in good working order such measuring

devices in Whittier Narrows and elsewhere as are necessary or required and not otherwise available for the making of the determinations required by paragraph 7 above.

The Watermaster shall collect and assemble from each of the parties, and the parties shall make available to the Watermaster, such records, reports and other data as may reasonably be required in the making of the determinations required of the Watermaster under paragraph 7 above. All records, reports and data received, maintained or compiled by the Watermaster shall be open to inspection by any party or its representative.

OBJECTIONS

10. Any party who objects to any determination made by the Watermaster pursuant to paragraph 7 above, may make such objection in writing to the Watermaster within thirty (30) days after the Watermaster gives the required written notice of such determination. Within thirty (30) days after expiration of the time within which objection may be made to such determination, the Watermaster shall consider all objections thereto and shall amend, modify or affirm the determination and give notice thereof at the same time to all parties and shall file a copy of such final determination with the Court. If the Watermaster denies any objection in whole or in part, the party whose objection was so denied may within thirty (30) days after service of the final determination upon it, make written objection to such denial by filing its objections with the Court after first mailing a copy of such objections to the

Watermaster and to each party, and such party shall bring its objections on for hearing before the Court upon notice and motion and at such time as the Court may direct. If the Watermaster shall change or modify any determination, then any party may within fifteen (15) days after service of such final determination upon it object to such change or modification by following the procedure prescribed above in the case of a denial of an objection to the first determination. If objection to a final determination is filed with the Court as herein provided and brought on for hearing, then such final determination may be confirmed or modified in whole or in part as the Court may deem proper.

CHANGE IN METHOD OF MEASUREMENT

11. If the Watermaster shall deem it advisable to make a change in the method of making any measurement required under the terms of this Judgment, the Watermaster shall notify all parties of such proposed change, and if within sixty (60) days of such notification no party shall file written objections to such change with the Watermaster, the Watermaster may put such proposed change into effect. If, however, any party files its written objection to the proposed change, it shall by notice of motion filed not later than fifteen (15) days after the expiration of said 60-day period and served on the Watermaster and all parties bring its objection on for hearing before the Court at such time as the Court may direct, and the Court shall rule on whether the Watermaster may make such proposed change.

BUDGET

12. In addition to the above-specified administrative powers and duties, the Watermaster shall prepare a tentative budget for each Water Year, stating the estimated expense for discharging the duties of the Watermaster set forth in this Judgment. The Watermaster shall mail a copy of the tentative budget to each of the parties at the same time at least sixty (60) days before the beginning of each Water Year. However, with respect to the first Water Year following the entry of this Judgment, the tentative budget shall be mailed not later than one hundred and twenty (120) days from the entry of this Judgment. If any party has an objection to a tentative budget, or any suggestions with respect thereto, that party shall present the same in writing to the Watermaster within fifteen (15) days after service of the tentative budget upon it. If no objections are received, the tentative budget shall become the final budget. If objections to the tentative budget are received, the Watermaster shall, within fifteen (15) days after the expiration of the time for presenting objections, consider all such objections, prepare a final budget, and mail a copy thereof to each party, together with a statement of the amount assessed, if any, to each party, computed as provided in paragraph 13. If the Watermaster denies any objection in whole or in part, the party whose objection was so denied may, within fifteen (15) days after service of the final budget upon it, make written objection to such denial by filing

its objections with the Court after first mailing a copy of such objections to each party, and such party shall bring its objections on for hearing before the Court upon notice and motion and at such time as the Court may direct. If the Watermaster makes a change in the tentative budget, then any party may within fifteen (15) days after service of the final budget upon it object to any such change by following the procedure prescribed above in the case of a denial of an objection to the tentative budget. If objection to the final budget is filed with the Court as herein provided and brought on for hearing, then such final budget may be confirmed or adjusted in whole or part as the Court may deem proper.

FEES AND EXPENSES

13. The fees, compensation and expenses of the Watermaster hereunder shall be borne by the parties in the following proportions: 50% by Upper District, 41.2% by Central Municipal, 7.125% by the City of Long Beach, and 1.675% by the City of Compton, or such other division among the Plaintiffs as they may agree upon in writing and file with the Watermaster.

Payment of the amount assessed to a party, whether or not subject to adjustment by the Court as provided in paragraph 12, shall be paid on or prior to the beginning of the Water Year to which the final budget and statement of assessed costs is applicable. If such payment by any party is not made on or before said date, the Watermaster shall add a penalty of 5% thereof to such party's

statement. Payment required of any party hereunder may be enforced by execution issued out of this Court, or as may be provided by order hereinafter made by this Court. All such payments and penalties received by the Watermaster shall be expended by him for the administration of this Judgment. Any money remaining at the end of any Water Year shall be available for use in the following Water Year.

SUCCESSOR OF UPPER DISTRICT

14. If a public agency or district shall be formed hereafter which shall include the present area of Upper District and shall have ability equal to or greater than that which Upper District now has to perform the obligations under this Judgment, and shall appear in this action and file a valid and effective assumption of such obligations, then Upper District upon application to this Court, and after notice and hearing, shall thereupon be relieved and discharged from all further obligations hereunder.

CONTINUING JURISDICTION OF THE COURT

15. Full jurisdiction, power and authority is retained and reserved by the Court for the purpose of enabling the Court upon application of any party by motion and upon at least thirty (30) days notice thereof, and after hearing thereon (i) to make such further or supplemental orders or directions as may be necessary or appropriate for the construction, enforcement or carrying out of this Judgment, and (ii) to modify, amend or amplify any of the provisions of this Judgment whenever substantial developments affecting the physical, hydrological or other conditions dealt

with herein may, in the Court's opinion, justify or require such modification, amendment or amplification.

If at any time Plaintiffs and at least two-thirds of the Defendants including any two of the cities of Alhambra, Azusa and Monterey Park, shall file with the Court a written stipulation (i) that henceforth in determining any one or more of the component parts of Usable Water received by Lower Area in any Water Year, the Watermaster shall not use the method specified in this Judgment but shall use instead a new, different or altered method as specified and described in such stipulation, and (ii) that such new, different or altered method or methods shall be applied to redetermine the average annual amount of Usable Surface Flow, Subsurface Flow and Export to Lower Area which Lower Area received each Water Year during the period October 1, 1934 to September 30, 1959, referred to as the base period, and that on the basis of such redetermination the Court may modify paragraphs 4 and 5 of this Judgment to establish a new and different water entitlement and yearly adjustment thereto which shall thereafter control, then and in that event, after hearing pursuant to motion and notice to all parties, held at such time as the Court may direct, the Court may deny the motion or it may grant it and (a) approve the future use of the stipulated new, different or altered method or methods, by the Watermaster, and (b) by use of the stipulated new, different or altered method or

methods, redetermine the average annual amount of Usable Surface Flow, Subsurface Flow and Export to Lower Area received each Water Year during the base period, and on the basis thereof modify paragraphs 4 and 5 of this Judgment to provide for a new and different water entitlement and yearly adjustment thereto, which modifications shall be effective and control commencing with the Water Year following the entry of the order so modifying paragraphs 4 and 5.

REPORT OF TRANSFER OF WATER RIGHTS

16. Every transfer of any of those water rights of Defendants which are the subject of Paragraph 5(j) of this Judgment, whether such transfer is voluntary or involuntary, shall be reported promptly in writing by the transferor to the Watermaster; and the Watermaster shall give prompt written notice of such transfer to each party and to each transferee involved in every other transfer of any of those water rights. Such report by the transferor and notice by the Watermaster shall contain the following information as to each such transfer:

(a) The identity of the transferor;

(b) The identity of the transferee;

(c) The effective date of the transfer;

(d) A brief description of the document by which such transfer is made, and the recording data, if any;

(e) A statement as to whether the transfer was voluntary or involuntary;

(f) A statement whether or not after such transfer the transferor still has or

claims to have any of the water rights which are the subject of Paragraph 5(j) of this Judgment.

NOTICES

17. All notices, requests, objections, reports and other papers permitted or required by the terms of this Judgment shall be given or made by written document and shall be served by mail on each party and on each transferee of water rights who has appeared and filed the assumption of obligations required by paragraph 5(k) of this Judgment, and where required or appropriate, on the Watermaster. For all purposes of this paragraph the mailing address of each party shall be that set forth below its signature to the Stipulation for Judgment, and the mailing address of each transferee of water rights shall be that set forth in the appearance and assumption of obligations required by paragraph 5(k) of this Judgment, until changed as provided below. No further notice of any kind as to any matter arising hereunder, including notice to attorneys of record for any party or such transferee, need be given, made or served.

If any party or any such transferee of water rights shall desire to change its designation of mailing address, it shall file a written notice of such change with the clerk of this court and shall serve a copy thereof by mail on the Watermaster. Upon the receipt of any such notice the Watermaster shall promptly give written notice thereof to each party and to each transferee of water rights.

EFFECTIVE DATE

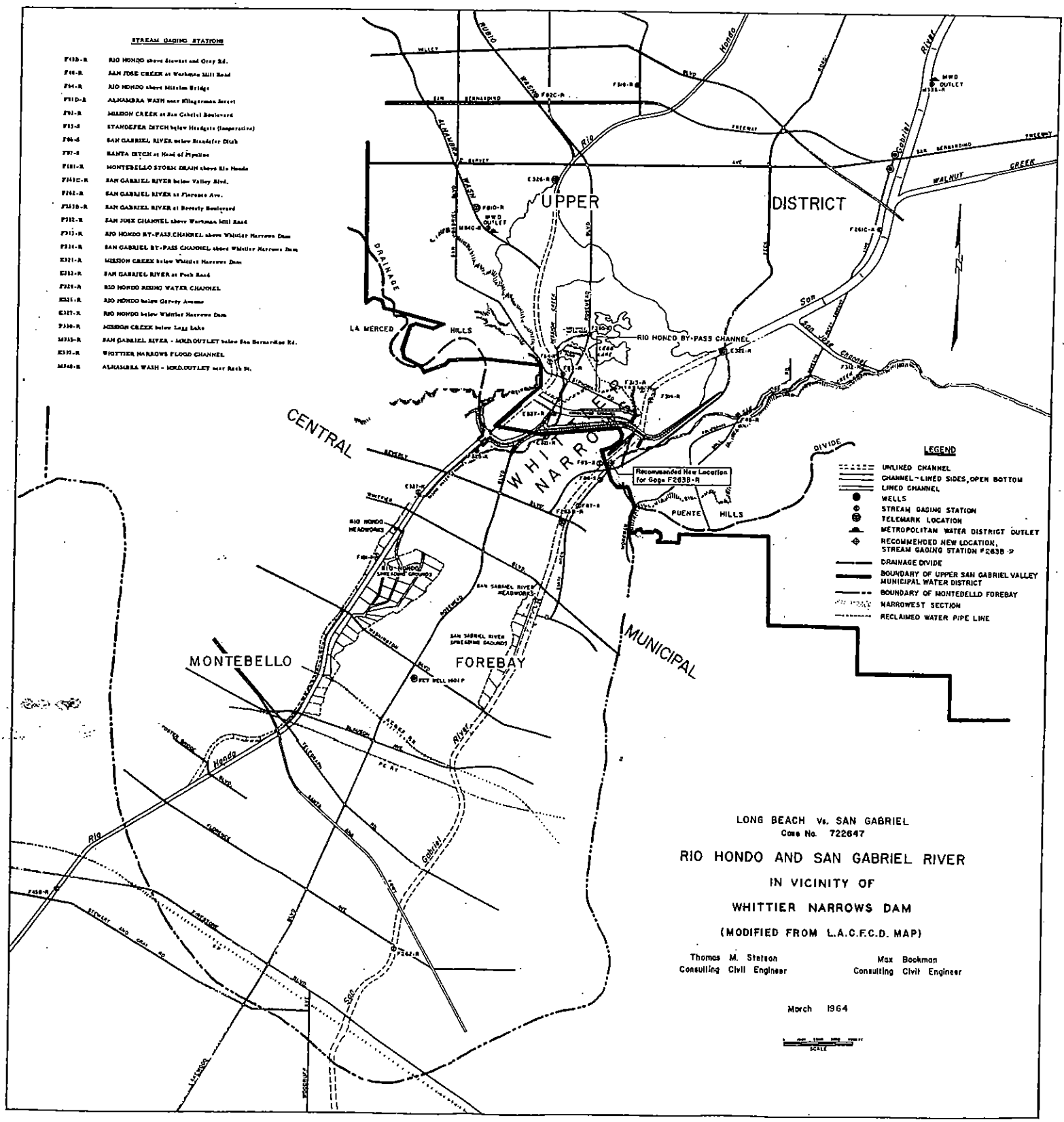
18. The rights decreed and the obligations imposed by this Judgment shall be effective October 1, 1963, and shall accrue from that date.

COSTS

19. None of the parties shall recover any costs from any other party.

Dated: _____, 1964.

_____
Judge



LONG BEACH Vs. SAN GABRIEL
Case No. 722647

RIO HONDO AND SAN GABRIEL RIVER
IN VICINITY OF
WHITTIER NARROWS DAM
(MODIFIED FROM L.A.C.F.C.D. MAP)

Thomas M. Stetson
Consulting Civil Engineer

Max Bookman
Consulting Civil Engineer

March 1964

EXHIBIT A

LONG BEACH v. SAN GABRIEL

ENGINEERING APPENDIX

EXHIBIT B

ENGINEERING APPENDIX

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ENGINEERING APPENDIX

INTRODUCTION

Pursuant to the declaration of rights contained in paragraph 4 of the Judgment and the physical solution contained in paragraph 5 of the Judgment, the purpose of this exhibit is to establish the basis for calculations and measurements to provide for operation of the Judgment in the future.

Unless otherwise provided in this exhibit, all terms used herein are used in the same sense as defined or used in the Judgment.

The derivation of the Lower Area average annual entitlement is based upon the data presented herein covering the base period. However, if a more accurate method of determining Subsurface Flow is developed at some future time, it will be acceptable for use in carrying out the terms of this Judgment so long as it can also apply to the base period and to the years over which the Judgment shall have operated to that time.

I. DERIVATION OF LOWER AREA AVERAGE ANNUAL ENTITLEMENT

The Lower Area average annual entitlement is stipulated in paragraph 5 (a) of the Judgment to be 98,415 acre-feet. It was derived from three components of water supply over the base period, October 1, 1934, through September 30, 1959. Said components were: (1) Usable Surface Flow, (2) Subsurface Flow, and (3) Export to Lower Area.

A. Usable Surface Flow

For the base period, Usable Surface Flow was calculated as that portion of Surface Flow which percolated

in Montebello Forebay, less the calculated amounts of Lower Area Replenishment Water (hereby defined as water imported from outside of the watershed of the San Gabriel River system by or on behalf of Lower Area Parties for replenishment of Montebello Forebay and passing from Upper Area to Lower Area), and less one-half of the Raymond Basin sewage discharged in Upper Area from the Tri-City Sewage Treatment Plant.

Table 1 presents the calculation of Usable Surface Flow during the base period. The average annual quantity was calculated to be 51,620 acre-feet. Its derivation is summarized in the following tabulation.

		Average annual quantity in acre-feet
1. Surface Flow		108,560
2. Montebello Forebay surface outflow	45,000	
3. Local storm inflow within Montebello Forebay	1,660	
4. Portion of Surface Flow leaving Montebello Forebay (2 minus 3)		43,340
5. Surface Flow percolated in Montebello Forebay (1 minus 4)		65,220
6. Lower Area Replenishment Water (Colorado River water) passing through Whittier Narrows	11,870	
7. One-half of Raymond Basin sewage discharged in Upper Area	1,730	
8. Usable Surface Flow (5 minus 6 minus 7)		51,620

TABLE 1

CALCULATION OF USABLE SURFACE FLOW

DURING BASE PERIOD

(Acre-Feet)

	Surface Flow						Montebello Forebay surface outflow								
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Water Year	Rio Hondo F-64	Mission Creek F-83	Rio Hondo Bypass F-313	Sycamore Canyon	San Gabriel River at maximum rising water	Total (2+3+4+5+6)	Rio Hondo F-45	San Gabriel River F-262	Subtotal (8+9)	Montebello Storm Drain F-181	Outflow of Surface Flow (10-11)	Surface Flow percolated in Montebello Forebay (7-12)	Colorado River water passing Whittier Narrows	One-half of Raymond Basin sewage discharged in Upper Area	Usable Surface Flow (13-14-15)
1934-35	29,230	9,140	0	390	22,410	61,170	6,000	4,700	10,700	1,650	9,050	52,120		2,650	49,470
36	20,700	9,810	0	70	16,140	46,720	4,220	1,750	5,970	890	5,080	41,640		2,735	38,905
37	50,900	10,840	0	260	47,750	109,750	26,870	21,000	47,870	2,170	45,700	64,050		2,865	61,185
38	209,330	14,700	0	510	109,120	333,660	172,100	60,000	232,100	2,050	230,050	103,610		2,960	100,650
39	30,650	16,330	0	200	38,380	85,560	9,540	2,540	12,080	980	11,100	74,460		2,970	71,490
1939-40	27,660	16,210	0	110	29,510	73,490	4,850	1,900	6,750	890	5,860	67,630		2,985	64,645
41	130,650	18,120	0	1,070	112,440	262,280	93,260	75,780	169,040	4,090	164,950	97,330		3,205	94,125
42	28,810	18,740	0	80	43,770	91,400	6,730	13,570	20,300	960	19,340	72,060		3,140	68,920
43	59,470	17,410	0	150	222,670	299,700	41,910	186,420	228,330	2,580	225,750	73,950		3,235	70,715
44	51,390	18,850	0	220	121,420	191,880	26,820	79,930	106,750	2,390	104,360	87,520		3,545	83,975
1944-45	32,300	18,020	0	70	57,130	107,520	8,460	26,110	34,570	770	33,800	73,720		3,490	70,230
46	43,160	15,630	0	70	51,580	110,440	11,280	16,480	27,760	870	26,890	83,550		3,635	79,915
47	48,410	14,230	0	110	56,790	119,540	16,030	27,650	43,680	1,350	42,330	77,210		3,785	73,425
48	25,370	12,670	0	20	20,970	59,030	3,510	0	3,510	910	2,600	56,430		2,065	54,365
49	11,100	10,640	0	40	13,590	35,370	1,490	0	1,490	860	630	34,740		0	34,740
1949-50	12,280	8,780	0	110	11,780	32,950	2,840	0	2,840	1,240	1,600	31,350		0	31,350
51	7,880	6,700	0	0	8,420	23,000	780	0	780	890	-110	23,110		0	23,110
52	34,570	6,090	0	530	56,800	97,990	26,040	24,250	50,290	3,330	46,960	51,030		0	51,030
53	16,120	6,210	0	50	22,350	44,730	3,450	980	4,430	1,430	3,000	41,730		0	41,730
54	23,390	3,580	7,230	100	18,130	52,430	10,760	3,790	14,550	2,190	12,360	40,070	15,690	0	24,380
1954-55	11,350	3,100	9,730	70	14,630	38,880	8,000	1,000	9,000	1,210	7,790	31,090	23,130	0	7,960
56	16,180	2,310	14,990	150	28,930	62,560	14,540	10,360	24,900	2,110	22,790	39,770	42,870	0	-3,100
57	16,840	1,840	20,400	50	22,220	61,350	4,640	1,390	6,030	1,120	4,910	56,440	51,870	0	4,570
58	119,320	2,660	15,300	540	91,320	229,140	30,260	23,960	54,220	3,250	50,970	178,170	103,900	0	74,270
1958-59	39,800	3,920	0	10	39,790	83,520	3,900	3,130	7,030	1,230	5,800	77,720	59,390	0	18,330
TOTALS	1,096,860	266,530	67,650	4,980	1,278,040	2,714,060	538,280	586,690	1,124,970	41,410	1,083,560	1,630,500	296,850	43,265	1,290,385
Averages	43,870	10,660	2,710	200	51,120	108,560	21,530	23,470	45,000	1,660	43,340	65,220	11,870	1,730	51,620

B. Subsurface Flow

The State of California, Department of Water Resources, published in April 1962, Appendix B, "Safe Yield Determinations", of Bulletin No. 104, a report entitled "Planned Utilization of the Ground Water Basins of the Coastal Plain of Los Angeles County". That report included estimates of the seasonal Subsurface Flow through Whittier Narrows for each Water Year during the period 1934-35 through 1956-57. By applying the same methods of computation, the estimates have been extended through the Water Year 1958-59 and a 25-year average of 28,400 acre-feet derived.

Table 2 sets out the Subsurface Flow for each Water Year in the base period and the average annual Subsurface Flow during the base period.

TABLE 2

SUBSURFACE FLOW
DURING BASE PERIOD

Water Year	Acre-Feet
1934-35	33,500
36	33,500
37	31,100
38	25,600
39	25,000
1939-40	23,900
41	23,300
42	21,800
43	21,900
44	23,700
1944-45	23,500
46	23,100
47	22,400
48	25,700
49	30,300
1949-50	34,000
51	32,800
52	32,100
53	32,800
54	33,200
1954-55	33,600
56	32,200
57	32,600
58	30,500
1958-59	27,800
TOTAL	709,900
Average	28,400

C. Export to Lower Area

During the base period there were a number of water producers or water service agencies which produced water by surface diversions or wells in Upper Area and exported it to Lower Area. At the present time, and for the past several years, all such water has been pumped from wells in Upper Area.

There are four water service agencies which currently so export water. They are the Rincon Ditch Company, California Domestic Water Company, Suburban Water Systems, and the City of Whittier.

Table 3 sets forth Export to Lower Area for each Water Year during the base period and the average annual Export to Lower Area during the base period.

TABLE 3

EXPORT TO LOWER AREA
DURING BASE PERIOD

Water Year	Acre-Feet
1934-35	15,049
35-36	21,644
36-37	22,668
37-38	25,151
38-39	27,532
1939-40	22,566
40-41	24,191
41-42	27,514
42-43	30,484
43-44	31,182
1944-45	25,953
45-46	27,456
46-47	29,877
47-48	30,165
48-49	25,515
1949-50	18,363
50-51	21,651
51-52	16,302
52-53	18,141
53-54	18,360
1954-55	18,796
55-56	20,728
56-57	19,686
57-58	22,031
58-59	23,881
TOTAL	584,886
Average	23,395

D. Derivation of Lower Area Average Annual Entitlement

Table 4 presents the derivation of the Lower Area average annual entitlement.

TABLE 4

LOWER AREA AVERAGE ANNUAL ENTITLEMENT

(In acre-feet for base period)

Usable Surface Flow (Table 1)	51,620
Subsurface Flow (Table 2)	28,400
Export to Lower Area (Table 3)	23,395
Sub-total	103,415
Stipulated deduction	5,000
Lower Area average annual entitlement	98,415

II. DETERMINATION OF FUTURE LOWER AREA ANNUAL ENTITLEMENT

In determining a future Lower Area Annual Entitlement, as set forth in paragraph 5 (d) of the Judgment, the annual rainfall for San Gabriel Valley shall be determined in accordance with procedures set forth below, which are those presently utilized by the Los Angeles County Flood Control District. The 90-year (1872-73 through 1961-62) average rainfall for San Gabriel Valley has been calculated by said District to be eighteen and fifty-two one-hundredths (18.52) inches. For purposes of this Judgment, this quantity shall be the long-term average annual rainfall for San Gabriel Valley and shall not be subject to change.

The arithmetic average of the annual rainfall recorded at the four precipitation stations listed below shall constitute the rainfall for San Gabriel Valley for the respective Water Year.

Station No.	Location
95	114 East First Street, San Dimas
102C	19711 East Valley Blvd., Walnut
108C	119 South Hoyt Avenue, El Monte
610B	City Hall, Pasadena

Table 5 presents the annual rainfall for San Gabriel Valley for the Water Years 1954-55 through 1962-63.

TABLE 5

ANNUAL RAINFALL FOR SAN GABRIEL VALLEY

Water Year	Rainfall, Inches
1954-55	13.9
56	16.7
57	13.7
58	30.2
59	8.5
1959-60	10.6
61	5.9
62	22.4
63	12.3

The average rainfall in inches for the ten (10) consecutive Water Years ending with the year for which entitlement is being calculated shall be used as the basis for determining Lower Area Annual Entitlement.

Lower Area Annual Entitlements have been computed for 10-year average rainfall in increments of one-tenth (0.1) inch between fourteen (14) and twenty-five (25) inches and are set forth in Table A in paragraph 5 (d) of the Judgment. The following outlines the procedure for determining Lower Area Annual Entitlement from Table A:

(1) Derive the 10-year average rainfall for San Gabriel Valley to the nearest one-tenth (0.1) inch;

(2) Enter Table A in left-hand column at whole number of inches of rainfall; and

(3) Read horizontally to the vertical column representing the appropriate tenth of an inch of rainfall to obtain the quantity of Lower Area Annual Entitlement in acre-feet.

III. FUTURE MEASUREMENTS

It will be necessary to maintain records of measurement of stream flow, flow in pipelines, rainfall and depth to ground water at a number of locations. The purpose of this Part III is to locate and identify those measurement stations and to specify the manner in which the measurements are to be used in the future operation of the Judgment. The line through Whittier Narrows shown on Exhibit A as "narrowest section" is the line at which accounting shall be made of the water to be received in the future by Lower Area Parties. The Watermaster shall, insofar as practicable, utilize measurement data available from existing sources. When such data are not available the Watermaster may make such measurements as may be necessary or reasonably required for the purposes of this Judgment. The Watermaster is hereby authorized to re-establish, rebuild or replace measuring stations whenever necessary for the operation of this Judgment.

A. Surface Water Measurements and Calculations.

There may be several categories of water flowing on the surface through Whittier Narrows. Among them may be local stream flow, Lower Area Replenishment Water, Reclaimed Water and Make-up Water. The Watermaster shall have the responsibility of determining the quantities of each category of water flowing through Whittier Narrows in the future.

The approximate locations of stream measuring stations in and near Whittier Narrows are shown on Exhibit A. The surface

water measurements and calculations shall include the following:

1. Measurements of Surface Flow.
   a. Rio Hondo above Mission Bridge, Station F64-R.
   b. Mission Creek at San Gabriel Boulevard, Station F83-R.
   c. Rio Hondo By-pass Channel, Station F313-R.
   d. Whittier Narrows Flood Channel, Station E337-R.
   e. Calculation of Sycamore Canyon runoff based on annual rainfall to nearest inch at Station 170-C as shown on Table 6.
   f. San Gabriel River near Parkway Bridge. This is to be a new station to replace the existing station on San Gabriel River at Beverly Boulevard, Station F263B-R.
   g. The portion of Reclaimed Water from Whittier Narrows Reclamation Plant diverted to Rio Hondo.
2. Measurement of local storm inflow to the channel of each of the Rio Hondo and San Gabriel River within Montebello Forebay.
   a. Montebello storm drain, Station F181-R.
   b. Calculation of unmeasured local storm inflow.
3. Measurements of diversions to spreading grounds Montebello Forebay.
4. Measurement of surface outflow from Montebello Forebay in the channel of each of Rio Hondo and

San Gabriel River.

a. Rio Hondo above Stewart and Gray Road, Station F45B-R.

b. San Gabriel River at Florence Avenue, Station F262-R.

5. Measurement of Lower Area Replenishment Water imported to Upper Area from outside the watershed of the San Gabriel River system.

a. Rio Hondo By-pass Channel, Station F313-R.

b. San Gabriel By-pass Channel, Station F314-R.

c. San Gabriel River MWD Outlet, Station M335-R.

d. Alhambra Wash MWD Outlet, Station M340-R.

e. Any other measuring point or points in Upper Area at which such replenishment water is released.

6. Measurement of total Reclaimed Water from Whittier Narrows Reclamation Plant reclaimed by or on behalf of Lower Area Parties.

In the event that any of the aforementioned gaging stations are inoperative for any reason and for any period of time the Watermaster shall estimate the quantity that would have been measured at the station had it been operative. The estimate shall be based on correlation to nearby operative measuring stations or on other reasonable engineering methods.

TABLE 6

RAINFALL - RUNOFF RELATIONSHIP OF SYCAMORE CANYON*

Annual rainfall, in inches at Precipitation Station No. 170-C	Estimated runoff in acre-feet
6	5
7	10
8	15
9	25
10	35
11	45
12	60
13	75
14	90
15	105
16	125
17	145
18	170
19	200
20	240
21	275
22	315
23	355
24	400
25	445
26	490
27	535
28	580
29	630
30	685

Extrapolate for rainfall values in excess of 30 inches.

* Located on Westerly side of Whittier Narrows, upstream from dam and downstream from stream gaging Station F64-R. Approximate drainage area is 2.77 square miles.

B. Subsurface Flow

The determination of Subsurface Flow involves certain measurements and procedures which are set forth in this section. In connection with a recent comprehensive study made by the State of California, Department of Water Resources, for Bulletin No. 104, "Planned Utilization of the Ground Water Basins of the Coastal Plain of Los Angeles County", estimates were made of Subsurface Flow through Whittier Narrows. The State concluded that a reasonable method of determining Subsurface Flow was by the transmissibility method, which is based on Darcy's Law applied

at the location shown on Exhibit A as "narrowest section". Darcy's Law states that $Q = PIA$, in which

Q = Subsurface Flow

P = Permeability, in gallons per day per square foot under unit hydraulic gradient

I = Slope of water table

A = Cross-sectional area

Under this Judgment calculations shall be made by the Watermaster for the spring and fall of each year and because of slight variations due to the nature of the data available, Subsurface Flow for any one year will be equal to the tri-annual average of the quantities calculated for the three years ending with the year of calculation. In this manner, annual Subsurface Flow shall be based on the average of six calculations, the first of which shall be the spring of 1962.

The elevation of the ground surface at the "narrowest section" of Whittier Narrows is deemed to be 208 feet above sea level, and the width of the section is deemed to be 7,900 feet. Water levels fluctuate at Whittier Narrows and the cross-sectional area of the ground water at Whittier Narrows will vary with fluctuations in ground water elevation.

It should be noted that $T = PD$, where T = transmissibility in gallons per day per foot of width under unit hydraulic gradient and D = saturated depth in feet. Therefore $PA = TW$ and $Q = PAI = TWI$. The product TW (or PA) for the entire cross-sectional area was determined to be 4,739.5 x 1,000,000 gallons per day, or 7,333.6 cfs. The actual slope of the water table, I, would then be applied to the calculated quantity of TW (or PA).

The average permeability of the material to a depth of 100 feet below the ground surface has been determined to be equal to 2,000 gallons per day per square foot, which is

equal to .003095 cubic feet per second per square foot. This represents the average permeability in the zone of water level fluctuation.

In order to correct for the unsaturated depth, the equation $Q = TWI$ is modified to $Q = (TW - C)I$ where

$C = P_1Wd$,

C = The flow which would occur in the unsaturated section if it were saturated, in cubic feet per second under unit hydraulic gradient.

P_1 = Average permeability for a distance of 100 feet below the ground surface.

W = The cross-sectional width, or 7,900 feet.

d = The distance from the water surface to the top of the ground, or 208 feet minus ground water elevation.

Utilizing the values of permeability shown above, then

C = 24.45 d, in cubic feet per second, for values of "d" to a depth of 100 feet below the ground surface.

The "effective transmissibility" is equal to the total transmissibility times the width at the narrowest section minus C, or,

$Tw_e = TW - C$

$Tw_e = 7,334 - C$, in cubic feet per second.

Subsurface Flow is equal to the effective transmissibility times the average slope of the water table. The formula derived from the foregoing, may be stated as follows:

$Q = 724\ I\ [7,334 - 24.45\ (208 - E)]$

Where: Q = Subsurface Flow in acre-feet per year,

I = Average adjusted slope of ground water surface at narrowest section, and

E = Ground water elevation of the water surface in feet above sea level at the narrowest cross-section.

The detailed steps to be carried out by the Watermaster are as follows:

(1) Ground water level contour maps in the vicinity of Whittier Narrows are drawn on the basis of water level measurements.

(2) A line representing the narrowest cross-section is drawn on the ground water contour maps.

(3) This line is subdivided into four equal lengths.

(4) The average slope of the water table at each of the three points within the narrowest section is determined along a line perpendicular to the ground water contours in the manner heretofore used by the State of California, Department of Water Resources.

(5) Adjustment is made to the ground water slope at each of the three points so that it is perpendicular to the narrowest section by:

(a) measuring the angle, in degrees, between the line representing the narrowest cross-section and the tangent to the flow line at the narrowest cross-section,

(b) applying the sine of that angle to the previously determined slope to determine the adjusted slope, and

(c) obtaining an average of the three adjusted slopes to represent the average slope through the narrowest cross-section.

(6) The elevation of the water surface at the narrowest cross-section is determined by interpolating between the ground water contours.

(7) The distance to the ground water surface is computed from the top of the ground by the formula: $d = 208 - E$, where E represents the average water level elevation of the narrowest cross-section, in feet.

(8) The correction factors for the transmissibility for the area from the top of ground to the water surface is computed by the formula $C = 24.45\ d$, in cubic feet per second.

(9) The effective transmissibility is computed by the formula $Tw_e = 7,334 - C$, in cubic feet per second.

(10) Subsurface Flow is computed by multiplying the effective transmissibility by the average adjusted slope.

(11) The computed Subsurface Flow, in cubic feet per second, is converted to acre-feet per year by multiplying it by 724.

The selected wells within the vicinity of Whittier Narrows which have been used for drawing the ground water contours are as follows:

Location No.	State No.
2927B	2S 11W 06M01S
2927D	06K01S
2928	07B01S
2936	06A01S
2936A	1S 11W 31J03S
2938A	2S 11W 07H1S
2938D	05N05S
2939	08N01S
2939B	18B01S
2939G	07R01S
2947C	-
2947F	05L01S
2947N	05P01S
2948	05N04S
2948E	08B02S
2948F	08L03S
2957H	-

The Watermaster shall obtain measurements of ground water elevations in the spring and fall of each year when they are at their approximate high and low levels, respectively. Such measurements may be made at, but need not be limited to, all of the above listed wells.

C. Export to Lower Area

If present measuring devices on existing conduits are inadequate, the Watermaster shall install or cause to be installed adequate measuring devices to determine the amount of Export to Lower Area.

IV. ACCOUNTING

Utilizing the appropriate measurements described in the previous portion of this Exhibit B, the Watermaster shall maintain accounts for the determination of Lower Area Annual Entitlement, the annual amount of Usable Water, Make-up Water to be delivered, Make-up Water received, the annual total amount of Usable Water and Make-up Water, the accumulated Lower Area Annual Entitlements, the accumulated amounts of Usable Water and Make-up Water received subsequent to September 30, 1963, Accrued Debit of Upper Area or Accrued Credit of Upper Area, and records necessary for accomplishing the Long-term Accounting.

In maintaining the accounting records listed above, the Watermaster shall establish the necessary accounting procedures to accomplish the recordation of data and required calculations for accomplishment of the provisions set forth in paragraph 5 of the Judgment.

A. Components of Usable Water

1. Surface Flow. Surface Flow shall be measured as set forth in Part III.A. of this exhibit to include all water other than Export to Lower Area and Subsurface Flow which passes from Upper Area to Lower Area through Whittier Narrows. When the new station to be constructed on the San Gabriel River near Parkway Bridge is completed, it shall replace the gaging station on the San Gabriel River at Beverly Boulevard, Station F263B-R. Until such new station is in operation, Surface Flow as measured at Station F263B-R shall be increased by the amount of Surface Flow which has percolated or been diverted between Station F263B-R and the point of maximum rising water. The Watermaster shall determine the quantity so percolated or diverted based upon available measurements by the Los Angeles County Flood Control District.

2. Subsurface Flow. Subsurface Flow shall be calculated in accordance with the procedures heretofore set forth.

3. Export to Lower Area. The Watermaster shall reduce to acre-feet the meter readings on each of the conduits transporting through Whittier Narrows water diverted from surface streams in Upper Area or pumped or developed from underground sources in Upper Area. These quantities shall be used to determine Export to Lower Area except that after September 30, 1966, Export to Lower Area used for determination of Usable Water shall not exceed 23,395 acre-feet per year. (Paragraph 3(1) of this Judgment.)

B. Calculation of Usable Water

After determining the amounts of Surface Flow, Subsurface Flow and Export to Lower Area during a Water Year, as provided above, the Watermaster, in order to determine the extent to which such water constitutes the receipt of Usable Water by Lower Area during such Water Year, shall deduct from the total of such amounts, the following:

1. Lower Area Replenishment Water. An amount equal to the total quantity of Lower Area Replenishment Water released in Upper Area in each Water Year subsequent to September 30, 1963, less such amount, if any, as the Watermaster determines to be lost due to evaporation or transpiration prior to the receipt of such water in Lower Area;

2. Reclaimed Water. An amount equal to the total quantity of Reclaimed Water which is reclaimed by or on behalf of Lower Area Parties;

3. Make-up Water. An amount equal to the quantity of Make-up Water delivered to Lower Area during such Water Year, calculated as hereafter provided, to the extent included in

Surface Flow or Export to Lower Area;

4. Paragraph 3(1)(6) Water. An amount equal to the quantity of any water which falls within the scope of paragraph 3(1)(6) of the Judgment; and

5. Unusable Surface Flow. An amount equal to the quantity of Unusable Surface Flow, which is determined by deducting from the total outflow as measured at Stations F45B-R and F262-R: (1) Local Storm Outflow and (2) the portion of Surface Flow which has been caused to pass said stations by reason of any spreading of water in Montebello Forebay by or on behalf of Lower Area Parties.

Local Storm Outflow is a portion of local storm inflow originating in Montebello Forebay upstream from said measuring stations, the amount of which outflow is to be determined as hereinafter provided. When actual measurements of local storm inflow are not available, the amount thereof discharging to the channels of Rio Hondo or San Gabriel River within Montebello Forebay upstream from stations F45B-R and F262-R shall be estimated by correlation with the local storm inflow measured at Montebello Storm Drain, Station F181-R. Such quantities shall be estimated on the basis of the individual drainage areas of storm drain projects and the runoff per unit area determined from the Montebello Storm Drain, Station F181-R, during the particular time interval under consideration. When water is flowing out of Montebello Forebay on the surface in the Rio Hondo or San Gabriel River channels, the Watermaster shall determine Local Storm Outflow as follows:

a. Local Storm Outflow from Rio Hondo. When outflow occurs at Station F45B-R, all local storm inflow, both measured and estimated, which enters the Rio Hondo channel between that station and Upper Area shall constitute Local Storm Outflow from Rio Hondo, but the amount thereof shall not exceed the amount of

outflow at Station F45B-R for such periods.

b. Local Storm Outflow from San Gabriel River. At such times as local storm inflow does not join Surface Flow in San Gabriel River, the portion of such local storm inflow passing Station F262-R shall constitute Local Storm Outflow. In addition, at such times as Surface Flow in the San Gabriel River commingles with the local storm inflow, then the Watermaster shall determine Local Storm Outflow as follows:

(1) Calculate the total amount of local storm inflow to the San Gabriel River during such times, but such amount to be used in the determination of Local Storm Outflow shall not exceed the amount of San Gabriel River outflow passing Station F262-R during such periods.

(2) Calculate the Local Storm Outflow passing Station F262-R during such times, which calculation shall be based on the Surface Flow and local storm inflow to the San Gabriel River channel, giving appropriate weight to the quantities involved and the distance the respective quantities of water traverse Montebello Forebay in said channel.

(3) These two calculations shall then be averaged arithmetically and the resulting amount shall be Local Storm Outflow from San Gabriel River.

C. Determination and Delivery of Make-up Water

1. By Additions to Surface Flow (paragraph 5(i)(1) of Judgment). The determination of the amount of Make-up Water which is delivered to Lower Area as an addition to Surface Flow shall be based upon (a) measurements of Make-up Water at the

delivery outlet of such water upstream from Whittier Narrows, (b) measurements of water consisting in whole or in part of Make-up Water passing the applicable stations listed in Part III.A.1. of this Exhibit B, and (c) such deductions from the measurements of Make-up Water at said stations so listed as are necessary to take into account (i) the amount of any water other than Make-up Water included in the measurements at said stations so listed, (ii) any losses due to evaporation or transpiration of Make-up Water after such measurement and prior to its receipt in Lower Area, and (iii) any percolation of Make-up Water after such measurement and prior to the time it reaches the "narrowest section" in Whittier Narrows.

As changing conditions may require, the Watermaster shall change the points of measurement of Make-up Water in order to obtain those measurements necessary to determine the amount of Make-up Water delivered to Lower Area Parties by means of increasing Surface Flow.

2. By Payment for Reclaimed Water (paragraph 5(i)(2) of the Judgment). The Watermaster shall determine (a) the quantity of Reclaimed Water reclaimed at the Whittier Narrows Water Reclamation Plant as it existed October 1, 1963, and which when so reclaimed shall have been passed through Whittier Narrows, and (b) the quantity, if any, of Reclaimed Water reclaimed at any future additions to said plant after September 30, 1963, and which when so reclaimed shall have been passed through Whittier Narrows. Such quantities shall be ascertained from the records of Los Angeles County Flood Control District.

Upon being advised that a payment has been made by Upper District or Defendants to Central Municipal pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 5(i)(2) of the Judgment, the Watermaster shall credit Upper Area Parties with the delivery of Make-up Water computed according to said paragraph of the

Judgment.

3. By Deliveries to a Lower Area Party (paragraph 5(i)(3) of the Judgment). Any Make-up Water delivered directly to a Lower Area Party with the consent of Plaintiffs shall be metered and the meter records reduced to acre-feet per year. Upon being advised that a Lower Area Party has received a direct delivery of Make-up Water pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 5(i)(3) of the Judgment, the Watermaster shall credit Upper Area Parties with delivery of such Make-up Water in the Water Year in which it was so delivered.

D. Long-term Accounting

The Watermaster shall maintain a record of the annual rainfall in the San Gabriel Valley, including a running average of such rainfall, so that the Watermaster will be informed when a Long-term Accounting shall be carried out as specified in paragraph 5(h) of the Judgment, and shall thereafter perform the necessary calculations for accomplishment of the adjustment, if any, between the aggregate amount of water received compared to the aggregate entitlement for the period.

E. Water Usable for Ground Water Replenishment

With respect to any delivery of Make-up Water the Watermaster shall determine the suitability of such water for ground water replenishment. The Watermaster shall gather, insofar as readily available from public and private agencies, data relating to the quality of all categories of water, Surface Flow, Subsurface Flow, Export to Lower Area, Reclaimed Water, Lower Area Replenishment Water and Make-up Water.

REIMBURSEMENT CONTRACT

LONG BEACH v. SAN GABRIEL

d.

REIMBURSEMENT CONTRACT

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REIMBURSEMENT CONTRACT

THIS CONTRACT is made by and between UPPER SAN GABRIEL VALLEY MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT, herein called "Upper District", and the cities of ALHAMBRA, ARCADIA, AZUSA, COVINA, EL MONTE, GLENDORA, MONTEREY PARK, MONROVIA, SOUTH PASADENA, and WHITTIER; BALDWIN PARK COUNTY WATER DISTRICT, and SAN GABRIEL COUNTY WATER DISTRICT; AZUSA AGRICULTURAL WATER COMPANY, AZUSA VALLEY WATER COMPANY, CALIFORNIA DOMESTIC WATER COMPANY, CALIFORNIA WATER & TELEPHONE COMPANY, COLUMBIA LAND AND WATER COMPANY, COVINA IRRIGATING COMPANY, CROSS WATER COMPANY, DUARTE WATER COMPANY, EAST PASADENA WATER COMPANY, LTD., GLENDORA IRRIGATING COMPANY, SAN DIMAS WATER COMPANY, SAN GABRIEL VALLEY WATER COMPANY, SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA WATER COMPANY, SUBURBAN WATER SYSTEMS, SUNNYSLOPE WATER COMPANY, and VALLECITO WATER COMPANY, corporations, herein collectively called "Pumpers."

ed.

RECITALS

1. The Action. In the matter of Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Long Beach, et al. v. San Gabriel Valley Water Company, et al., (L. A. Superior Court No. 722,647) the water rights of substantially all major water producers in the main San Gabriel Valley are sought to be restricted.

2. Judgment. The parties named above, except City

of Whittier, are concurrently executing a Stipulation that a Judgment substantially in the form annexed hereto shall be rendered and it is anticipated that such Judgment will be rendered in the action.

3. Public Interest in Settlement. It is in the best interests of the Pumpers and in the best interests of the water users and taxpayers within the corporate boundaries of those Pumpers which are public agencies, of the consumers of those Pumpers which are utilities or mutual water companies, and of all residents and taxpayers of Upper District, that said action be settled and disposed of in accordance with the terms of said judgment in order to preserve the water supplies within Upper Area.

DEFINITIONS

1. "Contract Costs" -- All costs hereafter paid by Upper District:

ed.

(a) In providing Make-up Water under the terms of the judgment. In computing such cost of providing Make-up Water, any cost which Upper District shall pay which it would have paid even though it had not provided Make-up Water shall be excluded; and particularly but not exclusively, no amount which shall be paid to The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California as a condition to any past or future annexation shall be

deemed a cost of providing Make-up Water. Such costs may include interest paid by Upper District upon money borrowed for advancements made by it or interest which would have been received by the District, but which it lost by reason of making such advancements.

(b) In complying with the terms of said judgment.

(c) In keeping the records, making the determinations and collecting the moneys required by the later provisions of this contract.

2. "Assessable Pumpage" -- The amount of ground water produced in the applicable calendar year by or on behalf of any Pumper by pumping or extraction thereof from the Upper Area, including ground water produced under rights hereafter acquired from any source.

ed.

3. Common Terms With Judgment -- All terms specially defined in said judgment are used herein in the sense in which they are therein defined, and said special definitions are incorporated herein by this reference.

OPERATIVE PROVISIONS

1. Consideration for Execution. The great majority of the defendants in the action are situated in whole or in part within Upper District and pump water therein. Certain defendants, including the Cities of Alhambra, Azusa and

Monterey Park, as well as the City of Whittier which is not a defendant, lie outside Upper District. Execution of this agreement by all parties to it is essential to induce each party hereto to execute this agreement, and likewise, execution of the Stipulation for Judgment by all defendants in the action is necessary to induce each party hereto to execute this contract. Each party executes this contract in consideration of its execution by the other parties, and in consideration of the execution of the Stipulation by the parties thereto. Moreover, by this contract each party other than City of Whittier waives its right to cross-complain in the action so as to bring City of Whittier into the action as a party.

2. Intervention by Upper District. In consideration of the execution of this contract by Pumpers and to contribute to the physical solution of providing adequate water for its inhabitants, Upper District has intervened as a defendant in the action and agrees to execute the stipulation for said judgment.

3. Administration. Upper District shall administer the provisions of Paragraphs 6 through 9, below, as to all Pumpers, including additional parties hereto mentioned in Paragraph 16.

4. Covenant to Reimburse. Each Pumper hereby agrees to pay to Upper District such Pumper's share of Contract

Costs allocated and determined as provided below.

5. Allocation of Costs Among Pumpers. Pumpers agree among themselves, each for the benefit of all other Pumpers, to share and participate in the payment of any sums due Upper District hereunder in such proportion as the Assessable Pumpage of each Pumper bears to the total Assessable Pumpage of all Pumpers for the applicable period covered by any assessment as hereinafter provided, subject to the provisions of Paragraph 9 below.

6. Reports by Pumpers. Pumpers shall file under penalty of perjury the reports hereinafter specified in the form provided by Upper District, as follows:

(a) Time and Procedure for Filing. Each year, on or before March 1, each Pumper shall file with Upper District a written report of its extractions of water from Upper Area for the preceding calendar year containing the information set forth in subparagraph (b) of this paragraph.

ed.

(b) Contents of the Report. Such annual reports to Upper District shall set forth:

(1) The name and address of the Pumper; and

(2) The number of acre feet of water which was pumped or extracted from Upper Area by or on behalf of the Pumper during

the calendar year covered.

(c) Determination in Lieu of Report. In the event any Pumper fails to so file such report, Upper District may make a determination of the Assessable Pumpage of such Pumper, which determination shall be final and binding.

7. Notice of Assessment. On or before June 1 of each year, Upper District shall serve a Notice of Assessment on each Pumper covering the preceding calendar year which will contain a statement of:

(a) The amount of Assessable Pumpage by each Pumper;

(b) A detailed statement of Contract Costs during the preceding calendar year, if any; and

(c) A statement of the amount of such Contract Costs which are assessable to and payable by the Pumper to whom such notice is sent.

ed.

8. Payment--Delinquency and Default. All assessments herein provided for shall be due and payable on the following July 31. In the event of nonpayment of any assessment, Upper District may bring an action and shall have the right to recover such assessment, together with interest thereon at the rate of 7% per annum from the date of delinquency and costs of suit, including any reasonable attorneys' fees incurred.

If, after due diligence, Upper District is unable to collect a Pumper's allocated cost, such uncollectible amount (including interest, costs and attorneys' fees) shall be prorated among and paid by the other Pumpers in the same proportions as they paid assessments for the year or years in question. Said proration shall be billed and payable with the next succeeding assessment.

9. Redetermination of Assessable Pumpage. Any Pumper may at any time within 90 days after receipt of any Notice of Assessment request a redetermination of the Assessable Pumpage of such Pumper or of any other Pumper or Pumpers reflected in such notice. Such request shall be addressed in writing to Upper District and shall set forth the basis of the requesting Pumper's belief that such data are incorrect. Upon the receipt of any request, the following procedures shall be undertaken by Upper District:

ed.

(a) Notice of Request for Redetermination. Upper District shall forthwith notify in writing any Pumper whose Assessable Pumpage has been questioned, of the fact of such request and the name of the requesting Pumper. Notice shall further be sent to all Pumpers that procedures will be undertaken pursuant to this paragraph, and shall state briefly the issues to be determined.

(b) Availability of Records. Subsequent to such notice, the records of the Pumper whose Assessable Pumpage is subject to a request for redetermination shall be made available at reasonable hours and upon reasonable demand to Upper District, insofar as such records are relevant to a determination of the Assessable Pumpage of the Pumper during the period involved.

(c) Investigation and Notice of Hearing. Upper District shall conduct an investigation and shall by written decision served on all Pumpers redetermine or affirm such Assessable Pumpage. Upper District may at its option set a date for hearing. In such event, at least ten days' notice in writing of said hearing date shall be given to all Pumpers.

ed.

(d) Conduct of Hearing and Decision. If hearing be held, Upper District shall not be bound therein by strict rules of evidence, but may rely on any evidence which it deems of probative value. Any Pumper may present evidence and arguments thereat. The written decision of Upper District, with or without such hearing, shall be served on all Pumpers and shall be conclusive for purposes of this contract, unless said issue is submitted

to a court of competent jurisdiction within 90 days from notice of such decision.

(e) Reallocation of Contract Costs. If Assessable Pumpage is modified by any such decision, Contract Costs shall be reallocated in accordance therewith. Said reallocation shall be billed and payable with the next succeeding assessment.

10. Water Rights Unaffected. This contract relates solely to the equitable allocation of Contract Costs and does not involve or constitute an admission or agreement as to the water rights of any Pumper. Execution of this contract shall not prevent any party hereto from bringing or maintaining any action or proceeding to determine rights to pump, extract or store water, or to limit or curtail any pumping, extraction or storage of water in or from Upper Area or elsewhere, except as limited by Paragraphs 1 and 16 of the Operative Provisions hereof.

ed.

11. Changed Conditions. It is recognized that conditions in Upper Area may hereafter change to such an extent that it may become equitable to modify either the total obligation of Pumpers to Upper District hereunder or the allocation of Contract Costs. While this contract is entered into to assure Upper District of reimbursement of an amount up to its entire Contract Costs, it is not intended hereby, and this contract shall not be deemed, to prevent Upper District

from modifying and reducing such obligation or from applying other relief which may reduce the burden on Pumpers. Without limitation upon the power of Upper District to otherwise reduce the aggregate amount payable under this contract, the following specific instances of changed conditions are contemplated:

(a) Allocation of Portion of Burden to Taxes. It may at some future date appear equitable and fair to allocate all or a portion of Contract Costs to ad valorem taxes or other revenues of Upper District. In such event, Upper District may, in the discretion of its Board of Directors, allocate all or a portion of Contract Costs to such revenue sources and the remainder, if any, thereof, shall be payable under the terms of this contract.

(b) Imposition of Pump Tax. If Upper District should acquire and exercise the right to levy a tax upon the pumping or extraction of ground water, then the aggregate of such tax shall be credited proportionally amongst Pumpers with respect to Assessable Pumpage within Upper District.

(c) Adjudication of Rights. If all or substantially all of the water rights within Upper Area shall be adjudicated (including the rights of all Pumpers), and its natural and safe yield

determined, then this contract shall be deemed modified to the extent that Assessable Pumpage shall include only that amount of water produced over and above the safe yield portion of adjudicated rights owned by any Pumper; provided that this subparagraph (c) shall not apply to any year in which the aggregate of all Assessable Pumpage as so modified is less than 25,000 acre feet.

12. Effective Date. This contract shall be effective ten (10) days after notice in writing of execution thereof by all parties, which notice shall be given to all Pumpers by Upper District, but shall cease and terminate on July 1, 1966, unless by said date (a) this contract shall have been validated as provided below, and (b) the Judgment shall have been rendered.

ed.

13. Validation. Within four months after this contract becomes effective, a proceeding or proceedings shall be instituted by Upper District in a court of competent jurisdiction by an appropriate action or actions for determination of the validity of this contract.

14. Term. The term of this contract shall commence upon its effective date and continue so long as the Judgment, as entered or as modified, shall remain in effect, subject, however, to the provisions of Paragraph 12 above.

15. Notices. Any notice to be served upon any party hereunder may be served either personally or by mail. If served by mail, such notice shall be mailed in the County of Los Angeles, State of California, by certified mail, postage prepaid, return receipt requested, or by registered mail, and shall be addressed to the party to be served at its address as set forth below, or (in the case of Upper District) at such other address as it may have last specified in writing to the Pumper or Pumpers involved for the service of notices hereunder, or (in the case of a Pumper) at such other address as it may have last specified in writing to Upper District for the service of notices hereunder. Any notice so served by mail shall be deemed to have been served upon the first business day (excluding Saturdays, Sundays and holidays) after such mailing.

ed.

16. Additional Parties. In addition to Pumpers and their successors and assigns referred to in Paragraph 17 below, any other person or entity who or which shall pump or extract water in or from Upper Area (herein referred to as an "additional party"), may become a party to this contract, provided (a) Upper District shall give its written consent thereto, and (b) no Pumper or additional party shall serve upon Upper District its written objection thereto. If Upper District shall give its written consent to execution of this contract by an applying additional party, it shall

then give written notice of such application and consent by Upper District to each Pumper and each additional party, and if within thirty (30) days after such notice no Pumper or additional party shall have served upon Upper District its written objection to execution of this contract by the applying additional party, such additional party's application shall be deemed to have been accepted and it may become a party to this contract by delivery to Upper District of a duly executed instrument in writing stating that such person or entity joins in and becomes a party to this contract.

Any additional party so joining shall become bound by all obligations of this contract, becoming due or which should be performed within the terms of this contract on and after the ensuing January 1. Such obligations include the duty to make the report of extractions during the preceding calendar year (i.e., the year in which the contract is executed) required by Paragraph 6, and to make the payment based upon such extractions as required by Paragraph 5, provided, however, that such additional party shall have no liability under Paragraph 8 with respect to any nonpayments of an assessment based upon extractions by a Pumper or other additional party prior to the year in which such additional party joins in this contract.

ed.

As to each Pumper who executes this contract after it becomes effective, Upper District agrees that for a

period of 90 days after giving its said written consent, it will bring no action against such additional party to limit or define its rights to pump water in or from Upper Area. Further, if more than one such Pumper shall become a party to this agreement at the same time as any other pumper, each will execute and shall be deemed to have executed this contract and to have joined therein in consideration of the joinder in this contract by the other or others concurrently joining in this contract.

Any such additional party shall be deemed a Pumper for all purposes of this agreement.

17. Successors and Assigns. This contract shall inure to the benefit of and bind the successors in ownership of the water rights of the parties. If any Pumper shall sell or transfer or agree to sell or transfer its water rights in Upper Area or any part of such water rights, such Pumper shall require as a condition of any such sale, transfer or agreement that the purchaser or transferee, if not already a party to this contract, shall execute this contract and become a party thereto. Upon a full transfer of such rights by a Pumper and assumption by the assignee as above provided, the assigning Pumper shall be discharged of obligation hereunder. If such Pumper fails to obtain such assumption (except in cases of a transfer under order of court or by operation of law) the assigning Pumper shall

ed.

remain bound by the contract and production of water by said assignee by the exercise of the right assigned shall be treated as production by such Pumper.

18. Execution in Counterparts. This contract may be executed in counterparts (each counterpart being an exact copy or duplicate of the original) and all counterparts collectively shall be considered as constituting one complete contract.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF this contract is executed by the undersigned by its duly authorized officer.

Dated: _____.

_____

By _____

(SEAL)

By _____

ed.

CITY OF SIERRA MADRE

2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

APPENDIX H

MAIN BASIN JUDGMENT

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SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District, Plaintiff, vs. City of Alhambra, et al, Defendants	Case No.: 924128 **AMENDED JUDGMENT** (And Exhibits Thereto)

HONORABLE MAUREEN DUFFY-LEWIS

Assigned Judge Presiding

DEPARTMENT 38

June 21, 2012

(This version includes prior Amendments and updated Exhibits through June 21, 2012.)

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(Exhibit "K" Includes - Nature of Overlying Right, Description of Overlying Lands To Which Overlying Rights Are Appurtenant, Producers Entitled To Exercise Overlying Rights and Their Respective Consumptive Use Portions, and Map of Overlying Lands.)

"L" – List of Producers and Other Parties and Their Designees (June 2012) (New)

"M" – Watermaster Members, Officers, and Staff, Including Calendar Year 2012 (New)

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SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District, Plaintiff, vs. City of Alhambra, et al, Defendant	Case No.: 924128 **AMENDED JUDGMENT** Hearing: June 21, 2012 Department 38, 9:30 A.M.

The Petition of the MAIN SAN GABRIEL BASIN WATERMASTER for this AMENDED JUDGMENT herein, came on regularly for hearing in this Court before the **HONORABLE MAUREEN DUFFY-LEWIS**, ASSIGNED JUDGE PRESIDING, on June 21, 2012; Frederic A. Fudacz appeared as attorney for Watermaster - Petitioner; and good cause appearing, the following **ORDER** and **AMENDED JUDGMENT** are, hereby, made:

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Pleadings, Parties, and Jurisdiction. The complaint herein was filed on January 2, 1968, seeking an adjudication of water rights. By amendment of said complaint and dismissals of certain parties, said adjudication was limited to the Main San Gabriel Basin and its Relevant Watershed. Substantially all defendants and the cross-defendant have appeared herein, certain defaults have been entered, and other defendants dismissed. By the pleadings herein and by

Order of this Court, the issues have been made those of a full inter se adjudication of water rights as between each and all of the parties. This Court has jurisdiction of the subject matter of this action and of the parties herein.

2. Stipulation for Entry of Judgment. A substantial majority of the parties, by number and by quantity of rights herein Adjudicated, Stipulated for entry of a Judgment in substantially the form of the original Judgment herein.

3. Lis Pendens. (New) A Lis Pendens was recorded August 20, 1970, as Document 2650, in Official Records of Los Angeles County, California, in Book M 3554, Page 866.

4. Findings and Conclusions. (Prior Judgment Section 3) Trial was had before the Court, sitting without a jury, John Shea, Judge Presiding, commencing on October 30, 1972, and Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law have been entered herein.

5. Judgment. (New) Judgment (and Exhibits Thereto), Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law (and Exhibits Thereto), Order Appointing Watermaster, and Initial Watermaster Order were signed and filed December 29, 1972, and Judgment was entered January 4, 1973, in Book 6791, Page 197.

6. Intervention After Judgment. (New) Certain defendants have, pursuant to the Judgment herein and the Court's continuing jurisdiction, intervened and appeared herein after entry of Judgment.

7. Amendments of Judgment. (New) The original Judgment herein was previously amended on March 29 1979, by: (1) adding definition (r [1]) thereto, (2) amending definition (bb) therein, (3) adding Exhibit "K" thereto, (4) adding Sections 14.5 and 16.5 thereto, and (5) amending Sections 37(b), 37(c), 37(d), and Section 47 therein; it was again amended on December 21, 1979, by amending Section 38(c) thereof; again amended on February 21, 1980, by amending Section 24 thereof; again amended on September 12, 1980, by amending Sections 35(a), 37(a), and 38(a); again amended on December 22, 1987, by adding Section 37(e) thereto; amended again on July 22, 1988 by amending Section 37(e) thereof and Ordering an Amended Judgment herein; again amended on January 29, 1991, by amending Sections 10(j), 40, and by adding Sections 40(a), 40(b), 40(c), 40(d), 40(e) and 40(f); again amended on April 2, 1991, by

amending Sections 10(ff), 10(jj), and 34(h); again amended on February 24, 1992, by amending Section 40(b); again amending Appendices in 2000; and again on June 21, 2012 by amending Sections 10(ff), 26, 29(d), 34(b), 34(c), 34(g), 34(h), 34(j), 36, 42, 44, 45, 46(a), 47, 50, 54, Exhibit H Sections 2, 3(d), 4; adding Sections 34(p), 34(q), 34(r); and deleting Section 53 entirely.

8. Transfers. (New) Since the entry of Judgment herein there have been numerous transfers of Adjudicated water rights. To the date hereof, said transfers are reflected in Exhibits "C", "D", and "E".

9. Producers and Their Designees. (New) The current status of Producers and their Designees is shown on Exhibit "L".

10. Definitions. (Prior Judgment Section 4) As used in this Judgment, the following terms shall have the meanings herein set forth:

(a) Base Annual Diversion Right – The average annual quantity of water which a Diverter is herein found to have the right to Divert for Direct Use.

(b) Direct Use – Beneficial use of water other than for spreading or Ground Water recharge.

(c) Divert or Diverting – To take waters of any surface stream within the Relevant Watershed.

(d) Diverter – Any party who Diverts.

(e) Elevation – Feet above mean sea level.

(f) Fiscal Year – A period July 1 through June 30, following.

g) Ground Water – Water beneath the surface of the ground and within the zone of saturation.

(h) Ground Water Basin – An interconnected permeable geologic formation capable of storing a substantial Ground Water supply.

(i) Integrated Producer – Any party that is both a Pumper and a Diverter, and has elected to have its rights adjudicated under the optional formula provided in Section 18 of this Judgment.

(j) In-Lieu Water Cost – The differential between a particular Producer's cost of Watermaster directed produced, treated, blended, substituted, or Supplemental Water delivered or substituted to, for, or taken by, such Producer in-lieu of his cost of otherwise normally Producing a like amount of Ground Water from the Basin. (Amended 1/29/91)

(k) Key Well – Baldwin Park Key Well, being elsewhere designated as State Well No. 1S/10W-7R2, or Los Angeles County Flood Control District Well No. 3030-F. Said well has a ground surface Elevation of 386.7.

(l) Long Beach Case – Los Angeles Superior Court Civil Action No. 722647, entitled, "Long Beach, et al., v. San Gabriel Valley Water Company, et al."

(m) Main San Gabriel Basin or Basin – The Ground Water Basin underlying the area shown as such on Exhibit "A".

(n) Make-Up Obligation – The total cost of meeting the obligation of the Basin to the area at or below Whittier Narrows, pursuant to the Judgment in the Long Beach Case.

(o) Minimal Producer – Any party whose Production in any Fiscal Year does not exceed five (5) acre-feet. (Prior to June 21, 2012)

(p) Natural Safe Yield – The quantity of natural water supply which can be extracted annually from the Basin under conditions of long term average annual supply, net of the requirement to meet downstream rights as determined in the Long Beach Case (exclusive of Pumped export), and under cultural conditions as of a particular year.

(q) Operating Safe Yield – The quantity of water which the Watermaster determines hereunder may be Pumped from the Basin in a particular Fiscal Year, free of the Replacement Water Assessment under the Physical Solution herein.

(r) Overdraft – A condition wherein the total annual Production from the Basin exceeds the Natural Safe Yield thereof.

(s) Overlying Rights – (Prior Judgment Section 4(r)[1]) The right to Produce water from the Basin for use on Overlying Lands, which rights are exercisable only on specifically defined Overlying Lands and which cannot be separately conveyed or

transferred apart therefrom.

(t) Physical Solution – (Prior Judgment Section 4(s)) The Court decreed method of managing the waters of the Basin so as to achieve the maximum utilization of the Basin and its water supply, consistent with the rights herein declared.

(u) Prescriptive Pumping Right – (Prior Judgment Section 4(t)) The highest continuous extractions of water by a Pumper from the Basin for beneficial use in any five (5) consecutive years after commencement of Overdraft and prior to filing of this action, as to which there has been no cessation of use by that Pumper during any subsequent period of five (5) consecutive years, prior to the said filing of this action.

(v) Produce or Producing – (Prior Judgment Section 4(u)) To Pump or Divert Water.

(w) Producer – (Prior Judgment Section 4(v)) A party who Produces water.

(x) Production – (Prior Judgment Section 4(w)) The annual quantity of water Produced, stated in acre feet.

(y) Pump or Pumping – (Prior Judgment Section 4(x)) To extract Ground Water from the Basin by Pumping or any other method.

(z) Pumper – (Prior Judgment Section 4(y)) Any party who Pumps water.

(aa) Pumper's Share – (Prior Judgment Section 4(z)) A Pumper's right to a percentage of the entire Natural Safe Yield, Operating Safe Yield and appurtenant Ground Water storage.

(bb) Relevant Watershed – (Prior Judgment Section 4(aa)) That portion of the San Gabriel River watershed tributary to Whittier Narrows which is shown as such on Exhibit "A", and the exterior boundaries of which are described in Exhibit "B".

(cc) Replacement Water – (Prior Judgment Section 4(bb)) Water purchased by Watermaster to replace: (1) Production in excess of a Pumper's Share of Operating Safe Yield; (2) The consumptive use portion resulting from the exercise of an Overlying Right; and (3) Production in excess of a Diverter's right to Divert for Direct Use.

(dd) Responsible Agency – (Prior Judgment Section 4(cc)) The municipal water

district which is the normal and appropriate source from whom Watermaster shall purchase Supplemental Water for replacement purposes under the Physical Solution, being one of the following:

(1) Upper District – Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District, a member public agency of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD).

(2) San Gabriel District – San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District, which has a direct contract with the State of California for State Project Water.

(3) Three Valleys District – Three Valleys Municipal Water District, formerly, "Pomona Valley Municipal Water District", a member public agency of MWD.

(ee) Stored Water – (Prior Judgment Section 4(dd)) Supplemental Water stored in the Basin pursuant to a contract with Watermaster as authorized by Section 34(n).

(ff) Supplemental Water – (Prior Judgment Section 4(ee)) Nontributary water imported through a Responsible Agency and reclaimed water or water obtained from other available sources when water is not available in a timely fashion from a Responsible Agency. (Amended 6/21/12)

(gg) Transporting Parties – (Prior Judgment Section 4(ff)) Any party presently transporting water (i.e., during the 12 months immediately preceding the making of the findings herein) from the Relevant Watershed or Basin to an area outside thereof, and any party presently or hereafter having an interest in lands or having a service area outside the Basin or Relevant Watershed contiguous to lands in which it has an interest or a service area within the Basin or Relevant Watershed. Division by a road, highway, or easement shall not interrupt contiguity. Said term shall also include the City of Sierra Madre, or any party supplying water thereto, so long as the corporate limits of said City are included within one of the Responsible Agencies and if said City, in order to supply water to its corporate area from the Basin, becomes a party to this action bound by this Judgment.

(hh) Water Level – (Prior Judgment Section 4(gg)) The measured Elevation of water in the Key Well, corrected for any temporary effects of mounding caused by replenishment or local depressions caused by Pumping.

(ii) Year – (Prior Judgment Section 4(hh)) A calendar year, unless the context clearly indicates a contrary meaning.

(jj) Reclaimed Water – Water which, as a result of treatment of waste, is suitable for a direct beneficial use or a controlled use that would not otherwise occur. (Amended 4/2/91)

11. Exhibits. (Prior Judgment Section 5) The following exhibits are attached to this Judgment and incorporated herein by this reference:

Exhibit "A" – Map entitled, "San Gabriel River Watershed Tributary to Whittier Narrows", showing the boundaries and relevant geologic and hydrologic features in the portion of the watershed of the San Gabriel River lying upstream from Whittier Narrows.

Exhibit "B" – Boundaries of Relevant Watershed.

Exhibit "C" – Table Showing Base Annual Diversion Rights of Certain Diverters.

Exhibit "D" – Table Showing Prescriptive Pumping Rights and Pumper's Share of Each Pumper.

Exhibit "E" – Table Showing Production Rights of Each Integrated Producer.

Exhibit "F" – Table Showing Special Category Rights.

Exhibit "G" – Table Showing Non-consumptive Users.

Exhibit "H" – Watermaster Operating Criteria.

Exhibit "J" – Puente Narrows Agreement.

Exhibit "K" – Overlying Rights, Nature of Overlying Right, Description of Overlying Lands to which Overlying Rights are Appurtenant, Producers Entitled to Exercise Overlying Rights and their Respective Consumptive Use Portions, and Map of Overlying Lands.

Exhibit "L" – (New) List of Producers And Their Designees, as of June 2012.

Exhibit "M" – (New) Watermaster Members, Officers and Staff, Including

Calendar Year 2012.

II. DECREE

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY DECLARED, ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED:

A. DECLARATION OF HYDROLOGIC CONDITIONS

12. Basin as Common Source of Supply. (Prior Judgment Section 6) The area shown on Exhibit "A" as Main San Gabriel Basin overlies a Ground Water basin. The Relevant Watershed is the watershed area within which rights are herein adjudicated. The waters of the Basin and Relevant Watershed constitute a common source of natural water supply to the parties herein.

13. Determination of Natural Safe Yield. (Prior Judgment Section 7) The Natural Safe Yield of the Main San Gabriel Basin is found and declared to be one hundred fifty-two thousand seven-hundred (152,700) acre-feet under Calendar Year 1967 cultural conditions.

14. Existence of Overdraft. (Prior Judgment Section 8) In each and every Calendar year commencing with 1953, the Basin has been and is in Overdraft.

B. DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

15. Prescription. (Prior Judgment Section 9) The use of water by each and all parties and their predecessors in interest has an open, notorious, hostile, adverse, under claim of right, and with notice of said overdraft continuously from January 1, 1953 to January 4, 1973. The rights of each party herein declared are prescriptive in nature. The following aggregate consequences of said prescription within the Basin and Relevant Watershed are hereby declared:

(a) Prior Prescription. Diversions within the Relevant Watershed have created rights for direct consumptive use within the Basin, as declared and determined in Sections 16 and 18 hereof, which are of equal priority inter se, but which are prior and paramount to Pumping Rights in the Basin.

(b) Mutual Prescription. The aggregate Prescriptive Pumping Rights of the parties who are Pumpers now exceed, and for many years prior to filing of this action, have exceeded, the Natural Safe Yield of the Basin. By reason of said condition, all

rights of said Pumpers are declared to be mutually prescriptive and of equal priority, inter se.

(c) Common Ownership of Safe Yield and Incidents Thereto. By reason of said Overdraft and mutual Prescription, the entire Natural Safe Yield of the Basin, the Operating Safe Yield thereof and the appurtenant rights to Ground Water storage capacity of the Basin are owned by Pumpers in undivided Pumpers' Shares as hereinafter individually declared, subject to the control of Watermaster, pursuant to the Physical Solution herein decreed. Nothing herein shall be deemed in derogation of the rights to spread water pursuant to rights set forth in Exhibit "G".

16. Surface Rights. (Prior Judgment Section 10) Certain of the aforesaid prior and paramount prescriptive water rights of Diverters to Divert for Direct Use stream flow within the Relevant Watershed are hereby declared and found in terms of Base Annual Diversion Right as set forth in Exhibit "C". Each Diverter shown on Exhibit "C" shall be entitled to Divert for Direct Use up to two hundred percent (200%) of said Base Annual Diversion Right in any one (1) Fiscal Year; provided that the aggregate quantities of water Diverted in any consecutive ten (10) Fiscal Year period shall not exceed ten (10) times such Diverter's Base Annual Diversion Right.

17. Ground Water Rights. (Prior Judgment Section 11) The Prescriptive Pumping Right of each Pumper, who is not an Integrated Producer, and his Pumper's Share are declared as set forth in Exhibit "D".

18. Optional Integrated Production Rights. (Prior Judgment Section 12) Those parties listed on Exhibit "E" have elected to be treated as Integrated Producers. Integrated Production Rights have two (2) historical components:

(1) a fixed component based upon historic Diversions for Direct Use; and

(2) a mutually prescriptive Pumper's Share component based upon Pumping during the period 1953 through 1967.

Assessment and other Watermaster regulation of the rights of such parties shall relate to and be based upon each such component. So far as future exercise of such rights is concerned,

however, the gross quantity of the aggregate right in any Fiscal Year may be exercised, in the sole discretion of such party, by either Diversion or Pumping or any combination or apportionment thereof; provided, that for Assessment purposes the first water Produced in any Fiscal Year (other than "Carry-over", under Section 49 hereof) shall be deemed an exercise of the Diversion Component, and any Production over said quantity shall be deemed Pumped water, regardless of the actual method of Production.

19. Special Category Rights. (Prior Judgment Section 13) The parties listed on Exhibit "F" have water rights in the Relevant Watershed which are not ordinary Production rights. The nature of each such right is as described in Exhibit "F".

20. Non-consumptive Practices. (Prior Judgment Section 14) Certain Producers have engaged in Water Diversion and spreading practices which have caused such Diversions to have a non-consumptive or beneficial impact upon the aggregate water supply available in the Basin. Said parties, and a statement of the nature of their rights, uses and practices, are set forth in Exhibit "G". The Physical Solution decreed herein, and particularly its provisions for Assessments, shall not apply to such non-consumptive uses. Watermaster may require reports on the operations of said parties.

21. Overlying Rights. (Prior Judgment Section 14.5) Producers listed in Exhibit "K" hereto were not parties herein at the time of the original entry of Judgment herein. They have exercised in good faith Overlying Rights to Produce water from the Basin during the periods subsequent to the entry of Judgment herein and have by self-help initiated or maintained appurtenant Overlying Rights. Such rights are exercisable without quantitative limit only on specifically described Overlying Land and cannot be separately conveyed or transferred apart therefrom. As to such rights and their exercise, the owners thereof shall become parties to this action and be subject to Watermaster Replacement Water assessments under Section 45(b) hereof, sufficient to purchase Replenishment Water to offset the net consumptive use of such Production and practices. In addition, the gross amount of such Production for such overlying use shall be subject to Watermaster Administration Assessments under Section 45(a) hereof and the consumptive use portion of such Production for overlying use shall be subject to

Watermaster's In-Lieu Water Cost Assessments under Section 45(d) hereof. The Producers presently entitled to exercise Overlying Rights, a description of the Overlying Land to which Overlying Rights are appurtenant, the nature of use and the consumptive use portion thereof are set forth in Exhibit "K" hereto. Watermaster may require reports and make inspections of the operations of said parties for purposes of verifying the uses set forth in said Exhibit "K", and, in the event of a material change, to redetermine the net amount of consumptive use by such parties as changed, in the exercise of such Overlying Rights.

Annually, during the first two (2) weeks of June in each calendar year, such Overlying Rights Producers shall submit to Watermaster a verified statement as to the nature of the then current uses of said Overlying Rights on said Overlying Lands for the next ensuing Fiscal Year, whereupon Watermaster shall either affirm the prior determination or redetermine the net amount of the consumptive use portion of the exercise of such Overlying Right by said Overlying Rights Producer.

C. INJUNCTION

22. Injunction Against Unauthorized Production. (Prior Judgment Section 15) Effective July 1, 1973, each and every party, its officers, agents, employees, successors and assigns, to whom rights to waters of the Basin or Relevant Watershed have been declared and decreed herein is **ENJOINED AND RESTRAINED** from Producing water for Direct Use from the Basin or the Relevant Watershed except pursuant to rights and Pumpers' Shares herein decreed or which may hereafter be acquired by transfer pursuant to Section 55, or under the provisions of the Physical Solution in this Judgment and the Court's continuing jurisdiction, provided that no party is enjoined from Producing up to five (5) acre feet per Fiscal Year.

23. Injunction re Non-consumptive Uses. (Prior Judgment Section 16) Each party listed in Exhibit "G", its officers, agents, employees, successors and assigns, is **ENJOINED AND RESTRAINED** from materially changing said non-consumptive method of use.

24. Injunction re Change in Overlying Use Without Notice Thereof to Watermaster. (Prior Judgment Section 16.5) Each party listed in Exhibit "K", its officers, agents, employees, successors and assigns, is **ENJOINED AND RESTRAINED** from materially changing said

overlying uses at any time without first notifying Watermaster of the intended change of use, in which event Watermaster shall promptly redetermine the consumptive use portion thereof to be effective after such change.

25. Injunction Against Unauthorized Recharge. (Prior Judgment Section 17) Each party, its officers, agents, employees, successors and assigns, is **ENJOINED AND RESTRAINED** from spreading, injecting or otherwise recharging water in the Basin except pursuant to: (a) an adjudicated non-consumptive use, or (b) consent and approval of or Cyclic Storage Agreement with Watermaster, or (c) subsequent order of this Court.

26. Injunction Against Transportation from Basin or Relevant Watershed. (Prior Judgment Section 18) Except upon further order of Court and except as provided in section 34(r) herein, all parties, other than Transporting Parties and MWD in its exercise of its Special Category Rights, to the extent authorized therein, are **ENJOINED AND RESTRAINED** from transporting water hereafter Produced from the Relevant Watershed or Basin outside the areas thereof. For purposes of this Section, water supplied through a city water system which lies chiefly within the Basin shall be deemed entirely used within the Basin. Transporting Parties are entitled to continue to transport water to the extent that any Production of water by any such party does not violate the injunctive revisions contained in Section 22 hereof; provided that said water shall be used within the present service areas or corporate or other boundaries and additions thereto so long as such additions are contiguous to the then existing service area or corporate or other boundaries; except that a maximum of ten percent (10%) of use in any Fiscal Year may be outside said then existing service areas or corporate or other boundaries. Notwithstanding the foregoing and without in any way changing or limiting the Transporting Parties' entitlement to transport water as set forth herein, any party may enter into an agreement with Watermaster to store Supplemental Water and export said stored Supplemental Water under specific terms and conditions approved by Watermaster. Such storage and export shall be subject to (1) a determination by Watermaster that no material injury to the Basin or parties will result therefrom; (2) execution of an agreement with Watermaster setting forth the terms and conditions upon which water may be stored in or exported from the Basin; and (3) compliance

with Watermaster Rules and Regulations respecting Basin storage and export. (Amended 6/21/12)

D. CONTINUING JURISDICTION

27. Jurisdiction Reserved. (Prior Judgment Section 19) Full jurisdiction, power and authority are retained by and reserved to the Court for purposes of enabling the Court upon application of any party or of the Watermaster, by motion and upon at least thirty (30) days notice thereof, and after hearing thereon, to make such further or supplemental orders or directions as may be necessary or appropriate for interim operation before the Physical Solution is fully operative, or for interpretation, enforcement or carrying out of this Judgment, and to modify, amend or amplify any of the provisions of this Judgment or to add to the provisions thereof consistent with the rights herein decreed. Provided, that nothing in this paragraph shall authorize:

(1) modification or amendment of the quantities specified in the declared rights of any party;

(2) modification or amendment of the manner of exercise of the Base Annual Diversion Right or Integrated Production Right of any party; or

(3) the imposition of an injunction prohibiting transportation outside the Relevant Watershed or Basin as against any Transporting Party transporting in accordance with the provisions of this Judgment or against MWD as to its Special Category Rights.

E. WATERMASTER

28. Watermaster to Administer Judgment. (Prior Judgment Section 20) A Watermaster comprised of nine (9) persons, to be nominated as hereinafter provided and appointed by the Court, shall administer and enforce the provisions of this Judgment and any subsequent instructions or orders of the Court thereunder.

29. Qualification, Nomination and Appointment. (Prior Judgment Section 21) The nine (9) member Watermaster shall be composed of six (6) Producer representatives and three (3) public representatives qualified, nominated and appointed as follows:

(a) Qualification. Any adult citizen of the State of California shall be eligible to serve as Watermaster; provided, however, that no officer, director, employee or agent of Upper District or San Gabriel District shall be qualified as a Producer member of Watermaster.

(b) Nomination of Producer Representatives. A meeting of all parties shall be held at the regular meeting of Watermaster in November of each year, at the offices of Watermaster. Nomination of the six (6) Producer representatives shall be by cumulative voting, in person or by proxy, with each Producer entitled to one (1) vote for each one hundred (100) acre-feet, or portion thereof, of Base Annual Diversion Right or Prescriptive Pumping Right or Integrated Production Right.

(c) Nomination of Public Representatives. On or before the regular meeting of Watermaster in November of each year, the three (3) public representatives shall be nominated by the boards of directors of Upper District (which shall select two [2]) and San Gabriel District (which shall select one [1]). Said nominees shall be members of the board of directors of said public districts.

(d) Appointment. All Watermaster nominations shall be promptly certified to the Court, which will in ordinary course confirm the same by an appropriate order appointing said Watermaster; provided, however, that the Court at all times reserves the right and power to refuse to appoint, or to remove, any member of Watermaster. Notwithstanding section 27 herein, Watermaster nominations may be promptly certified by the Court upon 10 calendar days' notice thereof, plus the time prescribed by statute for service by mail, e-mail or other electronic means. (Amended 6/21/12)

30. Term and Vacancies. (Prior Judgment Section 22) Each member of Watermaster shall serve for a one (1) year term commencing on January 1, following his appointment, or until his successor is appointed. In the event of a vacancy on Watermaster, a successor shall be nominated at a special meeting to be called by Watermaster within ninety (90) days (in the case of a Producer representative) or by action of the appropriate district board of directors (in the case of a public representative).

31. Quorum. (Prior Judgment Section 23) Five (5) members of the Watermaster shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of affairs of the Watermaster. Action by the affirmative vote of five (5) members shall constitute action by Watermaster, except that the affirmative vote of six (6) members shall be required:

(a) to approve the purchase, spreading or injection of water for Ground Water recharge, or

(b) to enter in any Agreement pursuant to Section 34 (n) hereof.

32. Compensation. (Prior Judgment Section 24) Each Watermaster member shall receive compensation of One Hundred Dollars ($100.00) per day for each day's attendance at meetings of Watermaster or for each day's service rendered as a Watermaster member at the request of Watermaster, together with any expenses incurred in the performance of his duties required or authorized by Watermaster. No member of the Watermaster shall be employed by or compensated for professional services rendered by him to Watermaster, other than the compensation herein provided, and any authorized travel or related expense.

33. Organization. (Prior Judgment Section 25) At its first meeting in each year, Watermaster shall elect a chairman and a vice chairman from its membership. It shall also select a secretary, a treasurer and such assistant secretaries and assistant treasurers as may be appropriate, any of whom may, but need not be, members of Watermaster.

(a) Minutes. Minutes of all Watermaster meetings shall be kept, which shall reflect all actions taken by Watermaster. Draft copies thereof shall be furnished to any party who files a request therefor in writing with Watermaster. Said draft copies of minutes shall constitute notice of any Watermaster action therein reported; failure to request copies thereof shall constitute waiver of notice.

(b) Regular Meetings. Watermaster shall hold regular meetings at places and times to be specified in Watermaster's rules and regulations to be adopted by Watermaster. Notice of the scheduled or regular meetings of Watermaster and of any changes in the time or place thereof shall be mailed to all parties who shall have filed a request therefor in writing with Watermaster.

(c) Special Meetings. Special meetings of Watermaster may be called at any time by the chairman or vice chairman or by any three (3) members of Watermaster by written notice delivered personally or mailed to each member of Watermaster and to each party requesting notice, at least twenty-four (24) hours before the time of each such meeting in the case of personal delivery, and forty-eight (48) hours prior to such meeting in the case of mail. The calling notice shall specify the time and place of the special meeting and the business to be transacted at such meeting. No other business shall be considered at such meeting.

(d) Adjournments. Any meeting of Watermaster may be adjourned to a time and place specified in the order of adjournment. Less than a quorum may so adjourn from time to time. A copy of the order or notice of adjournment shall be conspicuously posted on or near the door of the place where the meeting was held within twenty-four (24) hours after adoption of the order of adjournment.

34. Powers and Duties. (Prior Judgment Section 26) Subject to the continuing supervision and control of the Court, Watermaster shall have and may exercise the following express powers, and shall perform the following duties, together with any specific powers, authority and duties granted or imposed elsewhere in this Judgment or hereafter ordered or authorized by the Court in the exercise of its continuing jurisdiction.

(a) Rules and Regulations. To make and adopt any and all appropriate rules and regulations for conduct of Watermaster affairs. A copy of said rules and regulations and any amendments thereof shall be mailed to all parties.

(b) Acquisition of Facilities. To purchase, own, lease, acquire and hold, as trustee for the benefit of the Parties, all necessary personal property and equipment, and such limited real property such as office quarters, monitoring wells, the key well, and other facilities necessary to fulfill Watermaster's basin management responsibilities under this Judgment. (Amended 6/21/12)

(c) Employment of Experts and Agents. To employ such administrative personnel, engineering, geologic, accounting, legal, public policy education or other

specialized services (but not including registered lobbyists) and consulting assistants as may be deemed appropriate in the carrying out of its powers and to require appropriate bonds from all officers and employees handling Watermaster funds. (Amended 6/21/12)

(d) Measuring Devices, etc. To cause parties, pursuant to uniform rules, to install and maintain in good operating condition, at the cost of each party, such necessary measuring devices or meters as may be appropriate; and to inspect and test any such measuring device as may be necessary.

(e) Assessments. To levy and collect all Assessments specified in the Physical Solution.

(f) Investment of Funds. To hold and invest any and all funds which Watermaster may possess in investments authorized from time to time for public agencies in the State of California.

(g) Borrowing. To borrow in anticipation of receipt of Assessment proceeds an amount not to exceed the annual amount of Assessments levied but uncollected, or in accordance with the provisions of Sections 45 and 46 hereto. Upon approval by the Watermaster at its regularly scheduled public meeting, when necessary to secure Supplemental Water, Watermaster may borrow funds in excess of the annual amount of Assessments levied but uncollected. Prior to borrowing funds, Watermaster shall meet and confer with Responsible Agencies and seek their input. Watermaster shall adopt Rules and Regulations specifying: (i) how debt repayment will be allocated among the Parties; (ii) that Watermaster obtain prior approval of the Court before incurring debt that exceeds the total of one year's levied Assessments; and (iii) such other matters as Watermaster deems appropriate for Rules and Regulations respecting the purchase of Supplemental Water using debt. (Amended 6/21/12)

(h) Purchase of and Recharge with Supplemental Water. To purchase Supplemental Water and to introduce the same into the Basin, including Reclaimed Water, for replenishment, Replacement Water, and cyclic storage purposes in the Basin subject to the affirmative vote of six (6) members of Watermaster, provided, the

California Department of Public Health and the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board have approved such Reclaimed Water for said uses, Watermaster has given prior notice to all parties of its intention to use said Reclaimed Water for such purposes, held noticed hearings thereon, and approves such uses. Reclaimed Water used by Watermaster as Supplemental Water for said purposes shall not be a violation of Sections 3(b) or 3(c) of Exhibit "H" hereto. (Amended 4/2/91 and 6/21/12)

(i) Contracts. To enter into contracts for the performance of any administrative powers herein granted, subject to approval of the Court.

(j) Cooperation with Existing Agencies. To act jointly or cooperate with agencies of the United States and the State of California or any political subdivision, municipality or district to the end that the purposes of the Physical Solution may be fully and economically carried out. (Amended 6/21/12)

(k) Assumption of Make-Up Obligation. Watermaster shall assume the Make-Up Obligation for and on behalf of the Basin.

(m) Water Quality. Water quality in the Basin shall be a concern of Watermaster, and all reasonable steps shall be taken to assist and encourage appropriate regulatory agencies to enforce reasonable water quality regulations affecting the Basin, including regulation of solid and liquid waste disposal.

(n) Cyclic Storage Agreements. To enter into appropriate contracts, to be approved by the Court, for utilization of Ground Water storage capacity of the Basin for cyclic or regulatory storage of Supplemental Water by parties and non-parties, for subsequent recovery or Watermaster credit by the storing entity, pursuant to uniform rules and conditions, which shall include provision for:

(1) Watermaster control of all spreading or injection and extraction scheduling and procedures for such stored water;

(2) calculation by Watermaster of any special costs, damages or burdens resulting from such operations;

(3) determination by Watermaster of, and accounting for, all losses in

stored water, assuming that such stored water floats on top of the Ground Water supplies, and accounting for all losses of water which otherwise would have replenished the Basin, with priorities being established as between two or more such contractors giving preference to parties over non-parties; and

(4) payment to Watermaster for the benefit of the parties hereto of all special costs, damages or burdens incurred (without any charge, rent, assessment or expense as to parties hereto by reason of the adjudicated proprietary character of said storage rights, nor credit or offset for benefits resulting from such storage); provided, that no party shall have any direct interest in or control over such contracts or the operation thereof by reason of the adjudicated right of such party, the Watermaster having sole custody and control of all Ground Water storage rights in the Basin pursuant to the Physical Solution herein, and subject to review of the Court.

(o) Notice List. Maintain a current list of party designees to receive notice hereunder, in accordance with Section 54 hereof.

(p) Authority to Sue. To prosecute litigation, engage in dispute resolution and file amicus curiae briefs in the furtherance of Watermaster's responsibilities under this Judgment. (Amended 6/21/12)

(q) Public Policy Education. To perform public policy education activities in furtherance of Watermaster's responsibilities under this Judgment. (Amended 6/21/12)

(r) Export Agreements. Watermaster may fix terms and conditions under which parties and non-parties may store Supplemental Water in and export said stored Supplemental Water from the Basin. (Amended 6/21/12)

35. Policy Decisions – Procedure. (Prior Judgment Section 27) It is contemplated that Watermaster will exercise discretion in making policy decisions relating to Basin management under the Physical Solution decreed herein. In order to assure full participation and opportunity to be heard for those affected, no policy decision shall be made by Watermaster until thirty (30) days after the question involved has been raised for discussion at a Watermaster

meeting and noted in the draft of minutes thereof.

36. Reports. (Prior Judgment Section 28) Watermaster shall annually file with the Court and mail to the parties a report of all Watermaster activities during the preceding year, including an audited statement of all accounts and financial activities of Watermaster, summary reports of Diversions and Pumping, and all other pertinent information. To the extent practical, said report shall be mailed to all parties on or before November 1. The tables set forth in Exhibits C, D, E, K, L and M are listed for reference purposes only. Future updates to those exhibits shall be set forth in the Watermaster annual report. In lieu of mailing the annual report, Watermaster in its discretion may post the report on its website, mail or e-mail a notice of availability to the parties, and/or provide a hard copy of the report upon request. If a party does not have a valid e-mail address or internet access, that party shall identify an alternative method of service to be approved by Watermaster in its sole discretion. (Amended 6/21/12)

37. Review Procedures. (Prior Judgment Section 29) Any action, decision, rule or procedure of Watermaster (other than a decision establishing Operating Safe Yield, see Section 43(c)) shall be subject to review by the Court on its own motion or on timely motion for an Order to Show Cause by any party, as follows:

(a) Effective Date of Watermaster Action. Any order, decision or action of Watermaster shall be deemed to have occurred on the date that written notice thereof is mailed. Mailing of draft copies of Watermaster minutes to the parties requesting the same shall constitute notice to all such parties.

(b) Notice of Motion. Any party may, by a regularly noticed motion, petition the Court for review of said Watermaster's action or decision. Notice of such motion shall be mailed to Watermaster and all parties. Unless so ordered by the Court, such petition shall not operate to stay the effect of such Watermaster action.

(c) Time for Motion. Notice of motion to review any Watermaster action or decision shall be served and filed within ninety (90) days after such Watermaster action or decision.

(d) De Novo Nature of Proceeding. Upon filing of such motion for hearing, the

Court shall notify the parties of a date for taking evidence and argument, and shall review de novo the question at issue on the date designated. The Watermaster decision or action shall have no evidentiary weight in such proceeding.

(e) Decision. The decision of the Court in such proceeding shall be an appealable Supplemental Order in this case. When the same is final, it shall be binding upon the Watermaster and the parties.

F. PHYSICAL SOLUTION

38. Purpose and Objective. (Prior Judgment Section 30) Consistent with the California Constitution and the decisions of the Supreme Court, the Court hereby adopts and Orders the parties to comply with this Physical Solution. The purpose and objective of these provisions is to provide a legal and practical means for accomplishing the most economic, long term, conjunctive utilization of surface, Ground Water, Supplemental Water and Ground Water storage capacity to meet the needs and requirements of the water users dependent upon the Basin and Relevant Watershed, while preserving existing equities.

39. Need for Flexibility. (Prior Judgment Section 31) In order that Watermaster may be free to utilize both existing and new and developing technological, social and economic concepts for the fullest benefit of all those dependent upon the Basin, it is essential that the Physical Solution hereunder provide for maximum flexibility and adaptability. To that end, the Court has retained continuing jurisdiction to supplement the broad discretion herein granted to the Watermaster.

40. Watermaster Control. (Prior Judgment Section 32) In order to develop an adequate and effective program of Basin management, it is essential that Watermaster have broad discretion in the making of Basin management decisions within the ambit hereinafter set forth. The maintenance, improvement, and control of the water quality and quantity of the Basin, withdrawal and replenishment of supplies of the Basin and Relevant Watershed, and the utilization of the water resources thereof, must be subject to procedures established by Watermaster in implementation of the provisions of this Judgment. Both the quantity and quality of said water resource are thereby preserved and its beneficial utilization maximized.

(Amended 1/29/91)

(a) Watermaster shall develop an adequate and effective program of Basin management. The maintenance, improvement, and control of the water quality and quantity of the Basin, withdrawal and replenishment of supplies of the Basin and Relevant Watershed, and the utilization of the water resources thereof, must be subject to procedures established by Watermaster in implementation of the Physical Solution provisions of this Judgment. All Watermaster programs and procedures shall be adopted only after a duly noticed public hearing pursuant to Section 37 and 40 of the Amended Judgment herein. (Amended 1/29/91)

(b) Watermaster shall have the power to control pumping in the Basin by water Producers therein for Basin cleanup and water quality control so that specific well production can be directed as to a lesser amount, to total cessation, as to an increased amount, and even to require pumping in a new location in the Basin. Watermaster's right to regulate pumping activities of Producers shall be subordinate to any conflicting Basin cleanup plan established by the EPA or other public governmental agency with responsibility for ground water management or clean up, whether existing at the time of this Judgment or subsequent hereto. (Amended 2/24/92)

(c) Watermaster may act individually or participate with others to carry on technical and other necessary investigations of all kinds and collect data necessary to carry out the herein stated purposes. It may engage in contractual relations with the EPA or other agencies in furtherance of the clean up of the Basin and enter into contracts with agencies of the United States, the State of California, or any political subdivision, municipality, or district thereof, to the extent allowed under the applicable federal or state statutes. Any cooperative agreement between the Watermaster and EPA shall require the approval of the appropriate Agency(s) of the State of California. (Amended 1/29/91)

(d) For the regulation and control of pumping activity in the Basin, Watermaster shall adopt Rules and Regulations and programs to promote, manage and accomplish

clean up of the Basin and its waters, including, but not limited to, measures to confine, move, and remove contaminants and pollutants. Such Rules and Regulations and programs shall be adopted only after a duly Noticed Public Hearing by Watermaster and shall be subject to Court review pursuant to Section 37 of the Amended Judgment herein. (Amended 1/29/91)

(e) Watermaster shall determine whether funds from local, regional, state or federal agencies are available for regulating pumping and the various costs associated with, or arising from such activities. If no public funds are available from local, regional, state, or federal agencies, the costs shall be obtained and paid by way of an In-Lieu Assessment by Watermaster pursuant to Section 10(j) of the Amended Judgment herein. Provided such In-Lieu Assessments become necessary, the costs shall be borne by all Basin Producers. (Amended 1/29/91)

(f) Watermaster is a Court empowered entity with limited powers, created pursuant to the Court's Physical Solution Jurisdiction under Article X, Section 2 of the California Constitution. None of the powers granted herein to Watermaster shall be construed as designating Watermaster a political subdivision of the State of California or authorizing Watermaster to act as "lead agency" to administer the federal Superfund for clean up of the Basin. (Amended 1/29/91)

41. General Pattern of Contemplated Operations. (Prior Judgment Section 33) In general outline (subject to the specific provisions hereafter and to Watermaster Operating Criteria set forth in Exhibit "H"), Watermaster will determine annually the Operating Safe Yield of the Basin and will notify each Pumper of his share thereof, stated in acre feet per Fiscal Year. Thereafter, no party may Produce in any Fiscal Year an amount in excess of the sum of his Diversion Right, if any, plus his Pumper's Share of such Operating Safe Yield, or his Integrated Production Right, or the terms of any Cyclic Storage Agreement, without being subject to Assessment for the purpose of purchasing Replacement Water. In establishing the Operating Safe Yield, Watermaster shall follow all physical, economic, and other relevant parameters provided in the Watermaster Operating Criteria. Watermaster shall have Assessment powers to

raise funds essential to implement the management plan in any of the several special circumstances herein described in more detail.

42. Basin Operating Criteria. (Prior Judgment Section 34) Until further order of the Court, Watermaster shall recharge Replacement Water in accordance with the Watermaster Operating Criteria and, insofar as practicable, to maintain the water level at the Key Well above Elevation two hundred (200). (Amended 6/21/12)

43. Determination of Operating Safe Yield. (Prior Judgment Section 35) Watermaster shall annually determine the Operating Safe Yield applicable to the succeeding Fiscal Year and estimate the same for the next succeeding four (4) Fiscal Years. In making such determination, Watermaster shall be governed in the exercise of its discretion by the Watermaster Operating Criteria. The procedures with reference to said determination shall be as follows:

(a) Preliminary Determination. On or before Watermaster's first meeting in April of each year, Watermaster shall make a Preliminary Determination of the Operating Safe Yield of the Basin for each of the succeeding five Fiscal Years. Said determination shall be made in the form of a report containing a summary statement of the considerations, calculations and factors used by Watermaster in arriving at said Operating Safe Yield.

(b) Notice and Hearing. A copy of said Preliminary Determination and report shall be mailed to each Pumper and Integrated Producer at least ten (10) days prior to a hearing to be held at Watermaster's regular meeting in May, of each year, at which time objections or suggested corrections or modifications of said determinations shall be considered. Said hearing shall be held pursuant to procedures adopted by Watermaster.

(c) Watermaster Determination and Review Thereof. Within thirty (30) days after completion of said hearing, Watermaster shall mail to each Pumper and Integrated Producer a final report and determination of said Operating Safe Yield for each such Fiscal Year, together with a statement of the Producer's entitlement in each such Fiscal Year stated in acre-feet. Any affected party, within thirty (30) days of mailing of notice

of said Watermaster determination, may, by a regularly noticed motion, petition the Court for an Order to Show Cause for review of said Watermaster finding, and thereupon the Court shall hear such objections and settle such dispute. Unless so ordered by the Court, such petition shall not operate to stay the effect of said report and determination. In the absence of such review proceedings, the Watermaster determination shall be final.

44. Reports of Pumping and Diversion. (Prior Judgment Section 36) Each party shall file with the Watermaster quarterly, on or before the last day of January, April, July and October, a report on a form to be prescribed by Watermaster showing the total Pumping and Diversion (separately for Direct Use and for non-consumptive use, if any) of such party during the preceding calendar quarter.

45. Assessments – Purpose. (Prior Judgment Section 37)

(a) Statement of Authority and Need for Flexibility: Watermaster shall have the power to levy and collect Assessments from the parties (other than non-consumptive users, or Production under Special Category Rights or Cyclic Storage Agreements) based upon Production during the preceding Fiscal Year. Assessments on Minimal Producers will apply only to (1) existing parties who become Minimal Producers in the future; and (2) Minimal Producers who intervene after June 21, 2012. Because Supplemental Water may not be available for extended periods of time, Watermaster requires flexibility with respect to the procedures for purchasing Supplemental Water supplies, as and when those supplies become available. This Judgment is a Physical Solution entered pursuant to California Constitution Article X, Section 2, which recognizes that the timing and amount of Watermaster Assessments for Replacement Water costs must be determined in light of this uncertainty. This Judgment therefore grants Watermaster the flexibility and discretion necessary to purchase and pre-purchase Supplemental Water and levy assessments in an appropriate and equitable manner and amount to maximize the opportunities to secure necessary Supplemental Waters in the best interest of the parties and the long-term sustainability of the Basin. In accordance with Rules and Regulations adopted by Watermaster, to further enhance flexibility, Watermaster may borrow money

from any available fund maintained by it for purposes other than Replacement Water purchases, or use accrued funds, to purchase Supplemental Water. (Amended 6/21/12)

(b) Authorized Assessments: Said Assessments may be for one or more of the following purposes:

(1) Watermaster Administration Costs. (Former Section 45(a)) Within thirty (30) days after completion of the hearing on the Preliminary Determination of the Operating Safe Yield of the Basin and Watermaster's determination thereof, pursuant to Section 43 hereof, Watermaster shall adopt a proposed budget for the succeeding Fiscal Year and shall mail a copy thereof to each party, together with a statement of the level of Administration Assessment levied by Watermaster which will be collected for purposes of raising funds for said budget. Said Assessment shall be uniformly applicable to each acre-foot of Production. (Amended 6/21/12)

(2) Replacement Water Costs. (Former Section 45(b)) Replacement Water Assessments shall be collected from each party on account of such party's Production in excess of its Diversion Rights, Pumper's Share or Integrated Production Right, and on account of the consumptive use portion of Overlying Rights, computed at the applicable rate established by Watermaster consistent with the Watermaster Operating Criteria, and other relevant factors, including the projected cost and availability of Supplemental Water supplies. Subject to Rules and Regulations adopted by Watermaster, Watermaster Replacement Water Assessment rates may be in an amount calculated to allow Watermaster to purchase more than one acre-foot of Supplemental Water for each acre-foot of excess Production to which such Assessment applies, when such purchases are necessary to secure Supplemental Water supplies for the benefit of the Basin and parties. (Amended 6/21/12)

(3) Make-Up Obligation. (Former Section 45(c)) An Assessment shall be collected equally on account of each acre-foot of Production, which does not

bear a Replacement Assessment hereunder, to pay all necessary costs of Administration and satisfaction of the Make-Up Obligation. Such Assessment shall not be applicable to water Production for an Overlying Right.

(4) In-Lieu Water Cost. (Former Section 45(d)) Watermaster may levy an Assessment against all Pumping to pay reimbursement for In-Lieu Water Costs except that such Assessment shall not be applicable to the non-consumptive use portion of an Overlying Right.

(5) Basin Water Quality Improvement. (Former Section 45(e)) For purposes of testing, protecting or improving the water quality in the Basin, Watermaster may, after a noticed hearing thereon, fix terms and conditions under which it may waive all or any part of its Assessments on such ground water Production and if such Production, in addition to his other Production, does not exceed such Producer's Share or entitlement for that Fiscal Year, such stated Production shall be allowed to be carried over for a part of such Producer's next Fiscal Year's Producer's Share or entitlement. In connection therewith, Watermaster may also waive the provisions of Section 25, 26 and 57 hereof, relating to Injunction Against Unauthorized Recharge, Injunction Against Transportation From Basin or Relevant Watershed, and Intervention After Judgment, respectively. Nothing in this Judgment is intended to allow an increase in any Producer's annual entitlement nor to prevent Watermaster, after hearing thereon, from entering into contracts to encourage, assist and accomplish the clean up and improvement of degraded water quality in the Basin by non-parties herein. Such contracts may include the exemption of the Production of such Basin water therefor from Watermaster Assessments and, in connection therewith, the waiver of the provisions of Judgment Sections 25, 26, and 57 hereof.

(6) Export and Storage. Watermaster shall levy an assessment to account for costs, burdens or losses incurred in connection with such exported or stored

water, including a fee for storage administration. Such storage or export shall be subject to (1) a determination by Watermaster that no material injury to the Basin or parties will result therefrom; (2) execution of an agreement with Watermaster setting forth the terms and conditions upon which water may be stored in or exported from the Basin; and (3) compliance with Watermaster Rules and Regulations respecting Basin storage and export. (Amended 6/21/12)

(7) Water Resource Development Assessment. Watermaster may levy an Assessment on all Pumping, as determined through Rules and Regulations to be adopted by the Watermaster, to support the purchase, financing, and/or development of new or additional Supplemental Water sources, in cooperation with one or more Responsible Agencies as appropriate. (Amended 6/21/12)

46. Assessments – Procedure. (Prior Judgment Section 38) Assessments herein provided for shall be levied and collected as follows:

(a) Levy and Notice of Assessment. Within thirty (30) days of Watermaster's annual determination of Operating Safe Yield of the Basin for each Fiscal Year and succeeding four (4) Fiscal Years, and at such other time[s] of the year as determined by Watermaster, Watermaster shall levy applicable Administration Assessments, Replacement Water Assessments, Make-Up Water Assessments, In-Lieu Water Assessments, and Water Resource Development Assessments, if any. Watermaster shall give written notice of all applicable Assessments to each party on or before August 15, of each year, and at such other time[s] as determined by Watermaster. To provide flexibility and maximize the opportunity to secure Replacement Water supplies when available, in accordance with criteria set forth in the Watermaster Rules and Regulations, Watermaster may levy supplemental assessments as necessary to create sufficient funds to purchase and pre-purchase such Replacement Water supplies for the benefit of the Basin and parties. (Amended 6/21/12)

(b) Payment. Each Assessment shall be payable, and each party is Ordered to pay the same, on or before September 20, following such Assessment, subject to the

rights reserved in Section 37 hereof.

(c) Delinquency. Any Assessment which becomes delinquent after January 1, 1980, shall bear interest at the annual prime rate plus one percent (1%) in effect on the first business day of August of each year. Said prime interest rate shall be that fixed by the Bank of America NT&SA for its preferred borrowing customers on said date. Said prime interest rate plus one percent (1%) shall be applicable to any said delinquent Assessment from the due date thereof until paid. Provided, however, in no event shall any said delinquent Assessment bear interest at a rate of less than ten percent (10%) per annum. Such delinquent Assessment and interest may be collected in a Show Cause proceeding herein or any other legal proceeding instituted by Watermaster, and in such proceeding the Court may allow Watermaster its reasonable costs of collection, including attorney's fees.

47. Availability of Supplemental Water from Responsible Agencies. (Prior Judgment Section 39) If any Responsible Agency shall, for any reason, be unable to deliver Supplemental Water to Watermaster in a timely fashion when needed, Watermaster may (1) collect funds at an appropriate level and hold them in trust, together with interest accrued thereon, for purchase of such water when available; (2) purchase water from the remaining Responsible Agencies which are the most beneficial and appropriate sources observing all legal and contractual constraints on the availability of such water; or (3) purchase Supplemental Water from any other available source. Watermaster shall consult with the Responsible Agencies involved and in good faith shall determine the appropriate source of Supplemental Water under such circumstances. Should Watermaster arrange to purchase Supplemental Water from a source not involving a Responsible Agency, Watermaster shall provide the Responsible Agencies an opportunity to provide said Supplemental Water or comparable water supplies on comparable terms. (Amended 6/21/12)

48. Accumulation of Replacement Water Assessment Proceeds. (Prior Judgment Section 40) In order to minimize fluctuation in Assessments and to give Watermaster flexibility in Basin management, Watermaster may make reasonable accumulations of Replacement Water

Assessments. Such moneys and any interest accrued thereon shall only be used for the purchase of Replacement Water.

49. Carry-over of Unused Rights. (Prior Judgment Section 41) Any Pumper's Share of Operating Safe Yield, and the Production right of any Integrated Producer, which is not Produced in a given Fiscal Year may be carried over and accumulated for one Fiscal Year, pursuant to reasonable rules and procedures for notice and accounting which shall be adopted by Watermaster. The first water Produced in the succeeding Fiscal Year shall be deemed Produced pursuant to such Carry-over Rights.

50. Minimal Producers. (Prior Judgment Section 42) In the interest of Justice, Minimal Producers who initiated production on or before June 21, 2012, are exempted from the operation of this Physical Solution, so long as such party's annual Production does not exceed five (5) acre-feet. Watermaster may require, and Minimal Producers shall furnish, specific periodic reports. In addition, Watermaster may conduct such investigation of future operations of any Minimal Producer as may be appropriate. As of June 21, 2012, there shall be no new Minimal Producers, and any new Producer shall be subject to all provisions of the Judgment. (Amended 6/21/12)

51. Effective Date. (Prior Judgment Section 43) The effective date for commencing accounting and operation under this Physical Solution, other than for Replacement Water Assessments, shall be July 1, 1972. The first Assessment for Replacement Water shall be payable on September 20, 1974, on account of Fiscal Year 1973-74 Production.

G. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

52. Puente Narrows Flow. (Prior Judgment Section 44) The Puente Basin is tributary to the Main San Gabriel Basin. All Producers within said Puente Basin have been dismissed herein, based upon the Puente Narrows Agreement (Exhibit "J"), whereby Puente Basin Water Agency agreed not to interfere with surface inflow and to assure continuance of historic subsurface contribution of water to Main San Gabriel Basin. The Court declares said Agreement to be reasonable and fair and in full satisfaction of claims by Main San Gabriel Basin for natural water from Puente Basin.

53. Deleted Section (Amended 6/21/12)

54. Service Upon and Delivery to Parties of Various Papers. (Prior Judgment Section 46) Service of the Judgment on those parties who have executed the Stipulation for Judgment shall be made by first class mail, postage prepaid, addressed to the Designee and at the address designated for that purpose in the executed and filed counterpart of the Stipulation for Judgment, or in any substitute designation filed with the Court.

Each party who has not heretofore made such a designation shall, within thirty (30) days after the Judgment shall have been served upon that party, file with the Court, with proof of service of a copy thereof upon Watermaster, a written designation of the person to whom and the address at which all future notices, determinations, requests, demands, objections, reports and other papers and processes to be served upon that party or delivered to that party are to be so served or delivered.

A later substitute designation filed and served in the same manner by any party shall be effective from the date of filing as to the then future notices, determinations, requests, demands, objections, reports and other papers and processes to be served upon or delivered to that party.

Delivery to or service upon any party by Watermaster, by any other party, or by the Court, of any item required to be served upon or delivered to a party under or pursuant to the Judgment may be made by deposit thereof (or by copy thereof) in the mail, first class, postage prepaid, addressed to the Designee of the party and at the address shown in the latest designation filed by that party. In lieu of mailing any item required to be served under this Judgment, Watermaster may serve such item by electronic service, which may include posting the document to Watermaster's website, sending an e-mail of the document to that party, or sending a notice of availability to that party indicating the document's availability for viewing on the Watermaster website. If a party does not have a valid e-mail address or internet access, that party shall identify an alternative method of service to be approved by Watermaster in its sole discretion.

Any party desiring to be relieved of receiving notices of Watermaster activity may file a waiver of notice on a form to be provided by Watermaster. Thereafter such party shall be

removed from the active party service list and not receive any notices required under this Judgment. The parties have a duty to keep Watermaster informed of their current e-mail and mailing addresses. If mail or e-mail is returned undeliverable to Watermaster for an incorrect address, Watermaster in its sole discretion may remove that party from the active party service list. (Amended 6/21/12)

55. Assignment, Transfer, etc., of Rights. (Prior Judgment Section 47) Any rights Adjudicated herein except Overlying Rights, may be assigned, transferred, licensed or leased by the owners thereof; provided however, that no such assignment shall be complete until the appropriate notice procedures established by Watermaster have been complied with. No water Produced pursuant to rights assigned, transferred, licensed, or leased may be transported outside the Relevant Watershed except by:

(1) a Transporting Party, or

(2) a successor in interest immediate or mediate to a water system on lands or portion thereof, theretofore served by such a Transporting Party, for use by such successor in accordance with limitations applicable to Transporting Parties, or

(3) a successor in interest to the Special Category rights of MWD.

The transfer and use of Overlying Rights shall be limited, as provided in Section 21 hereof, as exercisable only on the specifically defined Overlying Lands and they cannot be separately conveyed or transferred apart therefrom.

56. Abandonment of Rights. (Prior Judgment Section 48) It is in the interest of reasonable beneficial use of the Basin and its water supply that no party be encouraged to take and use more water in any Fiscal Year than is actually required. Failure to Produce all of the water to which a party is entitled hereunder shall not, in and of itself, be deemed or constitute an abandonment of such party's right, in whole or in part. Abandonment and extinction of any right herein Adjudicated shall be accomplished only by:

(1) a written election by the party, filed in this case, or

(2) upon noticed motion of Watermaster, and after hearing.

In either case, such abandonment shall be confirmed by express subsequent order of this

Court.

57. Intervention After Judgment. (Prior Judgment Section 49) Any person who is not a party or successor to a party and who proposes to Produce water from the Basin or Relevant Watershed, may seek to become a party to this Judgment through a Stipulation For Intervention entered into with Watermaster. Watermaster may execute said Stipulation on behalf of the other parties herein but such Stipulation shall not preclude a party from opposing such Intervention at the time of the Court hearing thereon. Said Stipulation For Intervention must thereupon be filed with the Court, which will consider an order confirming said Intervention following thirty (30) days' notice to the parties. Thereafter, if approved by the Court, such Intervenor shall be a party bound by this Judgment and entitled to the rights and privileges accorded under the Physical Solution herein.

58. Judgment Binding on Successors, etc. (Prior Judgment Section 50) Subject to specific provisions hereinbefore contained, this Judgment and all provisions thereof are applicable to and binding upon and inure to the benefit of not only the parties to this action, but as well to their respective heirs, executors, administrators, successors, assigns, lessees, licensees and to the agents, employees and attorneys in fact of any such persons.

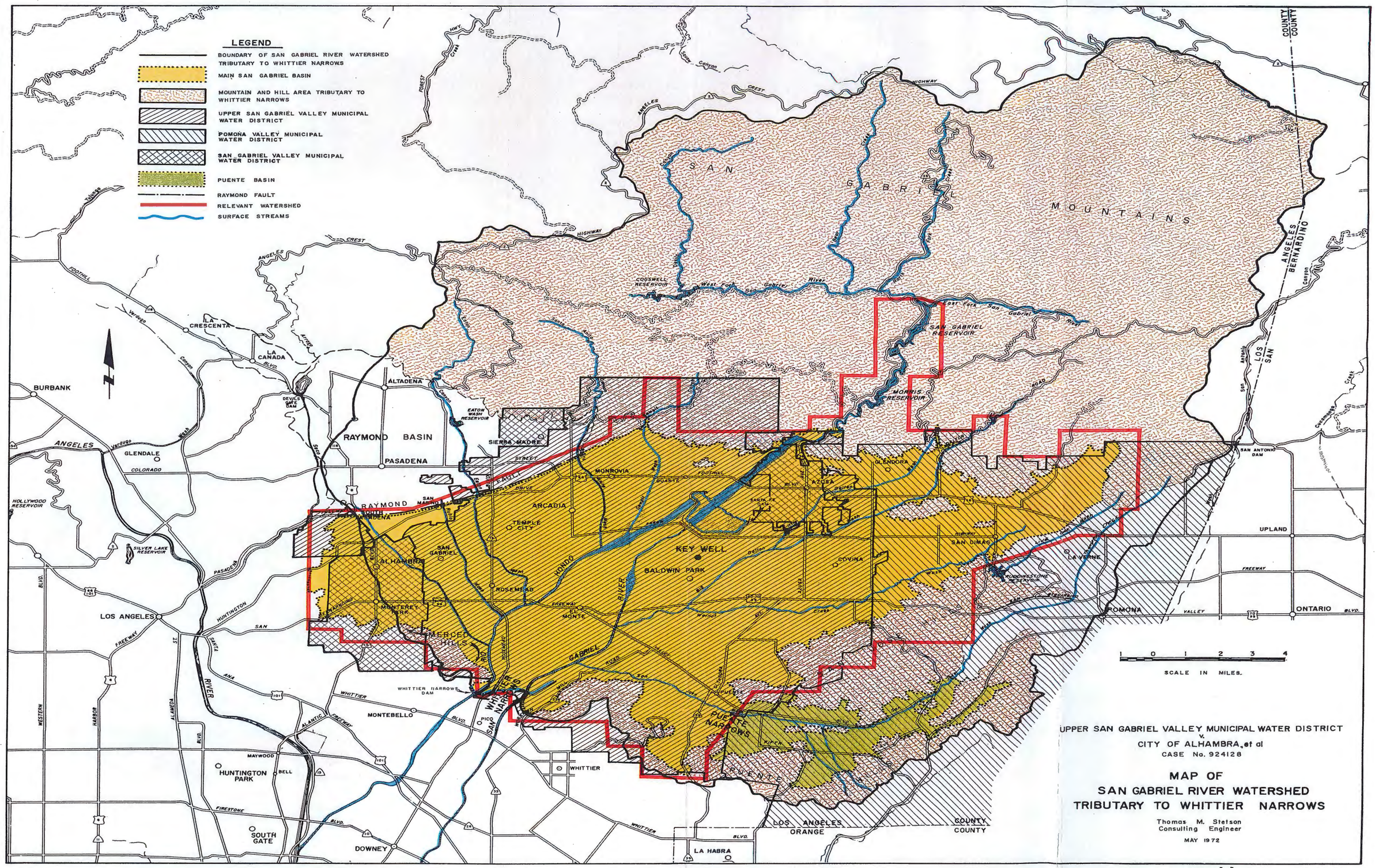
59. Water Rights Permits. (Prior Judgment Section 51) Nothing herein shall be construed as affecting the relative rights and priorities between MWD and San Gabriel Valley Protective Association under State Water Rights Permits Nos. 7174 and 7175, respectively.

60. Costs. (Prior Judgment Section 52) No party shall recover any costs in this proceeding from any other party.

61. Entry of Judgment. (New) The Clerk shall enter this Judgment.

DATED: June 21, 2012

s/ Maureen Duffy-Lewis
Maureen Duffy-Lewis, Judge
Specially Assigned



UPPER SAN GABRIEL VALLEY MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT
v.
CITY OF ALHAMBRA, et al
CASE No. 924128

MAP OF SAN GABRIEL RIVER WATERSHED TRIBUTARY TO WHITTIER NARROWS

Thomas M. Stetson
Consulting Engineer

MAY 1972

EXHIBIT "A"

EXHIBIT "B"

BOUNDARIES OF RELEVANT WATERSHED

The following described property is located in Los Angeles County, State of California:

Beginning at the Southwest corner of Section 14, Township 1 North, Range 11 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian;

Thence Northerly along the West line of said Section 14 to the Northwest corner of the South half of said Section 14;

Thence Easterly along the North line of the South half of Section 14 to the East line of said Section 14;

Thence Northerly along the East line of said Section 14, Township 1 North, Range 11 West and continuing Northerly along the East line of Section 11 to the Northeast corner of said Section 11;

Thence Easterly along the North line of Section 12 to the Northeast corner of said Section 12;

Thence Southerly along the East line of said Section 12 and continuing Southerly along the East line of Section 13 to the Southeast corner of said Section 13, said corner being also the Southwest corner of Section 18, Township 1 North, Range 10 West;

Thence Easterly along the South line of Sections 18, 17, 16 and 15 of said Township 1 North, Range 10 West to the Southwest corner of Section 14;

Thence Northerly along the West line of Section 14 to the Northwest corner of the South half of Section 14;

Thence Easterly along the North line of the South half of Section 14 to the East line of said section;

Thence Northerly along the East line of said Section 14, and continuing Northerly along the West line of Section 12 of said Township 1 North, Range 10 West to the North line of said Section 12;

Thence Easterly along the North line of said Section 12, to the Northeast corner of said Section 12, said corner being also the Southwest corner of Section 6, Township 1 North, Range 9 West;

Thence Northerly along the West line of said Section 6 and continuing Northerly along West line of Sections 31 and 30, Township 2 North, Range 9 West to the Westerly prolongation of the North line of said Section 30;

Thence Easterly along said Westerly prolongation of the North line of said Section 30 and continuing Easterly along the North line of Section 29 to the Northeast corner of said Section 29;

Thence Southerly along the East line of said Section 29 and continuing Southerly along the East line of Section 32, Township 2 North, Range 9 West, and thence continuing Southerly along the East line of Section 5, Township 1 North, Range 9 West to the Southeast corner of said Section 5;

Thence Westerly along the South line of said Section 5 to the Southwest corner of said Section 5, said point being also the Northwest corner of Section 8;

Thence Southerly along the West line of said Section 8 and continuing Southerly along the West line of Section 17, to the Southwest corner of said Section 17, said corner being also the Northwest corner of Section 20;

Thence Easterly along the North line of Sections 20 and 21 to the Northwest corner of Section 22, said corner being also the Southwest corner of Section 15;

Thence Northerly along the West line of said Section 15 to the Northwest corner of the South half of said Section 15;

Thence Easterly along the North line of said South half of Section 15 to the Northeast corner of said South half of Section 15;

Thence Southerly along the East line of Section 15 and continuing Southerly along the East line of Section 22 to the Southeast corner of said Section 22, said point being also the Southwest corner of Section 23;

Thence Easterly along the South line of Sections 23 and 24 to the East line of the West half of said Section 24;

Thence Northerly along said East line of the West half of Section 24 to the North line thereof;

Thence Easterly along said North line of Section 24 to the Northeast corner thereof, said point also being the Northwest corner of Section 19, Township 1 North, Range 8 West;

Thence continuing Easterly along the North line of Section 19 and Section 20 of said Township 1 North, Range 8 West to the Northeast corner of said Section 20;

Thence Southerly along the East line of Sections 20, 29 and 32 of said Township 1 North, Range 8 West to the Southeast corner of said Section 32;

Thence Westerly along the South line of Section 32 to the Northwest corner of the East half of Section 5, Township 1 South, Range 8 West;

Thence Southerly along the West line of the East half of said Section 5 to the South line of said Section 5;

Thence West to the East line of the Northerly prolongation of Range 9 West;

EXHIBIT "C"

TABLE SHOWING BASE ANNUAL DIVERSION RIGHTS OF CERTAIN DIVERTERS AS OF JUNE 21, 2012

DIVERTER	BASE ANNUAL DIVERSION RIGHT (ACRE-FEET)
Covell, Ralph	2.12
(Successor to Rittenhouse, Catherine and Rittenhouse, James)[1]	
(Transferred to Aqua Capital Management LP)[2]	-2.12
	0.00
Maddock, A. G.	3.40
(Transferred to San Gabriel Valley Water Company)[2]	-3.40
	0.00
Rittenhouse, Catherine	**0.00**
(Transferred to Covell, Ralph)[1]	
Rittenhouse, James	**0.00**
(Transferred to Covell, Ralph)[1]	
Ruebhausen, Arline	18.34
(Held in common with Ruebhausen, Victor)	
(Transferred to City of Glendora)[2]	-18.34
	0.00
Ruebhausen, Victor	--
(See Ruebhausen, Arline)	
TOTAL	**0.00**

1/ Permanent transfer of rights as recorded at entry of Judgment.
2/ Permanent transfer of rights after entry of Judgment.
3/ Intervenor after Judgment.

EXHIBIT "D"

TABLE SHOWING RIGHTS AND PUMPER'S SHARE OF EACH PUMPER AS OF JUNE 21, 2012

PUMPER	PRESCRIPTIVE PUMPING ACRE-FEET	PUMPER'S SHARE %
6W Farms, Inc.	1,217.40	0.61599
(Formerly Woodland Farms, Inc.)		
(Transferred to:		
Miller Brewing Company	-919.50	-0.46526
Richard J. Woodland)[2]	-297.90	-0.15073
	0.00	**0.00000**
Adams Ranch Mutual Water Company	**100.00**	**0.05060**
A & E Plastik Pak Co., Inc.	**0.00**	**0.00000**
(Transferred to Industry Properties, Ltd.)[1]		
Alhambra, City of	**8,812.05**	**4.45876**
Amarillo Mutual Water Company	**709.00**	**0.35874**
American Sheds, Inc.[3]		
(Successor to Southwestern Portland Cement Company)[2]	742.00	0.37544
(Transferred to USA Waste of California, Inc.)[2]	-742.00	-0.37544
	0.00	**0.00000**
Anchor Plating Co., Inc.[3]		
(Successor to Bodger & Sons, DBA Bodger Seeds Ltd.)[2]	10.00	0.00506
(Transferred to Crown City Plating Co.)[2]	-10.00	-0.00506
	0.00	**0.00000**
Anderson Family Marital Trust[3]		
(Successor to Anderson, Ray L. and Helen T.)[2]	50.16	0.02538
(Transferred to:		
Brondino, Jeanne	-25.08	-0.01269
Heinrich, Carolyn)[2]	-25.08	-0.01269
	0.00	**0.00000**

PUMPER	PRESCRIPTIVE PUMPING ACRE-FEET	PUMPER'S SHARE %
Anderson, Ray[3]		
(Successor to Covina Valley Unified School District)[2]	50.16	0.02538
(Transferred to Anderson, Ray L. and Helen T.)[2]	-50.16	-0.02538
	0.00	**0.00000**
Anderson, Ray L. and Helen T.[3]		
(Successor to Anderson, Ray)[2]	50.16	0.02538
(Transferred to Anderson Family Marital Trust)[2]	-50.16	-0.02538
	0.00	**0.00000**
Andrade, Macario and Consuelo; and Andrade, Robert and Jayne[3]		
(Successor to J. F. Isbell Estate, Inc.)[2]	8.36	0.00423
(Transferred to Susan Andrade)[2]	-8.36	-0.00423
	0.00	**0.00000**
Andrade, Susan[3]		
(Successor to Andrade, Macario and Consuelo; and Andrade, Robert and Jayne)[2]	8.36	0.00423
	8.36	**0.00423**
Arcadia, City of	9,252.00	4.68137
(Successor to First National Finance Corporation)[2]	60.90	0.03081
(Transferred to City of Monrovia)[2]	-951.00	-0.48119
	8,361.90	**4.23099**
Associated Southern Investment Company	16.50	0.00335
(Transferred to Southern California Edison Company)[2]	-16.50	-0.00335
	0.00	**0.00000**
AZ-Two, Inc.[3]	--	--
(See Southdown, Inc.)		
Azusa Associates, LLC[3]		
(Successor to Snyder, Esther)[2]	18.51	0.00937
(Transferred to Aqua Capital Management LP)[2]	-18.51	-0.00937
	0.00	**0.00000**
Azusa-Western Inc.	742.00	0.37544
(Transferred to Southwestern Portland Cement Co.)[2]	-742.00	-0.37544
	0.00	**0.00000**
Bahnsen & Beckman Ind., Inc.	840.50	0.42528
(Transferred to Woodland, Richard)[2]	-840.50	-0.42528
	0.00	**0.00000**

PUMPER	PRESCRIPTIVE PUMPING ACRE-FEET	PUMPER'S SHARE %
Bahnsen, Betty M.	441.90	0.22359
(Transferred to Dawes, Mary Kay)[2]	-441.90	-0.22359
	0.00	**0.00000**
Baldwin Park County Water District	--	--
(See Valley County Water District)		
Bandel Family Trust[3]		
(Successor to Garnier, Camille A, Deceased,	16.70	0.00845
Estate of)[2]	**16.70**	**0.00845**
Banks, Gale C. and Vicki Lynn[3]		
(Successor to Doyle, Mr. and Mrs.; and	50.00	0.02530
Madruga, Mr. and Mrs.)[2]	**50.00**	**0.02530**
Base Line Water Company	430.20	0.21767
(Transferred to Hughes Development Corporation)[2]	-430.20	-0.21767
	0.00	**0.00000**
Beverly Acres Mutual Water Company	--	--
(See Beverly Acres Mutual Water Users Association)		
Beverly Acres Mutual Water Users Association	93.00	0.04706
(Formerly Beverly Acres Mutual Water Company)		
(Transferred to:		
San Gabriel Valley Water Company;	-50.00	-0.02530
Nicholson Trust)[2]	-43.00	-0.02176
	0.00	**0.00000**
Birenbaum, Max	6.00	0.00304
(Held in common with Birenbaum, Sylvia; Schneiderman, Alan; Schneiderman, Lydia; Wigodsky, Bernard; Wigodsky, Estera)		
(Transferred to City of Whittier)[2]	-6.00	-0.00304
	0.00	**0.00000**
Birenbaum, Sylvia	--	--
(See Birenbaum, Max)		
Blue Diamond Concrete Materials Div., The Flintkote Company	1,399.33	0.70804
(Transferred to Sully-Miller Contracting Co.)[2]	-1,399.33	-0.70804
	0.00	**0.00000**

PUMPER	PRESCRIPTIVE PUMPING ACRE-FEET	PUMPER'S SHARE %
Bodger & Sons DBA Bodger Seeds Ltd.	10.00	0.00506
(Transferred to Anchor Plating Co., Inc.)[2]	-10.00	-0.00506
	0.00	**0.00000**
Botello Water Company	**0.00**	**0.00000**
Brezina, Raymond W. and Susan W. Trust 2001[3]	**0.00**	**0.00000**
Brondino, Jeanne[3]		
(Successor to Anderson Family Marital Trust)[2]	25.08	0.01269
	25.08	**0.01269**
Burbank Development Company	50.85	0.02563
(Transferred to Wright, Darrell A., Wright, Merle M. &	-50.85	-0.02563
Carlson, Jeanne W.)[2]	**0.00**	**0.00000**
Cadway, Inc.[3]		
(Successor to:		
Corcoran, Jack S. and R. L.	100.00	0.05060
Corcoran, Jack S. and R. L.	100.00	0.05060
Corcoran, Jack S. and R. L.	273.50	0.13839
Corcoran, Jack S. and R. L.	30.00	0.01518
Garnier, Janus	203.00	0.10272
Sloan Ranches	129.60	0.06558
Corcoran, Jack S. and R.L.)[2]	243.50	0.12320
(Transferred to:		
California Domestic Water Company	-243.50	-0.12321
California Domestic Water Company	-129.60	-0.06558
California Domestic Water Company)[2]	-63.30	-0.03203
	643.20	**0.32545**
Cal Fin	118.10	0.05976
(Transferred to Suburban Water Systems)[2]	-118.10	-0.05976
	0.00	**0.00000**
California-American Water Company	**7,868.70**	**3.98144**
(San Marino System)		
California Country Club[3]	**0.00**	**0.00000**
(Formerly CCC Management)		

PUMPER	PRESCRIPTIVE PUMPING ACRE-FEET	PUMPER'S SHARE %
California Domestic Water Company	11,024.82	5.57839
(Successor to:		
Cantrill Mutual Water Company[1]	42.50	0.02150
Industry Properties, Ltd.[2]	73.50	0.03719
Modern Accent Corporation[2]	256.86	0.12997
Fisher, Russell[2]	19.00	0.00961
Graveline, George Wayne and Alexis June, Trust[2]	216.60	0.10959
Cadway, Inc.[2]	243.50	0.12321
Cadway, Inc.[2]	129.60	0.06558
Cadway, Inc.[2])	63.30	0.03203
	12,069.68	**6.10707**
California Materials Company	**0.00**	**0.00000**
CalMat	--	--
(Formerly Conrock Company)		
(See Vulcan Materials Company)		
Cantrill Mutual Water Company	**0.00**	**0.00000**
(Transferred to California Domestic Water Company)[1]		
Canyon Water Company[3]		
(Successor to McIntyre, William)[2]	1.00	0.00051
	1.00	**0.00051**
Canyon Water & Development Corporation[3]	**0.00**	**0.00000**
CCC Management[3]	--	--
(See California Country Club)		
Cedar Avenue Mutual Water Company	121.10	0.06127
(Transferred to San Gabriel Valley Water Company)[2]	-121.10	-0.06127
	0.00	**0.00000**
CEMEX California Aggregates, Inc.[3]	--	--
(Formerly Southdown)		
Champion Mutual Water Company	**147.68**	**0.07472**
Chevron U.S.A.	**2.00**	**0.00101**
(Formerly Standard Oil of California)		
Chronis, Christine[3]	--	--
(See Polopolus, et al.)		

PUMPER	PRESCRIPTIVE PUMPING ACRE-FEET	PUMPER'S SHARE %
Clayton Manufacturing Company	511.80	0.25896
(Transferred to City of Glendora)[2]	-511.80	-0.25896
	0.00	**0.00000**
Coiner, James W., dba Coiner Nursery[3]	--	--
Collison, E. O.	**0.00**	**0.00000**
Comby, Erma M.	--	--
(See Wilmott, Erma M.)		
Conrock Company	--	--
(See CalMat)		
(Formerly Consolidated Rock Products Co.)		
Consolidated Rock Products Co.	--	--
(See Conrock Company)		
Corcoran, Jack S.	747.00	0.37797
(Held in common with Corcoran, R. L.)		
(Transferred to:		
Cadway, Inc.	-100.00	-0.05060
Cadway, Inc.	-100.00	-0.05060
Cadway, Inc.	-273.50	-0.13839
Cadway, Inc.	-30.00	-0.01518
Cadway, Inc.)[2]	-243.50	-0.12320
	0.00	**0.00000**
Corcoran, R. L.	--	--
(See Corcoran, Jack S.)		
County Sanitation District No. 18 of Los Angeles County	**4.50**	**0.00228**

PUMPER	PRESCRIPTIVE PUMPING ACRE-FEET	PUMPER'S SHARE %
Covell, et al.	111.05	0.05619
(Successor to Rittenhouse, Catherine and Rittenhouse, James)[1]		
(Held in common with Tate, Phillip G. and Sieglinde A.; Goedert, Lillian E.; Goedert, Marion W.; Lakin, Kendall R.; Lakin, Kelly R.; Snyder, Harry; Snyder, Esther)		
(Transferred to:		
Lakin, Kelly R.	-9.26	-0.00468
Goedert, Lillian E.	-9.26	-0.00468
Tate, Phillip G. and Sieglinde A.	-57.83	-0.02926
Snyder, Esther	-18.51	-0.00937
Aqua Capital Management LP)[2]	-16.19	-0.00820
	0.00	**0.00000**
Covina, City of	2,507.89	1.26895
(Transferred to:		
Covina Irrigating Company	-1,734.00	-0.87737
Covina Irrigating Company)[2]	-300.00	-0.15179
	473.89	**0.23979**
Covina-Valley Unified School District	50.16	0.02538
(Transferred to Anderson, Ray)[2]	-50.16	-0.02538
	0.00	**0.00000**
Crevolin, A. J.	**2.25**	**0.00114**
Crocker National Bank, Executor of the Estate of A. V. Handorf	**0.00**	**0.00000**
(Transferred to Modern Accent Corp.)[1]		
Cross Water Company	1,103.00	0.05581
(Transferred to Industry Waterworks System, City of)[2]	-1,103.00	-0.05581
	0.00	**0.00000**
Crown City Plating Company	190.00	0.09614
(Successor to Anchor Plating Co., Inc.)[2]	10.00	0.00506
(Transferred to Valencia Heights Water Company)[2]	-200.00	-0.10120
	0.00	**0.00000**
Davidson Optronics, Inc.	22.00	0.01113
(Transferred to Covina Irrigating Company)[2]	-22.00	-0.01113
	0.00	**0.00000**

PUMPER	PRESCRIPTIVE PUMPING ACRE-FEET	PUMPER'S SHARE %
Dawes, Mary Kay[3] (Successor to Bahnsen, Betty M.)[2]	**441.90**	**0.22359**
Del Rio Mutual Water Company	**199.00**	**0.10069**
Denton, Kathryn W., Trustee for San Jose Ranch Company	185.50	0.09386
(Transferred to White, June G., Trustee of the June G. White share of the Garnier Trust)[2]	-185.50	-0.09386
	0.00	**0.00000**
Doyle, Mr. and Mrs.; and Madruga, Mr. and Mrs.[3]		
(Successor to Sawpit Farms, Limited)[2]	50.00	0.02530
(Transferred to Banks, Gale C. and Vicki Lynn)[2]	-50.00	-0.02530
	0.00	**0.00000**
Driftwood Dairy	**163.80**	**0.08288**
Duhalde, L. (Transferred to El Monte Union High School District)[1]	**0.00**	**0.00000**
Dunning, George (Held in common with Dunning, Vera H.)		
(Successor to Vera H. Dunning)[2]	324.00	0.16394
(Transferred to Dunning Trust, George A. V.)[2]	-324.00	-0.16394
	0.00	**0.00000**
Dunning Trust, George A. V.[3]		
(Successor to Dunning, George)[2]	324.00	0.16394
(Transferred to Loyola Marymount University)[2]	-324.00	-0.16394
	0.00	**0.00000**
Dunning, Vera H.	324.00	0.16394
(See Dunning, George)		
(Transferred to Dunning, George)[2]	-324.00	-0.16394
	0.00	**0.00000**
Durfee Property, LLC[3]		
(Successor to Texaco, Inc.)[2]	50.00	0.02530
(Transferred to San Gabriel Valley Water Company)[2]	-50.00	-0.02530
	0.00	**0.00000**
East Pasadena Water Company, Ltd.	**1,407.69**	**0.71227**

PUMPER	PRESCRIPTIVE PUMPING ACRE-FEET	PUMPER'S SHARE %
Eckis, Rollin[3]		
(Successor to Sawpit Farms, Limited)[2]	123.00	0.06224
(Transferred to City of Monrovia)[2]	-123.00	-0.06224
	0.00	**0.00000**
El Encanto Properties	33.40	0.01690
(Transferred to La Puente Valley	-33.40	-0.01690
County Water District)[2]	**0.00**	**0.00000**
El Monte, City of	2,784.23	1.40878
(Successor to W. E. Hall Company)[2]	0.20	0.00010
	2,784.43	**1.40888**
El Monte Cemetery Association	**18.50**	**0.00936**
El Monte Union High School District	9.80	0.00496
(Successor to Duhalde, L.)[1]	6.40	0.00324
(Transferred to City of Whittier)[2]	-16.20	-0.00820
	0.00	**0.00000**
Everett, Mrs. Alda B.	**0.00**	**0.00000**
(Held in common with Everett, W.B., Executor of the Estate of I. Worth Everett)		
Everett, W.B., Executor of the Estate of I. Worth Everett	--	--
(See Everett, Mrs. Alda B.)		
Faix, Incorporated	**0.00**	**0.00000**
(Successor to Frank F. Pellissier & Sons, Inc.)[1]		
(Transferred to Faix, Ltd.)[1]		
Faix, Ltd.	6,490.00	3.28384
(Successor to Faix, Incorporated)[1]		
(Transferred to Pellissier Irrevocable QTIP Trust, et al,	-6,490.00	-3.28384
Laurence R., Co-tenancy of)[2]	**0.00**	**0.00000**
First National Finance Corporation	60.90	0.03081
(Transferred to City of Arcadia)[2]	-60.90	-0.03081
	0.00	**0.00000**
Fisher, Russell	19.00	0.00961
(Held in common with Hauch, Edward and Warren, Clyde)		
(Transferred to California Domestic Water Company)[2]	-19.00	-0.00961
	0.00	**0.00000**

PUMPER	PRESCRIPTIVE PUMPING ACRE-FEET	PUMPER'S SHARE %
Fox Family Trust Michael Edward Fox and Crystal Marie Fox, Trustees[3]		
(Successor to Maggiore, Valarie; Fox, Crystal; and Kirklen, Jeffery)[2]	**145.83**	**0.07378**
Frank F. Pellissier & Sons, Inc.	**0.00**	**0.00000**
(Transferred to Faix, Incorporated)[1]		
Fruit Street Water Company	207.00	0.10474
(Transferred to:		
Gifford, Brooks, Jr.,	-101.29	-0.05125
City of La Verne)[2]	-105.71	-0.05349
	0.00	**0.00000**
Garnier, Anton C. and Anita, Family Trust[3]		
(Successor to:		
South Covina Water Service	203.00	0.10271
Garnier, Camille A., Deceased, Estate of	8.30	0.00420
Garnier, Janus)[2]	3.00	0.00152
	214.30	**0.10843**
Garnier, Camille A., Deceased, Estate of[3]		
(Successor to South Covina Water Service)[2]	83.30	0.04215
(Transferred to:		
The Ruth Elaine Ailor Garnier Trust	-41.70	-0.02110
The George Wayne and Alexis June Graveline Trust	-8.30	-0.00420
The Anton C. and Anita Garnier Family Trust	-8.30	-0.00420
Janus Garnier	-8.30	-0.00420
The Bandel Family Trust)[2]	-16.70	-0.00845
	0.00	**0.00000**
Garnier, Janus[3]		
(Successor to :		
Garnier, Camille A. Deceased, Estate of	8.30	0.00420
South Covina Water Service)[2]	203.00	0.10272
(Transferred to:		
George Wayne and Alexis June Graveline Trust	-5.30	-0.00268
The Anton C. and Anita Garnier Family Trust	-3.00	-0.00152
Cadway, Inc.)[2]	-203.00	-0.10272
	0.00	**0.00000**
Garnier, Ruth Elaine Ailor, Trust[3]		
(Successor to Garnier, Camille A. Deceased,	41.70	0.02110
Estate of)[2]	**41.70**	**0.02110**

PUMPER	PRESCRIPTIVE PUMPING ACRE-FEET	PUMPER'S SHARE %
Gates, James Richard[3]	**0.00**	**0.00000**
Gifford, Brooks, Jr.[3]		
(Successor to:		
Fruit Street Water Company,	101.29	0.05125
Mission Gardens Mutual Water Company)[2]	96.96	0.04906
(Transferred to City of Whittier)[2]	-198.25	-0.10031
	0.00	**0.00000**
Gilkerson, Frank B.	--	--
(Formerly part of Covell, et al.)		
(Transferred interest in Covell, et al. to Jobe, Darr)[2]		
Glendora Unified High School District	99.00	0.05009
(Transferred to City of Glendora)[2]	-99.00	-0.05009
	0.00	**0.00000**
Goedert, Lillian E.		
(See Covell, et al.)		
(Successor to Covell, et al.)[2]	9.26	0.00468
(Transferred to Covina Irrigating Co.)[2]	-7.00	-0.00354
	2.26	**0.00114**
Goedert, Marion W.	--	--
(See Covell, et al.)		
Golden State Water Company,	**5,773.00**	**2.92105**
San Gabriel Valley District		
(Formerly Southern California Water Company)		
Graham, William	--	--
(Formerly part of Covell, et al.)		
(Transferred interest in Covell et al. to Jobe, Darr)[2]		
Graveline, George Wayne and Alexis June, Trust[3]		
(Successor to:		
South Covina Water Service	203.00	0.10271
Garnier, Camille A., Deceased, Estate of	8.30	0.00420
Garnier, Janus)[2]	5.30	0.00268
(Transferred to California Domestic Water Company)[2]	-216.60	-0.10959
	0.00	**0.00000**
Green, Walter	**71.70**	**0.03628**

PUMPER	PRESCRIPTIVE PUMPING ACRE-FEET	PUMPER'S SHARE %
Grizzle, Lissa B.	184.00	0.09310
(Held in common with Grizzle, Mervin A.; Wilson, Harold R.; Wilson, Sarah C.)		
(Transferred to City of Whittier)[2]	-184.00	-0.09310
	0.00	**0.00000**
Grizzle, Mervin A.	--	--
(See Grizzle, Lissa B.)		
Hansen, Alice	**0.75**	**0.00038**
Hanson Aggregates West, Inc. [3]		
(Successor to:		
Livingston-Graham, Inc.	1,824.40	0.92312
Sully-Miller Contracting Company)[2]	489.77	0.24782
	2,314.17	**1.17094**
Hartley, David[3]	**0.00**	**0.00000**
Hauch, Edward	--	--
(See Fisher, Russell)		
Heinrich, Carolyn[3]		
(Successor to Anderson Family Marital Trust)[2]	25.08	0.01269
	25.08	**0.01269**
Hemlock Mutual Water Company	**166.00**	**0.08399**
Hollenbeck Street Water Company	**0.00**	**0.00000**
(Transferred to Suburban Water Systems)[1]		
Hughes Development Corporation[3]		
(Successor to Base Line Water Company)[2]	430.20	0.21767
(Transferred to:		
San Gabriel County Water District	-400.00	-0.20239
San Gabriel County Water District)[2]	-30.20	-0.01528
	0.00	**0.00000**
Hunter, Lloyd F.[3]		
(Successor to Wade, R.)[2]	4.40	0.00223
(Transferred to Covina Irrigating Company)[2]	-4.40	-0.00223
	0.00	**0.00000**
Hydro-Conduit Corporation	**0.00**	**0.00000**

PUMPER	PRESCRIPTIVE PUMPING ACRE-FEET	PUMPER'S SHARE %
Industry Waterworks System, City of[3]		
(Successor to Cross Water Company)[2]	1,103.00	0.55810
	1,103.00	**0.55810**
Industry Properties, Ltd.		
(Successor to A & E Plastik Pak Co., Inc.)[1]	73.50	0.03719
(Transferred to California Domestic Water Co.)[2]	-73.50	-0.03719
	0.00	**0.00000**
Irwindale, City of[3]		
(Successor to United Concrete Pipe Corporation)[2]	376.00	0.19025
	376.00	**0.19025**
J. F. Isbell Estate, Inc.	8.36	0.00423
(Transferred to Andrade, Macario and	-8.36	-0.00423
Consuelo; and Andrade, Robert and Jayne)[2]	**0.00**	**0.00000**
Jerris, Helen[3]	--	--
(See Polopolus, et al.)		
Jobe, Darr[3]	--	--
(Formerly part of Covell, et al.)		
(Successor to:		
Gilkerson, Frank B. interest in Covell et al.		
Graham, William interest in Covell et al.)[2]		
(Transferred interest in Covell et al. to Tate, Phillip G. and Sieglinde A.)[2]		
Kirklen Family Trust[3]	375.00	0.18974
(Formerly Kirklen, Dawn L.)		
(Held in common with Kirklen, William R.)		
(Successor to San Dimas-La Verne	62.50	0.03162
Recreational Facilities Authority)[2]		
(Transferred to		
Maggiore, Valarie; Fox, Crystal; and Kirklen, Jeffery)[2]	-437.50	-0.22136
	0.00	**0.00000**
Kirklen, Dawn L.	--	--
(See Kirklen Family Trust)		
Kirklen, Jeffery[3]	**145.84**	**0.07379**
(Successor to Maggiore, Valarie; Fox, Crystal; and Kirklen, Jeffery)[2]		
Kirklen, William R.	--	--
(See Kirklen, Dawn L.)		

PUMPER	PRESCRIPTIVE PUMPING ACRE-FEET	PUMPER'S SHARE %
Kiyan Farms	30.00	0.01518
(Formerly Kiyan, Hideo)		
(Transferred to West Covina Venture, Ltd.)[2]	-30.00	-0.01518
	0.00	**0.00000**
Kiyan, Hideo	--	--
(See Kiyan Farms)		
(Held in common with Kiyan, Hiro)		
Kiyan, Hiro	--	--
(See Kiyan, Hideo)		
Knight, Kathryn M.[3]		
(Successor to Knight, William)[2]	227.88	0.11530
(Transferred to Knight, William)[2]	-227.88	-0.11530
	0.00	**0.00000**
Knight, William	227.88	0.11530
(Transferred to Knight, Kathryn M.)[2]	-227.88	-0.11530
(Successor to Knight, Kathryn M.)[2]	227.88	0.11530
	227.88	**0.11530**
Lakin, Kelly R.[3]		
(See Covell, et al.)		
(Successor to Covell, et al.)[2]	9.26	0.00468
(Transferred to:		
Covina Irrigating Co.	-6.03	-0.00305
Covina Irrigating Co.)[2]	-3.23	-0.00163
	0.00	**0.00000**
Lakin, Kendall R.[3]	--	--
(See Covell, et al.)		
Landeros, John	**0.75**	**0.00038**
La Grande Source Water Company	**0.00**	**0.00000**
(Transferred to Suburban Water Systems)[1]		
Lang, Frank	**0.00**	**0.00000**
(Transferred to San Dimas-La Verne Recreational Facilities Authority)[1]		
La Puente Cooperative Water Co.	**0.00**	**0.00000**
(Transferred to Suburban Water Systems)[1]		

PUMPER	PRESCRIPTIVE PUMPING ACRE-FEET	PUMPER'S SHARE %
La Puente Valley County Water District	1,097.00	0.55507
(Successor to El Encanto Properties)[2]	33.40	0.01690
	1,130.40	**0.57197**
La Verne, City of	250.00	0.12650
(Successor to Fruit Street Water Co.)[2]	105.71	0.05349
(Transferred to Covina Irrigating Co.)[2]	-355.71	-0.17999
	0.00	**0.00000**
Lee, Paul M. and Ruth A.; Nasmyth, Virginia; Nasmyth, John[3]	**0.00**	**0.00000**
Little John Dairy	**0.00**	**0.00000**
Livingston-Graham, Inc.	1,824.40	0.92312
(Transferred to Hanson Aggregates West, Inc.)[2]	-1,824.40	-0.92312
	0.00	**0.00000**
Los Flores Mutual Water Company	26.60	0.01346
(Transferred to City of Monterey Park)[2]	-26.60	-0.01346
	0.00	**0.00000**
Loucks, David	**3.00**	**0.00152**
Lovelady, June G., Trustee[3]		
(Successor to White, June G., Trustee of the June G. White Share of the Garnier Trust)[2]	185.50	0.09386
	185.50	**0.09386**
Loyola Marymount University[3]		
(Successor to George A.V. Dunning Trust)[2]	324.00	0.16394
(Transferred to City of Glendora)[2]	-324.00	-0.16394
	0.00	**0.00000**
Maggiore, Valarie[3]		
(Successor to Maggiore, Valarie; Fox, Crystal; and Kirklen, Jeffrey)[2]	**145.83**	**0.07379**
Maggiore, Valarie; Fox, Crystal; and Kirklen, Jeffery[3]		
(Successor to Kirklen Family Trust)[2]	437.50	0.22136
(Transferred to:		
(Maggiore, Valarie;	-145.83	-0.07379
Kirklen, Jeffrey;	-145.84	-0.07379
Fox Family Trust, Michael Edward Fox and Crystal Marie Fox, Trustees)[2]	-145.83	-0.07378
	0.00	**0.00000**

PUMPER	PRESCRIPTIVE PUMPING ACRE-FEET	PUMPER'S SHARE %
Manning Bros. Rock & Sand Co.	328.00	0.16596
(Transferred to Conrock Company)[2]	-328.00	-0.16596
	0.00	**0.00000**
Maple Water Company	118.50	0.05996
(Transferred to Southwest Water Co.)[2]	-118.50	-0.05996
	0.00	**0.00000**
Martinez, Frances Mercy	**0.75**	**0.00038**
(Held in common with Martinez, Jaime)		
Martinez, Jaime	--	--
(See Martinez, Frances Mercy)		
Massey-Ferguson Company	**0.00**	**0.00000**
McIntyre, William[3]		
(Successor to West Covina Venture, Ltd.)[2]	30.00	0.01518
(Transferred to Canyon Water Company)[2]	-1.00	-0.00051
	29.00	**0.01467**
Miller Brewing Company	111.01	0.05617
(Successor to:		
Maechtlen, Estate of J.J.	151.50	0.07666
Phillips, Alice B., et al.	50.00	0.02530
South Covina Water Service	300.00	0.15180
Woodland Farms	919.50	0.46526
Woodland, Richard)[2]	840.50	0.42528
(Transferred to Miller Breweries West, L.P.)[2]	-2,372.51	-1.20047
	0.00	**0.00000**
Miller Breweries West, L.P.[3]		
(Successor to Miller Brewing Company)[2]	2,372.51	1.20047
(Transferred to MillerCoors LLC)[2]	-2,372.51	-1.20047
	0.00	**0.00000**
MillerCoors LLC[3]		
(Successor to Miller Breweries West, L.P.)[2]	**2,372.51**	**1.20047**
Mission Gardens Mutual Water Company	96.96	0.04906
(Transferred to Gifford, Brooks, Jr.)[2]	-96.96	-0.04906
	0.00	**0.00000**

PUMPER	PRESCRIPTIVE PUMPING ACRE-FEET	PUMPER'S SHARE %
Modern Accent Corporation		
(Successor to Crocker National Bank,	256.86	0.12997
Executor of the Estate of A. V. Handorf)[1]		
(Transferred to California Domestic Water Co.)[2]	-256.86	-0.12997
	0.00	**0.00000**
Monterey Park, City of	6,677.48	3.37870
(Successor to Los Flores Mutual Water Co.)[2]	26.60	0.01346
	6,704.08	**3.39216**
Munoz, Ralph E.[3]	**0.00**	**0.00000**
Murphy Ranch Mutual Water Company	223.23	0.11295
(Transferred to Southwest Suburban Water)[2]	-223.23	-0.11295
	0.00	**0.00000**
Namimatsu Farms	196.00	0.09917
(Transferred to California Cities Water Co.)[2]	-196.00	-0.09917
	0.00	**0.00000**
Nick Tomovich & Sons	**0.02**	**0.00001**
Nicholson Trust[3]		
(Successor to Beverly Acres	43.00	0.02176
Mutual Water Users Association)[2]		
(Transferred to:		
Nicholson Family Trust	-7.00	-0.00354
Nicholson Trust, Helene S.)[2]	-12.00	-0.00607
	24.00	**0.01215**
Nicholson Family Trust[3]		
(Successor to Nicholson Trust)[2]	7.00	0.00354
	7.00	**0.00354**
Nicholson Trust, Helene S.[3]		
(Successor to Nicholson Trust)[2]	12.00	0.00607
(Transferred to San Gabriel Valley Water Co.)[2]	-12.00	-0.00607
	0.00	**0.00000**
New Owl Rock Products[3]		
(Successor to Owl Rock Products Co.)[2]	715.60	0.36208
(Transferred to Robertson's Ready Mix, Ltd.)[2]	-715.60	-0.36208
	0.00	**0.00000**

PUMPER	PRESCRIPTIVE PUMPING ACRE-FEET	PUMPER'S SHARE %
No. 17 Walnut Place Mutual Water Co.	21.50	0.01088
(Transferred to San Gabriel Valley Water Co.)[2]	-21.50	-0.01088
	0.00	**0.00000**
Orange Production Credit Association[3]	**0.00**	**0.00000**
Owl Rock Products Co.	715.60	0.36208
(Transferred to New Owl Rock Products)[2]	-715.60	-0.36208
	0.00	**0.00000**
Pacific Rock & Gravel Co.	408.00	0.20644
(Transferred to:	-208.00	-0.10524
City of Whittier,	-200.00	-0.10120
Rose Hills Memorial Park Association)[2]	**0.00**	**0.00000**
Park Water Company	184.01	0.09311
(Transferred to Valley County Water District)[2]	-184.01	-0.09311
	0.00	**0.00000**
Parton Family Trust[3]	46.20	0.02338
(Formerly Via, H., Trust of)[2]		
(Transferred to San Gabriel Valley Water Company)[2]	-46.20	-0.02338
	0.00	**0.00000**
Pellissier Irrevocable QTIP Trust, et al, Laurence R., Co-tenancy of[3]		
(Successor to Faix, Ltd)[2]	6,490.00	3.28384
	6,490.00	**3.28384**
Penn, Margaret[3]	--	--
(See Polopolus, et al.)		
Pico County Water District	**0.75**	**0.00038**
Polopolus, John[3]	--	--
(See Polopolus, et al.)		
Polopolus, et al.[3]		
(Successor to Polopolus, Steve)[2]	22.50	0.01138
(Held in common with Chronis, Christine;	**22.50**	**0.01138**
Jerris, Helen; Penn, Margaret; Polopolus, John)		
Polopolus, Steve	22.50	0.01138
(Transferred to Polopolus, et al.)[2]	-22.50	-0.01138
	0.00	**0.00000**

PUMPER	PRESCRIPTIVE PUMPING ACRE-FEET	PUMPER'S SHARE %
Rados, Alexander (Held in common with Rados, Stephen and Rados, Walter)	**43.00**	**0.02176**
Rados, Stephen (See Rados, Alexander)	--	--
Rados, Walter (See Rados, Alexander)	--	--
Richwood Mutual Water Company	192.60	0.09745
(Transferred to San Gabriel Valley Water Company)[2]	-192.60	-0.09745
	0.00	**0.00000**
Rincon Ditch Company	628.00	0.31776
(Transferred to Workman Mill Investment Company)[2]	-628.00	-0.31776
	0.00	**0.00000**
Rincon Irrigation Company	314.00	0.15888
(Transferred to Workman Mill Investment Company)[2]	-314.00	-0.15888
	0.00	**0.00000**
Rio Hondo Memorial Foundation, The[3] (Formerly Rose Hills Foundation, The) (See Rose Hills Foundation, The)	--	--
Rittenhouse, Catherine (Transferred to Covell, Ralph)[1]	**0.00**	**0.00000**
Rittenhouse, James (Transferred to Covell, Ralph)[1]	**0.00**	**0.00000**
Robertson's Ready Mix, Ltd.[3]		
(Successor to New Owl Rock Products)[2]	715.60	0.36208
(Transferred to San Gabriel County Water District)[2]	-715.60	-0.36208
	0.00	**0.00000**
Rose Hills Memorial Park Association (See Rose Hills Foundation, The)	--	--

PUMPER	PRESCRIPTIVE PUMPING ACRE-FEET	PUMPER'S SHARE %
Rose Hills Foundation, The[3]		
(Formerly Rose Hills Memorial Park Association)		
(See Rio Hondo Memorial Foundation, The)		
(Formerly Rio Hondo Memorial Foundation, The)	594.00	0.30055
(Successor to Pacific Rock & Gravel Co.)[2]	200.00	0.10120
(Transferred to:		
Workman Mill Investment Co.	-594.00	-0.30055
Workman Mill Investment Co.)[2]	-200.00	-0.10120
	0.00	**0.00000**
Rosemead Development, Ltd.[3]		
(Successor to Thompson, Earl W.)[2]	1.00	0.00051
	1.00	**0.00051**
Rurban Homes Mutual Water Company	**217.76**	**0.11018**
Ruth, Roy	**0.75**	**0.00038**
San Dimas Golf Inc. DBA Via Verde County Club[3]	**0.00**	**0.00000**
San Dimas-La Verne Recreational Facilities Authority		
(Successor to Lang, Frank)[1]	62.50	0.03162
(Transferred to Kirklen, Dawn L. and William R.)[2]	-62.50	-0.03162
	0.00	**0.00000**
San Gabriel Country Club	**286.10**	**0.14476**
San Gabriel County Water District	4,250.00	2.15044
(Successor to:		
Hughes Development Corporation	400.00	0.20239
Hughes Development Corporation	30.20	0.01528
Robertson's Ready Mix, Ltd.)[2]	715.60	0.36208
	5,395.80	**2.73019**
San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District	**0.00**	**0.00000**
Sawpit Farms, Limited	173.00	0.08754
(Transferred to:		
Eckis, Rolin	-123.00	-0.06224
Doyle and Madruga)[2]	-50.00	-0.02530
	0.00	**0.00000**
Schneiderman, Alan	--	--
(See Birenbaum, Max)		

PUMPER	PRESCRIPTIVE PUMPING ACRE-FEET	PUMPER'S SHARE %
Schneiderman, Lydia	--	--
(See Birenbaum, Max)		
Security Pacific National Bank,	38.70	0.01958
Co-trustee for the Estate of Winston F. Stoody		
(See Stoody, Virginia A.)		
(Transferred to City of Whittier)[2]	-38.70	-0.01958
	0.00	**0.00000**
Sierra La Verne Country Club[3]	**0.00**	**0.00000**
Sierra Madre, City of	**0.00**	**0.00000**
Sloan Ranches	129.60	0.06558
(Transferred to Cadway, Inc.)[2]	-129.60	-0.06558
	0.00	**0.00000**
Smith, Charles[3]	**0.00**	**0.00000**
Snyder, Esther[3]		
(Successor to Covell, et al)[2]	18.51	0.00937
(Transfered to Azusa Associates, LLC)[2]	-18.51	-0.00937
	0.00	**0.00000**
Snyder, Harry	--	--
(See Covell, et al.)		
Sonoco Products Company	**311.60**	**0.15766**
South Covina Water Service	992.30	0.50209
(Transferred to:		
Miller Brewing Company	-300.00	-0.15180
Anton C. and Anita Garnier Family Trust	-203.00	-0.10271
The George Wayne and Alexis June Graveline Trust	-203.00	-0.10271
The Estate of Camille A. Garnier, Deceased	-83.30	-0.04215
Garnier, Janus)[2]	-203.00	-0.10272
	0.00	**0.00000**
Southdown, Inc.[3]	--	--
(Formerly AZ-Two, Inc.)		
(See CEMEX California Aggregates, Inc.)		
Southern California Edison Company	155.25	0.07855
(Successor to Associated		
Southern Investment Company)[2]	16.50	0.00835
	171.75	**0.08690**

PUMPER	PRESCRIPTIVE PUMPING ACRE-FEET	PUMPER'S SHARE %
Southern California Water Company, San Gabriel Valley District (See Golden State Water Company, San Gabriel Valley District)	--	--
South Pasadena, City of	**3,567.70**	**1.80520**
Southwest Suburban Water (See Suburban Water Systems)	--	--
Southwest Water Company [3] (Successor to Maple Water Company)[2]	118.50	0.05996
	118.50	**0.05996**
Southwestern Portland Cement Company[3] (Successor to Azusa Western, Inc.)[2]	742.00	0.37544
(Transferred to American Sheds, Inc.)[2]	-742.00	-0.37544
	0.00	**0.00000**
Speedway 605, Inc.[3]	**0.00**	**0.00000**
Standard Oil Company of California (See Chevron U.S.A.)	--	--
Sterling Mutual Water Company	**120.00**	**0.06072**
Stoody, Virginia A., Co-trustee for the	--	--
Stoody, Winston F., Estate of (See Security Pacific National Bank, Co-trustee)	--	--
Suburban Water Systems (Formerly Southwest Suburban Water)	20,462.47	10.35370
(Successor to:		
Hollenbeck Street Water Company[1]	646.39	0.32706
La Grande Source Water Company[1]	1,078.00	0.54545
La Puente Cooperative Water Co.[1]	1,210.90	0.61270
Valencia Valley Water Company[1]	651.50	0.32965
Victoria Mutual Water Company[1]	469.60	0.23761
Cal Fin[2]	118.10	0.05976
Murphy Ranch Mutual Water Co.[2])	223.23	0.11295
	24,860.19	**12.57888**

PUMPER	PRESCRIPTIVE PUMPING ACRE-FEET	PUMPER'S SHARE %
Sully-Miller Contracting Company[3]		
(Successor to Blue Diamond Concrete	1,399.33	0.70804
Materials Div., The Flintkote Company)[2]		
(Transferred to:		
United Rock Products Corporation	-909.56	-0.46022
Hanson Aggregates West, Inc.)[2]	-489.77	-0.24782
	0.00	**0.00000**
Sunny Slope Water Company	**2,228.72**	**1.12770**
Tate, Phillip G. and Sieglinde A.[3]	**57.83**	**0.02926**
(See Covell,et al.)		
(Successor to Jobe, Darr interest in Covell, et al.)[2]		
(Successor to Covell, et al.)[2]		
Taylor Herb Garden	6.00	0.00304
(Transferred to Covina Irrigating Company)[2]	-6.00	-0.00304
	0.00	**0.00000**
Texaco, Inc. (Chevron U.S.A., Inc.)	50.00	0.02530
(Transferred to Durfee Property, LLC)[2]	-50.00	-0.02530
	0.00	**0.00000**
Thompson, Earl W.	1.00	0.00051
(Held in common with Thompson, Mary)		
(Transferred to Rosemead Development, Ltd.)[2]	-1.00	-0.00051
	0.00	**0.00000**
Thompson, Mary	--	--
(See Thompson, Earl W.)		
Tran, Hieu[3]	**0.00**	**0.00000**
Tyler Nursery	**3.21**	**0.00162**
United Concrete Pipe Corporation	376.00	0.19025
(Transferred to Irwindale, City of)[2]	-376.00	-0.19025
	0.00	**0.00000**
United Rock Products Corporation[3]		
(Successor to:		
Sully Miller Contracting Company)[2]	909.56	0.46022
	909.56	**0.46022**
USA Waste of California, Inc.[3]		
(Successor to American Sheds, Inc.)[2]	742.00	0.37544
(Transferred to Aqua Capital Management LP)[2]	-742.00	-0.37544
	0.00	**0.00000**

PUMPER	PRESCRIPTIVE PUMPING ACRE-FEET	PUMPER'S SHARE %
U.S. Pipe & Foundry Company[3]	--	--
(See United Concrete Pipe Corporation)		
Valencia Heights Water Company	861.00	0.43565
(Successor to Crown City Plating Company)[2]	200.00	0.10120
	1,061.00	**0.53685**
Valencia Valley Water Company	**0.00**	**0.00000**
(Transferred to Suburban Water Systems)[1]		
Vallecito Water Company	2,867.00	1.45066
(Transferred to San Gabriel Valley	-2,867.00	-1.45066
Water Company)[2]	**0.00**	**0.00000**
Valley County Water District	5,775.00	2.92206
(Formerly Baldwin Park County Water District)		
(Successor to Park Water Company)[2]	184.01	0.09311
	5,959.01	**3.01517**
Valley Crating Company	**0.00**	**0.00000**
Valley View Mutual Water Company	**616.00**	**0.31169**
Via, H.	--	--
(See Via, H., Trust of)		
Via, H., Trust of	--	--
(Formerly Via, H.)		
(See Parton Family Trust)		
Victoria Mutual Water Company		
(Transferred to Suburban Water Systems)[1]	**0.00**	**0.00000**
Vietnamese American Buddhist Temple Congregation[3]	**0.00**	**0.00000**
Vulcan Materials Company		
(Formerly CalMat)		
(Successor to Manning Bros. Rock & Sand Co.)[2]	1,793.35	0.90740
	1,793.35	**0.90740**
Wade, R.	4.40	0.00223
(Transferred to Hunter, Lloyd F.)[2]	-4.40	-0.00223
	0.00	**0.00000**
Ward Duck Company	--	--
(See Woodland Farms, Inc.)		

PUMPER	PRESCRIPTIVE PUMPING ACRE-FEET	PUMPER'S SHARE %
Warren, Clyde	--	--
(See Fisher, Russell)		
W. E. Hall Company	0.20	0.00010
(Transferred to City of El Monte)[2]	-0.20	-0.00010
	0.00	**0.00000**
West Covina Venture, Ltd.[3]		
(Successor to Kiyan Farms)[2]	30.00	0.01518
(Transferred to McIntyre, William)[2]	-30.00	-0.01518
	0.00	**0.00000**
White, June G., Trustee of the		
June G. White Share of the Garnier Trust[3]		
(Successor to Denton, Kathryn W.,	185.50	0.09386
Trustee for the San Jose Ranch Company)[2]		
(Transferred to Lovelady, June G., Trustee)[2]	-185.50	-0.09386
	0.00	**0.00000**
Whittier, City of	7,620.23	3.85572
(Successor to:		
Grizzle, Lissa B.	184.00	0.09310
Pacific Rock and Gravel Co.	208.00	0.10524
Security Pacific National Bank,		
Co-trustee for the Estate of Winston F. Stoody	38.70	0.01958
El Monte Union High School District	16.20	0.00820
Gifford, Brooks, Jr.	198.25	0.10031
Birenbaum, Max)[2]	6.00	0.00304
	8,271.38	**4.18519**
Wigodsky, Bernard	--	--
(See Birenbaum, Max)		
Wigodsky, Estera	--	--
(See Birenbaum, Max)		
Wilmott, Erma M.	**0.75**	**0.00038**
(Formerly Comby, Erma M.)		
Wilson, Harold R.	--	--
(See Grizzle, Lissa B.)		
Wilson, Sarah C.	--	--
(See Grizzle, Lissa B.)		

PUMPER	PRESCRIPTIVE PUMPING ACRE-FEET	PUMPER'S SHARE %
Woodland Farms, Inc.	--	--
(See 6W Farms, Inc.)		
(Formerly Ward Duck Company)		
Woodland, Frederick G.[3]	--	--
Woodland, Richard[3]		
(Successor to Bahnsen & Beckman Ind., Inc.)[2]	840.50	0.42528
(Transferred to Miller Brewing Company)[2]	-840.50	-0.42528
(Successor to 6W Farms, Inc.)[2]	297.90	0.15073
(Transferred to Aqua Capital Management LP)[2]	-297.90	-0.15073
	0.00	**0.00000**
Workman Mill Investment Company[3]		
(Successor to:		
Rincon Ditch Company	628.00	0.31776
Rincon Irrigation Company	314.00	0.15888
Rose Hills Memorial Park Association	594.00	0.30055
Rose Hills Foundation, The)[2]	200.00	0.10120
	1,736.00	**0.87839**
Wright, Darrell A., Wright, Merle M. & Carlson, Jeanne W.[3]		
(Successor to Burbank Development Co.)[2]	50.65	0.02563
(Transferred to San Gabriel Valley Water Company)[2]	-50.65	-0.02563
	0.00	**0.00000**
Totals for Exhibit "D"	**129,765.87**	**65.65953**
Totals for Exhibit "E"	**67,868.56**	**34.34047**
GRAND TOTALS	**197,634.43**	**100.00000**

1/ Permanent transfer of rights as recorded at entry of Judgment.
2/ Permanent transfer of rights after entry of Judgment.
3/ Intervenor after Judgment.

EXHIBIT "E"

TABLE SHOWING PRODUCTION RIGHT OF EACH INTEGRATED PRODUCER AS OF JUNE 21, 2012

INTEGRATED PRODUCER	DIVERSION COMPONENT ACRE-FEET	PRESCRIPTIVE PUMPING COMPONENT ACRE-FEET	PUMPING COMPONENT SHARE %
Aqua Capital Management LP[3]			
(Successor to:			
Covell, Ralph	2.12	0.00	0.00000
Covell et al.	0.00	16.19	0.00820
Azusa Associates, LLC	0.00	18.51	0.00937
USA Waste of California, Inc.	0.00	742.00	0.37544
Richard Woodland)[2]	0.00	297.90	0.15073
	2.12	**1,074.60**	**0.54374**
Azusa, City of	0.00	3,655.99	1.84988
(Successor to Monrovia Nursery Company)[2]	363.00	0.00	0.00000
	363.00	**3,655.99**	**1.84988**
Azusa Agricultural Water Company	1,000.00	1,732.20	0.87647
(Transferred to:			
Azusa Valley Water Company	-830.00	-1,437.73	-0.72747
Azusa Valley Water Company)[2]	-170.00	-294.47	-0.14900
	0.00	**0.00**	**0.00000**
Azusa Foot-Hill Citrus Company	718.50	0.00	0.00000
(Transferred to Monrovia Nursery Company)[2]	-718.50		
	0.00	**0.00**	**0.00000**
Azusa Valley Water Company	2,422.00	8,274.00	4.18652
(Successor to:			
Azusa Agricultural Water Company	830.00	1,437.73	0.72747
Azusa Agricultural Water Company)[2]	170.00	294.47	0.14900
	3,422.00	**10,006.20**	**5.06299**
Brierly, Susan K.[3]			
(Successor to Monrovia Nursery Company)[2]	24.00	0.00	0.00000
(Transferred to Miles R. Rosedale)[2]	-8.00		
	16.00	**0.00**	**0.00000**
California-American Water Company (Duarte System)	**1,672.00**	**3,649.00**	**1.84634**

INTEGRATED PRODUCER	DIVERSION COMPONENT ACRE-FEET	PRESCRIPTIVE PUMPING COMPONENT ACRE-FEET	PUMPING COMPONENT SHARE %
California Cities Water Company (See Southern California Water Company, San Dimas District)	--	--	--
Covina Irrigating Company	2,514.00	4,140.00	2.09478
(Successor to:			
City of Covina		1,734.00	0.87737
City of Covina		300.00	0.15179
Taylor Herb Garden		6.00	0.00304
La Verne, City of		355.71	0.17999
Davidson Optronics, Inc.		22.00	0.01113
Goedert, Lillian		7.00	0.00354
Lakin, Kelly R.		6.03	0.00305
Hunter, Lloyd F.		4.40	0.00223
Lakin, Kelly R.)[2]		3.23	0.00163
	2,514.00	**6,578.37**	**3.32855**
CV Glendora 3 Site, LLC)[3]			
(Successor to:			
Rosedale, Miles R.	184.00	0.00	0.00000
Monrovia Nursery Company)[2]	10.00	0.00	0.00000
	194.00	**0.00**	**0.00000**
DeFalco, John and Carole[3]			
(Successor to Nickowitz, at al.)[2]	1.49	0.00	0.00000
	1.49	**0.00**	**0.00000**
Glendora, City of	17.00	8,258.00	4.17842
(Successor to:			
Maechtlen, Estate of J. J.		150.00	0.07590
Maechtlen, Trust of P. A.		50.00	0.02530
Ruebhausen, Arline	18.34		
Glendora Unified High School District		99.00	0.05009
Loyola Marymount University		324.00	0.16394
Clayton Manufacturing Company)[2]		511.80	0.25896
	35.34	**9,392.80**	**4.75261**
Golden State Water Company, San Dimas District[3]	500.00	3,242.53	1.64067
(Formerly California Cities Water Company)			
(Successor to Namimatsu Farms)[2]		196.00	0.09917
	500.00	**3,438.53**	**1.73984**

INTEGRATED PRODUCER	DIVERSION COMPONENT ACRE-FEET	PRESCRIPTIVE PUMPING COMPONENT ACRE-FEET	PUMPING COMPONENT SHARE %
JUH#1[3]			
(Successor to Monrovia Nursery Company)[2]	48.00	0.00	0.00000
(Transferred to Miles R. Rosedale)[2]	-16.00		
	32.00	**0.00**	**0.00000**
Los Angeles, County of	**310.00**	**3,721.30**	**1.88292**
Maechtlen, Estate of J. J., Trustee for the Estate of P.A. Maechtlen	0.00	301.50	0.15256
(Transferred to:			
City of Glendora		-150.00	-0.07590
Miller Brewing Company)[2]		-151.50	-0.07666
	0.00	**0.00**	**0.00000**
Maechtlen, Trust of J. J.[3]	1.49	0.00	0.00000
(Transferred to Otting, David;	-1.49	0.00	0.00000
Otting, Larry; and Webster, Scott)[2]			
(Successor to Otting, David;	1.49	0.00	0.00000
Otting, Larry; and Webster, Scott)[2]			
(Transferred to Nikowitz, et al)[2]	-1.49	0.00	0.00000
	0.00	**0.00**	**0.00000**
Maechtlen, Trust of P. A.[3]	0.50	100.50	0.05085
(Transferred to:			
City of Glendora		-50.00	-0.02530
Alice B. Phillips, et al.)[2]	-0.50	-50.50	-0.02555
	0.00	**0.00**	**0.00000**
The Metropolitan Water District of of Southern California	**9.59**	**165.00**	**0.08349**
Monrovia, City of	1,098.00	5,042.22	2.55129
(Successor to:			
Eckis, Rollin		123.00	0.06224
City of Arcadia)[2]		951.00	0.48119
	1,098.00	**6,116.22**	**3.09472**

INTEGRATED PRODUCER	DIVERSION COMPONENT ACRE-FEET	PRESCRIPTIVE PUMPING COMPONENT ACRE-FEET	PUMPING COMPONENT SHARE %
Monrovia Nursery Company	239.50	0.00	0.00000
(Successor to Azusa Foothill	718.50	0.00	0.00000
Citrus Company)[2]			
(Transferred:			
City of Azusa	-363.00	0.00	0.00000
Brierly, Susan K.	-24.00	0.00	0.00000
Rosedale, Miles R.	-191.00	0.00	0.00000
VanLandingham, Richard	-21.00	0.00	0.00000
JUH#1	-48.00	0.00	0.00000
Rosedale, Lance	-32.00	0.00	0.00000
CV Glendora 3 Site, LLC)[2]	-10.00	0.00	0.00000
	269.00	**0.00**	**0.00000**
Nikowitz, et al[3]			
(Successor to Maechtlen, Trust of J. J.)[2]	1.49	0.00	0.00000
(Held in common with Nikowitz, Sheryl M. and Walter P.; Pellegrino, Mark and Roxanne; Verdegem, Thomas and Sandra B.)			
(Transferred to DeFalco, John and Carole)[2]	-1.49	0.00	0.00000
	0.00	**0.00**	**0.00000**
Otting, David; Otting, Larry; and Webster, Scott[3]			
(Successor to Maechtlen, Trust of J. J.)[2]	1.49	0.00	0.00000
(Transferred to Maechtlen, Trust of J. J.)[2]	-1.49	0.00	0.00000
	0.00	**0.00**	**0.00000**
Phillips, Alice B., et al.[3]			
(Successor to Maechtlen, Trust of P. A.)[2]	0.50	50.50	0.02555
(Transferred to Miller Brewing Co.)[2]		-50.00	-0.02530
	0.50	**0.50**	**0.00025**
Rosedale, Lance[3]			
(Successor to Monrovia Nursery Company)[2]	**32.00**	**0.00**	**0.00000**
Rosedale, Miles R.[3]			
(Successor to Monrovia Nursery Company)[2]	191.00	0.00	0.00000
(Transferred to CV Glendora 3 Site, LLC)[2]	-184.00	0.00	0.00000
(Successor to:			
Susan K. Brierly	8.00	0.00	0.00000
JUH#1)[2]	16.00	0.00	0.00000
	31.00	**0.00**	**0.00000**

INTEGRATED PRODUCER	DIVERSION COMPONENT ACRE-FEET	PRESCRIPTIVE PUMPING COMPONENT ACRE-FEET	PUMPING COMPONENT SHARE %
San Gabriel Valley Water Company	0.00	16,659.00	8.42920
(Successor to:			
Vallecito Water Co.		2,867.00	1.45066
No. 17 Walnut Place Mutual Water Co.		21.50	0.01088
Cedar Avenue Mutual Water Company		121.10	0.06127
Beverly Acres Mutual Water Users Association		50.00	0.02530
Richwood Mutual Water Company		192.60	0.09745
Nicholson Trust, Helene S.		12.00	0.00607
Durfee Property, LLC		50.00	0.02530
Wright, Darrell A., Wright, Merle M. and Carlson, Jeanne W.		50.65	0.02563
Parton Family Trust		46.20	0.02338
Maddock, A.G.)[2]	3.40		
	3.40	**20,070.05**	**10.15514**
VanLandingham, Richard[3]			
(Successor to Monrovia Nursery Company)[2]	**21.00**	**0.00**	**0.00000**
TOTAL	**10,526.44**	**67,868.56**	**34.34047**

1/ Permanent transfer of rights as recorded at entry of Judgment.
2/ Permanent transfer of rights after entry of Judgment.
3/ Intervenor after Judgment.

EXHIBIT "F"

TABLE SHOWING
SPECIAL CATEGORY RIGHTS

PARTY	NATURE OF RIGHT
*The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California *Transferred to the San Gabriel Valley Protective Association 05/07/1996.	Morris Reservoir Storage and Withdrawal (a) A right to divert, store and use San Gabriel River Water, pursuant to Permit No. 7174. (b) Prior and paramount right to divert 72 acre-feet annually to offset Morris Reservoir evaporation and seepage losses and to provide the water supply necessary for presently existing incidental Morris Dam facilities.
Los Angeles County Flood Control District (now Los Angeles County Department of Public Works)	Puddingstone Reservoir Prior Prescriptive right to divert water from San Dimas Wash for storage in Puddingstone Reservoir in quantities sufficient to offset annual evaporation and seepage losses of the reservoir at approximate elevation 942.

EXHIBIT "G"

TABLE SHOWING
NON-CONSUMPTIVE USERS

PARTY	NATURE OF RIGHT
Covina Irrigating Company Azusa Valley Water Company Azusa Agricultural Water Co. Azusa Foot-Hill Citrus Co. Monrovia Nursery	"Committee-of-Nine" Spreading Right To continue to divert water from the San Gabriel River pursuant to the 1888 Settlement, and to spread in spreading grounds within the Basin all water thus diverted without the right to recapture water in excess of said parties' rights as adjudicated in exhibit "E".
California-American Water Company (Duarte System)	Spreading Right To continue to divert water from the San Gabriel River pursuant to the 1888 Settlement, and to continue to divert water from Fish Canyon and to spread said waters in its spreading grounds in the Basin without the right to recapture water in excess of said party's rights as adjudicated in Exhibit "E".
City of Glendora	Spreading Right To continue to spread the water of Big and Little Dalton Washes, pursuant to License No. 2592 without the right to recapture water in excess of said party's rights as adjudicated in Exhibit "E".
San Gabriel Valley Protective Association	Spreading Right To continue to spread San Gabriel River water pursuant to License Nos. 9991 and 12,209, without the right to recapture said water.
Golden State Water Company (formerly *California Cities Water Company*)	Spreading Right To continue to spread waters from San Dimas Wash without the right to recapture water in excess of said party's rights as adjudicated in Exhibit "E".
Los Angeles County Flood Control District	Temporary storage of storm flow for regulatory purposes; Spreading and conservation for general benefit in streambeds, reservoirs and spreading grounds without the right to recapture said water. Maintenance and operation of dams and other flood control works.

EXHIBIT "H"

WATERMASTER OPERATING CRITERIA

1. **Basin Storage Capacity.** The highest water level at the end of a water year during the past 40 years was reached at the Key Well on September 30, 1944 (elevation 316). The State of California, Department of Water Resources, estimates that as of that date, the quantity of fresh water in storage in the Basin was approximately 8,600,000 acre-feet. It is also estimated by said Department that by September 30, 1960, the quantity of fresh water in storage had decreased to approximately 7,900,000 acre-feet (elevation 237 at the Key Well).

The lowest water level at the end of a water year during the past 40 years was reached at the Key Well on September 30, 1965 (elevation 209). It is estimated that the quantity of fresh water in storage in the Basin on that date was approximately 7,700,000 acre-feet.

Thus, the maximum utilization of Basin storage was approximately 900,000 acre-feet, occurring between September 30, 1944, and September 30, 1965 (between elevations 316 and 209 at the Key Well). This is not to say that more than 900,000 acre-feet of storage space below the September 30, 1944 water levels cannot be utilized. However, it demonstrates that pumpers have deepened their wells and lowered their pumps so that such 900,000 acre-feet of storage can be safely and economically utilized.

The storage capacity of the Basin between elevations of 200 and 250 at the Key Well represents a usable volume of approximately 400,000 acre-feet of water.

2. **Operating Safe Yield and Spreading.** Watermaster in determining Operating Safe Yield and the importation of Replacement Water shall be guided by water level elevations in the Basin. He shall give recognition to, and base his operations on, the following general objectives insofar as practicable and subject to Section 47 of the Judgment (Amended 6/21/12):

(a) The replenishment of ground water from sources of supplemental water should not cause excessively high levels of ground water and such replenishment should not cause undue waste of local water supplies.

(b) Certain areas within the Basin are not at the present time capable of being recharged with supplemental water. Efforts should be made to provide protection to such areas from excessive ground water lowering either through the "in lieu" provisions of the

Judgment or by other means.

(c) Watermaster shall consider and evaluate the long-term consequences on ground water quality, as well as quantity, in determining and establishing Operating Safe Yield. Recognition shall be given to the enhancement of ground water quality insofar as practicable, especially in the area immediately upstream of Whittier Narrows where degradation of water quality may occur when water levels at the Key Well are maintained at or below elevation 200.

(d) Watermaster shall take into consideration the comparative costs of supplemental and Make-up Water in determining the savings on a present value basis of temporary or permanent lowering or raising of water levels and other economic data and analyses indicating both the short-term and long-term propriety of adjusting Operating Safe Yield in order to derive optimum water levels during any period. Watermaster shall utilize the provisions in the Long Beach Judgment which will result in the least cost of delivering Make-up Water.

3. **Replacement Water -- Sources and Recharge Criteria.** The following criteria shall control purchase of Replacement Water and Recharge of the Basin by Watermaster.

(a) **Responsible Agency From Which to Purchase.** Watermaster, in determining the Responsible Agency from which to purchase supplemental water for replacement purposes, shall be governed by the following:

(1) **Place of Use of Water** which is used primarily within the Basin or by cities within San Gabriel District in areas within or outside the Basin shall control in determining the Responsible Agency. For purposes of this subparagraph, water supplied through a municipal water system which lies chiefly within the Basin shall be deemed entirely used within the Basin; and

(2) **Place of production of water** shall control in determining the Responsible Agency as to water exported from the Basin, except as to use within San Gabriel District.

Any Responsible Agency may, at the request of Watermaster, waive its right to act as the source for such supplemental water, in which case Watermaster shall be free to purchase such water from the

remaining Responsible Agencies which are the most beneficial and appropriate sources; provided, however, that a Responsible Agency shall not authorize any sale of water in violation of the California Constitution.

(b) **Water Quality.** Watermaster shall purchase the best quality of supplemental water available for replenishment of the Basin, pursuant to subsection (a) hereof.

(c) **Reclaimed Water.** It is recognized that the technology and economic and physical necessity for utilization of reclaimed water is increasing. The purchase of reclaimed water in accordance with the Long Beach Judgment to satisfy the Make-up Obligation is expressly authorized. At the same time, water quality problems involved in the reuse of water within the Basin pose serious questions of increased costs and other problems to the pumpers, their customers and all water users. Accordingly, Watermaster is authorized to gather information, make and review studies, and make recommendations on the feasibility of the use of reclaimed water for replacement purposes; provided that no reclaimed water shall be recharged in the Basin by Watermaster without the prior approval of the court, after notice to all parties and hearing thereon.

(d) **Purchased Water Plan.** On or before November 1 of each year, Watermaster shall prepare and distribute to the Responsible Agencies a three-year projection of its Supplemental Water purchases from each agency. Watermaster shall, to the extent feasible, coordinate the tentative schedule for delivery and payment of those purchases with each agency. (Amended 6/21/12)

4. **Replacement Assessment Rates.** The Replacement Assessment rates may be in an amount calculated to allow Watermaster to purchase more than one acre-foot of Supplemental Water for each acre-foot of excess Production to which such Assessment applies, when such purchases are prudent in order to secure necessary Supplemental Water supplies for the benefit of the Basin and parties. In accordance with Rules and Regulations adopted by Watermaster, to the extent Watermaster purchases more than one acre-foot of Supplemental Water for each acre-foot of excess Production to which such Assessment applies, a credit shall be issued to the affected Producers at the time such excess water is purchased. (Amended 6/21/12)

EXHIBIT "J"

PUENTE NARROWS AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT is made and entered into as of the 8th day of May, 1972, by and between PUENTE BASIN WATER AGENCY, herein called "Puente Agency", and UPPER SAN GABRIEL VALLEY MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT, herein called "Upper District".

A. RECITALS

1. Puente Agency. Puente Agency is a joint powers agency composed of Walnut Valley Water District, herein called "Walnut District", and Rowland Area County Water District, herein called "Rowland District". Puente Agency is formed for the purpose of developing and implementing a ground water basin management program for Puente Basin. Pursuant to said purpose, said Agency is acting as a representative of its member districts and of the water users and water right claimants therein in the defense and maintenance of their water rights within Puente Basin.

2. Upper District. Upper District is a municipal water district overlying a major portion of the Main San Gabriel Basin. Upper District is plaintiff in the San Gabriel Basin Case, wherein it seeks to adjudicate rights and implement a basin management plan for the Main San Gabriel Basin.

3. Puente Basin is a ground water basin tributary to the Main San Gabriel Basin. Said area was included within the scope of the San Gabriel Basin Case and substantially

all water rights claimants within Puente Basin were joined as defendants therein. The surface contribution to the Main San Gabriel Basin from Puente Basin is by way of the paved flood control channel of San Jose Creek, which passes through Puente Basin from the Pomona Valley area. Subsurface outflow is relatively limited and moves from the Puente Basin to the Main San Gabriel Basin through Puente Narrows.

4. Intent of Agreement. Puente Agency is prepared to assure Upper District that no activity within Puente Basin will hereafter be undertaken which will (1) interfere with surface flows in San Jose Creek, or (2) impair the subsurface flow from Puente Basin to the Main San Gabriel Basin. Walnut District and Rowland District, by operation of law and by express assumption endorsed hereon, assume the covenants of this agreement as a joint and several obligation. Based upon such assurances and the covenants hereinafter contained in support thereof, Upper District consents to the dismissal of all Puente Basin parties from the San Gabriel Basin Case. By reason of said dismissals, Puente Agency will be free to formulate a separate water management program for Puente Basin.

B. DEFINITIONS AND EXHIBITS

5. Definitions. As used in this Agreement, the following terms shall have the meanings herein set forth:

(a) Annual or Year refers to the fiscal year July 1 through June 30.

(b) Base Underflow. The underflow through

Puente Narrows which Puente Agency agrees to maintain, and on which accrued debits and credits shall be calculated.

(c) Make-up Payment. Make-up payments shall be an amount of money payable to the Watermaster appointed in the San Gabriel Basin Case, sufficient to allow said Watermaster to purchase replacement water on account of any accumulated deficit as provided in Paragraph 9 hereof.

(d) Puente Narrows. The subsurface geologic constriction at the downstream boundary of Puente Basin, located as shown on Appendix "B".

(e) Main San Gabriel Basin, the ground water basin shown and defined as such in Exhibit "A" to the Judgment in the San Gabriel Basin Case.

(f) San Gabriel Basin Case. Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District v. City of Alhambra, et al., L. A. Sup. Ct. No. 924128, filed January 2, 1968.

6. Appendices. Attached hereto and by this reference made a part hereof are the following appendices:

"A" -- Location Map of Puente Basin, showing major geographic, geologic, and hydrologic features.

"B" -- Map of Cross-Section Through Puente Narrows, showing major physical features and location of key wells.

"C" -- Engineering Criteria, being a description of a method of measurement of subsurface outflow to be utilized for Watermaster purposes.

C. COVENANTS

7. Watermaster. There is hereby created a two member Watermaster service to which each of the parties to this agreement shall select one consulting engineer. The respective representatives on said Watermaster shall serve at the pleasure of the governing body of each appointing party and each party shall bear its own Watermaster expense.

a. Organization. Watermaster shall perform the duties specified herein on an informal basis, by unanimous agreement. In the event the two representatives are unable to agree upon any finding or decision, they shall select a third member to act, pursuant to the applicable laws of the State of California. Thereafter, until said issue is resolved, said three shall sit formally as a board of arbitration. Upon resolution of the issue in dispute, the third member shall cease to function further.

b. Availability of Information. Each party hereto shall, for itself and its residents and water users, use its best efforts to furnish all appropriate information to the Watermaster in order that the required determination can be made.

c. Cooperation With Other Watermasters. Watermaster hereunder shall cooperate and coordinate activities with the Watermasters appointed in the San Gabriel Basin Case and in Long Beach v. San Gabriel Valley Water Company, et al.

d. Determination of Underflow. Watermaster shall annually determine the amount of underflow from Puente Basin to the San Gabriel Basin, pursuant to Engineering Criteria.

e. Perpetual Accounting. Watermaster shall maintain a perpetual account of accumulated base underflow, accumulated subsurface flow, any deficiencies by reason of interference with surface flows, and the offsetting credit for any make-up payments. Said account shall annually show the accumulated credit or debit in the obligation of Puente Agency to Upper District.

f. Report. Watermaster findings shall be incorporated in a brief written report to be filed with the parties and with the Watermaster in the San Gabriel Basin Case. Said report shall contain a statement of the perpetual account heretofore specified.

8. Base Underflow. On the basis of a study and review of historic underflow from Puente Basin to the Main San Gabriel Basin, adjusted for the effect of the paved flood control channel and other relevant considerations, it is

mutually agreed by the parties that the base underflow is and shall be 580 acre feet per year, calculated pursuant to Engineering Criteria.

9. Puente Agency's Obligation. Puente Agency covenants, agrees and assumes the following obligation hereunder:

a. Noninterference with Surface Flow. Neither Puente Agency nor any persons or entities within the corporate boundaries of Walnut District or Rowland District will divert or otherwise interfere with or utilize natural surface runoff now or hereafter flowing in the storm channel of San Jose Creek; provided, however, that this covenant shall not prevent the use, under Watermaster supervision, of said storm channel by the Puente Agency or Walnut District or Rowland District for transmission within Puente Agency of supplemental or reclaimed water owned by said entities and introduced into said channel solely for transmission purposes. In the event any unauthorized use of surface flow in said channel is made contrary to the covenant herein provided, Puente Agency shall compensate Upper District by utilizing any accumulated credit or by make-up payment in the same manner as is provided for deficiencies in subsurface outflow from Puente Basin.

b. Subsurface Outflow. To the extent that

the accumulated subsurface outflow falls below the accumulated base underflow and the result thereof is an accumulated deficit in the Watermaster's annual accounting, Puente Agency agrees to provide make-up payments during the next year in an amount not less than one-third of the accumulated deficit.

c. Purchase of Reclaimed Water. To the extent that Puente Agency or Walnut District or Rowland District may hereafter purchase reclaimed water from the facilities of Sanitation District 21 of Los Angeles County, such purchaser shall use its best efforts to obtain waters originating within San Gabriel River Watershed.

10. Puente Basin Parties Dismissal. In consideration of the assumption of the obligation hereinabove provided by Puente Agency, Upper District consents to entry of dismissals as to all Puente Basin parties in San Gabriel Basin Case. This agreement shall be submitted for specific approval by the Court and a finding that it shall operate as full satisfaction of any and all claims by the parties within Main San Gabriel Basin against Puente Basin parties by reason of historic surface and subsurface flow.

Exhibit "J"

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties hereto have caused this Agreement to be executed as of the day and date first above written.

Approved as to form:
CLAYSON, STARK, ROTHROCK & MANN

By _____
Attorneys for Puente Agency

PUENTE BASIN AGENCY

By _____
EDMOND M. BIEDERMAN
President

Approved as to form:

By _____
Attorney for Upper District

UPPER SAN GABRIEL VALLEY
MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

By _____
Howard H. Hawkins
President

The foregoing agreement is approved and accepted, and the same is acknowledged as the joint and several obligation of the undersigned.

Approved as to form:

_____
Attorney for Walnut District

WALNUT VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

By _____
J. P. BOURDET
Vice President

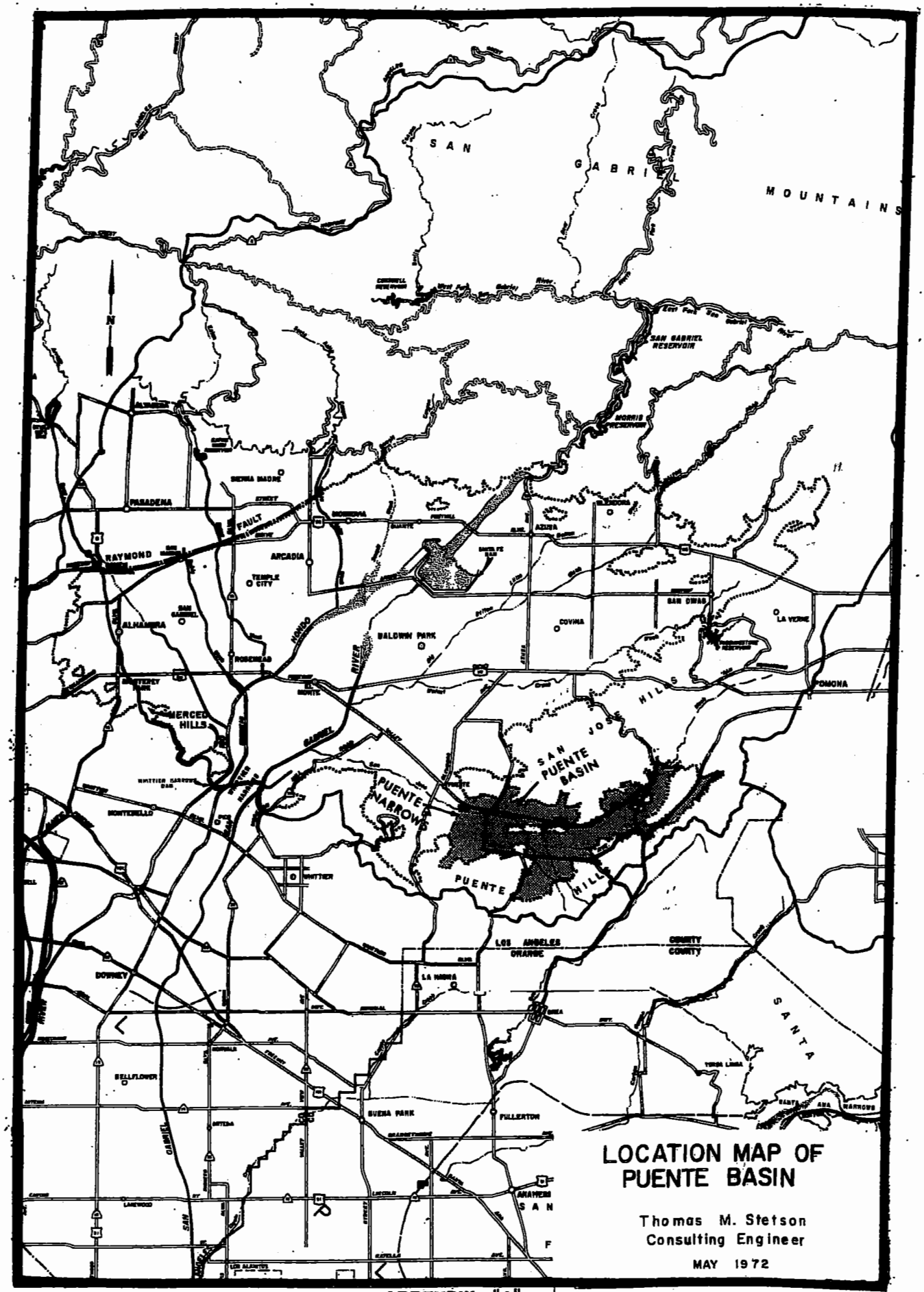
Approved as to form:

_____
Attorneys for Rowland District

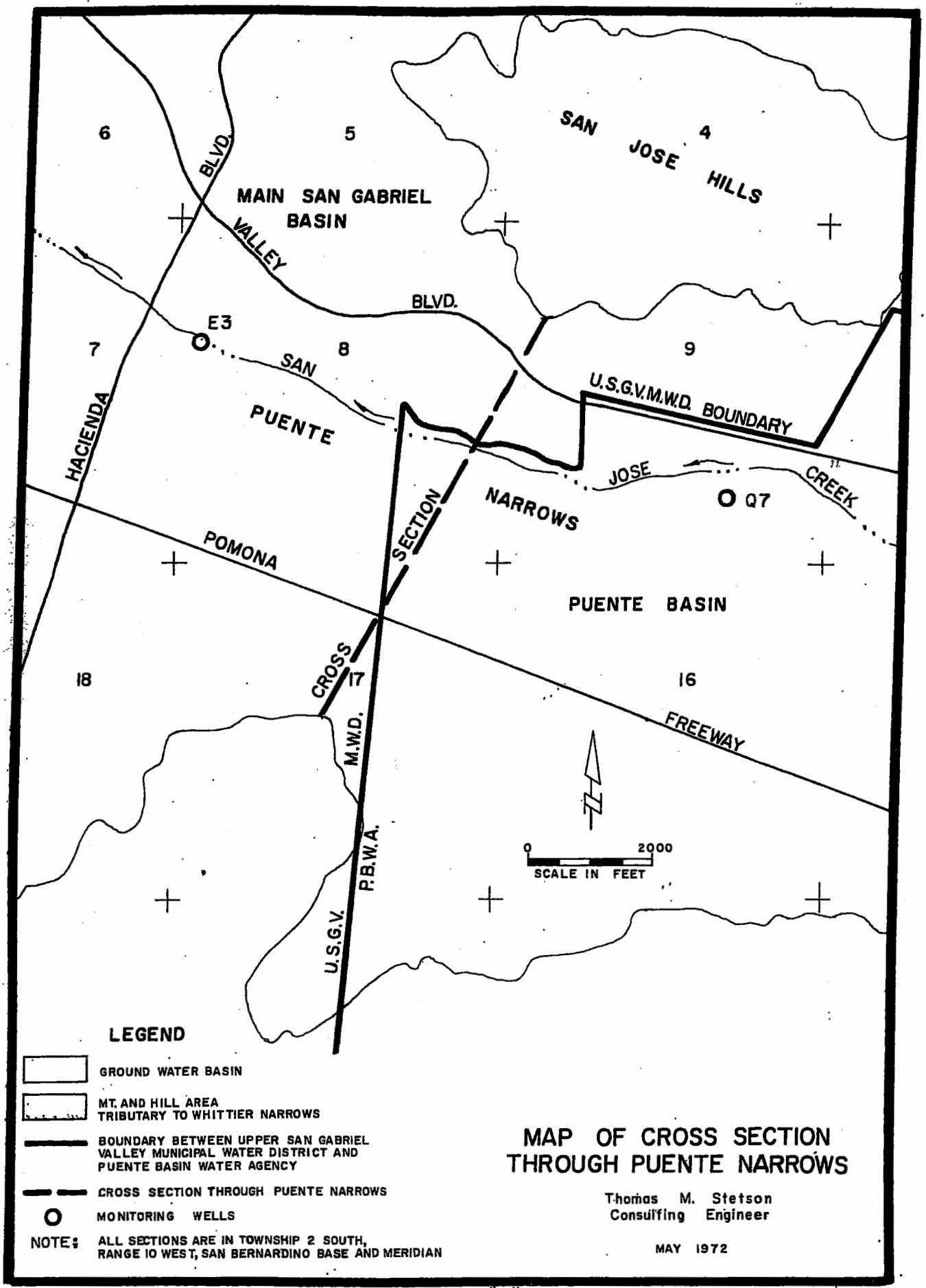
ROWLAND AREA COUNTY WATER DISTRICT

By _____
President
Wm. A. Simmons

Exhibit "J"



APPENDIX "A"
EXHIBIT "J"



MAP OF CROSS SECTION THROUGH PUENTE NARROWS

Thomas M. Stetson
Consulting Engineer

MAY 1972

APPENDIX "B"
EXHIBIT "J"

ENGINEERING CRITERIA

APPENDIX "C"

1. Monitoring Wells. The wells designated as State Wells No. 2S/10W-9Q7 and 2S/10W-8E3 and Los Angeles County Flood Control District Nos. 3079M and 3048B, respectively, shall be used to measure applicable ground water elevations. In the event either monitoring well should fail or become unrepresentative, a substitute well shall be selected or drilled by Watermaster. The cost of drilling a replacement well shall be the obligation of the Puente Agency.

2. Measurement. Each monitoring well shall be measured and the ground water elevation determined semi-annually on or about April 1 and October 1 of each year. Prior to each measurement, the pump shall be turned off for a sufficient period to insure that the water table has recovered to a static or near equilibrium condition.

3. Hydraulic Gradient. The hydraulic gradient, or slope of the water surface through Puente Narrows, shall be calculated between the monitoring wells as the difference in water surface elevation divided by the distance, approximately 9,000 feet, between the wells. The hydraulic gradient shall be determined for the spring and fall and the average hydraulic gradient calculated for the year.

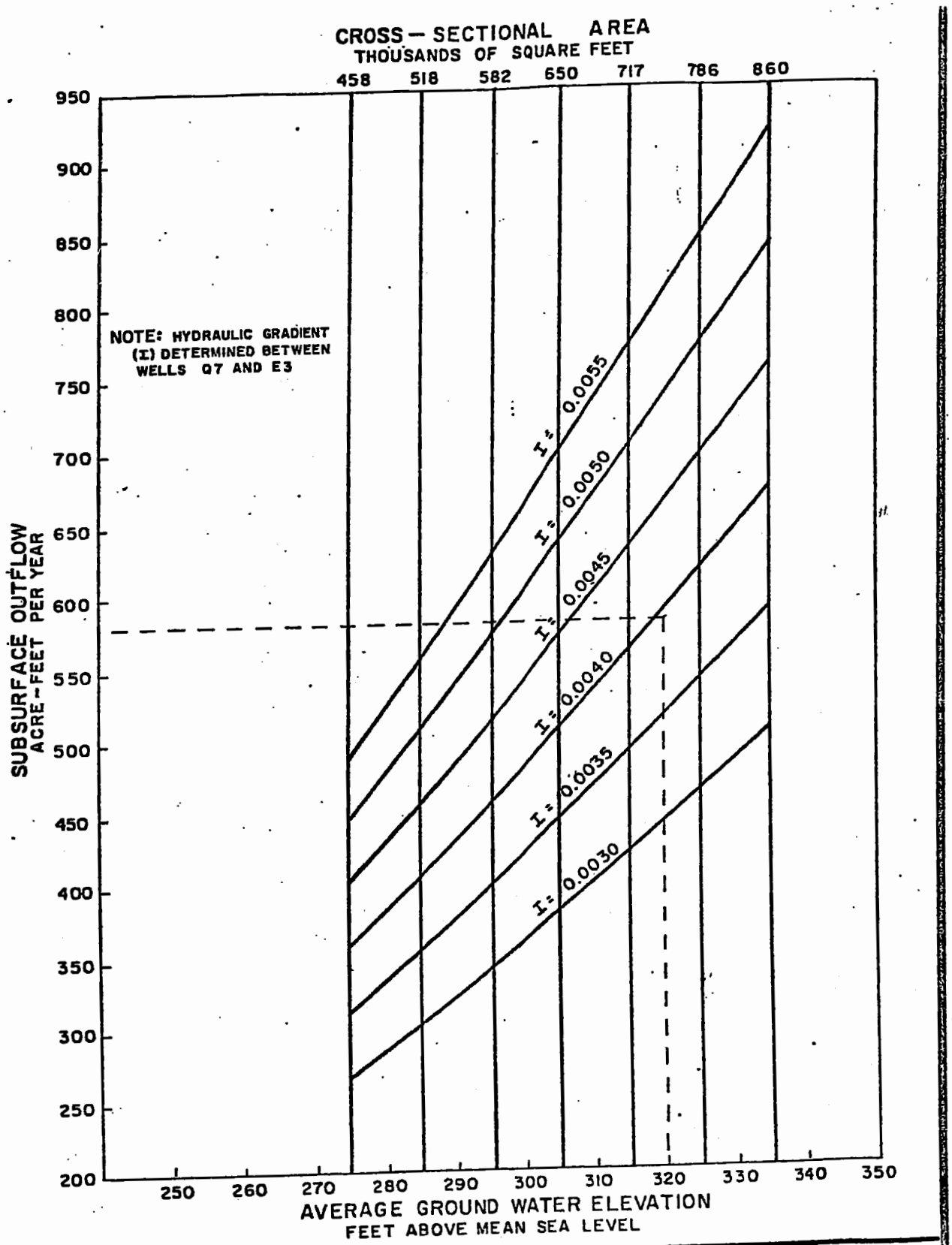
4. Ground Water Elevation at Puente Narrows Cross Section. The ground water elevation at the Puente Narrows

cross section midway between the monitoring wells shall be the average of the ground water elevation at the two wells. This shall be determined for the spring and fall and the average annual ground water elevation calculated for the year.

5. Determination of Underflow. The chart attached is a photo-reduction of a full scale chart on file with the Watermaster. By applying the appropriate average annual hydraulic gradient (I) to the average annual ground water elevation at the Puente Narrows cross section (involving the appropriate cross-sectional area [A]), it is possible to read on the vertical scale the annual acre feet of underflow.

APPENDIX "C"

Exhibit "J"



RELATIONSHIP OF AVERAGE GROUND WATER ELEVATION AT PUENTE NARROWS AND APPLICABLE CROSS-SECTIONAL AREA WITH SUBSURFACE OUTFLOW THROUGH PUENTE NARROWS FOR VARIOUS HYDRAULIC GRADIENTS

Thomas M. Stetson
Consulting Engineer
MAY 1972

EXHIBIT "J"

EXHIBIT "K"

OVERLYING RIGHTS

I. NATURE OF OVERLYING RIGHT

An "Overlying Right" is the right to Produce water from the Main San Gabriel Basin for use on the overlying lands hereinafter described. Such rights are exercisable without quantitative limit only on said overlying land and cannot be separately conveyed or transferred apart therefrom. The exerciser of such right is assessable by Watermaster as provided in Paragraph 21 of the Amended Judgment herein (prior Paragraph 14.5 of the Judgment herein) and is subject to the other provisions of said Paragraph.

II. OVERLYING LANDS (Description)

The overlying lands to which Overlying Rights are appurtenant are described as follows:

> "Those portions of Lots 1 and 2 of the lands formerly owned by W.A. Church, in the Rancho San Francisquito, in the City of Irwindale, County of Los Angeles, State of California, as shown on recorder's filed map No. 509, in the office of the County Recorder of said County, lying northeasterly of the northeasterly line and its southeasterly prolongation of Tract 1888, as shown on map recorded in Book 21 page 183 of Maps, in the office of the County Recorder of said County.
>
> "EXCEPT the portions thereof lying northerly and northwesterly of the center line of Arrow Highway described 'Sixth' and the center line of Live Oak Avenue described 'Third' in a final decree of condemnation, a certified copy of which was recorded August 18, 1933 as Instrument No. 354, in Book 12289, Page 277, Official Records.
>
> "ALSO EXCEPT that portion of said land described in the final decree of condemnation entered in Los Angeles County Superior Court Case No. 805008, a certified copy of which was recorded September 21, 1964, as Instrument No. 3730 in Book D-2634, Page 648, Official Records."

III. PRODUCERS ENTITLED TO EXERCISE OVERLYING RIGHTS AND THEIR RESPECTIVE CONSUMPTIVE USE PORTIONS

The persons entitled to exercise Overlying Rights are both the owners of Overlying Rights and persons and entities licensed by such owners to exercise such Overlying Rights. The persons entitled to exercise Overlying Rights and their respective Consumptive Use portions are as follows:

OWNER PRODUCERS	**CONSUMPTIVE USE PORTION**
BROOKS GIFFORD, SR. BROOKS GIFFORD, JR. PAUL MNOIAN JOHN MGRDICHIAN J. EARL GARRETT	3.5 acre-feet per year
Present User: Nu-Way Industries	

PRODUCERS UNDER LICENSE

A.	WILLIAM C. THOMAS and EVELYN F. THOMAS, husband and wife, and MALCOLM K. GATHERER and JACQUELINE GATHERER, husband and wife, doing business by and through B & B REDI-I-MIX CONCRETE, INC., a corporation	45.6 acre-feet per year
B.	PRE-STRESS CRANE RIGGING & TRUCK CO., INC., a corporation	1.0 acre-foot per year
	Present Users: Pre-Stress Crane Rigging & Truck Co., Inc., a corporation	
	TOTAL	50.1 acre-feet per year

IV. ANNUAL GROSS AMOUNT OF PRODUCTION FROM WHICH CONSUMPTIVE USE PORTIONS WERE DERIVED 183.65 acre-feet

EXHIBIT "K"

CONSUMPTIVE USE PORTIONS OF PRODUCERS WITH OVERLYING RIGHTS AS OF JUNE 30, 2013

OVERLYING PRODUCER	CONSUMPTIVE USE PORTION (ACRE-FEET)
1. Mnoian-Gifford Interests	
Owner Producers	
Paul Mnoian[3]	
Brooks Gifford, Sr.[3]	
Brooks Gifford, Jr.[3]	
John Mgrdichian[3]	
J. Earl Garrett[3]	
Present User: Nu-Way Industries	**3.5**
Producers Under License	
William C. Thomas[3]	
Evelyn F. Thomas[3]	
Malcolm K. Gatherer[3]	
Jacqueline Gatherer[3]	
Present User: B & B Red-I-Mix Concrete, Inc.	45.6
Pre-Stress Crane Rigging and Truck, Co., Inc.[3]	1.0
	50.1
2. Attalla, Phillip Y. and Mary L.[3]	**29.9**
3. Citrus Valley Medical Center, Queen of the Valley Campus.[3] (Formerly Queen of the Valley Hospital.[3])	**4.5**
4. S.L.S & N. Inc.[3]	--
TOTAL	**84.5**

1/ Permanent transfer of rights as recorded within Exhibits "C", "D", and "E" of Judgment.

2/ Permanent transfer of rights after entry of Judgment.

3/ Intervenor after Judgment.

EXHIBIT "L"

LIST OF PRODUCERS AND THEIR DESIGNEES
June 21, 2012

PRODUCER	DESIGNEE
Adams Ranch Mutual Water Company	Domenic T. Cimarusti
Alhambra, City of	Mary Chavez
Amarillo Mutual Water Company	John Holzinger
Anderson Family Marital Trust	Carolyn Heinrich
Andrade, Susan	Susan Andrade
Aqua Capital Management LP	David L. Penrice
Arcadia, City of	Tom Tait
Azusa, City of	Chet Anderson
Azusa Agricultural Water Company	Chet Anderson
Azusa Valley Water Company	Chet Anderson
Bandel Family Trust	Candace Garnier Bandel
Banks, Gale C. and Vicki L.	Gale and Vicki Banks
Brezina Trust 2001, Raymond W. and Susan W.	Raymond W. Brezina
Brierly, Susan K.	Reiner Kruger
Brondino, Jeanne	Jeanne Brondino
Cadway, Inc.	James M. Byerrum
California-American Water Company (Duarte System)	Todd Brown
California-American Water Company (San Marino System)	Todd Brown
California Domestic Water Company	James M. Byerrum
Canyon Water Company	William McIntyre
Canyon Water & Development Corporation	Chet Anderson
Champion Mutual Water Company	Bryan P. Hellein
Chevron U.S.A.	Leon F. Drozd, Esq.
Citrus Valley Medical Center, Queen of the Valley Campus	Gregory J. Landers
Coiner, James W., dba Coiner Nursery	James W. Coiner
County Sanitation District No. 18	Raymond Tremblay
Covina, City of	Daryl Parrish
Covina Irrigating Company	David D. De Jesus
Crevolin, A. J.	A. J. Crevolin
CV Glendora 3 Site, LLC	Bill McReynolds
Dawes, Mary Kay	Mary Kay Partridge
DeFalco, John and Carole	John and Carole DeFalco
Del Rio Mutual Water Company	Dario Herrera
Driftwood Dairy	David Trenkenschuh

PRODUCER	DESIGNEE
East Pasadena Water Company	Lawrence M. Morales
El Monte, City of	Rene Bobadilla
El Monte Cemetery Association	Todd Brown
Fox Family Trust Michael Edward Fox and Crystal Marie Fox, Trustees	Michael and Crystal Fox
Garnier Family Trust, Anton C. and Anita	Anton C. and Anita Garnier
Garnier, Ruth Elaine Ailor Trust	Renee Garnier Poivre
Gates, James Richard	James Richard Gates
Glendora, City of	Steve Patton
Golden State Water Company - San Dimas District	Patrick Scanlon
Golden State Water Company - San Gabriel Valley District	Benjamin Lewis, Jr.
Green, Walter	Dr. Walter Green
Hanson Aggregates West, Inc.	Michael Rogers
Heinrich, Carolyn	Carolyn Heinrich
Hemlock Mutual Water Company	Robert McClung
Industry Waterworks Systems, City of	Gregory B. Galindo
Irwindale, City of	Sol Benudiz
JUH #1	Reiner Kruger
Kirklen, Jeffery B.	Jeffery B. Kirklen
Knight, William J.	William J. Knight
Landeros, John	John Landeros
La Puente Valley County Water District	Gregory B. Galindo
Lovelady, June G., Trustee	June G. Lovelady
Los Angeles, County of	Robert Maycumber
Loucks, David	David Loucks
Maddock, A.G.	S. Joellen Maddock
Maggiore, Valarie	Valarie Maggiore
McIntyre, William	William McIntyre
Metropolitan Water District of Southern California	Lorraine Aoys
Miller Coors LLC	Jeffrey D. Arbour
Monrovia, City of	Ron Bow
Monrovia Nursery	Reiner Kruger
Monterey Park, City of	Elias Saykali
Munoz, Ralph	Ralph Munoz
Nicholson Trust, The	M. L. Whitehead
Nicholson Family Trust, The	M. L. Whitehead

PRODUCER	DESIGNEE
Parton Family Trust	Vernal O. and Marverna Parton
Pellissier Irrevocable QTIP Trust, et al, Laurence R., Co-tenancy of	James M. Byerrum
Pico County Water District	Mark Grajeda
Polopolus, et. Al	Helen Gaskins
Rados Brothers	Alexander S. Rados
Rosedale, Lance	Reiner Kruger
Rosedale, Miles R.	Reiner Kruger
Rosemead Development LTD.	John W. Lloyd
Rurban Homes Mutual Water Company	George W. Bucey
Ruth, Roy	Roy Ruth
San Gabriel Country Club	Eddie Villanueva
San Gabriel County Water District	Barbara A. Carrera
San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District	Darin Kasamoto
San Gabriel Valley Water Company	Michael L. Whitehead
Sierra La Verne Country Club	Donald Johnson
Sierra Madre, City of	Bruce Inman
Sonoco Products Company	Khaleda Hamid
South Pasadena, City of	Marcelino Aguilar
Southern California Edison Company	Jorge A. Rosa, Jr.
Southwest Water Company	Richard J. Rich
Sterling Mutual Water Company	Joy Ann Burt
Suburban Water Systems	Michael Quinn
Sunny Slope Water Company	Ken Tcheng
Tate, Phillip G. and Sieglinde A.	Phillip Tate
Three Valleys Municipal Water District	Richard W. Hansen
Tomovich, Nick and Sons	Nick Tomovich
Hieu Tran	Hieu Tran
Tyler Nursery	Fumiko Kishi
USA Waste of California, Inc.	Joseph J. Cassin
United Rock Products Corporation	Russ Caruso
Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District	Steven P. O'Neill
Valencia Heights Water Company	P. David Michalko
Valley County Water District	Lynda A. Noriega
Valley View Mutual Water Company	Sukie Madrid
VanLandingham, Richard	Reiner Kruger
Vietnamese American Buddhist Temple Congregation	Thích Viên Ly
Vulcan Materials Company	Robert W. Bowcock

PRODUCER	DESIGNEE
Whittier, City of	Daniel Wall
Wilmott, Erma M.	Erma M. Wilmott
Woodland, Richard	Richard J. Woodland
Workman Mill Investment Company	Bruce A. Lazenby

EXHIBIT "M"

WATERMASTER MEMBERS

FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1973

ROBERT T. BALCH (Producer Member), Chairman
LINN E. MAGOFFIN (Producer Member), Vice Chairman
RICHARD L. ROWLAND (Producer Member), Secretary
BOYD KERN (Public Member), Treasurer
WALKER HANNON (Producer Member)
HOWARD H. HAWKINS (Public Member)
M.E. MOSLEY (Producer Member)
CONRAD T. REIBOLD (Public Member)
HARRY C. WILLS (Producer Member)

STAFF

Carl Fossette, Assistant Secretary-Assistant Treasurer
Ralph B. Helm, Attorney
Thomas M. Stetson, Engineer

FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1974

ROBERT T. BALCH (Producer Member), Chairman
LINN E. MAGOFFIN (Producer Member), Vice Chairman
RICHARD L. ROWLAND (Producer Member), Secretary
BOYD KERN (Public Member), Treasurer
WALKER HANNON (Producer Member)
BURTON E. JONES (Public Member)
M.E. MOSLEY (Producer Member)
CONRAD T. REIBOLD (Public Member)
HARRY C. WILLS (Producer Member)

STAFF

Carl Fossette, Assistant Secretary-Assistant Treasurer
Ralph B. Helm, Attorney
Thomas M. Stetson, Engineer

FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1975

ROBERT T. BALCH (Producer Member), Chairman

LINN E. MAGOFFIN (Producer Member), Vice Chairman

HARRY C. WILLS (Producer Member), Secretary

BOYD KERN (Public Member), Treasurer

WALKER HANNON (Producer Member)

BURTON E. JONES (Public Member)

D.J. LAUGHLIN (Producer Member)

M.E. MOSLEY (Producer Member)

CONRAD T. REIBOLD (Public Member)

STAFF

Carl Fossette, Assistant Secretary-Assistant Treasurer
Ralph B. Helm, Attorney
Thomas M. Stetson, Engineer

FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1976

ROBERT T. BALCH (Producer Member), Chairman

LINN E. MAGOFFIN (Producer Member), Vice Chairman

HARRY C. WILLS (Producer Member), Secretary

BOYD KERN (Public Member), Treasurer

WALKER HANNON (Producer Member)

BURTON E. JONES (Public Member)

D.J. LAUGHLIN (Producer Member)

M.E. MOSLEY (Producer Member)

CONRAD T. REIBOLD (Public Member)

STAFF

Jane M. Bray, Assistant Secretary-Assistant Treasurer
Ralph B. Helm, Attorney
Thomas M. Stetson, Engineer

FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1977

ROBERT T. BALCH (Producer Member), Chairman

LINN E. MAGOFFIN (Producer Member), Vice Chairman

HARRY C. WILLS (Producer Member), Secretary

CONRAD T. REIBOLD (Public Member), Treasurer

WALKER HANNON (Producer Member)

BURTON E. JONES (Public Member)

BOYD KERN (Public Member)

D.J. LAUGHLIN (Producer Member)

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STAFF

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Ralph B. Helm, Attorney
Thomas M. Stetson, Engineer

FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1978

ROBERT T. BALCH (Producer Member), Chairman

LINN E. MAGOFFIN (Producer Member), Vice Chairman

D.J. LAUGHLIN (Producer Member), Secretary

CONRAD T. REIBOLD (Public Member), Treasurer

WALKER HANNON (Producer Member)

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L.E. MOELLER (Producer Member)

R.H. NICHOLSON, JR. (Producer Member)

WILLIAM M. WHITESIDE (Public Member)

STAFF

Jane M. Bray, Assistant Secretary-Assistant Treasurer
Ralph B. Helm, Attorney
Thomas M. Stetson, Engineer

FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1979

LINN E. MAGOFFIN (Producer Member), Chairman

R.H. NICHOLSON, JR. (Producer Member), Vice Chairman

WILLIAM M. WHITESIDE (Public Member), Secretary

CONRAD T. REIBOLD (Public Member), Treasurer

ROBERT T. BALCH (Producer Member)

ROBERT G. BERLIEN (Producer Member)*

ANTON C. GARNIER (Producer Member)

D.J. LAUGHLIN (Producer Member)**

TRAVIS L. MANNING (Public Member)

L.E. MOELLER (Producer Member)

STAFF

Jane M. Bray, Assistant Secretary-Assistant Treasurer
Ralph B. Helm, Attorney
Thomas M. Stetson, Engineer

* Elected March 1979 to replace D.J. Laughlin, following his resignation.
** Resigned from Watermaster in February 1979.

FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1980

LINN E. MAGOFFIN (Producer Member), Chairman

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FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1985

LINN E. MAGOFFIN (Producer Member), Chairman

R.H. NICHOLSON, JR. (Producer Member), Vice Chairman

ROBERT G. BERLIEN (Producer Member), Secretary

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ALFRED F. WITTIG (Public Member)

STAFF

Jane M. Bray, Assistant Secretary-Assistant Treasurer
Ralph B. Helm, Attorney
Thomas M. Stetson, Engineer

FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1987

LINN E. MAGOFFIN (Producer Member), Chairman

REGINALD A. STONE (Producer Member), Vice Chairman

L.E. MOELLER (Producer Member), Secretary

ALFRED F. WITTIG (Public Member), Treasurer

ROBERT T. BALCH (Producer Member)

GERALD J. BLACK (Producer Member)

DONALD F. CLARK (Public Member)

EDWARD R. HECK (Producer Member)

JOHN E. MAULDING (Public Member)

STAFF

Robert G. Berlien, Assistant Secretary-Assistant Treasurer
Ralph B. Helm, Attorney
Thomas M. Stetson, Engineer

FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1988

LINN E. MAGOFFIN (Producer Member), Chairman

REGINALD A. STONE (Producer Member), Vice Chairman

L.E. MOELLER (Producer Member), Secretary

ALFRED F. WITTIG (Public Member), Treasurer

ROBERT T. BALCH (Producer Member)

GERALD J. BLACK (Producer Member)

DONALD F. CLARK (Public Member)

EDWARD R. HECK (Producer Member)

JOHN E. MAULDING (Public Member)

STAFF

Robert G. Berlien, Assistant Secretary-Assistant Treasurer
Ralph B. Helm, Attorney
Thomas M. Stetson, Engineer

FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1989

LINN E. MAGOFFIN (Producer Member), Chairman

REGINALD A. STONE (Producer Member), Vice Chairman

GERALD J. BLACK (Producer Member), Secretary

ALFRED F. WITTIG (Public Member), Treasurer

ROBERT T. BALCH (Producer Member)*

DONALD F. CLARK (Public Member)

EDWARD R. HECK (Producer Member)

BURTON E. JONES (Public Member)

NELS PALM (Producer Member)**

THOMAS E. SHOLLENBERGER (Producer Member)

STAFF

Robert G. Berlien, Assistant Secretary-Assistant Treasurer
Ralph B. Helm, Attorney
Thomas M. Stetson, Engineer

* DECEASED APRIL 25, 1989

** Appointed August 24, 1989, for the balance of the calendar year term, to replace deceased member, Robert T. Balch.

FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1990

LINN E. MAGOFFIN (Producer Member), Chairman

REGINALD A. STONE (Producer Member), Vice Chairman

GERALD J. BLACK (Producer Member), Secretary

ALFRED F. WITTIG (Public Member), Treasurer

DONALD F. CLARK (Public Member)

EDWARD R. HECK (Producer Member)

BURTON E. JONES (Public Member)

NELS PALM (Producer Member)

THOMAS E. SHOLLENBERGER (Producer Member)

STAFF

Robert G. Berlien, Assistant Secretary-Assistant Treasurer
Ralph B. Helm, Attorney
Thomas M. Stetson, Engineer

FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1991

LINN E. MAGOFFIN (Producer Member), Chairman

REGINALD A. STONE (Producer Member), Vice Chairman

GERALD J. BLACK (Producer Member), Secretary

NELS PALM (Producer Member), Treasurer

ROYALL K. BROWN (Public Member)

MARVIN JOE CICHY (Public Member)

EDWARD R. HECK (Producer Member)

C. ROBER KEISER (Public Member)

ANDREW A. KRUEGER (Producer Member)

STAFF

John E. Maulding, Executive Officer
Ralph B. Helm, Attorney
Thomas M. Stetson, Engineer

FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1992

LINN E. MAGOFFIN (Producer Member), Chairman

REGINALD A. STONE (Producer Member), Vice Chairman

GERALD J. BLACK (Producer Member), Secretary

NELS PALM (Producer Member), Treasurer

ROYALL K. BROWN (Public Member)

RICHARD W. CANTWELL (Producer Member)

BURTON E. JONES (Public Member)

C. ROBER KEISER (Public Member)

ANDREW A. KRUEGER (Producer Member)

STAFF

John E. Maulding, Executive Officer
Ralph B. Helm, Attorney
Thomas M. Stetson, Engineer

FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1993

LINN E. MAGOFFIN (Producer Member), Chairman

REGINALD A. STONE (Producer Member), Vice Chairman

GERALD J. BLACK (Producer Member), Secretary

NELS PALM (Producer Member), Treasurer

RICHARD W. CANTWELL (Producer Member)

MARVIN JOE CICHY (Public Member)

FRANK F. FORBES (Public Member)

ANDREW A. KRUEGER (Producer Member)

LEROY E. MOELLER (Public Member)

STAFF

John E. Maulding, Executive Officer
Frederic A. Fudacz, Attorney (Effective February 1993)
Ralph B. Helm, Attorney (Retired January 1993)
Thomas M. Stetson, Engineer

FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1994

LINN E. MAGOFFIN (Producer Member), Chairman******

REGINALD A. STONE (Producer Member), Vice Chairman

RICHARD W. CANTWELL (Producer Member), Secretary***

STANLEY D. YARBROUGH (Producer Member), Treasurer

GERALD J. BLACK (Producer Member)*

MARVIN JOE CICHY (Public Member)

FRANK F. FORBES (Public Member)

MANNY J. MAGANA (Producer Member)

P. GEOFFREY NUNN (Producer Member)*******

LEROY E. MOELLER (Public Member)

MICHAEL L. WHITEHEAD (Producer Member)**

STAFF

John E. Maulding, Executive Officer****
Carol Williams, Executive Officer*****
Frederic A. Fudacz, Attorney
Thomas M. Stetson, Engineer

*	Mr. Black resigned from Watermaster on February 4, 1994
**	Mr. Whitehead was nominated to Watermaster on March 2, 1994
***	Mr. Cantwell was elected as Watermaster Secretary on May 4, 1994
****	Mr. Maulding passed away on March 13, 1994
*****	Ms. Williams was appointed Executive Officer on August 3, 1994
******	Mr. Magoffin resigned from Watermaster on August 3, 1994
*******	Mr. Nunn was nominated to Watermaster on August 8, 1994

FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1995

REGINALD A. STONE (Producer Member), Chairman
RICHARD W. CANTWELL (Producer Member), Vice Chairman
MANNY J. MAGANA (Producer Member), Secretary
MICHAEL L. WHITEHEAD (Producer Member), Treasurer
JUDITH L. ALMOND (Producer Member)
ROBERT W. BOWCOCK (Producer Member)
MARVIN JOE CICHY (Public Member)
FRANK F. FORBES (Public Member)
LEROY E. MOELLER (Public Member)

STAFF

Carol Williams, Executive Officer
Frederic A. Fudacz, Attorney
Thomas M. Stetson, Engineer

FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1996

REGINALD A. STONE (Producer Member), Chairman
RICHARD W. CANTWELL (Producer Member), Vice Chairman
MANNY J. MAGANA (Producer Member), Secretary
MICHAEL L. WHITEHEAD (Producer Member), Treasurer
JUDITH L. ALMOND (Producer Member)
ROBERT W. BOWCOCK (Producer Member)
MARVIN JOE CICHY (Public Member)
FRANK F. FORBES (Public Member)
LEROY E. MOELLER (Public Member)

STAFF

Carol Williams, Executive Officer
Frederic A. Fudacz, Attorney
Thomas M. Stetson, Engineer

FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1997

REGINALD A. STONE (Producer Member), Chairman

RICHARD W. CANTWELL (Producer Member), Vice Chairman

MANNY J. MAGANA (Producer Member), Secretary

MICHAEL L. WHITEHEAD (Producer Member), Treasurer

JUDITH L. ALMOND (Producer Member)

ROBERT W. BOWCOCK (Producer Member)

MARVIN JOE CICHY (Public Member)

FRANK F. FORBES (Public Member)

LEROY E. MOELLER (Public Member)

STAFF

Carol Williams, Executive Officer
Frederic A. Fudacz, Attorney
Thomas M. Stetson, Engineer

FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1998

REGINALD A. STONE (Producer Member), Chairman

RICHARD W. CANTWELL (Producer Member), Vice Chairman

MANNY J. MAGANA (Producer Member), Secretary

MICHAEL L. WHITEHEAD (Producer Member), Treasurer

JUDITH L. ALMOND (Producer Member)

ROBERT W. BOWCOCK (Producer Member)

MARVIN JOE CICHY (Public Member)

FRANK F. FORBES (Public Member)

LEROY E. MOELLER (Public Member)

STAFF

Carol Williams, Executive Officer
Frederic A. Fudacz, Attorney
Thomas M. Stetson, Engineer

FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1999

REGINALD A. STONE (Producer Member), Chairman

RICHARD W. CANTWELL (Producer Member), Vice Chairman

MANNY J. MAGANA (Producer Member), Secretary

MICHAEL L. WHITEHEAD (Producer Member), Treasurer

ROBERT W. BOWCOCK (Producer Member)

MARVIN JOE CICHY (Public Member)

FRANK F. FORBES (Public Member)

JAMES B. GALLAGHER (Producer Member)

LEROY E. MOELLER (Public Member)

STAFF

Carol Williams, Executive Officer
Frederic A. Fudacz, Attorney
Thomas M. Stetson, Engineer

FOR CALENDAR YEAR 2000

REGINALD A. STONE (Producer Member), Chairman

RICHARD W. CANTWELL (Producer Member), Vice Chairman

MANNY J. MAGANA (Producer Member), Secretary

MICHAEL L. WHITEHEAD (Producer Member), Treasurer

ROBERT W. BOWCOCK (Producer Member)

MARVIN JOE CICHY (Public Member)

FRANK F. FORBES (Public Member)

JAMES B. GALLAGHER (Producer Member)

LEROY E. MOELLER (Public Member)

STAFF

Carol Williams, Executive Officer
Frederic A. Fudacz, Attorney
Thomas M. Stetson, Engineer

FOR CALENDAR YEAR 2001

REGINALD A. STONE (Producer Member), Chairman
RICHARD W. CANTWELL (Producer Member), Vice Chairman
MANNY J. MAGANA (Producer Member), Secretary
MICHAEL L. WHITEHEAD (Producer Member), Treasurer
ROBERT W. BOWCOCK (Producer Member)
MARVIN JOE CICHY (Public Member)
FRANK F. FORBES (Public Member)
JAMES B. GALLAGHER (Producer Member)
LEROY E. MOELLER (Public Member)

STAFF

Carol Williams, Executive Officer
Frederic A. Fudacz, Attorney
Thomas M. Stetson, Engineer

FOR CALENDAR YEAR 2002

REGINALD A. STONE (Producer Member), Chairman
RICHARD W. CANTWELL (Producer Member), Vice Chairman
MANNY J. MAGANA (Producer Member), Secretary
MICHAEL L. WHITEHEAD (Producer Member), Treasurer
ROBERT W. BOWCOCK (Producer Member)
MARVIN JOE CICHY (Public Member)
FRANK F. FORBES (Public Member)
JAMES B. GALLAGHER (Producer Member)
CAROL A. MONTANO (Public Member)

STAFF

Carol Williams, Executive Officer
Frederic A. Fudacz, Attorney
Thomas M. Stetson, Engineer

FOR CALENDAR YEAR 2003

REGINALD A. STONE (Producer Member), Chairman
RICHARD W. CANTWELL (Producer Member), Vice Chairman
JAMES B. GALLAGHER (Producer Member), Secretary
ROBERT W. NICHOLSON (Producer Member), Treasurer
ROBERT W. BOWCOCK (Producer Member)
ALFONSO CONTRERAS (Public Member)
FRANK F. FORBES (Public Member)
THOMAS LOVE (Public Member)
CHARLES SHAW (Producer Member)

STAFF

Carol Williams, Executive Officer
Frederic A. Fudacz, Attorney
Thomas M. Stetson, Engineer

FOR CALENDAR YEAR 2004

PAUL S. CARVER (Producer Member), Chairman
JAMES B. GALLAGHER (Producer Member), Vice Chairman
ROBERT W. BOWCOCK (Producer Member), Secretary
ROBERT W. NICHOLSON (Producer Member), Treasurer
RICHARD W. CANTWELL (Producer Member)
ALFONSO CONTRERAS (Public Member)
FRANK F. FORBES (Public Member)
THOMAS LOVE (Public Member)
CHARLES E. SHAW (Producer Member)

STAFF

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Frederic A. Fudacz, Attorney
Thomas M. Stetson, Engineer

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FOR CALENDAR YEAR 2011

JAMES M. BYERRUM (Producer Member), Chairman

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STAFF

Carol Thomas Williams, Executive Officer
Frederic A. Fudacz, Attorney
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Stephen B. Johnson, Engineer**

* Thomas M. Stetson passed away 4/14/2011
** Stephen B. Johnson replaced Mr. Stetson

FOR CALENDAR YEAR 2012

JAMES M. BYERRUM (Producer Member), Chairman

PAT MALLOY (Producer Member), Vice Chairman

DAN ARRIGHI (Producer Member), Secretary

DAVID MICHALKO (Producer Member), Treasurer

CHET ANDERSON (Producer Member)

ED CHAVEZ (Public Member)

THOMAS LOVE (Public Member)

MICHAEL O. QUINN (Producer Member)

CHARLES TREVINO (Public Member)

STAFF

Carol Thomas Williams, Executive Officer *
Anthony C. Zampiello, Executive Officer**
Frederic A. Fudacz, Attorney
Stephen B. Johnson, Engineer

* Carol Thomas Williams resigned on 5/12/12
** Anthony C. Zampiello appointed to Executive Officer 9/26/12

FOR CALENDAR YEAR 2013

JAMES M. BYERRUM (Producer Member), Chairman

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DAN ARRIGHI (Producer Member), Secretary

RICHARD RICH (Producer Member), Treasurer

CHET ANDERSON (Producer Member)

ANTHONY R. FELLOW (Public Member)

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CITY OF SIERRA MADRE

2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

APPENDIX I

MANDATORY WATER CONSERVATION PLAN

Chapter 13.24 - MANDATORY WATER CONSERVATION PLAN

Sections:

Footnotes:
*--- (**2**) ---*
***Editor's note—** Ord. No. 1322, § 1(Exh. A), adopted Jan. 24, 2012, amended Chapter 13.24 in its entirety to read as herein set out. Former Chapter 13.24, §§ 13.24.010—13.24.200, pertained to similar subject matter and derived from Prior code, §§ 6535 and 6536; and Ord. 1073, adopted 1991.*
***Editor's note—** Ord. No. 1446, § 2, adopted July 27, 2021, renumbered the former §§ 13.24.100, 13.24.110 as §§ 13.24.090, 13.24.100, and §§ 13.24.120—13.24.180 as §§ 13.24.130—13.24.190 as set out herein. The historical notation has been retained with the amended provisions for reference purposes.*

13.24.010 - Policy declaration.

It is declared that the city shall, for the general public health, safety and welfare, to comply with California Water Code Sections 10608(a)(b), and to assure an adequate water supply to the community, require a mandatory water conservation plan to be authorized during a period of necessity.

(Ord. No. 1322, § 1, 1-24-12)

13.24.020 - Emergency determination—Plan implementation.

The city council may find and determine that a water shortage emergency condition may exist or may in the immediate future exist, and therein declare the same, establishing the urgent necessity of implementation of a mandatory water conservation plan. Said determination shall be made in the form of a city council resolution stating the conservation plan level as described in this chapter to be implemented and the reason for its implementation.

(Ord. No. 1322, § 1, 1-24-12)

13.24.030 - Purpose.

The mandatory water conservation plan is to minimize the effects of a water shortage to the water customers of the city, to comply with California Water Code Sections 10608(a)(b), and to significantly reduce the delivery and consumption of water, thereby extending the period of available water to match the water which may be supplied or delivered to the distribution system of the city.

(Ord. No. 1322, § 1, 1-24-12)

13.24.040 - Application.

The provisions of the ordinance codified in this chapter shall apply to all customers, users, and property served by the water department. It shall also apply to all properties and facilities owned, maintained, operated, or under the jurisdiction of the various officers, boards, commissions, departments, or agencies of the city.

(Ord. No. 1322, § 1, 1-24-12)

13.24.050 - Water conservation phases (I through VI).

No customer of the water department shall make, cause, use or permit the use of water from the water department for residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural, governmental, or any other purpose in a manner contrary to any provision of the ordinance codified in this chapter or in an amount in excess of that use permitted by the conservation plan in effect and any currently applicable phase, pursuant to action taken by the city council in accordance with the provisions of the ordinance codified in this chapter.

(Ord. No. 1322, § 1, 1-24-12; Ord. No. 1446, § 2, 7-27-21)

13.24.060 - Prohibited uses applicable to all customers.

The following uses of water are prohibited for all water department customers, whether or not a conservation phase has been declared. Violations of this section are subject to administrative citation pursuant to the procedures set forth in Chapter 1.18.

A. There shall be no washing of sidewalks, walkways, patios, driveways, or parking areas by a water hose;
B. No water shall be used to clean, fill or maintain levels in decorative fountains unless such water is part of a recycling system;
C. No restaurant, cafe, deli, or other public place where food is sold, served or offered for sale, shall serve drinking water to any customer unless expressly requested by the customer;
D. All customers of the water department shall repair leaks in a timely manner;
E. No lawn, landscaping, or other turf area shall be watered or irrigated between the hours of 6:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m.;
F. No lawn, landscape, or turf area shall be watered in a wasteful manner. Nor shall any water be wasted if the existing conditions may be corrected or reasonably modified;
G. The use of a hose to wash an automobile, except where the hose is fitted with a shut-off nozzle or device attached to it that causes it to cease dispensing water immediately when

not in use;

H. Watering lawns in a manner that causes runoff, or within forty-eight hours after measurable precipitation; and

I. Irrigating ornamental turf on public street medians.

(Ord. No. 1322, § 1, 1-24-12; Ord. No. 1359U, § 1, 7-22-14; Ord. No. 1403, § 1, 10-9-18; Ord. No. 1446, § 2, 7-27-21)

13.24.070 - Phase I—Customer water curtailment by ten percent.

If a Phase 1 conservation period is declared pursuant to Section 13.24.210, no customer shall make, cause, use or permit the use of water delivered from the water department for any purpose in an amount in excess of ninety percent of the amount used during the base period defined in this chapter.

(Ord. No. 1322, § 1, 1-24-12; Ord. No. 1446, § 2, 7-27-21)

13.24.080 - Phase II—Customer water curtailment by twenty percent.

If a Phase II conservation period is declared pursuant to Section 13.24.210 , no customer shall make, cause, use or permit the use of water delivered from the water department for any purpose in an amount in excess of eighty percent of the amount used during the base period defined in this chapter.

(Ord. No. 1322, § 1, 1-24-12; Ord. No. 1446, § 2, 7-27-21)

13.24.090 - Phase III—Customer curtailment by thirty percent.

If a Phase III conservation period is declared pursuant to Section 13.24.210, no customer shall make, cause, use, or permit the use of water delivered from the water department for any purpose in an amount in excess of seventy percent of the base period allocation.

(Ord. No. 1322, § 1, 1-24-12; Ord. No. 1446, § 2, 7-27-21)

Editor's note— See Editor's note attached to beginning of Chapter 13.24 for information regarding renumbering of section.

13.24.100 - Phase IV—Customer curtailment by forty percent.

If a Phase IV conservation period is declared pursuant to Section 13.24.210, no customer shall make, cause, use, or permit the use of water delivered from the water department for any purpose in an amount in excess of sixty percent of the base period allocation.

(Ord. No. 1322, § 1, 1-24-12; Ord. No. 1446, § 2, 7-27-21)

Editor's note— See Editor's note attached to beginning of Chapter 13.24 for information regarding renumbering of section.

13.24.110 - Phase V—Customer curtailment by fifty percent.

If a Phase V conservation period is declared pursuant to Section 13.24.210, no customer shall make, cause, use, or permit the use of water delivered from the water department for any purpose in an amount in excess of fifty percent of the base period allocation.

(Ord. No. 1446, § 2, 7-27-21)

13.24.120 - Phase VI—Customer curtailment by greater than fifty percent.

If a Phase VI conservation period is declared pursuant to Section 13.24.210, no customer shall make, cause, use, or permit the use of water delivered from the water department for any purpose in an amount in less than fifty percent of the base period allocation.

(Ord. No. 1446, § 2, 7-27-21)

13.24.130 - Exception—Services.

The water uses prohibited by the water department in Section 13.24.070 are not applicable to that use of water necessary for public health, safety, or for essential governmental services such as fire, police, public works, or similar emergency services.

(Ord. No. 1322, § 1, 1-24-12; Ord. No. 1446, § 2, 7-27-21)

Editor's note— See Editor's note attached to beginning of Chapter 13.24 for information regarding renumbering of section.

13.24.140 - Exception—Conservation.

The implementation of conservation Phases I through IV shall not apply to customers of the water department currently using less than one thousand two hundred (1,200) cubic feet of water per billing cycle.

(Ord. No. 1322, § 1, 1-24-12; Ord. No. 1338, § 1, 5-28-13; Ord. No. 1446, § 2, 7-27-21)

Editor's note— See Editor's note attached to beginning of Chapter 13.24 for information regarding renumbering of section.

13.24.150 - Failure to comply—Penalties.

A. Pursuant to the State Water Resources Control Board Emergency Rule Article X, Section X.1 and procedures set forth in Chapter 1.18 ("Administrative penalties") of this code, a violation of Sections 13.24.060 A—F or 13.24.230 of this chapter shall be punishable by an administrative citation as follows:

1. One hundred twenty-five dollars for the first violation;
2. Two hundred fifty dollars for the second violation;
3. Five hundred dollars for the third and any additional violation.

B. Upon the exhaustion of the procedures set forth in Chapter 1.18 ("Administrative penalties") and this chapter for any penalties imposed pursuant to this section, the city may thereafter place any such unpaid penalties on the water bill in the manner prescribed in Section 13.04.050. Payments on water bills shall first be applied to any such unpaid penalties before payments for water or other service.

(Ord. No. 1322, § 1, 1-24-12; Ord. No. 1338, § 2, 5-28-13; Ord. No. 1342, § 1, 6-23-13; Ord. No. 1359U, § 2, 7-22-14; Ord. No. 1370U, § 3, 11-24-15; Ord. No. 1400-U, § 1, 7-31-18; Ord. No. 1446, § 2, 7-27-21)

Editor's note— See Editor's note attached to beginning of Chapter 13.24 for information regarding renumbering of section.

13.24.160 - Flow restrictors.

Flow restrictors will not be installed for any violation of the city's water conservation plan.

(Ord. No. 1322, § 1, 1-24-12; Ord. No. 1342, § 2, 6-23-13; Ord. No. 1446, § 2, 7-27-21)

Editor's note— Section 2 of Ord. No. 1342, adopted June 23, 2013, changed the title of § 13.24.150 from "Installation and removal of flow restrictors—Costs" to "Flow restrictors."

Editor's note— See Editor's note attached to beginning of Chapter 13.24 for information regarding renumbering of section.

13.24.170 - Violation period determination.

After a notification period, the first, second, and all future violations will be determined by comparing the customer's current monthly water consumption with that customer's average base period consumption. Base period consumption shall be determined by calculating the customer's average water consumption during a single dry year as identified in the most recent urban water management plan. The notification period is the first billing cycle after adoption of a resolution establishing mandatory water conservation.

(Ord. No. 1322, § 1, 1-24-12; Ord. No. 1338, § 3, 5-28-13; Ord. No. 1342, § 3, 6-23-13; Ord. No. 1446, § 2,

7-27-21)

Editor's note— See Editor's note attached to beginning of Chapter 13.24 for information regarding renumbering of section.

13.24.180 - Administrative relief.

A. A water appeals board is established to hear appeals of the base allocation, percentage conservation, and violation surcharges or penalties. The water appeals board shall be comprised of three representatives; one each from the water, finance, and administration departments.

B. The following procedural requirements shall apply with regard to the office conference and appeal:

1. Request for an office conference must be filed in writing to the water superintendent within ten working days after receipt of the utility bill. The customer must state in writing the grounds for the appeal.
2. The office conference shall be scheduled within ten working days of receipt of the request.
3. The water superintendent shall render a decision within ten working days of the office conference.
4. An appeal to the water appeals board may be filed within ten working days after a final decision by the water superintendent to the water appeals board. The appeal should state the grounds upon which it is based, and what remedy, if any, the appellant seeks. The appeal shall be addressed to the office of the city manager. The water appeals board shall render a decision on the appeal within ten working days of the date of the appeal letter.
5. City action on the violation, such as installation of flow restrictors shall be stayed until the water appeals board has rendered a decision and notified the appellant in writing.

C. The water superintendent shall have the authority, upon the filing by a customer of an application for relief as herein provided, to take such steps as he or she deems reasonable and to set up such procedures as he or she considers necessary to resolve said application for relief. In determining whether relief shall be granted, the water superintendent, and on appeal, the water appeals board, shall take into consideration all relevant factors including, but not limited to:

1. Whether any additional reduction in water consumption will result in unemployment;
2. Whether additional members have been added to the household;
3. Whether any additional landscaped property has been added to the base period property;
4. Changes in vacancy factors in multifamily housing;

5. Increased number of employees in commercial, industrial and governmental offices;
6. Increased production requiring increased water;
7. Necessary water uses during new construction;
8. Adjustments to water use caused by emergency health or safety hazards;
9. First filling of a permit-constructed swimming pool;
10. Water use necessary for reasons related to family illness or health;
11. Customer's base year water consumption was less than one hundred ninety-nine gallons per resident occupant per day at the account address.

D. No relief shall be granted to any customer for any reason in the absence of a showing by the customer that he has achieved the maximum practical reduction in water consumption, as the case may be, other than in the specific area in which relief is being sought. No relief shall be granted to any customer who, when requested by the water department, fails to provide the water department with information whereby the services provided to him/her can be classified for the purpose of establishing an appropriate base or classification pursuant to the provisions of this chapter. If an action on the application for relief is mutually agreed upon between the water department and the customer, the agreement shall be in writing and signed by the customer, and no appeal on said application may be made by the customer.

(Ord. No. 1322, § 1, 1-24-12; Ord. No. 1446, § 2, 7-27-21)

Editor's note— See Editor's note attached to beginning of Chapter 13.24 for information regarding renumbering of section.

13.24.190 - Relief from compliance—Willful misrepresentation.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any willful misrepresentation of a material fact by any person to the water department or to the water appeals board, made for the purpose of securing relief from the provisions of the urgency ordinance codified in this chapter for any customer, is unlawful; and a violation of this section shall be punishable by a fine not to exceed five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period not to exceed six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(Ord. No. 1322, § 1, 1-24-12; Ord. No. 1446, § 2, 7-27-21)

Editor's note— See Editor's note attached to beginning of Chapter 13.24 for information regarding renumbering of section.

13.24.200 - Base period allocation.

Base period allocation: The annual consumption data for the base single dry year as identified in the most recent urban water management plan or otherwise as established by city council resolution.

(Ord. No. 1322, § 1, 1-24-12; Ord. No. 1338, § 4, 5-28-13; Ord. No. 1342, § 4, 6-23-13; Ord. No. 1446, § 2, 7-27-21)

13.24.210 - Implementation of required phases.

During the third quarter of each fiscal year, the city will review its water demands from the initial six months along with the current groundwater basin conditions and local hydrology as part of its annual assessment. The annual assessment will be provided to the city council for review and included in the agenda as part of a council meeting such that it can be approved and any recommended specific shortage response actions may be enacted. The city council shall, after a noticed public hearing and by resolution, order that the appropriate phase of water conservation be implemented, modified, or rescinded. The resolution shall become effective immediately upon adoption by the city council and shall be published once in the newspaper of general circulation. Percentage reduction shall apply to the next billing cycle commencing on or after the effective date of the adoption by the city council.

(Ord. No. 1322, § 1, 1-24-12; Ord. No. 1446, § 2, 7-27-21)

13.24.220 - Moratorium—Phases IV, V, and VI conservation periods.

Upon the declaration of a Phase IV, V, or VI conservation period pursuant to section 13.24.210:

A. No new potable water service shall be provided, no new temporary meters or permanent meters shall be provided, and no statements of immediate ability to serve or provide potable water service (such as "will serve" letters) shall be issued, except under the following circumstances:
    1. A valid, unexpired building permit has been issued for the project; or
    2. The project is necessary to protect the public's health, safety and welfare.
B. Annexations to the city's water service area will be suspended.
C. Other water uses may be prohibited, as determined by the water superintendent after public notice to customers. This section shall not be construed to preclude the resetting or turn-on of meters to provide continuation of water service or to restore service that has been interrupted for up to a period of one year.

(Ord. No. 1322, § 1, 1-24-12; Ord. No. 1446, § 2, 7-27-21)

13.24.230 - Restrictions on irrigation.

A. No customer shall make, cause, use, or permit the use of water delivered from the water department more than three days per week for purposes of irrigating of lawn, landscape or other vegetated area ("landscape irrigation"):
   1. Even-numbered addresses shall be limited to landscape irrigation on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
   2. Odd-numbered addresses and addresses ending in fractions shall be limited to landscape irrigation on Tuesdays, Fridays and Sundays.

B. The restrictions of subsection A. above do not apply to landscape irrigation zones that exclusively use very low flow drip type irrigation systems when no emitter produces more than two gallons of water per hour. These restrictions are not applicable to watering or irrigating by use of a hand-held bucket or similar container, a hand-held hose equipped with a positive self-closing water shut-off nozzle or device, or for very short periods of time for the express purpose of adjusting or repairing an irrigation system.

C. No water customer shall perform any type of outdoor watering within forty-eight hours of a measurable rain event. A measurable rain event shall be defined as a storm producing 0.25 inches or more of precipitation within Sierra Madre during a twenty-four-hour period.

(Ord. No. 1359U, § 3, 7-22-14; Ord. No. 1370U, § 4, 11-24-15; Ord. No. 1403, § 1, 10-9-18)

13.24.240 - Implementation of state mandates.

In times of water emergency the state water resources control board may adopt regulations requiring local agencies to enact certain mandatory water conservation measures. In similar manner the state may rescind water conservation measures. The city council shall, after a noticed public hearing and by resolution, order that the appropriate water conservation measures as directed by the state be implemented, modified, or rescinded. The resolution shall become effective immediately upon adoption by the city council and shall be published once in the newspaper of general circulation.

(Ord. No. 1370U, § 5, 11-24-15)

CITY OF SIERRA MADRE

2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

APPENDIX J

CITY OF SIERRA MADRE

LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

December 10, 2020 | Hazard Mitigation Plan















Q&A | ELEMENT A: PLANNING PROCESS | A1c.

Q: Does the plan identify who represented each jurisdiction? (At a minimum, it must identify the jurisdiction represented and the person's position or title and agency within the jurisdiction.) (Requirement §201.6(c)(1))

A: See **Credits** below.

Credits

Special Thanks

Hazard Mitigation Planning Team:

Agency	*Name*	*Department*	*Position*
City of Sierra Madre	Henry Amos	Police Department	Captain
	Brent Bartlett, Planning Team Chair	Fire Department	Fire Chief
	James Carlson	Public Works	Management Analyst
	Chris Cimino	Public Works	Director of Public Works
	Colby Konisek	Finance	Finance Director
	Gabe Engeland	Administration	City Manager
	Vincent Gonzalez	Planning	Planning and Community Preservation Director
	Miguel Hernandez	Human Resources	Human Resources Manager
	Kurt Norwood	Fire Department	Interim Fire Chief
	Jose Reynoso	Public Works	Utility Services Director
	Charles Kamchamnan	Police Department	Sergeant

Acknowledgements

City of Sierra Madre

- ✓ John Harabedian, Mayor
- ✓ John Capoccia, Mayor Pro Tem
- ✓ Rachelle Arizmendi, Council Member
- ✓ Denise Delmar, Council Member
- ✓ Gene Goss, Council Member

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Mapping

The maps in this plan were provided by the City of Sierra Madre, County of Los Angeles, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), or were acquired from public Internet sources. Care was taken in the creation of the maps contained in this Plan, however they are provided "as is". The City of Sierra Madre cannot accept any responsibility for any errors, omissions or positional accuracy, and therefore, there are no warranties that accompany these products (the maps). Although information from land surveys may have been used in the creation of these products, in no way does this product represent or constitute a land survey. Users are cautioned to field verify information on this product before making any decisions.

Mandated Content

In an effort to assist the readers and reviewers of this document, the jurisdiction has inserted "markers" emphasizing mandated content as identified in the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (Public Law – 390). Following is a sample marker:

EXAMPLE

Q&A | ELEMENT A: PLANNING PROCESS | A1a.

Q Does the plan document the planning process, including how it was prepared (with a narrative description, meeting minutes, sign-in sheets, or another method)? (Requirement §201.6(c)(1))

A:

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Part I: PLANNING PROCESS

Q&A | ELEMENT B: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT | A1b.

Q: Does the plan list the jurisdiction(s) participating in the plan that are seeking approval? (Requirement §201.6(c)(1))

A: See **Introduction** below.

Introduction

The Hazard Mitigation Plan (Mitigation Plan) was prepared in response to Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000). DMA 2000 (also known as Public Law 106-390) requires state and local governments to prepare mitigation plans to document their mitigation planning process, and identify hazards, potential losses, mitigation needs, goals, and strategies. This type of planning supplements the City's comprehensive land use planning and emergency management planning programs. This document is a federally mandated update to the 2008 Hazard Mitigation Plan and ensures continuing eligibility for Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) funding.

DMA 2000 was designed to establish a national program for pre-disaster mitigation, streamline disaster relief at the federal and state levels, and control federal disaster assistance costs. Congress believed these requirements would produce the following benefits:

- ✓ Reduce loss of life and property, human suffering, economic disruption, and disaster costs.
- ✓ Prioritize hazard mitigation at the local level with increased emphasis on planning and public involvement, assessing risks, implementing loss reduction measures, and ensuring critical facilities/services survive a disaster.
- ✓ Promote education and economic incentives to form community-based partnerships and leverage non-federal resources to commit to and implement long-term hazard mitigation activities.

The following FEMA definitions are used throughout this plan (Source: FEMA, 2002, *Getting Started, Building Support for Mitigation Planning*, FEMA 386-1):

Hazard Mitigation – "Any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from hazards".

Planning – "The act or process of making or carrying out plans; specifically, the establishment of goals, policies, and procedures for a social or economic unit."

Planning Approach

The four-step planning approach outlined in the FEMA publication, *Developing the Mitigation Plan: Identifying Mitigation Actions and Implementing Strategies* (FEMA 386-3) was used to develop this plan:

- ✓ **Develop mitigation goals and objectives -** The risk assessment (hazard characteristics, inventory, and findings), along with municipal policy documents, were utilized to develop mitigation goals and objectives.
- ✓ **Identify and prioritize mitigation actions -** Based on the risk assessment, goals and objectives, existing literature/resources, and input from participating entities, mitigation activities were identified for each hazard. Activities were 1) qualitatively evaluated against the goals and objectives, and other criteria; 2) identified as high, medium, or low priority; and 3) presented in a series of hazard-specific tables.
- ✓ **Prepare implementation strategy -** Generally, high priority activities are recommended for implementation first. However, based on community needs and goals, project costs, and available funding, some medium or low priority activities may be implemented before some high priority items.
- ✓ **Document mitigation planning process -** The mitigation planning process is documented throughout this plan.

Hazard Land Use Policy in California

Planning for hazards should be an integral element of any City's land use planning program. All California cities and counties have General Plans (also known as Comprehensive Plans) and the implementing ordinances that are required to comply with the statewide land use planning regulations.

The continuing challenge faced by local officials and state government is to keep the network of local plans effective in responding to the changing conditions and needs of California's diverse communities, particularly in light of the very active seismic region in which we live.

Planning for hazards requires a thorough understanding of the various hazards facing the City and region as a whole. Additionally, it's important to take an inventory of the structures and contents of various City holdings. These inventories should include the compendium of hazards facing the City, the built environment at risk, the personal property that may be damaged by hazard events and most of all, the people who live in the shadow of these hazards. Such an analysis is found in this hazard mitigation plan.

State and Federal Partners in Hazard Mitigation

All mitigation is local and the primary responsibility for development and implementation of risk reduction strategies and policies lies with each local jurisdiction. Local jurisdictions, however, are not alone. Partners and resources exist at the regional, state and federal levels. Numerous California state agencies have a role in hazards and hazard mitigation.

Some of the key agencies include:

- ✓ California Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) is responsible for disaster mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery, and the administration of federal funds after a major disaster declaration;
- ✓ Southern California Earthquake Center (SCEC) gathers information about earthquakes, integrates information on earthquake phenomena, and communicates this to end-users and the general public to increase earthquake awareness, reduce economic losses, and save lives.

- ✓ California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) is responsible for all aspects of wildland fire protection on private and state properties, and administers forest practices regulations, including landslide mitigation, on non-federal lands.
- ✓ California Division of Mines and Geology (DMG) is responsible for geologic hazard characterization, public education, and the development of partnerships aimed at reducing risk.
- ✓ California Division of Water Resources (DWR) plans, designs, constructs, operates, and maintains the State Water Project; regulates dams; provides flood protection and assists in emergency management. It also educates the public, serves local water needs by providing technical assistance
- ✓ FEMA provides hazard mitigation guidance, resource materials, and educational materials to support implementation of the capitalized DMA 2000.
- ✓ United States Census Bureau (USCB) provides demographic data on the populations affected by natural disasters.
- ✓ United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) provides data on matters pertaining to land management.

Q&A | ELEMENT A: PLANNING PROCESS | A3

Q: Does the Plan document how the public was involved in the planning process during the drafting stage? (Requirement §201.6(b)(1))

A: See **Stakeholders** below.

Stakeholders

A Hazard Mitigation Planning Team (Planning Team consisting of department representatives from City of Sierra Madre staff worked with Emergency Planning Consultants to create the updated Plan. ***The Planning Team served as the primary stakeholders throughout the planning process. The general public and external agencies served as secondary stakeholders with an opportunity to contribute to the plan during the Plan Writing Phase of the planning process.***

As required by DMA 2000, the Planning Team involved the "general public" by making the Second Draft Plan available online during the plan writing phase. Additionally, external agencies (including utility providers, special districts and adjoining jurisdictions) were directed to the Second Draft Plan via an email invitation. The Second Draft Plan was announced and posted on the City's website from February 7-21, 2020 along with a request to forward any comments to the Planning Team Chair Brent Bartlett. A hard copy of the Second Draft Plan was available to the public at the City Hall reception counter. Additionally, the announcement was posted in the City's Newsletter via eblast as well as social media mediums. See attachments for copies of various announcements.

Hazard Mitigation Legislation

Hazard Mitigation Grant Program

In 1974, Congress enacted the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Act, commonly referred to as the Stafford Act. In 1988, Congress established the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) via Section 404 of the Stafford Act. Regulations regarding HMGP implementation based on the DMA 2000 were initially changed by an Interim Final Rule (44 CFR

Part 206, Subpart N) published in the Federal Register on February 26, 2002. A second Interim Final Rule was issued on October 1, 2002.

The HMGP helps states and local governments implement long-term hazard mitigation measures for natural hazards by providing federal funding following a federal disaster declaration. Eligible applicants include state and local agencies, Indian tribes or other tribal organizations, and certain nonprofit organizations.

In California, the HMGP is administered by Cal OES. Examples of typical HMGP projects include:

- ✓ Property acquisition and relocation projects
- ✓ Structural retrofitting to minimize damages from earthquake, flood, high wind, wildfire, or other natural hazards
- ✓ Elevation of flood-prone structures
- ✓ Vegetative management programs, such as:
  - o Brush control and maintenance
  - o Fuel break lines in shrubbery
  - o Fire-resistant vegetation in potential wildland fire areas

Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program

The Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program (PDM) was authorized by §203 of the Stafford Act, 42 United States Code, as amended by §102 of the DMA 2000. Funding is provided through the National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Fund to help state and local governments (including tribal governments) implement cost-effective hazard mitigation activities that complement a comprehensive mitigation program.

In Fiscal Year 2009, two types of grants (planning and competitive) were offered under the PDM Program. Planning grants allocate funds to each state for Mitigation Plan development. Competitive grants distribute funds to states, local governments, and federally recognized Indian tribal governments via a competitive application process. FEMA reviews and ranks the submittals based on pre-determined criteria. The minimum eligibility requirements for competitive grants include participation in good standing in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and a FEMA-approved Mitigation Plan.
(Source: http://www.fema.gov/fima/pdm.shtm)

Flood Mitigation Assistance Program

The Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Program was created as part of the National Flood Insurance Reform Act (NFIRA) of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 4101). Financial support is provided through the National Flood Insurance Fund to help states and communities implement measures to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk of flood damage to buildings, manufactured homes, and other structures insurable under the NFIP.

Three types of grants are available under FMA: planning, project, and technical assistance. Planning grants are available to states and communities to prepare Flood Mitigation Plans. NFIP-participating communities with approved Flood Mitigation Plans can apply for project grants to implement measures to reduce flood losses. Technical assistance grants in the amount of 10 percent of the project grant are available to the state for program administration. Communities

that receive planning and/or project grants must participate in the NFIP. Examples of eligible projects include elevation, acquisition, and relocation of NFIP-insured structures. (Source: http://www.fema.gov/fima/fma.shtm)

Q&A | ELEMENT C. MITIGATION STRATEGY | C2

Q: Does the Plan address each jurisdiction's participation in the NFIP and continued compliance with NFIP requirements, as appropriate? (Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(ii))

A: See **NFIP Participation** below.

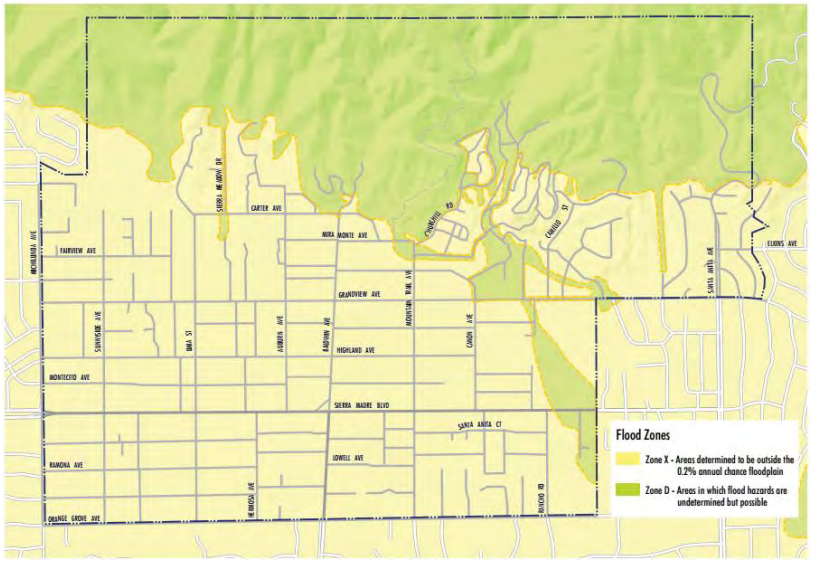
National Flood Insurance Program

Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) and Flood Insurance Studies (FIS) are often used to identify flood-prone areas. The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) was established in 1968 as a means of providing low cost flood insurance to the nation's flood-prone communities. The NFIP also reduces flood losses through regulations that focus on building codes and sound floodplain management. NFIP regulations (44 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Chapter 1, Section 60, 3) require that all new construction in floodplains must be elevated at or above base flood level.

NFIP Participation

According to the City's Sierra Madre General Plan (2015), the City is not located within a 100-year flood zone. This information is in agreement with NFIP Flood Insurance Rate Map # 06037C1400F, effective September 26, 2008). The 2008 map designates the majority of Sierra Madre as Flood Zone "X", indicating that it is out of 100- and 500-year flood zone. 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 Flood Zone "D", 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.

Flood Zones
(Source: City of Sierra Madre General Plan – 2015)



Q&A | ELEMENT B: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT | B4

Q: Does the Plan address NFIP insured structures within the jurisdiction that have been repetitively damaged by floods? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))

A: See **Repetitive Loss Properties** below.

Repetitive Loss Properties

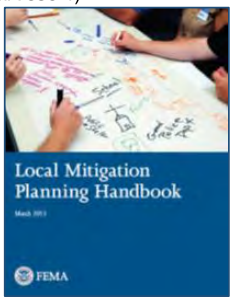
Repetitive Loss Properties (RLPs) are most susceptible to flood damages; therefore, they have been the focus of flood hazard mitigation programs. Unlike a Countywide program, the Floodplain Management Plan (FMP) for repetitive loss properties involves highly diversified property profiles, drainage issues, and property owner's interest. It also requires public involvement processes unique to each RLP area. The objective of an FMP is to provide specific potential mitigation measures and activities to best address the problems and needs of communities with repetitive loss properties. A repetitive loss property is one for which two or more claims of $1,000 or more have been paid by the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) within any given ten-year period. According to FEMA resources, there are no Repetitive Loss Properties (RLPs) within the City of Sierra Madre.

State and Federal Guidance in Hazard Mitigation

While local jurisdictions have primary responsibility for developing and implementing hazard mitigation strategies, they are not alone. Various state and federal partners and resources can help local agencies with mitigation planning.

The Mitigation Plan was prepared in accordance with the following regulations and guidance documents:

- ✓ DMA 2000 (Public Law 106-390, October 10, 2000)
- ✓ 44 CFR Parts 201 and 206, Mitigation Planning and Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, Interim Final Rule, October 1, 2002
- ✓ 44 CFR Parts 201 and 206, Mitigation Planning and Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, Interim Final Rule, February 26, 2002
- ✓ How-To Guide for Using HAZUS-MH for Risk Assessment, (FEMA 433), February 2004
- ✓ Mitigation Planning "How-to" Series (FEMA 386-1 through 9 available at: http://www.fema.gov/fima/planhowto.shtm)
- ✓ Getting Started: Building Support for Mitigation Planning (FEMA 386-1)
- ✓ Understanding Your Risks: Identifying Hazards and Estimating Losses (FEMA 386-2)
- ✓ Developing the Mitigation Plan: Identifying Mitigation Actions and Implementing Strategies (FEMA 386-3)
- ✓ Bringing the Plan to Life: Implementing the Mitigation Plan (FEMA 386-4)
- ✓ Using Benefit-Cost Review in Mitigation Planning (FEMA 386-5)
- ✓ Integrating Historic Property and Cultural Resource Considerations into Mitigation Planning (FEMA 386-6)
- ✓ Integrating Manmade Hazards into Mitigation Planning (FEMA 386-7)
- ✓ Multi-Jurisdictional Mitigation Planning (FEMA 386-8)
- ✓ Using the Mitigation Plan to Prepare Successful Mitigation Projects (FEMA 386-9)
- ✓ State and Local Plan Interim Criteria Under the DMA 2000, July 11, 2002, FEMA
- ✓ Mitigation Planning Workshop for Local Governments-Instructor Guide, July 2002, FEMA
- ✓ Report on Costs and Benefits of Natural Hazard Mitigation, Document #294, FEMA
- ✓ LHMP Development Guide – Appendix A - Resource, Document, and Tool List for Local Mitigation Planning, December 2, 2003, Cal OES
- ✓ Local Mitigation Plan Review Guide (FEMA 2011)
- ✓ Local Mitigation Planning Handbook (FEMA 2013)



How is the Plan Organized?

The structure of the plan enables the reader to use a section of interest to them and allows the City to review and update sections when new data is available. The ease of incorporating new data into the plan will result in a Mitigation Plan that remains current and relevant.

Following is a description of each section of the plan:

Part I: Planning Process

Introduction

Describes the background and purpose of developing a mitigation plan.

Planning Process

Describes the mitigation planning process including stakeholders and integration of existing data and plans.

Part II: Risk Assessment

Community Profile

Summarizes the history, geography, demographics, and socioeconomics of the City.

Risk Assessment

This section provides information on hazard identification, vulnerability and risk associated with hazards in the City.

City-Specific Hazard Analysis

Describes the hazards posing a significant threat to the City including:

Earthquake | Wildfire | Landslide | Flood | Windstorm | Utility

Each City-Specific Hazard Analysis includes information on previous occurrences, local conditions, hazard assessment, and local impacts.

Part III: Mitigation Strategies

Mitigation Strategies

Documents the goals, community capabilities, and priority setting methods supporting the Plan. Also highlights the Mitigation Actions Matrix: 1) goals met; 2) identification, assignment, timing, and funding of mitigation activities; 3) benefit/cost/priorities; 4) plan implementation method; and 5) activity status.

Plan Maintenance

Establishes tools and guidelines for maintaining and implementing the Mitigation Plan.

Part IV: Appendix

The plan appendices are designed to provide users of the Mitigation Plan with additional information to assist them in understanding the contents of the mitigation plan, and potential resources to assist them with implementation.

General Hazard Overviews

Generalized subject matter information discussing the science and background associated with the identified hazards.

Attachments

FEMA Letter of Approval
City Council Resolution
Planning Team sign-in sheets
Planning Team Agendas
Web postings and notices

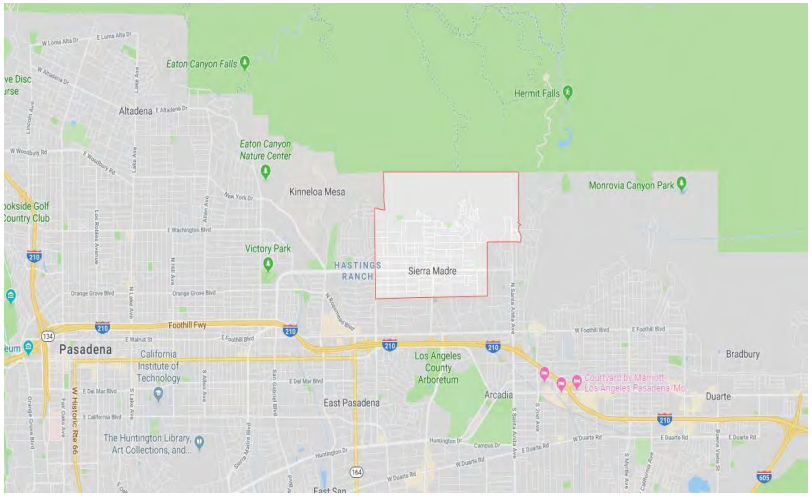
Plan Adoption and Approval

As per DMA 2000 and supporting Federal regulations, the Mitigation Plan is required to be adopted by the City Council and approved by FEMA. See the **Planning Process Section** for details.

Who Does the Mitigation Plan Affect?

This plan provides a framework for planning for natural hazards. The resources and background information in the plan are applicable City-wide and to City-owned facilities outside of the City boundaries, and the goals and recommendations provide groundwork for local mitigation plans and partnerships. **Map: City of Sierra Madre** shows the regional proximity of the City to its adjoining communities.

Map: City of Sierra Madre
(Source: Google Maps)



Planning Process

Throughout the project, the City followed its traditional approach to developing policy documents which included preparation of a First Draft Plan for internal review by the City's authors (Hazard Mitigation Planning Team) who served as the primary stakeholders. Next, following any necessary revisions, a Second Draft Plan was shared with the secondary stakeholders - general public, local community groups, and external agencies (utilities, special districts, adjoining jurisdictions) during the plan writing phase. The comments gathered from the secondary stakeholders were incorporated into a Third Draft Plan which was submitted to Cal OES and FEMA. Next, the Planning Team completed any mandated amendments to satisfy input from Cal OES and FEMA.

Following receipt of FEMA's "Approval Pending Adoption", the Final Draft Plan was posted as per jurisdictional practices in advance of the City Council meeting. Any questions or comments gathered in advance of the City Council meeting were incorporated into the City Council Staff Report. Following consideration and adoption by the City Council, proof of the Plan's adoption was forwarded to FEMA along with a request for final approval. The planning process described above is portrayed below in a timeline:

Q&A | ELEMENT A: PLANNING PROCESS | A1a.

Q: Does the plan document the planning process, including how it was prepared (with a narrative description, meeting minutes, sign-in sheets, or another method)?
A: See **Planning Phases Timeline** and **Plan Methodology** below.

Q&A | ELEMENT A: PLANNING PROCESS | A3

Q: Does the Plan document how the public was involved in the planning process during the drafting stage? (Requirement §201.6(b)(1))
A: See **Planning Phases Timeline** below.

Table: Planning Phases Timeline

PLANNING PHASES TIMELINE				
Plan Writing Phase (First & Second Draft Plan)	Plan Review Phase (Third & Final Draft Plan)	Plan Adoption Phase (Final Draft Plan)	Plan Approval Phase (Final Plan)	Plan Implementation Phase
• Planning Team input – research, meetings, writing, review of First Draft Plan • Incorporate input from the Planning Team into Second Draft Plan • Invite public and external agencies to comment and contribute to the Second Draft Plan • Incorporate and document gathered input into the Third Draft Plan	• Third Draft Plan sent to Cal OES and FEMA for "Approval Pending Adoption" • Address any mandated revisions identified by Cal OES and FEMA into Final Draft Plan	• Post public notice of City Council meeting along with posting of Final Draft Plan • Present Final Draft Plan to the City Council • City Council Adopted Plan • Submit Proof of Adoption to FEMA with request for final approval	• Receive FEMA final approval • Incorporate FEMA approval into the Final Plan	• Conduct quarterly Planning Team meetings • Integrate mitigation action items into budget, CIP and other funding and strategic documents

Plan Methodology

The Planning Team discussed knowledge of natural hazards and past historical events, as well as planning and zoning codes, ordinances, and recent planning decisions.

The rest of this section describes the mitigation planning process including 1) Planning Team involvement, 2) public and external agency involvement; and 3) integration of existing data and plans.

Q&A | ELEMENT A: PLANNING PROCESS | A1a.

Q: Does the plan document the planning process, including how it was prepared (with a narrative description, meeting minutes, sign-in sheets, or another method)? (Requirement §201.6(c)(1))

A: See **Table: Planning Team Involvement and Level of Participation** below.

Planning Team Involvement

The Planning Team consisted of representatives from City of Sierra Madre departments related to hazard mitigation processes. The Chair of the Planning Team (Brent Bartlett, Fire Captain) sent an email to the department heads requesting names of representatives to serve on the Planning Team. The Planning Team members served as primary stakeholders throughout the planning process. Next the Planning Team Chair sent an email to the identified representatives describing the content and importance of the Mitigation Plan and the need for their participation and attendance at four Planning Team Meetings.

Citizens and businesses ("the public") along with external agencies served as secondary stakeholders in the planning process. The Planning Team was responsible for the following tasks:

- ✓ Confirming planning goals
- ✓ Prepare timeline for plan update
- ✓ Ensure plan meets DMA 2000 requirements
- ✓ Organize and solicit involvement of public and external agencies
- ✓ Analyze existing data and reports
- ✓ Update hazard information
- ✓ Review HAZUS loss projection estimates
- ✓ Update status of Mitigation Action Items
- ✓ Develop new Mitigation Action Items
- ✓ Participate in Planning Team meetings and City Council public meeting
- ✓ Provide existing resources including maps and data

The Planning Team, with assistance from Emergency Planning Consultants, identified and profiled hazards; determined hazard rankings; estimated potential exposure or losses; evaluated development trends and specific risks; and developed mitigation goals and action items (see Mitigation Strategies section).

Table: Planning Team Meeting Dates and Content

	Meeting #1 June 27, 2019	Meeting #2 July 25, 2019	Meeting #3 August 22, 2019	Meeting #4 October 3, 2019
Hazard Identification and Ranking	X			
Update Mitigation Items		X		
Develop New Mitigation Items			X	
Review First Draft Plan				X

Table: Planning Team Level of Participation

Name	Research and Writing of Plan	Planning Team Meeting 6/27/19	Planning Team Meeting 7/25/19	Planning Team Meeting 8/22/19	Planning Team Meeting 10/3/19	Planning Team Comment on First Draft Plan	Review and Input from General Public and External Agencies to the Second Draft Plan	Submit Third Draft Plan to Cal OES/FEMA for Approval Pending Adoption	Post Final Draft Plan in advance of City Council Public Meeting	Present Final Draft Plan to City Council at Public Meeting for Plan Adoption	Submit Proof of Adoption and Request for FEMA for Final Approval	Receive FEMA Final Approval. Issue Final Plan
City of Sierra Madre												
Henry Amos		X	X			X						
Brent Bartlett, Chair		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
James Carlson		X		X	X	X						
Chris Cimino		X	X	X	X	X						
Colby Knoisek			X		X	X						
Gabe Engeland		X	X	X		X						
Vincent Gonzalez		X	X	X	X	X						
Miguel Hernandez		X	X		X	X						
Charles Kamchamnan					X	X						
Kurt Norwood		X		X		X						
Jose Reynoso		X	X	X		X						
Emergency Planning Consultants												
Carolyn J. Harshman	X	X	X	X	X		X	X			X	
Megan Fritzler	X											
Zoe Schumacher	X											

Table: Planning Team Timeline

	June 2019	July	August	September	October	November	December	January 2020	February	March	April	May	June-September	October	November	December
Research and Plan Writing																
Research for Risk Assessment and HAZUS	X															
Prepare First, Second, and Third Draft Plans	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
Prepare Final Draft Plan																
Prepare Final Plan																
Planning Team Meetings																
Planning Team Meeting #1 - HMP Overview, Initial Hazard Briefing, Community Outreach	X															
Planning Team Meeting #2 HAZUS and Update Existing Mitigation Action Items			X													
Planning Team Meeting #3 Develop New Mitigation Action Items				X												
Planning Team Meeting #4 Input to First Draft Plan					X											
Community Outreach																
Provide Opportunities for External Agencies and General Public to Provide Input to the Second Draft Plan									X							
Formal Review, Adoption, and Approval of Plan																
Submit Third Draft Plan to Cal OES												X				
Work with Cal OES and FEMA on DMA 2000-Mandated Revisions to the Plan												X				
Receive FEMA Approval Pending Adoption												X				
City Council Adopts the Final Draft Plan												X				
Submit Proof of Adoption to FEMA												X				
Incorporate FEMA Letter of Approval and Adoption into Final Plan																X

Q&A | ELEMENT A: PLANNING PROCESS | A2a.

Q: Does the plan document an opportunity for neighboring communities, local, and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities, agencies that have the authority to regulate development, as well as other interested parties to be involved in the planning process? (Requirement §201.6(b)(2))

A: See **Secondary Stakeholder Involvement** below.

Q&A | ELEMENT A: PLANNING PROCESS | A2b.

Q: Does the plan document an opportunity for neighboring communities, local, and regional agencies involved in hazard mitigation activities, agencies that have the authority to regulate development, as well as other interested parties to be involved in the planning process? (Requirement §201.6(b)(2))

A: See **Secondary Stakeholder Involvement** below.

Q&A | ELEMENT A: PLANNING PROCESS | A3

Q: Does the Plan document how the public was involved in the planning process during the drafting stage? (Requirement §201.6(b)(1))

A: See **General Public and External Agency Input and Table** below.

General Public and External Agency Input

In addition to the Planning Team, the secondary stakeholders also provided information, expertise, and other resources during plan writing phase. The secondary stakeholders included: general public and external agencies (e.g. utilities, special districts, adjoining jurisdictions, etc.).

Following review and input by the Planning Team of the First Draft Plan, a Second Draft Plan incorporating any revisions was made available to the secondary stakeholders as identified above.

The Second Draft Plan was posted on the City's website from February 7-21, 2020. The notice informing the general public of the Plan's availability was distributed through City of Sierra Madre Website Landing Page, Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, and Village View (City of Sierra Madre E-News Letter). See Attachments for screenshots of the various postings. External agencies were informed via email of the availability of the Plan on the City's website. The email included contact information for the Planning Team Chair as well as active encouragement for contributing questions and suggestions during the plan writing phase of the planning process. The distribution list and sample email follow:

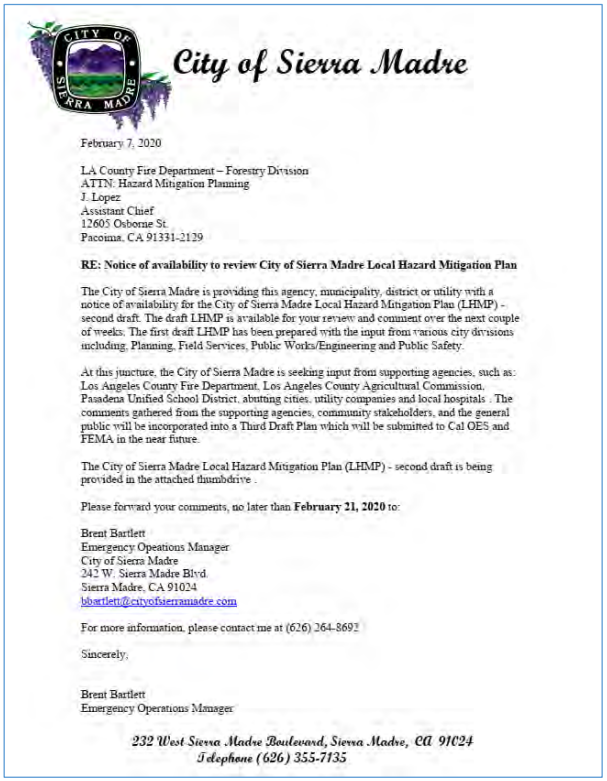
Table: General Public and External Agency Distribution

Date Informed	Agency, Name, Title	Date & Information Gathered	How Information was Addressed
2.7.2020	LA County Fire Department – Forestry Division ATTN: Hazard Mitigation Planning J. Lopez, Assistant Chief 12605 Osborne St. Pacoima, CA 91331-2129	N/A	
2.7.2020	LA County Agricultural Commissioner, Weights & Measures ATTN: Hazard Mitigation Planning	N/A	

	Richard Lizuka, Chief Contact 12300 Lower Azusa Rd. Arcadia, CA 91006-5872		
2.7.2020	City of Pasadena ATTN: Hazard Mitigation Planning David Reyes, Administration Director 100 N. Garfield Ave. Pasadena, CA 91101	N/A	
2.7.2020	City of Monrovia ATTN: Hazard Mitigation Planning Craig Jimenez, Community Development Director 415 S. Ivy Ave. Monrovia, CA 91016	N/A	
2.7.2020	City of Arcadia ATTN: Hazard Mitigation Planning Jason Kruckeberg, Development Services Director 240 W. Huntington Dr. Arcadia, CA 91066	N/A	
2.7.2020	Area D Office of Disaster Management ATTN: Hazard Mitigation Planning Diana Manzano-Garcia, Area D Coordinator 500 W. Bonita Ave., Suite #5 San Dimas, CA 91773	N/A	
2.7.2020	Southern California Gas Company ATTN: Hazard Mitigation Planning William Vanettes, Field Planning Associate 950 N. Todd Ave. Azusa, CA 91702	N/A	
2.7.2020	Southern California Edison ATTN: Hazard Mitigation Planning Maggie Bass, Electrical Planner 1440 S. California Blvd. Monrovia, CA 91016	N/A	
2.7.2020	Pasadena Unified School District ATTN: Hazard Mitigation Planning Dr. Brian McDonald, Superintendent 351 S. Hudson Ave. Pasadena, CA 91109	N/A	

Local community group members and external agencies listed below were invited via email and provided with an electronic link to the City's website. Following is a sample of the emails distributed along with the invitation for comments, questions, and input:

Figure: Email Invitation to External Agencies



City of Sierra Madre

February 7, 2020

LA County Fire Department – Forestry Division
ATTN: Hazard Mitigation Planning
J. Lopez
Assistant Chief
12605 Osborne St.
Pacoima, CA 91331-2129

RE: Notice of availability to review City of Sierra Madre Local Hazard Mitigation Plan

The City of Sierra Madre is providing this agency, municipality, district or utility with a notice of availability for the City of Sierra Madre Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) - second draft. The draft LHMP is available for your review and comment over the next couple of weeks. The first draft LHMP has been prepared with the input from various city divisions including; Planning, Field Services, Public Works/Engineering and Public Safety.

At this juncture, the City of Sierra Madre is seeking input from supporting agencies, such as: Los Angeles County Fire Department, Los Angeles County Agricultural Commission, Pasadena Unified School District, abutting cities, utility companies and local hospitals . The comments gathered from the supporting agencies, community stakeholders, and the general public will be incorporated into a Third Draft Plan which will be submitted to Cal OES and FEMA in the near future.

The City of Sierra Madre Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) - second draft is being provided in the attached thumbdrive .

Please forward your comments, no later than **February 21, 2020** to:

Brent Bartlett
Emergency Opeations Manager
City of Sierra Madre
242 W. Sierra Madre Blvd.
Sierra Madre, CA 91024
bbartlett@cityofsierramadre.com

For more information, please contact me at (626) 264-8692

Sincerely,

Brent Bartlett
Emergency Operations Manager

232 West Sierra Madre Boulevard, Sierra Madre, CA 91024
Telephone (626) 355-7135

No input was gathered from the secondary stakeholders.

Following receipt of FEMA's "Approval Pending Adoption" and in advance of the City Council public meeting, the general public (via public noticing) and external agencies (via email) were informed of the web posting of the Final Draft Plan and encouraged to attend the public meeting. Gathered comments on the Plan during the posting period were noted in the City Council Staff Report and added to the Final Plan.

Q&A | ELEMENT C. MITIGATION STRATEGY | C1a.

Q: Does the plan document each jurisdiction's existing authorities, policies, programs and resources? (Requirement §201.6(c)(3))

A: See **Capability Assessment – Existing Processes and Programs** below.

Capability Assessment – Existing Processes and Programs

The City will incorporate mitigation planning as an integral component of daily operations. This will be accomplished by the Planning Team working with their respective departments to integrate mitigation strategies into the planning documents and operational guidelines within the City. In addition to the Capability Assessment below, the Planning Team will strive to identify additional policies, programs, practices, and procedures that could be created or modified to address mitigation activities.

Table: Capability Assessment - Existing Processes and Program

Resource Type	Resource Name	Ability to Support Mitigation
Personnel	City Manager's Office	*The City Manager is appointed by the City Council to enforce municipal laws, direct daily operations of the City, make recommendations to the Council, prepare and observe the municipal budget, appoint and supervise all City department heads and employees, and supervise the operation of all City departments. The City Manager is responsible for implementing policies adopted by the City Council, preparing and submitting the annual budget, and administering the day-to-day operations of the City.*
Personnel	Community Services	*The Community Services Department consists of four full-time employees. The Department is responsible for a variety of facilities, parks, events, services and programs ranging from traditional recreation programs to arts and seniors. The Department oversees the Community Recreation Center and Youth Activity Center, Sierra Madre Aquatic Center, Hart Park House Senior Center, and six parks as well as supports and coordinates the activities of the City's Community Services Commission, Senior Community Commission, and various committees.*
Personnel	Finance Department	*The Finance Department is responsible for administering the city-wide operating budget and plays a key role in every financial transaction. The Department provides city-wide fiscal oversight, accounting, analysis, debt management, investments, purchasing, result-based budgeting, cash handling, payroll, billing, collections and administrative services.*
Personnel	Fire Department	*The mission of the Sierra Madre Fire Department is to provide superior community service through the delivery of fire suppression, fire prevention, and emergency medical and public education services. The Sierra Madre Fire Department proudly protects those residing, working and visiting the City of Sierra Madre from its central location in downtown. The Department services a primarily residential area of 3.2 square miles with a wildland/urban interface to more than 11,000 residents.*
Personnel	Human Resources Department	*Human Resources is responsible for administering the City's human resources management system, including labor relations, benefits administration, and staff development, as well as providing personnel support services to all City departments. Responsibilities of the Division include recruitment, application review, and testing of all candidates for City employment. In addition, the Department oversees the administration of compensation and benefits for all current employees, labor relations, contract negotiations and the maintenance of personnel records. Finally, Human Resources also coordinates all the risk management functions for the City including claims administration.*
Personnel	Library Services	*The Sierra Madre Public Library is a community library dedicated to providing equal access to information services and programs reflecting diverse points of view, always endeavoring to be responsive to changing needs of the community, to preserving its history, and to meeting the challenges of the future. The library provides a welcoming environment, quality materials and technologies, and professional, dedicated staff.*
Personnel	Planning and Community Preservation	*The Planning & Community Preservation Department is comprised of the Planning, Zoning, Building & Safety, and Code Enforcement Divisions. Planning and Zoning divisions are responsible for regulating the type, scale, and land use that may be established at a given location. Building and Safety division is responsible for structural and life safety concerns in the construction, demolition or alteration of buildings. Code Enforcement Division conducts investigations to abate code violations and public nuisance abatement.*
Personnel	Police	*For nearly 100 years, the men and women of the Sierra Madre Police Department have been committed to ensuring a safe environment for those who live, visit and work in Sierra Madre. The Sierra Madre Police Department has 20 full-time members including the Chief of Police, a Lieutenant, four sergeants, two corporals, nine officers (including detective & traffic), and four dispatchers. The Department also has several part-time employees and volunteers who contribute to maintaining a safe community.*
Personnel	Public Works	*The Public Works Department and Utilities Department operate and maintain infrastructure for critical services to the City's residents and visitors. Services include providing potable water to its customers; maintaining the City's sewer system; safe streets and sidewalks; the City's urban forest; and City facilities. The Public Works Department also serves as liaison to the power and gas providers.*
Personnel	Water	*The City's water quality and supply is maintained by the Water Division, a department within the Sierra Madre Public Works. By providing consistently high-quality service to the residents of Sierra Madre, the City ensures a safe and reliable method of water delivery for all users. The Water Division has two sources by which they pump, treat, and distribute water. One source of the water supply is derived from four wells drawing from the East Raymond Basin aquifer. The second source is derived from two natural spring tunnels located in the foothills.*
Plans	General Plan	*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.*

Resource Type	Resource Name	Ability to Support Mitigation
		The General Plan is intended to be both a long-term and a dynamic document that 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. The City recently updated its 1996 General Plan; 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. *On July 14, 2015, the City Council adopted the Sierra Madre General Plan (2015) and certified the General Plan Environmental Impact Report pursuant to Resolutions 15-43 and 15-44.*

Q&A | ELEMENT A: PLANNING PROCESS | A4

Q: Does the Plan describe the review and incorporation of existing plans, studies, reports, and technical information? (Requirement §201.6(b)(3))

A: See **Use of Existing Data** below.

Use of Existing Data

The Planning Team gathered and reviewed existing data and plans during plan writing and specifically noted as "sources". Numerous electronic and hard copy documents were used to support the planning process:

City of Sierra Madre General Plan and Elements
www.cityofsierramadre.com
Applicable Incorporation: Community Profile, City-Specific Hazard Analysis

County of Los Angeles All-Hazards Mitigation Plan (2014)
www.lacoa.org
Applicable Incorporation: Information about hazards in the County contributed to the hazard-specific sections in the City's Mitigation Plan.

California State Hazard Mitigation Plan (2018)
www.caloes.ca.gov
Applicable Incorporation: Used to identify hazards posing greatest hazard to State.

HAZUS Maps and Reports
Created by Emergency Planning Consultants
Applicable Incorporation: Numerous HAZUS results have been included for earthquake scenarios to determine specific risk to City of Sierra Madre.

California Department of Finance
www.dof.ca.gov/
Applicable Incorporation: Community Profile section – demographic and population data

FEMA "How To" Mitigation Series (386-1 to 386-9)
www.fema.gov/media
Applicable Incorporation: Mitigation Measures Categories and 4-Step Planning Process are quoted in the Executive Summary.

National Flood Insurance Program
www.fema.gov/national-flood-insurance-program
Applicable Incorporation: Used to confirm there are no repetitive loss properties within the City

Local Flood Insurance Rate Maps
www.msc.fema.gov
Applicable Incorporation: Provided by FEMA and included in Flood Hazard section.

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE)
www.fire.ca.gov
Applicable Incorporation: Wildland fire hazard mapping

California Department of Conservation
www.conservation.ca.gov/cgs
Applicable Incorporation: Seismic hazards mapping

U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)
www.usgs.gov
Applicable Incorporation: Earthquake records and statistics

Q&A | ELEMENT E: PLAN ADOPTION | E1

Q: Does the Plan include documentation that the plan has been formally adopted by the governing body of the jurisdiction requesting approval? (Requirement §201.6(c)(5))

A: See **Plan Adoption Process** below.

Plan Adoption Process

Adoption of the plan by the local governing body demonstrates the City's commitment to meeting mitigation goals and objectives. Governing body approval legitimizes the plan and authorizes responsible agencies to execute their responsibilities.

The City Council must adopt the Mitigation Plan before the Plan can be approved by FEMA.

In preparation for the public meeting with the City Council, the Planning Team prepared a Staff Report including an overview of the Planning Process, Risk Assessment, Mitigation Goals, and Mitigation Actions. The staff presentation concluded with a summary of the input received during the public review of the document in advance of the City Council meeting. The meeting participants were encouraged to present their views and make suggestions on possible mitigation actions.

The City Council heard the item on September 8, 2020. The City Council voted unanimously to adopt the updated Mitigation Plan. The Resolution of adoption by the City Council is in the **Appendix**.

Plan Approval

FEMA approved the Plan on September 10, 2020. A copy of the FEMA Letter of Approval is in the **Appendix**.

Part II: RISK ASSESSMENT

Community Profile

Geography and the Environment



According to the City of Sierra Madre General Plan (2015), the City 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.

Climate

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Sierra Madre has warm, dry summers, and cool, wet winters (Mediterranean climate type). Annual precipitation is just under 18 inches, mostly falling between November and March. In fall months, a Southern California phenomenon called the Santa Ana winds can bring daytime temperatures into the 80's year-round, and keep overnight lows above 60, even in winter. Winter, however, mostly consist of cool, rainy days followed by warm sunny ones. Frosts are not very common, with snow only being recorded 3 times. By May, Pacific storms no longer visit the region. In May and June, hot desert temperatures combined with cool ocean waters bring in low hanging clouds each morning called the Marine Layer. They dissipate by noon. These clouds make June the cloudiest month for Sierra Madre, even though it only receives an average .21" of rain in June. From July through October, hot temperatures grip the region, with September being the hottest month, unlike the rest of the nation. During this period, it rarely rains.

Population and Demographics

The 2010 United States Census reported that Sierra Madre had a population of 10,917. The population density was 3,692.0 people per square mile (1,425.5/km²). The racial makeup of Sierra Madre was 8,967 (82.1%) White (72.3% Non-Hispanic White), 201 (1.8%) African American, 44 (0.4%) Native American, 835 (7.6%) Asian, 9 (0.1%) Pacific Islander, 390 (3.6%) from other races, and 471 (4.3%) from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 1,628 persons (14.9%).

The Census reported that 10,916 people (100% of the population) lived in households, 1 (0%) lived in non-institutionalized group quarters, and 0 (0%) were institutionalized.

There were 4,837 households, out of which 1,205 (24.9%) had children under the age of 18 living in them, 2,291 (47.4%) were opposite sex married couples living together, 442 (9.1%) had a

female householder with no husband present, 139 (2.9%) had a male householder with no wife present. There were 217 (4.5%) unmarried opposite-sex partnerships, and 54 (1.1%) same-sex married couples or partnerships. 1,596 households (33.0%) were made up of individuals and 588 (12.2%) had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.26. There were 2,872 families (59.4% of all households); the average family size was 2.89.

The population was spread out with 2,095 people (19.2%) under the age of 18, 539 people (4.9%) aged 18 to 24, 2,524 people (23.1%) aged 25 to 44, 3,864 people (35.4%) aged 45 to 64, and 1,895 people (17.4%) who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 46.6 years. For every 100 females, there were 89.8 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 86.3 males.

There were 5,113 housing units at an average density of 1,729.1 per square mile (667.6/km²), of which 2,988 (61.8%) were owner-occupied, and 1,849 (38.2%) were occupied by renters. The homeowner vacancy rate was 1.0%; the rental vacancy rate was 5.0%. 7,390 people (67.7% of the population) lived in owner-occupied housing units and 3,526 people (32.3%) lived in rental housing units.

During 2009–2013, Sierra Madre had a median household income of $88,837, with 8.3% of the population living below the federal poverty line.

According to the American Community Survey (2017), the demographic makeup of the City is as follows:

Table: City of Sierra Madre Demographics
(Source: American Community Survey 2017)

Racial/Ethnic Group	2010	2016	Change	Change %
White	8,967	8,843	(124)	-1%
Black	201	152	(49)	-24%
American Indian or Alaska Native	44	33	(11)	-25%
Asian or Pacific Islander	844	1,230	386	46%
Other	390	253	(137)	-35%
Total	10,917	11,061	144	1%
Hispanic	1,628	1,797	169	10%

Housing and Community Development

Table: City of Sierra Madre - Housing
(Source: American Community Survey 2017)

2017	Number	Percent %
Housing Type:		
1-unit, detached	3,220	66.5%
1-unit, attached	281	5.8%
2-4 Units	434	9.0%
5+ Units	906	18.7%
Mobile homes/Other	0	0.0%
Housing Statistics:		
Total Occupied Housing Units	4,441	100%
Owner-Occupied Housing	2,683	60.4%
Renter-Occupied	1,758	39.6 %
Average Household Size:	2.42 persons	
Median Home Price:	$889,300	

Employment and Industry

According to the City of Sierra Madre General Plan 2015, 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).

Table: City of Sierra Madre - Industry
(Source: American Community Survey, 2017)

Industry	2017	
	Number	Percent %
Total	5,544	100%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	5	0.1%
Construction	228	4.1%
Manufacturing	307	5.5%
Wholesale Trade	147	2.7%
Retail Trade	410	7.4%
Transportation and Warehousing, and Utilities	259	4.7%
Information	274	4.9%
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	633	11.4%
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	895	16.1%
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	1,524	27.5%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	431	7.8%
Other services, except public administration	238	4.3%
Public administration	193	3.5%

Table: City of Sierra Madre - Occupation
(Source: American Community Survey, 2017)

Occupation	2017	
	Number	Percent
Civilian employed population (16 years and over)	5,544	65.6%
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	3,277	59.1%
Service occupations	447	8.1%
Sales and office occupations	1,376	24.8%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	251	4.5%
Production, transportation, and material moving	193	3.5%

Transportation and Commuting Patterns



According to the Circulation Element of Sierra Madre General Plan (2015), the San Gabriel Valley features a grid-patterned freeway system connecting all of the cities to the rest of southern California, as shown in the 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.

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

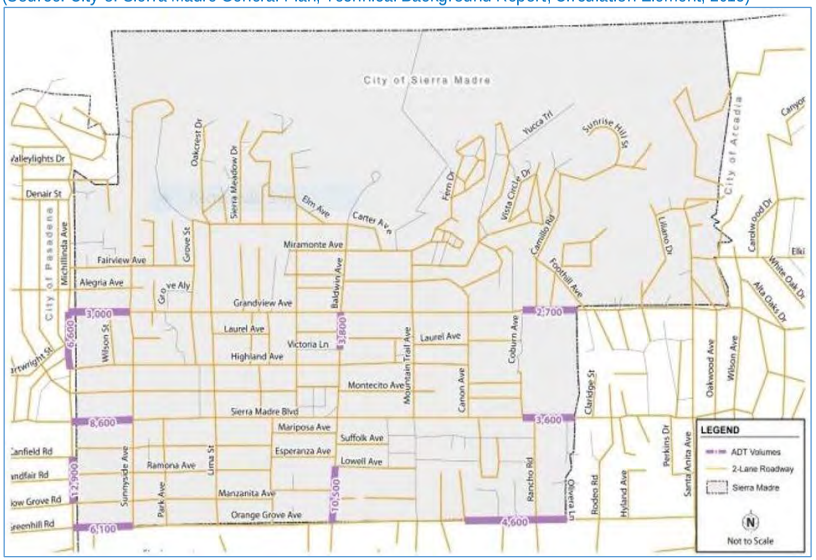
southern California, with a single station in the southern valley at the City of Pomona. For the City of Sierra Madre, the connecting link to this system would be the Metro Gold Line.

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, completed in 2015, is 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.

According to Sierra Madre General Plan (2015), there are currently two forms of transit in operation within the City: fixed-route transit and paratransit. Within the City, there are two entities operating transit routes: Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transit Authority (Metro) and the City of Sierra Madre. This includes Metro Line 487, Metro Line 268, and City of Sierra Madre Gateway Coach. The paratransit operation 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.



Map: Roadway Classifications
(Source: City of Sierra Madre General Plan, Technical Background Report, Circulation Element, 2015)



Risk Assessment

What is a Risk Assessment?

Conducting a risk assessment can provide information regarding: the location of hazards; the value of existing land and property in hazard locations; and an analysis of risk to life, property, and the environment that may result from natural hazard events. Specifically, the five levels of a risk assessment are as follows:

1. *Hazard Identification*
2. *Profiling Hazard Events*
3. *Vulnerability Assessment/Inventory of Existing Assets*
4. *Risk Analysis*
5. *Assessing Vulnerability/Analyzing Development Trends*

Q&A | ELEMENT B: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT | B1a.

Q: Does the plan include a general **description** of all natural hazards that can affect each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i))

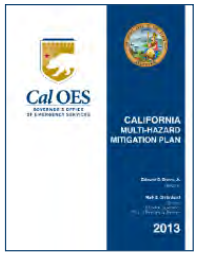
A: See **Hazard Identification** below.

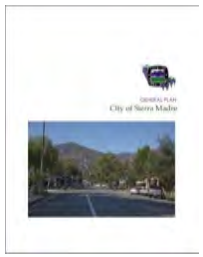
1) Hazard Identification

This section is the description of the geographic extent, potential intensity, and the probability of occurrence of a given hazard. Maps are used in this plan to display hazard identification data. ***The City of Sierra Madre utilized the categorization of hazards as identified in California's State Hazard Mitigation Plan, including: Earthquakes, Floods, Levee Failures, Wildfires, Landslides and Earth Movements, Tsunami, Climate-related hazards, Volcanoes, and Other Hazards (including Drought)***.

Next, the Planning Team reviewed existing documents to determine which of these hazards posed the most significant threat to the City. In other words, which hazard would likely result in a local declaration of emergency.







The geographic extent of each of the identified hazards was identified by the Planning Team utilizing maps and data contained in the City's General. In addition, numerous internet resources and the County of Los Angeles All-Hazards Mitigation Plan served as valuable resources. Utilizing the Calculated Priority Risk Index (CPRI) ranking technique, the Planning Team concluded the following hazards posed a significant threat against the City:

Earthquake | Wildfire | Landslide | Flood | Windstorm | Utility

The hazard ranking system is described in **Table: Calculated Priority Risk Index**, while the actual ranking is shown in **Table: Calculated Priority Risk Index Ranking for City of Sierra Madre**.

Table: Calculated Priority Risk Index
(Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency)

CPRI Category	Degree of Risk			Assigned Weighting Factor
	Level ID	Description	Index Value	
Probability	Unlikely	Extremely rare with no documented history of occurrences or events. Annual probability of less than 1 in 1,000 years.	1	45%
	Possibly	Rare occurrences. Annual probability of between 1 in 100 years and 1 in 1,000 years.	2	
	Likely	Occasional occurrences with at least 2 or more documented historic events. Annual probability of between 1 in 10 years and 1 in 100 years.	3	
	Highly Likely	Frequent events with a well-documented history of occurrence. Annual probability of greater than 1 every year.	4	
Magnitude / Severity	Negligible	Negligible property damages (less than 5% of critical and non-critical facilities and infrastructure. Injuries or illnesses are treatable with first aid and there are no deaths. Negligible loss of quality of life. Shut down of critical public facilities for less than 24 hours.	1	30%
	Limited	Slight property damage (greater than 5% and less than 25% of critical and non-critical facilities and infrastructure). Injuries or illnesses do not result in permanent disability, and there are no deaths. Moderate loss of quality of life. Shut down of critical public facilities for more than 1 day and less than 1 week.	2	
	Critical	Moderate property damage (greater than 25% and less than 50% of critical and non-critical facilities and infrastructure). Injuries or illnesses result in permanent disability and at least 1 death. Shut down of critical public facilities for more than 1 week and less than 1 month.	3	
	Catastrophic	Severe property damage (greater than 50% of critical and non-critical facilities and infrastructure). Injuries and illnesses result in permanent disability and multiple deaths. Shut down of critical public facilities for more than 1 month.	4	
Warning Time	> 24 hours	Population will receive greater than 24 hours of warning.	1	15%
	12–24 hours	Population will receive between 12-24 hours of warning.	2	
	6-12 hours	Population will receive between 6-12 hours of warning.	3	
	< 6 hours	Population will receive less than 6 hours of warning.	4	
Duration	< 6 hours	Disaster event will last less than 6 hours	1	10%
	< 24 hours	Disaster event will last less than 6-24 hours	2	
	< 1 week	Disaster event will last between 24 hours and 1 week.	3	
	> 1 week	Disaster event will last more than 1 week	4	

Table: Calculated Priority Risk Index Ranking for City of Sierra Madre

Hazard	Probability	Weighted 45% (x.45)	Magnitude Severity	Weighted 30% (x.3)	Warning Time	Weighted 15% (x.15)	Duration	Weighted 10% (x.1)	CPRI Total
Earthquake – San Andreas M7.8	3	1.35	3	0.9	4	0.6	1	0.1	2.95
Windstorm	4	1.8	2	0.6	2	0.3	1	0.1	2.80
Wildfire	3	1.35	2	0.6	3	0.45	2	0.2	2.60
Earthquake – Sierra Madre M7.2	2	0.9	3	0.9	4	0.6	1	0.1	2.50
Earthquake – Raymond M6.8	2	0.9	3	0.9	4	0.6	1	0.1	2.50
Earthquake – Clamshell-Sawpit M6.7	2	0.9	2	0.6	4	0.6	1	0.1	2.20
Landslide	2	0.9	2	0.6	4	0.6	1	0.1	2.20
Flood	2	0.9	2	0.6	2	0.3	2	0.2	2.00
Utility	2	0.9	2	0.6	2	0.3	2	0.2	2.00

2) Profiling Hazard Events

This process describes the causes and characteristics of each hazard and what part of the City's facilities, infrastructure, and environment may be vulnerable to each specific hazard. A profile of each hazard discussed in this plan is provided in the City-Specific Hazard Analysis. **Table: Vulnerability: Location, Extent, and Probability for City of Sierra Madre** indicates a generalized perspective of the community's vulnerability of the various hazards according to extent (or degree), location, and probability.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT | B1b.

Q: Does the plan provide rationale for the omission of any natural hazards that are commonly recognized to affect the jurisdiction(s) in the planning area? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **Table: Vulnerability: Location, Extent, and Probability for City of Sierra Madre** below.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT | B1c.

Q: Does the plan include a description of the **location** for all natural hazards that can affect each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **Table: Vulnerability: Location, Extent, and Probability for City of Sierra Madre** below.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT | B1d.

Q: Does the plan include a description of the **extent** for all natural hazards that can affect each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **Table: Vulnerability: Location, Extent, and Probability for City of Sierra Madre** below.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT | B2a.

Q: Does the plan include information on **previous occurrences** of hazard events for each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **Table: Vulnerability: Location, Extent, and Probability for City of Sierra Madre** below.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT | B2b.

Q: Does the plan include information on the **probability** of future hazard events for each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **Table: Vulnerability: Location, Extent, and Probability for City of Sierra Madre** below.

Table: Vulnerability: Location, Extent, and Probability for City of Sierra Madre

Hazard	Location (Where)	Extent (How Big an Event)	Probability (Frequency of an Event of Disaster Proportions) *	Most Recent Occurrence
Earthquake	Entire Project Area	The Southern California Earthquake Center (SCEC) in 2007 concluded that there is a 99.7 % probability that an earthquake of M6.7 or greater will hit California within 30 years.[1]	Likely	1991 - Sierra Madre M5.8
Wildfire	From Highland Avenue North	Moderate, High and Very High Fire Hazard Zones	Likely	April and May 2008, over 500 acres burned
Landslide	Northwest, North, and Northeastern areas	Earthquake-induced and rain-induced landslide events could impact dozens of structures.	Possible	2008-2009 Burn area above Sierra Madre and Arcadia
Flood	Eastern, Northwest, North, and Northeastern portions of the project area	Urban flooding from severe weather.	Possible	2008-2009 Burn area above Sierra Madre and Arcadia; 1994 – Baily Canyon Flash Flood and Mudslide
Windstorm	Entire Project Area	50 miles per hour or greater.	Likely	December 2011 – Structure damage and power outages
Utility	Entire Project Area	Broad range of extent based on the scope and scale of the utility event.	Possible	December 2011 – Structure damage and power outages

* Probability is defined as: Unlikely = 1:1,000 years, Possibly = 1:100-1:1,000 years, Likely = 1:10-1:100 years, Highly Likely = 1:1 year

[1] Uniform California Earthquake Rupture Forecast

3) Vulnerability Assessment/Inventory of Existing Assets

A Vulnerability Assessment in its simplest form is a simultaneous look at the geographical location of hazards and an inventory of the underlying land uses (populations, structures, etc.). Facilities that provide critical and essential services following a major emergency are of particular concern because these locations house staff and equipment necessary to provide important public safety, emergency response, and/or disaster recovery functions.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT | B3b.

Q: Is there a description of each identified hazard's overall **vulnerability** (structures, systems, populations, or other community assets defined by the community that are identified as being susceptible to damage and loss from hazard events) for each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))

A: See **Critical Facilities** below.

Critical Facilities

FEMA separates critical buildings and facilities into the five categories shown below based on their loss potential. All of the following elements are considered critical facilities:

Essential Facilities are essential to the health and welfare of the whole population and are especially important following hazard events. Essential facilities include hospitals and other medical facilities, police and fire stations, emergency operations centers and evacuation shelters, and schools.

Transportation Systems include airways – airports, heliports; highways – bridges, tunnels, roadbeds, overpasses, transfer centers; railways – trackage, tunnels, bridges, rail yards, depots; and waterways – canals, locks, seaports, ferries, harbors, drydocks, piers.

Lifeline Utility Systems such as potable water, wastewater, oil, natural gas, electric power and communication systems.

High Potential Loss Facilities are facilities that would have a high loss associated with them, such as nuclear power plants, dams, and military installations.

Hazardous Material Facilities include facilities housing industrial/hazardous materials, such as corrosives, explosives, flammable materials, radioactive materials, and toxins.

Table: Impacts to Critical Facilities illustrates the hazards with potential to impact critical facilities owned by or providing services to the City of Sierra Madre.

Table: Impacts to Critical Facilities

Name of Facility	Earthquake	Wildfire	Landslide	Flood	Windstorm	Utility
Alverno Heights Academy School 200 N. Michillinda Avenue	X	X		X	X	X
Bethany Christian School 93 N. Baldwin Avenue	X	X		X	X	X
Grove Reservoirs (address protected)	X	X				
Mira Monte Reservoirs (address protected)	X	X				
MWD Water Connection (address protected)	X	X				X
Sierra Madre City Hall (includes EOC) 232 W. Sierra Madre Blvd.	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sierra Madre Community Nursery School 701 E. Sierra Madre Boulevard	X	X		X	X	X
Sierra Madre Community Recreation Center 611 E. Sierra Madre Blvd.	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sierra Madre Dam (address protected)	X		X	X		X
Sierra Madre Elementary School 141 W. Highland Avenue	X	X		X	X	X
Sierra Madre Middle School 160 N. Canon Avenue	X	X		X	X	X
Sierra Madre Fire Department 242 W. Sierra Madre Blvd.	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sierra Madre Maintenance Yards (Utility Department) 621 E. Sierra Madre Blvd.	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sierra Madre Police Department 242 W. Sierra Madre Blvd.	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sierra Madre Public Library 440 W. Sierra Madre Blvd.	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sierra Madre Hart Park House Senior Center and Memorial Park 222 W. Sierra Madre Blvd.	X				X	X
Sierra Madre Search & Rescue Facility (address protected)	X		X	X		

Name of Facility	Earthquake	Wildfire	Landslide	Flood	Windstorm	Utility
Sierra Vista Apartments 70 Esperanza Avenue	X	X		X	X	X
Sierra Vista Park 611 E. Sierra Madre Blvd.	X	X	X	X	X	X
Southern California Edison Sierra Madre Substation (address protected)	X				X	X
St. Ritas School 322 N. Baldwin Avenue	X	X		X	X	X
Telecom Sierra Madre Substation (address protected)	X				X	X
The British Home in California 647 Manzanita Avenue	X	X		X	X	X
The Gooden School 192 N. Baldwin Avenue	X	X		X	X	X
The Kensington Sierra Madre 245 W. Sierra Madre Boulevard	X	X		X	X	X

4) Risk Analysis

Estimating potential losses involves assessing the damage, injuries, and financial costs likely to be sustained in a geographic area over a given period of time. This level of analysis involves using mathematical models. The two measurable components of risk analysis are magnitude of the harm that may result and the likelihood of the harm occurring. Describing vulnerability in terms of dollar losses provides the community and the state with a common framework in which to measure the effects of hazards on assets. For each hazard where data was available, quantitative estimates for potential losses have been included in the hazard assessment. Data was not available to make vulnerability determinations in terms of dollar losses for all of the identified hazards. The **Mitigation Actions Matrix** includes an action item to conduct such an assessment in the future.

5) Assessing Vulnerability/ Analyzing Development Trends

This step provides a general description of City facilities and contents in relation to the identified hazards so that mitigation options can be considered in land use planning and future land use decisions. This Mitigation Plan provides comprehensive description of the character of the City of Sierra Madre in the **Community Profile Section**. This description includes the geography and environment, population and demographics, land use and development, housing and community development, employment and industry, and transportation and commuting patterns. Analyzing these components of the City of Sierra Madre can help in identifying potential problem areas and can serve as a guide for incorporating the goals and ideas contained in this mitigation plan into other community development plans.

Hazard assessments are subject to the availability of hazard-specific data. Gathering data for a hazard assessment requires a commitment of resources on the part of participating organizations and agencies. Each hazard-specific section of the plan includes a section on hazard identification using data and information from City, County, state, or federal sources.

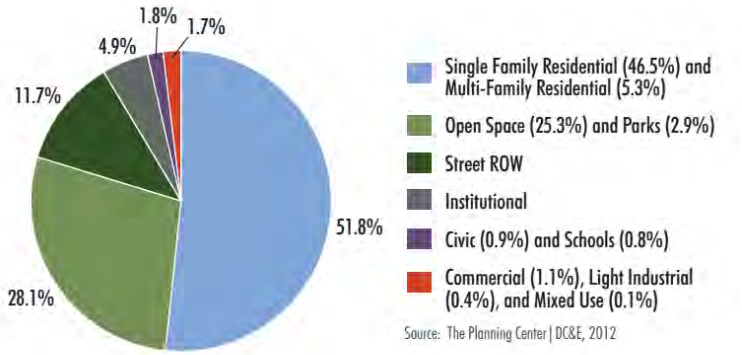
Regardless of the data available for hazard assessments, there are numerous strategies the City can take to reduce risk. These strategies are described in the action items detailed in the Mitigation Actions Matrix in the **Mitigation Strategies Section**. Mitigation strategies can further reduce disruption to critical services, reduce the risk to human life, and alleviate damage to personal and public property and infrastructure.

Land and Development

The City of Sierra Madre General Plan provides the framework for the growth and development of the City. This Plan is one of the City's most important tools in addressing environmental challenges including transportation and air quality; growth management; conservation of natural resources; clean water and open spaces.

According to the City's General Plan (2015), the City is designated into four major land use categories: (1) residential, (2) institutions, (3) commercial, and (4) manufacturing. Many residential neighborhoods in Sierra Madre are fully developed and not expected to experience any significant new development or "recycling" (e.g. where an existing structure is removed and a new structure is built in its place).

Table: Existing Land Use in the City of Sierra Madre
(Source: City of Sierra Madre General Plan, Land Use and the Built Environment Element, 2015)



Q&A | ELEMENT B: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT | B3a.

Q: Is there a description of each hazard's **impacts** on each jurisdiction (what happens to structures, infrastructure, people, environment, etc.)? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))

A: See **Impacts to Types of Land Uses** below.

Impacts to Types of Land Uses

According to the City of Sierra Madre General Plan (2015), the chart below 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.

Table: Impacts to Existing and Future Land Uses in the City of Sierra Madre
(Source: EPC Analysis Based on City of Sierra Madre General Plan, 2015)

Category of Land Use Designation	Earthquake	Wildfire	Landslide	Flood	Windstorm	Utility
Single Family Residential	X	X	X	X	X	X
Multi-Family Residential	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mixed Use Residential and Commercial	X	X	X	X	X	X
Commercial	X	X			X	X
Light Industrial	X	X			X	X
Institutional	X	X		X	X	X
Public Facilities and Civic Facilities	X	X	X	X	X	X
Public School	X	X			X	X
Public Park	X	X	X	X	X	X
Open Space	X	X	X	X	X	X

Q&A | ELEMENT D: MITIGATION STRATEGY | D1

Q: Was the plan revised to reflect changes in development? (Requirement §201.6(d)(3))

A: See **Changes in Development** below

Changes in Development

Physical Development
Since the adoption of the 2008 Hazard Mitigation Plan, the infrastructure for a 29 lot subdivision (Stonegate) has been developed with applications for custom homes in various phases of planning entitlements. This subdivision is located within the identified hazard prone areas that include potential earthquake, wildfire, landslide, windstorm and utility hazards.

Policy Improvements
Since the adoption of the 2008 Hazard Mitigation Plan, the City as adopted and codified new development standards and zoning requirements that impose regulations for development within the High Fire Hazard Severity Zones. Regulations restrict use of combustible building materials, requiring heavy timber construction techniques, fire resistant exterior cladding, i.e. fiber cement board exterior siding, and restrictions on highly flammable plant materials.

Also, the following residential zoning standards have been updated and are inclusive of the above restrictions:

R-C Residential Canyon Zone – Codified March 22, 2011
HMZ – Hillside Management Zone – June 23, 2009
R-1 Single Family Residential Zone – July 11, 2017

Earthquake Hazards

Previous Occurrences of Earthquakes in the City of Sierra Madre

Q&A | ELEMENT B: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT | B2a.

Q: Does the plan include information on **previous occurrences** of hazard events for each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **Previous Occurrences of Earthquakes in the City of Sierra Madre** below.

According to the City of Sierra Madre General Plan (2015), the most significant earthquake in the City of Sierra Madre was the Sierra Madre Earthquake. At 7:43 a.m. on June 28, 1991 this 5.8 earthquake struck. The epicenter (Sierra Madre fault) was 7.5 miles northeast of Sierra Madre and damage totaled $12.5 million. There were 18 personal injuries, but no injuries to hikers; 403 structures damaged; 2 businesses uninhabitable; 22 homes condemned (many in west Sierra Madre Sunnyside and Lima Streets), and 3 religious institutions remained unoccupied; other problems included 36 toppled chimneys; 2 damaged church bell towers, 17 natural gas leaks, 6 water leaks, 4 hazardous materials leaks. The fire department received 150 calls. Sierra Madre School served as an emergency shelter. Other nearby communities that were affected were the cities of Arcadia, Azusa, Irwindale, Monrovia, Pasadena and Rosemead. This was the most recent major rupture of the Sierra Madre fault.

Previous Occurrences of Earthquakes in Los Angeles County

Southern California has a history of powerful and relatively frequent earthquakes, dating back to the powerful magnitude 8.0+ 1857 San Andreas Earthquake which did substantial damage to the relatively few buildings that existed at the time.

Paleoseismological research indicates that large magnitude (M8.0+) earthquakes occur on the San Andreas Fault at intervals between 45 and 332 years with an average interval of 140 years. Other lesser faults have also caused very damaging earthquakes since 1857. Notable earthquakes include the 1933 Long Beach Earthquake, the 1971 San Fernando Earthquake, the 1987 Whittier Earthquake and the 1994 Northridge Earthquake.

Scientists have stated that such devastating shaking should be considered the norm near any large thrust earthquake. Recent reports from scientists of 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 or more for the foreseeable future.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT | B1a.

Q: Does the plan include a general **description** of all natural hazards that can affect each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **Local Conditions** below.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT | B3b.

Q: Is there a description of each identified hazard's overall **vulnerability** (structures, systems, populations, or other community assets defined by the community that are identified as being susceptible to damage and loss from hazard events) for each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))

A: See **Local Conditions** below.

Local Conditions

According to the City's General Plan 2015, 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.

Earthquakes that could affect the City would most likely originate from the San Andreas (M7.8), Sierra Madre (M7.2), Raymond (M6.8), and Clamshell-Sawpit (M6.7) Faults. These faults are close enough in proximity or expected to generate strong enough shaking that could significantly affect the City.

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, land sliding, flooding, liquefaction, tsunamis, and

seiches. The potential seismically induced hazards that Sierra Madre may face include ground rupture and shaking, landslides, and liquefaction.

San Andreas Fault Zone

This fault zone extends from the Gulf of California northward to the Cape Mendocino area where it continues northward along the ocean floor. The total length of the San Andreas Fault Zone is approximately 750 miles. The activity of the fault has been recorded during historic events, including the 1906 (M8.0) event in San Francisco and the 1857 (M7.9) event between Cholame and San Bernardino, where at least 250 miles of surface rupture occurred. These seismic events are among the most significant earthquakes in California history. Geologic evidence suggests that the San Andreas Fault has a 50 percent chance of producing a magnitude 7.5 to 8.5 quake (comparable to the great San Francisco earthquake of 1906) within the next 30 years.

Sierra Madre Fault Zone

The Sierra Madre Fault Zone passes through the northern part of the City at the base of the San Gabriel Mountains in a west-northwesterly direction. This fault zone is a series of moderate angle, north-dipping, reverse faults (thrust faults). Movement along these frontal faults has resulted in the uplift of the San Gabriel Mountains. According to the Southern California Earthquake Data Center, rupture on the Sierra Madre fault zone (theoretically) could be limited to one segment at a time, it has recently been suggested that a large event on the San Andreas fault to the north (like that of 1857) could cause simultaneous rupture on reverse faults south of the San Gabriel Mountains – the Sierra Madre fault zone being a prime example of such. Whether this could rupture multiple Sierra Madre fault zone segments simultaneously is unknown. Seismic activity on the Sierra Madre Fault is expected to have a maximum magnitude of 7.2.

According to the City's General Plan (2015), 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. 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.

Raymond Fault Zone

The Raymond Fault Zone is located approximately 1.5 miles south of Sierra Madre. It is designated as an Alquist-Priolo Special Study Fault Zone by the California Geologic Survey. This fault dips at about 75 degrees to the north. There is evidence that at least eight surface-rupturing events have occurred along this fault in the last 36,000 years.

According to the Southern California Earthquake Data Center, the exact nature of the slip along the Raymond fault has been a subject of debate for quite some time. The fault produces a very obvious south-facing scarp along much of its length, and this has made many favor reverse-slip as the predominant sense of fault motion. However, there are also places along this scarp where left-lateral stream offsets of several hundred meters can be seen. If the Raymond fault is indeed primarily a left-lateral fault, it could be responsible for transferring slip southward from the Sierra Madre fault zone to other fault systems.

Clamshell-Sawpit Fault Zone

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.

Map: Local Faults
(Source: City of Sierra Madre General Plan, 2015)



Q&A | ELEMENT B: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT | B3a.

Q: Is there a description of each hazard's **impacts** on each jurisdiction (what happens to structures, infrastructure, people, environment, etc.)? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))

A: See **Impact of Earthquakes in the City of Sierra Madre** below.

Impact of Earthquakes in the City of Sierra Madre

Based on the risk assessment, it is evident that earthquakes will continue to have potentially devastating economic impacts to certain areas of the City. Impacts that are not quantified, but can be anticipated in future events, include:

- ✓ Injury and loss of life;
- ✓ Commercial and residential structural damage;
- ✓ Disruption of and damage to public infrastructure;
- ✓ Secondary health hazards e.g. mold and mildew;
- ✓ Damage to roads/bridges resulting in loss of mobility;
- ✓ Significant economic impact (jobs, sales, tax revenue) upon the community;
- ✓ Negative impact on commercial and residential property values; and
- ✓ Significant disruption to students and teachers as temporary facilities and relocations would likely be needed.

Earthquake-Induced Landslides

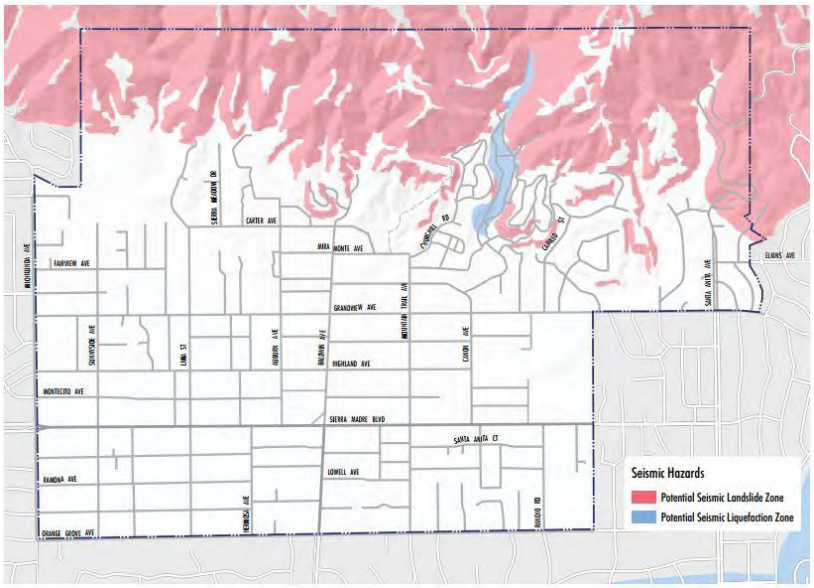
Earthquake-induced landslides are secondary earthquake hazards that occur from ground shaking. They can destroy the roads, buildings, utilities, and other critical facilities necessary to respond and recover from an earthquake. Many communities in Southern California have a high likelihood of encountering such risks, especially in areas with steep slopes. Seismically induced landslides have the potential to occur in the foothill region north of Sierra Madre.

Liquefaction

Liquefaction is a phenomenon in which the strength and stiffness of a soil is reduced by earthquake shaking or other events. Liquefaction occurs in saturated soils, which are soils in which the space between individual soil particles is completely filled with water. This water exerts a pressure on the soil particles that influences how tightly the particles themselves are pressed together. Prior to an earthquake, the water pressure is relatively low. However, earthquake shaking can cause the water pressure to increase to the point where the soil particles can readily move with respect to each other. Because liquefaction only occurs in saturated soil, its effects are most commonly observed in low lying areas. Typically, liquefaction is associated with shallow groundwater, which is less than 50 feet beneath the earth's surface.

According to the Sierra Madre General Plan (2015), there is one are of the City vulnerable to liquefaction (see map below). 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.

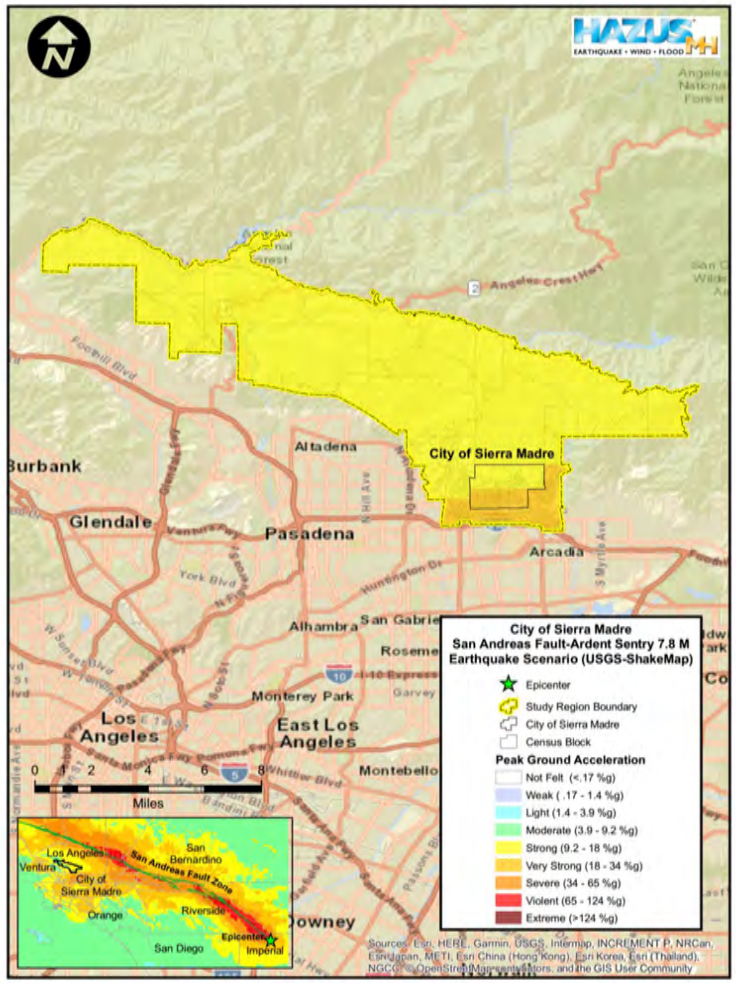
Map: Liquefaction and Earthquake-Induced Landslide Areas
(Source: Sierra Madre General Plan, 2015)



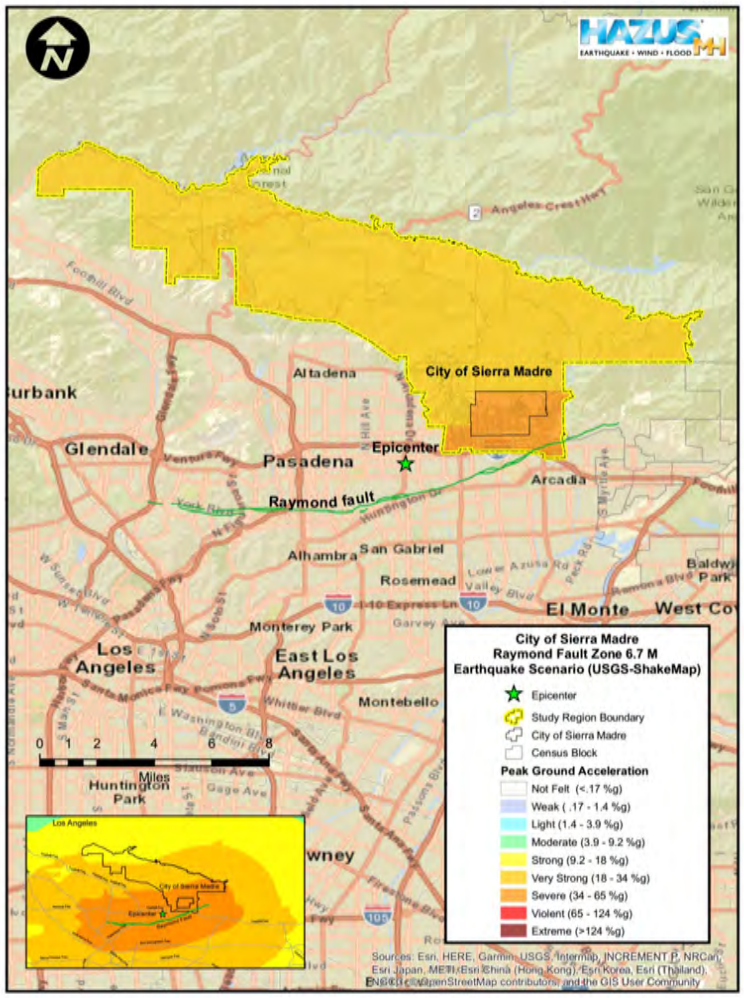
HAZUS-MH

The maps in this section were generated using FEMA's loss projection software "Hazards United States – Multi Hazard" (HAZUS-MH) program for earthquakes. Once the location and size of a hypothetical earthquake are identified, HAZUS-MH estimates the intensity of the ground shaking, the number of buildings damaged, the number of casualties, the amount of damage to transportation systems and utilities, the number of people displaced from their homes, and the estimated cost of repair and clean up. The supporting HAZUS reports are located in the Attachments.

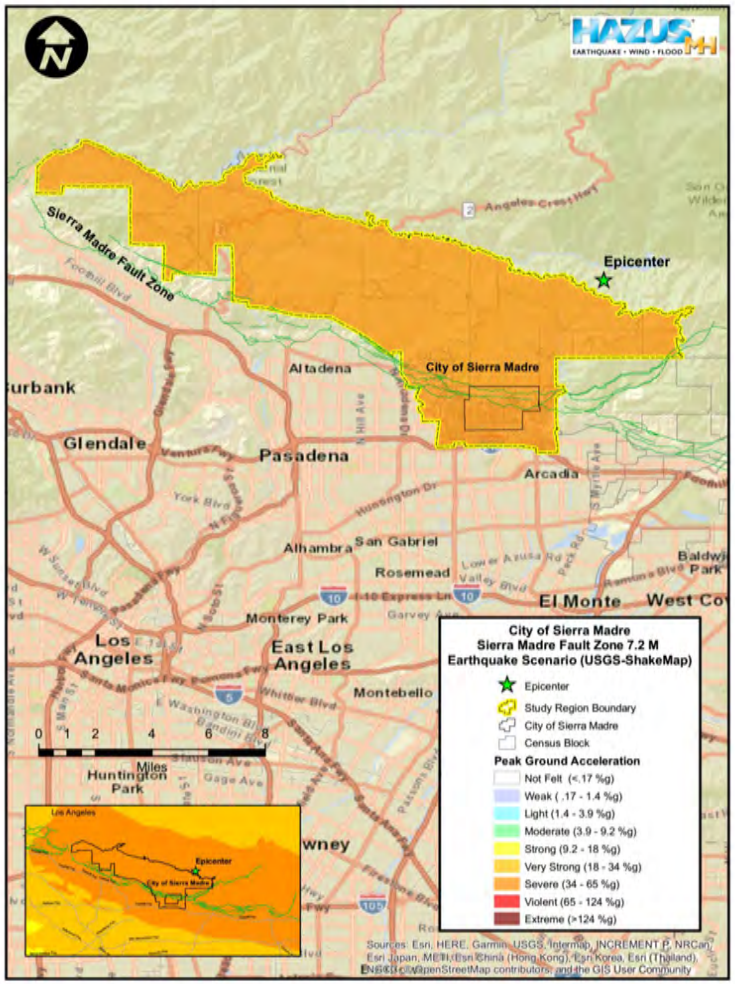
Map: HAZUS San Andreas Fault
(Source: Emergency Planning Consultants)



Map: HAZUS Raymond Fault
(Source: Emergency Planning Consultants)



Map: HAZUS Sierra Madre Fault
(Source: Emergency Planning Consultants)



Structures and Building Code

The built environment is susceptible to damage from earthquakes. Buildings that collapse can trap and bury people. Lives are at risk, and the cost to clean up the damages is great. According to the Hazard Mitigation Plan (2008), each earthquake is followed by revisions and improvements in the Building Codes. The 1933 Long Beach resulted in the Field Act, affecting school construction. The 1971 Sylmar earthquake brought another set of increased structural standards. Similar re-evaluations occurred after the 1989 Loma Prieta and 1994 Northridge earthquakes. These code changes have resulted in stronger and more earthquake resistant structures. The Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act was passed in 1972 to mitigate the hazard of surface faulting to structures for human occupancy. This state law was a direct result of the 1971 San Fernando Earthquake, which was associated with extensive surface fault ruptures that damaged numerous homes, commercial buildings, and other structures. Surface rupture is the most easily avoided seismic hazard.

Implementation of earthquake mitigation policy most often takes place at the local government level. The City of Sierra Madre Building Official enforces building codes pertaining to earthquake hazards.

Additionally, the City has implemented basic building requirements that are above and beyond what the State demands for hazard mitigation. Newly constructed buildings in Sierra Madre that are built in an area subject to Earthquake-induced landslide or liquefaction are typically built with extra foundation support. Such support is found in the post-tension reinforced concrete foundation; this same technique is used by coastal cities to prevent home destruction during cases of liquefaction.

Generally, these codes seek to discourage development in areas that could be prone to flooding, landslide, wildfire and/or seismic hazards; and where development is permitted, that the applicable construction standards are met. Developers in hazard-prone areas may be required to retain a qualified professional engineer to evaluate level of risk on the site and recommend appropriate mitigation measures.

Flood Hazards

Q&A | ELEMENT B: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT | B2a.

Q: Does the plan include information on **previous occurrences** of hazard events for each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i))
A: See **Previous Occurrences of Flood in the City of Sierra Madre** below.

Previous Occurrences of Flooding in the City of Sierra Madre

According to the Planning Team, the City of Sierra Madre was most recently affected by the flooding and mudslides from the burn area above Sierra Madre and Arcadia below Stonehouse Road. Mudflow destroyed public drainage, portions of Chantry Flats Road and damaged homes in Arcadia and Sierra Madre. There was an estimated $600,000 in damage, which is 13% of the City's annual operating budget.

Previous Occurrences of Flooding in Los Angeles County

Los Angeles County records reveal since 1861, the Los Angeles River has flooded 30 times, on average once every 6.1 years. But averages are deceiving, for the Los Angeles basin goes through periods of drought and then periods of above average rainfall. Between 1889 and 1891 the river flooded every year, from 1941 to 1945, the river flooded 5 times. Conversely, from 1896 to 1914, and again from 1944 to 1969, a period of 25 years, the river did not have serious floods.

Average annual precipitation in Los Angeles County ranges from 13 inches on the coast to approximately 40 inches on the highest point of the Peninsular Mountain Range that transects the County. Several factors determine the severity of floods, including rainfall intensity and duration. A large amount of rainfall over a short time span can result in flash flood conditions. A sudden thunderstorm or heavy rain, dam failure, or sudden spills can cause flash flooding. The National Weather Service's definition of a flash flood is a flood occurring in a watershed where the time of travel of the peak of flow from one end of the watershed to the other is less than six hours.

The towering mountains that give the Los Angeles region its spectacular views also wring a great deal of rain out of the storm clouds that pass through. Because the mountains are so steep, the rainwater moves rapidly down the slopes and across the coastal plains on its way to the ocean.

Naturally, this rainfall moves rapidly downstream, often with severe consequences for anything in its path. In extreme cases, flood-generated debris flows will roar down a canyon at speeds near 40 miles per hour with a wall of mud, debris and water, tens of feet high. Flooding occurs when climate, geology, and hydrology combine to create conditions where water flows outside of its usual course.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT | B1a.

Q: Does the plan include a general **description** of all natural hazards that can affect each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i))
A: See **Local Conditions** below.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT | B3b.

Q: Is there a description of each identified hazard's overall **vulnerability** (structures, systems, populations, or other community assets defined by the community that are identified as being susceptible to damage and loss from hazard events) for each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))
A: See **Local Conditions** below.

Local Conditions

According to the General Plan (2015), the City of Sierra Madre is not located within a 100-year flood zone. This is confirmed on the NFIP Flood Insurance Rate 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. 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, 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.

According to the General Plan, the City of Sierra Madre's topography is comprised of a naturally downgraded slope. It is bisected by the Los Angeles River, which is susceptible to flooding events; however, a flooding event from this source has never been documented in the history of Sierra Madre. Although Sierra Madre's topography is comprised of a naturally downgraded slope the areas of Little Santa Anita Canyon and Bailey Canyon have tended to produce minor flooding events.

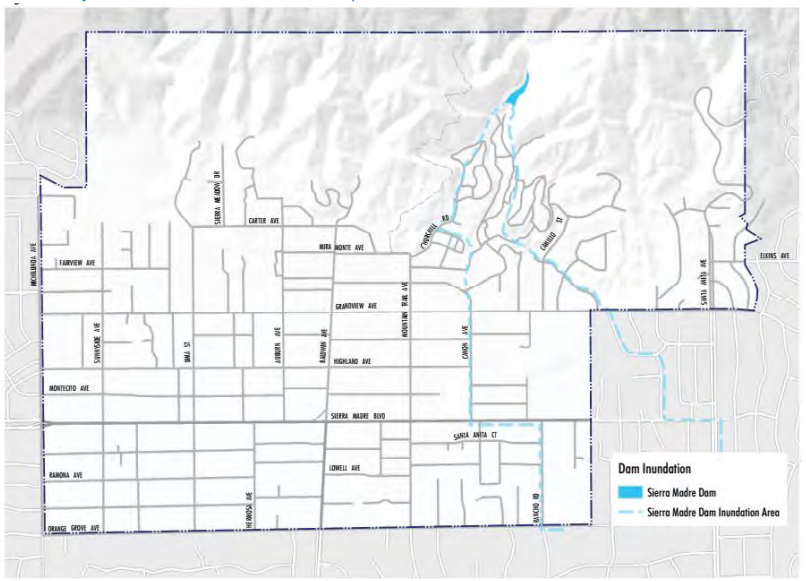
Dam Inundation Flood Hazards
According to the General Plan (2015), while dams have proven to be effective flood control tools, these structures also pose additional flood risks. Flooding that results from a structural failure, known as dam inundation, is the main risk associated with dams. An additional 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 Debris Basin. A good portion of the City is within the inundation area of the Sierra Madre Debris Basin, as mapped by the California Office of Emergency Services in 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.

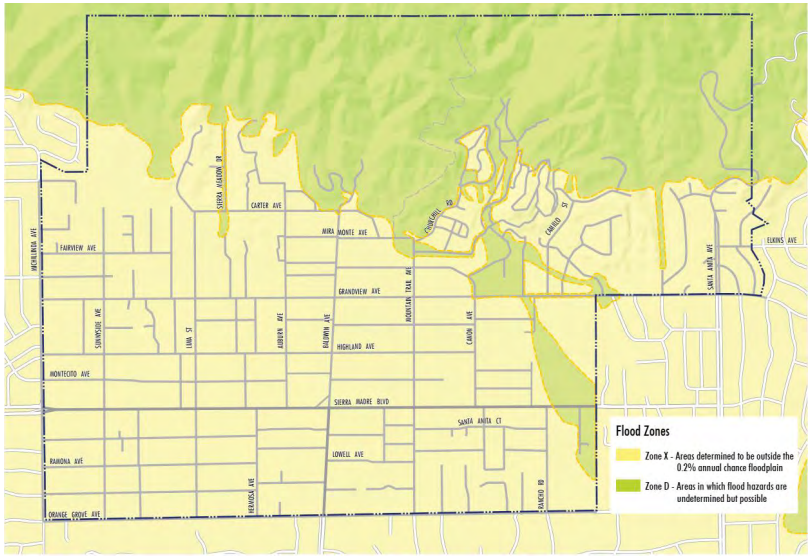
Map: Dam Inundation
(Source: City of Sierra Madre General Plan, 2015)



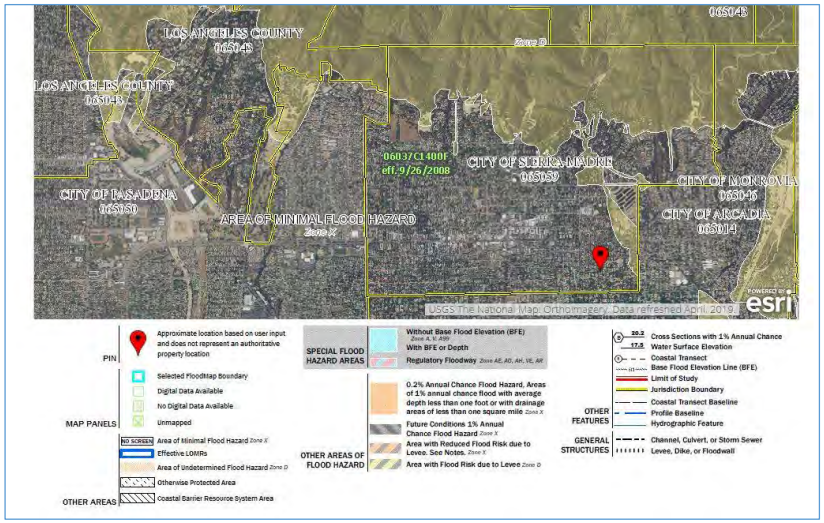
National Flood Insurance Program

The City participates in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). Created by Congress in 1968, the NFIP makes flood insurance available in communities that enact minimum floodplain management rules consistent with the Code of Federal Regulations §60.3.

Map: Flood Zones
(Source: City of Sierra Madre General Plan, 2015)



Map: FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map
(Source: FEMA)



Q&A | ELEMENT B: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT | B3a.

Q: Is there a description of each hazard's **impacts** on each jurisdiction (what happens to structures, infrastructure, people, environment, etc.)? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))
A: See **Impact of Flooding in the City of Sierra Madre** below.

Impact of Flooding in the City of Sierra Madre

Floods and their impacts vary by location and severity of any given flood event, and likely only affect certain areas of the County during specific times. Based on the risk assessment, it is evident that floods will continue to have devastating economic impact to certain areas of the City.

Impact that is not quantified, but anticipated in future events includes:

- ✓ Injury and loss of life;
- ✓ Commercial and residential structural damage;
- ✓ Disruption of and damage to public infrastructure;

- ✓ Secondary health hazards e.g. mold and mildew
- ✓ Damage to roads/bridges resulting in loss of mobility
- ✓ Significant economic impact (jobs, sales, tax revenue) upon the community
- ✓ Negative impact on commercial and residential property values and
- ✓ Significant disruption to students and teachers as temporary facilities and relocations would likely be needed.

Wildfire Hazards

Q&A | ELEMENT B: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT | B2a.

Q: Does the plan include information on **previous occurrences** of hazard events for each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **Previous Occurrences of Wildfire in the City of Sierra Madre** below.

Previous Occurrences of Wildfire in the City of Sierra Madre

According to the City of Sierra Madre General Plan (2015), 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.



Previous Occurrences of Wildfire in Los Angeles County

Due to its weather, topography, and native vegetation, the majority of Los Angeles County is at risk from wildland fires. The extended droughts characteristic of California's Mediterranean climate result in large areas of dry vegetation that provide fuel for wildland fires. Furthermore, the native vegetation typically has a high oil content that makes it highly flammable. The area is also intermittently impacted by Santa Ana winds, the hot, dry winds that blow across southern California in the spring and late fall.

The most recent significant wildfire event to impact the County of Los Angeles was the Station Fire in 2009. The Station Fire destroyed 209 structures and burned a total of 160,577 acres within Los Angeles County. According to the United States Forest Service, the Station Fire was the 10th largest in modern California history, and the largest wildfire in Los Angeles County to date.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT | B1a.

Q: Does the plan include a general **description** of all natural hazards that can affect each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **Local Conditions** below.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT | B3b.

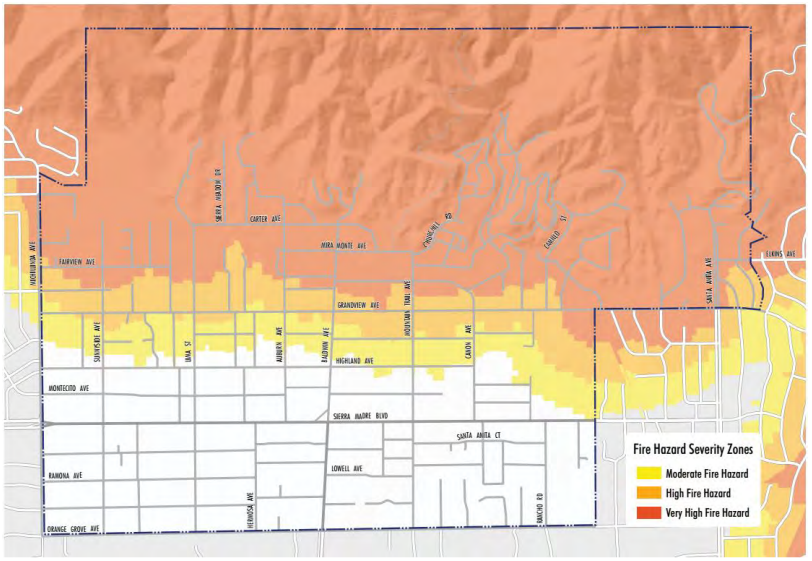
Q: Is there a description of each identified hazard's overall **vulnerability** (structures, systems, populations, or other community assets defined by the community that are identified as being susceptible to damage and loss from hazard events) for each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))

A: See **Local Conditions** below.

Local Conditions

According to Sierra Madre General Plan (2015), Sierra Madre's location at the base (southern foothills) of the San Gabriel Mountains 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: Moderate, High and Very High Fire Hazard Zones, with the very high being the highest designation possible (LACoFD).

Map: Fire Hazard Severity Zones
(Source: City of Sierra Madre General Plan, 2015)



Q&A | ELEMENT B: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT | B3a.

Q: Is there a description of each hazard's **impacts** on each jurisdiction (what happens to structures, infrastructure, people, environment, etc.)? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))

A: See **Impact of Wildfire in the City of Sierra Madre** below.

Impact of Wildfire in the City of Sierra Madre

Wildfires and their impacts vary by location and severity of any given wildfire event and will likely only affect certain areas of the county during specific times. Based on the risk assessment, it is evident that wildfires will have a potentially devastating economic impact to certain areas of the City.

Impacts that are not quantified, but which may be anticipated in future events include:

- ✓ Injury and loss of life
- ✓ Commercial and residential structural damage
- ✓ Disruption of and damage to public infrastructure
- ✓ Secondary health hazards e.g. mold and mildew
- ✓ Damage to roads/bridges resulting in loss of mobility
- ✓ Significant economic impact (jobs, sales, tax revenue) upon the community
- ✓ Negative impact on commercial and residential property values
- ✓ Significant disruption to students and teachers as temporary facilities and relocations would likely be needed

Landslide Hazards

Q&A | ELEMENT B: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT | B2a.

Q: Does the plan include information on **previous occurrences** of hazard events for each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **Previous Occurrences of Landslides in the City of Sierra Madre** below.

Previous Occurrences of Landslides in the City of Sierra Madre

According to the General Plan, in January 1954, 2000 residents were urged to evacuate north of Grand View between Grove and Mountain Trail Avenues and evacuation centers were established at the Monastery and the Woman's Club; areas hardest hit were North Lima, Bailey Canyon, Carter Avenue, North Auburn Avenue, Woodland Avenue, Brookside Lane; silt, boulders, mud and debris strewn down as far as Sierra Madre Blvd.; silt was 8-10 feet in some places; catch basin was filled with mud (30,000 cubic feet); boulders broke City water lines in the north section of town; runoff led to water contamination and many residents became sick with abdominal pain. On March 6, 1994, a cloudburst below Mount Wilson caused a flash flood and mudslide in Bailey Canyon. An inch of rain fell between 4 and 6 that afternoon causing 15 feet of mud to collect in the Bailey Canyon catch basin. The mudslide claimed the lives of two hikers, both Sierra Madre residents. Underbrush and grass in the area had been burned by the October 1993 fire.

Previous Occurrences of Landslides in Los Angeles County

1928 St. Francis Dam

Cost, $672.1 million (2000 Dollars). The dam, located in Los Angeles County, gave way on March 12, and its waters swept through the Santa Clara Valley toward the Pacific Ocean, about 54 miles away. Sixty-five miles of valley was devastated, and over 500 people were killed.

1956 Portuguese Bend

Cost, $14.6 million (2000 Dollars). California Highway 14, Palos Verdes Hills. Land use on the Palos Verdes Peninsula consists mostly of single-family homes built on large lots, many of which have panoramic ocean views. All of the houses were constructed with individual septic systems, generally consisting of septic tanks and seepage pits. Landslides have been active here for thousands of years, but recent landslide activity has been attributed in part to human activity. The Portuguese Bend Landslide began its modern movement in August 1956, when displacement was noticed at its northeast margin. Movement gradually extended down slope so that the entire eastern edge of the slide mass was moving within 6 weeks. By the summer of 1957, the entire slide mass was sliding towards the sea.

1958-1971 Pacific Palisades

Cost, $29.1 million (2000 Dollars). California Highway 1 and house damaged.

1961 Mulholland Cut

Cost, $41.5 million (2000 Dollars). On Interstate 405, 11 miles north of Santa Monica, Los Angeles County.

1963 Baldwin Hills Dam

Cost, $50 million (1963 Dollars). On December 14, the 650-foot-long by 155-foot-high earth fill dam gave way and sent 360 million gallons of water in a fifty-foot-high wall cascading onto the community below, killing five persons.

1969 Glendora

Cost, $26.9 million (2000 Dollars). Los Angeles County, 175 houses damaged, mainly by debris flows.

1969 Seventh Ave., Los Angeles County

Cost, $14.6 million (2000 Dollars). California Highway 60.

1970 Princess Park

Cost, $29.1 million (2000 Dollars). California Highway 14, ten miles north of Newhall, near Saugus, northern Los Angeles County.

1971 Upper and Lower Van Norman Dams, San Fernando

Cost, $302.4 million (2000 Dollars). Earthquake-induced landslides. Damage due to the February 9, 1971, M7.5 San Fernando, Earthquake.
The earthquake of February 9 severely damaged the Upper and Lower Van Norman Dams.

1971 Juvenile Hall, San Fernando

Cost, $266.6 million (2000 Dollars). Landslides caused by the February 9, 1971, San Fernando earthquake. In addition to damaging the San Fernando Juvenile Hall, this 1.2 km-long slide damaged trunk lines of the Southern Pacific Railroad, San Fernando Boulevard, Interstate Highway 5, the Sylmar electrical converter station, and several pipelines and canals.

1977-1980 Monterey Park, Repetto Hills, Los Angeles County

Cost, $14.6 million (2000 Dollars). 100 houses damaged in 1980 due to debris flows.

1979 Big Rock, California, Los Angeles County

Cost, $1.08 billion (2000 Dollars). California Highway 1 rockslide.

1980 Southern California Slides

Cost, $1.1 billion in damage (2000 Dollars). Heavy winter rainfall in 1979-90 caused damage in six Southern California counties. In 1980, the rainstorm started on February 8. A sequence of 5 days of continuous rain and 7 inches of precipitation had occurred by February 14. Slope failures were beginning to develop by February 15 and then very high-intensity rainfall occurred on February 16. As much as eight inches of rain fell in a six-hour period in many locations.

Records and personal observations in the field on February 16 and 17 showed that the mountains and slopes literally fell apart on those two days.

1983 Big Rock Mesa

Cost, $706 million (2000 Dollars) in legal claims, condemnation of 13 houses, and 300 more threatened rockslide caused by rainfall.

1994 Northridge Earthquake Landslides

As a result of the M6.7 Northridge Earthquake, more than 11,000 landslides occurred over an area of 10,000 km^2. Most were in the Santa Susana Mountains and in mountains north of the Santa Clara River Valley. Destroyed dozens of homes, blocked roads, and damaged oil-field infrastructure. Caused deaths from Coccidioidomycosis (valley fever) the spore of which was released from the soil and blown toward the coastal populated areas. The spore was released from the soil by the landslide activity.



March 1995 Los Angeles and Ventura Counties

Above normal rainfall triggered damaging debris flows, deep-seated landslides, and flooding. Several deep-seated landslides were triggered by the storms, the most notable was the La Conchita landslide, which in combination with a local debris flow, destroyed or badly damaged 11 to 12 homes in the small town of La Conchita, about 20 km west of Ventura. There also was widespread debris-flow and flood damage to homes, commercial buildings, and roads and highways in areas along the Malibu coast that had been devastated by wildfire two years before.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT | B1a.

Q: Does the plan include a general **description** of all natural hazards that can affect each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i))

A: See **Local Conditions** below.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT | B3b.

Q: Is there a description of each identified hazard's overall **vulnerability** (structures, systems, populations, or other community assets defined by the community that are identified as being susceptible to damage and loss from hazard events) for each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))

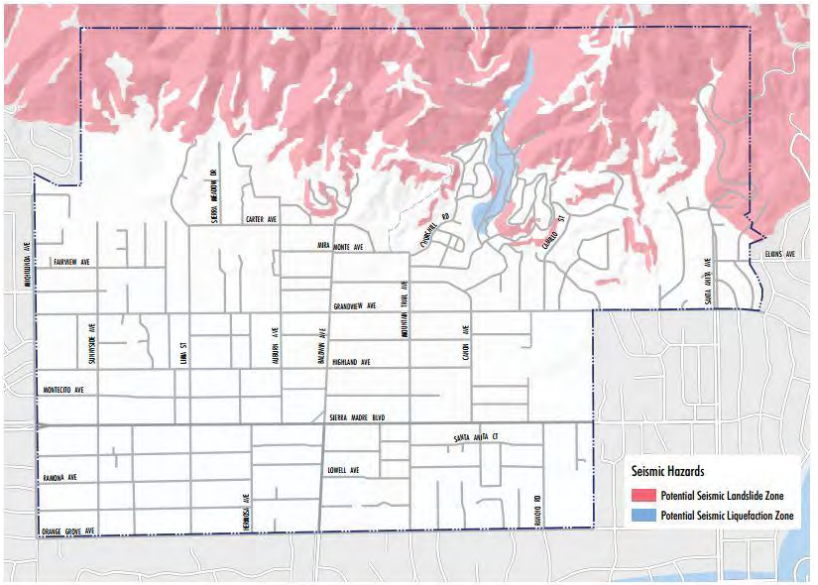
A: See **Local Conditions** below.

Local Conditions

According to the Sierra Madre General Plan (2015), 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. Ground shaking 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.

Map: Landslide Zones
(Source: City of Sierra Madre General Plan, 2015)



Q&A | ELEMENT B: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT | B3a.

Q: Is there a description of each hazard's **impacts** on each jurisdiction (what happens to structures, infrastructure, people, environment, etc.)? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))
A: See **Impacts of Landslides in the City of Sierra Madre** below.

Impacts of Landslides in the City of Sierra Madre

Based on the risk assessment, it is evident that landslides continue to have potentially devastating economic impact to certain areas of the City.

Impacts that are not quantified, but can be anticipated in future events, include:

- ✓ Injury and loss of life
- ✓ Commercial and residential structural damage
- ✓ Disruption of and damage to public infrastructure
- ✓ Secondary health hazards e.g. mold and mildew
- ✓ Damage to roads/bridges resulting in loss of mobility
- ✓ Significant economic impact (jobs, sales, tax revenue) upon the community
- ✓ Negative impact on commercial and residential property values
- ✓ Significant disruption to students and teachers as temporary facilities and relocations would likely be needed

Windstorm Hazards

Q&A | ELEMENT B: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT | B2a.

Q: Does the plan include information on **previous occurrences** of hazard events for each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i))
A: See **Previous Occurrences of Windstorms in the City of Sierra Madre** below.

Previous Occurrences of Windstorms in the City of Sierra Madre

According to the General Plan 2015, 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.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT | B1a.

Q: Does the plan include a general **description** of all natural hazards that can affect each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i))
A: See **Local Conditions** below.

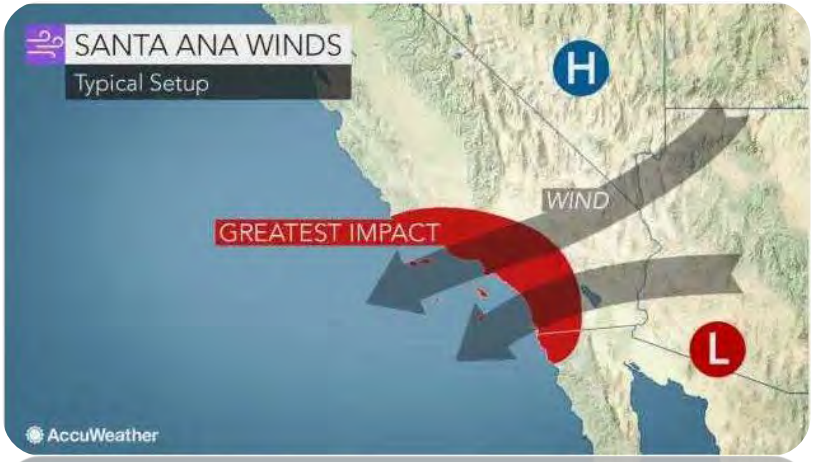
Q&A | ELEMENT B: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT | B3b.

Q: Is there a description of each identified hazard's overall **vulnerability** (structures, systems, populations, or other community assets defined by the community that are identified as being susceptible to damage and loss from hazard events) for each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))
A: See **Local Conditions** below.

Local Conditions

According to the Sierra Madre General Plan (2015), 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 windstorms 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.

Graphic: Santa Ana Winds
(Source: AccuWeather, 2019)



Q&A | ELEMENT B: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT | B3a.

Q: Is there a description of each hazard's **impacts** on each jurisdiction (what happens to structures, infrastructure, people, environment, etc.)? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))

A: See **Impact of Windstorms in the City of Sierra Madre** below.

Impacts of Windstorms in the City of Sierra Madre

Based on the risk assessment, it is evident that Windstorms continue to have potentially devastating economic impact to certain areas of the City.

Impacts that is not quantified, but can be anticipated in future events, include:

- ✓ Injury and loss of life
- ✓ Commercial and residential structural damage
- ✓ Disruption of and damage to public infrastructure
- ✓ Secondary Health hazards e.g. mold and mildew
- ✓ Damage to roads/bridges resulting in loss of mobility
- ✓ Significant economic impact (jobs, sales, tax revenue) upon the community
- ✓ Negative impact on commercial and residential property values
- ✓ Significant disruption to students and teachers as temporary facilities and relocations would likely be needed.

Utility-Related Events

Q&A | ELEMENT B: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT | B2.

Q: Does the plan include information on **previous occurrences** of hazard events and on the probability of future hazard events for each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i))
A: See **Previous Occurrences of Utility-Related Events in Sierra Madre** below.

Previous Occurrences of Utility-Related Events in Sierra Madre

Power Failure and Shutoff

There have been brief power failures in the project area but none to the extent posing a significant threat. The Southern California Edison "Public Safety Power Stoppage" program began in 2019 and to date no deliberate stoppages have been ordered in the project area.

Drought/Water Shortages

Fortunately, there is no severe history of drought within the project area. However, the State of California has declared state-wide drought declarations over most of the last ten years.

Natural Gas Pipelines

There have been no pipeline incidents posting a significant threat to the project area.

Previous Occurrences of Utility-Related Events in Los Angeles County

Power Failure and Shutoff

According to the City of Los Angeles Hazard Mitigation Plan (2018), on November 5, 2001, a power outage caused by a car accident led to the release of 1.4 million gallons of raw sewage into the Pacific Ocean, Marina del Rey, and Ballona Creek. The car crash knocked powerlines into a sewage pumping station. While the subsequent power outage lasted only 20 minutes, the sewage pumps shut down completely. Enough raw sewage was released to affect beaches from Santa Monica to Manhattan Beach. The backup power and alarm system malfunctioned because the wastewater pumping plant was undergoing construction, and the systems were turned off. The sewage spill went unnoticed for 15 hours; 12 more hours passed before sanitation officials notified the Los Angeles County Public Health office; and at least 10 more hours passed before lifeguards were notified of the sewage release. Civilians in the area first reported raw sewage pouring out of manholes and flowing directly into storm drains. It took 24 hours before the beaches were closed.

Drought/Water Shortages

California's drought from 2012-2016 set several records:
• The period from 2012 to 2014 ranked as the driest three consecutive years for statewide precipitation.
• 2014 set new climate records for statewide average temperatures and for record-low water allocations in the State Water Project and federal Central Valley Project.
• 2013 set minimum annual precipitation records for many communities.

On January 17, 2014 the governor declared a state of emergency for drought throughout California. This declaration followed release of a report that stated that California had had the least amount of rainfall in its 163-year history. Californians were asked to voluntarily reduce their water consumption by 20 percent. Drought conditions worsened into 2015. On April 1, 2015, following the lowest snowpack ever recorded, the governor announced actions to save water, increase enforcement to prevent wasteful water use, streamline the state's drought response, and invest in new technologies to make California more drought resilient. The governor directed the State Water Resources Control Board to implement mandatory water reductions in cities and towns across California to reduce water usage by 25 percent on average. The LADWP was assigned a 16-percent water conservation target by the State Water Resources Control Board.

Natural Gas Pipelines

The City of Los Angeles Hazard Mitigation Plan (2018) notes that in 2002 an underground Kinder Morgan high-pressure gas pipeline failed causing a significant spill of diesel fuel in the Rocklin neighborhood adjacent to where the breach occurred.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT | B1.

Q: Does the plan include a description of the type, location, and extent of all natural hazards that can affect each jurisdiction (s)? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i))
A: See **Local Conditions** below.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT | B2.

Q: Does the plan include information on previous occurrences of hazard events and on the **probability** of future hazard events for each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i))
A: See **Local Conditions** below.

Local Conditions

Power Failure and Shutoff

Power failure is defined as any interruption or loss of electrical service caused by disruption of power transmission caused by accident, sabotage, natural hazards, or equipment failure (also referred to as a loss of power or power outage). A significant power failure is defined as any incident of a long duration, which would require the involvement of the local and/or State emergency management organizations to coordinate provision of food, water, heating, cooling, and shelter. Power failures in the planning area are usually localized and are usually the result of a natural hazard event involving high winds or storms. Electricity throughout the planning areas is provided by Southern California Edison.

The massive 2011 Southern California electricity outage brought to light many critical issues surrounding the state's power generation and distribution system, including its dependency on out-of-state resources. Although California has implemented effective energy conservation programs, the state continues to experience both population growth and weather cycles that contribute to a heavy demand for power.

Hydro-generation provides approximately 25% of California's electric power, with the balance coming from fossil fuels, nuclear, and green sources. As experienced in 2000 and 2001, blackouts can occur due to losses in transmission or generation and/or extremely severe temperatures that lead to heavy electric power consumption.

The effects of an energy shortage would affect all occupants of the City. Perhaps most at risk would be medically challenged individuals with health care equipment reliant on electricity (e.g. oxygen), businesses, emergency service locations, and vulnerable populations center (e.g. schools).

In 2018, the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) directed California's three largest energy companies to coordinate to prepare all Californians for the threat of wildfires and power outages during times of extreme weather. To help protect customers and communities during extreme weather events, electric power may now be shut off for reasons of public safety in an effort to prevent a wildfire. This new protocol is referred to as Public Safety Power Shutoff (PSPS). During the writing of this HMP update, all three of the power companies initiated PSPS due to expected Santa Ana winds during the second week of October and first week of November.

Drought/Water Shortages

It's impossible to separate drought from water supply shortages. Drought is defined as a deficiency of precipitation over an extended period of time, usually a season or more. This deficiency results in a water shortage for some activity, group, or environmental sector. Drought should be considered relative to some long-term average condition of balance between precipitation and evapotranspiration (i.e., evaporation + transpiration) in a particular area, a condition often perceived as "normal". It is also related to the timing (e.g., principal season of occurrence, delays in the start of the rainy season, occurrence of rains in relation to principal crop growth stages) and the effectiveness of the rains (e.g., rainfall intensity, number of rainfall events).

Other climatic factors such as high temperature, high wind, and low relative humidity are often associated with it in many regions of the world and can significantly aggravate its severity. Drought should not be viewed as merely a physical phenomenon or natural event. Its impacts on society result from the interplay between a natural event (less precipitation than expected resulting from natural climatic variability) and the demand people place on water supply. Human beings often exacerbate the impact of drought. Recent droughts in both developing and developed countries and the resulting economic and environmental impacts and personal hardships have underscored the vulnerability of all societies to this natural hazard.

One dry year does not normally constitute a drought in California but serves as a reminder of the need to plan for droughts. California's extensive system of water supply infrastructure — its reservoirs, groundwater basins, and inter-regional conveyance facilities — mitigates the effect of short-term dry periods for most water users. Defining when a drought begins is a function of drought impacts to water users. Hydrologic conditions constituting a drought for water users in one location may not constitute a drought for water users elsewhere, or for water users having a different water supply. Individual water suppliers may use criteria such as rainfall/runoff, amount of water in storage, or expected supply from a water wholesaler to define their water supply conditions.

Figure: Water Supply Conditions below illustrates several indicators commonly used to evaluate California water conditions. The percent of average values are determined for measurement sites and reservoirs in each of the State's ten major hydrologic regions. Snowpack is an important indicator of runoff from Sierra Nevada watersheds, the source of much of California's developed water supply.

Drought is a gradual phenomenon. Although droughts are sometimes characterized as emergencies, they differ from typical emergency events. Most natural disasters, such as floods

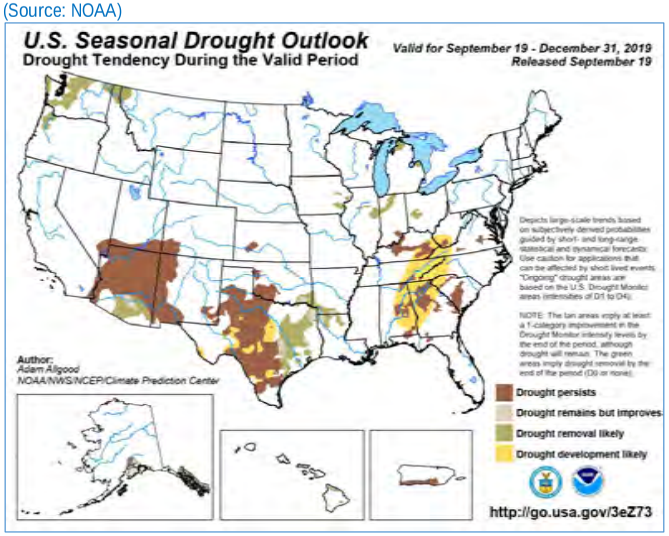
or forest fires, occur relatively rapidly and afford little time for preparing for disaster response. Droughts occur slowly, over a multiyear period. There is no universal definition of when a drought begins or ends. Impacts of drought are typically felt first by those most reliant on annual rainfall -- ranchers engaged in dry land grazing, rural residents relying on wells in low-yield rock formations, or small water systems lacking a reliable source. Criteria used to identify statewide drought conditions do not address these localized impacts. Drought impacts increase with the length of a drought, as carry-over supplies in reservoirs are depleted and water levels in groundwater basins decline.

There are four different ways that drought can be defined:

- **Meteorological** - a measure of departure of precipitation from normal. Due to climatic differences what is considered a drought in one location may not be a drought in another location.
- **Agricultural** - refers to a situation when the amount of moisture in the soil no longer meets the needs of a particular crop.
- **Hydrological** - occurs when surface and subsurface water supplies are below normal.
- **Socioeconomic** - refers to the situation that occurs when physical water shortage begins to affect people.

The U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook below shows the project area as well as California as a whole is no longer in danger from the impacts of drought:

Figure: U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook - 2019
(Source: NOAA)



Natural Gas Pipelines

There are several major natural gas pipelines that traverse the planning area as shown on **Map: California Natural Gas Pipeline Systems**. While pipelines are often thought of as presenting risks to communities, natural hazards can impact the integrity of pipelines. According to the U.S. Department of Transportation, although natural hazards are cited as the cause in fewer than ten percent (10%) of pipeline incidents, the failure of a large-diameter, high-pressure natural gas or hazardous liquid transmission pipeline during an earthquake can significantly complicate a communities' ability to respond and recover from the event. Natural gas is supplied to the planning area by Southern California Gas.

On September 9, 2010, a 30-inch steel natural gas transmission pipeline owned and operated by PG&E ruptured and exploded in the City of San Bruno residential neighborhood. The blast and ensuing inferno resulted in 8 confirmed deaths, 66 reported injuries, 34 destroyed structures, and 8 damaged structures. Cal OES has identified preliminary damage estimates at $15.4 million, including $2.5 million for debris removal, $10.2 million for protective measures, $2.1 million for roads and bridges, and $0.6 million for utilities and other facilities. Investigations into the cause of the explosion are under way by the National Safety Transportation Board (NSTB), the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC), and PG&E. Although it will not be confirmed until official

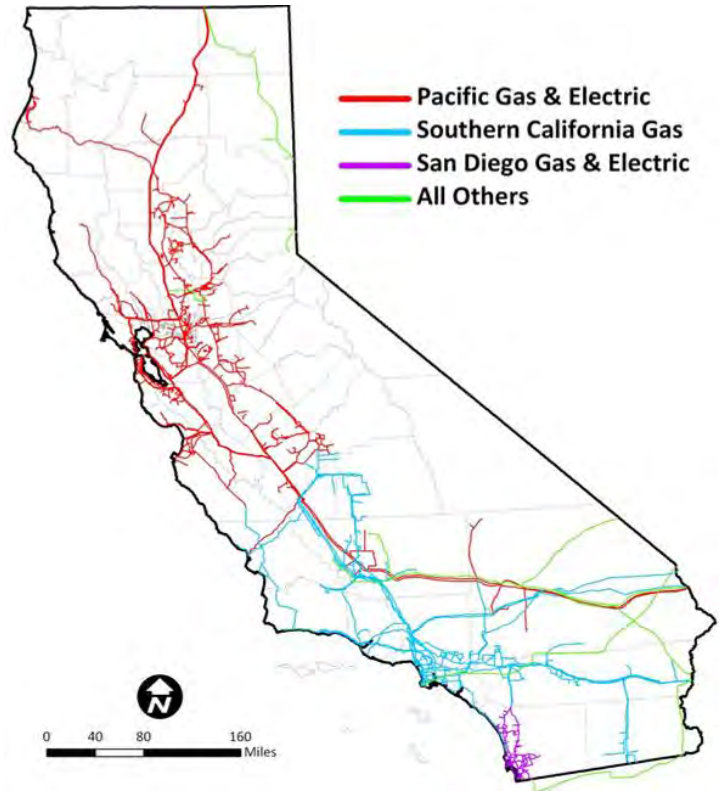
investigations are completed, initial speculation points to the weakening of the 60-year-old pipeline due to corrosion. The day after the explosion, the CPUC asked PG&E to provide a list of its top 100 high-priority projects to upgrade or replace portions of the pipeline for reasons of public safety, as well as information on the status of listed projects. The list was published on September 21, 2010. Although targeted for repair several years ago, the San Bruno pipeline was not on the list.

Virtually all natural gas, which accounts for about 28 percent of energy consumed annually, is transported by transmission pipelines. Although California is a leader in exploring and implementing alternative energy sources such as wind and solar, the expansion of traditional energy sources, such as natural gas, continues. There are natural gas transmission pipelines within the planning area, as well as adjoining communities.

Photo: San Bruno Gas Transmission Line Explosion
(Source: City of San Bruno)



Map: California Natural Gas Pipeline Systems
(Source: California Energy Commission)



Q&A | ELEMENT B: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT | B3.

Q: Is there a description of each identified hazard's **impact** on the community as well as an overall summary of the community's vulnerability for each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))

A: See **Impact of Utility-Related Events in Sierra Madre** below.

Impacts of Utility-Related Events in Sierra Madre

Based on the risk assessment, it is evident that Utility-Related events will continue to have potentially devastating impacts to certain portions of the planning area.

Impacts that can be anticipated in future events could include:

- ✓ Injury and loss of life;
- ✓ Disruption of and damage to public infrastructure;
- ✓ Significant economic impact;
- ✓ Negative impact on commercial and residential property values.

Epidemic/Pandemic/Vector-Borne Disease Hazards

Hazard Definition

According to the California State Hazard Mitigation Plan (2018), the California Department of Public Health has identified epidemics, pandemics, and vector-borne diseases as specific hazards that would have a significant impact throughout the State.

According to the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), an epidemic refers to an increase, often sudden, in the number of cases of a disease above what is normally expected in that population area. A pandemic refers to an epidemic that has spread over several countries or continents, usually affecting a large number of people. Vector-borne diseases are human illnesses caused by parasites, viruses and bacteria that are transmitted by vectors – living organisms that can transmit infectious pathogens between humans, or from animals to humans.



Seasonal Influenza

Seasonal influenza, also known as the flu, is a disease that attacks the respiratory system (nose, throat, and lungs) in humans. Seasonal influenza occurs every year. In the U.S., the influenza season typically occurs from October through May, peaking in January or February with yearly epidemics of varying severity. Although mild cases may be similar to a viral "cold," influenza is typically much more severe. Influenza usually comes on suddenly; may include fever, headache, tiredness (which may be extreme), dry cough, sore throat, nasal congestion, and body aches; and can result in complications such as pneumonia. Persons aged 65 and older, those with chronic health conditions, pregnant women, and young children are at the highest risk for serious complications, including death.

Pandemic Influenza

A pandemic influenza occurs when a new influenza virus, for which there is little or no human immunity, emerges and spreads on a worldwide scale, infecting a large proportion of the human population. The 20th century saw three such pandemics. The most notable pandemic was the 1918 Spanish influenza pandemic that was responsible for 20 million to 40 million deaths throughout the world. There have been two pandemics in the 21st century; H1N1 in 2009, and the most recent COVID-19 outbreak in 2019. As demonstrated historically and currently, pandemic influenza has the potential to cause serious illness and death among people of all age groups and have a major impact on society. These societal impacts include significant economic

disruption that can occur due to death, loss of employee work time, and costs of treating or preventing the spread of influenza.

Q&A | ELEMENT B: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT | B1a.
Q: Does the plan include a general description of all natural hazards that can affect each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i)) **A:** See **Local Conditions** below.
Q&A | ELEMENT B: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT | B3b.
Q: Is there a description of each identified hazard's overall **vulnerability** (structures, systems, populations, or other community assets defined by the community that are identified as being susceptible to damage and loss from hazard events) for each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii)) **A:** See **Local Conditions** below.

Local Conditions

H1N1 Influenza

In 2009 a pandemic of H1N1 influenza, popularly referred to as the swine flu, resulted in many hospitalizations and deaths. Pandemic H1N1 influenza is spread in the same way as seasonal influenza, from person to person through coughing or sneezing by infected people. In April 2009, two kids living more than 100 miles apart in Southern California came down with the flu. By mid-April, their illnesses had been diagnosed as being caused by a new strain of H1N1 influenza. Persons infected with H1N1 experienced fever and mild respiratory symptoms, such as coughing, runny nose, and congestion. In some cases, symptoms were severe and included diarrhea, chills, and vomiting, and in rare cases respiratory failure occurred. The H1N1 virus caused relatively few deaths in humans. In the United States, for example, it caused fewer deaths (between 8,870 and 18,300) than seasonal influenza, which, based on data for the years 2014–2019, causes an average of about 40,000 deaths each year. The H1N1 virus was most lethal in individuals affected by chronic disease or other underlying health conditions.

COVID-19

As of 2020, the CDC is responding to a pandemic of respiratory disease spreading from person to person caused by a novel (new) coronavirus. The disease has been named "Coronavirus Disease 2019" (abbreviated "COVID-19"). Coronaviruses are a large family of viruses that are common in people and many different species of animals, including camels, cattle, cats, and bats. Rarely, animal coronaviruses can infect people and then spread between people such as with Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS).

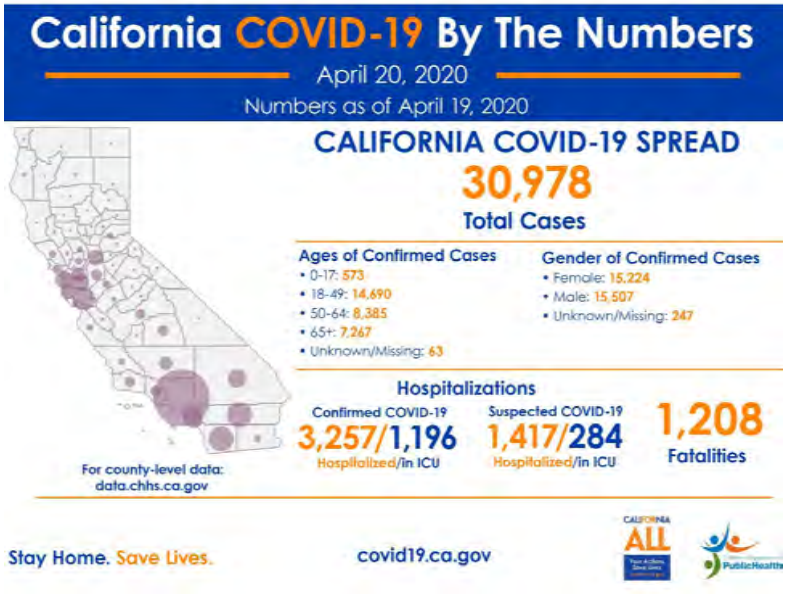
According to the CDC, many of the patients at the epicenter of the outbreak in Wuhan, Hubei Province, China had some link to a large seafood and live animal market, suggesting animal-to-person spread. Later, a growing number of patients reportedly did not have exposure to animal markets, indicating person-to-person spread. Person-to-person spread was subsequently reported outside Hubei and in countries outside China, including in the United States. Most international destinations now have ongoing community spread with the virus that causes COVID-19, as does the United States.

On March 4, 2020, Governor Newsom proclaimed a state of emergency in the California in response to the COVID-19 outbreak. On March 19, 2020, Governor Newsom issued an executive order directing all residents immediately to heed current State public health directives to stay

home, except as needed to maintain continuity of operations of essential critical infrastructure sectors.



As of April 20, 2020, ~31,000 Californians have tested posted for COVID-19 and ~1,200 have died. Approximately 290,500 tests have been conducted. At least 251,614 results have been received and 7,200 are pending.



Avian Influenza

Avian Influenza, commonly referred to as "Bird Flu," remains a looming pandemic threat. Avian Influenza primarily spreads from birds to birds and rarely to humans. Public health experts continue to be alert to the possibility that an avian virus may mutate or change so that it can be passed from birds to humans, potentially causing a pandemic in humans. Some strains of the Avian Influenza could arise from Asia or other continents where people have very close contact with infected birds. This disease could have spread from poultry farmers or visitors to live poultry markets who had been in very close contact with infected birds and contracted fatal strains of Avian Influenza. Thus far, Avian Influenza viruses have not mutated and have not demonstrated easy transmission from person to person. However, if Avian Influenza viruses were to mutate into a highly virulent form and become easily transmissible from person to person, the public health community would be very concerned about the potential for an influenza pandemic. Such a pandemic could disrupt all aspects of society and severely affect the economy.

Vector-Borne Diseases



Vector-borne diseases are human illnesses caused by parasites, viruses and bacteria that are transmitted by vectors. Every year there are more than 700,000 deaths from diseases such as malaria, dengue, schistosomiasis, human African trypanosomiasis, leishmaniasis, Chagas disease, yellow fever, Japanese encephalitis and onchocerciasis. Vectors are living organisms that can transmit infectious pathogens between humans, or from animals to humans. Many of these vectors are bloodsucking insects, which ingest disease-producing microorganisms during a blood meal from an infected host (human or animal) and later transmit it into a new host, after the pathogen has replicated. Often, once a vector becomes infectious, they can transmit the pathogen for the rest of their life during each subsequent bite/blood meal.

Mosquito-Borne Viruses

Mosquito-borne viruses belong to a group of viruses commonly referred to as arboviruses (for arthropod-borne). Although 12 mosquito-borne viruses are known to occur in California, only West Nile virus (WNV), western equine encephalomyelitis virus (WEE), and St. Louis encephalitis virus (SLE) are significant causes of human disease. WNV continues to seriously affect the health of humans, horses, and wild birds throughout the state. Since 2003, there have been over 6,000 WNV human cases with 248 deaths, and over 1,200 equine cases.

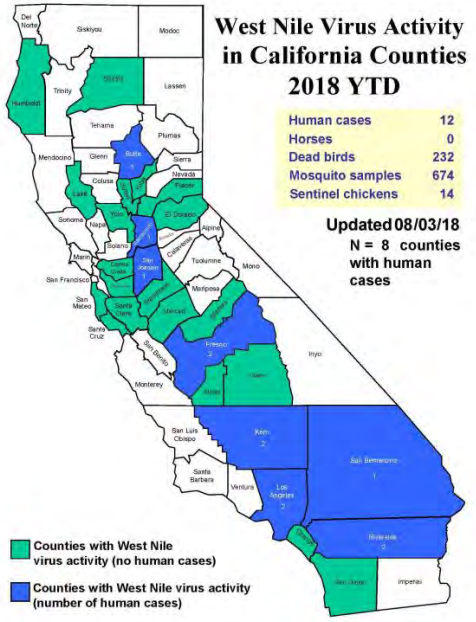
WNV first appeared in the United States in 1999 in New York and rapidly spread across the country to California in subsequent years. California has historically maintained a comprehensive mosquito-borne disease surveillance and control program including the Mosquito-borne Virus Surveillance and Response Plan, which is updated annually in consultation with local vector control agencies.

Climate change will likely affect vector-borne disease transmission patterns. Changes in temperature and precipitation can influence seasonality, distribution, and prevalence of vector-borne diseases. A changing climate may also create conditions favorable for the establishment of invasive mosquito vectors in California.

For most Californians, WNV poses the greatest mosquito-borne disease threat. Above-normal temperatures are among the most consistent factors associated with WNV outbreaks. Mild winters are associated with increased WNV transmission due, in part, to less mosquito and resident bird mortality. Warmer winter and spring seasons may also allow for transmission to start earlier. Such conditions also allow more time for virus amplification in bird-mosquito cycles, increasing the potential for mosquitoes to transmit WNV to people.

The effects of increased temperature are primarily through acceleration of physiological processes within mosquitoes, resulting in faster larval development and shorter generation times, more frequent mosquito biting, and shortening of the incubation period time required for infected mosquitoes to transmit WNV. During periods of drought, especially in urban areas, mosquitoes tend to thrive more due to changes in stormwater management practices. Mosquitoes in urban areas can reach higher abundance due to stagnation of water in underground stormwater systems that would otherwise be flushed by rainfall. Runoff from landscape irrigation systems mixed with organic matter can also create ideal mosquito habitat. Drought conditions may also force birds to increase their utilization of suburban areas where water is more available, bringing these WNV hosts into contact with urban vectors.

Map: West Nile Virus Activity in California Counties
(Source: California State Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2018)



Lyme Disease

Lyme disease is caused by a spirochete (a corkscrew-shaped bacteria) called Borrelia burgdorferi and is transmitted by the Western black-legged tick. Lyme disease was first described in North America in the 1970s in Lyme, Connecticut, the town for which it was then named. Though the tick has been reported from 56 of the 58 counties in California, the highest incidence of disease occurs in the northwest coastal counties and northern Sierra Nevada counties with western-facing slopes. Ticks prefer cool, moist areas and can be found in wild grasses and low vegetation in both urban and rural areas.

The map below shows Western black-legged tick and Lyme disease incidence in California. The Western black-legged tick is commonly found in all green areas shown on the map; dark green areas on the map show where reported Lyme disease cases most often had exposure.

Map: Tick and Lyme Disease Incidence in California
(Source: California State Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2018)



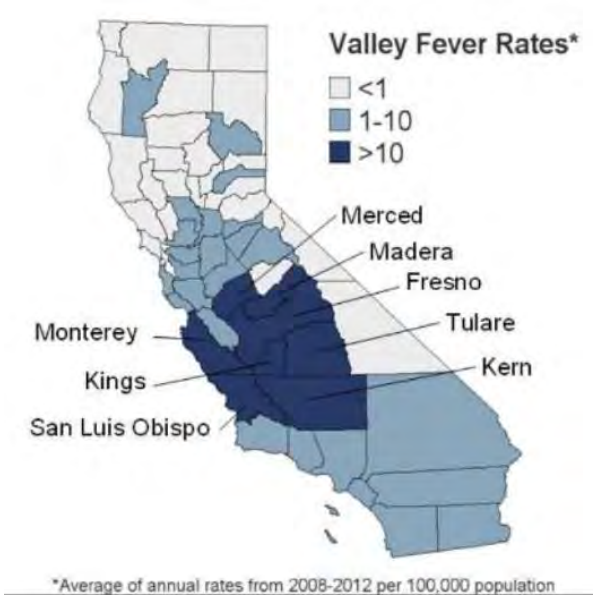
Valley Fever

Valley Fever is caused by Coccidioides, a fungus that lives in the soil in the southwestern United States and parts of Mexico, Central America, and South America. Inhaling the airborne fungal spores can cause an infection called coccidioidomycosis, which is also known as "cocci" or "Valley Fever."

Most people who are exposed to the fungus do not get sick, but some people develop flu-like symptoms that may last for weeks to months. In a very small proportion of people who get Valley Fever, the infection can spread from the lungs to other parts of the body and cause more severe conditions, such as meningitis or even death. Valley Fever cannot spread from person to person.

Most cases of Valley Fever in the U.S. occur in people who live in or have traveled to the southwestern United States, especially Arizona and California. The map below shows the areas where the fungus that causes Valley Fever is thought to be endemic, or native and common in the environment. The full extent of the current endemic areas is unknown and is a subject for further study

Map: Valley Fever Average Annual Rates by California County
(Source: California State Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2018)



*Average of annual rates from 2008-2012 per 100,000 population

Q&A | ELEMENT B: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT | B2a.

Q: Does the plan include information on **previous occurrences** of hazard events for each jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(i))
A: See **Previous Occurrences of Epidemic/Pandemic/Vector-Borne Diseases in the (City of ???)** below.

Previous Occurrences of Epidemic/Pandemic/Vector-Borne Diseases in the (City of ???)

(INSERT PREVIOUS OCCURENCES IN TABLE BELOW OR PARAGRAPH FORMAT)

Table: (Name)
(Source: City of ???)

Date	Description
January 20xx	
April 20xx	
October 20xx	
December 20xx	

Q&A | ELEMENT B: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT | B3a.

Q: Is there a description of each hazard's impacts on each jurisdiction (what happens to structures, infrastructure, people, environment, etc.)? (Requirement §201.6(c)(2)(ii))
A: See **Impact of Epidemic/Pandemic/Vector-Borne Diseases in the (City of ???)** below.

Impact of Epidemic/Pandemic/Vector-Borne Diseases in the (City of ???)

Based on the risk assessment, it is evident that Epidemic/Pandemic/Vector-Borne Diseases will continue to have potentially devastating economic impacts to the (City of ???). Impacts that are not quantified, but can be anticipated in future events, include:

- ✓ Injury and loss of life;
- ✓ Disruption of public infrastructure;
- ✓ Significant economic impact (jobs, sales, tax revenue) upon the community; and
- ✓ Negative impact on commercial and residential property values.

PART III: MITIGATION STRATEGIES

Mitigation Strategies

Overview of Mitigation Strategy

As the cost of damage from natural disasters continues to increase nationwide, the City of Sierra Madre recognizes the importance of identifying effective ways to reduce vulnerability to disasters. Mitigation Plans assist communities in reducing risk from natural hazards by identifying resources, information and strategies for risk reduction, while helping to guide and coordinate mitigation activities throughout the City.

The plan provides a set of action items to reduce risk from natural hazards through education and outreach programs, and to foster the development of partnerships. Further, the plan provides for the implementation of preventative activities, including programs that restrict and control development in areas subject to damage from natural hazards.

The resources and information within the Mitigation Plan:

1. Establish a basis for coordination and collaboration among agencies and the public in the City of Sierra Madre;
2. Identify and prioritize future mitigation projects; and
3. Assist in meeting the requirements of federal assistance programs

The Mitigation Plan is integrated with other City plans including the City of Sierra Madre Emergency Operations Plan, General Plan as well as department-specific standard operating procedures.

Mitigation Measure Categories

Following is FEMA's list of mitigation categories. The activities identified by the Planning Team are consistent with the six broad categories of mitigation actions outlined in FEMA publication 386-3 *Developing the Mitigation Plan: Identifying Mitigation Actions and Implementing Strategies*.

- ✓ **Prevention:** Government administrative or regulatory actions or processes that influence the way land and buildings are developed and built. These actions also include public activities to reduce hazard losses. Examples include planning and zoning, building codes, capital improvement programs, open space preservation, and storm water management regulations.
- ✓ **Property Protection:** Actions that involve modification of existing buildings or structures to protect them from a hazard, or removal from the hazard area. Examples include acquisition, elevation, relocation, structural retrofits, storm shutters, and shatter-resistant glass.
- ✓ **Public Education and Awareness:** Actions to inform and educate citizens, property owners, and elected officials about hazards and potential ways to mitigate them.

  Such actions include outreach projects, real estate disclosure, hazard information centers, and school-age and adult education programs.

- ✓ **Natural Resource Protection:** Actions that, in addition to minimizing hazard losses preserve or restore the functions of natural systems. Examples include sediment and erosion control, stream corridor restoration, watershed management, forest and vegetation management, and wetland restoration and preservation.
- ✓ **Emergency Services:** Actions that protect people and property during and immediately following a disaster or hazard event. Services include warning systems, emergency response services, and protection of critical facilities.
- ✓ **Structural Projects:** Actions that involve the construction of structures to reduce the impact of a hazard. Such structures include dams, levees, floodwalls, retaining walls, and safe rooms.

Q&A | ELEMENT C. MITIGATION STRATEGY | C3

Q: Does the Plan include goals to reduce/avoid long-term vulnerabilities to the identified hazards? (Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(i))

A: See **Goals** below.

Goals

In the 2008 HMP, the Planning Team identified the overall goal of avoiding or reducing long-term vulnerabilities to hazards. The Team agreed to maintain the overall goal as well as the five mitigation goals identified below.

The goals are based on the risk assessment and Planning Team input, and represents a long-term vision for hazard reduction or enhanced mitigation capabilities. They are compatible with community needs and goals expressed in other planning documents prepared by the City.

Each goal is supported by mitigation action items. The Planning Team developed these action items through its knowledge of the local area, risk assessment, review of past efforts, identification of mitigation activities, and qualitative analysis.

The five mitigation goals and descriptions are listed below.

FEMA defines Goals as general guidelines that explain what you want to achieve. They are usually broad policy-type statements, long-term, and represent global visions.

FEMA defines Mitigation Activities as specific actions that help you achieve your goals and objectives.

Protect Life and Property

Implement activities that assist in protecting lives by making homes, businesses, infrastructure, critical facilities, and other property more resistant to losses from natural hazards.

Reduce losses and repetitive damages for chronic hazard events while promoting insurance coverage for catastrophic hazards.

Improve hazard assessment information to make recommendations for discouraging new development in high hazard areas and encouraging preventative measures for existing development in areas vulnerable to natural hazards.

Enhance Public Awareness

Develop and implement education and outreach programs to increase public awareness of the risks associated with natural hazards.

Provide information on tools; partnership opportunities, and funding resources to assist in implementing mitigation activities.

Preserve Natural Systems

Balance natural resource management, and land use planning with natural hazard mitigation to protect life, property, and the environment.

Preserve, rehabilitate, and enhance natural systems to serve natural hazard mitigation functions.

Encourage Partnerships and Implementation

Strengthen communication and coordinate participation among and within public agencies, citizens, non-profit organizations, business, and industry to gain a vested interest in implementation.

Encourage leadership within public and private sector organizations to prioritize and implement local and regional hazard mitigation activities

Strengthen Emergency Services

Establish policy to ensure mitigation projects for critical facilities, services, and infrastructure.

Strengthen emergency operations by increasing collaboration and coordination among public agencies, non-profit organizations, business, and industry.

Coordinate and integrate natural hazard mitigation activities, where appropriate, with emergency operations plans and procedures.

The Planning Team also developed hazard-specific mitigation goals, which appear in the **Mitigation Strategies Section**.

How are the Mitigation Action Items Organized?

The action items are a listing of activities in which City agencies and citizens can be engaged to reduce risk. Each action item includes an estimate of the timeline for implementation.

The action items are organized within the following **Mitigation Actions Matrix**, which lists all of the multi-hazard (actions that reduce risks for more than one specific hazard) and hazard-specific action items included in the mitigation plan. Data collection and research and the public participation process resulted in the development of these action items. The Matrix includes the following information for each action item:

Funding Source

The action items can be funded through a variety of sources, possibly including operating budget/general fund, development fees, Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), other Grants, private funding, Capital Improvement Plan, and other funding opportunities.

Coordinating Organization

The Mitigation Actions Matrix assigns primary responsibility to a particular department or agency for each of the mitigation action items. The primary responsibility for implementing the action items falls to the entity shown as the "Coordinating Organization". The coordinating organization is the department or agency with regulatory responsibility to address hazards, or that is willing and able to organize resources, find appropriate funding, or oversee activity implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. Generally, the coordinating organization is within the City government however in some cases important responsibilities are outsourced to Los Angeles County or other regional agencies.

Plan Goals Addressed

The plan goals addressed by each action item are included as a way to monitor and evaluate how well the mitigation plan is achieving its goals once implementation begins.

The plan goals are organized into the following five areas:

- ✓ Protect Life and Property
- ✓ Enhance Public Awareness
- ✓ Preserve Natural Systems
- ✓ Encourage Partnerships and Implementation
- ✓ Strengthen Emergency Services
- ✓ Regulation and Permitting

Planning Mechanism

It's important that each action item be implemented. Perhaps the best way to ensure implementation is through integration with one or many of the City's existing "planning mechanisms" including the General Plan, Capital Improvement Program, General Fund and Grants. Opportunities for integration will be simple and easy in cases where the action item is already compatible with the content of the planning mechanism. As an example, if the action item calls for the creation of a floodplain ordinance and the same action is already identified in the General Plan's policies, then the General Plan will assist in implementation. On the contrary, if preparation of a floodplain ordinance is not already included in the General Plan policies then the item will need to be added during the next update to the General Plan. The General Plan was last updated in 2015 and was used as a resource throughout the Mitigation Plan. The next General Plan update will likely not take place for another 20 years.

The Capital Improvement Program, depending on the budgetary environment, is updated every 5 years. The CIP includes infrastructure projects built and owned by the City. As such, the CIP is an excellent medium for funding and implementing action items from the Mitigation Plan. The Mitigation Actions Matrix includes several items from the existing CIP. The authors of the CIP

served on the Planning Team and are already looking to funding addition Mitigation Plan action items in future CIPs.

The General Fund is the budget document that guides all of the City's expenditures and is updated on an annual basis. Although primarily a funding mechanism, it also includes descriptions and details associated with tasks and projects.

Grants come from a wide variety of sources – some annually and other triggered by events like disasters. Whatever the source, the Town uses the General Fund to identify successful grants as funding sources.

Building and Infrastructure

This addresses the issue of whether or not a particular action item results in the reduction of the effects of hazards on new and existing buildings and infrastructure.

Comments

The purpose of the "Comments" is to capture the notes and status of the various action items. Since Planning Team members frequently change between plan updates and annual reviews, the Comments provide a sort of history to help in tracking the progress and status of each action. Comments are expressed in terms of Completed, Revised, Deleted, New, Deferred, and Notes.

Q&A | ELEMENT C. MITIGATION STRATEGY | C5a.

Q: Does the plan explain how the mitigation actions and projects will be prioritized (including cost benefit review)? (Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(iv)); (Requirement §201.6(c)(3)(iii))

A: See **Benefit/Cost Ratings** and **Priority Rating** below.

Benefit/Cost Ratings

The benefits of proposed projects were weighed against estimated costs as part of the project prioritization process. The benefit/cost analysis was not of the detailed variety required by FEMA for project grant eligibility under the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) and Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) grant program. A less formal approach was used because some projects may not be implemented for up to 10 years, and associated costs and benefits could change dramatically in that time. Therefore, a review of the apparent benefits versus the apparent cost of each project was performed. Parameters were established for assigning subjective ratings (high, medium, and low) to the costs and benefits of these projects.

Cost ratings were defined as follows:

High: Existing jurisdictional funding will not cover the cost of the action item so other sources of revenue would be required.

Medium: The action item could be funded through existing jurisdictional funding but would require budget modifications.

Low: The action item could be funded under existing jurisdictional funding.

Benefit ratings were defined as follows:

High: The action item will provide short-term and long-term impacts on the reduction of risk exposure to life and property.

Medium: The action item will have long-term impacts on the reduction of risk exposure to life and property.

Low: The action item will have only short-term impacts on the reduction of risk exposure to life and property.

Priority Rating

Going beyond rating "benefit and cost" as used in the 2008 HMP, the Planning Team adopted the following process for rating the "priority" of each mitigation action item. Designations of "High", "Medium", and "Low" priority have been assigned to each action item using the following criteria:

Does the Action:
- ☐ solve the problem?
- ☐ address Vulnerability Assessment?
- ☐ reduce the exposure or vulnerability to the highest priority hazard?
- ☐ address multiple hazards?
- ☐ benefits equal or exceed costs?
- ☐ implement a goal, policy, or project identified in the General Plan or Capital Improvement Plan?

Can the Action:
- ☐ be implemented with existing funds?
- ☐ be implemented by existing state or federal grant programs?
- ☐ be completed within the 5-year life cycle of the HMP?
- ☐ be implemented with currently available technologies?

Will the Action:
- ☐ be accepted by the community?
- ☐ be supported by community leaders?
- ☐ adversely impact segments of the population or neighborhoods?
- ☐ require a change in local ordinances or zoning laws?
- ☐ positive or neutral impact on the environment?
- ☐ comply with all local, state and federal environmental laws and regulations?

Is there:
- ☐ sufficient staffing to undertake the project?
- ☐ existing authority to undertake the project?

As mitigation action items were updated or written the Planning Team, representatives were provided worksheets for each of their assigned action items. Answers to the criteria above determined the priority according to the following scale.

- 1-6 = Low priority
- 7-12 = Medium priority
- 13-18 = High priority

Q&A | ELEMENT C. MITIGATION STRATEGY | C1b.

Q: Does the plan document each jurisdiction's ability to expand on and improve these existing policies and programs? (Requirement §201.6©(3)) c

A: See **Mitigation Actions Matrix** below.

Q&A | ELEMENT C. MITIGATION STRATEGY | C4a.

Q: Does the plan identify and analyze a comprehensive range (different alternatives) of specific mitigation actions and projects to reduce the impacts from hazards? (Requirement §201.6©(3)(ii))

A: See **Mitigation Actions Matrix** below.

Q&A | ELEMENT C. MITIGATION STRATEGY | C4b.

Q: Does the plan identify mitigation actions for every hazard posing a threat to each participating jurisdiction? (Requirement §201.6©(3)(ii))

A: See **Mitigation Actions Matrix** below.

Q&A | ELEMENT C. MITIGATION STRATEGY | C4c.

Q: Do the identified mitigation actions and projects have an emphasis on new and existing buildings and infrastructure? (Requirement §201.6©(3)(ii))

A: See **Mitigation Actions Matrix** below.

Q&A | ELEMENT C. MITIGATION STRATEGY | C5a.

Q: Does the plan explain how the mitigation actions and projects will be prioritized (including cost benefit review)? (Requirement §201.6©(3)(iv)); (Requirement §201.6©(3)(iii))

A: See **Mitigation Actions Matrix** below.

Q&A | ELEMENT C. MITIGATION STRATEGY | C5b.

Q: Does the plan identify the position, office, department, or agency responsible for implementing and administering the action/project, potential funding sources and expected timeframes for completion? (Requirement §201.6©(3)(iv)); (Requirement §201.6©(3)(iii))

A: See **Mitigation Actions Matrix** below.

Q&A | ELEMENT D. MITIGATION STRATEGY | D1

Q: Was the plan revised to reflect changes in development? (Requirement §201.6(d)(3))

A: See **Mitigation Actions Matrix** below.

Q&A | ELEMENT D. MITIGATION STRATEGY | D2

Q: Was the plan revised to reflect progress in local mitigation efforts? (Requirement §201.6(d)(3))

A: See **Mitigation Actions Matrix** below.

Q&A | ELEMENT D. MITIGATION STRATEGY | D3

Q: Was the plan revised to reflect changes in priorities? (Requirement §201.6(d)(3))

A: See **Mitigation Actions Matrix** below.

Mitigation Actions Matrix

Following is **Table: Mitigation Actions Matrix** which identifies the existing and future mitigation activities developed by the Planning Team.

Table: Mitigation Actions Matrix

Action Item	Coordinating Organization	Timeline	Plan Goals Addressed						Funding Source and Planning Mechanisms (FY=Fiscal Year Budget, GR=Grant, CIP, GP=General Plan)	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y)	Benefit (L=Low, M=Med, H=High)	Cost (L=Low, M=Med, H=High)	Priority (L=Low, M=Med, H=High)	2020 Comments (Status – Completed, Revised, Deleted, New, and Deferred)
			Protect Life and Property	Public Awareness	Natural Systems	Partnerships and Implementation	Emergency Services	Regulation and Permitting						
Multi-Hazard Mitigation Action Items														
MH-1 Integrate the goals and action items from the City of Sierra Madre Hazard Mitigation Plan into existing regulatory documents and programs, where appropriate.	Executive Team (ETeam)	Ongoing	X	X		X			FY, FY	Y	M	L	L	Revised, Note: 2015 General Plan Update
MH-2 Identify and pursue funding opportunities to develop and implement neighborhood and city mitigation activities.	Fire Department	Ongoing	X	X	X	X	X	X	FY, FY	Y	H	L	H	Revised
MH-3 Develop inventories of Unreinforced Masonry Buildings and Soft-Story Structures.	Planning Department	1-2 Years	X	X	X	X	X	X	FY, FY	Y	H	H	H	Revised

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			Protect Life and Property	Public Awareness	Natural Systems	Partnerships and Implementation	Emergency Services	Regulation and Permitting						
Buildings and Soft-Story Structures.														
MH-4 Strengthen emergency services preparedness by enhancing public awareness.	Police Department	Ongoing	X	X	X	X	X	X	FY, FY		H	L	H	Revised
MH-5 Develop a Multi-Hazard Emergency Evacuation Plan	Police Department, Fire Department	1 year	X	X	X	X	X		FY, FY		H	L	H	New
MH-6 Buy Vactor to pneumatically collect liquids, sludges, slurries, sewage or other spills from a location thereby reducing the threat of exposure to hazardous spills.	Public Works Department		X						GF, GF		H	H	M	New
MH-7 (General Plan – Safety Element Policy Hz 3.1) Continue to cooperate with Area C Fire Departments for second and third alarm calls and	Fire Department	Ongoing	X			X	X		FY		H	L	H	New

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			Protect Life and Property	Public Awareness	Natural Systems	Partnerships and Implementation	Emergency Services	Regulation and Permitting							
continue with the State-wide Mutual Aid Agreements															
MH-8 (General Plan – Safety Element Policy Hz 4.1) Update the Emergency Operations Plan annually (EOC Related)	Fire Department, Police Department, Public Works, Community Planning and Preservation Department	Ongoing	X			X	X		FY		H	L	H	New
MH-9 (General Plan – Safety Element Policy Hz 4.2) Maintain a fully operational Emergency Operations Center (EOC Related)	Fire Department, Police Department, Public Works, IT	Ongoing	X			X	X		FY		H	L	H	New
MH-10 (General Plan – Safety Element Policy Hz 4.3) Enlist participation from the community and City staff for emergency operations (EOC Related)	Public Works, Fire Department	Ongoing	X			X	X		FY		H	L	H	New
MH-11 (General Plan – Safety Element Hz 4.4) Provide emergency	Public Works, Fire Department	Ongoing	X			X	X		FY		H	L	H	New

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			Protect Life and Property	Public Awareness	Natural Systems	Partnerships and Implementation	Emergency Services	Regulation and Permitting							
operations training and conduct test runs (EOC Related)															
MH-12 (General Plan – Safety Element Hz 4.5) Review and upgrade emergency operations equipment such as 911 equipment, and the police dispatch system as needed to maintain modern levels of service (EOC Related)	Police Department, Fire Department, IT	Ongoing	X			X	X		FY		H	H	H	New
MH-13 (General Plan – Safety Element Policy Hz 4.6) Develop and utilize emergency public communication systems	Police Department, Fire Department, IT	Ongoing	X			X	X		FY		H	H	H	New
Earthquake Mitigation Action Items															
EQ-1 Utilize contemporary seismic maps during plan/permit review process.	Community Planning & Preservation Department	Ongoing	X	X	X	X	X	X	FY, FY	Y	H	L	H	Revised

Action Item	Coordinating Organization	Timeline	Plan Goals Addressed						Funding Source and Planning Mechanisms (FY=Fiscal Year Budget, GR=Grant, CIP, GP=General Plan)	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y)	Benefit (L=Low, M=Med, H=High)	Cost (L=Low, M=Med, H=High)	Priority (L=Low, M=Med, H=High)	2020 Comments (Status – Completed, Revised, Deleted, New, and Deferred)
			Protect Life and Property	Public Awareness	Natural Systems	Partnerships and Implementation	Emergency Services	Regulation and Permitting						
EQ-2 Incorporate the Regional Earthquake Transportation Evacuation Route updated developed by the Area D Disaster Management Area Coordinators into the Emergency Operations Plan.	Fire Department	Ongoing	X	X	X	X	X		FY, FY		H	L	H	Revised
EQ-3 Identify funding sources for structural and non-structural retrofitting of City-owned structures that are seismically vulnerable (e.g. City Library).	Community Planning & Preservation Department	1-2 years	X	X	X	X	X		GR, GR	Y	H	H	H	Revised
EQ-4 Encourage purchase of earthquake hazard insurance for private properties and uninsured City-owned properties.	ETeam	2 years		X					FY, FY		H	L	H	Revised
EQ-5 Encourage hazard reduction with non-structural and structural	Administration	Ongoing	X	X			X		FY, FY	Y	H	L	H	Revised

Action Item	Coordinating Organization	Timeline	Plan Goals Addressed						Funding Source and Planning Mechanisms (FY=Fiscal Year Budget, GR=Grant, CIP, GP=General Plan)	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y)	Benefit (L=Low, M=Med, H=High)	Cost (L=Low, M=Med, H=High)	Priority (L=Low, M=Med, H=High)	2020 Comments (Status – Completed, Revised, Deleted, New, and Deferred)
			Protect Life and Property	Public Awareness	Natural Systems	Partnerships and Implementation	Emergency Services	Regulation and Permitting						
earthquake retrofits and other strategies in homes, businesses, and City facilities.														
EQ-6 Replace water mains in fault zones with seismic pipe thereby maintaining water system integrity and reducing the threat to life and properly loss by providing fire suppression.	Public Works Department	5 years	X	X	X		X	X	GF, GF	Y	H	H	H	New
EQ-7 Renovate main booster plant with new booster pumps and control panels thereby ensuring reliable water delivery to City's distribution system.	Public Works Department	3-5 years	X	X	X		X	X	GR, GR	Y	H	H	H	New
EQ-8 Seismic retrofit of Auburn reservoir thereby preserving stored water for domestic use and fire suppression.	Public Works Department	3-5 years	X	X	X		X	X	GR, GR	Y	H	H	H	New

Action Item	Coordinating Organization	Timeline	Plan Goals Addressed						Funding Source and Planning Mechanisms (FY=Fiscal Year Budget, GR=Grant, CIP, GP=General Plan)	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y)	Benefit (L=Low, M=Med, H=High)	Cost (L=Low, M=Med, H=High)	Priority (L=Low, M=Med, H=High)	2020 Comments (Status – Completed, Revised, Deleted, New, and Deferred)
			Protect Life and Property	Public Awareness	Natural Systems	Partnerships and Implementation	Emergency Services	Regulation and Permitting						
EQ-9 (General Plan – Safety Element Policy Hz 10.1) 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	Public Works Department	Ongoing	X				X	X	CIP	Y	H	H	H	New
EQ-10 (General Plan – Safety Element Policy Hz 10.2) Conduct geological studies on fault zones within the City and identify threatened structures and limitations on land for potential construction	Public Works, Building and Safety, Planning	Ongoing	X			X		X	GP	Y	H	H	H	New
EQ-11 (General Plan – Safety Element Policy Hz 10.3) Adopt/Amend ordinance addressing structures identified as	Building and Safety, Planning	Ongoing	X					X	FY		H	L	H	New

Action Item	Coordinating Organization	Timeline	Plan Goals Addressed						Funding Source and Planning Mechanisms (FY=Fiscal Year Budget, GR=Grant, CIP, GP=General Plan)	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y)	Benefit (L=Low, M=Med, H=High)	Cost (L=Low, M=Med, H=High)	Priority (L=Low, M=Med, H=High)	2020 Comments (Status – Completed, Revised, Deleted, New, and Deferred)
			Protect Life and Property	Public Awareness	Natural Systems	Partnerships and Implementation	Emergency Services	Regulation and Permitting						
having seismic hazards to require retrofits.														
EQ-12 (General Plan – Safety Element Policy Hz 10.4) Require a thorough subsurface fault investigation 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.	Public Works, Building and Safety	Ongoing	X		X	X		X	GP	Y	H	H	H	New
EQ-13 (General Plan – Safety Element Policy Hz 10.5) Create a central depository of all Sierra Madre geological information the City obtains through any project approvals process, including any government	Public Works, Planning, Building and Safety	Ongoing	X	X	X	X		X	GP		H	L	M	New

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			Protect Life and Property	Public Awareness	Natural Systems	Partnerships and Implementation	Emergency Services	Regulation and Permitting							
projects (URM, Soft-first Story)															
EQ-14 General Plan – Safety Element Policy (Hz 11.1) Promote public awareness of the need to upgrade seismically hazardous buildings for the protection of health and safety in the City (URM, Soft-first story)	Planning, Public Works, Building and Safety	5 Years	X	X		X	X	X	GP	Y	H	H	H	New
EQ-15 (General Plan – Safety Element Policy Hz 11.2) Require seismic review of buildings (URM, Soft-first story)	Building and Safety	5 Years	X	X		X	X	X	GP	Y	H	H	H	New
EQ-16 (General Plan – Safety Element Policy Hz 11.3) Promote seismic upgrading of older residential and commercial structures with special attention given to	Building and Safety	5 Years	X	X		X	X	X	GP	Y	H	H	H	New

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			Protect Life and Property	Public Awareness	Natural Systems	Partnerships and Implementation	Emergency Services	Regulation and Permitting							
historic structures (URM, Soft-first story)															
EQ-17 General Plan – Safety Element Policy (Hz 12.1) Maintain and update multi-hazard emergency preparedness plan for the City that includes seismic safety	Public Works, Planning, Police Department, Fire Department, IT	Ongoing	X			X	X		GP		H	H	H	New
EQ-18 (General Plan – Safety Element Policy 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	Public Works, Fire Department, Planning, Police Department, IT	Ongoing	X	X		X	X		GP		H	M	H	New
EQ-19 (General Plan – Safety Element Policy Hz 12.3) Prepare and	Public Works, Fire Department, Building and Safety,	Ongoing	X	X		X	X		GP		H	H	H	New

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			Protect Life and Property	Public Awareness	Natural Systems	Partnerships and Implementation	Emergency Services	Regulation and Permitting							
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	Community Services, Library														
EQ-20 (General Plan – Safety Element Policy 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	Public Works, Fire Department, Building and Safety, Community Services, Library	Ongoing	X				X		GP, CIP	Y	H	H	H	New	
EQ-21 (General Plan – Safety Element Policy Hz 12.5) Ensure that emergency preparedness	All City Departments	Ongoing	X	X		X	X		GP		H	H	H	New	

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			Protect Life and Property	Public Awareness	Natural Systems	Partnerships and Implementation	Emergency Services	Regulation and Permitting							
is the mutual responsibility of City agencies, City residents and the business community															
EQ-22 (General Plan – Safety Element Policy Hz 12.6) Develop and implement ongoing City-wide programs for disaster preparedness and recovery planning	All City Departments	Ongoing	X				X		GP		H	H	H	New	
EQ-23 (General Plan – Safety Element Policy Hz 13.1) Provide residents and business owners with a continuing awareness and expanding knowledge of the seismic hazards affecting the City.	Public Works, Community Services	Ongoing	X	X		X			GP		H	L	M	New	
Wildfire Mitigation Action Items															
WF-1 Enhance emergency services to increase the efficiency of	Fire Department	4 years	X		X		X		GR, GR	Y	M	H	H	Revised	

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			Protect Life and Property	Public Awareness	Natural Systems	Partnerships and Implementation	Emergency Services	Regulation and Permitting							
wildfire response and recovery activities through purchase of a Type 5 Vehicle.															
WF-2 Maintain contemporary collection of maps relating to the fire hazard to help educate and assist builders and homeowners in mitigating against wildfire.	Fire Department, Planning Department	Ongoing	X	X	X	X	X	X	FY, FY	Y	H	L	H	Revised
WF-3 Enhance outreach and education programs (e.g. CAL FIRE, Vegetation Management) aimed at mitigating wildfire hazards.	Fire Department	Ongoing	X	X	X	X	X	X	FY, FY	Y	H	L	H	Revised
WF-4 Develop a Vegetation Management Program.	Fire Department	1 year	X	X	X	X	X	X	FY, FY	Y	H	L	H	New
WF-5 (General Plan – Safety Element Policy Hz 2.4) Ensure the quantity and	Public Works	Ongoing	X				X	X	FY	Y	H	M	H	New

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			Protect Life and Property	Public Awareness	Natural Systems	Partnerships and Implementation	Emergency Services	Regulation and Permitting							
capacity of resources are available for safety purposes for new construction projects															
WF-6 (General Plan – Safety Element Policy Hz 2.5) Assess the environmental impacts of development on fire hazards and emergency response time, and ensure fire protection standards are met throughout the review process	Building & Safety, Fire Department	Ongoing	X					X	FY	Y	H	M	H	New
WF-7 (General Plan – Safety Element Policy Hz 2.9) Maintain and update the fire prevention design measures of the hillside development standards	Fire Department, Planning	Ongoing	X			X	X	X	FY		H	L	M	New
WF-8 (General Plan Safety Element Policy Hz 2.10) Develop a solution to parking issues that	Public Works, Police Department, Community	Ongoing	X			X	X	X	FY	Y	H	M	H	New

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			Protect Life and Property	Public Awareness	Natural Systems	Partnerships and Implementation	Emergency Services	Regulation and Permitting							
affect Fire Department access in the canyon areas															
WF-9 (General Plan - Safety Element Policy Hz 5.1) Mandate annual brush removal	Public Works, Fire Department	Ongoing	X		X			X	FY		M	H	M	New
WF-10 (General Plan – Safety Element Policy Hz 5.2) Work with community groups in presenting information and trainings regarding wildfire prevention and awareness	Public Works, Fire Department, Library	Ongoing	X	X	X	X			FY		M	H	M	New
Landslide Mitigation Action Items															
LND-1 Improve knowledge of landslide hazard areas and understanding of vulnerability and risk to life and property in hazard-prone areas.	Planning Department	Ongoing	X	X		X	X	X	FY, FY	Y	H	L	H	Revised
LND-2 To the extent feasible, provide	Public Works Department	Ongoing	X	X	X		X		GR, GR	Y	M	H	H	Revised

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			Protect Life and Property	Public Awareness	Natural Systems	Partnerships and Implementation	Emergency Services	Regulation and Permitting							
protective measures designed to limit debris flow resulting from the fire/mudflow sequence, thereby reducing the threat to life and property relative to existing development in threatened areas including debris basins enhancements, and property purchases.															
LND-3 Amend Hillside Management Zone.	Planning Department	1 year	X	X	X			X	FY, FY	Y	H	L	H	New
Flood Mitigation Action Items															
FLD-1 Identify surface water drainage obstructions for all parts of the City of Sierra Madre.	Public Works Department	5 years	X						GR, GR					Revised
FLD-2 Capture flood waters to lessen the flow within the City streets.	Public Works	10 years	X	X				X	GR, GR	Y	L	H	M	New
FLD-3 (General Plan – Safety Element Policy Hz	Building and Safety, Public Works	Ongoing	X		X	X		X	FY	Y	H	L	H	Yes

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			Protect Life and Property	Public Awareness	Natural Systems	Partnerships and Implementation	Emergency Services	Regulation and Permitting						
6.1) 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 (change language to require LID/NPDES)														
FLD-4 (General Plan – Safety Element Policy Hz 6.2) Require that the landscape of open space areas provide the maximum permeable surface area to reduce site	Building and Safety, Public Works, Planning	Ongoing	X		X	X		X	FY		H	L	H	Yes

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			Protect Life and Property	Public Awareness	Natural Systems	Partnerships and Implementation	Emergency Services	Regulation and Permitting						
runoff, and prohibit the paving of a majority of these areas														
FLD-5 (General Plan – Safety Element Policy Hz 7.1) In the event of a flood, utilize the Incident Command and the National Incident Management System	Fire Department, Police Department, Public Works, Volunteer Search and Rescue	Ongoing	X			X	X		FY	Y	H	H	H	Yes
FLD-6 (General Plan – Safety Element Policy Hz 7.2) Schedule emergency evacuation drills to prepare for the event of floods	All City Departments	Ongoing	X				X		FY	Y	H	L	H	Yes
FLD-7 (General Plan – Safety Element Policy Hz 8.1) Require that residential tract developers be responsible for construction of drainage/storm drain systems improvements	Public Works, Planning	Ongoing	X			X	X	X	GP	Y	H	H	H	New

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			Protect Life and Property	Public Awareness	Natural Systems	Partnerships and Implementation	Emergency Services	Regulation and Permitting						
that are compatible with City and County systems within or adjacent to their project site														
FLD-8 (General Plan – Safety Element Policy Hz 8.2) Install required public storm drainage improvements	Public Works	Ongoing	X			X	X	X	GP, CIP	Y	H	H	H	New
FLD-9 (General Plan – Safety Element Policy Hz 8.3) Maintain efforts to keep the debris basins clean	Public Works, LA County	Ongoing	X			X	X	X	FY	Y	H	H	H	New
FLD-10 (General Plan – Safety Element Policy Hz 9.1) Obtain and make available to the public updated flood hazard maps prepared by FEMA	Public Works, Planning & Library	Ongoing	X	X	X		X	X	GP, GP	Y	H	L	H	New
FLD-11 Work with NFIP to have the FIRM updated for the project area.	Public Works, Administration	5 years	X	X	X	X	X	X	FY, FY	Y	H	n/a	H	New

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			Protect Life and Property	Public Awareness	Natural Systems	Partnerships and Implementation	Emergency Services	Regulation and Permitting						
Windstorm Mitigation Action Items														
WND-1 Develop Public Awareness Campaign: To provide public education materials to City residents pertaining to the protection of life and property before, during, and after a windstorm.	Fire Department, Library	1-2 years	X	X	X	X	X	X	FY, FY		H	L	H	Revised
WND-2 Create local City awareness of tree appropriateness in regard to the Fire Code Sections relevant to utility operations.	Public Works Department	Ongoing	X	X	X	X	X	X	FY, FY		H	L	H	Revised
WND-3 Encourage property owners and Critical Facilities to purchase and/or test backup power facilities for use during a power failure. Create an equipment/testing log to	Public Works	Ongoing	X	X	X	X	X	X	GR, GR	Y	H	H	H	Revised

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			Protect Life and Property	Public Awareness	Natural Systems	Partnerships and Implementation	Emergency Services	Regulation and Permitting						
ensure backup power equipment is in working service.														
Utility-Related Mitigation Action Items														
UT-1 Install Public Safety protective shut-offs for power.	Public Works	5 years	X	X	X	X	X	X	GR, GR	Y	H	H	H	New
UT-2 Prepare public and emergency services for Public Safety Power Shutoffs (PSPS) by providing back-up generators for critical City facilities and at-risk members of the community. Pursue solar power and energy storage as alternative sources of power during PSPS events for critical City facilities.	Public Works	1 year	X	X			X		GR, GR	Y	H	H	H	New
UT-3 Secure adequate water surplus and sources	Public Works	3 years	X	X	X	X		X	GR, GR	Y	H	H	H	New

Action Item	Coordinating Organization	Timeline	Plan Goals Addressed						Funding Source and Planning Mechanisms (FY=Fiscal Year Budget, GR=Grant, CIP, GP=General Plan)	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y)	Benefit (L=Low, M=Med, H=High)	Cost (L=Low, M=Med, H=High)	Priority (L=Low, M=Med, H=High)	2020 Comments (Status – Completed, Revised, Deleted, New, and Deferred)
			Protect Life and Property	Public Awareness	Natural Systems	Partnerships and Implementation	Emergency Services	Regulation and Permitting						
during drought years to meet demands of public health and safety and emergency response.														
UT-4 Identify alternative sources of water and distribution capabilities in the event of a system-wide contamination emergency	Public Works	3 years	X	X	X	X	X		GR, GR	Y	H	H	H	New
UT-5 Make necessary upgrades to sewer infrastructure and overflow response actions to prevent major sewer overflows.	Public Works	3 years	X				X		GR, GR	Y	H	H	M	New
Epidemic / Pandemic / Vector-Borne Mitigation Action Items														
EPV-1 Develop inventories of PPE, and emergency supplies for pandemic distribution.	Fire Department	Ongoing	X	X		X	X		FY		H	M	H	New
EPV-2 Encourage community preventive	Public Works	Ongoing	X	X		X	X		FY		H	L	H	New

Action Item	Coordinating Organization	Timeline	Plan Goals Addressed						Funding Source and Planning Mechanisms (FY=Fiscal Year Budget, GR=Grant, CIP, GP=General Plan)	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y)	Benefit (L=Low, M=Med, H=High)	Cost (L=Low, M=Med, H=High)	Priority (L=Low, M=Med, H=High)	2020 Comments (Status – Completed, Revised, Deleted, New, and Deferred)
			Protect Life and Property	Public Awareness	Natural Systems	Partnerships and Implementation	Emergency Services	Regulation and Permitting						
measures, through implementation of signage in all public facilities.														
EPV-3 Implement annual community wellness campaign, providing educational information to public, formatted to stopping the spread of illness.	Fire Department	Ongoing	X	X		X	X		FY		H	L	H	New
EPV-4 Identify and purse funding opportunities to develop and implement neighborhood and city mitigation activities.	ETeam	Ongoing	X	X		X	X		FY		H	L	H	New

Plan Maintenance

The plan maintenance process includes a schedule for monitoring and evaluating the Plan annually and producing a plan update every five years. This section describes how the City will integrate public participation throughout the plan maintenance process.

Q&A | ELEMENT A: PLANNING PROCESS | A6a.

Q: Does the plan identify how, when, and by whom the plan will be **monitored** (how will implementation be tracked) over time? (Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(i))

A: See **Method and Scheduling of Plan Implementation** below.

Method and Scheduling of Plan Implementation

The Planning Team that was involved in research and writing of the Plan will also be responsible for implementation. The Planning Team will be led by the Planning Team Chair (Brent Bartlett, Fire Captain) who will be referred to as the Local Mitigation Officer.

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Monitoring	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX	XXXX
Evaluating					X
Internal Planning Team Evaluation	X	X	X	X	X
Cal OES and FEMA Evaluation					X
Updating					X

Monitoring and Implementing the Plan

Plan Adoption

The City Council will be responsible for adopting the Mitigation Plan. This governing body has the authority to promote sound public policy regarding hazards. Once the plan has been adopted, the Local Mitigation Officer will be responsible for submitting it to the State Hazard Mitigation Officer at California Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES). Cal OES will then submit the plan to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for review and approval. This review will address the requirements set forth in 44 C.F.R. Section 201.6 (Local Mitigation Plans). Upon acceptance by FEMA, City of Sierra Madre will gain eligibility for Hazard Mitigation Grant Program funds.

Local Mitigation Officer

Under the direction of the Local Mitigation Officer, the Planning Team will take responsibility for plan maintenance and implementation. The Local Mitigation Officer will facilitate the Planning Team meetings and will assign tasks such as updating and presenting the Plan to the members of the Planning Team. Plan implementation and evaluation will be a shared responsibility among all of the Planning Team members. The Local Mitigation Officer will coordinate with City leadership to ensure funding and support for 5-year updates to Plan as required by FEMA.

The Planning Team will be responsible for coordinating implementation of plan action items and undertaking the formal review process. The Local Mitigation Officer will be authorized to make changes in assignments to the current Planning Team.

The Planning Team will meet no less than quarterly to review the status of the mitigation action items. Meeting dates will be scheduled once the final Planning Team has been established. These meetings will provide an opportunity to discuss the progress of the action items and maintain the partnerships that are essential for the sustainability of the mitigation plan.

Q&A | ELEMENT C. MITIGATION STRATEGY | C6a.

Q: Does the plan identify the local planning mechanisms where hazard mitigation information and/or actions may be incorporated? (Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(ii))

A: See **Implementation through Existing Program** below.

Implementation through Existing Programs

The City of Sierra Madre addresses statewide planning goals and legislative requirements through its General Plan, its Capital Improvement Plan, and the State's Building and Safety Codes. The Mitigation Plan provides a series of recommendations - many of which are closely related to the goals and objectives of existing planning programs. The City of Sierra Madre will incorporate hazard information and implement recommended mitigation action items through existing programs and procedures.

The City of Sierra Madre Community Planning and Preservation Department is responsible for adhering to the State of California's Building and Safety Codes. In addition, the Planning Team will work with other agencies at the state level to review, develop and ensure the adopted Building and Safety Codes are adequate to mitigate or present damage by hazards. This is to ensure that life-safety criteria are met for new construction.

Some of the goals and action items in the Mitigation Plan will be achieved through activities recommended in the CIP. Various City departments develop the CIP and review it on an annual basis. Upon annual review of the CIP, the Planning Team will work with the City departments to identify areas that the Mitigation Plan action items are consistent with CIP goals and integrate them where appropriate.

Upon FEMA approval, the Planning Team will begin the process of incorporating existing planning mechanisms at the City level. The meetings of the Planning Team will provide an opportunity for Planning Team members to report back on the progress made on the integration of mitigation planning elements into City planning documents and procedures.

Upon FEMA approval, the Planning Team will begin the process of incorporating risk information and mitigation action items into existing planning mechanisms including the General Plan, Capital Improvement Program, and other planning mechanisms (see Mitigation Action Matrix for links between individual action items and associated planning mechanism). The meetings of the Planning Team will provide an opportunity for Planning Team members to report back on the progress made on the integration of mitigation planning elements into City planning documents and procedures.

Specifically, the Planning Team will utilize the updates of the following documents to implement the Mitigation Plan:

- ✓ Risk Assessment, Community Profile, Planning Process (stakeholders) – General Plan Land Use Element, City's Emergency Operations Plan, Community Forest Management Plan, Storm Water Management Plan
- ✓ Community Profile – General Plan Housing Element (2014-2021)
- ✓ Risk Assessment, Hazard-Specific Sections, General Hazard Overviews – General Plan Safety Element
- ✓ Mitigation Actions Matrix – Annual Budget, Capital Improvement Program

It's important to note that since the approval and adoption of the Hazard Mitigation Plan (2008), the only documents that were updated were the Annual Budget and the General Plan. Although the Annual Budget did provide funding for a few of the mitigation action items, those items were not specifically identified as coming from the Hazard Mitigation Plan (2008). The 2015 General Plan did include mention of the 2008 Hazard Mitigation Plan although there were no specific references to any of the identified mitigation action items.

Economic Analysis of Mitigation Projects

FEMA's approach to identify the costs and benefits associated with hazard mitigation strategies, measures, or projects fall into two general categories: benefit/cost analysis and cost-effectiveness analysis.

Conducting benefit/cost analysis for a mitigation activity can assist communities in determining whether a project is worth undertaking now, in order to avoid disaster-related damages later.

Cost-effectiveness analysis evaluates how best to spend a given amount of money to achieve a specific goal. Determining the economic feasibility of mitigating hazards can provide decision-makers with an understanding of the potential benefits and costs of an activity, as well as a basis upon which to compare alternative projects.

Given federal funding, the Planning Team will use a FEMA-approved benefit/cost analysis approach to identify and prioritize mitigation action items. For other projects and funding sources, the Planning Team will use other approaches to understand the costs and benefits of each action item and develop a prioritized list.

The "benefit", "cost", and overall "priority" of each mitigation action item was included in the Mitigation Actions Matrix located in Part III: Mitigation Strategies. A more technical assessment will be required in the event grant funding is pursued through the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program. FEMA Benefit-Cost Analysis Guidelines are discussed below.

FEMA Benefit-Cost Analysis Guidelines

The Stafford Act authorizes the President to establish a program to provide technical and financial assistance to state and local governments to assist in the implementation of hazard mitigation measures that are cost effective and designed to substantially reduce injuries, loss of life, hardship, or the risk of future damage and destruction of property. To evaluate proposed hazard mitigation projects prior to funding FEMA requires a Benefit-Cost Analysis (BCA) to validate cost

effectiveness. BCA is the method by which the future benefits of a mitigation project are estimated and compared to its cost. The end result is a benefit-cost ratio (BCR), which is derived from a project's total net benefits divided by its total project cost. The BCR is a numerical expression of the cost effectiveness of a project. A project is considered to be cost effective when the BCR is 1.0 or greater, indicating the benefits of a prospective hazard mitigation project are sufficient to justify the costs.

Although the preparation of a BCA is a technical process, FEMA has developed software, written materials, and training to support the effort and assist with estimating the expected future benefits over the useful life of a retrofit project. It is imperative to conduct a BCA early in the project development process to ensure the likelihood of meeting the cost-effective eligibility requirement in the Stafford Act.

The BCA program consists of guidelines, methodologies and software modules for a range of major natural hazards including:

- ✓ Flood (Riverine, Coastal Zone A, Coastal Zone V)
- ✓ Hurricane Wind
- ✓ Hurricane Safe Room
- ✓ Damage-Frequency Assessment
- ✓ Tornado Safe Room
- ✓ Earthquake
- ✓ Wildfire

The BCA program provides up to date program data, up to date default and standard values, user manuals and training. Overall, the program makes it easier for users and evaluators to conduct and review BCAs and to address multiple buildings and hazards in a single BCA module run.

Q&A | ELEMENT A: PLANNING PROCESS | A6a.

Q: Does the plan identify how, when, and by whom the plan will be **monitored** (how will implementation be tracked) over time? (Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(i))

A: See **Evaluating and Updating the Plan** below.

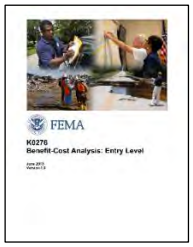
Q&A | ELEMENT A: PLANNING PROCESS | A6c.

Q: Does the plan identify how, when, and by whom the plan will be **updated** during the 5-year cycle? (Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(i))

A: See **Evaluating and Updating the Plan** below.

Evaluating and Updating the Plan

The Planning Team will be responsible for coordinating implementation of plan by monitoring the progress of the mitigation action items and documenting progress notes for each item. It will be up to the Local Mitigation Officer to hold a live meeting versus tasking the coordinating agencies with status updates on their own assigned mitigation action items. The monitoring meetings will take place no less than quarterly. These meetings will provide an opportunity to discuss the progress of the action items and maintain the partnerships that are essential for the



sustainability of the mitigation plan. See the **Quarterly Implementation Report** discussed below which will be a valuable tool for the Planning Team to measure the success of the Hazard Mitigation Plan. The focus of the quarterly meetings will be on the progress and changes to the Mitigation Action Items.

Quarterly Implementation Report

The Quarterly Implementation Report is the same as the Mitigation Action Matrix but with a column added to the far right to track the quarterly status of each Action Item. Upon approval and adoption of the Plan, the entire Quarterly Implementation Report will be added to the Appendix of the Plan. See **Appendix** for the Quarterly Implementation Report.

An equally part of the monitoring process is the need to maintain a strategic planning process which needs to include funding and organizational support. In that light, at least one year in advance of the FEMA-mandated 5-year submission of an update, the Local Mitigation Officer will convene the Planning Team to discuss funding and timing of the update planning process. On the fifth year of the planning cycles, the Planning Team will broaden its scope to include discussions and research on all of the sections within the Plan with particular attention given go goal achievement and public participation.

Q&A | ELEMENT A: PLANNING PROCESS | A6b.

Q: Does the plan identify how, when, and by whom the plan will be **evaluated** (assessing the effectiveness of the plan at achieving stated purpose and goals) over time? (Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(i))

A: See **Evaluation** below.

Evaluation

At the conclusion of the 4th Quarterly Report meeting each year, the Local Mitigation Officer will lead a discussion with the Planning Team on the success (or failure) of the Mitigation Plan to meet the Plan Goals. The results of that discussion will be added to the 4th Quarterly Report and inclusion in the 5-year update to the Plan. Efforts will be made immediately by the Local Mitigation Officer to address any failed Plan Goals.

Formal Update Process

The Mitigation Plan will be monitored on a quarterly basis to determine the effectiveness of mitigation action items and to reflect changes in land development or programs that may affect mitigation actions or their priorities. The evaluation process includes a firm schedule and timeline, and identifies the agencies and organizations participating in plan evaluation. The Local Mitigation Officer or designee will be responsible for contacting the Planning Team members and organizing the quarterly meeting. Planning Team members will also be responsible for participating in the formal update to the Plan every fifth year of the planning cycle.

The Planning Team will review the goals and mitigation action items to determine their relevance to changing situations in the City, as well as changes in State or Federal policy, and to ensure they are addressing current and expected conditions. The Planning Team will also review the Plan's **Risk Assessment** portion of the Plan to determine if this information should be updated

or modified, given any new available data. The **coordinating organizations** responsible for the various action items will report on the status of their projects, including the success of various implementation processes, difficulties encountered, success of coordination efforts, and which strategies should be revised. Amending will be made to the Mitigation Actions Matrix and other sections in the Plan as deemed necessary by the Planning Team.

Q&A | ELEMENT A: PLANNING PROCESS | A5

Q: Is there discussion of how the community(ies) will continue public participation in the plan maintenance process? (Requirement §201.6(c)(4)(iii))

A: See **Continued Public Involvement** below.

Continued Public Involvement

The City of Sierra Madre is dedicated to involving the public directly in the continual review and updates to the Mitigation Plan. Copies of the plan will be catalogued and made available at City Hall and at all City operated public libraries. The existence and location of these copies will be publicized in City newsletters and on the City website. This site will also contain an email address and phone number where people can direct their comments and concerns. A public meeting will also be held after each evaluation or when deemed necessary by the Planning Team. The meetings will provide the public a forum in which they can express their concerns, opinions, or ideas about the Plan.

The Local Mitigation Officer will be responsible for using City resources to publicize the annual public meetings and maintain public involvement through the public access channel, web page, and newspapers.

PART IV: ATTACHMENTS

FEMA Letter of Approval

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
1111 Broadway, Suite 1200
Oakland, CA 94607-4052

FEMA

September 11, 2020

Brent Bartlett
Acting Fire Chief
Fire Department
242 W. Sierra Madre Boulevard
Sierra Madre, CA 91024

Dear Mr. Bartlett:

We have completed our final review of the *City of Sierra Madre Hazard Mitigation Plan*, officially adopted by the City of Sierra Madre on September 8, 2020 and found the plan to be in conformance with Title 44 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 201.6 *Local Mitigation Plans*.

The approval of this plan ensures the City of Sierra Madre's continued eligibility for project grants under FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Assistance programs, including the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities Program, and Flood Mitigation Assistance Program. All requests for funding, however, will be evaluated individually according to the specific eligibility, and other requirements of the particular program under which applications are submitted.

Also, approved hazard mitigation plans may be eligible for points under the National Flood Insurance Program's Community Rating System (CRS). Additional information regarding the CRS can be found at https://www.fema.gov/national-flood-insurance-program-community-rating-system or through your local floodplain manager.

FEMA's approval of the *City of Sierra Madre Hazard Mitigation Plan* is for a period of five years, effective starting the date of this letter. Prior to September 10, 2025, the City of Sierra Madre is required to review and revise its plan to reflect changes in development, progress in local mitigation efforts, and changes in priorities, and resubmit it for approval in order to continue to be eligible for mitigation project grant funding. The enclosed plan review tool provides additional recommendations to incorporate into the plan when the City of Sierra Madre undertakes its identified plan maintenance process.

If you have any questions regarding the planning or review processes, please contact the FEMA Region IX Hazard Mitigation Planning Team at fema-r9-mitigation-planning@fema.dhs.gov.

Sincerely,

GREGOR P BLACKBURN
Digitally signed by GREGOR P BLACKBURN
Date: 2020.09.11 12:10:38 -07'00'

for Juliette Hayes
Director
Mitigation Division
FEMA, Region IX

Enclosure

cc: Victoria LaMar-Haas, Hazard Mitigation Planning Chief, California Governor's Office of Emergency Services
Jennifer Hogan, State Hazard Mitigation Officer, California Governor's Office of Emergency Services

www.fema.gov

City Council Resolution

RESOLUTION NUMBER 20-56

RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SIERRA MADRE, CALIFORNIA, ADOPTING THE 2020 LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, the City of Sierra Madre is vulnerable to natural and human-caused hazards which may result in loss of life and property, economic hardship, and threats to public health and safety, and

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) requires state and local governments to develop and submit for approval a mitigation plan that outlines processes for identifying their respective natural hazards, risks, and vulnerabilities, and

WHEREAS, the City of Sierra Madre acknowledges the requirements of Section 322 of DMA 2000 to update the 2005 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan in order to be eligible for pre- and post-disaster federal hazard mitigation grant funds, and

WHEREAS, the City of Sierra Madre 2020 Local Plan has been developed by a Planning Team with representatives from the City of Walnut, Mt. San Antonio Community College District, and Walnut Valley Unified School District, and

WHEREAS, a public involvement process consistent with the requirements of DMA 2000 was conducted to develop the Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan, and

WHEREAS, the 2020 Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan recommends mitigation activities that will reduce losses to life and property affected by both natural and human-caused hazards that face the District.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council that the City of Sierra Madre hereby adopts the 2020 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan.

ADOPTED AND SIGNED this 8th day of September, 2020

John Capoccia
Mayor, City of Sierra Madre, California

I hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution Number **20-56** was adopted by the City Council of the City of Sierra Madre at a regular meeting held on the 8th day of September, 2020.

AYES: Mayor John Capoccia, Mayor Pro Tem Rachelle Arizmendi, Council Member Gene Goss and Council John Harabedian

NOES: None

ABSTAIN: None

ABSENT: None

Laura Aguilar
Assistant City Clerk
City of Sierra Madre, California

Q&A | ELEMENT A: PLANNING PROCESS | A1a.

Q: Does the plan document the planning process, including how it was prepared (with a narrative description, meeting minutes, sign-in sheets, or another method)? (Requirement §201.6(c)(1))

A: See **Sign-In Sheets** below.

Planning Team Sign-In Sheets

City of Sierra Madre
Hazard Mitigation Planning Team Meeting #1
June 27, 2019

Name	Department
CAROLYN HARSHMAN	EMERGENCY PLANNING CONSULTANTS
Brent Bartlett	Fire Department
Jose Reynoso	Public Works
James Carlson	Public Works
~~Miguel~~ MIGUEL HERNANDEZ	HR
VINCENT GONZALEZ	planning
KURT NORWOOD	FIRE
GABE ENGELAND	CM
Chris Cimino	Public Works
HENRY AMOS	POLICE DEPT

Emergency Planning Consultants

City of Sierra Madre
Hazard Mitigation Planning Team Meeting #2
July 25, 2019

Name	Department
CAROLYN HARSHMAN	EMERGENCY PLANNING CONSULTANTS
Brent Bartlett	Fire
MIGUEL HERNANDEZ	HR
VINCENT GONZALEZ	PLANNING & BLDG.
Jose Reynoso	P.W.
GABRIEL ENGELAND	C.M.
COLBY KONISEK	FINANCE
Chris Cimino	PW
HENRY AMOS	POLICE

Emergency Planning Consultants

City of Sierra Madre
Hazard Mitigation Planning Team Meeting #3
August 22, 2019

Name	Department
CAROLYN HARSHMAN	EMERGENCY PLANNING CONSULTANTS
KURT NORWOOD	Fire Dept.
Brent Bartlett	Fire Dept.
JAMES CARLSON	PUBLIC WORKS
VINCENT GONZALEZ	PLANNING
Jose Reynoso	P.W.
Chris Cimino	PW
GABE ENGELAND	CMO

Emergency Planning Consultants

City of Sierra Madre
Hazard Mitigation Planning Team Meeting #4
October 3, 2019

Name	Department
CAROLYN HARSHMAN	EMERGENCY PLANNING CONSULTANTS
CHARLES KAMCHAMPAN	POLICE DEPARTMENT
COLBY KONIGSEK	FINANCE
Brent Bartlett	Fire
MIGUEL HERNANDEZ	HUMAN RESOURCES
Chris Cimino	
VINCENT GONZALEZ	PLANNING
JAMES CARLSON	PUBLIC WORKS

Planning Team Agendas

Q&A | ELEMENT A: PLANNING PROCESS | A1a.

Q: Does the plan document the planning process, including how it was prepared (with a narrative description, meeting minutes, sign-in sheets, or another method)? (Requirement §201.6(c)(1))

A: See **Planning Team Agendas** below.

Agenda

City of Sierra Madre

Planning Team Meeting #1

1. **Examine the purpose hazard mitigation.**
2. **Discuss the concepts and terms related to hazard mitigation planning.**
3. **Review the project schedule and public involvement during the plan writing phase.**
4. **Discuss initial results of Hazard Analysis and Rank Hazards.**
5. **Gather Updated Community Profile Data**
    a. **History, Geography, Land Use, Demographics, CIP**

Agenda

City of Sierra Madre

Planning Team Meeting #2

1. **Review examples of hazard mitigation activities.**
2. **Update Existing and Develop New Hazard Mitigation Action Items.**
    a. **Action Item**
    b. **Goals Achieved**
    c. **Coordinating Agency**
    d. **Timeline**
    e. **Funding Source**
    f. **Planning Mechanisms**
    g. **Benefit, Cost, and Priority Ranking**
    h. **Does action item apply to existing or future buildings or infrastructure?**

Agenda

City of Sierra Madre

Planning Team Meeting #3

1. **Continue to Develop Additional Mitigation Action Items - Review County of Los Angeles All-Hazard Mitigation Plan (Attachment: Mitigation Action Ideas).**

Agenda

City of Sierra Madre

Planning Team Meeting #4

1. **Discuss First Draft Plan (distributed one week in advance of Planning Team Meeting #4).**

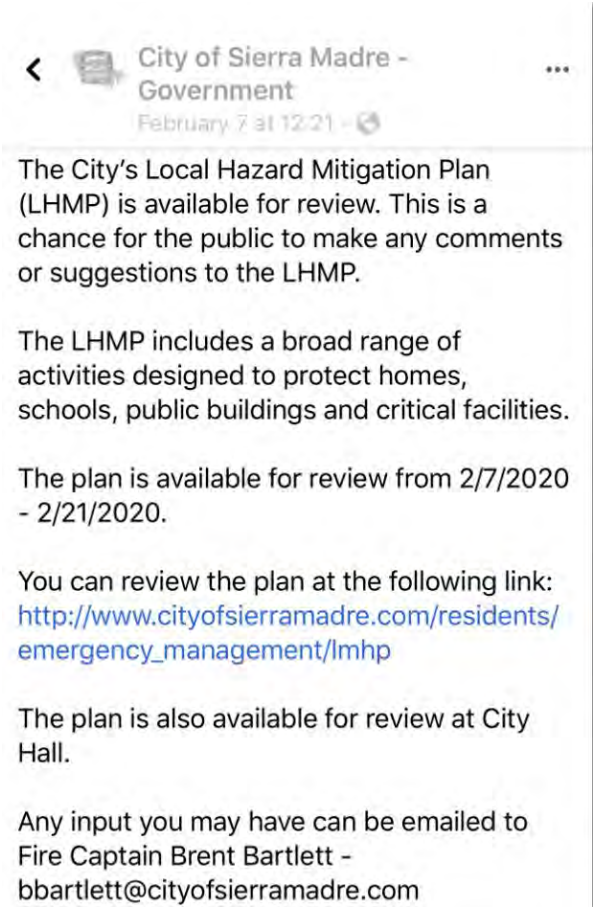
3. **Discuss Strategy for Distributing Second Draft Plan to External Agencies and General Public. Also, discuss sending to City Council as a consent agenda (information item) in advance of submission to Cal OES/FEMA for formal review. Upon return of Approval Pending Adoption, updated Plan will be set for a public meeting with the City Council for Plan adoption.**

Web Postings and Notices

City of Sierra Madre Website



Facebook



Instagram



Sierra Madre Village View E-Newsletter



Twitter



HAZUS EARTHQUAKE · WIND · FLOOD · TSUNAMI

FEMA

RiskMAP
Increasing Resilience Together

Hazus: Earthquake Global Risk Report

Region Name: CityofSierraMadre

Earthquake Scenario: M7.8-Ardent Sentry 2015 Scenario v1

Print Date: July 12, 2019

Disclaimer:
This version of Hazus utilizes 2010 Census Data.
Totals only reflect data for those census tracts/blocks included in the user's study region.

The estimates of social and economic impacts contained in this report were produced using Hazus loss estimation methodology software which is based on current scientific and engineering knowledge. There are uncertainties inherent in any loss estimation technique. Therefore, there may be significant differences between the modelled results contained in this report and the actual social and economic losses following a specific earthquake. These results can be improved by using enhanced inventory, geotechnical, and observed ground motion data.

HAZUS EARTHQUAKE · WIND · FLOOD · TSUNAMI

FEMA

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General Description of the Region

Hazus-MH is a regional earthquake loss estimation model that was developed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the National Institute of Building Sciences. The primary purpose of Hazus is to provide a methodology and software application to develop multi-hazard losses at a regional scale. These loss estimates would be used primarily by local, state and regional officials to plan and stimulate efforts to reduce risks from multi-hazards and to prepare for emergency response and recovery.

The earthquake loss estimates provided in this report was based on a region that includes 1 county(ies) from the following state(s):

California

Note:
Appendix A contains a complete listing of the counties contained in the region.

The geographical size of the region is 2.96 square miles and contains 2 census tracts. There are over 4 thousand households in the region which has a total population of 10,917 people (2010 Census Bureau data). The distribution of population by Total Region and County is provided in Appendix B.

There are an estimated 4 thousand buildings in the region with a total building replacement value (excluding contents) of 1,856 (millions of dollars). Approximately 93.00 % of the buildings (and 89.00% of the building value) are associated with residential housing.

The replacement value of the transportation and utility lifeline systems is estimated to be 499 and 3 (millions of dollars) , respectively

Building and Lifeline Inventory

Building Inventory

Hazus estimates that there are 4 thousand buildings in the region which have an aggregate total replacement value of 1,856 (millions of dollars) . Appendix B provides a general distribution of the building value by Total Region and County.

In terms of building construction types found in the region, wood frame construction makes up 92% of the building inventory. The remaining percentage is distributed between the other general building types.

Critical Facility Inventory

Hazus breaks critical facilities into two (2) groups: essential facilities and high potential loss facilities (HPL). Essential facilities include hospitals, medical clinics, schools, fire stations, police stations and emergency operations facilities. High potential loss facilities include dams, levees, military installations, nuclear power plants and hazardous material sites.

For essential facilities, there are 0 hospitals in the region with a total bed capacity of beds. There are 6 schools, 1 fire stations, 1 police stations and 0 emergency operation facilities. With respect to high potential loss facilities (HPL), there are no dams identified within the inventory. The inventory also includes no hazardous material sites, no military installations and no nuclear power plants.

Transportation and Utility Lifeline Inventory

Within Hazus, the lifeline inventory is divided between transportation and utility lifeline systems. There are seven (7) transportation systems that include highways, railways, light rail, bus, ports, ferry and airports. There are six (6) utility systems that include potable water, wastewater, natural gas, crude & refined oil, electric power and communications. The lifeline inventory data are provided in Tables 1 and 2.

The total value of the lifeline inventory is over 502.00 (millions of dollars). This inventory includes over 36.04 miles of highways, 8 bridges, 117.44 miles of pipes.

Table 1: Transportation System Lifeline Inventory

System	Component	# Locations/ # Segments	Replacement value (millions of dollars)
Highway	Bridges	8	1.3807
	Segments	55	477.5368
	Tunnels	0	0.0000
	Subtotal		478.9175
Railways	Bridges	0	0.0000
	Facilities	0	0.0000
	Segments	4	17.9528
	Tunnels	0	0.0000
	Subtotal		17.9528
Light Rail	Bridges	0	0.0000
	Facilities	0	0.0000
	Segments	1	2.8241
	Tunnels	0	0.0000
	Subtotal		2.8241
Bus	Facilities	0	0.0000
	Subtotal		0.0000
Ferry	Facilities	0	0.0000
	Subtotal		0.0000
Port	Facilities	0	0.0000
	Subtotal		0.0000
Airport	Facilities	0	0.0000
	Runways	0	0.0000
	Subtotal		0.0000
	Total		499.70

Table 2: Utility System Lifeline Inventory

System	Component	# Locations / Segments	Replacement value (millions of dollars)
Potable Water	Distribution Lines	NA	1.8913
	Facilities	0	0.0000
	Pipelines	0	0.0000
	Subtotal		1.8913
Waste Water	Distribution Lines	NA	1.1348
	Facilities	0	0.0000
	Pipelines	0	0.0000
	Subtotal		1.1348
Natural Gas	Distribution Lines	NA	0.7565
	Facilities	0	0.0000
	Pipelines	0	0.0000
	Subtotal		0.7565
Oil Systems	Facilities	0	0.0000
	Pipelines	0	0.0000
	Subtotal		0.0000
Electrical Power	Facilities	0	0.0000
	Subtotal		0.0000
Communication	Facilities	0	0.0000
	Subtotal		0.0000
	Total		3.80

Earthquake Scenario

Hazus uses the following set of information to define the earthquake parameters used for the earthquake loss estimate provided in this report.



Scenario Name	M7.8-Ardent Sentry 2015 Scenario v1
Type of Earthquake	
Fault Name	NA
Historical Epicenter ID #	NA
Probabilistic Return Period	NA
Longitude of Epicenter	0.00
Latitude of Epicenter	0.00
Earthquake Magnitude	7.80
Depth (km)	0.00
Rupture Length (Km)	0.00
Rupture Orientation (degrees)	0.00
Attenuation Function	

Direct Earthquake Damage

Building Damage

Hazus estimates that about 373 buildings will be at least moderately damaged. This is over 9.00 % of the buildings in the region. There are an estimated 16 buildings that will be damaged beyond repair. The definition of the 'damage states' is provided in Volume 1: Chapter 5 of the Hazus technical manual. Table 3 below summarizes the expected damage by general occupancy for the buildings in the region. Table 4 below summarizes the expected damage by general building type.

Damage Categories by General Occupancy Type

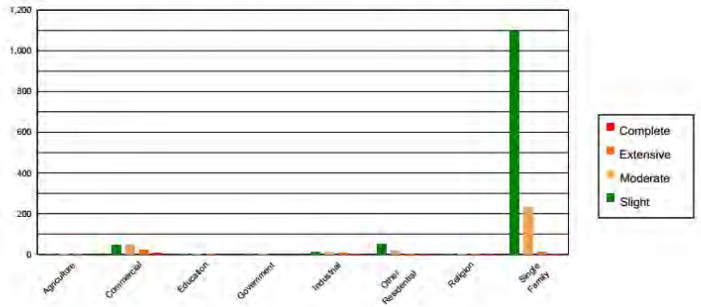


Table 3: Expected Building Damage by Occupancy

	None		Slight		Moderate		Extensive		Complete	
	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)
Agriculture	5.53	0.20	2.58	0.21	1.74	0.56	0.75	1.70	0.39	2.39
Commercial	98.12	3.51	48.18	3.96	44.26	14.13	20.39	45.97	8.05	49.01
Education	6.59	0.24	2.71	0.22	1.70	0.54	0.73	1.65	0.26	1.60
Government	1.25	0.04	0.63	0.05	0.61	0.20	0.34	0.77	0.16	0.98
Industrial	23.06	0.83	12.23	1.01	12.50	3.99	6.30	14.21	2.91	17.72
Other Residential	113.29	4.06	49.10	4.04	16.25	5.19	4.08	9.21	1.27	7.75
Religion	10.72	0.38	4.92	0.40	3.72	1.19	1.84	4.15	0.80	4.88
Single Family	2534.83	90.74	1096.32	90.11	232.36	74.20	9.91	22.34	2.58	15.67
Total	**2,793**		**1,217**		**313**		**44**		**16**	

Table 4: Expected Building Damage by Building Type (All Design Levels)

	None		Slight		Moderate		Extensive		Complete	
	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)
Wood	2640.38	94.52	1149.99	94.52	247.02	78.88	12.43	28.04	4.00	24.32
Steel	22.07	0.79	14.45	1.19	19.14	6.11	9.34	21.06	3.96	24.09
Concrete	28.33	1.01	14.73	1.21	11.30	3.61	6.49	14.63	3.40	20.70
Precast	25.87	0.93	12.87	1.06	12.88	4.11	5.36	12.09	2.00	12.15
RM	68.90	2.47	19.33	1.59	17.63	5.63	8.49	19.14	2.39	14.56
URM	7.77	0.28	5.07	0.42	4.59	1.47	1.77	3.99	0.59	3.57
MH	0.07	0.00	0.23	0.02	0.59	0.19	0.47	1.05	0.10	0.62
Total	2,793		1,217		313		44		16	

*Note:
RM Reinforced Masonry
URM Unreinforced Masonry
MH Manufactured Housing

Essential Facility Damage

Before the earthquake, the region had hospital beds available for use. On the day of the earthquake, the model estimates that only hospital beds (%) are available for use by patients already in the hospital and those injured by the earthquake. After one week, % of the beds will be back in service. By 30 days, % will be operational.

Table 5: Expected Damage to Essential Facilities

Classification	Total	# Facilities		
		At Least Moderate Damage > 50%	Complete Damage > 50%	With Functionality > 50% on day 1
Hospitals	0	0	0	0
Schools	6	0	0	6
EOCs	0	0	0	0
PoliceStations	1	0	0	1
FireStations	1	0	0	1

Transportation Lifeline Damage

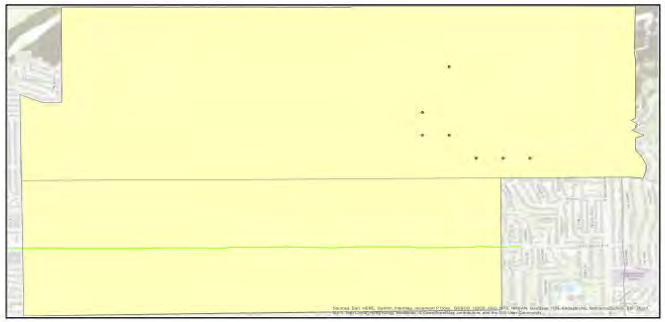


Table 6: Expected Damage to the Transportation Systems

System	Component	Number of Locations				
		Locations/ Segments	With at Least Mod. Damage	With Complete Damage	With Functionality > 50 % After Day 1	With Functionality > 50 % After Day 7
Highway	Segments	55	0	0	30	30
	Bridges	8	0	0	8	8
	Tunnels	0	0	0	0	0
Railways	Segments	4	0	0	0	0
	Bridges	0	0	0	0	0
	Tunnels	0	0	0	0	0
	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Light Rail	Segments	1	0	0	0	0
	Bridges	0	0	0	0	0
	Tunnels	0	0	0	0	0
	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Bus	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Ferry	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Port	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Airport	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
	Runways	0	0	0	0	0

Table 6 provides damage estimates for the transportation system.

Note: Roadway segments, railroad tracks and light rail tracks are assumed to be damaged by ground failure only. If ground failure maps are not provided, damage estimates to these components will not be computed.

Tables 7-9 provide information on the damage to the utility lifeline systems. Table 7 provides damage to the utility system facilities. Table 8 provides estimates on the number of leaks and breaks by the pipelines of the utility systems. For electric power and potable water, Hazus performs a simplified system performance analysis. Table 9 provides a summary of the system performance information.

Table 7 : Expected Utility System Facility Damage

System	# of Locations				
	Total #	With at Least Moderate Damage	With Complete Damage	with Functionality > 50 %	
				After Day 1	After Day 7
Potable Water	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Water	0	0	0	0	0
Natural Gas	0	0	0	0	0
Oil Systems	0	0	0	0	0
Electrical Power	0	0	0	0	0
Communication	0	0	0	0	0

Table 8 : Expected Utility System Pipeline Damage (Site Specific)

System	Total Pipelines Length (miles)	Number of Leaks	Number of Breaks
Potable Water	59	118	29
Waste Water	35	59	15
Natural Gas	24	20	5
Oil	0	0	0

Table 9: Expected Potable Water and Electric Power System Performance

	Total # of Households	Number of Households without Service				
		At Day 1	At Day 3	At Day 7	At Day 30	At Day 90
Potable Water	4,837	911	0	0	0	0
Electric Power		0	0	0	0	0

Induced Earthquake Damage

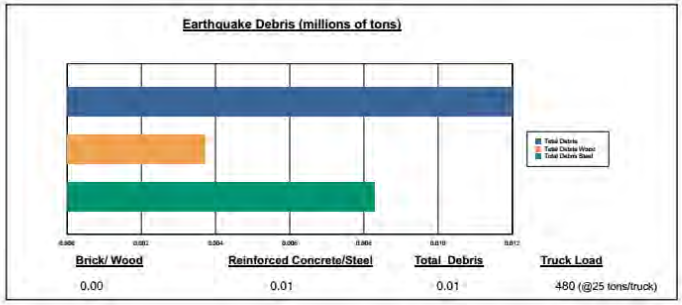
Fire Following Earthquake

Fires often occur after an earthquake. Because of the number of fires and the lack of water to fight the fires, they can often burn out of control. Hazus uses a Monte Carlo simulation model to estimate the number of ignitions and the amount of burnt area. For this scenario, the model estimates that there will be 0 ignitions that will burn about 0.00 sq. mi 0.00 % of the region's total area.) The model also estimates that the fires will displace about 0 people and burn about 0 (millions of dollars) of building value.

Debris Generation

Hazus estimates the amount of debris that will be generated by the earthquake. The model breaks the debris into two general categories: a) Brick/Wood and b) Reinforced Concrete/Steel. This distinction is made because of the different types of material handling equipment required to handle the debris.

The model estimates that a total of 12,000 tons of debris will be generated. Of the total amount, Brick/Wood comprises 31.00% of the total, with the remainder being Reinforced Concrete/Steel. If the debris tonnage is converted to an estimated number of truckloads, it will require 480 truckloads (@25 tons/truck) to remove the debris generated by the earthquake.



Social Impact

Shelter Requirement

Hazus estimates the number of households that are expected to be displaced from their homes due to the earthquake and the number of displaced people that will require accommodations in temporary public shelters. The model estimates 48 households to be displaced due to the earthquake. Of these, 22 people (out of a total population of 10,917) will seek temporary shelter in public shelters.

Displaced Households/ Persons Seeking Short Term Public Shelter



Displaced households as a result of the earthquake	Persons seeking temporary public shelter
48	22

Casualties

Hazus estimates the number of people that will be injured and killed by the earthquake. The casualties are broken down into four (4) severity levels that describe the extent of the injuries. The levels are described as follows:

- Severity Level 1: Injuries will require medical attention but hospitalization is not needed.
- Severity Level 2: Injuries will require hospitalization but are not considered life-threatening.
- Severity Level 3: Injuries will require hospitalization and can become life threatening if not promptly treated.
- Severity Level 4: Victims are killed by the earthquake.

The casualty estimates are provided for three (3) times of day: 2:00 AM, 2:00 PM and 5:00 PM. These times represent the periods of the day that different sectors of the community are at their peak occupancy loads. The 2:00 AM estimate considers that the residential occupancy load is maximum, the 2:00 PM estimate considers that the educational, commercial and industrial sector loads are maximum and 5:00 PM represents peak commute time.

Table 10 provides a summary of the casualties estimated for this earthquake

Table 10: Casualty Estimates

		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
2 AM	Commercial	0.50	0.13	0.02	0.04
	Commuting	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Educational	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Hotels	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Industrial	0.29	0.08	0.01	0.02
	Other-Residential	2.16	0.52	0.08	0.16
	Single Family	3.52	0.36	0.02	0.04
	Total	6	1	0	0
2 PM	Commercial	28.32	7.46	1.16	2.29
	Commuting	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
	Educational	5.21	1.42	0.23	0.45
	Hotels	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Industrial	2.12	0.56	0.09	0.17
	Other-Residential	0.43	0.11	0.02	0.03
	Single Family	0.73	0.08	0.00	0.01
	Total	37	10	2	3
5 PM	Commercial	19.02	4.99	0.78	1.52
	Commuting	0.03	0.14	0.11	0.03
	Educational	0.34	0.09	0.02	0.03
	Hotels	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Industrial	1.33	0.35	0.05	0.10
	Other-Residential	0.83	0.20	0.03	0.06
	Single Family	1.32	0.14	0.01	0.01
	Total	23	6	1	2

Economic Loss

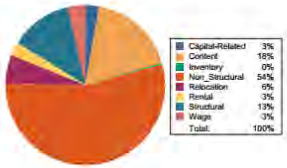
The total economic loss estimated for the earthquake is 79.01 (millions of dollars), which includes building and lifeline related losses based on the region's available inventory. The following three sections provide more detailed information about these losses.

Building-Related Losses

The building losses are broken into two categories: direct building losses and business interruption losses. The direct building losses are the estimated costs to repair or replace the damage caused to the building and its contents. The business interruption losses are the losses associated with inability to operate a business because of the damage sustained during the earthquake. Business interruption losses also include the temporary living expenses for those people displaced from their homes because of the earthquake.

The total building-related losses were 78.08 (millions of dollars); 15 % of the estimated losses were related to the business interruption of the region. By far, the largest loss was sustained by the residential occupancies which made up over 61 % of the total loss. Table 11 below provides a summary of the losses associated with the building damage.

Earthquake Losses by Loss Type ($ millions)



Earthquake Losses by Occupancy Type ($ millions)

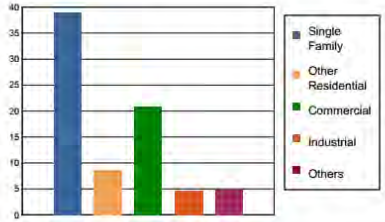


Table 11: Building-Related Economic Loss Estimates

(Millions of dollars)

Category	Area	Single Family	Other Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Others	Total
Income Losses							
	Wage	0.0000	0.2340	2.3206	0.0742	0.0995	2.7283
	Capital-Related	0.0000	0.0991	1.9981	0.0532	0.0390	2.1894
	Rental	0.5380	0.4448	1.1096	0.0291	0.0650	2.1865
	Relocation	1.8343	0.3109	1.6110	0.1676	0.5010	4.5248
	Subtotal	**2.3723**	**1.0888**	**7.0393**	**0.3241**	**0.8045**	**11.6290**
Capital Stock Losses							
	Structural	4.7293	0.9090	2.6037	0.6838	0.8802	9.8060
	Non_Structural	24.6405	5.4593	8.0177	2.1382	2.2561	42.5118
	Content	7.2438	1.2040	3.2201	1.2895	0.9385	13.8959
	Inventory	0.0000	0.0000	0.0481	0.1753	0.0140	0.2374
	Subtotal	**36.6136**	**7.5723**	**13.8896**	**4.2868**	**4.0888**	**66.4511**
	Total	**38.99**	**8.66**	**20.93**	**4.61**	**4.89**	**78.08**

Transportation and Utility Lifeline Losses

For the transportation and utility lifeline systems, Hazus computes the direct repair cost for each component only. There are no losses computed by Hazus for business interruption due to lifeline outages. Tables 12 & 13 provide a detailed breakdown in the expected lifeline losses.

Table 12: Transportation System Economic Losses
(Millions of dollars)

System	Component	Inventory Value	Economic Loss	Loss Ratio (%)
Highway	Segments	477.5368	0.0000	0.00
	Bridges	1.3807	0.0427	3.09
	Tunnels	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Subtotal	**478.9175**	**0.0427**	
Railways	Segments	17.9528	0.0000	0.00
	Bridges	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Tunnels	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Facilities	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Subtotal	**17.9528**	**0.0000**	
Light Rail	Segments	2.8241	0.0000	0.00
	Bridges	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Tunnels	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Facilities	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Subtotal	**2.8241**	**0.0000**	
Bus	Facilities	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Subtotal	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	
Ferry	Facilities	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Subtotal	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	
Port	Facilities	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Subtotal	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	
Airport	Facilities	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Runways	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Subtotal	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	
	Total	**499.69**	**0.04**	

Table 13: Utility System Economic Losses
(Millions of dollars)

System	Component	Inventory Value	Economic Loss	Loss Ratio (%)
Potable Water	Pipelines	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Facilities	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Distribution Lines	1.8913	0.5303	28.04
	Subtotal	**1.8913**	**0.5303**	
Waste Water	Pipelines	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Facilities	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Distribution Lines	1.1348	0.2664	23.48
	Subtotal	**1.1348**	**0.2664**	
Natural Gas	Pipelines	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Facilities	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Distribution Lines	0.7565	0.0913	12.07
	Subtotal	**0.7565**	**0.0913**	
Oil Systems	Pipelines	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Facilities	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Subtotal	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	
Electrical Power	Facilities	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Subtotal	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	
Communication	Facilities	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Subtotal	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	
	Total	**3.78**	**0.89**	

Appendix A: County Listing for the Region

Los Angeles,CA

Appendix B: Regional Population and Building Value Data

State	County Name	Population	Building Value (millions of dollars)		
			Residential	Non-Residential	Total
California	Los Angeles	10,917	1,653	202	1,856
Total Region		**10,917**	**1,653**	**202**	**1,856**

HAZUS

FEMA

RiskMAP
Increasing Resilience Together

Hazus: Earthquake Global Risk Report

Region Name: CityofSierraMadre

Earthquake Scenario: M7.2-Sierra Madre v11

Print Date: July 09, 2019

Disclaimer:
This version of Hazus utilizes 2010 Census Data.
Totals only reflect data for those census tracts/blocks included in the user's study region.

The estimates of social and economic impacts contained in this report were produced using Hazus loss estimation methodology software which is based on current scientific and engineering knowledge. There are uncertainties inherent in any loss estimation technique. Therefore, there may be significant differences between the modelled results contained in this report and the actual social and economic losses following a specific earthquake. These results can be improved by using enhanced inventory, geotechnical, and observed ground motion data.

HAZUS

FEMA

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General Description of the Region

Hazus-MH is a regional earthquake loss estimation model that was developed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the National Institute of Building Sciences. The primary purpose of Hazus is to provide a methodology and software application to develop multi-hazard losses at a regional scale. These loss estimates would be used primarily by local, state and regional officials to plan and stimulate efforts to reduce risks from multi-hazards and to prepare for emergency response and recovery.

The earthquake loss estimates provided in this report was based on a region that includes 1 county(ies) from the following state(s):

California

Note:
Appendix A contains a complete listing of the counties contained in the region.

The geographical size of the region is 2.96 square miles and contains 2 census tracts. There are over 4 thousand households in the region which has a total population of 10,917 people (2010 Census Bureau data). The distribution of population by Total Region and County is provided in Appendix B.

There are an estimated 4 thousand buildings in the region with a total building replacement value (excluding contents) of 1,856 (millions of dollars). Approximately 93.00 % of the buildings (and 89.00% of the building value) are associated with residential housing.

The replacement value of the transportation and utility lifeline systems is estimated to be 499 and 3 (millions of dollars) , respectively

Building and Lifeline Inventory

Building Inventory

Hazus estimates that there are 4 thousand buildings in the region which have an aggregate total replacement value of 1,856 (millions of dollars) . Appendix B provides a general distribution of the building value by Total Region and County.

In terms of building construction types found in the region, wood frame construction makes up 92% of the building inventory. The remaining percentage is distributed between the other general building types.

Critical Facility Inventory

Hazus breaks critical facilities into two (2) groups: essential facilities and high potential loss facilities (HPL). Essential facilities include hospitals, medical clinics, schools, fire stations, police stations and emergency operations facilities. High potential loss facilities include dams, levees, military installations, nuclear power plants and hazardous material sites.

For essential facilities, there are 0 hospitals in the region with a total bed capacity of beds. There are 6 schools, 1 fire stations, 1 police stations and 0 emergency operation facilities. With respect to high potential loss facilities (HPL), there are no dams identified within the inventory. The inventory also includes no hazardous material sites, no military installations and no nuclear power plants.

Transportation and Utility Lifeline Inventory

Within Hazus, the lifeline inventory is divided between transportation and utility lifeline systems. There are seven (7) transportation systems that include highways, railways, light rail, bus, ports, ferry and airports. There are six (6) utility systems that include potable water, wastewater, natural gas, crude & refined oil, electric power and communications. The lifeline inventory data are provided in Tables 1 and 2.

The total value of the lifeline inventory is over 502.00 (millions of dollars). This inventory includes over 36.04 miles of highways, 8 bridges, 117.44 miles of pipes.

Table 1: Transportation System Lifeline Inventory

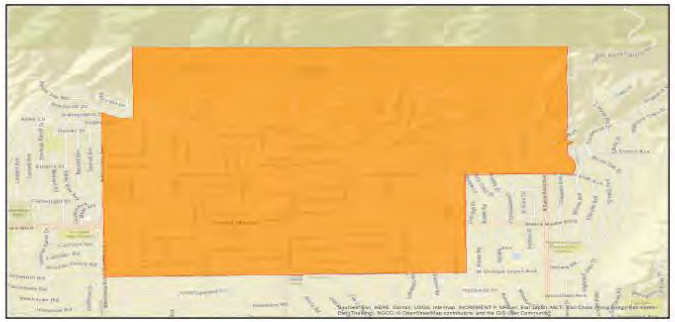
System	Component	# Locations/ # Segments	Replacement value (millions of dollars)
Highway	Bridges	8	1.3807
	Segments	55	477.5368
	Tunnels	0	0.0000
	Subtotal		478.9175
Railways	Bridges	0	0.0000
	Facilities	0	0.0000
	Segments	4	17.9528
	Tunnels	0	0.0000
	Subtotal		17.9528
Light Rail	Bridges	0	0.0000
	Facilities	0	0.0000
	Segments	1	2.8241
	Tunnels	0	0.0000
	Subtotal		2.8241
Bus	Facilities	0	0.0000
	Subtotal		0.0000
Ferry	Facilities	0	0.0000
	Subtotal		0.0000
Port	Facilities	0	0.0000
	Subtotal		0.0000
Airport	Facilities	0	0.0000
	Runways	0	0.0000
	Subtotal		0.0000
	Total		499.70

Table 2: Utility System Lifeline Inventory

System	Component	# Locations / Segments	Replacement value (millions of dollars)
Potable Water	Distribution Lines	NA	1.8913
	Facilities	0	0.0000
	Pipelines	0	0.0000
	Subtotal		1.8913
Waste Water	Distribution Lines	NA	1.1348
	Facilities	0	0.0000
	Pipelines	0	0.0000
	Subtotal		1.1348
Natural Gas	Distribution Lines	NA	0.7565
	Facilities	0	0.0000
	Pipelines	0	0.0000
	Subtotal		0.7565
Oil Systems	Facilities	0	0.0000
	Pipelines	0	0.0000
	Subtotal		0.0000
Electrical Power	Facilities	0	0.0000
	Subtotal		0.0000
Communication	Facilities	0	0.0000
	Subtotal		0.0000
	Total		3.80

Earthquake Scenario

Hazus uses the following set of information to define the earthquake parameters used for the earthquake loss estimate provided in this report.



Scenario Name	M7.2-Sierra Madre v11
Type of Earthquake	
Fault Name	NA
Historical Epicenter ID #	NA
Probabilistic Return Period	NA
Longitude of Epicenter	0.00
Latitude of Epicenter	0.00
Earthquake Magnitude	7.16
Depth (km)	0.00
Rupture Length (Km)	0.00
Rupture Orientation (degrees)	0.00
Attenuation Function	

Direct Earthquake Damage

Building Damage

Hazus estimates that about 1,871 buildings will be at least moderately damaged. This is over 43.00 % of the buildings in the region. There are an estimated 122 buildings that will be damaged beyond repair. The definition of the 'damage states' is provided in Volume 1: Chapter 5 of the Hazus technical manual. Table 3 below summarizes the expected damage by general occupancy for the buildings in the region. Table 4 below summarizes the expected damage by general building type.

Damage Categories by General Occupancy Type

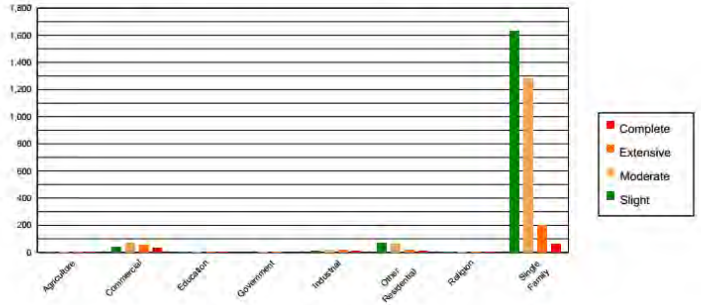


Table 3: Expected Building Damage by Occupancy

	None		Slight		Moderate		Extensive		Complete	
	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)
Agriculture	1.21	0.16	2.65	0.15	3.64	0.25	2.15	0.71	1.35	1.10
Commercial	16.47	2.17	37.48	2.14	71.81	4.96	57.95	19.19	35.30	28.86
Education	1.53	0.20	3.04	0.17	4.02	0.28	2.29	0.76	1.11	0.90
Government	0.19	0.02	0.43	0.02	0.93	0.06	0.86	0.29	0.59	0.48
Industrial	3.42	0.45	8.17	0.47	18.38	1.27	16.25	5.38	10.78	8.82
Other Residential	29.06	3.82	67.06	3.83	60.13	4.16	18.51	6.13	9.24	7.56
Religion	2.25	0.30	4.67	0.27	7.05	0.49	5.06	1.68	2.97	2.43
Single Family	706.43	92.88	1628.90	92.95	1280.83	88.53	198.88	65.87	60.96	49.85
Total	**761**		**1,752**		**1,447**		**302**		**122**	

Table 4: Expected Building Damage by Building Type (All Design Levels)

	None		Slight		Moderate		Extensive		Complete	
	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)
Wood	736.51	96.84	1706.21	97.36	1341.83	92.74	204.97	67.88	64.30	52.58
Steel	3.59	0.47	7.47	0.43	22.02	1.52	22.47	7.44	13.41	10.97
Concrete	5.23	0.69	12.74	0.73	20.17	1.39	16.10	5.33	10.02	8.19
Precast	2.64	0.35	7.00	0.40	19.36	1.34	18.32	6.07	11.68	9.55
RM	12.19	1.60	17.47	1.00	38.14	2.64	33.72	11.17	15.22	12.45
URM	0.38	0.05	1.45	0.08	4.94	0.34	5.78	1.91	7.22	5.91
MH	0.01	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.35	0.02	0.60	0.20	0.45	0.37
Total	761		1,752		1,447		302		122	

*Note:
RM Reinforced Masonry
URM Unreinforced Masonry
MH Manufactured Housing

Essential Facility Damage

Before the earthquake, the region had hospital beds available for use. On the day of the earthquake, the model estimates that only hospital beds (%) are available for use by patients already in the hospital and those injured by the earthquake. After one week, % of the beds will be back in service. By 30 days, % will be operational.

Table 5: Expected Damage to Essential Facilities

Classification	Total	# Facilities		
		At Least Moderate Damage > 50%	Complete Damage > 50%	With Functionality > 50% on day 1
Hospitals	0	0	0	0
Schools	6	0	0	0
EOCs	0	0	0	0
PoliceStations	1	0	0	0
FireStations	1	0	0	0

Transportation Lifeline Damage

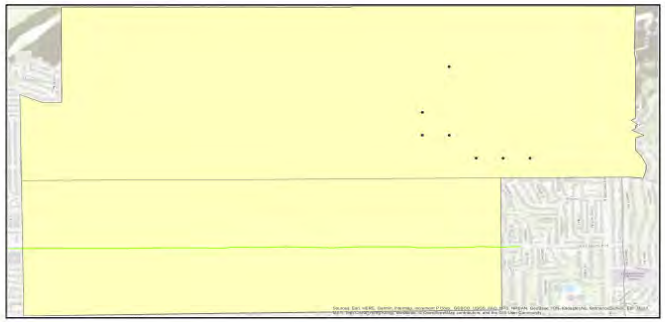


Table 6: Expected Damage to the Transportation Systems

System	Component	Number of Locations				
		Locations/ Segments	With at Least Mod. Damage	With Complete Damage	With Functionality > 50 % After Day 1	With Functionality > 50 % After Day 7
Highway	Segments	55	0	0	30	30
	Bridges	8	0	0	8	8
	Tunnels	0	0	0	0	0
Railways	Segments	4	0	0	0	0
	Bridges	0	0	0	0	0
	Tunnels	0	0	0	0	0
	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Light Rail	Segments	1	0	0	0	0
	Bridges	0	0	0	0	0
	Tunnels	0	0	0	0	0
	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Bus	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Ferry	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Port	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Airport	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
	Runways	0	0	0	0	0

Table 6 provides damage estimates for the transportation system.

Note: Roadway segments, railroad tracks and light rail tracks are assumed to be damaged by ground failure only. If ground failure maps are not provided, damage estimates to these components will not be computed.

Tables 7-9 provide information on the damage to the utility lifeline systems. Table 7 provides damage to the utility system facilities. Table 8 provides estimates on the number of leaks and breaks by the pipelines of the utility systems. For electric power and potable water, Hazus performs a simplified system performance analysis. Table 9 provides a summary of the system performance information.

Table 7 : Expected Utility System Facility Damage

System	# of Locations				
	Total #	With at Least Moderate Damage	With Complete Damage	with Functionality > 50 % After Day 1	with Functionality > 50 % After Day 7
Potable Water	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Water	0	0	0	0	0
Natural Gas	0	0	0	0	0
Oil Systems	0	0	0	0	0
Electrical Power	0	0	0	0	0
Communication	0	0	0	0	0

Table 8 : Expected Utility System Pipeline Damage (Site Specific)

System	Total Pipelines Length (miles)	Number of Leaks	Number of Breaks
Potable Water	59	99	25
Waste Water	35	50	12
Natural Gas	24	17	4
Oil	0	0	0

Table 9: Expected Potable Water and Electric Power System Performance

	Total # of Households	Number of Households without Service				
		At Day 1	At Day 3	At Day 7	At Day 30	At Day 90
Potable Water	4,837	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Power						

Induced Earthquake Damage

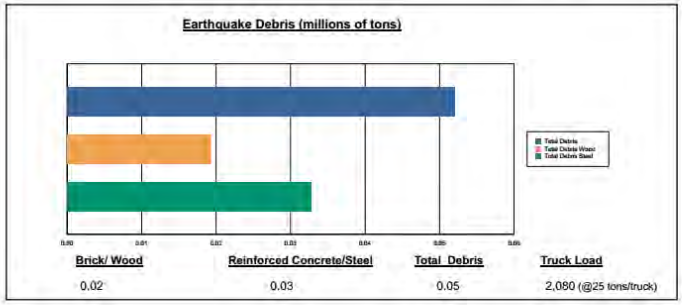
Fire Following Earthquake

Fires often occur after an earthquake. Because of the number of fires and the lack of water to fight the fires, they can often burn out of control. Hazus uses a Monte Carlo simulation model to estimate the number of ignitions and the amount of burnt area. For this scenario, the model estimates that there will be 0 ignitions that will burn about 0.00 sq. mi 0.00 % of the region's total area.) The model also estimates that the fires will displace about 0 people and burn about 0 (millions of dollars) of building value.

Debris Generation

Hazus estimates the amount of debris that will be generated by the earthquake. The model breaks the debris into two general categories: a) Brick/Wood and b) Reinforced Concrete/Steel. This distinction is made because of the different types of material handling equipment required to handle the debris.

The model estimates that a total of 52,000 tons of debris will be generated. Of the total amount, Brick/Wood comprises 37.00% of the total, with the remainder being Reinforced Concrete/Steel. If the debris tonnage is converted to an estimated number of truckloads, it will require 2,080 truckloads (@25 tons/truck) to remove the debris generated by the earthquake.



Brick/ Wood	Reinforced Concrete/Steel	Total Debris	Truck Load
0.02	0.03	0.05	2,080 (@25 tons/truck)

Social Impact

Shelter Requirement

Hazus estimates the number of households that are expected to be displaced from their homes due to the earthquake and the number of displaced people that will require accommodations in temporary public shelters. The model estimates 301 households to be displaced due to the earthquake. Of these, 140 people (out of a total population of 10,917) will seek temporary shelter in public shelters.

Displaced Households/ Persons Seeking Short Term Public Shelter



Displaced households as a result of the earthquake	Persons seeking temporary public shelter
301	140

Casualties

Hazus estimates the number of people that will be injured and killed by the earthquake. The casualties are broken down into four (4) severity levels that describe the extent of the injuries. The levels are described as follows:

- Severity Level 1: Injuries will require medical attention but hospitalization is not needed.
- Severity Level 2: Injuries will require hospitalization but are not considered life-threatening.
- Severity Level 3: Injuries will require hospitalization and can become life threatening if not promptly treated.
- Severity Level 4: Victims are killed by the earthquake.

The casualty estimates are provided for three (3) times of day: 2:00 AM, 2:00 PM and 5:00 PM. These times represent the periods of the day that different sectors of the community are at their peak occupancy loads. The 2:00 AM estimate considers that the residential occupancy load is maximum, the 2:00 PM estimate considers that the educational, commercial and industrial sector loads are maximum and 5:00 PM represents peak commute time.

Table 10 provides a summary of the casualties estimated for this earthquake

Table 10: Casualty Estimates

		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
2 AM	Commercial	1.56	0.46	0.08	0.15
	Commuting	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Educational	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Hotels	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Industrial	0.91	0.26	0.04	0.08
	Other-Residential	10.65	2.83	0.41	0.80
	Single Family	23.47	3.89	0.21	0.37
	Total	37	7	1	1
2 PM	Commercial	87.02	25.63	4.23	8.33
	Commuting	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.01
	Educational	16.61	4.81	0.80	1.56
	Hotels	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Industrial	6.69	1.94	0.31	0.61
	Other-Residential	2.17	0.57	0.09	0.16
	Single Family	5.01	0.83	0.05	0.08
	Total	117	34	6	11
5 PM	Commercial	58.28	17.11	2.83	5.51
	Commuting	0.15	0.74	0.60	0.15
	Educational	1.02	0.29	0.05	0.09
	Hotels	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Industrial	4.18	1.21	0.19	0.38
	Other-Residential	4.15	1.10	0.16	0.31
	Single Family	9.19	1.53	0.10	0.14
	Total	77	22	4	7

Economic Loss

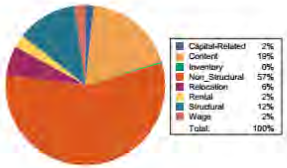
The total economic loss estimated for the earthquake is 359.41 (millions of dollars), which includes building and lifeline related losses based on the region's available inventory. The following three sections provide more detailed information about these losses.

Building-Related Losses

The building losses are broken into two categories: direct building losses and business interruption losses. The direct building losses are the estimated costs to repair or replace the damage caused to the building and its contents. The business interruption losses are the losses associated with inability to operate a business because of the damage sustained during the earthquake. Business interruption losses also include the temporary living expenses for those people displaced from their homes because of the earthquake.

The total building-related losses were 358.49 (millions of dollars); 12 % of the estimated losses were related to the business interruption of the region. By far, the largest loss was sustained by the residential occupancies which made up over 73 % of the total loss. Table 11 below provides a summary of the losses associated with the building damage.

Earthquake Losses by Loss Type ($ millions)



Earthquake Losses by Occupancy Type ($ millions)

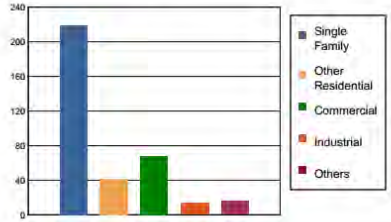


Table 11: Building-Related Economic Loss Estimates

(Millions of dollars)

Category	Area	Single Family	Other Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Others	Total
Income Losses							
	Wage	0.0000	0.9123	6.3618	0.1838	0.2586	7.7165
	Capital-Related	0.0000	0.3887	5.3805	0.1252	0.1040	5.9984
	Rental	3.8318	2.0482	2.6586	0.0694	0.1780	8.7860
	Relocation	13.8266	1.4377	3.9344	0.3780	1.7043	21.2810
	Subtotal	**17.6584**	**4.7869**	**18.3353**	**0.7564**	**2.2449**	**43.7819**
Capital Stock Losses							
	Structural	27.9296	4.0436	8.1904	1.7583	2.5803	44.5022
	Non_Structural	133.6562	26.7632	28.3202	6.5293	7.4960	202.7649
	Content	39.9236	6.3401	12.7275	4.1668	3.5081	66.6661
	Inventory	0.0000	0.0000	0.1773	0.5453	0.0495	0.7721
	Subtotal	**201.5094**	**37.1469**	**49.4154**	**12.9997**	**13.6339**	**314.7053**
	Total	**219.17**	**41.93**	**67.75**	**13.76**	**15.88**	**358.49**

Transportation and Utility Lifeline Losses

For the transportation and utility lifeline systems, Hazus computes the direct repair cost for each component only. There are no losses computed by Hazus for business interruption due to lifeline outages. Tables 12 & 13 provide a detailed breakdown in the expected lifeline losses.

Table 12: Transportation System Economic Losses
(Millions of dollars)

System	Component	Inventory Value	Economic Loss	Loss Ratio (%)
Highway	Segments	477.5368	0.0000	0.00
	Bridges	1.3807	0.1795	13.00
	Tunnels	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Subtotal	**478.9175**	**0.1795**	
Railways	Segments	17.9528	0.0000	0.00
	Bridges	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Tunnels	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Facilities	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Subtotal	**17.9528**	**0.0000**	
Light Rail	Segments	2.8241	0.0000	0.00
	Bridges	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Tunnels	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Facilities	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Subtotal	**2.8241**	**0.0000**	
Bus	Facilities	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Subtotal	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	
Ferry	Facilities	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Subtotal	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	
Port	Facilities	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Subtotal	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	
Airport	Facilities	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Runways	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Subtotal	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	
	Total	**499.69**	**0.18**	

Table 13: Utility System Economic Losses
(Millions of dollars)

System	Component	Inventory Value	Economic Loss	Loss Ratio (%)
Potable Water	Pipelines	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Facilities	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Distribution Lines	1.8913	0.4455	23.56
	Subtotal	**1.8913**	**0.4455**	
Waste Water	Pipelines	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Facilities	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Distribution Lines	1.1348	0.2238	19.72
	Subtotal	**1.1348**	**0.2238**	
Natural Gas	Pipelines	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Facilities	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Distribution Lines	0.7565	0.0767	10.14
	Subtotal	**0.7565**	**0.0767**	
Oil Systems	Pipelines	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Facilities	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Subtotal	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	
Electrical Power	Facilities	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Subtotal	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	
Communication	Facilities	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Subtotal	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	
	Total	**3.78**	**0.75**	

Appendix A: County Listing for the Region

Los Angeles,CA

Appendix B: Regional Population and Building Value Data

State	County Name	Population	Building Value (millions of dollars)		
			Residential	Non-Residential	Total
California	Los Angeles	10,917	1,653	202	1,856
Total Region		**10,917**	**1,653**	**202**	**1,856**

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RiskMAP
Increasing Resilience Together

Hazus: Earthquake Global Risk Report

Region Name: CityofSierraMadre

Earthquake Scenario: M6.7-Raymond v10

Print Date: July 12, 2019

Disclaimer:
This version of Hazus utilizes 2010 Census Data.
Totals only reflect data for those census tracts/blocks included in the user's study region.

The estimates of social and economic impacts contained in this report were produced using Hazus loss estimation methodology software which is based on current scientific and engineering knowledge. There are uncertainties inherent in any loss estimation technique. Therefore, there may be significant differences between the modelled results contained in this report and the actual social and economic losses following a specific earthquake. These results can be improved by using enhanced inventory, geotechnical, and observed ground motion data.

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General Description of the Region

Hazus-MH is a regional earthquake loss estimation model that was developed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the National Institute of Building Sciences. The primary purpose of Hazus is to provide a methodology and software application to develop multi-hazard losses at a regional scale. These loss estimates would be used primarily by local, state and regional officials to plan and stimulate efforts to reduce risks from multi-hazards and to prepare for emergency response and recovery.

The earthquake loss estimates provided in this report was based on a region that includes 1 county(ies) from the following state(s):

California

Note:
Appendix A contains a complete listing of the counties contained in the region.

The geographical size of the region is 2.96 square miles and contains 2 census tracts. There are over 4 thousand households in the region which has a total population of 10,917 people (2010 Census Bureau data). The distribution of population by Total Region and County is provided in Appendix B.

There are an estimated 4 thousand buildings in the region with a total building replacement value (excluding contents) of 1,856 (millions of dollars). Approximately 93.00 % of the buildings (and 89.00% of the building value) are associated with residential housing.

The replacement value of the transportation and utility lifeline systems is estimated to be 499 and 3 (millions of dollars) , respectively.

Building and Lifeline Inventory

Building Inventory

Hazus estimates that there are 4 thousand buildings in the region which have an aggregate total replacement value of 1,856 (millions of dollars) . Appendix B provides a general distribution of the building value by Total Region and County.

In terms of building construction types found in the region, wood frame construction makes up 92% of the building inventory. The remaining percentage is distributed between the other general building types.

Critical Facility Inventory

Hazus breaks critical facilities into two (2) groups: essential facilities and high potential loss facilities (HPL). Essential facilities include hospitals, medical clinics, schools, fire stations, police stations and emergency operations facilities. High potential loss facilities include dams, levees, military installations, nuclear power plants and hazardous material sites.

For essential facilities, there are 0 hospitals in the region with a total bed capacity of beds. There are 6 schools, 1 fire stations, 1 police stations and 0 emergency operation facilities. With respect to high potential loss facilities (HPL), there are no dams identified within the inventory. The inventory also includes no hazardous material sites, no military installations and no nuclear power plants.

Transportation and Utility Lifeline Inventory

Within Hazus, the lifeline inventory is divided between transportation and utility lifeline systems. There are seven (7) transportation systems that include highways, railways, light rail, bus, ports, ferry and airports. There are six (6) utility systems that include potable water, wastewater, natural gas, crude & refined oil, electric power and communications. The lifeline inventory data are provided in Tables 1 and 2.

The total value of the lifeline inventory is over 502.00 (millions of dollars). This inventory includes over 36.04 miles of highways, 8 bridges, 117.44 miles of pipes.

Table 1: Transportation System Lifeline Inventory

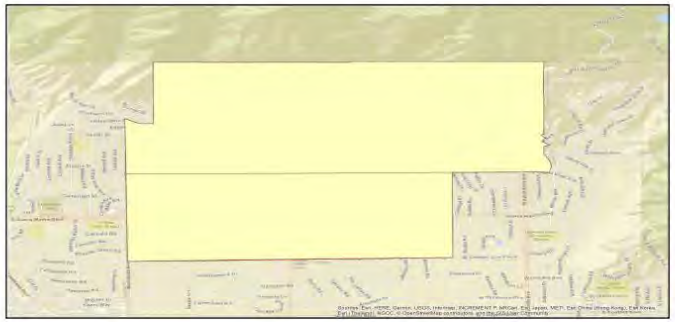
System	Component	# Locations/ # Segments	Replacement value (millions of dollars)
Highway	Bridges	8	1.3807
	Segments	55	477.5368
	Tunnels	0	0.0000
	Subtotal		478.9175
Railways	Bridges	0	0.0000
	Facilities	0	0.0000
	Segments	4	17.9528
	Tunnels	0	0.0000
	Subtotal		17.9528
Light Rail	Bridges	0	0.0000
	Facilities	0	0.0000
	Segments	1	2.8241
	Tunnels	0	0.0000
	Subtotal		2.8241
Bus	Facilities	0	0.0000
	Subtotal		0.0000
Ferry	Facilities	0	0.0000
	Subtotal		0.0000
Port	Facilities	0	0.0000
	Subtotal		0.0000
Airport	Facilities	0	0.0000
	Runways	0	0.0000
	Subtotal		0.0000
	Total		499.70

Table 2: Utility System Lifeline Inventory

System	Component	# Locations / Segments	Replacement value (millions of dollars)
Potable Water	Distribution Lines	NA	1.8913
	Facilities	0	0.0000
	Pipelines	0	0.0000
	Subtotal		1.8913
Waste Water	Distribution Lines	NA	1.1348
	Facilities	0	0.0000
	Pipelines	0	0.0000
	Subtotal		1.1348
Natural Gas	Distribution Lines	NA	0.7565
	Facilities	0	0.0000
	Pipelines	0	0.0000
	Subtotal		0.7565
Oil Systems	Facilities	0	0.0000
	Pipelines	0	0.0000
	Subtotal		0.0000
Electrical Power	Facilities	0	0.0000
	Subtotal		0.0000
Communication	Facilities	0	0.0000
	Subtotal		0.0000
	Total		3.80

Earthquake Scenario

Hazus uses the following set of information to define the earthquake parameters used for the earthquake loss estimate provided in this report.



Scenario Name	M6.7-Raymond v10
Type of Earthquake	
Fault Name	NA
Historical Epicenter ID #	NA
Probabilistic Return Period	NA
Longitude of Epicenter	0.00
Latitude of Epicenter	0.00
Earthquake Magnitude	6.71
Depth (km)	0.00
Rupture Length (Km)	0.00
Rupture Orientation (degrees)	0.00
Attenuation Function	

Direct Earthquake Damage

Building Damage

Hazus estimates that about 1,533 buildings will be at least moderately damaged. This is over 35.00 % of the buildings in the region. There are an estimated 76 buildings that will be damaged beyond repair. The definition of the 'damage states' is provided in Volume 1: Chapter 5 of the Hazus technical manual. Table 3 below summarizes the expected damage by general occupancy for the buildings in the region. Table 4 below summarizes the expected damage by general building type.

Damage Categories by General Occupancy Type

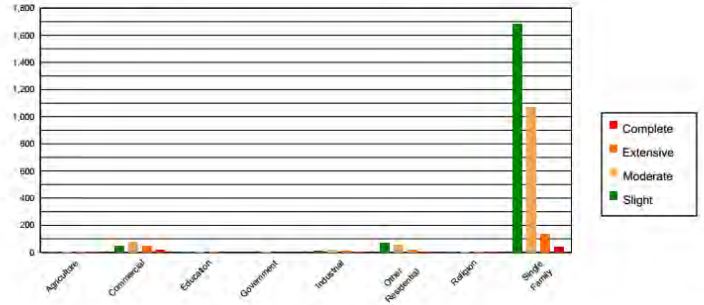


Table 3: Expected Building Damage by Occupancy

	None		Slight		Moderate		Extensive		Complete	
	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)
Agriculture	1.81	0.18	3.00	0.16	3.55	0.29	1.79	0.80	0.85	1.10
Commercial	27.06	2.63	46.64	2.56	74.99	6.07	48.76	21.92	21.55	28.16
Education	2.22	0.22	3.40	0.19	3.86	0.31	1.87	0.84	0.65	0.85
Government	0.30	0.03	0.55	0.03	1.00	0.08	0.77	0.34	0.38	0.49
Industrial	5.96	0.58	10.60	0.58	19.68	1.59	14.00	6.29	6.77	8.85
Other Residential	38.74	3.77	70.64	3.88	53.94	4.37	14.94	6.71	5.74	7.50
Religion	3.47	0.34	5.47	0.30	7.06	0.57	4.21	1.89	1.79	2.34
Single Family	947.93	92.26	1682.73	92.30	1070.41	86.71	136.15	61.19	38.79	50.69
Total	**1,027**		**1,823**		**1,234**		**222**		**77**	

Table 4: Expected Building Damage by Building Type (All Design Levels)

	None		Slight		Moderate		Extensive		Complete	
	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)	Count	(%)
Wood	986.99	96.06	1763.63	96.74	1122.63	90.94	139.56	62.73	41.01	53.59
Steel	7.08	0.69	10.72	0.59	24.26	1.96	18.70	8.40	8.20	10.72
Concrete	8.36	0.81	15.33	0.84	20.60	1.67	13.85	6.23	6.11	7.99
Precast	4.79	0.47	9.32	0.51	21.27	1.72	16.21	7.29	7.39	9.66
RM	19.30	1.88	21.47	1.18	39.22	3.18	28.17	12.66	8.57	11.20
URM	0.92	0.09	2.43	0.13	6.04	0.49	5.42	2.43	4.97	6.50
MH	0.03	0.00	0.13	0.01	0.47	0.04	0.57	0.26	0.26	0.34
Total	1,027		1,823		1,234		222		77	

*Note:
RM Reinforced Masonry
URM Unreinforced Masonry
MH Manufactured Housing

Essential Facility Damage

Before the earthquake, the region had hospital beds available for use. On the day of the earthquake, the model estimates that only hospital beds (%) are available for use by patients already in the hospital and those injured by the earthquake. After one week, % of the beds will be back in service. By 30 days, % will be operational.

Table 5: Expected Damage to Essential Facilities

Classification	Total	# Facilities		
		At Least Moderate Damage > 50%	Complete Damage > 50%	With Functionality > 50% on day 1
Hospitals	0	0	0	0
Schools	6	0	0	0
EOCs	0	0	0	0
PoliceStations	1	0	0	0
FireStations	1	0	0	0

Transportation Lifeline Damage

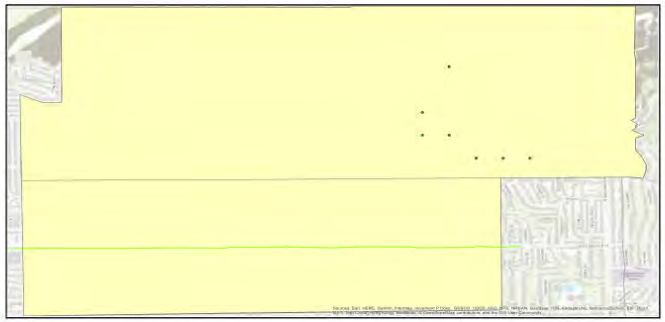


Table 6: Expected Damage to the Transportation Systems

System	Component	Number of Locations				
		Locations/ Segments	With at Least Mod. Damage	With Complete Damage	With Functionality > 50 % After Day 1	With Functionality > 50 % After Day 7
Highway	Segments	55	0	0	30	30
	Bridges	8	0	0	8	8
	Tunnels	0	0	0	0	0
Railways	Segments	4	0	0	0	0
	Bridges	0	0	0	0	0
	Tunnels	0	0	0	0	0
	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Light Rail	Segments	1	0	0	0	0
	Bridges	0	0	0	0	0
	Tunnels	0	0	0	0	0
	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Bus	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Ferry	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Port	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Airport	Facilities	0	0	0	0	0
	Runways	0	0	0	0	0

Table 6 provides damage estimates for the transportation system.

Note: Roadway segments, railroad tracks and light rail tracks are assumed to be damaged by ground failure only. If ground failure maps are not provided, damage estimates to these components will not be computed.

Tables 7-9 provide information on the damage to the utility lifeline systems. Table 7 provides damage to the utility system facilities. Table 8 provides estimates on the number of leaks and breaks by the pipelines of the utility systems. For electric power and potable water, Hazus performs a simplified system performance analysis. Table 9 provides a summary of the system performance information.

Table 7 : Expected Utility System Facility Damage

System	# of Locations				
	Total #	With at Least Moderate Damage	With Complete Damage	with Functionality > 50 %	
				After Day 1	After Day 7
Potable Water	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Water	0	0	0	0	0
Natural Gas	0	0	0	0	0
Oil Systems	0	0	0	0	0
Electrical Power	0	0	0	0	0
Communication	0	0	0	0	0

Table 8 : Expected Utility System Pipeline Damage (Site Specific)

System	Total Pipelines Length (miles)	Number of Leaks	Number of Breaks
Potable Water	59	51	13
Waste Water	35	25	6
Natural Gas	24	9	2
Oil	0	0	0

Table 9: Expected Potable Water and Electric Power System Performance

	Total # of Households	Number of Households without Service				
		At Day 1	At Day 3	At Day 7	At Day 30	At Day 90
Potable Water	4,837	0	0	0	0	0
Electric Power		3,534	2,191	896	171	5

Induced Earthquake Damage

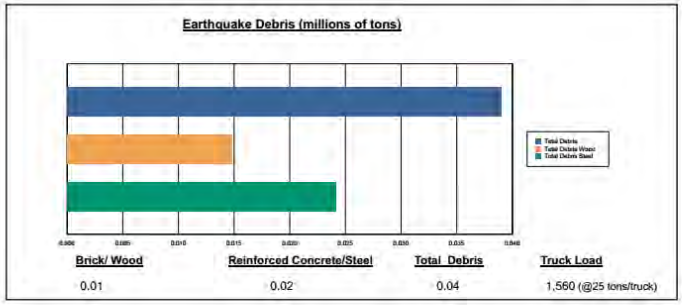
Fire Following Earthquake

Fires often occur after an earthquake. Because of the number of fires and the lack of water to fight the fires, they can often burn out of control. Hazus uses a Monte Carlo simulation model to estimate the number of ignitions and the amount of burnt area. For this scenario, the model estimates that there will be 0 ignitions that will burn about 0.00 sq. mi 0.00 % of the region's total area.) The model also estimates that the fires will displace about 0 people and burn about 0 (millions of dollars) of building value.

Debris Generation

Hazus estimates the amount of debris that will be generated by the earthquake. The model breaks the debris into two general categories: a) Brick/Wood and b) Reinforced Concrete/Steel. This distinction is made because of the different types of material handling equipment required to handle the debris.

The model estimates that a total of 39,000 tons of debris will be generated. Of the total amount, Brick/Wood comprises 38.00% of the total, with the remainder being Reinforced Concrete/Steel. If the debris tonnage is converted to an estimated number of truckloads, it will require 1,560 truckloads (@25 tons/truck) to remove the debris generated by the earthquake.



Brick/ Wood	Reinforced Concrete/Steel	Total Debris	Truck Load
0.01	0.02	0.04	1,560 (@25 tons/truck)

Social Impact

Shelter Requirement

Hazus estimates the number of households that are expected to be displaced from their homes due to the earthquake and the number of displaced people that will require accommodations in temporary public shelters. The model estimates 221 households to be displaced due to the earthquake. Of these, 102 people (out of a total population of 10,917) will seek temporary shelter in public shelters.

Displaced Households/ Persons Seeking Short Term Public Shelter



Displaced households as a result of the earthquake	Persons seeking temporary public shelter
221	102

Casualties

Hazus estimates the number of people that will be injured and killed by the earthquake. The casualties are broken down into four (4) severity levels that describe the extent of the injuries. The levels are described as follows:

- Severity Level 1: Injuries will require medical attention but hospitalization is not needed.
- Severity Level 2: Injuries will require hospitalization but are not considered life-threatening.
- Severity Level 3: Injuries will require hospitalization and can become life threatening if not promptly treated.
- Severity Level 4: Victims are killed by the earthquake.

The casualty estimates are provided for three (3) times of day: 2:00 AM, 2:00 PM and 5:00 PM. These times represent the periods of the day that different sectors of the community are at their peak occupancy loads. The 2:00 AM estimate considers that the residential occupancy load is maximum, the 2:00 PM estimate considers that the educational, commercial and industrial sector loads are maximum and 5:00 PM represents peak commute time.

Table 10 provides a summary of the casualties estimated for this earthquake

Table 10: Casualty Estimates

		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
2 AM	Commercial	1.27	0.35	0.06	0.11
	Commuting	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Educational	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Hotels	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Industrial	0.58	0.16	0.02	0.05
	Other-Residential	7.64	1.90	0.26	0.52
	Single Family	17.46	2.67	0.13	0.22
	Total	**27**	**5**	**0**	**1**
2 PM	Commercial	71.15	19.72	3.15	6.20
	Commuting	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
	Educational	10.51	2.83	0.45	0.88
	Hotels	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Industrial	4.27	1.16	0.18	0.35
	Other-Residential	1.55	0.39	0.06	0.10
	Single Family	3.69	0.57	0.03	0.05
	Total	**91**	**25**	**4**	**8**
5 PM	Commercial	47.63	13.16	2.11	4.11
	Commuting	0.07	0.34	0.27	0.07
	Educational	0.62	0.16	0.03	0.05
	Hotels	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Industrial	2.67	0.73	0.11	0.22
	Other-Residential	2.97	0.74	0.11	0.20
	Single Family	6.80	1.05	0.06	0.09
	Total	**61**	**16**	**3**	**5**

Economic Loss

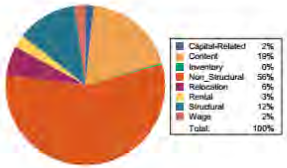
The total economic loss estimated for the earthquake is 282.70 (millions of dollars), which includes building and lifeline related losses based on the region's available inventory. The following three sections provide more detailed information about these losses.

Building-Related Losses

The building losses are broken into two categories: direct building losses and business interruption losses. The direct building losses are the estimated costs to repair or replace the damage caused to the building and its contents. The business interruption losses are the losses associated with inability to operate a business because of the damage sustained during the earthquake. Business interruption losses also include the temporary living expenses for those people displaced from their homes because of the earthquake.

The total building-related losses were 282.22 (millions of dollars); 13 % of the estimated losses were related to the business interruption of the region. By far, the largest loss was sustained by the residential occupancies which made up over 73 % of the total loss. Table 11 below provides a summary of the losses associated with the building damage.

Earthquake Losses by Loss Type ($ millions)



Earthquake Losses by Occupancy Type ($ millions)

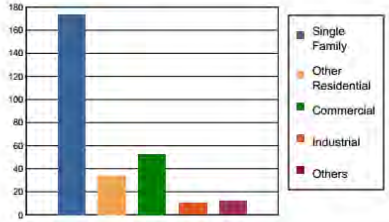


Table 11: Building-Related Economic Loss Estimates

(Millions of dollars)

Category	Area	Single Family	Other Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Others	Total
Income Losses							
	Wage	0.0000	0.7431	5.2724	0.1495	0.2114	6.3764
	Capital-Related	0.0000	0.3147	4.4384	0.1003	0.0839	4.9373
	Rental	2.9432	1.6110	2.4941	0.0552	0.1404	7.2439
	Relocation	10.7450	1.1808	3.6568	0.3189	1.3207	17.2222
	Subtotal	**13.6882**	**3.8496**	**15.8617**	**0.6239**	**1.7564**	**35.7798**
Capital Stock Losses							
	Structural	21.3762	3.1988	6.2204	1.3294	1.9415	34.0663
	Non_Structural	105.6686	21.4761	21.0852	4.7601	5.5508	158.5408
	Content	32.7201	5.2137	9.5784	3.0685	2.6487	53.2294
	Inventory	0.0000	0.0000	0.1407	0.4264	0.0403	0.6074
	Subtotal	**159.7649**	**29.8886**	**37.0247**	**9.5844**	**10.1813**	**246.4439**
	Total	**173.45**	**33.74**	**52.89**	**10.21**	**11.94**	**282.22**

Transportation and Utility Lifeline Losses

For the transportation and utility lifeline systems, Hazus computes the direct repair cost for each component only. There are no losses computed by Hazus for business interruption due to lifeline outages. Tables 12 & 13 provide a detailed breakdown in the expected lifeline losses.

Table 12: Transportation System Economic Losses
(Millions of dollars)

System	Component	Inventory Value	Economic Loss	Loss Ratio (%)
Highway	Segments	477.5368	0.0000	0.00
	Bridges	1.3807	0.0948	6.87
	Tunnels	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Subtotal	**478.9175**	**0.0948**	
Railways	Segments	17.9528	0.0000	0.00
	Bridges	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Tunnels	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Facilities	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Subtotal	**17.9528**	**0.0000**	
Light Rail	Segments	2.8241	0.0000	0.00
	Bridges	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Tunnels	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Facilities	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Subtotal	**2.8241**	**0.0000**	
Bus	Facilities	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Subtotal	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	
Ferry	Facilities	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Subtotal	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	
Port	Facilities	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Subtotal	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	
Airport	Facilities	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Runways	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Subtotal	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	
	Total	**499.69**	**0.09**	

Table 13: Utility System Economic Losses
(Millions of dollars)

System	Component	Inventory Value	Economic Loss	Loss Ratio (%)
Potable Water	Pipelines	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Facilities	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Distribution Lines	1.8913	0.2283	12.07
	Subtotal	**1.8913**	**0.2283**	
Waste Water	Pipelines	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Facilities	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Distribution Lines	1.1348	0.1147	10.11
	Subtotal	**1.1348**	**0.1147**	
Natural Gas	Pipelines	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Facilities	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Distribution Lines	0.7565	0.0393	5.19
	Subtotal	**0.7565**	**0.0393**	
Oil Systems	Pipelines	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Facilities	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Subtotal	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	
Electrical Power	Facilities	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Subtotal	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	
Communication	Facilities	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
	Subtotal	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	
	Total	**3.78**	**0.38**	

Appendix A: County Listing for the Region

Los Angeles,CA

Appendix B: Regional Population and Building Value Data

State	County Name	Population	Building Value (millions of dollars)		
			Residential	Non-Residential	Total
California	Los Angeles	10,917	1,653	202	1,856
Total Region		**10,917**	**1,653**	**202**	**1,856**

Quarterly Implementation Report

Action Item	Coordinating Organization	Timeline	Plan Goals Addressed						Funding Source and Planning Mechanisms (FY=Fiscal Year Budget, GR=Grant, CIP, GP=General Plan)	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y)	Benefit (L=Low, M=Med, H=High)	Cost (L=Low, M=Med, H=High)	Priority (L=Low, M=Med, H=High)	2020 Comments (Status – Completed, Revised, Deleted, New, and Deferred)	_____ Quarter Comments
			Protect Life and Property	Public Awareness	Natural Systems	Partnerships and Implementation	Emergency Services	Regulation and Permitting							
Multi-Hazard Mitigation Action Items															
MH-1 Integrate the goals and action items from the City of Sierra Madre Hazard Mitigation Plan into existing regulatory documents and programs, where appropriate.	Executive Team (ETeam)	Ongoing	X	X		X			FY, FY	Y	M	L	L	Revised, Note: 2015 General Plan Update	
MH-2 Identify and pursue funding opportunities to develop and implement neighborhood and city mitigation activities.	Fire Department	Ongoing	X	X	X	X	X	X	FY, FY	Y	H	L	H	Revised	
MH-3 Develop inventories of Unreinforced Masonry Buildings and Soft-Story Structures.	Planning Department	1-2 Years	X	X	X	X	X	X	FY, FY	Y	H	H	H	Revised	
MH-4 Strengthen emergency services preparedness by enhancing public awareness.	Police Department, Fire Department	Ongoing	X	X	X	X	X		FY, FY		H	L	H	Revised	

Action Item	Coordinating Organization	Timeline	Plan Goals Addressed						Funding Source and Planning Mechanisms (FY=Fiscal Year Budget, GR=Grant, CIP, GP=General Plan)	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y)	Benefit (L=Low, M=Med, H=High)	Cost (L=Low, M=Med, H=High)	Priority (L=Low, M=Med, H=High)	2020 Comments (Status – Completed, Revised, Deleted, New, and Deferred)	_____ Quarter Comments
			Protect Life and Property	Public Awareness	Natural Systems	Partnerships and Implementation	Emergency Services	Regulation and Permitting							
MH-5 Develop a Multi-Hazard Emergency Evacuation Plan	Police Department, Fire Department	1 year	X	X	X	X	X		FY, FY		H	L	H	New	
MH-6 Buy Vactor to pneumatically collect liquids, sludges, slurries, sewage or other spills from a location thereby reducing the threat of exposure to hazardous spills.	Public Works Department		X						GF, GF		H	H	M	New	
MH-7 (General Plan – Safety Element Policy Hz 3.1) Continue to cooperate with Area C Fire Departments for second and third alarm calls and continue with the State-wide Mutual Aid Agreements	Fire Department	Ongoing	X			X	X		FY		H	L	H	New	
MH-8 (General Plan – Safety Element Policy Hz	Fire Department, Police Department,	Ongoing	X			X	X		FY		H	L	H	New	

Action Item	Coordinating Organization	Timeline	Plan Goals Addressed						Funding Source and Planning Mechanisms (FY=Fiscal Year Budget, GR=Grant, CIP, GP=General Plan)	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y)	Benefit (L=Low, M=Med, H=High)	Cost (L=Low, M=Med, H=High)	Priority (L=Low, M=Med, H=High)	2020 Comments (Status – Completed, Revised, Deleted, New, and Deferred)	_____ Quarter Comments
			Protect Life and Property	Public Awareness	Natural Systems	Partnerships and Implementation	Emergency Services	Regulation and Permitting							
4.1) Update the Emergency Operations Plan annually (EOC Related)	Public Works, Community Planning and Preservation Department														
MH-9 (General Plan – Safety Element Policy Hz 4.2) Maintain a fully operational Emergency Operations Center (EOC Related)	Fire Department, Police Department, Public Works, IT	Ongoing	X			X	X		FY		H	L	H	New	
MH-10 (General Plan – Safety Element Policy Hz 4.3) Enlist participation from the community and City staff for emergency operations (EOC Related)	Public Works, Fire Department	Ongoing	X			X	X		FY		H	L	H	New	
MH-11 (General Plan – Safety Element Hz 4.4) Provide emergency operations training and conduct test runs (EOC Related)	Public Works, Fire Department	Ongoing	X			X	X		FY		H	L	H	New	
MH-12 (General Plan – Safety Element Hz 4.5)	Police Department, Fire Department, IT	Ongoing	X			X	X		FY		H	H	H	New	

Action Item	Coordinating Organization	Timeline	Plan Goals Addressed						Funding Source and Planning Mechanisms (FY=Fiscal Year Budget, GR=Grant, CIP, GP=General Plan)	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y)	Benefit (L=Low, M=Med, H=High)	Cost (L=Low, M=Med, H=High)	Priority (L=Low, M=Med, H=High)	2020 Comments (Status – Completed, Revised, Deleted, New, and Deferred)	_____ Quarter Comments
			Protect Life and Property	Public Awareness	Natural Systems	Partnerships and Implementation	Emergency Services	Regulation and Permitting							
Review and upgrade emergency operations equipment such as 911 equipment, and the police dispatch system as needed to maintain modern levels of service (EOC Related)															
MH-13 (General Plan – Safety Element Policy Hz 4.6) Develop and utilize emergency public communication systems	Police Department, Fire Department, IT	Ongoing	X			X	X		FY		H	H	H	New	
Earthquake Mitigation Action Items															
EQ-1 Utilize contemporary seismic maps during plan/permit review process.	Community Planning & Preservation Department	Ongoing	X	X	X	X	X	X	FY, FY	Y	H	L	H	Revised	
EQ-2 Incorporate the Regional Earthquake Transportation Evacuation Route updated developed by the Area D Disaster	Fire Department	Ongoing	X	X	X	X	X		FY, FY		H	L	H	Revised	

Action Item	Coordinating Organization	Timeline	Plan Goals Addressed						Funding Source and Planning Mechanisms (FY=Fiscal Year Budget, GR=Grant, CIP, GP=General Plan)	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y)	Benefit (L=Low, M=Med, H=High)	Cost (L=Low, M=Med, H=High)	Priority (L=Low, M=Med, H=High)	2020 Comments (Status – Completed, Revised, Deleted, New, and Deferred)	_____ Quarter Comments
			Protect Life and Property	Public Awareness	Natural Systems	Partnerships and Implementation	Emergency Services	Regulation and Permitting							
Management Area Coordinators into the Emergency Operations Plan.															
EQ-3 Identify funding sources for structural and non-structural retrofitting of City-owned structures that are seismically vulnerable (e.g. City Library).	Community Planning & Preservation Department	1-2 years	X	X	X	X	X		GR, GR	Y	H	H	H	Revised	
EQ-4 Encourage purchase of earthquake hazard insurance for private properties and uninsured City-owned properties.	ETeam	2 years		X					FY, FY		H	L	H	Revised	
EQ-5 Encourage hazard reduction with non-structural and structural earthquake retrofits and other strategies in homes, businesses, and City facilities.	Administration	Ongoing	X	X			X		FY, FY	Y	H	L	H	Revised	

Action Item	Coordinating Organization	Timeline	Plan Goals Addressed						Funding Source and Planning Mechanisms (FY=Fiscal Year Budget, GR=Grant, CIP, GP=General Plan)	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y)	Benefit (L=Low, M=Med, H=High)	Cost (L=Low, M=Med, H=High)	Priority (L=Low, M=Med, H=High)	2020 Comments (Status – Completed, Revised, Deleted, New, and Deferred)	_____ Quarter Comments
			Protect Life and Property	Public Awareness	Natural Systems	Partnerships and Implementation	Emergency Services	Regulation and Permitting							
EQ-6 Replace water mains in fault zones with seismic pipe thereby maintaining water system integrity and reducing the threat to life and properly loss by providing fire suppression.	Public Works Department	5 years	X	X	X		X	X	GF, GF	Y	H	H	H	New	
EQ-7 Renovate main booster plant with new booster pumps and control panels thereby ensuring reliable water delivery to City's distribution system.	Public Works Department	3-5 years	X	X	X		X	X	GR, GR	Y	H	H	H	New	
EQ-8 Seismic retrofit of Auburn reservoir thereby preserving stored water for domestic use and fire suppression.	Public Works Department	3-5 years	X	X	X		X	X	GR, GR	Y	H	H	H	New	
EQ-9 (General Plan – Safety Element Policy Hz 10.1) Require that earthquake survival and efficient post-disaster	Public Works Department	Ongoing	X				X	X	CIP	Y	H	H	H	New	

Action Item	Coordinating Organization	Timeline	Plan Goals Addressed						Funding Source and Planning Mechanisms (FY=Fiscal Year Budget, GR=Grant, CIP, GP=General Plan)	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y)	Benefit (L=Low, M=Med, H=High)	Cost (L=Low, M=Med, H=High)	Priority (L=Low, M=Med, H=High)	2020 Comments (Status – Completed, Revised, Deleted, New, and Deferred)	_____ Quarter Comments
			Protect Life and Property	Public Awareness	Natural Systems	Partnerships and Implementation	Emergency Services	Regulation and Permitting							
functioning be a primary concern in the siting, design and construction standards for essential facilities in Sierra Madre															
EQ-10 (General Plan – Safety Element Policy Hz 10.2) Conduct geological studies on fault zones within the City and identify threatened structures and limitations on land for potential construction	Public Works, Building and Safety, Planning	Ongoing	X			X		X	GP	Y	H	H	H	New	
EQ-11 (General Plan – Safety Element Policy Hz 10.3) Adopt/Amend ordinance addressing structures identified as having seismic hazards to require retrofits.	Building and Safety, Planning	Ongoing	X					X	FY		H	L	H	New	
EQ-12 (General Plan – Safety Element Policy Hz 10.4) Require a thorough subsurface fault	Public Works, Building and Safety	Ongoing	X		X	X		X	GP	Y	H	H	H	New	

Action Item	Coordinating Organization	Timeline	Plan Goals Addressed						Funding Source and Planning Mechanisms (FY=Fiscal Year Budget, GR=Grant, CIP, GP=General Plan)	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y)	Benefit (L=Low, M=Med, H=High)	Cost (L=Low, M=Med, H=High)	Priority (L=Low, M=Med, H=High)	2020 Comments (Status – Completed, Revised, Deleted, New, and Deferred)	_____ Quarter Comments
			Protect Life and Property	Public Awareness	Natural Systems	Partnerships and Implementation	Emergency Services	Regulation and Permitting							
investigation 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.															
EQ-13 (General Plan – Safety Element Policy Hz 10.5) Create a central depository of all Sierra Madre geological information the City obtains through any project approvals process, including any government projects (URM, Soft-first Story)	Public Works, Planning, Building and Safety	Ongoing	X	X	X	X		X	GP		H	L	M	New	
EQ-14 General Plan – Safety Element Policy (Hz 11.1) Promote public awareness of the need to upgrade seismically	Planning, Public Works, Building and Safety	5 Years	X	X		X	X	X	GP	Y	H	H	H	New	

Action Item	Coordinating Organization	Timeline	Plan Goals Addressed						Funding Source and Planning Mechanisms (FY=Fiscal Year Budget, GR=Grant, CIP, GP=General Plan)	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y)	Benefit (L=Low, M=Med, H=High)	Cost (L=Low, M=Med, H=High)	Priority (L=Low, M=Med, H=High)	2020 Comments (Status – Completed, Revised, Deleted, New, and Deferred)	_____ Quarter Comments
			Protect Life and Property	Public Awareness	Natural Systems	Partnerships and Implementation	Emergency Services	Regulation and Permitting							
hazardous buildings for the protection of health and safety in the City (URM, Soft-first story)															
EQ-15 (General Plan – Safety Element Policy Hz 11.2) Require seismic review of buildings (URM, Soft-first story)	Building and Safety	5 Years	X	X		X	X	X	GP	Y	H	H	H	New	
EQ-16 (General Plan – Safety Element Policy Hz 11.3) Promote seismic upgrading of older residential and commercial structures with special attention given to historic structures (URM, Soft-first story)	Building and Safety	5 Years	X	X		X	X	X	GP	Y	H	H	H	New	
EQ-17 General Plan – Safety Element Policy (Hz 12.1) Maintain and update multi-hazard emergency preparedness plan for the	Public Works, Planning, Police Department, Fire Department, IT	Ongoing	X			X	X		GP		H	H	H	New	

Action Item	Coordinating Organization	Timeline	Plan Goals Addressed						Funding Source and Planning Mechanisms (FY=Fiscal Year Budget, GR=Grant, CIP, GP=General Plan)	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y)	Benefit (L=Low, M=Med, H=High)	Cost (L=Low, M=Med, H=High)	Priority (L=Low, M=Med, H=High)	2020 Comments (Status – Completed, Revised, Deleted, New, and Deferred)	_____ Quarter Comments
			Protect Life and Property	Public Awareness	Natural Systems	Partnerships and Implementation	Emergency Services	Regulation and Permitting							
City that includes seismic safety															
EQ-18 (General Plan – Safety Element Policy 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	Public Works, Fire Department, Planning, Police Department, IT	Ongoing	X	X		X	X		GP		H	M	H	New	
EQ-19 (General Plan – Safety Element Policy 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,	Public Works, Fire Department, Building and Safety, Community Services, Library	Ongoing	X	X		X	X		GP		H	H	H	New	

Action Item	Coordinating Organization	Timeline	Plan Goals Addressed						Funding Source and Planning Mechanisms (FY=Fiscal Year Budget, GR=Grant, CIP, GP=General Plan)	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y)	Benefit (L=Low, M=Med, H=High)	Cost (L=Low, M=Med, H=High)	Priority (L=Low, M=Med, H=High)	2020 Comments (Status – Completed, Revised, Deleted, New, and Deferred)	_____ Quarter Comments
			Protect Life and Property	Public Awareness	Natural Systems	Partnerships and Implementation	Emergency Services	Regulation and Permitting							
and emergency procedures to follow after an earthquake															
EQ-20 (General Plan – Safety Element Policy 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	Public Works, Fire Department, Building and Safety, Community Services, Library	Ongoing	X				X		GP, CIP	Y	H	H	H	New	
EQ-21 (General Plan – Safety Element Policy Hz 12.5) Ensure that emergency preparedness is the mutual responsibility of City agencies, City residents and the business community	All City Departments	Ongoing	X	X		X	X		GP		H	H	H	New	
EQ-22 (General Plan – Safety Element Policy Hz 12.6) Develop and	All City Departments	Ongoing	X				X		GP		H	H	H	New	

Action Item	Coordinating Organization	Timeline	Plan Goals Addressed						Funding Source and Planning Mechanisms (FY=Fiscal Year Budget, GR=Grant, CIP, GP=General Plan)	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y)	Benefit (L=Low, M=Med, H=High)	Cost (L=Low, M=Med, H=High)	Priority (L=Low, M=Med, H=High)	2020 Comments (Status – Completed, Revised, Deleted, New, and Deferred)	_____ Quarter Comments
			Protect Life and Property	Public Awareness	Natural Systems	Partnerships and Implementation	Emergency Services	Regulation and Permitting							
implement ongoing City-wide programs for disaster preparedness and recovery planning															
EQ-23 (General Plan – Safety Element Policy Hz 13.1) Provide residents and business owners with a continuing awareness and expanding knowledge of the seismic hazards affecting the City.	Public Works, Community Services	Ongoing	X	X		X			GP		H	L	M	New	
Wildfire Mitigation Action Items															
WF-1 Enhance emergency services to increase the efficiency of wildfire response and recovery activities through purchase of a Type 5 Vehicle.	Fire Department	4 years	X		X		X		GR, GR	Y	M	H	H	Revised	
WF-2 Maintain contemporary collection of maps relating to the fire	Fire Department, Planning Department	Ongoing	X	X	X	X	X	X	FY, FY	Y	H	L	H	Revised	

Action Item	Coordinating Organization	Timeline	Plan Goals Addressed						Funding Source and Planning Mechanisms (FY=Fiscal Year Budget, GR=Grant, CIP, GP=General Plan)	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y)	Benefit (L=Low, M=Med, H=High)	Cost (L=Low, M=Med, H=High)	Priority (L=Low, M=Med, H=High)	2020 Comments (Status – Completed, Revised, Deleted, New, and Deferred)	_____ Quarter Comments
			Protect Life and Property	Public Awareness	Natural Systems	Partnerships and Implementation	Emergency Services	Regulation and Permitting							
hazard to help educate and assist builders and homeowners in mitigating against wildfire.															
WF-3 Enhance outreach and education programs (e.g. CAL FIRE, Vegetation Management) aimed at mitigating wildfire hazards.	Fire Department	Ongoing	X	X	X	X	X	X	FY, FY	Y	H	L	H	Revised	
WF-4 Develop a Vegetation Management Program.	Fire Department	1 year	X	X	X	X	X	X	FY, FY	Y	H	L	H	New	
WF-5 (General Plan – Safety Element Policy Hz 2.4) Ensure the quantity and capacity of resources are available for safety purposes for new construction projects	Public Works	Ongoing	X				X	X	FY	Y	H	M	H	New	
WF-6 (General Plan – Safety Element Policy Hz 2.5) Assess the	Building & Safety, Fire Department	Ongoing	X					X	FY	Y	H	M	H	New	

Action Item	Coordinating Organization	Timeline	Plan Goals Addressed						Funding Source and Planning Mechanisms (FY=Fiscal Year Budget, GR=Grant, CIP, GP=General Plan)	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y)	Benefit (L=Low, M=Med, H=High)	Cost (L=Low, M=Med, H=High)	Priority (L=Low, M=Med, H=High)	2020 Comments (Status – Completed, Revised, Deleted, New, and Deferred)	_____ Quarter Comments
			Protect Life and Property	Public Awareness	Natural Systems	Partnerships and Implementation	Emergency Services	Regulation and Permitting							
environmental impacts of development on fire hazards and emergency response time, and ensure fire protection standards are met throughout the review process															
WF-7 (General Plan – Safety Element Policy Hz 2.9) Maintain and update the fire prevention design measures of the hillside development standards	Fire Department, Planning	Ongoing	X			X	X	X	FY		H	L	M	New	
WF-8 (General Plan Safety Element Policy Hz 2.10) Develop a solution to parking issues that affect Fire Department access in the canyon areas	Public Works, Police Department, Community	Ongoing	X			X	X	X	FY	Y	H	M	H	New	
WF-9 (General Plan - Safety Element Policy Hz 5.1) Mandate annual brush removal	Public Works, Fire Department	Ongoing	X		X			X	FY		M	H	M	New	

Action Item	Coordinating Organization	Timeline	Plan Goals Addressed						Funding Source and Planning Mechanisms (FY=Fiscal Year Budget, GR=Grant, CIP, GP=General Plan)	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y)	Benefit (L=Low, M=Med, H=High)	Cost (L=Low, M=Med, H=High)	Priority (L=Low, M=Med, H=High)	2020 Comments (Status – Completed, Revised, Deleted, New, and Deferred)	_____ Quarter Comments
			Protect Life and Property	Public Awareness	Natural Systems	Partnerships and Implementation	Emergency Services	Regulation and Permitting							
WF-10 (General Plan – Safety Element Policy Hz 5.2) Work with community groups in presenting information and trainings regarding wildfire prevention and awareness	Public Works, Fire Department, Library	Ongoing	X	X	X	X			FY		M	H	M	New	
Landslide Mitigation Action Items															
LND-1 Improve knowledge of landslide hazard areas and understanding of vulnerability and risk to life and property in hazard-prone areas.	Planning Department	Ongoing	X	X		X	X	X	FY, FY	Y	H	L	H	Revised	
LND-2 To the extent feasible, provide protective measures designed to limit debris flow resulting from the fire/mudflow sequence, thereby reducing the threat to life and property relative to existing	Public Works Department	Ongoing	X	X	X		X		GR, GR	Y	M	H	H	Revised	

Action Item	Coordinating Organization	Timeline	Plan Goals Addressed						Funding Source and Planning Mechanisms (FY=Fiscal Year Budget, GR=Grant, CIP, GP=General Plan)	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y)	Benefit (L=Low, M=Med, H=High)	Cost (L=Low, M=Med, H=High)	Priority (L=Low, M=Med, H=High)	2020 Comments (Status – Completed, Revised, Deleted, New, and Deferred)	_____ Quarter Comments
			Protect Life and Property	Public Awareness	Natural Systems	Partnerships and Implementation	Emergency Services	Regulation and Permitting							
development in threatened areas including debris basins enhancements, and property purchases.															
LND-3 Amend Hillside Management Zone.	Planning Department	1 year	X	X	X			X	FY, FY	Y	H	L	H	New	
Flood Mitigation Action Items															
FLD-1 Identify surface water drainage obstructions for all parts of the City of Sierra Madre.	Public Works Department	5 years	X						GR, GR					Revised	
FLD-2 Capture flood waters to lessen the flow within the City streets.	Public Works	10 years	X	X				X	GR, GR	Y	L	H	M	New	
FLD-3 (General Plan – Safety Element Policy Hz 6.1) Require that all new development incorporates sufficient measures to mitigate flood hazards, including the design of containment systems to capture stormwater runoff	Building and Safety, Public Works	Ongoing	X		X	X		X	FY	Y	H	L	H	Yes	

Action Item	Coordinating Organization	Timeline	Plan Goals Addressed						Funding Source and Planning Mechanisms (FY=Fiscal Year Budget, GR=Grant, CIP, GP=General Plan)	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y)	Benefit (L=Low, M=Med, H=High)	Cost (L=Low, M=Med, H=High)	Priority (L=Low, M=Med, H=High)	2020 Comments (Status – Completed, Revised, Deleted, New, and Deferred)	_____ Quarter Comments
			Protect Life and Property	Public Awareness	Natural Systems	Partnerships and Implementation	Emergency Services	Regulation and Permitting							
on-site, and site grading that minimizes stormwater runoff from increased impervious surfaces, thereby addressing impacts to on-site structures and adjacent properties (change language to require LID/NPDES)															
FLD-4 (General Plan – Safety Element Policy Hz 6.2) 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	Building and Safety, Public Works, Planning	Ongoing	X		X	X		X	FY		H	L	H	Yes	
FLD-5 (General Plan – Safety Element Policy Hz 7.1) In the event of a flood, utilize the Incident	Fire Department, Police Department, Public Works,	Ongoing	X			X	X		FY	Y	H	H	H	Yes	

Action Item	Coordinating Organization	Timeline	Plan Goals Addressed						Funding Source and Planning Mechanisms (FY=Fiscal Year Budget, GR=Grant, CIP, GP=General Plan)	Buildings & Infrastructure: Does the Action item involve New and/or Existing Buildings and/or Infrastructure? Yes (Y)	Benefit (L=Low, M=Med, H=High)	Cost (L=Low, M=Med, H=High)	Priority (L=Low, M=Med, H=High)	2020 Comments (Status – Completed, Revised, Deleted, New, and Deferred)	_____ Quarter Comments
			Protect Life and Property	Public Awareness	Natural Systems	Partnerships and Implementation	Emergency Services	Regulation and Permitting							
Command and the National Incident Management System	Volunteer Search and Rescue														
FLD-6 (General Plan – Safety Element Policy Hz 7.2) Schedule emergency evacuation drills to prepare for the event of floods	All City Departments	Ongoing	X				X		FY	Y	H	L	H	Yes	
FLD-7 (General Plan – Safety Element Policy Hz 8.1) 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	Public Works, Planning	Ongoing	X			X	X	X	GP	Y	H	H	H	New	
FLD-8 (General Plan – Safety Element Policy Hz 8.2) Install required public	Public Works	Ongoing	X			X	X	X	GP, CIP	Y	H	H	H	New	

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			Protect Life and Property	Public Awareness	Natural Systems	Partnerships and Implementation	Emergency Services	Regulation and Permitting							
storm drainage improvements															
FLD-9 (General Plan – Safety Element Policy Hz 8.3) Maintain efforts to keep the debris basins clean	Public Works, LA County	Ongoing	X			X	X	X	FY	Y	H	H	H	New	
FLD-10 (General Plan – Safety Element Policy Hz 9.1) Obtain and make available to the public updated flood hazard maps prepared by FEMA	Public Works, Planning & Library	Ongoing	X	X	X		X	X	GP, GP	Y	H	L	H	New	
FLD-11 Work with NFIP to have the FIRM updated for the project area.	Public Works, Administration	5 years	X	X	X	X	X	X	FY, FY	Y	H	n/a	H	New	
Windstorm Mitigation Action Items															
WND-1 Develop Public Awareness Campaign: To provide public education materials to City residents pertaining to the protection of life and property before,	Fire Department, Library	1-2 years	X	X	X	X	X	X	FY, FY		H	L	H	Revised	

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			Protect Life and Property	Public Awareness	Natural Systems	Partnerships and Implementation	Emergency Services	Regulation and Permitting							
during, and after a windstorm.															
WND-2 Create local City awareness of tree appropriateness in regard to the Fire Code Sections relevant to utility operations.	Public Works Department	Ongoing	X	X	X	X	X	X	FY, FY		H	L	H	Revised	
WND-3 Encourage property owners and Critical Facilities to purchase and/or test backup power facilities for use during a power failure. Create an equipment/testing log to ensure backup power equipment is in working service.	Public Works	Ongoing	X	X	X	X	X	X	GR, GR	Y	H	H	H	Revised	
Utility-Related Mitigation Action Items															
UT-1 Install Public Safety protective shut-offs for power.	Public Works	5 years	X	X	X	X	X	X	GR, GR	Y	H	H	H	New	

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			Protect Life and Property	Public Awareness	Natural Systems	Partnerships and Implementation	Emergency Services	Regulation and Permitting							
UT-2 Prepare public and emergency services for Public Safety Power Shutoffs (PSPS) by providing back-up generators for critical City facilities and at-risk members of the community. Pursue solar power and energy storage as alternative sources of power during PSPS events for critical City facilities.	Public Works	1 year	X	X			X		GR, GR	Y	H	H	H	New	
UT-3 Secure adequate water surplus and sources during drought years to meet demands of public health and safety and emergency response.	Public Works	3 years	X	X	X	X		X	GR, GR	Y	H	H	H	New	
UT-4 Identify alternative sources of water and distribution capabilities in the event of a system-wide contamination emergency	Public Works	3 years	X	X	X	X	X		GR, GR	Y	H	H	H	New	

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			Protect Life and Property	Public Awareness	Natural Systems	Partnerships and Implementation	Emergency Services	Regulation and Permitting							
UT-5 Make necessary upgrades to sewer infrastructure and overflow response actions to prevent major sewer overflows.	Public Works	3 years	X				X		GR, GR	Y	H	H	M	New	
Epidemic / Pandemic / Vector-Borne Mitigation Action Items															
EPV-1 Develop inventories of PPE, and emergency supplies for pandemic distribution.	Fire Department	Ongoing	X	X		X	X		FY		H	M	H	New	
EPV-2 Encourage community preventive measures, through implementation of signage in all public facilities.	Public Works	Ongoing	X	X		X	X		FY		H	L	H	New	
EPV-3 Implement annual community wellness campaign, providing educational information to public, formatted to	Fire Department	Ongoing	X	X		X	X		FY		H	L	H	New	

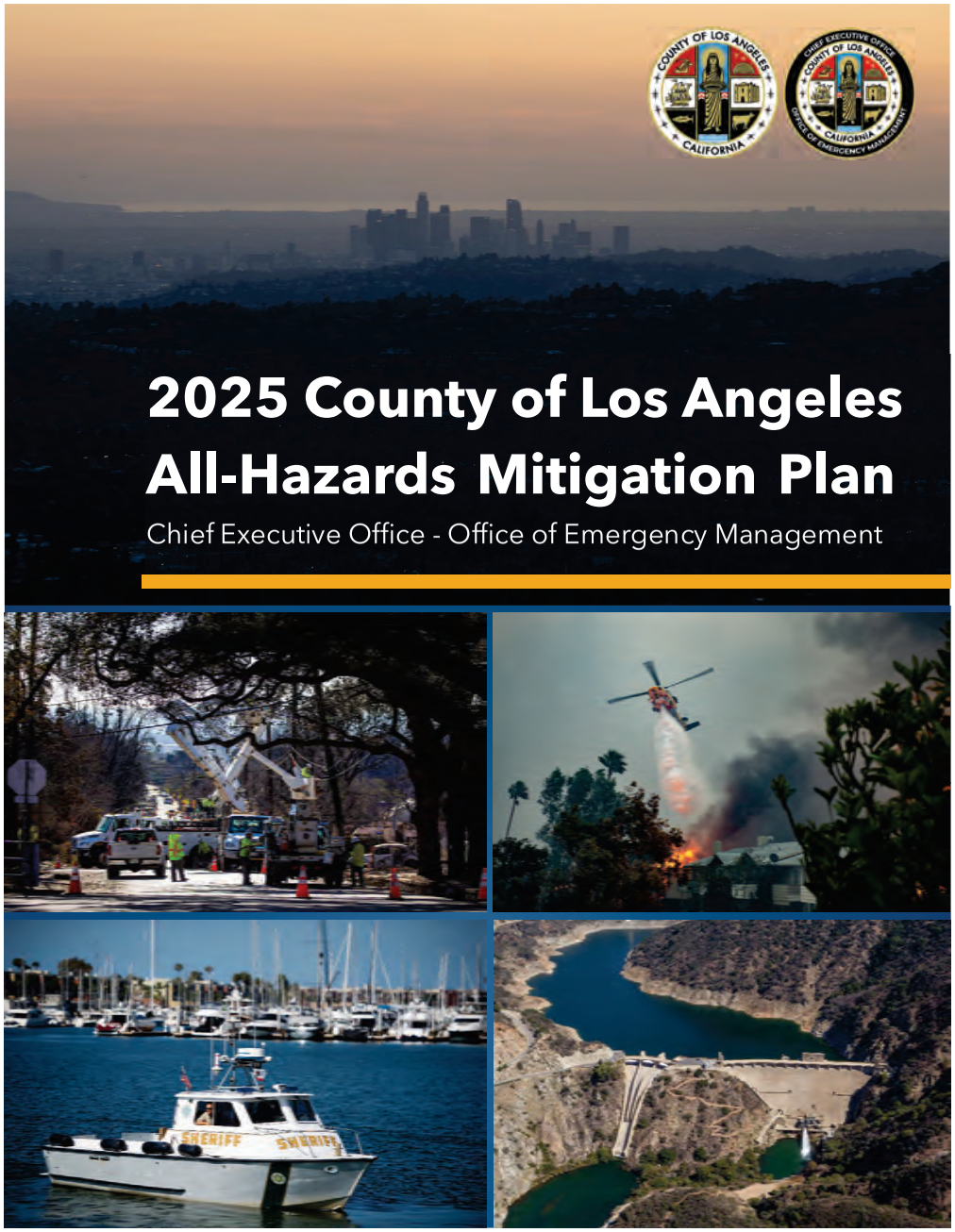
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			Protect Life and Property	Public Awareness	Natural Systems	Partnerships and Implementation	Emergency Services	Regulation and Permitting							
stopping the spread of illness.															
EPV-4 Identify and purse funding opportunities to develop and implement neighborhood and city mitigation activities.	ETeam	Ongoing	X	X		X	X		FY		H	L	H	New	

CITY OF SIERRA MADRE

2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

APPENDIX K

LOS ANGELES COUNTY ALL-HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN



Acknowledgement

The Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors gratefully acknowledges the following agencies/jurisdictions who contributed to the development of this plan.

County Departments

Aging and Disabilities
Chief Executive Office
Chief Sustainability Office
Beaches and Harbors
Economic Opportunity
Health Services
Human Resources
Parks and Recreation
Public Health
Public Social Services
Public Works
Regional Planning
Fire (LACoFD)
Internal Services
Sheriff (LASD)

Disaster Management Area Coordinators

State of California

California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES)
California State Council on Developmental Disabilities (SCCD)

External Partners

Access Services
Alzheimer's Association
Catholic Charities
City of Beverly Hills
City of Long Beach
Disability Community Resource Center
Eastern Los Angeles Regional Center
Emergency Network Los Angeles
Habitat for Humanity
Harbor Regional Center
Lanterman Regional Center
Los Angeles County Office of Education
Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts
Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority
Los Angeles Regional Food Bank
Neighborhood Legal Services of Los Angeles County
Puente Hills Habitat Preservation Authority
South Central Los Angeles Regional Center
Westside Regional Center

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Letter of Promulgation

To: Residents, Officials, and Employees of Los Angeles County

Preservation of life and property is an inherent responsibility of local, state, and federal government. The County of Los Angeles produced this updated 2025 All-Hazard Mitigation Plan (AHMP) to delineate mitigation responsibilities of County departments and describe mitigation support to communities.

While no plan can guarantee prevention of death and destruction, a well-developed AHMP can guide mitigation efforts aimed at decreasing the amount of loss experienced after an emergency. The Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) requires that local jurisdictions have an updated mitigation plan in order to be eligible for mitigation project activities. The intent of the 2025 AHMP also ensures that mitigation actions are based on sound planning processes that account for the risks and capabilities of communities within Los Angeles County of Mitigation plans are strategic and policy level documents, forming the foundation of a community's long-term strategy to reduce disaster losses.

The AHMP should be reviewed on an annual basis and approved every five years. The AHMP conforms to the requirements set forth the by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES). The Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors gives its full support to the 2025 All-Hazards Mitigation Plan and urges all residents, officials, and employees to collectively share in our commitment to hazard mitigation.

This letter promulgates the 2025 All-Hazards Mitigation Plan which becomes effective upon approval by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors.

Kathryn Barger

Kathryn Barger, Chair
Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors

9/9/25
Date

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1 Introduction, Purpose, and Scope

1.1 Purpose

The 2025 All-Hazard Mitigation Plan (AHMP) was developed in collaboration with a wide range of stakeholders representing County Departments and other external stakeholders from cities, local utilities, non-governmental organizations, and state agencies. The purpose of this AHMP is to form the strategic-level foundation for hazard mitigation efforts undertaken by the County of Los Angeles. The 2025 AHMP is an update to the 2020 version of the plan and seeks to maintain the County's continuing commitment to hazard mitigation as a critical step in reducing hazard risks, making communities safer, and building countywide resilience.

1.2 Scope

Hazard mitigation is defined in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) as "any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from hazards." This AHMP identifies and profiles hazards, analyzes the people and critical infrastructure at risk, and provides a series of mitigation strategies aimed at reducing hazard risk. The plan also describes actions to integrate vulnerable communities including people with Access and Functional Needs (AFN) into hazard mitigation planning and other efforts. The AHMP is intended to function as a strategic plan for hazard mitigation and, while not an emergency plan, complements the Los Angeles County Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan. This plan contains mitigation strategies for County-owned facilities or other areas under the jurisdiction of the County of Los Angeles. Hazard mitigation strategies for incorporated cities within Los Angeles County may be found in that city's hazard mitigation plan.

1.3 Legal Authority and Requirements

Historically local hazard mitigation planning has been driven by federal law. The Disaster Mitigation Act (DMA) of 2000 amended the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1988 with new requirements for hazard mitigation. The DMA of 2000 emphasized the need for state, tribal, and local entities to closely coordinate on hazard mitigation efforts and formed the legal basis for the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) current mitigation plan requirements in order to utilize Hazard Mitigation Assistance grant programs. This plan was prepared

pursuant to the requirements set forth in the DMA of 2000 and other FEMA hazard mitigation policy guidance.

1.4 Plan Organization

The AHMP is organized into nine (9) sections, excluding the Appendices, including:

1. **Introduction:** Discusses the purpose, scope, and legal authority of the plan.
2. **Planning Process:** Describes the planning process that was undertaken by the Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee to create this updated 2025 AHMP.
3. **Community Profile:** Overviews the unique geographic, climatic, environmental, and socioeconomic factors that make up Los Angeles County and their implications for hazard mitigation planning.
4. **Climate Change:** Outlines the impacts of climate change in Los Angeles County and potential mitigation and adaptation measures.
5. **Integrating AFN into Hazard Mitigation:** Discusses strategies for integrating people with Access and Functional Needs (AFN) into prevention and hazard mitigation efforts.
6. **Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment:** Identifies and profiles nine (9) natural and four (4) human-caused hazards that may impact Los Angeles County including: wildfire, earthquake, extreme heat, drought, flooding, dam failure, land movement, tsunami, severe wind and tornado, mass violence, cybersecurity incidents, transportation incidents, and public health emergencies.
7. **Mitigation Strategy:** Delineates the overall strategy for the County's hazard mitigation efforts including goals and objectives, existing mitigation capabilities, and an analysis of mitigation actions.
8. **Plan Maintenance:** Outlines how the plan will be maintained annually ahead of the next full plan update in five years.
9. **Plan Adoption:** Discusses updates to the plan and implementation following plan adoption.

Following these sections, there are an additional six (6) appendices with supporting materials such as hazard maps, meeting minutes from planning meetings, and information about the public engagement efforts during the planning process.

2 Planning Process

2.1 Overview of the Planning Process

The 2025 Los Angeles County All-Hazard Mitigation Plan (AHMP) update builds upon the robust all-hazard planning framework established by the 2020 All-Hazards Mitigation Plan, while incorporating new methodologies, stakeholder engagement, and compliance requirements. The planning process for this update emphasized inclusivity, transparency, and the integration of emerging climate adaptation considerations.

This planning process followed a structured, phased approach aligned with FEMA's Local Mitigation Planning Policy Guide (2022), 44 CFR requirements, and guidance from the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES). This approach began with project initiation where the scope, timeline, and stakeholders were defined. Stakeholder and public engagement were prioritized to ensure representation from diverse groups, including historically underrepresented communities and climate-vulnerable populations.

Data collection and analysis leveraged updated hazard, climate, and vulnerability data from local, state, and federal sources, providing a foundation for enhanced risk and vulnerability assessments. Hazard profiles were updated to include climate projections and cascading impact scenarios. Mitigation strategies were revised and prioritized with a renewed focus on climate resilience and nature-based solutions. Strategies were also developed incorporating people with access and functional needs throughout each component of the AHMP. Finally, methods for monitoring and evaluation of mitigation efforts were defined in the plan maintenance and implementation strategy. Table 2-1 provides a timeline of the major plan update tasks and milestones over the planning process.

Table 2-1 AMHP Planning Timeline

Date	Tasks	People Involved
February 2025	Reviewed the 2020 AHMP and identified components that require update.	OEM AHMP Project Team
	Collected and reviewed existing documents, including the Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) along with resources for people with access and functional needs and people experiencing homelessness.	OEM AHMP Project Team

Date	Tasks	People Involved
February 2025	Met with state Hazard Mitigation Planning Team.	OEM AHMP Project Team, Cal OES Mitigation Division
	Identified the initial list of stakeholders and ensured organizations that work with and represent people with access and functional needs were engaged in the planning process. External stakeholders include neighboring communities, local and regional agencies, and others.	OEM AHMP Project Team
	Conducted 2025 AHMP Kickoff Meetings with internal stakeholders.	OEM AHMP Project Team, Internal County Stakeholder Group, Cal OES Mitigation Division
	Determined hazards to be profiled including both natural (i.e., wildland fire, earthquake, etc.) and human-caused (i.e., cybersecurity, terrorism, etc.).	OEM AHMP Project Team, Internal County Stakeholder Group, External Stakeholder Group
	Drafted initial sections of the 2025 AHMP.	OEM AHMP Project Team
	Shared drafts of initial sections with internal and external stakeholders for their review.	OEM AHMP Project Team, Internal County Stakeholder Group, External Stakeholder Group, Cal OES Mitigation Division
	Met with internal and external stakeholders to obtain feedback on draft plan elements.	OEM AHMP Project Team, Internal County Stakeholder Group, External Stakeholder Group, Cal OES Mitigation Division

Date	Tasks	People Involved
March 2025	Developed the Public Outreach Engagement Plan to collect feedback from the public on the public draft of the 2025 AHMP.	OEM AHMP Project Team, Cal OES Mitigation Division
	Drafted subsequent sections of the 2025 AHMP including updating existing mitigation actions and developing new mitigation actions as needed.	OEM AHMP Project Team
	Shared drafts of the subsequent sections with internal and external stakeholders for their review.	OEM AHMP Project Team, Internal County Stakeholder Group, External Stakeholder Group, Cal OES Mitigation Division
	Met with internal and external stakeholders to obtain feedback on subsequent draft plan elements.	OEM AHMP Project Team, Internal County Stakeholder Group, External Stakeholder Group, Cal OES Mitigation Division
April/May 2025	Drafted final sections of the 2025 AHMP and produced a Final Draft AHMP.	OEM AHMP Project Team
	Shared Final Draft of the AHMP with internal and external stakeholders for their review.	OEM AHMP Project Team, Internal County Stakeholder Group, External Stakeholder Group, Cal OES Mitigation Division
	Met with internal and external stakeholders to obtain feedback on subsequent Final Draft AHMP.	OEM AHMP Project Team, Internal County Stakeholder Group, External Stakeholder Group, Cal OES Mitigation Division
	Produced Final AHMP.	OEM AHMP Project Team

2.2 Stakeholder Engagement

Inclusive stakeholder involvement was essential to the planning process. The County ensured broad representation and participation, consistent with the "Whole Community Approach" outlined in the 2023 Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan (OAEOP). Key stakeholders that comprised the Hazard Mitigation Advisory Committee included:

- County departments such as, but not limited to, Public Works, Public Health, and Regional Planning.
- Cities within the operational area (OA) and neighboring communities through Disaster Management Area Coordinators (DMACs) and city representation.
- Non-governmental organizations (NGOs), including environmental and disability advocacy groups.
- Special District partners managing critical infrastructure.
- Representatives of academia and school districts.
- Community representatives from Access and Functional Needs (AFN) populations and historically underrepresented populations.

Regular meetings, workshops, and focus groups were held to gather input and refine mitigation strategies. Stakeholders were contacted and invited to participate in the 2025 AHMP planning process through email (please see email template in Appendix B-3). Stakeholder feedback was documented and incorporated into the plan, ensuring diverse perspectives informed the process. Tables 2-2 and 2-3 includes a list of representatives of each agency that contributed to the planning process.

Table 2-2 Hazard Mitigation Advisory Committee – Internal Stakeholder Group

Department/ Agency	Name	Title	Planning Contribution
Los Angeles County Office of Emergency Management (OEM AHMP Project Team)	Michael Morin	Emergency Management Coordinator	Functioned as lead planners, led planning meetings, drafted plan, reviewed mitigation actions submitted by departments.
	Matthew Topoozian	Emergency Management Coordinator	

Department/ Agency	Name	Title	Planning Contribution
	Karen Haro	Emergency Management Coordinator	
	Girma Wollela	Emergency Management Coordinator	
Los Angeles County Department of Aging and Disabilities	Mike Tsao	Administrative Deputy	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.
	Henry Lopez	Program Manager	
	Carin Anderson	Administrative Services Manager	
	Keilah Kelso	Administrative Services Manager	
Los Angeles County Chief Executive Office – Anti-Racism, Diversity, and Inclusion Initiative	Cesar Sanchez	Senior Analyst	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.
Los Angeles County Chief Executive Office – Homeless Initiative	Onnie Williams III	Principal Analyst	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.
Los Angeles County Chief Sustainability Office	Matthew Gosner	Climate Resilience Officer	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.

Department/ Agency	Name	Title	Planning Contribution
Los Angeles County Department of Beaches and Harbors	Katharine de la Cruz	Administrative Services Manager	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.
	Vanessa Huerta	Safety Officer	
Los Angeles County Department of Economic Opportunity	Maritza Dubie	Human Services Administrator	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.
Los Angeles County Department of Health Services	Elaine Forsyth	Senior Nursing Instructor	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.
	Isabel Sanchez	Disaster Services Specialist	
Los Angeles County Department of Human Resources	Kevin Halbritter	Deputy Compliance Officer	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.
Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation	Ramon Bernal	Disaster Services Analyst	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.
Los Angeles County Department of Public Health	Elizabeth Rubin	Epidemiologist	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.
Los Angeles County Department of Public Social Services	Manuel Gutierrez	Disaster Services Analyst	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.

Department/ Agency	Name	Title	Planning Contribution
Los Angeles County Department of Public Works	Joseph Marble	Disaster Services Analyst	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.
	Loni Eazell	Disaster Services Specialist	
Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning	Thuy Hua	Supervising Planner	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.
	Edgar De La Torre	Principal Regional Planner	
Los Angeles County Fire Department	Nick Duvally	Deputy Fire Chief	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.
Los Angeles County Internal Services Department	Juan-Raul Cardenas	GIS Analyst	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.
Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department	Jordan Kennedy	Sergeant	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.

Table 2-3 Hazard Mitigation Advisory Committee – External Stakeholder Group

Department/Agency	Planning Contribution
Access Services	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.
Alzheimer's Association California	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.
California Governor's Office of Emergency Services	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.
Catholic Charities	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.

Department/Agency	Planning Contribution
City of Beverly Hills Emergency Management Division	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.
City of Long Beach Disaster Preparedness & Emergency Communications	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.
City of Los Angeles Emergency Management Department	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.
Disability Community Resource Center	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.
Disaster Management Area Coordinator, Area A	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.
Disaster Management Area Coordinator, Area B	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.
Disaster Management Area Coordinator, Area C	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.
Disaster Management Area Coordinator, Area D	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.
Disaster Management Area Coordinator, Area E	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.
Disaster Management Area Coordinator, Area F	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.
Disaster Management Area Coordinator, Area G	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.
Disaster Management Area Coordinator, Area H	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.
Eastern Los Angeles Regional Center	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.
Emergency Network Los Angeles	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.
Habitat for Humanity	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.

Department/Agency	Planning Contribution
Harbor Regional Center	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.
Lanterman Regional Center	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.
Los Angeles County Office of Education	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.
Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.
Los Angeles Metropolitan Transportation Authority	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.
Los Angeles Regional Food Bank	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.
Neighborhood Legal Services of Los Angeles County	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.
Puente Hills Habitat Preservation Authority	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.
South Central Los Angeles Regional Center	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.
Westside Regional Center	Attended planning meetings, reviewed section drafts, and provided feedback.

2.3 Public Involvement and Outreach

Public outreach efforts aimed to foster transparency, inclusivity, and fortify public trust. The County engaged the public during the planning process through multiple media formats to share information and collect feedback taking into account language and other access and functional needs. A rolling outreach strategy was used to ensure that as each section was drafted and reviewed by planning stakeholders, it was concurrently made available for public commentary. To accomplish this, each section was posted to the Los Angeles County Hazard Mitigation Program website as it was completed by the planning team. A survey designed to gauge community perceptions of hazard risks and mitigation priorities was used on the website (Appendix D). This approach ensured that the public was a key partner in every step of the planning process and had a voice as

each section was being developed by the planning team. A social media campaign using all LA County OEM social media channels was initiated to direct the public to the survey.

To address equity, targeted outreach efforts focused on engaging historically underrepresented communities and AFN populations, using multilingual and accessible materials and culturally appropriate techniques. Aside from public outreach, stakeholders that work with or represent people with access and functional needs, people experiencing homelessness, and a diverse array of cultural groups were targeted to participate in the Hazard Mitigation Advisory Committee. These measures ensured that the public had meaningful opportunities to participate in shaping the plan.

2.4 Review and Incorporation of Existing Plans and Reports

The planning process included a comprehensive review of existing documents and protocols to ensure consistency and alignment. The 2020 All-Hazards Mitigation Plan served as the foundational document for this update. Additionally, key concepts from the 2023 Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan (OAEOP), such as Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) and disaster management areas, were integrated. The Los Angeles County Climate Vulnerability Assessment provided valuable insights into climate risks and social sensitivity, while local Climate Action Plans ensured alignment with municipal climate adaptation initiatives. Furthermore, the 2021 UASI THIRA (Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment) provided critical data for identifying evolving threats and capability targets, enhancing the accuracy and relevance of the plan. The demographic data from the 2020 U.S. Census was utilized to ensure an accurate representation of Los Angeles County's population, now estimated at over 10 million residents. The demographic breakdown includes 48% Hispanic or Latino, 26% White, 15% Asian, 8% African American, and 3% other, with over 40% speaking a language other than English at home, emphasizing the need for multilingual and culturally appropriate outreach.

Table 2-4 Existing Plans, Maps, and Reports

Plan, Map, or Report	Information to be Incorporated into the 2025 Updated AHMP
Los Angeles County Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan (2023)	Used to inform Section 6: Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment and Section 7: Mitigation Strategy
Los Angeles County 2035 General Plan (2024)	Safety element mitigation policies used to inform Section 7 – Mitigation Strategy
Los Angeles County Comprehensive Floodplain Management Plan (2021)	Used to inform Section 6: Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment and Section 7: Mitigation Strategy for elements related to flood hazards
County of Los Angeles Floodplain Management Plan Progress Report from (2024)	Used to inform Section 6: Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment and Section 7: Mitigation Strategy for elements related to flood hazards
County of Los Angeles Repetitive Loss Area Analysis Progress Report (2021)	Used to inform Section 6: Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment and Section 7: Mitigation Strategy for elements related to flood hazards
Los Angeles County 2045 Climate Action Plan (2024)	Used to inform Section 6: Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment, Section 7: Mitigation Strategy, and Section 4: Climate Change for elements related to hazard risk posed by climate change
Los Angeles County Fire Department Fire Plan (2023)	Used to inform Section 6: Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment and Section 7: Mitigation Strategy for elements related to wildland fire hazards
Our County: Los Angeles Countywide Sustainability Plan (2019)	Used to inform Section 6: Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment, Section 7: Mitigation Strategy, and Section 4: Climate Change for elements related to hazard risk posed by climate change
Los Angeles County Homeless Initiative Strategy Plan (2022)	Used to inform vulnerable populations information across all sections of the plan.
Disability Among Adults in Los Angeles County (2019)	Used to inform vulnerable populations information across all sections of the plan.
Southern California Earthquake Data Center's Earthquake Catalogs (Current as of 2025)	Historical seismic information used in Section 6: Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment.

Plan, Map, or Report	Information to be Incorporated into the 2025 Updated AHMP
Maritime Tsunami Response Playbooks: Background Information and Guidance for Response and Hazard Mitigation Use (2016)	Historical tsunami information used in Section 6: Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment.
FEMA Flood Insurance Study, Los Angeles County, California (2020)	Historical flood information used in Section 6: Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment.
U.S. Geological Survey (USGS): Rainfall and Landslides in Southern California (2015)	Historical landslide information used in Section 6: Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment.
Burn Scar Information and Maps	Historical fire information used in Section 6: Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment.

3 Community Profile

3.1 Los Angeles County Overview



Los Angeles County is the most populous county in the United States, encompassing a diverse array of communities, landscapes, and infrastructure. According to the most recent census data, Los Angeles County has a population of approximately 10 million residents of which more than 1 million reside in unincorporated areas. The County's demographics, geographic features, and economic activities present both unique opportunities and significant challenges for hazard mitigation planning. This updated community profile integrates insights from the 2023 Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan (OAEOP) and reflects changes in population trends, infrastructure development, and climate risks.

The County Operational Area (OA) consists of all political subdivisions within the geographical boundaries of Los Angeles County. It encompasses five supervisorial districts, eight Disaster Management Areas (DMAs), 88 incorporated cities, 80 school districts, and approximately 142 special districts.

3.2 Geography and Land Use



Spanning over 4,000 square miles, Los Angeles County features diverse terrain, including coastal plains, valleys, mountains, islands, and deserts. The County's varied geography includes multiple microclimates that influence its exposure to natural hazards, such as earthquakes, tsunamis, wildfires, floods, and landslides. Urban areas, particularly the City of Los Angeles and its surrounding metropolitan region, are densely populated and heavily developed. In contrast, rural and unincorporated areas often face unique vulnerabilities due to limited infrastructure and resources. Rural areas include the Angeles and Los Padres National Forests, which have small communities, campgrounds, and day use areas. There are also two islands within the County, Santa Catalina and San Clemente. The County also includes a significant amount of Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) areas where residential and commercial development meets underdeveloped wildland with vegetative fuels. Land use within the County is equally diverse, with a mix of residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural, and open spaces. Recent urban development in densely populated areas has increased impervious surfaces like concrete and asphalt, which retain heat and create urban heat islands (UHI) that are much hotter than nearby rural areas. This phenomenon elevates temperatures, especially in low-income communities lacking green spaces for cooling. Additionally, urbanization affects stormwater management by reducing natural drainage and exacerbating flooding risks in low-lying areas.

These trends underscore the need for sustainable planning strategies, such as promoting green infrastructure, enhancing stormwater systems, and mitigating heat islands through tree planting and reflective materials. The County's diverse land use must be carefully managed to reduce vulnerabilities while supporting economic growth and environmental sustainability.

3.3 Social Vulnerability

Social vulnerability is a crucial component to Los Angeles County's hazard mitigation planning. The County is home to a diverse population with disparities in income, housing stability, and access to resources. The Los Angeles County Anti-Racism, Diversity, and Inclusion (ARDI) Initiative created a comprehensive Equity Explorer, which is a geospatial tool that explores multiple equity data points across Los Angeles County. The ARDI Equity Explorer includes various layers that visualize social equity, economic opportunity, housing and homelessness, health, justice, built environment, and disaster recovery data. The public can access this data at ceo.lacounty.gov/ardi/tools. Maps created using data from the ARDI Equity Explorer are in Appendix A-8.

The US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) defines social vulnerability as a community's capacity to prepare for and respond to the stress of hazardous events ranging from natural disasters to human caused threats. The CDC's Social Vulnerability Index (Figure 3.1) is designed to identify and quantify communities experiencing social vulnerability.

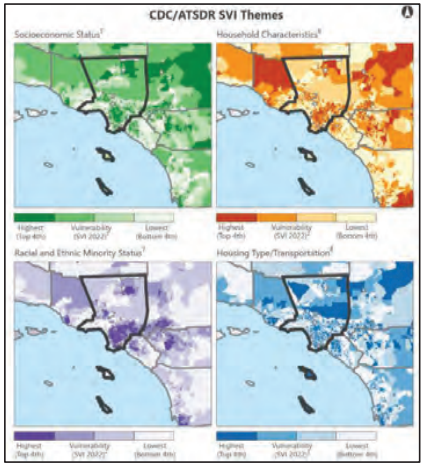


Figure 3.1 CDC Social Vulnerability Index (CDC 2022)

The most recent CDC Social Vulnerability Index score from 2022 for Los Angeles County indicated a high level of vulnerability across four themes: socioeconomic status, household characteristics, racial and ethnic minority status, and housing type/transportation.

Vulnerable populations identified for Los Angeles County that will be considered in the AHMP include:

- **Low-Income Residents**: Individuals living below or near the poverty line are often disproportionately affected by disasters due to limited financial resources for emergency preparedness, response, and recovery.

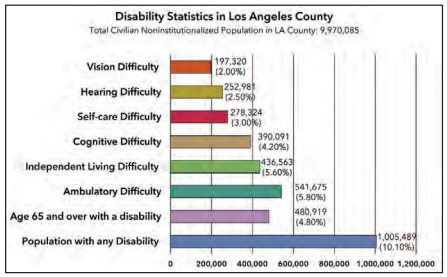


Figure 3.2 Disability Statistics in Los Angeles County (OAEOP 2023)

- **People with Access and Functional Needs (AFN)**: Individuals with Access and Functional needs have increased challenges in preparedness, evacuation, sheltering, accessing emergency services and recovery. Access and Functional Needs include but are not limited to people who have any combination in varying degree of: physical disabilities, intellectual disabilities, developmental disabilities, mental health-related issues, visual impairments, hearing impairments/deaf, mobility impairments, or chronic conditions. AFN also include older adults, infants and children, people living in institutionalized settings, people living below the poverty line or experiencing homelessness, people with limited English proficiency or are non-English speakers, or people who are transportation disadvantaged.



Figure 3. 3 Breakdown of Language at Home in Los Angeles County (OAEOP 2023)

- **People Experiencing Homelessness (PEH)**: With an estimated over 75,000 individuals experiencing homelessness, this population is particularly at risk during extreme weather events and other disasters.
- **Immigration Status**: Fear of engaging with government services based on immigration status can prevent residents from accessing critical resources.

- **Limited English Proficiency:** Over 40% of residents speak a language other than English at home, highlighting the need for multilingual and culturally appropriate outreach efforts. Language accessibility is critical to ensure all residents and visitors can obtain information and services during a disaster. See Figure 3.3 for a breakdown of languages spoken at home in Los Angeles County not including American Sign Language.

The figure below highlights certain variables in Los Angeles County that may increase vulnerability to emergencies and disasters. To address these vulnerabilities, the County's mitigation planning includes equitable strategies designed to reduce risk and enhance resilience among these populations. Targeted outreach, improved access to resources, preparedness education events, and collaboration with community organizations are integral to these efforts.

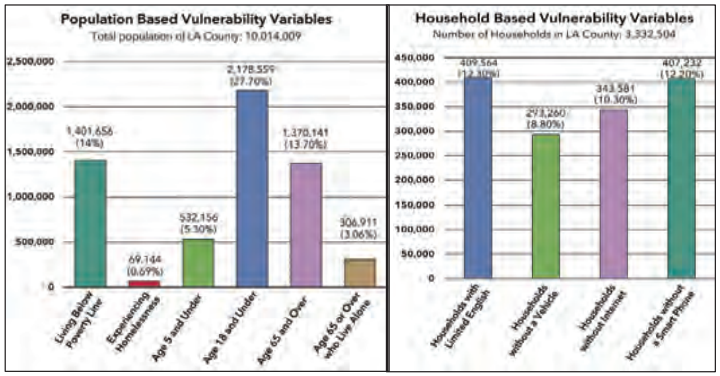


Figure 3.4 Los Angeles County Vulnerability Variables (OAEOP 2023)

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) maintains the National Risk Index, a mapping tool that assesses 18 possible hazards a jurisdiction is susceptible to in combination with the amount of loss that could result from those hazards. Los Angeles County ranks as the community with the most risk in the United States according to the FEMA National Risk Index. According to the National Risk Index, hazards with the highest risk for Los Angeles County include earthquake, wildfires, extreme heat, flooding, high winds, and landslides.

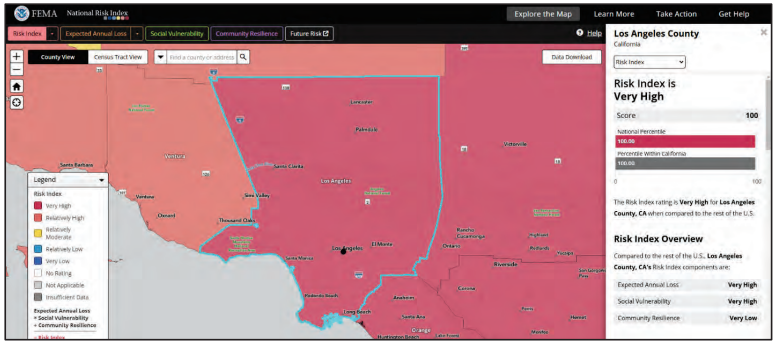


Figure 3.5 FEMA National Risk Index (2025)

3.4 Economy and Critical Infrastructure

Los Angeles County is a global economic hub, hosting industries such as entertainment, technology, manufacturing, and international trade. The Port of Los Angeles and the Port of Long Beach collectively form one of the world's busiest trade gateways, underscoring the importance of protecting critical infrastructure from hazards including those exacerbated by climate change. Critical facilities provide services and functions essential to a community, especially during and after a disaster. Common types of critical facilities include but are not limited to fire stations, police stations, hospitals, schools, and utilities. Critical facilities may also include places that can be used for sheltering, cooling centers, staging purposes, or other large public gathering spots such as community centers and libraries. Critical facilities include those operated by non-governmental and business partners vital for redevelopment or

economic security. When these are affected by a disaster, the County provides businesses and workers impacted by the disaster with vital information and resources. This allows them to maneuver effectively through disaster response toward recovery using its network of job centers and business hubs.

Other critical infrastructure includes the facilities and industries that enable all facets of society to function, including but not limited to the following community lifelines:

- **Safety and Security**: The myriad of local law enforcement, fire and rescue, emergency management, schools, and other government services that maintain public safety and security.
- **Communications:** The interconnected network of infrastructure owners and operators of communications systems such as internet, telephone, cellular and other communications towers, cable, satellite, and more.
- **Transportation Networks**: The County's extensive network of roadways, highways, railways, transit systems, and airports is essential for daily operations and disaster response.
- **Energy Systems**: Power generation facilities, energy distribution networks, and pipelines are vulnerable to multiple types of hazards and threats.
- **Water and Wastewater Systems**: Drought conditions and aging infrastructure at the over 220 different water agencies in Los Angeles County pose risks to water availability and quality.
- **Healthcare Facilities**: Over 100 hospitals and numerous clinics serve the County, requiring robust contingency plans to maintain operations during disasters.
- **Food and Shelter:** The vast system of food production (i.e., agriculture), distribution, and retail along with community housing or sheltering.

3.5 Climate and Environmental Conditions

Los Angeles County faces escalating risks from climate change, significantly impacting its environment, economy, and communities. These challenges include rising temperatures, prolonged droughts, more frequent and severe extreme weather events, and their cascading effects. These risks highlight the critical need for adaptive planning to protect vulnerable populations, infrastructure, and natural resources. Key climate-

related considerations referenced in the Los Angeles County Climate Action Plan that will be addressed in this AHMP include, but are not limited to:

- **Extreme Weather Events:** Extreme temperatures in the Los Angeles region are expected to increase. Both dry and wet extremes are projected to intensify, leading to longer dry periods than historically experienced. These dry periods are expected to be followed by significantly wetter conditions, including atmospheric rivers bringing more intense rainfall. This pattern may result in increased water scarcity, mudslides, and flooding.
- **Sea-Level Rise**: Coastal communities are at heightened risk of flooding and erosion, threatening homes, businesses, and critical infrastructure. Sea level rise can exacerbate the impacts of high tides, storm surges, and heavy precipitation, and can lead to increased coastal flooding and shoreline erosion.
- **Increasing Wildfire Risk**: Climate change has intensified wildfire seasons, particularly in the County's mountainous, wildland urban interface (WUI), and new and undeveloped regions. Wildfires are projected to increase in frequency and intensity including in some areas not historically impacted by wildfire.

In response, the County has prioritized integrating climate adaptation strategies into its hazard mitigation planning, as outlined in the Climate Vulnerability Assessment and the OAEOP.

3.6 Regional Collaboration and Planning Efforts

Los Angeles County's size and complexity necessitates collaboration with numerous jurisdictions, agencies, and community organizations. The County is designated as the Operational Area Coordinator and functions as an intermediate level in the State of California's Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS). In accordance with SEMS, the County serves as the communications and coordination link between local governments within Los Angeles County and the state government. Partnerships with academic institutions, non-profits, and private sector stakeholders support data collection, public engagement, and innovative mitigation strategies. Additionally, the County has also adopted Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) as the primary emergency management coordination structure. ESFs group function-specific stakeholders who will coordinate throughout all phases of emergency management,

including function-specific mitigation activities. For more information on regional emergency management collaboration and planning, reference the OAEOP.

3.7 Implications for Hazard Mitigation Planning

Understanding the community is a critical aspect in hazard mitigation planning. This community profile will inform key considerations in subsequent sections of the AHMP including but not limited to the following:

- **Targeted Outreach:** Include vulnerable populations and the business community in the planning process through equitable public outreach.
- **Infrastructure Resilience:** Prioritize the protection of critical infrastructure, including ports and transportation networks, energy systems, and water and wastewater systems, among others.
- **Climate Adaptation:** Develop strategies to mitigate the impacts of climate change, focusing on urban heat islands, sea-level rise, and wildfire risks.
- **Regional Coordination:** Strengthen direct collaboration within the OA between the County, local jurisdictions, special districts, unified school districts, the business community and cross-sector non-governmental partners to enhance awareness, preparedness, and response capabilities.
- **Transparent & Open Communication:** Ensure communications are accessible, and clear to advance public trust and safety. Develop dashboards to demonstrate progress.

4 Climate Change

4.1 Climate Change Overview

Climate change refers to the changing effect of the Earth's climate system over time, including changes in temperature, precipitation, and wind patterns. Climate change had significant impacts on Los Angeles County, affecting various aspects of life, environment, infrastructure, and sustainable development, and presents increasing risks from amplified hazards and changing baselines (e.g., sea level) into the future. The rate of climate change has significantly accelerated over the last three decades and trends continues. This plan addresses the effects of climate change related to disasters within the County and strategies to mitigate risks, focusing on preparedness, resilience and equity.

Climate change contributes to more frequent and intense disasters, such as floods, wildfires, drought and excessive heat. Rising temperatures and changing weather patterns pose health risks, like heat-related illnesses, respiratory issues, and the spread of diseases. Hazard mitigation efforts aim to reduce the impacts and effects of greater hazards due to climate change. The economic impact of climate change has been substantial, affecting industries such as agriculture, tourism, and insurance with increasing risks due to accelerating climate changes.

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions are the main driver of climate change, which causes increased frequency, duration, and severity of extreme weather and climate-related disasters. Climate change exacerbates air pollution, leading to poor air quality and health issues. GHG emissions from residential buildings, commercial and institutional facilities, manufacturing industries and construction, energy industries, oil and natural gas systems. transportation, fossil energy, wildfires and other sources contribute to increased particulate matter and other pollutants in the air.

4.2 Integrating Climate Change into Hazard Profiles

Integrating climate change into hazard profiles involves assessing the current and future impacts of climate change on various hazards and incorporating this information into planning and mitigation strategies. This section highlights how climate change relates to these hazards and how the county is addressing climate change through hazard mitigation efforts which help protect the county's residents and economies from the adverse effects of climate changes and climate-amplified events.

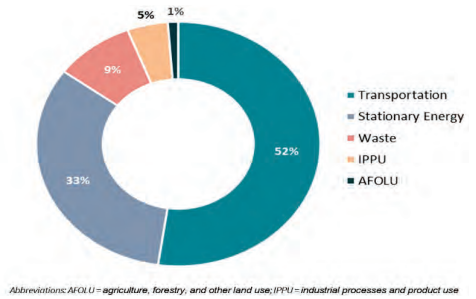


Figure 4.1 Sources of GHG Emissions from within Los Angeles County (LA County 2024; 2045 Climate Action Plan)

4.2.1 Extreme Heat

Increasing temperatures and high heat events is one of the most conspicuous results of and a direct correlation between GHG pollution and climate change. Excessive temperatures in the Los Angeles region are expected to increase significantly more very hot days and warm nights. In addition to increasing baseline temperatures and extreme heat due to climate change, heat islands exacerbate temperatures and high heat events. As development occurs and darker paved surfaces replace open land and vegetation, these areas become warmer forming an "island" of heat. Los Angeles County experiences more frequent and excessive heat due to climate change. This is currently a major risk and with unmitigated GHG emissions increasing heat will lead to even greater health issues, increased energy demand for cooling, and other strains on infrastructure.

4.2.2 Flooding

Flooding in Los Angeles County occurs due to extreme rainfall events causing flash floods, riverine flooding, and increased surface water. Coastal areas in Los Angeles County are vulnerable to sea- level rise (SLR), which exacerbates coastal hazards like floods, storm surges, and chronic erosion. Other related hazards include flooding near

the mouths of streams and channels, landslides, and seawater well intrusion. SLR exacerbates the impacts of high tides, storm surges, and heavy precipitation flooding, and continued SLR will lead to more life safety concerns and increased damage to property and infrastructure.

4.2.3 Drought

Prolonged droughts have become more common, affecting the water supply, agriculture, and ecosystems of Los Angeles County. Dry and wet extremes are projected to increase and are likely to cause drier periods than what the region has historically experienced.

Southern California projected to get drier, while Northern California will increase in temperature. This will result in loss of snowpack within the Sierra Nevada Mountain range, meaning less water for all Californians including farmers, residents, and utilities. The State Water Resource Control Board proclaimed several water conservation emergency regulations due to severe drought conditions that requires commercial, industrial, and residential conservation efforts. Proclamations include:

- **January 4, 2022:** State Water Board adopted the prohibited wasteful water uses emergency regulation
- **May 24, 2022:** the State Water Board adopted the emergency regulation to ban decorative grass watering like non-functional turf irrigation
- **December 7, 2022:** the State Water Board readopted the prohibited wasteful water uses emergency regulation,
- **May 26, 2023:** the State Water Board readopted the emergency regulation to ban decorative grass watering.

4.2.4 Wildfire

A wildfire is an unplanned and uncontrolled fire in an area of combustible vegetation. These fires can easily spread beyond the natural areas primarily involving and have a potential to cause damages outside of the perimeter. Wildfire probability depends on local weather conditions, outdoor activities and any preceding conditions (e.g., lots of rain leading to vegetation growth and then drying conditions), and a potential ignition (e.g., lightning strike, arson, debris burning, electrical equipment failure, car tailpipe, etc.). The frequency and intensity of wildfires has increased driven by higher

temperatures, lower precipitation, lower relative humidity, and prolonged droughts. These events have caused loss of life, destroy and/or damage to property, infrastructure, the environment and pose greater risks due to historical development patterns. The timeline of major wildfire events and acreage burned in Los Angeles County is listed at Section 6.2 of the plan.

4.3 Climate Mitigation Strategies

Los Angeles County is actively addressing climate change and implementing hazard mitigation strategies to reduce its impacts and build long-term resilience. The County faces increasing risks from excessive heat, wildfires, droughts, floods, and sea-level rise, all of which threaten communities, infrastructure, and natural resources.

To address many of these challenges, the County has developed comprehensive climate plans and strategies that integrate climate adaptation, sustainable land use, emergency preparedness, and environmental conservation. By enforcing building codes, investing in green infrastructure, and strengthening community preparedness, Los Angeles County aims to minimize risks and enhance disaster resilience. These efforts align with state and federal climate policies and are designed to protect both current and future generations while encouraging a more sustainable and livable environment for all.

4.3.1 Climate Resilience Plans and Actions

- **Los Angeles County 2045 Climate Action Plan (2045 CAP):** Establishes aggressive targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and achieve carbon neutrality by 2045.
- **Water Conservation & Drought Resilience Measures:** Implements mandatory water restrictions, promotes rainwater harvesting, and expands groundwater recharge and water recycling projects.
- **Wildfire Mitigation & Vegetation Management Programs:** Enforces Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) codes, increases forest management techniques, aligned with Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) principles and practices of our native indigenous communities, and strengthens fire-resistant building and landscape requirements.

- **Green Infrastructure & Urban Cooling Initiatives:** Expands tree planting aligned with TEK principles and practices, investigates removing hard (paved) surfaces, and planting groundcover, utilizes and promotes public cooling centers and home heat preparedness, and encourages the use of reflective "cool" roofing and surfaces to mitigate the urban heat island (UHI) effect.
- **Heat Action Plan:** Develops strategies to reduce the adverse health impacts of excessive heat through public shade structures, cooling centers, building codes, and increased public awareness campaigns for all susceptible to extreme heat.

These strategic actions reflect Los Angeles County's commitment to tackling climate change. By integrating proactive policies, indigenous-informed practices, community-driven solutions, and resilient infrastructure, Los Angeles County, is not only mitigating current risks but also preparing for a future where communities can thrive in an ever-changing dynamic environment.

4.4 Climate Change Conclusion

Through proactive policies and community engagement, Los Angeles County strives to navigate the complexities of a changing climate and safeguard its people, environment, infrastructure and economies. This approach helps minimize the risks and impacts associated with climate-related hazards. Addressing climate change in hazard mitigation help enhance safer, healthier, and more sustainable communities.

5 Integrating Access and Functional Needs (AFN) into Hazard Mitigation

5.1 AFN Introduction

Modern hazard mitigation planning increasingly recognizes that resilient communities must address the needs of all residents –including those with access and functional needs (AFN). Historically, individuals with disabilities (i.e. including but not limited to, youth, those economically depressed, pregnant, etc.), chronic health conditions, language barriers, or transportation disadvantages have been underrepresented in emergency planning. As evidenced by the best practices for stakeholder inclusion and further supported by national preparedness frameworks, integrating AFN considerations leads to plans that are more inclusive and effective. By proactively engaging AFN populations and support agencies in every phase, from preparedness through recovery, a hazard mitigation plan can reduce losses, improve evacuation and sheltering outcomes, and build trust between emergency management agencies and the communities they serve.

5.2 Inclusion of AFN and Vulnerable Populations in Planning

A major component of effective mitigation planning is a "whole community" approach. Incorporating AFN voices into the planning process is crucial because these stakeholders offer real-world insights into the challenges they face during emergencies. Key steps to this process include, but are not limited to:

- **Stakeholder Engagement:** Ensure that representatives from disability advocacy groups, community-based organizations, and service providers (such as local health departments and transportation agencies) are engaged early in the planning process. Their firsthand experiences help identify practical barriers that might otherwise be overlooked.
- **Public Participation:** Incorporating public stakeholders through meetings, surveys, and other outreach to capture the diverse needs of AFN populations. This input is vital to overcoming historical marginalization and ensuring that mitigation actions are relevant and equitable to the entire population.
- **Ongoing Interagency Collaboration:** Develop a hazard mitigation planning advisory committee and interagency working groups that include AFN stakeholders. These groups can guide both the planning process and the review of existing plans, ensuring that AFN issues are fully integrated from the outset.

5.2.1 Integrating AFN into the Overall AHMP

Integrating AFN considerations is not a stand-alone task; it must be interlaced throughout the entire hazard mitigation planning process. This includes:

- **Risk Assessments:** Incorporate AFN data into all risk assessments to ensure that the specific vulnerabilities of these populations are reflected in hazard maps and vulnerability index data.
- **Mitigation Strategy Development:** Ensure that every mitigation action is examined for its impact on AFN populations. For example, when planning for flood control or wildfire prevention projects, review how these projects can be improved to meet the needs of people with access and functional needs.
- **Plan Review and Update:** Ensure planning processes include regular AFN review and updates. Includes but not limited to:
    - Surveys of community needs
    - Consultations with AFN advisory groups
    - Integration of new technological or infrastructural solutions
- **Funding and Resource Allocation:** Clearly identify funding streams and resource commitments for AFN-specific projects. This could involve targeted grants from federal programs (e.g., Hazard Mitigation Assistance), state funding dedicated to accessible infrastructure improvements, and local resources such as the Productivity Investment Fund that can be accessed to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of County operations.

5.3 Assessment of AFN Needs

Understanding the specific needs of AFN populations requires both quantitative and qualitative approaches:

- **Data Collection and Risk Assessment:** Use existing resources, community surveys, outreach and risk assessments to help identify the number and types of individuals with AFN at the local community level. Evaluate the regional geographic distribution, vulnerabilities, and specific requirements before and after emergencies.

- **Frameworks for Analysis:** Adopt structured methodologies such as C-MIST (Communication, Maintaining Health, Independence, Support, Safety, and Transportation) to assess/ document AFN requirements.



- **C-MIST Explanation**
    - **Communication**: Individuals with hearing, vision, cognitive, or speech limitations may require alternative communication methods to receive or express information during emergencies.
    - **Medical / Health Needs**: People with complex medical conditions rely on medications, medical equipment, or specialized care to maintain their health and prevent complications.
    - **Independence**: Those who use mobility devices, assistive technology, or service animals need uninterrupted access to maintain their independence and daily functions.
    - **Supervision & Safety**: Some individuals require continuous support for safety, comfort, or emotional well-being, including those with memory issues, psychiatric conditions, or intellectual disabilities.
    - **Transportation**: Individuals without personal transportation or with mobility limitations need accessible and reliable options, especially in emergencies and evacuations.
- **Integrating Vulnerability Assessments:** Leverage tools from local climate vulnerability assessments and hazard mitigation plan reviews to identify areas where AFN populations overlap with high-risk zones (e.g., flood plains,

wildfire-prone areas). This integration helps prioritize mitigation actions in regions where vulnerable populations are most exposed.

5.4 Coordination with AFN Support Agencies

Effective mitigation planning requires robust coordination with both governmental and nongovernmental agencies that serve AFN populations. Best practices include:

- **Formal Partnerships:** Establish relationships and partnerships with agencies such as public health departments, social services, transportation authorities, community-based organizations, and disability advocacy organizations. These partnerships ensure that there is clear, ongoing communication and that roles and responsibilities are delineated before, during, and after disasters.
- **Joint Training and Exercises:** Conduct regular joint meetings, and exercises that include AFN components and identify additional resources to support the needs of the AFN community. These actions will help prepare all stakeholders to work together during a crisis and help identify gaps in current plans.
- **Outreach and Information Dissemination:** Ensure that all information, both pre-incident preparedness messages, response measures and post-incident recovery plans are accessible to all audiences. This includes using multiple languages, various communication formats (e.g., large-print, audio, sign-language, and digital formats), and culturally appropriate messaging to reach all segments of the community.

5.5 AFN Conclusion

A hazard mitigation plan builds a foundation for a resilient, inclusive community. By ensuring that AFN and other vulnerable populations are included in every phase of planning, from initial stakeholder engagement to the development of tailored mitigation actions and coordinated response strategies, communities can minimize disaster impacts and foster long-term resilience. Drawing on best practices from national frameworks and local planning guides, and by implementing ADA-compliant shelter operations, emergency managers can create a plan that truly serves every member of the community. This inclusive approach not only saves lives and property during disasters but also strengthens community trust and the overall effectiveness of emergency management efforts.

6 Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment

6.1 Hazard Identification Overview

The hazard identification and risk assessment process provide a foundation for Los Angeles County's hazard mitigation planning efforts by identifying, profiling, and assessing the risks associated with natural, technological, and human-caused hazards. This section builds on the framework established in the 2020 Hazard Mitigation Plan, incorporating insights from the 2023 Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan (OAEOP), the 2024 Los Angeles Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA), the Los Angeles County Climate Vulnerability Assessment, the State of California Hazard Mitigation Plan (SHMP), and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) National Risk Index.

Based on these sources hazards were included and addressed in the 2025 AHMP according to their frequency, severity and impact to Los Angeles County, see below Table 6-1. Hazards that did not meet the threshold of moderate risk will not be prioritized within the plan. Additionally, three new natural hazards (Extreme Heat, Drought, and Severe Wind/Tornado) and four human-caused hazards (Mass Violence, Cyber Incidents, Transportation Incidents, and Public Health Emergencies) are included in the 2025 AHMP.

Table 6-1 Hazard Inclusion/ Omission

Hazard	Comment
Earthquake	Hazard is included in the plan due to its high frequency, severity, and impact to Los Angeles County.
Wildfire	Hazard is included in the plan due to its high frequency, severity, and impact to Los Angeles County.
Heat Wave	Hazard is included in the plan due to its high frequency, severity, and impact to Los Angeles County.
Tornado	Hazard is included in the plan due to its high frequency, severity, and impact to Los Angeles County. Tornado is incorporated with the Severe Wind/ Tornado hazard profile.
Land Movement	Hazard is included in the plan due to its high frequency, severity, and impact to Los Angeles County.

Hazard	Comment
Lightning	Hazard is included in the plan due to its high frequency, severity, and impact to Los Angeles County. Lightening is incorporated with the Wildfire and Flooding hazard profiles.
Flooding	Hazard is included in the plan due to its frequency, severity, and impact to Los Angeles County. The Flooding hazard profile incorporates both Riverine and Coastal Flooding.
Drought	Hazard is included in the plan due to its frequency, severity, and impact to Los Angeles County.
Strong Wind	Hazard is included in the plan due to its frequency, severity, and impact to Los Angeles County. Strong Wind is incorporated with the Severe Wind and Tornado hazard profile.
Tsunami	Hazard is included in the plan due to its frequency, severity, and impact to Los Angeles County.
Winter Weather	Hazard is omitted from the plan due to its minimal frequency, severity, and impact to Los Angeles County.
Hail	Hazard is omitted from the plan due to its minimal frequency, severity, and impact to Los Angeles County.
Avalanche	Hazard is omitted from the plan due to its minimal frequency, severity, and impact to Los Angeles County.
Cold Wave	Hazard is omitted from the plan due to its lack of frequency, severity, and impact to Los Angeles County.
Hurricane	Hazard is omitted from the plan due to its lack of frequency, severity, and impact to Los Angeles County.
Ice Storm	Hazard is omitted from the plan due to its lack of frequency, severity, and impact to Los Angeles County.
Volcanic Activity	Hazard is omitted from the plan due to its lack of frequency, severity, and impact to Los Angeles County.

Los Angeles County faces a wide range of hazards due to its geographic diversity, population density, and economic significance. The following hazards were identified and prioritized from the previously mentioned sources based on historical occurrences, potential impacts, and future risks:

1. Wildfire
2. Earthquake
3. Extreme Heat
4. Drought
5. Flooding
6. Dam Failure
7. Land Movement
8. Tsunami
9. Severe Wind and Tornado
10. Mass Violence
11. Cybersecurity Incidents
12. Transportation Incidents
13. Public Health Emergencies

Among these hazards, six were identified to be potentially exacerbated by climate change including wildfire, extreme heat, drought, flooding, land movement, and severe wind and tornadoes. Additional human-caused hazards were included based on the 2024 THIRA including mass violence, cybersecurity incidents, transportation incidents, and public health emergencies. The results of the public Personal Disaster Impact Survey validated that these hazards are of significant concern to county residents. A risk assessment table comparing hazards to critical infrastructure is in Appendix C.

Table 6-2 Changes in Development and Vulnerability

Hazard	Change (Increase/ Decrease)	Reason
Earthquake	No Change	While new construction adheres to modern seismic codes aging infrastructure in high seismic zones remain vulnerable. Continued population growth in older neighborhoods with limited

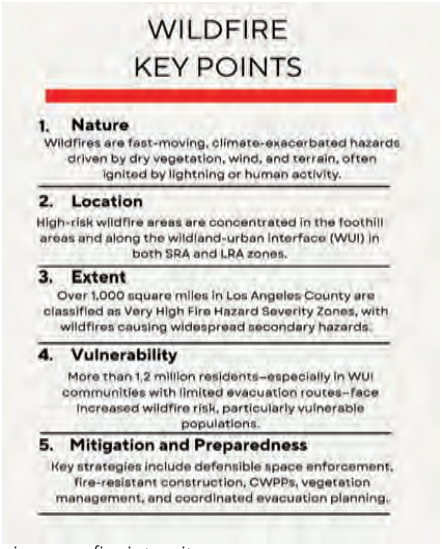
Hazard	Change (Increase/ Decrease)	Reason
		retrofitting increases overall exposure.
Wildfire (Lightning)	Increase in Vulnerability	Urban expansion into Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) areas has increased the number of homes at risk. Post 2020 development in high fire severity zones has continued, though defensible space regulations and new fire-safe planning are improving resilience for new builds.
Extreme Heat	Increase in Vulnerability	Population density, urban heat islands, and development in inland valleys increases exposure. Older multi-family units without air conditioning remain a concern. More outdoor workers and people experiencing homelessness (PEH) add to vulnerable population.
Land Movement	Stable to Slight Increase	Most new development avoids known landslide-prone areas due to zoning and geotechnical review. However, climate-driven precipitation variability and wildfires continue to destabilize slopes in developed areas.
Flooding (Lightning)	Increase in Vulnerability	New impervious surfaces from development increase stormwater runoff. Older flood control infrastructure is strained under heavier, more frequent rain events.

Hazard	Change (Increase/ Decrease)	Reason
Drought	Increase in Vulnerability	Continued population growth and water demand in arid and semi-arid zones has outpaced gains in conservation. Agricultural vulnerability persists in high desert areas.
Severe Wind and Tornado	Increase in Vulnerability	Los Angeles County is experiencing more frequent and intense wind events, including tornadoes. As urban development expands, tree canopies and overhead utilities in densely developed areas continue to contribute to cascading hazards. In response, efforts are underway to underground utility lines in high-risk areas.
Tsunami	Stable	Revised tsunami inundation maps have refined the at-risk zones. New developments in coastal areas are largely outside the updated hazard areas or comply with stricter coastal building codes.
Dam Failure	Stable/ Slight Increase	While no new major dams have been constructed in recent years, downstream development continues to increase population and critical infrastructure exposure within inundation zones.



6.2 Wildfire

6.2.1 Nature



Wildfires are fast-moving, uncontrolled fires that consume vegetation and rapidly spread, often threatening lives, structures, and infrastructure. These fires can be ignited by natural causes, such as lightning, or human activities, including unattended campfires, downed power lines, and arson. The increasing frequency, duration, and intensity of wildfires in Los Angeles County are possibly linked to the changing climate, with hotter temperatures, prolonged droughts, and reduced humidity levels making the region highly susceptible to fires.

Factors Influencing Wildfire Behavior

- **Topography**: Fires spread more rapidly on steep slopes and are often driven by the Santa Ana winds.
- **Fuel Load**: Dense, dry vegetation and high tree mortality increase fire intensity.
- **Weather Conditions**: High temperatures, strong winds, and low humidity elevate fire risk, with the changing climate contributing to a lengthened fire season.

Wildfires also create secondary hazards such as poor air quality, landslides, flooding, and debris flows–especially in areas with recent burn scars where vegetation loss increases soil instability.

6.2.2 Location

Los Angeles County is one of the most wildfire-prone regions in the United States. Based on the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) Fire Hazard Severity Zone (FHSZ) maps, significant wildfire risk exists in the Santa Monica Mountains, San Gabriel Mountains, Palos Verdes Hills, and Puente Hills. The 2024 THIRA and Los Angeles County Climate Vulnerability Assessment identify an increasing risk to communities located in or near these high-risk areas.

Los Angeles County has three primary wildfire management zones:

- **Federal Responsibility Areas (FRAs):** Lands administered or controlled by the federal government where federal agencies have administrative and protection responsibility for wildfires.
- **State Responsibility Areas (SRAs):** Wildland areas where CAL FIRE is responsible for suppression efforts.
- **Local Responsibility Areas (LRAs):** Developed regions where local agencies, such as Los Angeles County Fire Department (LACoFD), provide fire protection.

For a better visual representation of this Wildfire Hazard within the LA County planning area, please reference Appendix A. Included in Appendix A are several Fire Hazard Severity Zone maps for reference.

6.2.3 Extent

According to CAL FIRE's Fire Hazard Severity Zone (FHSZ) maps, Los Angeles County contains:

- 386.06 square miles (8.11%) classified as Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (FHSZ) in Local Responsibility Areas, LRAs.
- 625.01 square miles (13.13%) classified as Very High (FHSZ) in State Responsibility Areas, SRAs.

Wildfires pose a significant threat not only through the immediate damage they cause to lives, property, and natural resources, but also through the secondary hazards that continue after the flames are extinguished.

In the aftermath of a fire, communities often face increased risks of flash floods, debris flows, and degraded air quality. These post-fire impacts can compound the initial destruction, placing additional strain on infrastructure, health systems, and recovery efforts.

6.2.4 History

Los Angeles County has experienced numerous devastating wildfires in recent decades, including:

- **Canyon Fire (1968) –** Burned 22,000 acres, destroyed 147 homes, and led to mass evacuations.
- **Old Topanga Fire (1993) –** Consumed 16,516 acres, destroying 388 structures and causing three fatalities.
- **Sayre Fire (2008) –** Destroyed 489 structures, including over 600 mobile homes.
- **Station Fire (2009) –** The largest fire in Los Angeles County history, burning 160,577 acres, destroying 209 structures, and causing two firefighter fatalities.
- **Woolsey Fire (2018) –** Burned 96,949 acres, destroyed 1,643 structures, and resulted in three fatalities.
- **Bobcat Fire (2020) –** Scorched 115,796 acres, destroying 171 structures and damaging numerous infrastructures in the Angeles National Forest.
- **Palisades Fire (2025) –** Resulted in significant destruction and loss of life, burning 23,707 acres, destroyed approximately 6,833 structures, and causing 12 civilian fatalities.
- **Eaton Fire (2025) –** Resulted in significant destruction and loss of life, burning 14,021 acres, destroying approximately 9,418 structures, and causing 17 civilian fatalities.

These fires highlight the increasing frequency and intensity of wildfires, emphasizing the urgent need for stronger mitigation and preparedness efforts.

The Los Angeles County area has experienced federally declared wildfires and are shown in the table below. There have been no state proclamations for wildfires in the last five years.

Federally Declared Wildfire/Fire Management Assistance Declaration in Los Angeles County from 1/1/2020 to 3/28/2025

Date	Incident Name	No.	Category
1/8/2025	California Wildfires and Winds	4856	Federal Declaration
1/8/2025	California Eaton Fire	5550	Fire Management Assistance Declaration
1/8/2025	California Hurst Fire	5551	Fire Management Assistance Declaration
1/7/2025	California Palisades Fire	5549	Fire Management Assistance Declaration
12/10/2024	California Franklin Fire	5548	Fire Management Assistance Declaration
9/11/2024	California Bridge Fire	5537	Fire Management Assistance Declaration
10/16/2020	California Wildfires	4569	Federal Declaration
9/13/2020	California Bobcat Fire	5374	Fire Management Assistance Declaration

6.2.5 Probability

With several guaranteed wildfires each year, the probability of wildfire ignition in Los Angeles County is gradually increasing, driven largely by climate change. There is a 100% chance of a fire occurring each year within the geographic planning area. Historically, wildfires occurred between June and November, but recent years have shown a year-round fire season due to hotter, drier conditions and more intense weather variability.

Longer dry periods, reduced humidity, and increased temperatures, coupled with historic drought and vegetation die-off, have created critically dry fuel beds. These events make even small ignition sources capable of generating major wildfires.

Santa Ana winds continue to serve as a major accelerant, contributing to rapid fire spread and severe fire behavior. When combined with urban encroachment into fire-prone areas, these conditions elevate both the frequency and destructiveness of wildfires.

Projections from the 2024 THIRA and the LA County Climate Vulnerability Assessment confirm that wildfire probability will continue to rise unless significant fuel reduction, land use planning, and climate adaptation strategies are implemented across all jurisdictions.

The 2024 THIRA estimates that:

- Over 1.2 million residents live in high-risk wildfire zones.
- Communities near the Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) are at the greatest risk, especially those with limited evacuation routes, and the Access and Functional Needs community.
- Vulnerable populations, including seniors, low-income households, and people with disabilities, face heightened challenges during evacuations.

6.2.6 Vulnerability

Los Angeles County faces high wildfire vulnerability due to its extensive Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI), with over 1.2 million residents that live in Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones (FHSZs). These communities are particularly susceptible because many homes lack defensible space, fire-resistant construction, or adequate emergency access.

Vulnerable populations including (but not limited to): seniors, individuals with disabilities, low-income households, and those dependent on electrical medical equipment, face significant evacuation and health risks during wildfire events, especially in WUI communities with limited ingress/egress and high fuel loads.

SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICT BREAKDOWN		
Supervisorial District	**Population in High-Risk Wildfire Zones**	**Percentage of District Population**
District 1	**150,000**	**12%**
District 2	**75,000**	**6%**
District 3	**425,000**	**30%**
District 4	**250,000**	**20%**
District 5	**500,000**	**32%**

Contextual Overview

Very High FHSZ in LRA jurisdiction includes dense hillside residential areas under local fire authority responsibility. These are some of the most vulnerable communities due to terrain, vegetation, and constrained emergency access.

Critical infrastructure is also at risk, with wildfire exposure threatening fire stations, law enforcement facilities, hospitals, utilities, transportation corridors, and emergency communication systems. Disruption to these essential services during wildfire events can compound vulnerabilities and delay response and recovery. For a better understanding of critical infrastructure at risk please see Appendix C.

Total Facilities Affected:

- **Very High LRA**: 120
- **High SRA**: 8
- **Very High SRA**: 76

With the continued expansion of developments into fire-prone areas has significantly increased wildfire risk. Many homes in the WUI lack proper defensible space and fire-resistant building materials, making them particularly vulnerable. Additionally, limited evacuation routes in some WUI communities create challenges for emergency response and evacuations. Stricter zoning laws, building regulations, and vegetation management policies are the best practices to reduce risk.

Department/ Agency	Very High FHSZ (LRA)	High FHSZ (SRA)	Very High FHSZ (SRA)
Animal Care and Control	1	0	1
Fire Department	39	1	14
Health Services	1	0	0
Library	7	1	2
LACMA / NHM	1	0	0
Office of Education	3	0	3
Other County Offices	0	0	0
Parks & Recreation	13	1	12
Public Health	52	4	41
Public Works	0	0	0
Sheriff's Department	3	1	3

Wildfires threaten essential infrastructure, including:

- **Transportation**: Damage to roads and bridges affects evacuation and emergency response.
- **Utilities**: Power lines, gas pipelines, and water infrastructure, including dams, are vulnerable to fire damage.
- **Emergency Services**: Public safety and healthcare facilities near wildfire-prone areas face operational disruptions.
- **Public Services**: Parks, libraries, schools, and other public areas could be lost or damaged.

New emerging patterns suggest that climate change may be influencing wildfire risks in Los Angeles County through:

- **Extending fire seasons:** Historically, peak fire season occurred from June to November, but fires are now starting and burning year-round.
- **Increasing fuel dryness:** Higher temperatures and prolonged droughts reduce vegetation moisture levels, making fires more intense.
- **Raising fire frequency:** Hotter, drier conditions contribute to more frequent ignitions, particularly in WUI areas.

Extent of Exposure

- **Total Area Exposed**: 243.72 sq mi
- **Supervisorial Districts (SD) Impacted**:
    - **SD3**: 117.95 sq mi (27.29%)
    - **SD5**: 95.61 sq mi (3.36%)
    - **SD1**: 16.23 sq mi (4.60%)
    - **SD4**: 9.10 sq mi (4.27%)
    - **SD2**: 4.83 sq mi (1.33%)

For a better visual representation of this Wildfire Hazard within the LA County planning area, please reference Appendix A for several Fire Hazard Severity Zone maps.

6.2.7 Impacts

Impacts for past fires vary depending on scope and severity, including the January 2025 fires, including the Palisades and Eaton Fires, resulted in widespread destruction across Los Angeles County, burning over 37,000 acres and destroying more than 16,000 structures combined, with nearly 30 civilian fatalities. These events caused cascading impacts such as prolonged power outages, degraded water pressure affecting firefighting and residential supply, and overwhelmed emergency services. Transportation routes and communications infrastructure were disrupted. Communities, especially in the Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI), experienced major economic losses due to the destruction of homes, businesses, and public facilities. Post-fire hazards like debris flows and landslides further compounded recovery challenges, with water infrastructure contamination and sedimentation requiring emergency remediation. The scope and severity of these fires underscore the increasing vulnerability of critical infrastructure and the urgent need for enhanced mitigation strategies across high-risk zones.

Problem Statement

Many hillside communities within LRA Very High FHSZ zones face critical access and water supply issues during fires. These areas often include aging structures and narrow roads, complicating firefighting and evacuation. Investments in defensible space, local code enforcement, and community wildfire protection planning are vital to saving lives and minimizing losses.

6.2.8 Mitigation and Preparedness

Los Angeles County is implementing a multi-agency approach to mitigate wildfire risks.

Key strategies include:

- **Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPPs):** Strengthening fire prevention measures in high-risk areas.
- **Community Preparedness:** Educating residents on wildfire readiness through outreach campaigns, emergency alert systems, and neighborhood preparedness programs.
- **Defensible Space Requirements:** Enforcing brush clearance around structures.
- **Enhanced Building Codes:** Promoting fire-resistant materials for new developments.
- **Vegetation Management:** Reducing fuel loads through prescribed burns and hazardous tree removal.
- **Evacuation Planning:** Improving coordination between OEM, LASD, LACoFD, and other jurisdictions to ensure clear evacuation policies and procedures.

Additional details on the County's proactive and ongoing efforts to reduce wildfire risk, including long-term planning, infrastructure hardening, and community-based initiatives, is located in the dedicated section titled "Mitigation Strategies."

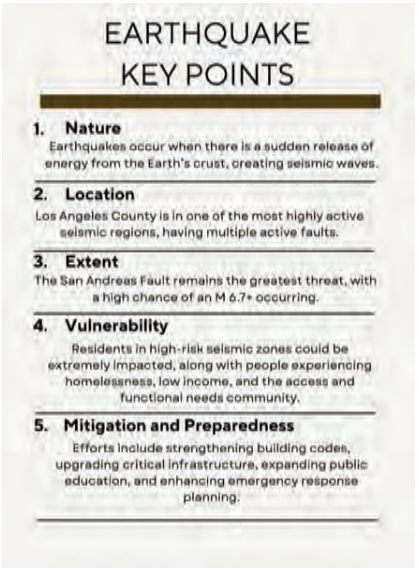
6.2.9 Summary

Wildfires remain one of the most significant hazards in Los Angeles County, posing risks to life, property, and critical infrastructure. The expansion of development into WUI areas, increasing fire severity due to climate change, and ongoing challenges with evacuation and mitigation require proactive, coordinated efforts across agencies. Strengthening fire prevention policies, improving emergency response coordination, and integrating climate adaptation measures are essential to enhancing wildfire resilience for Los Angeles County.



6.3 Earthquake

6.3.1 Nature



Earthquakes occur due to the sudden release of energy in the Earth's crust, generating seismic waves that cause ground shaking. These events, often triggered by movement along fault lines, vary in intensity depending on factors such as magnitude, depth, and proximity to populated areas. In addition to the initial shaking, secondary hazards such as surface faulting, liquefaction, landslides, tsunamis, and aftershocks can worsen the damage. Los Angeles County, located in a highly active seismic region, faces significant risks from these natural events, necessitating extensive mitigation efforts and preparedness planning.

- The most common effects of earthquakes include violent shaking, structural damage, and disruptions to infrastructure.
- Secondary effects can include, but are not limited to, utilities outages, traffic congestion and transportation systems being impassable, and an increase of fire risks, from broken gas and water lines.

- Earthquakes occur with little to no warning, making preparedness essential for minimizing loss of life and property.

6.3.2 Location

Los Angeles County is one of the most seismically active regions in the United States, with multiple active fault systems capable of generating destructive earthquakes.

Major faults include:

- San Andreas Fault – Capable of M 8.0+
- Newport-Inglewood Fault – M 7.4
- Malibu Coast Fault System – M 6.7
- San Fernando Fault – M 6.6
- Santa Monica Fault – M 7.0
- Whittier Fault – M 7.2
- Sierra Madre Fault – M 6.0-7.0

For a better visual representation of this Earthquake Hazard within LA County planning area, please reference Appendix A for earthquake fault maps.

6.3.3 Extent

According to US Geological Survey, there are two types of earthquake measurements, magnitude (Mw) and intensity (i). Magnitude is a measure of the energy released at the source of the earthquake. Intensity scale help measure impact on people and structures.

Earthquake impact is based on magnitude scale is as follows:

- Great–Mw > 8,
- Major–Mw = 7.0 – 7.9
- Strong–Mw = 6.0 – 6.9
- Moderate–Mw = 5.0 – 5.9
- Light–Mw = 4.0 – 4.9
- Minor–Mw = 3.0 – 3.9
- Micro–Mw < 3

Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale is from I to XII, which refers I, as not felt and XII as extreme.

Figure 6.3.1 Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale

CIIM Intensity	People's Reaction	Furnishings	Built Environment	Natural Environment
I	Not felt			Changes in level and clarity of well water are occasionally associated with great earthquakes at distances beyond which the earthquakes felt by people.
II	Felt by a few.	Delicately suspended objects may swing.		
III	Felt by several; vibration like passing of truck.	Hanging objects may swing appreciably.		
IV	Felt by many; sensation like heavy body striking building.	Dishes rattle.	Walls creak; window rattle.	
V	Felt by nearly all; frightens a few.	Pictures swing out of place; small objects move; a few objects fall from shelves within the community.	A few instances of cracked plaster and cracked windows with the community.	Trees and bushes shaken noticeably.
VI	Frightens many; people move unsteadily.	Many objects fall from shelves.	A few instances of fallen plaster, broken windows, and damaged chimneys within the community.	Some fall of tree limbs and tops, isolated rockfalls and landslides, and isolated liquefaction.
VII	Frightens most; some lose balance.	Heavy furniture overturned.	Damage negligible in buildings of good design and construction, but considerable in some poorly built or badly designed structures; weak chimneys broken at roof line, fall of unbraced parapets.	Tree damage, rockfalls, landslides, and liquefaction are more severe and widespread wiht increasing intensity.
VIII	Many find it difficult to stand.	Very heavy furniture moves conspicuously.	Damage slight in buildings designed to be earthquake resistant, but severe in some poorly built structures. Widespread fall of chimneys and monuments.	
IX	Some forcibly thrown to the ground.		Damage considerable in some buildings designed to be earthquake resistant; buildings shift off foundations if not bolted to them.	
X			Most ordinary masonry structures collapse; damage moderate to severe in many buildings designed to be earthquake resistant.	

Over 75% of unincorporated Los Angeles County is at risk for severe to extreme shaking in a future earthquake.

The region's dense urban environment, combined with aging infrastructure, increases the likelihood of extensive damage and prolonged recovery times.

Faults running beneath critical infrastructure corridors, including freeways and power grids, pose a significant threat to public safety and economic stability of the planning area.

6.3.4 History

Los Angeles County has a long history of destructive earthquakes, with some of the earliest recorded events dating back to the early 19th century. The San Juan Capistrano Earthquake of 1812 (M 7.5) was among the first to be documented, causing the collapse of Mission San Juan Capistrano and resulting in 40 fatalities. Over the years, the county has experienced numerous significant quakes, including the devastating 1857 Fort Tejon Earthquake (M 7.9), the 1971 San Fernando Earthquake (M 6.6), and the infamous 1994 Northridge Earthquake (M 6.7), which caused billions in damages and led to widespread infrastructure failures. There have been no federal declarations or state proclamations for earthquakes in the last five years.

Major Earthquakes in Los Angeles County (1812 – Present)

Date	Magnitude	Name / Location	Notable Impact
December 8, 1812	7.5	San Juan Capistrano Earthquake	Destroyed Mission San Juan Capistrano, killed 40 people.
December 21, 1812	7.1	West Ventura Earthquake	Caused significant shaking in Southern California.
January 9, 1857	7.9	Fort Tejon Earthquake	Largest earthquake on the San Andreas Fault; ruptured 225 miles.
July 21, 1952	7.5	Kern County Earthquake	Strong shaking felt in Los Angeles; major damage to Bakersfield.
February 9, 1971	6.6	San Fernando Earthquake	65 deaths, $553 million in damages, collapse of Veterans Hospital.
October 1, 1987	5.9	Whittier Narrows Earthquake	8 deaths, 200 injuries, $358 million in damages.
February 28, 1990	5.7	Upland Earthquake	30 injuries, $12.7 million in damages.

June 28, 1991	5.6	Sierra Madre Earthquake	1 death, 100+ injuries, $40 million in damages.
January 17, 1994	6.7	Northridge Earthquake	57 deaths, 8,700 injuries, $40 billion in damages, freeways collapsed.
July 29, 2008	5.5	Chino Hills Earthquake	8 injuries, minor structural damage.
March 28, 2014	5.1	La Habra Earthquake	Few injuries, $10 million in damages.
July 6, 2019	7.1	Ridgecrest Earthquake	Widespread damage in Southern California, infrastructure impacts.

6.3.5 Probability

Trends in Seismic Activity

Over 163 earthquakes of M 5.0 or greater have been recorded in Southern California since 1812.

The San Andreas Fault remains the greatest seismic hazard, with a 59% chance of an M 6.7+ event in the next 30 years.

Future Earthquake Occurrence

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) estimates the following probabilities for a major earthquake in Los Angeles County in the next 30 years:

- 60% chance of an M 6.7+ earthquake
- 46% chance of an M 7.0+ earthquake
- 31% chance of an M 7.5+ earthquake

6.3.6 Vulnerability

The county's vulnerability to earthquakes extends beyond physical infrastructure, affecting its residents and essential services. Older buildings, particularly unreinforced masonry and soft-story structures, are at high risk of collapse, posing significant

dangers to residents and businesses. Seismic retrofitting, early warning systems, and stricter building codes have improved resilience, but vulnerabilities remain in older structures and critical infrastructure.

Critical Infrastructure at Risk

- **Highways, bridges, and transportation routes:** A major earthquake could severely disrupt mobility, shipment of goods and services while also delaying emergency response and evacuations. Major highways such as, but not limited to the I-5, I-10, US-101, CA-60, CA-14, I-405, I-710, and I-105 could be impacted.
- **Energy grids and water system:** Disruptions could leave millions without power and clean water.
- **Hospitals and emergency services:** 325 hospitals and 1,299 fire stations in the Los Angeles County could suffer functional impairments.
- **Unreinforced masonry and soft-story buildings:** Many older structures are highly susceptible to collapse during strong ground shaking.

County Specific Critical Facilities Affected:

- Fire Department: 314 facilities (93.18%)
- Public Works: 201 facilities (87.39%)
- Health Services: 56 facilities (85.71%)
- Public Health: 37 facilities (92.50%)
- Libraries: 78 branches (89.66%)
- Parks: 179 (97.79%)
- Education: 70 (85.37%)

Los Angeles County lies at the intersection of multiple major fault lines, including the San Andreas Fault. According to the hazard matrix, the risk of violent ground shaking is prevalent countywide, particularly in urban centers and regions with critical infrastructure. The potential consequences of violent seismic shaking include widespread structural damage, disruption of services, economic losses, and human casualties.

Populations at Risk

- The THIRA estimates over 2 million residents could be significantly impacted in a major seismic event, particularly those in high-risk seismic zones.

- People Experiencing Homelessness (PEH) populations: 75,000+ unhoused individuals in Los Angeles County live in areas at risk of violent shaking.
- Low-income and individuals with access and functional needs (AFN): For more details on impacted population please see Section 5.

Extent of Exposure

- **Total Area Exposed**: 3,041.91 sq mi
- **Supervisorial Districts (SD) Impacted**:
  - **SD5**: 1,950.78 sq mi (69.50%)
  - **SD3**: 379.41 sq mi (87.99%)
  - **SD1**: 349.17 sq mi (98.95%)
  - **SD2**: 362.95 sq mi (99.99%)
  - **SD4**: 210.92 sq mi (99.10%)

6.3.7 Impacts

Los Angeles County has a long history of experiencing damaging earthquakes due to its location along multiple active fault systems, including the San Andreas, Newport-Inglewood, and Whittier faults. Historic earthquakes such as the 1971 San Fernando (M6.6) and 1994 Northridge (M6.7) events caused catastrophic losses. The San Fernando earthquake resulted in 65 deaths, the collapse of hospital structures, and over $550 million in damages, while the Northridge earthquake caused 57 deaths, more than 8,700 injuries, and an estimated $40 billion in economic losses, including widespread infrastructure failures such as collapsed freeways and damaged utility systems.

Impacts from future major seismic events are projected to be even more severe due to population density, aging infrastructure, and increasing development in seismically vulnerable areas. Over 75% of unincorporated Los Angeles County is at risk of severe to extreme ground shaking. Current estimates suggest that a large-magnitude earthquake could displace up to 2.2 million people, injure or kill thousands, and result in over $200 billion in combined economic losses, including $113 billion in property damage and $68 billion in business interruptions.

The County's critical systems; power, water, transportation, healthcare, and communications, are especially vulnerable. A major earthquake could impair up to 325 hospitals and 1,299 fire stations and disrupt critical infrastructure for millions. Populations with heightened vulnerability include the 75,000+ people experiencing homelessness, those with access and functional needs, and residents of older, unreinforced masonry and soft-story structures.

Without sufficient mitigation, a future earthquake could result in cascading failures across multiple sectors and prolong the County's recovery for years. These risks highlight the urgency for continued investment in seismic retrofitting, stricter enforcement of building codes, expanding statewide early warning systems, and equitable preparedness programs targeting at-risk vulnerable populations.

- **Casualties and injuries:** Depending on the time of day and location, thousands could be injured or killed in a severe earthquake.
- **Economic disruption:** A significant earthquake could halt business operations, damage supply chains, and force thousands into unemployment.
- **Housing displacement:** An estimated 2.2 million residents could be displaced, with tens of thousands requiring emergency sheltering.

Economic Impact

A major earthquake in Los Angeles County could result in over $200 billion in economic losses, with a total of $118 trillion-dollar exposure. Losses can include:

- $68 billion in business interruptions
- $51 billion in lost economic activity
- $113 billion in property damages

Problem Statement

The pervasive exposure of Los Angeles County to violent earthquake shaking presents a systemic threat to public safety, economic stability, and essential services. Nearly all major departments and infrastructure elements are located within high-shaking hazard zones. The extensive reach across all five Supervisorial Districts (SD) amplifies the challenge, highlighting the urgent need for retrofitting, public education, preparedness programs, and resilient design policies. Failure to address this hazard could lead to catastrophic loss of life and functionality in the event of a major seismic event.

6.3.8 Mitigation and Preparedness

Efforts to reduce earthquake risks in Los Angeles County include strengthening building codes, enhancing emergency preparedness, and retrofitting vulnerable structures.

Key efforts to mitigate earthquake risks include:

- Strengthening building codes and enforcing retrofitting laws
- Upgrading critical infrastructure
- Expanding public education and early warning systems
- Enhancing emergency response planning

By proactively implementing these measures, Los Angeles County aims to reduce casualties, infrastructure damage, and economic losses in future seismic events.

Seismic Retrofitting Programs

- **Soft story retrofit program**: Mandates seismic upgrades for older apartment buildings.
- **Non-ductile concrete building retrofits**: Strengthens older commercial and residential structures.
- **Hospitals and emergency facilities retrofitting**: Ensures critical services remain operational post-earthquake.

Policy and Regulatory Measures

- Assembly Bill (AB) 1857: Strengthens building standards for multi-story structures.
- AB 2681: Requires cities and counties to inventory vulnerable buildings.
- Updated California Building Code (CBC): Enforces stricter seismic design criteria for new construction.
- Public Education: Teaching to Drop, Cover and Hold On; the household preparedness checklist, educate residents on emergency response, retrofitting, and disaster preparedness.
- Early Warning/ ShakeAlert System: Provides real-time earthquake early warnings to residents via mobile alerts and public messaging.
- Public earthquake drills: Annual Great California ShakeOut encourages preparedness.

6.3.9 Summary

Los Angeles County remains at high risk for devastating earthquakes, with scientific projections indicating a strong likelihood of a significant seismic event in the coming decades. The region has experienced numerous historic earthquakes, and the potential for future large-scale disasters remains ever-present. While advances in engineering, emergency preparedness, and mitigation efforts have improved resilience, challenges persist, particularly regarding aging infrastructure and vulnerable communities. Continued investments in retrofitting, public education, and early warning systems will be critical in minimizing casualties, economic losses, and recovery challenges in future earthquakes.



6.4 Extreme Heat

6.4.1 Nature

Extreme heat refers to prolonged periods of high temperatures, often accompanied by high humidity, posing significant health risks such as heat exhaustion and heat stroke. The urban heat island (UHI) effect, prevalent in densely built areas like Los Angeles County, intensifies these conditions by absorbing and retaining heat. The changing climate conditions through time in the region exacerbate for the rising of daily temperature and for the increasing of extreme heat days in the County. This leads to health issues, increase energy demand, and strain on infrastructure.



6.4.2 Location

Los Angeles County is particularly susceptible to extreme heat due to its diverse geography and urban density. All of Los Angeles County may experience extreme heat, nonetheless inland regions, including the valleys and high desert areas experience

higher temperatures compared to coastal areas. The urban heat island (UHI) effect can increase temperatures in cities and developed areas than the less developed areas. Urban centers with extensive concrete and asphalt surfaces further amplify heat retention, contributing to elevated temperatures and increased UHI effect in the county.

6.4.3 Extent

The severity of heat events in Los Angeles County has been increasing. Projections indicate a significant rise in the frequency and intensity of heat waves, with inland areas potentially experiencing temperatures exceeding 110°F. The urban heat island effect can cause urban areas to be several degrees warmer than their rural counterparts, exacerbating the impact of heat waves. The chart below shows the levels of heat wave impacts used to measure heatwave severity. HeatRisk, an experimental measure developed by the NWS in collaboration with the CDC, classifies heat events by their impact on human health. It ranges from Green (0) which is little or no risk to Magenta (4), which means extreme heat with no overnight relief.

Category	Figure 6.4.1 Risk of Heat-Related Impacts
Green 0	Little to no risk from expected heat.
Yellow 1	Minor - This level of heat affects primarily those individuals extremely sensitive to heat, especially when outdoors without effective cooling and/or adequate hydration.
Orange 2	Moderate - This level of heat affects most individuals sensitive to heat, especially those without effective cooling and/or adequate hydration. Impacts possible in some health systems and in heat-sensitive industries.
Red 3	Major - This level of heat affects anyone without effective cooling and/or adequate hydration. Impacts likely in some health systems, heat-sensitive industries and infrastructure.
Magenta 4	Extreme - This level of rare and/or long-duration extreme heat with little to no overnight relief affects anyone without effective cooling and/or adequate hydration. Impacts likely in most health systems, heat-sensitive industries and infrastructure.

National Weather Service (NWS), 2024

August, being the hottest month of the year that the planning area experiences the Figure 6.4.2 below shows, the average high temperature for August 2024 in Los Angeles County. As shown, the temperature varies by location but remains higher than average monthly temperature.



Figure 6.4.2, Mean Max Temperature for August 2024, National Weather Service

6.4.4 History

Because of the changing climate conditions and the geographical location, Los Angeles County has been experiencing extreme heat waves in the past years. It has a history of extreme heat events, with temperatures frequently reaching 100 degrees or more, especially during the summer months. In some cases, these extreme heat events are record-breaking heat waves surpassing their all-time highs.

Extreme Heat events include:

- **August 2020:** A severe heatwave led to widespread power outages, affecting nearly 500,000 residents.

- **September 2020:** The San Fernando Valley recorded a record high temperature of 121°F.
- **August 2022:** A record-breaking heatwave in late summer exceeded 100°F
- **September 2024:** A severe September heatwave pushed temperatures 10-20°F above normal, hitting 109°F in Long Beach

The History of Extreme heat events highlight the increasing trend of extreme heat occurrences in the region. There have been no federal declarations or state proclamations for extreme heat in the last five years. Even though there were no declared extreme heat emergencies, the county has issued several heat alerts and taken measures to protect residents from the impacts of heat waves during these periods.

6.4.5 Probability

Extreme heat events are an annual occurrence in Los Angeles County, though severity of such events vary per year based on other conditions, such as El Niño. Climate models project a substantial increase in the likelihood of extreme heat events in Los Angeles County. By mid-century, the county could experience more than five major heat waves annually, with some models suggesting up to tenfold increases in frequency. This heightened probability necessitates proactive mitigation and adaptation strategies.



Figure 6.4.3, Average Temperature 1900-2025, NOAA, NCEI, 2025.

6.4.6 Vulnerability

Extreme heat poses a significant and growing threat to Los Angeles County, where rising temperatures, urban heat islands, and widespread social vulnerability intersect. Those most at risk include the elderly, low-income households lacking air conditioning,

people experiencing homelessness (PEH), individuals with access and functional needs (AFN), and the County's large population of outdoor and non-air-conditioned indoor workers. Infrastructure is also strained; electricity demand spikes during heatwaves, often overwhelming the power grid and triggering outages. Water systems experience increased demand and evaporation losses, while roadways and rail lines are subject to buckling or operational delays. In recent years, Los Angeles County has experienced severe consequences from prolonged heat events, reinforcing the urgent need for heat resilience strategies targeting both people and critical services.

Los Angeles County-Specific Impacts and Data

- 491,600 residents experienced power outages during the August 2020 heatwave.
- 96% of the County's 1,000 miles of high-voltage transmission lines are exposed to moderate to high extreme heat risk.
- 1.7 million residents are considered highly vulnerable due to age, income, disability, or chronic health conditions.
- Over 300,000 outdoor workers are at elevated risk for heat-related illness and injury.
- Thousands of heat-related emergency visits occurred during multi-day heat events in 2020 and 2022; especially in neighborhoods with limited shade and high surface temperatures.
- 50+ cooling centers have been activated across the County during recent heatwaves to support at-risk populations.
- High heat contributes to worsened air quality, increased wildfire smoke exposure, and economic losses due to infrastructure damage, productivity decline, and rising healthcare costs.

6.4.7 Impacts

Los Angeles County has faced significant and growing impacts from extreme heatwaves over the past two decades. In August 2020, a prolonged heatwave caused rolling blackouts affecting nearly 500,000 customers, overwhelmed the state's electrical grid, and forced the activation of emergency conservation protocols. That same summer, the San Fernando Valley hit 121°F, leading to widespread strain on

HVAC systems and increased emergency room visits for heat-related illnesses. The 2022 and 2024 heatwaves brought similar conditions—temperatures over 100°F across the region led to localized transformer failures, asphalt buckling, and strain on water delivery systems due to elevated demand. During these events, outdoor workers, the elderly, and low-income residents without access to cooling systems were among the most affected. Economic activity was disrupted, with reports of business closures, service delays, and increased healthcare costs. In 2024, Long Beach reached a record 109°F, causing a spike in electricity demand and triggering emergency energy alerts across Southern California. Heat-related deaths and hospitalizations have also trended upward, particularly in neighborhoods with low tree canopy and high impervious surfaces. These impacts underscore the need for resilient infrastructure and targeted adaptation strategies to safeguard health and essential services.

6.4.8 Mitigation and Preparedness

The most effective way to reduce the negative impacts of an extreme heat event is to develop a comprehensive heat response plan that has individual strategies to effectively manage heat waves during peak seasons of the year. The plan might include forecasting and monitoring, education and awareness, and heat wave response.

To address extreme heat, Los Angeles County has implemented several measures:

- **Cooling Centers:** Establishment of air-conditioned public spaces where residents can seek relief during heatwaves. These centers are facilities such as libraries, community centers, and senior centers. Residents can locate the nearest cooling center using resources provided by the county. *Additional resources can be found at https://ready.lacounty.gov/heat/*
- **Urban Greening Initiatives:** Programs aimed at increasing green spaces, planting trees, and creating parks to provide shade and reduce ambient temperatures. These efforts help mitigate the urban heat island effect.
- **Public Awareness Campaigns:** Educational initiatives to inform residents about heat risks, prevention strategies, and resources available during extreme heat events. These campaigns emphasize the importance of hydration, recognizing heat-related illness symptoms, and utilizing cooling centers.
- **Building Codes and Regulations:** Incorporation of heat-mitigating designs and materials in new constructions and retrofits, such as cool roofs and reflective

pavements, to reduce heat absorption. These measures aim to lower indoor temperatures and decrease reliance on air conditioning.

These strategies are designed to reduce heat exposure, protect vulnerable populations, and enhance community resilience against extreme heat events.

6.4.9 Summary

Extreme heat poses a growing threat to Los Angeles County, with increasing frequency and intensity of heat waves exacerbated by urban heat island (UHI) effects. Understanding these impacts of extreme heat and taking appropriate precautions, residents of Los Angeles County can protect themselves and their communities from this growing climate hazard. The county has undertaken various mitigation efforts, including the establishment of cooling centers, urban greening projects, public education campaigns, and the implementation of heat-conscious building practices. Ongoing adaptation and proactive planning are essential to safeguard public health, infrastructure, and the environment from the adverse effects of extreme heat.

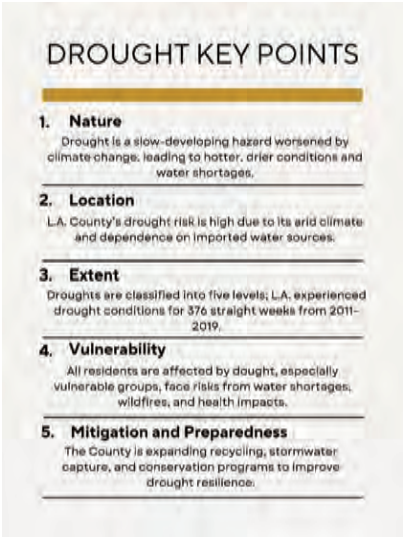


6.5 Drought

6.5.1 Nature

Drought is a prolonged period of below-average precipitation that leads to water shortages, impacting agriculture, ecosystems, and urban water supplies. Unlike other natural disasters, drought develops gradually, making it difficult to predict and mitigate. In Los Angeles County, droughts are a recurring issue due to the region's arid climate and dependence on imported water supplies.

Drought severity is determined by its duration, intensity, geographic extent, and water demand. Climate change is exacerbating these factors, leading to hotter temperatures, reduced precipitation, and increased evaporation rates. Wildfires are also projected to increase in frequency and intensity during drought season.



There are four common classifications of drought:

- **Meteorological Drought**: A prolonged period of below-normal precipitation.

- **Hydrological Drought**: A reduction in surface and groundwater levels due to prolonged precipitation deficits.
- **Agricultural Drought:** A lack of soil moisture that affects crop growth and livestock sustainability.
- **Socioeconomic Drought:** When water shortages impact drinking water supplies, sanitation, public services, and economic activities.

6.5.2 Location

Drought is regional in nature and typically affects the entire Los Angeles County planning area. Given the county's reliance on imported water from the Sierra Nevada snowpack and the Colorado River, reduced availability of these sources significantly increases vulnerability.

6.5.3 Extent

Drought is a recurring natural hazard that can severely impact agriculture, water supply, ecosystems, and communities. To monitor and communicate drought conditions across the United States, the National Drought Mitigation Center (NDMC), in partnership with the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), produces weekly U.S. Drought Monitor maps. These maps categorize drought conditions into five levels based on intensity, duration, and impact on various sectors, including agriculture, water resources, and public health.

Each drought category reflects a different level of severity, from short-term dry conditions that may slow crop growth, to long-term, widespread water shortages that require emergency response. These classifications help decision-makers, farmers, and water managers respond appropriately to emerging or ongoing drought conditions. See Figure 6.5.1 below for more information.

Drought Categories and Associated Impacts:

CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION	POSSIBLE IMPACTS
D4	EXCEPTIONAL DROUGHT	• Exceptional and widespread crop/pasture losses • Critical shortages of water in reservoirs, streams, and wells • Water emergencies and possible mandatory rationing • Severe impacts on ecosystems and wildlife habitats
D3	EXTREME DROUGHT	• Major agricultural losses and pasture failure • Widespread water shortages • Water use restrictions likely enforced • Increased risk of wildfires and heat-related stress
D2	SEVERE DROUGHT	• Crop and pasture losses becoming likely • Water shortages becoming common • Local governments may implement water restrictions • Hydropower generation and irrigation potentially impacted
D1	MODERATE DROUGHT	• Noticeable damage to crops and pastures • Water levels in streams and reservoirs begin to decline • Voluntary water-use restrictions may be requested • Some stress on fish and wildlife populations
D0	ABNORMALLY DRY	• Early signs of drought, with short-term dryness slowing planting and crop growth • If improving lingering water deficits as area recovers from drought • Pastures or vegetation may show signs of delayed recovery

Figure 6.5.1 Drought Categories and Associated Impacts

These classifications not only help guide resources and planning but also raise awareness about the broader consequences of prolonged dryness. Understanding the extent and severity of drought helps ensure timely response and mitigation efforts at local, state, and federal levels.

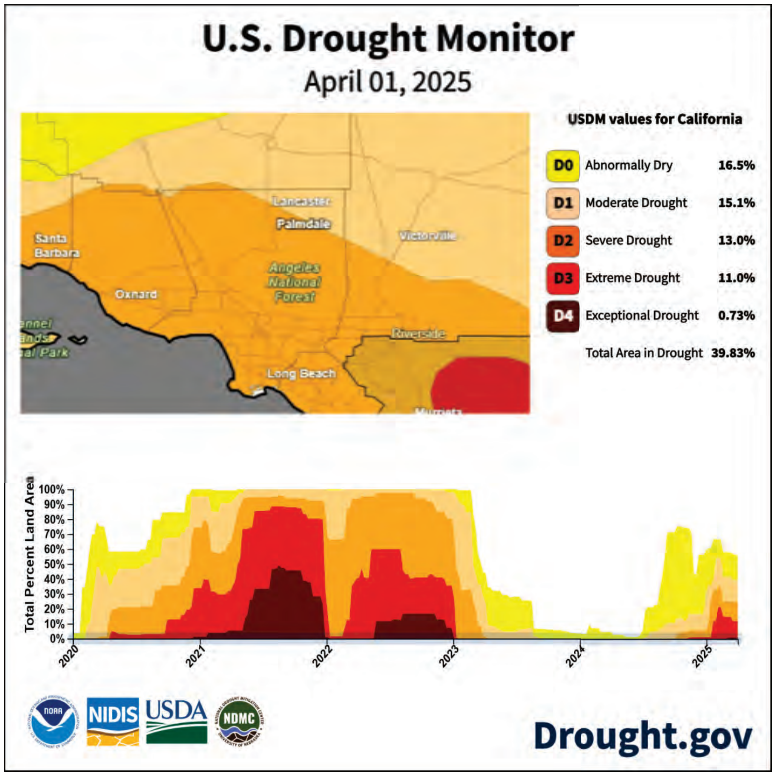


Figure 6.5.2, U.S. Drought Monitor, 2025

6.5.4 History

Los Angeles County has experienced multiple significant droughts, with some lasting several years. There have been no federal declarations or state proclamations for drought in the last five years.

Notable historical drought periods include:

1. 1917-1921 – A widespread drought affecting most of California.
2. 1976-1977 – One of the driest two-year periods in recorded history.
3. 1987-1992 – A six-year drought that severely impacted water supplies and agriculture.
4. 2007-2009 – A prolonged drought leading to state-imposed water restrictions.
5. 2011-2017 – The most severe drought in modern history, resulting in groundwater depletion and mandatory conservation measures.
6. 2020-2022 – California experienced a significant drought, with Los Angeles County experiencing "abnormally dry" conditions.
7. 2024-2025 – Los Angeles County is continuing to experience abnormally dry conditions, with lower average rainfalls and arid conditions.

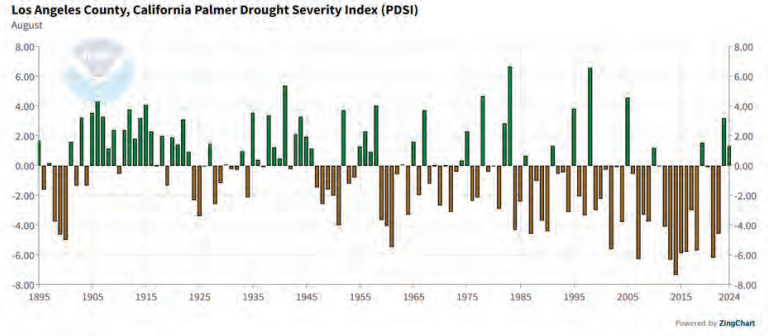


Figure 6.5.3, NOAA Drought Severity Index, 2024

The chart above, the Palmer Drought Severity Index, shows how drought conditions have been changing since 1895. The Palmer Drought Severity Index measures how dry or wet an area is by comparing rainfall and temperature to long-term averages. It gives a number (positive or negative) showing drought severity or excess moisture.

Los Angeles County was in some form of drought for 376 consecutive weeks from December 20, 2011, until March 14, 2019. The State and the County passed several resolutions and regulations at different times to mitigate drought impacts like water

conservation regulations. There were no federally declared drought disasters in the area in the past five years in the planning area.

6.5.5 Probability

Climate scientists predict that Los Angeles County and the rest of Southern California will get drier, while Northern California will get hotter. Rising temperatures contribute to higher evaporation rates and declining snowpack in the Sierra Nevada, a critical source of water for Southern California. The frequency of extreme droughts is expected to increase, reducing available water resources and heightening competition between urban, agricultural, and environmental needs. Long-term droughts have a 100% of occurring every ten-years, with potential for longer and more destructive drought events due to climate change.

6.5.6 Vulnerability

Los Angeles County's 10 million residents face growing vulnerabilities during prolonged droughts, with over 75% of community water systems exhibiting at least one drought-related risk, such as reliance on a single source or aging infrastructure. The County's dependence on imported water—serving over 60% of residents—increases exposure to supply disruptions from reduced Sierra Nevada snowpack and Colorado River allocations. All residents, and visitors of Los Angeles County are affected by water shortages during a prolonged drought conditions.

Vulnerabilities include:

- **Low-income households**, often lacking water-efficient appliances and cooling systems.
- **Agricultural industry** with over 140,000 acres of irrigated farmland in the County is at risk of reduced water allocation and drying pastures for livestock.
- **Wildland-urban interface (WUI) communities**, where over 1 million residents face heightened wildfire risk due to dry vegetation and limited firefighting water supply.
- **Critical infrastructure** operations may be impacted by a range of factors from reduced hydropower availability when reservoir levels decrease to power station cooling challenges.

These vulnerabilities illustrate the far-reaching, cross-sector impacts of drought on the County's economy, environment, and most at-risk communities.

6.5.7 Impacts

Over the past five years, Los Angeles County has experienced intensifying drought conditions marked by rising temperatures, reduced snowpack, and persistent water shortages. By 2022, 75% of the County's community water systems showed at least one drought vulnerability, including reliance on a single water source or aging infrastructure. Public health impacts have also emerged, with 1,113 cases of Valley fever reported in 2020, linked to dry soil and dust exposure. Hydropower reductions during drought periods increased reliance on natural gas, contributing to elevated energy costs for residents. These compounding impacts have strained water supply, health systems, and infrastructure, reinforcing drought as a major and growing hazard for Los Angeles County.

6.5.8 Mitigation and Preparedness

To combat increasing drought risks, Los Angeles County has implemented water conservation policies, infrastructure investments, and emergency response measures. Key strategies include:

Water Management and Conservation

- Expanding water recycling and desalination programs to reduce reliance on imported water.
- Implementing drought-tolerant landscaping initiatives to lower residential and commercial water use.
- Enforcing water efficiency regulations for new developments and upgrading older properties with water-saving strategies.

Infrastructure Improvements

- Enhancing groundwater recharge projects to increase local water storage.
- Upgrading stormwater capture systems to maximize water retention during rainy seasons.
- Developing new water storage facilities to provide additional supply resilience.

Community Preparedness and Public Awareness

- Launching county-wide conservation campaigns to encourage sustainable water use.
- Increasing financial incentives for water-efficient appliances and irrigation systems.
- Strengthening emergency drought response plans to ensure equitable water distribution during crises.

6.5.9 Summary

Drought remains a persistent and growing threat to Los Angeles County's water security and economic stability. Climate change projections indicate more frequent and severe droughts, placing greater strain on water supply systems, public health, and agriculture. By implementing proactive water management strategies, investing in infrastructure resilience, and promoting community awareness, the County can mitigate the long-term impacts of drought and ensure sustainable water resources for future generations.



6.6 Flooding

6.6.1 Nature



Flooding is a persistent and increasingly severe hazard in Los Angeles County, driven by heavy rainfall, storm surge, stormwater drainage, and rising sea levels. The county's complex hydrology, which includes rivers, creeks, and an extensive urban flood control system, is highly susceptible to overflow events when precipitation exceeds drainage capacity. The effects of climate change are exacerbating flood risks by intensifying storms, altering precipitation patterns, and increasing sea levels, leading to greater coastal inundation and inland flash floods.

Unlike other regions that experience seasonal flooding due to snowmelt, flooding in Los Angeles County primarily occurs during winter storms and atmospheric river events, which bring intense rainfall and lightning over short periods.

- The region's high degree of urbanization contributes to flash flooding, as paved surfaces prevent natural absorption of water, leading to rapid runoff and street flooding.

- Burn scars from recent wildfires further compound flood risks by reducing vegetation cover, destabilizing hillsides, and increasing the likelihood of land movement.

Flooding also creates secondary hazards, including erosion, infrastructure damage, water contamination, and transportation disruptions. Stormwater runoff can overwhelm wastewater treatment facilities, leading to hazardous spills. Landslides and mudflows in post-wildfire areas pose additional risks to homes, roads, and critical infrastructure. These compounding threats highlight the urgent need for comprehensive flood mitigation efforts to protect communities, infrastructure, and the environment.

6.6.2 Location

Flood hazards are geographically widespread, with more than 240 square miles of land located within the 100- and 500-year floodplains. Historically significant events, such as the 1938 and 1969 floods, as well as more recent storms in 2023 and 2024, have caused substantial damage to infrastructure, triggered evacuations, and challenged long-term recovery efforts. Socially vulnerable populations, including older adults, individuals with access and functional needs, and low-income households, face disproportionate impacts due to limited financial resources, inadequate insurance coverage, and reduced access to services. The County's flood control system includes concrete river channels, levees, storm drains, debris basins and reservoirs; has helped mitigate some flood risks but remains vulnerable to high-intensity storms that exceed design capacities.

Major Flood-Prone Areas:

- Los Angeles River, San Gabriel River, and Santa Clara River: These major waterways are prone to overflow during extreme storm events, particularly during El Niño years.
- Ballona Creek and Malibu Creek: These urban watersheds experience rapid runoff and flash flooding, especially in developed areas.
- Foothills, Valleys, and Recent Burn Scar Areas: Post-wildfire regions face heightened risk of flash floods and debris flows following storms.
- Antelope Valley: In desert regions, stormwater pools into temporary lakes, causing flooded roadways and infrastructure damage.

- Coastal Communities: Rising sea levels and storm surges threaten beachfront properties, harbors, and businesses.

Urban areas are particularly vulnerable due to impervious surfaces and outdated drainage systems. During intense storms, neighborhoods in Downtown Los Angeles, South LA, and the San Fernando Valley frequently experience street flooding and traffic disruptions, demonstrating the limitations of existing infrastructure in handling modern storm events.

For a better visual representation of this Flooding Hazard within the LA County planning area, please reference Appendix A for flood and inundation maps.

6.6.3 Extent

Los Angeles County faces a significant and evolving flood risk, with impacts ranging from localized urban inundation to widespread riverine flooding and destructive debris flows. Although the County has invested heavily in flood control infrastructure; including an extensive network of dams and debris basins; these systems are increasingly strained and cannot fully eliminate the threat. A growing number of residents are exposed to dangerous flooding each year, a situation made worse by the limitations of aging infrastructure and the complexities of urban hydrology. Intense rainfall events, especially those associated with atmospheric rivers, are occurring more frequently and with greater severity, often overwhelming drainage systems and resulting in severe flooding of streets and neighborhoods. Compounding this risk are burn scars from recent wildfires, which heighten the likelihood of mudslides and debris flows that threaten both life and property. As climate patterns shift and extreme weather events become more common, the flood vulnerability of Los Angeles County continues to deepen across its diverse geography.

Flood severity is typically measured using the 100-year and 500-year flood recurrence intervals, which indicate a 1% and 0.2% annual probability of flooding, respectively. These designations guide floodplain management and mitigation efforts.

Key Flood Hazard Statistics in Los Angeles County:

- 243.32 square miles (5.11%) of land have a 0.2% annual flood probability.
- 4.19 square miles (0.09%) have a 1% annual flood probability.

Key Flood Hazard Statistics for Unincorporated Los Angeles County:

- 64.77 square miles (2.13%) have a 0.2% flood probability.
- 1.23 square miles (0.04%) have a 1% flood probability.

As climate change accelerates sea-level rise and extreme rainfall events, these flood-prone areas may expand, affecting more residents, infrastructure, and businesses.

FLOOD IMPACT ON LAND AREA		
Area	**0.2% Annual Flood Probability**	**1% Annual Flood Probability**
Los Angeles County	243.32 sq. mi. (5.11%)	4.19 sq. mi. (0.09%)
Unincorporated LA County	64.77 sq. mi. (2.13%)	1.23 sq. mi. (0.04%)

6.6.4 History

Los Angeles County has experienced numerous severe flood events, many of which have caused catastrophic damage to infrastructure, property, and human life. Over the decades, climate variability, rapid urbanization, and an aging flood control system have led to repeated flooding disasters. There have been no federal declarations or state proclamations for earthquakes in the last five years.

Below are some of the most significant historical and recent flood events affecting the region.

Notable Flood and Lightning Events in Los Angeles County:

- **1938 Los Angeles Floods**: One of the deadliest floods in county history, caused by weeks of torrential rainfall, resulting in over 100 deaths, the destruction of thousands of homes, and widespread infrastructure damage, particularly to bridges and roadways.
- **1969 Winter Storms**: Heavy rains led to massive debris flows in the San Gabriel Mountains, severe urban flooding across Los Angeles, and multiple dam breaches, prompting major evacuations.
- **1992-1993 El Niño Floods**: A series of storms triggered landslides, flash flooding, and major coastal erosion, with significant damage to Pacific Coast Highway and residential areas.
- **2017 Winter Storms (DR-4305)**: Record-breaking rainfall led to significant urban flooding, road closures, and mudslides, with severe impacts across multiple communities.

- **October 2021**: Los Angeles County experienced a rare and intense thunderstorm with a significant amount of lightning.
- **September 2022 Hurricane Kay**: A pacific hurricane that caused significant rainfall along with risk of mudflows, coastal flooding, and coastal erosion.
- **January 2023 Atmospheric River Event (DR-4683)**: Heavy rainfall overwhelmed storm drains, causing significant flooding in Hollywood, Baldwin Hills, and low-lying inland areas, leading to evacuations and infrastructure damage.
- **February 2023 Los Angeles Floods (DR-4699)**: A series of intense storms caused widespread flash flooding, freeway closures, and landslides, demonstrating the increasing vulnerability of the county's urban areas to extreme precipitation events.
- **August 2023 Tropical Storm Hilary (DR-4750)**: Several locations in the mountains of Southern California received over 10 inches of rainfall which set daily and/or monthly rainfall records, in many locations in Southern California, including within Los Angeles County. It also created significant threat of flash and riverine flooding prompted the evacuation of numerous vulnerable communities near burn scars in the region.
- **December 2023 Pacific Storm**: Storm surges and extreme coastal flooding led to significant erosion along the coastline, particularly impacting Marina del Rey, Long Beach, and Venice Beach.
- **February - March 2024 Atmospheric River Storm (DR-4769)**: One of the most intense rainfall events in recent history, resulting in severe flash floods, mudslides, and power outages, with many homes and businesses sustaining flood damage.

6.6.5 Probability

Flood recurrence in Los Angeles County is influenced by both natural climate variability and the increasing effects of climate change. Historically, severe flooding is most likely during strong El Niño events, which occur approximately every 2 to 7 years and can persist for several months to multiple years. These events bring elevated precipitation levels and increase the likelihood of both inland and coastal flooding.

As climate change accelerates, the frequency and intensity of flood-generating events are expected to increase, altering traditional recurrence intervals and expanding the areas at risk. There is a 95% chance of a flooding event occurring each year withing Los Angeles County.

Key climate-related drivers include:

- **Sea-Level Rise**: Projected to rise by 6 inches to over 2 feet by 2050, increasing the risk of tidal and storm surge flooding in coastal communities.
- **Atmospheric River Events**: According to the 2024 THIRA, these events are becoming more frequent and intense, leading to elevated flash flood and debris flow risks.
- **El Niño Cycles**: Still expected every 2 to 7 years, but with increased variability and storm intensity that can overwhelm local drainage and flood control systems.

These evolving conditions challenge existing floodplain maps and design assumptions, highlighting the need for adaptive planning, updated risk models, and continued investment in resilient infrastructure and flood mitigation strategies.

6.6.6 Vulnerability

Los Angeles County faces widespread and layered vulnerabilities to flooding, shaped by a combination of environmental exposure and complex social factors. Physical vulnerability is pronounced in areas located within FEMA-designated Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs), post-wildfire burn scars, and low-lying urban drainage basins that are prone to flooding. However, the degree of risk is significantly heightened for certain populations who may lack the resources or capacity to prepare for, respond to, and recover from flood events. Socially vulnerable groups, including older adults, individuals with disabilities or access and functional needs (AFN), mobile home residents, people experiencing homelessness, and low-income households; are more likely to reside in structurally vulnerable housing.

According to the 2021 Los Angeles County Comprehensive Floodplain Management Plan, more than a quarter of residents living within the 100-year floodplain earn less than $20,000 annually, underscoring the disproportionate economic burden faced by those least able to absorb the costs of recovery. Climate vulnerability data further demonstrates that marginalized communities in flood-exposed areas face elevated risks due to flooding events. The vulnerability landscape is further complicated by a shortage of affordable flood-resilient structures, and an increasing number of residents living in areas newly exposed due to climate-driven changes in precipitation and runoff patterns.

6.6.7 Impacts

Flooding in Los Angeles County leads to a broad range of direct and cascading impacts on people, infrastructure, environment, and the economy. The County's extensive network of critical facilities, including hospitals, fire stations, wastewater treatment plants, schools, and power substations. These areas face recurring exposure within both 100- and 500-year floodplains. Damage to these facilities not only compromises their physical integrity but also threatens their functionality during emergency response operations.

Flooding often disrupts lifeline services such as electricity, potable water, sanitation, and transportation, with rural and unincorporated areas facing the greatest challenges to rapid restoration. Mobile homes, frequently concentrated in low-lying or under-drained neighborhoods, are especially susceptible to flood damage due to construction limitations and inadequate protective measures. Previous flood events have resulted in significant debris flows, road closures, train stoppages, and damage to public and private structures.

Primary Vulnerabilities & Impacts:

- Over 1,470 structures are estimated to be damaged in a 100-year flood event, with total damages exceeding $769.7 million in property losses in unincorporated Los Angeles County.
- Additionally, more than 180 critical facilities are exposed in the 500-year floodplain, while 70 are within the 100-year floodplain, including transportation assets, utilities, emergency services, and hazardous materials facilities.
- A 100-year flood event could displace over a thousand people with many requiring sheltering, support and recovery efforts.
- Approximately 19,563 tons of building-related debris could be generated by a 100-year flood event, with clean-up requiring more than 780 truckloads, posing logistical, environmental, and public health challenges.
- 28.6% of households in the 100-year floodplain are economically disadvantaged, earning under $20,000 per year, limiting their ability to evacuate, recover, or pay for mitigation improvements.
- A large share of flood-prone properties are either uninsured or underinsured. The average flood insurance claim payout is $7,298, which is only about 1% of the 2019

average replacement cost of structures in the floodplain—indicating significant gaps in financial resilience.

- Wildfire burn scars and post-fire hydrophobic soils significantly increase flood and debris flow risks, particularly in foothill and canyon communities. This hazard continues to grow in severity with climate-driven fire seasons.

Estimated Damage to Critical Facilities in Unincorporated Areas from 100-Year Flood

Sector	Number of Facilities Affected	Average % of Total Value Damaged	
		Structure	Content
Safety & Security	1	7.56	10.24
Food, Water & Sheltering	9	6.72	18.73
Health & Medical	0	N/A	N/A
Energy	1	23.90	47.79
Communications	0	N/A	N/A
Transportation	59	1.41	8.86
Hazardous Materials	0	N/A	N/A
Total/Average	**70**	**9.90**	**21.40**

Estimated Damage to Critical Facilities in Unincorporated Areas from 500-Year Flood

Sector	Number of Facilities Affected	Average % of Total Value Damaged	
		Structure	Content
Safety & Security	4	28.39	37.56
Food, Water & Sheltering	41	7.73	27.01
Health & Medical	0	N/A	N/A
Energy	1	23.90	47.79
Communications	2	5.00	16.00
Transportation	107	3.38	19.74
Hazardous Materials	30	10.00	15.00
Total/Average	**185**	**13.07**	**27.18**

Charts Source: LA County Public Works; 2021 County Comprehensive Flood Plan

6.6.8 Mitigation and Preparedness

Los Angeles County's flood mitigation strategy reduces hazard exposure, enhances community resilience, and supports long-term climate adaptation. Grounded in FEMA's National Mitigation Framework, CalOES planning guidance, and local policy, the County implements both structural and non-structural measures to address current and future flood risks. Core actions include regular maintenance and targeted upgrades to

stormwater infrastructure, restoration of floodplains, and integration of flood hazard data into land use planning. The County also prioritizes the protection of critical facilities and vulnerable housing through site retrofits, property acquisition, and elevation programs. Public outreach is conducted through a bilingual, ADA-accessible Program for Public Information, which promotes flood safety awareness, emergency preparedness, and participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

To ensure that mitigation is both data-driven and community-centered, the County utilizes climate projections and FEMA's HAZUS modeling to inform investments, while coordinating with regional partners to align local actions with broader watershed strategies. Key components of the approach include:

- Upgrading culverts, debris basins, and drainage systems to manage increased runoff
- Promoting low-impact development (LID) and incorporating green infrastructure in urban design
- Updating ordinances and the General Plan to discourage development in high-risk areas
- Maintaining inventories of repetitive loss areas and prioritizing resources for the most vulnerable populations

This comprehensive strategy ensures Los Angeles County not only meets federal and state standards but advances flood risk reduction in a way that safeguards people, property, and natural systems for the future.

6.6.9 Summary

Flooding is one of the most persistent and complex natural hazards in Los Angeles County, intensified by climate change, urbanization, and aging infrastructure. The Los Angeles County region experiences a range of flood types, including stormwater runoff, flash flooding, coastal inundation, and post-wildfire debris flows. These events are most common during winter storms and atmospheric river systems. High-density development, extensive paved surfaces, and fire-damaged hillsides contribute to rapid runoff and increased overall flood vulnerability. Areas along (but not limited to) the Los Angeles, San Gabriel, and Santa Clara Rivers, as well as coastal communities and foothill regions, are particularly at risk.

Los Angeles County's mitigation strategy is proactive and multifaceted. It includes infrastructure upgrades, nature-based solutions, land use policy updates, and public education. Core priorities focus on protecting critical facilities, reducing exposure in high-risk housing, and promoting community resilience. Planning efforts are supported by FEMA's HAZUS risk modeling and local climate projections. Despite progress, more than 750,000 residents remain at risk from major flood events, reinforcing the need for continued investment in comprehensive, flood risk reduction across the county.

6.6.10 National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Repetitive Loss (RL)

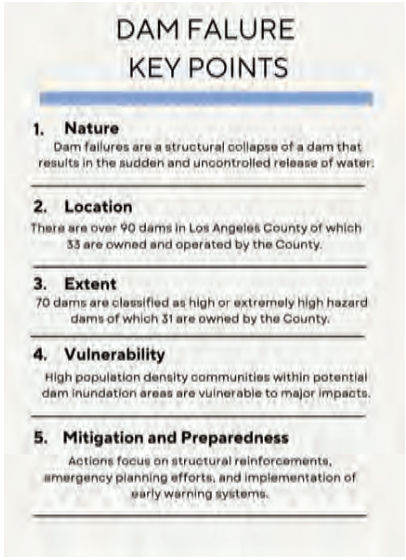
According to the Los Angeles County Public Works, there are 55 Repetitive Loss (RL) properties in 28 RL areas of Unincorporated Los Angeles County as of 2025, and 8 Severe Repetitive Loss Properties (SRLP). A Repetitive Loss (RL) property is any insurable building for which two or more claims of more than $1,000 were paid by the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) in any rolling 10-year period since 1978. Updated location information about RL properties in Unincorporated Los Angeles County were not available during the drafting of this plan, but is being finalized and will be included in subsequent hazard mitigation efforts. Data from 2011 showed that 24 RL properties were located in the SFHA. At the time, the Los Angeles County Public Works stated, "the majority of the repetitive losses are associated with localized urban drainage flood problems, even for properties within a FEMA-designated flood zone." The Los Angeles County Public Works oversees RL mitigation projects.



6.7 Dam Failure

6.7.1 Nature

Dam failure refers to the structural collapse of a dam that results in the sudden and uncontrolled release of stored water. Such failures can occur due to age-related deterioration, inadequate spillway capacity, structural damage from seismic activity or flooding, and poor maintenance. The catastrophic release of water from a dam failure has the potential to cause human casualties, significant economic loss, and environmental destruction. This type of disaster is particularly dangerous because it can occur suddenly, leaving little time for evacuation or emergency response efforts.



The magnitude of flooding from dam failure often exceeds the capacity of downstream channels, causing rapid inundation of surrounding areas. This flooding can lead to extensive property damage, erosion, infrastructure destruction, and contamination of water supplies. Additionally, secondary hazards such as landslides and debris flows can be triggered, compounding the disaster's impact. The structural stress on dams may rise as dams age, and climate variability increases the frequency of extreme precipitation events. Planning efforts include both dams and debris basins. To simplify language of the plan both reservoir dams and storm water debris basins will be referred to as dams.

6.7.2 Location

Los Angeles County has over 90 dams regulated by the California Department of Water Resources' Division of Safety of Dams (DSOD). Fifteen (15) of these dams and eighteen (18) debris basins are owned and operated by the Los Angeles County Public Works (PW). In 2017, the California Legislature mandated that all state-jurisdictional dams (excluding those classified as Low Hazard) develop dam breach inundation maps and Emergency Action Plans (EAPs) approved by DSOD and Cal OES.

Many of these dams are located near highly populated areas, increasing the potential for human and economic impacts during a failure event. Seventy (70) dams are classified as High or Extremely High hazard potential dams, meaning their failure could result in significant loss of life and widespread property damage.

The Whittier Narrows Dam, reclassified as the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' (USACE) highest-priority dam safety concern, poses one of the greatest risks due to its potential to flood highly populated areas from Pico Rivera to Long Beach. USACE has determined that an extreme storm event has a 1 in 900 (0.1%) chance of causing catastrophic failure annually. Mitigation actions related to County-owned dams are prioritized based on their hazard level and potential to impact populated areas.

For a better visual representation of this Dam Failure Hazard within the LA County planning area, please reference Appendix A for all the County owned dams and debris basins maps.

6.7.3 Extent

The Federal Guidelines for Inundation Mapping of Flood Risks Associated with Dam Incidents and Failures (FEMA P-946, 2013) categorizes dam hazards into four classifications:

- **Low Hazard**: Minimal damage expected, no loss of life.
- **Significant Hazard**: Potential for property damage and economic disruption.
- **High Hazard**: Likely to result in loss of life and significant damage to critical infrastructure.
- **Extremely High Hazard (DSOD Classification)**: Could cause large-scale fatalities and inundate areas with over 1,000 residents.

Given the population density of Los Angeles County, a dam failure classified as High or Extremely High Hazard would likely cause substantial human casualties, displace entire communities, and inflict severe economic and environmental damage. Table 6-3 and 6-4 below shows a list of dams and debris basins owned by PW along with their hazard classifications. Potential mitigation actions described in this AHMP are only applicable to the dams and debris basins owned by PW and implementation of these actions are the responsibility of the PW Stormwater Engineering Division – Dams Section.

Table 6-3: Los Angeles County PW Dam Hazard Status

Dam Name	Hazard Status	Location
Big Dalton	Extremely High	Glendora, CA
Big Santa Anita	Extremely High	Monrovia, CA
Big Tujunga No. 1	Extremely High	Tujunga, CA
Cogswell	Extremely High	Azusa, CA
Devils Gate	Extremely High	LA Canada Flintridge, CA
Live Oak	Extremely High	La Verne, CA
Morris	Extremely High	Azusa, CA
Pacoima	Extremely High	Pacoima, CA
Puddingstone	Extremely High	San Dimas, CA
Puddingstone Diversion	High	La Verne, CA
San Dimas	Extremely High	La Verne, CA
San Gabriel No. 1	Extremely High	Azusa, CA
Sawpit	Extremely High	Monrovia, CA
Sierra Madre	High	Sierra Madre, CA
Thompson Creek	Extremely High	Claremont, CA

Table 6-4: Los Angeles County PW Debris Basin Hazard Status

Debris Basin Name	Hazard Status	Location
Bailey Debris Basin	High	Sierra Madre, CA
Big Dalton Debris Basin	High	Glendora, CA
Blanchard Debris Basin	High	Tujunga, CA
Brand Debris Basin	High	Glendale, CA
Eaton Wash Debris Basin	Extremely High	Pasadena, CA
La Tuna Debris Basin	Extremely High	Sun Valley, CA
Laguna Regulating Basin	Significant	Alhambra, CA
Little Dalton Debris Basin	Extremely High	Glendora, CA
Lower Sunset Debris Basin	High	Burbank, CA
Morgan Debris Basin	High	Glendora, CA
Rubio Debris Basin	High	Altadena, CA
Santa Anita Debris Basin	Low	Arcadia, CA
Sawpit Debris Basin	Extremely High	Monrovia, CA

Debris Basin Name	Hazard Status	Location
Schoolhouse Debris Basin	High	Los Angeles, CA
Sierra Madre Villa	Extremely High	Sierra Madre, CA
Stevenson Ranch	High	Stevenson Ranch, CA
Stough Debris Basin	Extremely High	Burbank, CA
Wilson Debris Basin	High	Los Angeles, CA

6.7.4 History

Los Angeles County has experienced one of the deadliest dam failures in U.S. history:

- St. Francis Dam Failure (March 12-13, 1928):
  - Released 12.4 billion gallons of water
  - At least 411 fatalities
  - Devastated towns from San Francisquito Canyon to Ventura County
  - Resulted in sweeping changes to California dam safety regulations and the creation of state oversight for civil engineers

While no major dam failures have occurred in recent decades, concerns over aging dam infrastructure, seismic risks, and increasing climate variability have raised alarms about future risks. Studies indicate that many California dams, including those in Los Angeles County, require structural updates to withstand modern hydrological conditions and potential seismic activity. There have been no federal declarations or state proclamations for dam failure in the last five years.

6.7.5 Dam Coordination

Los Angeles County Public Works coordinates with local, state, and federal agencies to mitigate flood risk hazards to downstream communities from its dams. At the local level, PW works with cities and public agencies during development of Emergency Action Plans (EAP). This provides local stakeholders with the opportunity to review the EAP, provide feedback, and confirm responsibilities and roles during an EAP activation. At request from local jurisdictions, PW may provide tours of its dam facilities, where information on dam safety and the potential hazards associated with dam failures are shared.

At the state level, PW works with the DSOD to meet compliance with state dam safety standards and flood management at all of PW's dams. This includes annual dam

inspections, review, approval, and oversight of dam construction projects, review of dam safety monitoring, and oversight of other dam safety regulatory activities. PW also coordinates with various state agencies, including DSOD, Cal OES, and Caltrans during development of EAPs.

At the federal level, PW works with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) to meet compliance with state dam federal standards and flood management at PW's San Gabriel Dam, which is under FERC jurisdiction. This includes annual dam inspections, review, approval, and oversight of dam construction projects, review of dam safety monitoring, EAP coordination, and oversight of other dam safety regulatory activities. PW also coordinates with the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) on operations of interconnected dam facilities and emergency response planning for USACE facilities that may be in the pathway of dam failure impacts.

Information Sharing

PW provides critical information to relevant local, state, and federal stakeholders to address hazard mitigation related to dam safety. This includes:

- **Emergency Action Plans (EAPs):** EAPs outline the roles, responsibilities, and procedures to follow in the event of a dam emergency. The EAPs include inundation maps, which show areas that would be affected by a dam failure, helping to identify populations at risk. These plans are shared with stakeholders to ensure a coordinated response. Due to the sensitive nature of information contained within the EAPs, they are confidential and not released to the general public.
- **Inundation Maps:** Inundation maps are critical tools for identifying areas and populations at risk in the event of a dam failure. They also indicate potential impacts on critical infrastructure facilities such as hospitals, schools, and transportation networks. These maps are shared with relevant stakeholders recognized in the EAP and are available to the general public through the DSOD Dam Breach Inundation Map Web Publisher.

6.7.6 Probability

Los Angeles County contains over 90 state-jurisdictional dams, with approximately 70 classified as High or Extremely High Hazard by the California Division of Safety of Dams (DSOD), meaning their failure could result in loss of life and significant property damage.

Although comprehensive failure probabilities are not published for each dam, FEMA and DSOD guidance suggest that the general annual probability of failure for High Hazard dams nationwide ranges from 0.01% to 0.1% (or 1 in 10,000 to 1 in 1,000) depending on maintenance, age, seismic vulnerability, and other site-specific factors.

Applying this range to Los Angeles County:

- The aggregate annual probability of a significant dam failure event in the county—across one or more of the 70 high-risk dams—is estimated at between 0.1% and 0.5% annually, factoring cumulative exposure and different hazard classifications. (Such as earthquake or flood related)
- Climate change, aging infrastructure, and seismic activity in Los Angeles County increase systemic risk across multiple structures simultaneously.

In summary, while the individual likelihood of failure for any one dam is very low, the overall countywide probability of at least one major dam failure event is low but still warrants continued vigilance, maintenance, and emergency planning.

6.7.7 Vulnerability

A catastrophic dam failure in Los Angeles County could have severe consequences for hundreds of thousands of residents. The densely populated nature of the county, combined with the location of several large dams near residential and commercial areas, increases the potential for widespread displacement, loss of life, and economic damage. The 2024 THIRA identifies multiple high-risk zones where dam failure could result in extensive flooding and mass evacuations.

- High-risk dams, among others, pose a significant threat to densely populated communities. A breach in any of these dams could inundate entire neighborhoods, affecting more than 500,000 residents in low-lying areas and floodplains.
- Socially vulnerable populations, including elderly individuals, the AFN community, people experiencing homelessness, low-income communities, and non-English-speaking residents face heightened risks during evacuations and recovery due to limited mobility, financial constraints, and access to resources.
- Educational and healthcare institutions are at risk, with several schools, hospitals, and long-term care facilities located in flood-prone areas. A major dam failure could result in school closures, displacement of students, and disruption of healthcare services.

- Evacuation and emergency sheltering demands would be substantial, requiring the rapid mobilization of resources to support displaced residents. Temporary shelters, emergency medical services, and logistical support would need to be activated to accommodate evacuees.

Los Angeles County relies heavily on dams and reservoirs for water storage, flood control, and supply regulation. Catastrophic dam failure poses an acute threat to life and property, especially in low-lying, highly populated downstream areas.

Extent of Exposure

- **Total Area Exposed**: 490.64 sq mi
- **Supervisorial Districts (SD) Impacted**:
  - **SD5**: 223.88 sq mi (7.97%)
  - **SD1**: 162.25 sq mi (45.98%)
  - **SD2**: 66.57 sq mi (18.32%)
  - **SD3**: 25.76 sq mi (5.97%)
  - **SD4**: 12.17 sq mi (5.72%)
- **Critical Facilities Affected**:
  - Fire Department: 112 (33.22%)
  - Public Works: 92 (40.00%)
  - Health Services: 29 (44.62%)
  - Public Health: 17 (42.50%)
  - Libraries: 30 (34.48%)
  - Parks: 65 (35.50%)
  - Education: 34 (41.46%)

Problem Statement

Dam failure, while rare, can have catastrophic consequences in densely populated downstream areas. With significant portions of critical infrastructure exposed—particularly in SD1 and SD5—planning for emergency evacuations, early warning systems, infrastructure hardening, and downstream development regulation is critical to saving lives and reducing loss.

A failure or breach of a High Hazard Potential Dam (HHPD) in Los Angeles County would result in catastrophic consequences for downstream communities, with the greatest vulnerabilities concentrated in densely populated urban areas. Rapid and massive flooding would likely inundate residential neighborhoods, commercial districts, and industrial zones within minutes to hours, depending on proximity and topography. Critical infrastructure—including hospitals, fire and police stations, schools, and major transportation corridors—would be severely impacted, disrupting emergency services and evacuation routes. Thousands of people, including vulnerable populations such as those with Access and Functional Needs (AFN), elderly residents, and low-income households, would face immediate life-threatening conditions, displacement, and limited access to medical care or shelter. Economic losses would be compounded by damage to utilities, including power substations and water systems, potentially leaving large swaths of the region without essential services. The sheer scale of devastation from a dam failure, especially at facilities such as Whittier Narrows or Castaic Dam, underscores the critical importance of continued risk reduction, early warning systems, and dam rehabilitation efforts.

6.7.8 Data Limitations

A limitation of this AHMP is that planning efforts only covered PW-owned dams in Los Angeles County. Future mitigation planning should include other dam owners and operators in Los Angeles County such as the US Army Corps of Engineers. The data on high-hazard dams reviewed during the 2025 AHMP planning process was generally suitable for the analysis required. Future opportunities for obtaining additional data to be considered in the next update to the plan should:

- Incorporate more current information as it becomes available.
- Assess any new or updated EAPs for dams owned by Los Angeles County.
- Identify and review more current structural or condition assessment data to inform future risk assessments.
- Involve other dam owners within Los Angeles County in future planning efforts.

6.7.9 Impacts

A dam failure in Los Angeles County would have catastrophic and immediate consequences for life, property, and critical infrastructure, particularly in the densely populated downstream areas. The sudden release of impounded water from a High or Extremely High Hazard dam could inundate neighborhoods within minutes, allowing little to no time for evacuation. More than 500,000 residents live within identified dam inundation zones, many of whom are in socially vulnerable populations—including

individuals with limited mobility, low-income households, and people experiencing homelessness—making rapid evacuation and sheltering especially challenging. County-owned high hazard potential dams and their locations are listed in Table 6-3. Inundation maps for County-owned high hazard potential dams are listed in Appendix A-7.

Critical infrastructure is also at significant risk. Hospitals, fire stations, law enforcement facilities, emergency operations centers, schools, and wastewater treatment plants located in downstream zones may be damaged or rendered inoperable, severely disrupting emergency response and life-sustaining services. Major transportation routes such as interstates, rail lines, and arterial roads could be submerged or washed out, impeding rescue and recovery efforts. Additionally, power substations, water distribution networks, and telecommunications infrastructure could suffer cascading failures, contributing to widespread outages and prolonged recovery periods.

The economic consequences of dam failure would be immense. Beyond property damage, business operations in inundated areas would halt, leading to loss of employment, tax revenue, and economic activity. Industrial zones (especially those near major flood control reservoirs or channels) could potentially release hazardous materials if overwhelmed, posing secondary environmental and public health hazards. Debris accumulation, sedimentation, and contamination could severely impact ecosystems, water quality, and flood control infrastructure downstream, complicating both emergency cleanup and long-term environmental recovery.

Given the scale of potential impacts, dam failure is considered a stable low-probability but high-consequence hazard in Los Angeles County, requiring continued investment in structural mitigation, emergency preparedness, and public awareness to reduce the severity of its effects.

6.7.10 High Hazard Potential Dams Goals

Goal 1: Enhance resilience across dam/debris basin infrastructure, including high-hazard potential dams, and other critical facilities within dam inundation zones.

Goal 2: Encourage structural reinforcement or retrofits for aging and vulnerable dams.

Goal 3: Ensure all dams/ debris basins have updated Emergency Action Plans (where applicable) and updated dam inundation mapping consistent with state standards.

6.7.11 Mitigation and Preparedness

Los Angeles County and state agencies have implemented various mitigation efforts to reduce the risks associated with dam failures:

- **Structural Reinforcements:** Upgrading spillways, strengthening earthen dams, and implementing seismic retrofitting measures.
- **Emergency Action Plans (EAPs):** Mandated by DSOD for all High and Extremely High hazard dams to guide evacuation and response efforts.
- **Early Warning Systems:** Improved flood monitoring and automated alert systems to notify at-risk communities in real-time.

6.7.12 High Hazard Potential Dam Prioritization

The risk assessment within the 2025 AHMP considers the county planning area's vulnerability and potential impacts related to HHPDs. Mitigation actions and planning efforts that are related to mitigating long-term vulnerabilities to County-owned HHPDs will automatically be given a HIGH priority as described in the overall mitigation action prioritization criteria in Section 7.6. The County Departments responsible for implementing the associated mitigation actions, along with the priority, potential funding source, and expected time frame are listed in Section 7.8.

6.7.13 Summary

Los Angeles County has 90 state-jurisdictional dams, with 70 classified as High or Extremely High hazard, meaning their failure could result in widespread loss of life and economic devastation. While regulatory oversight has improved dam safety, aging infrastructure, seismic threats, and increased storm intensity remain challenges. Continued investment in retrofits, early warning systems, and emergency planning is essential to mitigating the risk of catastrophic dam failures.



6.8 Land Movement

6.8.1 Nature

Land movement refers to the downward movement of rock, soil, or debris along a slope due to gravity. This process can occur suddenly or gradually over time, depending on contributing factors such as soil composition, slope stability, and external triggers. Land movement encompass a variety of movement types including mudflows, rockfalls, debris flows, land slumps, land subsidence, and soil movement. In Los Angeles County, the diverse topography and geological formations make certain areas more prone to land movement, particularly during periods of intense precipitation, seismic activity, or human land-use modifications.



Climate change exacerbates land movement by increasing the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, such as heavy rainfall and flooding, which can lead to accelerated erosion and heightened landslide risks.

Land movement often occur in conjunction with other natural hazards, exacerbating their impact. Some of the primary contributing factors include:

- **Seismic Activity**: Earthquakes can destabilize slopes, leading to land movement and rockfalls. The force of seismic shaking can cause sudden failures, particularly in areas with pre-existing instability.
- **Heavy Rainfall and Flooding**: The likelihood of land movement increases after successive storms. Prolonged or intense rainfall saturates soil, reducing its cohesion and triggering slope failures.
- **Coastal Erosion**: Waves and storm surge erode coastal cliffs, leading to instability and eventual collapse, particularly in areas such as County beaches and coastal communities, many of which have previously experienced significant erosion.
- **Wildfires**: Loss of vegetation due to fires reduces the soil's ability to retain moisture, making slopes more susceptible to erosion and land movement during subsequent rain events.
- **Burn Scars**: Wildfire burn scars significantly elevate the risk of land movement by stripping the land of stabilizing vegetation. Areas affected by major fires such as the Woolsey Fire (2018), Bobcat Fire (2020), Bridge Fire (2024), Eaton Fire (2025), and Palisades Fire (2025) have shown increased susceptibility to land movement due to reduced soil stability and rapid runoff during rainstorms.

6.8.2 Location

Los Angeles County is home to multiple regions susceptible to land movement due to steep slopes, unstable geology, and weather patterns. The California Geological Survey (CGS) Landslide Susceptibility Map highlights high-risk areas. For a better visual representation of the Land Movement Hazard within the LA County planning area, please reference Appendix A for maps that show areas that are susceptible to land movement and recent burn scars.

Potential land movement areas include (but are not limited to):

- Santa Monica Mountains
- San Gabriel Mountains
- Sierra Pelona Mountains
- Baldwin Hills
- Puente Hills
- Palos Verdes Hills

These areas are particularly vulnerable due to their steep terrains, weak rock formations, and history of slope movement. Additionally, human activities such as grading, excavation, and construction in these regions can further destabilize the ground, increasing the likelihood of land movement. Areas impacted by past wildfires, known as burn scars, are also highly susceptible to land movement, as the loss of vegetation reduces soil stability and increases erosion risks during heavy rains. This is particularly concerning in wildfire-prone areas such as the Santa Monica Mountains and the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains, where post-fire land movement have historically caused significant damage.

6.8.3 Extent

The extent of land movement in Los Angeles is significant and varied, influenced by its unique geological setting. According to the 2011 CGS Landslide Susceptibility Map, approximately 750 square miles (15.75%) of Los Angeles County fall within high-risk landslide zones. The highest concentrations of deep-seated landslide susceptibility are distributed as follows:

Table 6-5 Landslide Susceptibility Map

Area	High-Risk Landslide Zones (sq. miles)	Percentage of Total Land Area
Los Angeles County	750.02	15.75%
Unincorporated Areas	577.63	18.99%
Supervisorial District 1	17.29	7.02%
Supervisorial District 2	2.73	1.68%
Supervisorial District 3	114.61	26.58%
Supervisorial District 4	105.12	23.89%
Supervisorial District 5	509.31	18.14%

6.8.4 History

Land movement have historically caused significant damage in Los Angeles County, often resulting in property destruction, infrastructure damage, and road closures. There have been no federal declarations or state proclamations for dam failure in the last five years. Some of the most notable events include:

- **1956 – Portuguese Bend Landslide**: A massive landslide on the Palos Verdes Peninsula began in 1956 and remains active today. The movement of land has displaced homes and infrastructure, highlighting the region's ongoing geologic instability.
- **1994 – Northridge Earthquake-Induced Land movement**: The earthquake triggered more than 11,000 moving events, primarily in the Santa Susana Mountains and San Gabriel Mountains, causing extensive road and structural damage.
- **March 1995 – Pacific Palisades Landslide**: Heavy rains weakened the coastal bluffs, leading to a 300-foot-wide collapse that buried part of the Pacific Coast Highway under 30 feet of debris.
- **March 2005 – Sunset Mesa Landslide**: A slope failure near Malibu caused over 20,000 cubic yards of debris to block roadways and damage property.
- **July 2023 – Peartree Lane Land Movement (Rolling Hills Estates)**: A sudden slope failure resulted in the displacement of 12 homes, which were red-tagged due to structural instability.
- **September 2024 – Accelerated Land Movement in Rancho Palos Verdes**: A significant increase in land movement, with certain areas shifting up to four inches per week toward the ocean, threatening roads and over 250 residential properties.

6.8.5 Types of Land Movement

Debris Flow/ Mudflow/ Soil Movement

Debris flow involves the rapid movement of a dense mixture of water, soil, rock, and organic material down a slope. This process can have significant impacts on landscapes, ecosystems, and human infrastructure.

Debris flows are characterized by their fluid-like behavior and ability to transport large objects, such as boulders and trees. They can travel at high speeds making them highly destructive. The composition of a debris flow can vary, but it typically includes:

- **Water**: A crucial component that facilitates movement.
- **Soil and Rock**: These provide the bulk of the material in a debris flow.
- **Organic Material**: Includes vegetation and other natural debris that get caught in the flow.

Mudflows are rapid movements of water-saturated earth materials that can cause significant damage to both natural environments and human settlements. Mudflows are characterized by their fluid-like motion, which occurs when soil, rocks, and debris become saturated with water. This saturation reduces the friction between particles, allowing the mass to move downhill under the influence of gravity. Key characteristics include:

- **Speed and Volume:** Mud flows can travel at speeds up to 35 miles per hour and can carry large volumes of material, including rocks, trees, and even vehicles.
- **Consistency:** The consistency of a mud flow can vary from a thick, viscous slurry to a watery flow. This depends on the proportion of water to solid materials.
- **Path:** Mud flows typically follow existing drainage patterns, such as river channels and valleys, but can also carve new paths, leading to unpredictable and widespread damage.

Soil movement is a natural process that significantly impacts the environment and human activities. It involves the displacement of soil particles due to various natural and human caused factors. Key characteristics include:

- **Landslides:** Often occurring in hilly areas, landslides involve the downward movement of rock and soil. They can be sudden and fast-moving, making them particularly dangerous.
- **Soil Creep:** This is a slow and gradual movement of soil down a slope, often unnoticed until significant damage occurs.
- **Soil Liquefaction:** During an earthquake, saturated soil can temporarily lose its strength and behave like a liquid, causing structures to sink or tilt.

Causes

In Los Angeles County, several factors contribute to the occurrence of debris flows/mudflows/ soil movement:

- **Heavy Rainfall and Storm Events:** Intense and prolonged rainfall, often associated with storms, can saturate the soil, reducing its stability and triggering debris flows.

The region's Mediterranean climate, with wet winters and dry summers, creates conditions conducive to such events.

- **Wildfires:** Los Angeles County frequently experiences wildfires, which can burn and destabilize vegetation that normally helps hold soil in place. The loss of vegetation increases the risk of soil erosion and, consequently, debris flows during subsequent rainfalls.
- **Steep Terrain:** The county's mountainous terrain, including areas like County mountainous areas, is particularly prone to debris flow. The steep slopes facilitate the rapid movement of debris downhill.
- **Soil Composition:** Certain soil types, such as clay-rich soils, can become highly unstable when saturated with water, making them more susceptible to debris flow.
- **Human Activity:** Urban development, road construction, and deforestation can alter natural landscapes and exacerbate conditions that lead to debris flow.
- **Seismic Activity:** Los Angeles County is situated in a highly active seismic zone, making it prone to earthquakes. Seismic activity can lead to soil liquefaction, landslides, and ground shaking, all contributing to soil displacement.

Land Subsidence

Land subsidence is a gradual settling or sudden sinking of the Earth's surface due to various natural and human-induced factors. This hazard can have significant impacts on the environment, infrastructure, and communities.

A reduction in land elevation is one of the most noticeable features of land subsidence, leading to significant changes in the landscape. This phenomenon can occur due to natural processes, such as the dissolution of limestone, as well as human activities like the excessive extraction of groundwater, oil, or natural gas. Furthermore, land subsidence increases the risk of flooding because the lower elevation can lead to poor drainage and water accumulation. As the ground sinks, it often results in the formation of depressions, fissures, and sinkholes, which can dramatically alter the geography and infrastructure of the area.

- **Depressions:** Are sunken or low-lying areas on the Earth’s surface, often formed by natural or man-made processes.
- **Fissures:** Are a long, narrow crack or linear opening in the Earth’s crust.
- **Sinkholes:** Are holes in the ground causes by the collapse or sinking of surface material into an underlying void.

Causes

- **Groundwater Extraction:** One of the primary causes of land subsidence in Los Angeles County is the excessive extraction of groundwater. As water is pumped out of underground aquifers, the ground above can sink or settle, leading to subsidence.
- **Oil and Gas Extraction:** The removal of oil and natural gas from beneath the earth's surface also contributes to land subsidence. This extraction can create voids and reduce pressure in subterranean layers, causing the ground to sink.
- **Natural Soil Compaction:** Over time, natural processes such as soil compaction can lead to gradual subsidence. In areas with loose or unconsolidated soils, the weight of overlying materials compacts the ground, resulting in a lowering of the land surface.

Rock Falls

Rock falls are a natural geological phenomenon where rock fragments break free from a steep slope or cliff and tumble downward. These events can range from small pebbles dislodging to massive boulders crashing down with significant force and impact.

Rock falls are characterized by:

- **Speed and Suddenness:** Rock falls occur quickly and without much warning, making them particularly dangerous.
- **Varied Sizes:** The size of the falling material can range from small pebbles to large boulders, impacting the severity of the event.
- **Path Predictability:** While the initial trigger point is often identifiable, the path of descent can be unpredictable due to varying terrain and obstacles.

Causes

The primary causes of rock falls include:

- **Weathering and Erosion:** Over time, weathering processes such as freeze-thaw cycles, chemical weathering, and the action of water can weaken rock structures. Erosion can undermine the base of slopes, making rocks more susceptible to falling.
- **Seismic Activity:** Los Angeles County is located in a seismically active region. Earthquakes can dislodge rocks from cliffs and steep slopes, triggering rock falls.

- **Heavy Rainfall:** Intense or prolonged rainfall can saturate the ground, increasing the weight and pressure on rock faces. This saturation can lead to the loosening and collapse of rocks.
- **Human Activity:** Construction, mining, and other human activities can destabilize rock formations. The vibrations from heavy machinery and blasting can initiate rock falls.

6.8.6 Probability

Landslides and other land movement events happen in Los Angeles County fairly often, especially after heavy rain or in areas that recently had wildfires or are prone to sliding.

- Small landslides (like debris flows) are most likely during years with heavy rain, especially El Niño years. These happen every 2 to 7 years; there is 14% to 50% chance each year during those cycles.
- In high-risk zones (like steep mountain slopes with a history of movement), probability is 1–2% chance per year, especially following multi-year wet periods or major wildfires.
- Some areas of the County have been experiencing continuous sliding.

6.8.7 Vulnerability

Land movement pose risks to life, property, and essential infrastructure. The 2024 THIRA projects that approximately 1.2 million residents in Los Angeles County could be directly or indirectly affected by land movement. The most at-risk populations include:

- Residents of hillside and canyon communities such as Malibu, Topanga, and the Palos Verdes Peninsula.
- Homeowners in coastal bluff areas that are facing erosion-driven slope failures.
- Communities in wildfire burn scar areas, where the loss of vegetation increases landslide probability during heavy rains.
- The Access and Functional Needs (AFN) community who may face challenges in evacuating or leaving landslide-prone areas.

Contextual Overview

Los Angeles County's diverse topography includes many hillside communities susceptible to deep-seated landslides, especially after wildfire or heavy rain. These hazards can isolate communities, damage property, and disrupt lifelines.

Extent of Exposure

- **Total Area Exposed**: 284.57 sq mi
- **Supervisorial Districts (SD) Impacted**:
  - **SD5**: 151.96 sq mi (5.41%)
  - **SD3**: 90.23 sq mi (20.93%)
  - **SD4**: 25.94 sq mi (12.20%)
  - **SD1**: 13.77 sq mi (3.90%)
  - **SD2**: 2.68 sq mi (0.74%)
- **Critical Facilities Affected**:
  - Fire Department: 41 (12.17%)
  - Public Works: 32 (13.91%)
  - Health Services: 12 (18.46%)
  - Public Health: 4 (10.00%)
  - Libraries: 9 (10.34%)
  - Parks: 27 (14.92%)
  - Education: 8 (9.76%)

Problem Statement

Landslides pose a serious risk to hillside communities and access routes, especially in areas recovering from wildfire. Current development and road infrastructure may not be resilient against slope failure. Mitigation actions should include slope stabilization, targeted buyouts or relocations, and early warning systems.

6.8.8 Impacts

Los Angeles County's diverse landscape and dense population make it highly susceptible to the effects of land movement, affecting critical infrastructure and raising significant economic, social, and safety concerns.

Transportation Networks

Los Angeles County's extensive transportation network is vital for daily commutes, goods transport, and emergency services. Land movement can severely impact these systems:

- **Road Damage**: Causes closures, hazardous driving conditions and costly repairs, as seen annually on Pacific Coast Highway (PCH), and many other local roads.
- **Bridge Compromise**: Affects structural integrity, necessitating closures and expensive reconstructions.
- **Public Transit Disruptions**: Impacts train tracks and bus routes, leading to delays and service interruptions.
- **Rail Systems:** Track misalignment can cause delays and potential derailments, affecting both passenger and freight lines.

Water Supply Systems

The county's water delivery system is complex and vulnerable to land movement:

- **Compromised Pipelines**: Leads to ruptures or leaks, disrupting supply and requiring major repairs.
- **Reservoir Impact**: Landslides can affect water quality and storage capacity.

Energy Infrastructure

Land movement poses risks to Los Angeles County's energy infrastructure, including:

- **Electrical Grid Vulnerabilities:** Land movement can damage power lines and substations, causing outages.
- **Gas Pipeline Risks:** Soil shifts can result in gas leaks or explosions, endangering safety.

Communication Systems

Reliable communication is critical, and land movement can disrupt:

- **Telecommunication Towers:** Structural damage can impair cellular and internet services.
- **Underground Cables:** Earth shifts can damage cables, affecting connectivity.

Emergency Services Facilities

- **Hospitals and Fire Stations:** Essential for emergency response, but structural damage could impede operations, underscoring the need for resilient construction and strategic planning.

Economic Impacts

- **Infrastructure Damage:** Leads to costly repairs and maintenance of roads, bridges, and buildings.
- **Property Loss:** Homeowners face financial losses due to property damage or devaluation.

Environmental Impacts

- **Ecosystem Disruption:** Soil movement can lead to habitat loss and affect local flora and fauna.
- **Increased Pollution:** Erosion can result in sediment runoff, degrading water quality in rivers and oceans.

For a better visual representation of the Land Movement Hazard within the LA County planning area, please reference Appendix A for maps that show areas that are susceptible to land movement and recent burn scars.

6.8.9 Mitigation Strategies

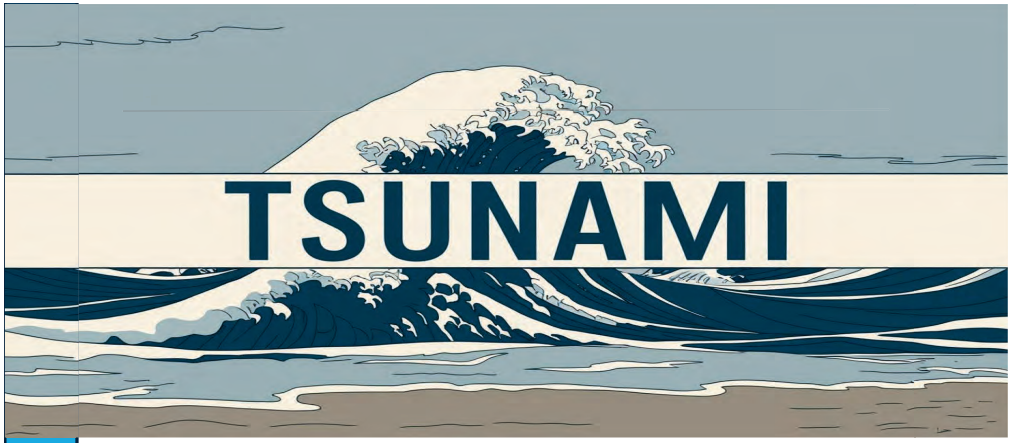
To reduce the impact of land movement, Los Angeles County has implemented several mitigation and preparedness strategies, including:

- **Land Use and Development Regulations:** Restricting development in high-risk landslide zones to prevent new structures from being built on unstable terrain.
- **Infrastructure Resilience:** Reinforcing existing infrastructure through slope stabilization projects, retaining walls, and improved drainage systems.

- **Stabilization Regulations:** Implementing stricter grading and excavation regulations to minimize the destabilization of slopes.
- **Public Awareness Campaigns:** Enhancing landslide early notifications by monitoring potential movement areas and precipitation thresholds.
- **Evacuation Planning:** Developing evacuation plans for at-risk communities, ensuring residents receive timely alerts and clear guidance.
- **Public Education:** Conducting public education campaigns to inform residents about recognizing landslide warning signs and preparedness measures.
- **Operational Area Coordination**: Increasing coordination across state, federal, and Office of Emergency Management officials with local jurisdictions to improve forecasting and response efforts.

6.8.10 Summary

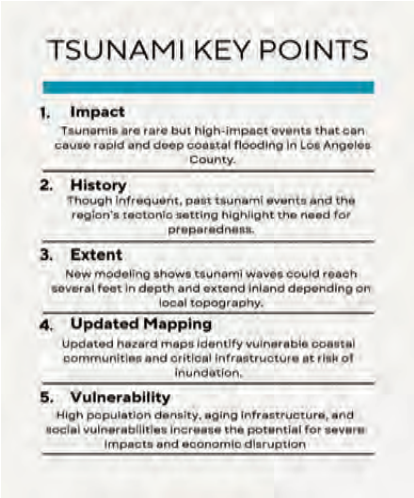
Land movement remains a significant hazard in Los Angeles County, particularly in steep and coastal regions. The Palos Verdes Peninsula, Santa Monica Mountains, and San Gabriel Mountains are among the most vulnerable areas, with climate change and human activities exacerbating risks. By implementing land-use regulations, infrastructure reinforcements, and emergency response improvements, the County can enhance resilience and reduce losses in the future. Local governments and communities must actively monitor and manage contributing factors to effectively mitigate the impacts of land subsidence.



6.9 Tsunami

6.9.1 Nature

This section characterizes tsunamis as high-energy, long-wavelength ocean waves generated primarily by significant offshore seismic events (such as subduction zone earthquakes), submarine landslides, or volcanic eruptions. In the context of Los Angeles County, tsunamis represent a relatively infrequent but potentially high-impact hazard that could produce rapid coastal inundation and surge impacts.



Characteristics:

- Triggered mainly by distant, large-magnitude seismic events.
- Features long wavelengths and prolonged arrival times.
- Capable of producing rapid, deep inundation along low-lying coastal areas.
- In summary, tsunamis are dynamic natural phenomena with the potential to cause sudden coastal flooding and damage if a triggering event occurs.

6.9.2 Location

The updated tsunami hazard profile focuses on the coastal areas of Los Angeles County. The new zone map–developed using enhanced modeling techniques and updated coastal geomorphology data–highlights areas along the Pacific shoreline that are at risk. These include regions adjacent to the Los Angeles Basin, parts of Long Beach, Santa Monica Bay, and other low-elevation coastal zones.

For a better visual representation of Tsunami Inundation zones within the LA County planning area, please reference Appendix A for a "Tsunami Inundation Area" map.

Important Details:

- Coastal segments from the western margins of the Los Angeles Basin extending to the border with Orange County.

Overall, the coastal areas of Los Angeles County, containing our communities and infrastructure, face heightened exposure.

6.9.3 Extent

Using the latest hydrodynamic and inundation modeling, the updated tsunami inundation (zone) map provides a refined view of the extent of potential flooding. The map illustrates how tsunami waves could propagate inland, showing revised boundaries that account for current sea-level conditions and future sea-level rise projections.

Highlights:

- Inundation depths and reach have been recalculated, with some areas potentially experiencing water levels up to several feet in depth.
- The inland reach of flooding varies by local topography, with flat, low-lying areas showing the greatest potential for impacts. Impacted areas include, but are not limited to, Long Beach, The ports of Long Beach and Los Angeles, Marina del Rey, Venice and Santa Monica.
- Critical infrastructure within the updated zones has been identified to prioritize mitigation and evacuation routes for planning.

In essence, the extent of tsunami impacts is now mapped more precisely, offering local decision-makers a clearer view of potential flooding depths and distances inland.

6.9.4 History

Historically, significant tsunami events in the Los Angeles region are rare, though distant seismic events (for example: the 1960 Chilean tsunami, or the most recent 2022 Tonga tsunami) have been known to produce measurable impacts. Historical records combined with geological studies indicate that while tsunamis have occurred in the past, their frequency is low compared to other hazards. However, the region's proximity to major tectonic boundaries necessitates ongoing vigilance.

Historical Context:

- Past events have been sporadic but can serve as valuable lessons for preparedness.
- Historical inundation records and sediment studies confirm that tsunamis have reached the Los Angeles coast in prehistory.
- Lessons learned from past minor events underscore the importance of maintaining updated hazard maps.

Thus, while historical tsunami events are infrequent, they provide a critical context for understanding future risks and guiding preparedness measures. There have been no federal declarations or state proclamations for tsunami in the last five years.

6.9.5 Probability

The probability of a tsunami affecting Los Angeles County is generally low when compared to more frequent hazards like earthquakes or floods. Nevertheless, the potential for a distance source tsunami generated by a distant, large seismic event remains a realistic risk. Updated probabilistic assessments—incorporating recent seismic data and tsunami modeling indicate that while the overall likelihood is low, the consequences in the event of a tsunami can be severe.

Probability Considerations:

- Low annual probability but high consequence if an event occurs; Los Angeles County has about a 2% annual chance.
- Distance source events from subduction zones across the ocean contribute most to the risk.
- Continuous monitoring and updated modeling are essential to reassess the risk over time.
- In summary, the probability of a tsunami remains low, but due to the potential for high-impact outcomes, it warrants continuous study and preparedness.

6.9.6 Vulnerability

Coastal vulnerability in Los Angeles County is significantly influenced by factors such as urban density, low-elevation terrain, aging infrastructure, and socio-economic conditions. The updated tsunami zone map now better delineates areas where these vulnerabilities are most pronounced, highlighting communities that may have limited evacuation routes and fewer resources to recover from rapid inundation. About 75,000 people live in parts of Los Angeles County that could be flooded by a tsunami. Many people also work in these coastal areas, and around 660 unhoused individuals live there, making them especially at risk because they may not have easy access to shelter or transportation.

Tourism adds even more people to these areas, especially during busy weekends or holidays. Places like Santa Monica can see up to 300,000 visitors a day during peak times. This makes evacuating harder if a tsunami warning is issued. Roads near the coast can quickly become crowded, and visitors may not know the best way to leave. Traffic could slow down emergency plans, so it's important to have clear signs, early warnings, and good traffic control to help people get to safety quickly.

Factors:

- High population density in low-lying coastal areas.
- Critical infrastructure (e.g., hospitals, utilities, ports and shipping, transportation networks) located within the inundation zones.
- Socio-economic and language barriers that may hinder effective emergency response.
- Limited natural barriers in some coastal segments.
- Vulnerable communities include those with high population densities and critical infrastructure near the coast.

Ultimately, the vulnerability of the region is compounded by both physical exposures and social factors, underscoring the need for targeted mitigation efforts.

Contextual Overview

Coastal communities in Los Angeles County, including ports and tourist zones, are at risk from tsunamis. These rare but highly destructive events can inundate coastal infrastructure with little warning.

Extent of Exposure

- **Total Area Exposed**: 32.89 sq mi
- **Supervisorial Districts (SD) Impacted**:
  - **SD4**: 15.83 sq mi (7.43%)
  - **SD3**: 12.59 sq mi (2.92%)
  - **SD2**: 2.03 sq mi (0.56%)
- **Critical Facilities Affected**:
  - Fire Department: 16 (4.75%)
  - Public Works: 9 (3.91%)
  - Health Services: 3 (4.62%)
  - Public Health: 1 (2.50%)
  - Libraries: 5 (5.75%)
  - Parks: 13 (7.26%)
  - Education: 3 (3.66%)

Problem Statement

Tsunamis can cause rapid and catastrophic coastal flooding. With critical coastal infrastructure and residential areas exposed, especially in SD4 and SD3, there is a need for robust evacuation planning, vertical evacuation shelters, and community outreach to enhance preparedness and reduce vulnerability.

6.9.7 Impacts

Should a tsunami occur, the potential impacts on Los Angeles County could be extensive. Parts of Los Angeles County that could be impacted by a Tsunami are Marina Del Rey, Port of Los Angeles, Port of Long Beach, and other beach communities in low lying areas. The updated impact assessments reflect possible scenarios ranging from significant property damage to loss of life and long-term economic disruption. The new zone map aids in quantifying these impacts by providing detailed inundation depths and spatial extents, thereby allowing for better risk communication and planning.

Potential Impacts:

- Severe flooding of coastal infrastructure and residential areas.
- Disruption of transportation, utility services, and emergency response operations.
- Economic losses in key sectors such as tourism, shipping, and local commerce.
- Social impacts including displacement, loss of livelihoods, and challenges in emergency sheltering.

In short, the potential impacts of a tsunami are far-reaching, necessitating robust mitigation, evacuation, and recovery planning to minimize harm.

For a better visual representation of Tsunami Inundation zones within the LA County planning area, please reference Appendix A for a "Tsunami Inundation Area" map.

6.9.8 Summary

The updated tsunami section for the 2025 AHMP incorporates the latest scientific findings and mapping techniques to provide a more precise understanding of tsunami risks in Los Angeles County. By integrating an updated inundation zone map, the revision clarifies the spatial extent of potential flooding and highlights the vulnerabilities in coastal communities. This comprehensive update is designed to guide decision-makers in enhancing preparedness, targeting mitigation strategies, and strengthening community resilience.

Key Takeaways:

- **Nature:** Tsunamis are infrequent but high-energy events capable of rapid coastal inundation.
- **Location & Extent:** The updated zone map identifies vulnerable coastal areas with revised inland flood extents.
- **History & Probability:** Historical events are rare; however, distance events remain a realistic risk.
- **Vulnerability & Impacts:** High population density and critical infrastructure in coastal zones amplify risk, with potential for severe economic and social disruption.

This updated section is intended to serve as a critical tool for policymakers, emergency managers, and community stakeholders as they work together to reduce the long-term risks associated with tsunamis and enhance overall regional resilience.



6.10 Severe Wind and Tornado

6.10.1 Nature

Severe wind and tornadoes pose significant threats to life, property, and infrastructure, though they differ in frequency and intensity within Los Angeles County. Severe wind events, particularly Santa Ana winds, are a recurring natural hazard that can cause widespread damage, including downed power lines, tree falls, and structural damage. These winds originate from high-pressure systems over the Great Basin, funneling dry and warm air through mountain passes into the coastal and valley regions at high speeds. Additionally, storm-driven winds, microbursts, straight-line winds and gust fronts associated with severe weather can create hazardous conditions, often leading to transportation disruptions, fire hazards, and prolonged power outages.



Tornadoes, while relatively rare in the region, have been recorded and can cause localized but intense damage. These violent windstorms form when unstable atmospheric conditions produce rotating updrafts, resulting in a funnel cloud that contacts the ground.

6.10.2 Location

Severe wind events affect the entire Los Angeles County planning area, with the strongest occurrences in canyon passes, valleys, and coastal regions. The Santa Ana winds are most intense in the fall and winter months, particularly impacting areas in the Valley, and foothill communities of the County. Storm-driven winds, on the other hand, can impact any part of the county and vary in intensity based on weather patterns. These winds can reach speeds of 60 to 80 mph, sometimes exceeding those thresholds, leading to significant damage.

Tornadoes are more sporadic in occurrence and can develop in various parts of the county, particularly in lowland areas where severe thunderstorms have the potential to form rotating systems.

6.10.3 Extent

Winds and breezes are common occurrences in LA County. As wind speeds increase so does the potential for a catastrophic event. Hot dry winds can reach high speeds as they descend from the inland desert regions, creating not only critical wind events but also extremely dangerous fire conditions and contributing to the spread of wildfires. The winds are classified in the Beaufort Wind Scale, see Figure 6.10.1 below. Beaufort wind scale is an empirical scale that relates wind speed to observed conditions at sea or land. It uses numerical scale from 1-12 to describe wind force based on visual observations of the effects of the wind and gives quantitative measures of the wind. For example, o is described as 'calm' a sea like a mirror while 12 described as hurricane force with devastating conditions.

Tornadoes are classified using the Enhanced Fujita (EF) Scale Figure 6.10.2. The Enhanced Fujita (EF) Scale is specifically used to rate the intensity of tornados based on the damage they cause (damage indicators) such as building types, and trees. It ranges from EF-0 to EF-5, with increasing numbers indicate stronger tornados and more severe damage. While tornadoes in the region typically do not exceed EF-1

intensity, they can still produce damaging winds above 100 mph, capable of tearing roofs off buildings, uprooting trees, and overturning vehicles.

Beaufort Wind Scale:

Force	Wind (Knots)	WMO Classification	Appearance of Wind Effects	
			On the Water	On Land
0	Less than 1	Calm	Sea surface smooth and mirror-like	Calm, smoke rises vertically
1	1-3	Light Air	Scaly ripples, no foam crests	Smoke drift indicates wind direction, still wind vanes
2	4-6	Light Breeze	Small wavelets, crests glassy, no breaking	Wind felt on face, leaves rustle, vanes begin to move
3	7-10	Gentle Breeze	Large wavelets, crests begin to break, scattered whitecaps	Leaves and small twigs constantly moving, light flags extended
4	11-16	Moderate Breeze	Small waves 1-4 ft. becoming longer, numerous whitecaps	Dust, leaves, and loose paper lifted, small tree branches move
5	17-21	Fresh Breeze	Moderate waves 4-8 ft taking longer form, many whitecaps, some spray	Small trees in leaf begin to sway
6	22-27	Strong Breeze	Larger waves 8-13 ft, whitecaps common, more spray	Larger tree branches moving, whistling in wires
7	28-33	Near Gale	Sea heaps up, waves 13-19 ft, white foam streaks off breakers	Whole trees moving, resistance felt walking against wind

8	34-40	Gale	Moderately high (18-25 ft) waves of greater length, edges of crests begin to break into spindrift, foam blown in streaks	Twigs breaking off trees, generally impedes progress
9	41-47	Strong Gale	High waves (23-32 ft), sea begins to roll, dense streaks of foam, spray may reduce visibility	Slight structural damage occurs, slate blows off roofs
10	48-55	Storm	Very high waves (29-41 ft) with overhanging crests, sea white with densely blown foam, heavy rolling, lowered visibility	Seldom experienced on land, trees broken or uprooted, "considerable structural damage"
11	56-63	Violent Storm	Exceptionally high (37-52 ft) waves, foam patches cover sea, visibility more reduced	
12	64+	Hurricane	Air filled with foam, waves over 45 ft, sea completely white with driving spray, visibility greatly reduced	

Figure 6.10.1 Beaufort Wind Scale

Enhanced Fujita Scale:

THE ENHANCED FUJITA SCALE (EF SCALE)		
EF RATING	**3 Second Gust (MPH)**	**DAMAGE**
EF 0	65-85 MPH	Light: Branches broken, minor roof damage
EF 1	86-110 MPH	Moderate: Roofs damaged; trees uprooted
EF 2	111-135 MPH	Considerable: Roofs torn off, large trees down
EF 3	136-165 MPH	Severe: Homes destroyed; cars lifted
EF 4	166-200 MPH	Devastating: Houses leveled; debris airborne
EF 5	Over 200 MPH	Incredible: Homes swept away; total destruction

Figure 6.10.2 Enhanced Fujita Scale

6.10.4 History

Los Angeles County has experienced multiple severe wind events and occasional tornadoes in recent history which caused destructions, and wildfires. There have been no federal declarations or state proclamations for Severe Wind & Tornadoes in the last five years. Some notable incidents include:

- **November-December 2011:** A wind event caused more than $35 million in damages and severely impacted several foothill communities and unincorporated areas.
- **December 2019:** An EF-0 tornado touched down in South Los Angeles, causing minor roof damage and downing power lines.
- **January 2021:** A severe windstorm impacted the region, leading to damage across multiple communities and emergency response efforts to clear roadways.
- **September 2021:** An EF-0 tornado developed near the community Lake of Los Angeles; %no damage was reported.

- **April 2023:** An EF-0 tornado recorded in Cerritos causing tree damage.
- **March 2023 (DR# 4699):** An EF-1 tornado struck Montebello, one of the strongest tornadoes recorded in the area, causing significant damage to commercial structures and vehicles.
- **May 2023:** An EF-0 tornado occurred near the communities of Carson and Compton damaging buildings and vehicles.
- **August 2023 (DR# 4750):** Tropical Storm Hillary impacting Los Angeles County.
- **February 2024**: Strong winds impacting across Eastern Santa Monica Mountain and Santa Clarita Valley.
- **March 2024**: Strong winds impacting areas around San Gabriel Valley.
- **January 2025 (DR# 4856):** A severe windstorm impacted the region, leading to a Potentially Dangerous Situation (PDS), red flag conditions. Several fires broke out in the area, which exhibited extreme fire behavior, causing widespread destruction.
- **March 2025 (DR# 4856):** As part of a storm event, an EF-0 tornado struck Pico Rivera, California, at 3:15am, with wind speeds reaching up to 85 mph.

6.10.5 Probability

Severe wind events are a regular occurrence in Los Angeles County, with a high probability, 99% chance recurring annually. Santa Ana winds are particularly common during the cooler months, and climate patterns suggest that extreme wind events may become more frequent due to changing weather dynamics. Because wind events and tornados are localized in nature, probability vary from one area to another and is difficult to determine percentage of happening in one area. Tornadoes remain a low-probability hazard, 10% chance, in the planning area; however, given past occurrences, they cannot be ruled out entirely. Atmospheric conditions capable of producing tornadoes may arise during severe thunderstorms, particularly in winter storm systems that generate strong wind shear. While the likelihood of an EF-2 or stronger tornado is minimal, the potential for localized damage remains. The Santa Ana winds occur ten to twenty-five times annually and can last for several days, posing a recurring threat of damage and disruption in Los Angeles County.

6.10.6 Vulnerability

Severe wind and tornadoes can be extensive, affecting both infrastructure and public safety. High-wind events pose a risk to critical infrastructure, particularly power lines, communication systems, and transportation networks. Buildings, especially older structures and mobile homes, are vulnerable to wind-related damage, including roof failures, window breakage, and structural collapse.

In addition to physical damage, severe wind events can cause significant economic disruptions. Prolonged power outages impact businesses, healthcare facilities, and emergency response services. Road closures and debris blockages hinder mobility and commerce, while wind-driven wildfires, a secondary hazard of Santa Ana winds, can lead to devastating losses.

Public safety is also a major concern, with risks of flying debris, vehicle accidents, overturned vehicles, and respiratory issues caused by airborne dust and pollutants stirred up by high winds.

Severe wind and tornado events disproportionately impact certain populations and infrastructure in Los Angeles County due to both geographic exposure and socioeconomic vulnerabilities. These hazards can disrupt critical services, exacerbate existing inequalities, and significantly damage structures not built to withstand extreme wind conditions.

Vulnerable Populations

Out of the county's estimated 10.2 million residents, the following populations are considered especially vulnerable:

- Older Adults (65+): Approx. 1.6 million residents (15.5%)—more likely to suffer injury or health complications during wind-related power outages and evacuation events.
- Access and Functional Needs (AFN) Populations: Estimated 1.7 million individuals (17%) including those with disabilities, limited mobility, or communication barriers.
- Low-Income Households: Over 13% of households fall below the poverty line and may lack the resources for structural mitigation or relocation during prolonged outages.

- People Experiencing Homelessness (PEH): Over 75,000 individuals (2024 LAHSA count), at direct risk from falling debris and lack of shelter during windstorms.
- Mobile Home Residents: Approximately 98,000 units countywide, concentrated in inland valleys and foothill communities that are highly exposed to Santa Ana winds.
- Children Under Age 5: Around 600,000 countywide, vulnerable to respiratory complications from airborne particulates and debris stirred by strong winds.
- Economic Impact: Business disruptions, increased insurance claims, and the costs of emergency response and recovery add financial burdens to local communities.

Critical Infrastructure at Risk

Severe wind and tornado events can cause widespread cascading failures in vital systems, including:

- Power Infrastructure: Los Angeles County contains over 20,000 miles of overhead power lines vulnerable to high-wind damage and fire ignition.
- Medical Facilities: Over 350 licensed hospitals and health clinics, many reliant on uninterrupted power and access for vulnerable patient populations.
- Transportation Corridors: Major highways (I-5, I-10, US-101) and over 3,100 bridges, particularly in canyon and foothill areas, are susceptible to obstruction by fallen trees and debris.
- Communication Towers: Over 800 critical telecom sites serve the county's emergency communications and can be disrupted by high wind gusts.
- Schools: Approximately 2,300 public K–12 schools and 100+ college campuses face operational disruptions from power outages or infrastructure damage during events.

6.10.7 Impacts

Severe wind and tornado events pose significant threats to critical infrastructure, public safety, and community operations in Los Angeles County. High winds, such as those during Santa Ana events, regularly damage power lines, uproot trees, and disable

transportation corridors. A notable example occurred in January 2025, when widespread windstorms caused power outages for more than 200,000 customers, including approximately 127,000 Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) customers and over 52,000 Southern California Edison (SCE) customers. During this same period, wildfires exacerbated by the strong winds impacted several medical facilities, disrupting critical health services and requiring the emergency relocation of patients.

Tornadoes, while rare, have also demonstrated destructive capacity in localized areas. In March 2025, an EF-0 tornado touched down in Pico Rivera, downing power lines and trees and obstructing roadways, highlighting the potential for tornadic activity to impact urban communities. These hazards not only endanger life and property but also threaten economic continuity and the functioning of emergency services, particularly in vulnerable neighborhoods and areas with aging infrastructure.

6.10.8 Mitigation and Preparedness

Efforts to mitigate the effects of severe wind and tornadoes should focus on improving structural resilience, enhancing early warnings and alerts, and increasing public awareness of such events.

Severe Wind and Tornado Mitigation

- Strengthening building codes to require wind-resistant design features. Promoting the use of wind-resistant materials and construction techniques in new developments.
- Conducting regular tree-trimming and vegetation management to reduce infrastructure damage risks.
- Retrofitting and reinforcing critical infrastructure, such as power lines and utility systems, to withstand high-wind conditions.
- Implementing public education campaigns on windstorm preparedness and safety measures.
- Leveraging early warning alerting and preparedness messaging, as well as integrating emergency messaging with local broadcast and mobile networks.

6.10.9 Summary

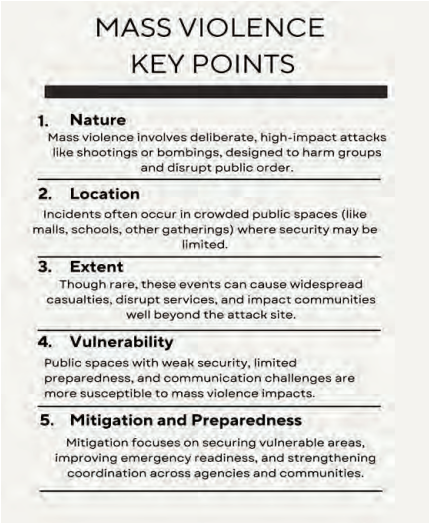
Severe wind and tornadoes, though differing in frequency, remain potential hazards for Los Angeles County. Santa Ana winds and storm-driven gusts regularly impact the region, causing damage to infrastructure and increasing wildfire risks. While tornadoes are rare, their occasional occurrence necessitates preparedness and mitigation efforts. By implementing stronger building codes, reinforcing critical infrastructure, and enhancing preparedness and public awareness, the county can reduce its vulnerability to these hazards, helps to better protect its residents from potential hazards of severe winds and tornado and improve community resilience.



6.11 Mass Violence

6.11.1 Nature

This section outlines the defining characteristics of mass violence, which includes intentional, high-impact incidents such as terrorism, active shooter events, vehicle-rammings, and other coordinated attacks. Understanding the nature of these events is critical for developing effective mitigation strategies.



- Mass violence includes both targeted attacks (e.g., ideologically motivated terrorism) and opportunistic acts (e.g., active shooters or violent assaults in public spaces).
- These incidents are characterized by their low warning time, high lethality, and potential to incite widespread fear and panic.

- Acts of mass violence may be perpetrated by individuals, small groups, or well-organized networks, and can involve firearms, explosives, vehicles, or biological agents.
- These attacks often aim to disrupt societal functions, damage infrastructure, or exploit vulnerabilities in soft targets such as schools, places of worship, or entertainment venues.

In summary, the nature of mass violence lies in its deliberate intent to inflict harm on groups and disrupt public order, making strong mitigation measures essential for protecting life and property of Los Angeles County.

6.11.2 Extent

The potential extent of mass violence is characterized by its ability to cause widespread disruption and significant loss of life and property.



- Events can result in many casualties and severe physical and psychological impacts.
- Mass violence can disrupt essential services, strain emergency response systems, and create cascading socioeconomic effects.
- The overall disruption may extend far beyond the immediate scene, affecting broader community resilience.

In essence, while these events may be rare, their extensive impacts necessitate comprehensive planning and resilient infrastructure.

6.11.3 History

Historical data illustrates that mass violence has evolved over time, with earlier events shaping current mitigation strategies and more recent incidents underscoring emerging vulnerabilities. Previous mitigation and other plans referenced events such as large-scale terrorist attacks and active shooter incidents.

- Recent events in the last five years include high-profile active shooter incidents at schools, public transportation hubs, and commercial centers, as well as vehicle-ramming attacks in urban areas.

Overall, the historical trend shows that while frequency remains low, the severity of mass violence incidents has escalated, necessitating continual updates to mitigation strategies.

6.11.4 Location

Mass violence incidents tend to occur in areas where people naturally congregate, including urban centers, transportation hubs, educational and religious institutions, shopping centers, and public events and venues.

- Public spaces such as transit stations, stadiums, malls and other locations where large number of people assemble, are considered higher-risk areas.
- Critical infrastructure location, like government buildings and commercial center, are often targeted.
- Certain events may also occur in areas lacking adequate physical security or surveillance.

Thus, identifying and securing high-density locations is a key focus for mitigating the effects of mass violence.

6.11.5 Probability

The probability of mass violence incidents is difficult to predict precisely; however, the potential for occurrence is recognized as a persistent low-frequency, high-impact risk that requires constant vigilance.

- Such incidents are statistically rare yet present a disproportionate risk due to their catastrophic consequences.
- Threat assessments and intelligence reports indicate that evolving tactics may increase probability over time.
- Continuous monitoring and updated threat analyses (e.g., via THIRA processes) are essential in quantifying risk levels.

In summary, while mass violence events are not common, their inherent unpredictability and high severity demand that communities prepare as if an incident could occur at any time.

6.11.6 Vulnerability

Mass violence depends on a variety of factors, including physical infrastructure design, public awareness, security preparedness, and interagency coordination.

- Critical vulnerabilities include open public spaces with minimal physical barriers or limited or ineffective safety / security protocols in place.
- Gaps in training and preparedness among first responders can exacerbate the situation during an active incident.
- Social vulnerabilities—such as communication gaps or lack of multilingual emergency information—may hinder rapid response and community resilience.

Thus, reducing vulnerability involves investing in infrastructure hardening, robust security measures, regular training exercises, and effective public communication strategies.

6.11.7 Impacts

The impacts of mass violence events are multifaceted, life safety, community stability, and the local economy.

- Immediate impacts include fatalities, injuries, and trauma among affected populations.
- Secondary impacts may encompass prolonged disruption of local services, economic downturns, and lasting psychological effects on communities.
- Long-term consequences can involve extensive resource allocation for recovery and mitigation, further straining public systems.

Mass violence inflicts immediate harm and often triggers a chain of secondary impacts that complicate community recovery and strain long-term resilience efforts.

6.11.8 Summary

In conclusion, mitigating the hazards of mass violence requires an integrated, multi-layered approach that spans prevention, preparedness, response and recovery. Communities must implement measures to secure high-risk locations, upgrade physical and digital security, enhance interagency coordination, and continuously update training and threat assessments.

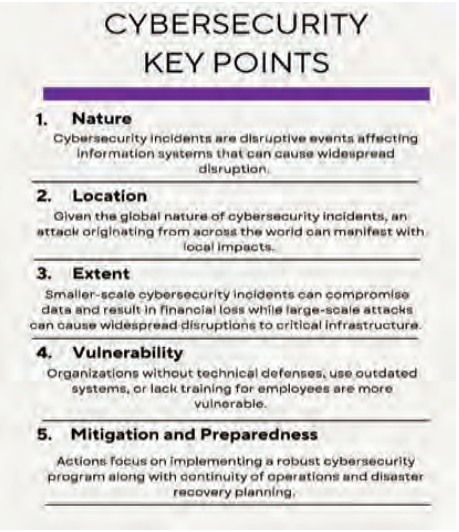
- Mitigation strategies include physical security enhancements (e.g., barriers and surveillance), regular active shooter drills, improved emergency communication systems, and coordinated law enforcement and public health responses.
- Investment in resilience-building measures and community outreach helps to ensure that, in the event of an incident, communities can recover quickly and effectively.

This section underscores that while mass violence events are rare, their potential for high impact demands rigorous preparedness and adaptive mitigation strategies to safeguard lives and maintain community functionality.



6.12 Cybersecurity Incidents

6.12.1 Nature



Cybersecurity incidents refer to disruptive events affecting digital networks and systems. These events involve the unauthorized electronic or physical access of information systems that jeopardizes or disrupts the integrity, confidentiality, or availability of information. Cyber incidents can range from minor targeted data breaches to large-scale ransomware attacks and distributed denial-of-service (DDoS) events that compromise critical infrastructure. Common types of cybersecurity incidents include, but are not limited to:

- **Data Breaches:** The compromise, unauthorized disclosure, or unauthorized acquisition of information.

- **Malware:** Malicious hardware, firmware, or software that is intentionally included or inserted in a system for a harmful purpose.
- **Ransomware:** A type of malicious software designed to lock access to a system until a ransom payment is received. Note that ransom payment is not a guarantee that system access will be restored by the threat actor.
- **Denial of Service (DoS):** An attack meant to shut down a machine or network, rendering it inaccessible to its intended users.
- **Distributed Denial of Service (DDos):** A DoS attack that uses numerous hosts to perform the attack.
- **Insider Threats:** When an insider (e.g., an employee or vendor) uses their authorized access, wittingly or unwittingly, to do harm to an organization.
- **Phishing Attacks:** The fraudulent practice of sending emails purporting to be from reputable senders in order to induce individuals to reveal information or download malware by clicking on a link.

Key characteristics of a cybersecurity incident include:

Rapid Onset: Impacts to operations can occur suddenly and evolve quickly.

- **Sophistication:** Can be highly sophisticated with state or non-state actors involved.
- **Hybrid Attacks:** May involve both cyber and physical components due to interdependencies.
- **Non-Malicious Incidents:** Technological failures that cause similar impacts to cybersecurity incidents may also occur due to non-malicious reasons such as a software or hardware issue.

Understanding the inherent digital nature and complex characteristics of these incidents is critical to developing effective prevention and mitigation strategies.

6.12.2 Location

Unlike traditional hazards that have a physical geographic footprint, cybersecurity incidents are inherently transboundary. However, their effects manifest locally through the disruption of critical services and systems and necessitate regionally coordinated preparedness and response efforts.

Jurisdictional Relevance:

- Impact local government networks and county infrastructure.
- Affect public and private sector systems within Los Angeles County.
- Disrupt critical infrastructure such as utilities and cause cascading impacts.
- Involve cyber nodes that, while globally distributed, converge on regional networks.

Critical Sectors Impacted:

- Hospitals and healthcare facilities.
- Financial, banking, or payroll systems.
- Transportation providers and systems.
- Utilities such as electricity, gas, and water.
- Emergency response and public safety agencies.

6.12.3 Extent

The extent of cybersecurity incidents is measured not only by the volume of compromised data or financial loss but also by the potential disruption to essential services and critical infrastructure.

Scope of Impacts:

- Rapid spread across interconnected digital systems.
- Potential for cascading failures that disrupt multiple sectors.
- Economic losses that may run into millions of dollars.

Measurable Factors:

- Number of systems compromised.
- Downtime of critical infrastructure and services.
- Financial costs from remediation and lost productivity.

The extensive reach of cybersecurity incidents–both in terms of economic impact and service disruption–highlights the need for robust digital defenses, continuity of operations planning, backup systems and redundancies, disaster recovery strategies, and regional cyber response coordination.

6.12.4 History

Historically, cybersecurity incidents have evolved from isolated breaches to coordinated attacks that leverage global networks. Early cybersecurity incidents focused on data theft and vandalism. More recent attacks have grown increasingly sophisticated and targeted critical infrastructure or use complex ransomware. Cyber threat actors include state-sponsored groups along with non-state groups such as criminal enterprises and terrorist organizations. Recent years have seen cybersecurity incidents affecting large corporations, public entities including local governments, and critical infrastructure sectors. Previous major cybersecurity incidents have included:

- **2024 Los Angeles County Superior Court Ransomware Attack:** Resulted in the shutdown of nearly every court system, a multi-day closure of the court, and cascading impacts to operations.
- **2024 Hospital Group Attack:** A major hospital company experienced an attack that caused IT and phone system outages and disrupted patient care at several Los Angeles County hospitals.
- **2024 Telecommunication Industry Attacks**: A series of attacks against telecommunications providers in the United States resulted in compromised customer data.
- **2023 City Attack:** A cybersecurity incident at a city within Los Angeles County caused city IT systems to be taken offline.
- **2022 Aviation Industry Attacks:** A series of cybersecurity incidents targeting the airports and airlines caused transportation system disruptions.

The historical progression from rudimentary attacks to highly coordinated cybersecurity incidents underscores the growing importance of proactive risk management in the digital realm.

6.12.5 Probability

The probability of cybersecurity incidents occurring is increasing as digital interconnectivity expands and as attackers continue to innovate their methods.

Risk Trends:

- Rapid expansion of the Internet of Things (IoT), the network of internet-connected devices ranging from smart refrigerators to autonomous vehicles, has added new attack vectors to the threat landscape.
- Increasing sophistication of cybercriminal methods including zero-day exploits, a previously unknown cybersecurity vulnerability.
- Growing frequency of reported incidents nationally and globally.

Contributing Factors:

- Inadequate cybersecurity measures in legacy systems still being used by organizations.
- Underinvestment in cyber defense infrastructure or cybersecurity expertise.
- Greater digital reliance in everyday operations without proper continuity of operations planning.

Given current trends and technological developments, the likelihood of cybersecurity incidents remains high, necessitating ongoing vigilance and enhanced preparedness measures. As cybersecurity incidents continue to increase in frequency, the potential for an incident to cause cascading and widespread impacts to critical infrastructure increases as well.

6.12.6 Vulnerability

Vulnerability in the context of cybersecurity refers to the susceptibility of digital systems to attack. This is influenced by both technological and organizational factors including, but not limited to: outdated software or use of legacy systems, insufficient patch management, inadequate segmentation and defense-in-depth strategies, and lack of cybersecurity training among personnel. Organizational challenges also contribute to cybersecurity vulnerability including, but not limited to: budget constraints, gaps in coordination, and rapid technology adoption without corresponding security protocols.

According to the 2024 Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA), over 616,000 people may be affected by a large-scale cybersecurity incident with cascading impacts to utilities. Over 123,000 of those impacted in the THIRA scenario are estimated to have access and functional needs and over 77,000 people are

estimated to have limited English proficiency. Depending on the utilities affected by the incident, a widespread amount of the population could be without utility service for an extended period. Addressing these vulnerabilities is essential to reduce the risk and potential disruption of cybersecurity incidents, calling for both technical upgrades and improved interagency coordination.

6.12.7 Impacts

The impacts of cybersecurity incidents are multifaceted, affecting economic stability, public safety, and critical infrastructure operations.

Direct Impacts:

- Disruption of critical services (e.g., healthcare, emergency response, transportation, etc.).
- Extended duration Continuity of Government or Continuity of Operations event.
- Financial losses due to ransom payments, remediation costs, and potential legal fees.
- Loss, compromise, or unauthorized release of sensitive data.

Indirect impacts:

- Erosion of public trust in digital services and affected institutions.
- Cascading effects on physical infrastructure (e.g., power grid, water systems, wastewater, etc.).
- Long-term economic repercussions from reduced competitiveness.
- The significant impacts—both direct and cascading—of cybersecurity incidents necessitate comprehensive mitigation and recovery strategies that address both technical and socioeconomic dimensions.

6.12.8 Summary

In summary, cybersecurity incidents represent an evolving and critical threat that intersects with multiple aspects of community resilience and safety.

Key Takeaways:

- Cyber incidents are dynamic, sophisticated, and far-reaching in impact
- They affect local systems despite their global nature

- Historical trends and increasing digital dependency heighten both probability and vulnerability
- Impacts extend beyond financial loss to include service disruption and cascading infrastructure failures

Cybersecurity incidents demand a proactive, coordinated response that integrates robust technical defenses with cross-sector planning and recovery efforts. By understanding the nature, scope, and potential consequences of these incidents, communities can build more resilient digital and physical infrastructures to safeguard against this growing threat.



6.13 Transportation Incidents

6.13.1 Nature

This section describes the inherent characteristics of transportation incidents that can disrupt the continuous flow of people, goods, and emergency services across Los Angeles County. Transportation incidents can be triggered by a variety of factors including natural events, human error, and deliberate acts. Other characteristics include:

- **Affected Modes of Transportation:** Incidents can involve any mode of transportation such as multi-vehicle collisions, hazardous material spills, rail derailments, aviation incidents, and maritime disruptions.
- **Cascading Impacts:** Disruptions to the transportation system often have the potential to trigger cascading failures due to the interconnected design of highways, rail networks, airports, and seaports.
- **Contributing Factors:** Incidents may be influenced by both predictable factors (e.g., rush-hour congestion) and unpredictable occurrences (e.g., extreme weather or infrastructure failure).

6.13.2 Location

The county's network encompasses highways, rail, airports, ports, and local roads that are critical to regional mobility and commerce.

- **Freeways:** Los Angeles County boasts an extensive freeway system with over 1,200 miles of high-capacity roads including corridors such as I-5, I-405, I-10, I-710, and I-210.
- **Major Transportation Hubs:** The County is home to three commercial airports including Los Angeles International Airport (LAX), Long Beach Municipal Airport (LGB), and the Hollywood Burbank Airport (BUR) along with several general aviation airports. The County owns and operates Brackett Field Airport, Compton/Woodley Airport, San Gabriel Valley Airport, General William J. Fox Airfield, and Whiteman Airport. The Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach, which are two of the busiest ports in the United States and vital for national and international trade, are also in Los Angeles County. Additionally, Los Angeles Union Station serves as the largest passenger rail station on the west coast.
- **Other Transportation Networks:** The county includes robust passenger rail, bus, and paratransit systems, along with freight rail systems, emerging mobility options such as taxis and rideshare services, and enhanced bicycle networks. This comprehensive network is the backbone for daily commuting, freight movement, and emergency response across the region.

6.13.3 Extent

The scope of transportation incidents spans multiple modes of travel and can have widespread consequences across the county's integrated infrastructure. Road incidents may include multi-vehicle collisions, hazardous material spills, and roadway fires impacting multiple vehicles with potential delays in emergency responses.

- Rail disruptions can impede commuter and freight services, impacting both local transit and regional connectivity.
- Air and maritime incidents—such as delays at major airports or disruptions at port facilities—can significantly affect commerce, supply chains, and public safety.
- Cascading effects across interconnected transportation modes may exacerbate congestion and strain additional infrastructure systems such as power, water, and emergency communications.

The extensive and interdependent nature of these networks means that an incident in one area can quickly influence multiple transportation systems.

6.13.4 History

Los Angeles County has a long record of transportation-related incidents that have disrupted mobility and commerce.

- **2024 Vincent Thomas Bridge Fire:** A semi-truck carrying lithium-ion batteries overturned and caught fire, causing the bridge to be closed for several days.
- **2023 I-10 Freeway Fire:** A fire in a pallet yard below the I-10 freeway in Downtown Los Angeles caused an eight-day closure for repairs and major cascading disruptions.
- **2020 Delta Air Lines Flight 89 Fuel Drop:** Shortly after takeoff from LAX, a Boeing 777 encountered engine problems and conducted a fuel dump over populated areas, injuring over 50 people on the ground.
- **2008 Chatsworth Metrolink Derailment:** A Metrolink passenger train collided with a Union Pacific freight train injuring over 130 people and causing 25 deaths.
- **2007 Newhall Pass Tunnel Fire:** A multi-vehicle collision involving over 30 vehicles caused a fire within the tunnel injuring 10 people and causing 3 deaths.

The historical record reinforces the need to learn from previous events to enhance future preparedness and resilience.

6.13.5 Probability

The likelihood of transportation incidents in Los Angeles County remains elevated due to several converging factors including, but not limited to:

- High daily traffic volumes on freeways and arterials increase the risk of multi-vehicle accidents and congestion-related incidents.
- Aging infrastructure—including bridges, road surfaces, and rail systems—creates a persistent risk of failure, particularly under extreme weather conditions and during peak usage periods.
- The county's role as a major hub for freight and commuter traffic means that even minor incidents can escalate rapidly into larger disruptions.
- The frequent movement of hazardous materials and the increasing reliance on just-in-time delivery systems further elevate the risk of incidents with potentially severe consequences.

Together, these factors contribute to a consistently high probability of transportation incidents impacting the region.

6.13.6 Vulnerability

The vulnerability of Los Angeles County's transportation system is compounded by its interdependent design and its critical role in the regional economy.

- Limited redundancy in key corridors means that a disruption on one freeway or rail line can quickly overload alternate routes.
- Aging and overburdened infrastructure is less resilient to extreme events, leading to longer recovery times after incidents.
- The county's economic dependence on uninterrupted transportation for daily commuting and commercial freight increases exposure to significant losses during disruptions.
- Complex interdependencies between transportation systems, emergency services, and other critical sectors make the network highly sensitive to cascading failures.

This systemic vulnerability calls for coordinated, multi-agency efforts to bolster resilience and implement proactive mitigation measures.

6.13.7 Impacts

Transportation incidents can produce both immediate and long-lasting effects on public safety, commerce, and overall quality of life.

1. **Traffic and Mobility:** Disruptions can lead to severe congestion affecting hundreds of thousands of commuters and freight vehicles, delaying emergency services and disrupting daily operations.
2. **Economic Loss:** Interruptions in the movement of goods and people can result in substantial financial losses, impacting local businesses and the broader regional economy.
3. **Public Safety:** Extended delays in emergency response and Emergency Medical Services (EMS) transport times.
4. **Cascading Disruptions:** An incident in one mode (e.g., a major highway closure) can ripple through the transportation network, affecting rail, air, and maritime operations simultaneously and complicating recovery efforts.

These impacts highlight the critical need for robust mitigation strategies to manage both direct and indirect consequences of transportation incidents.

6.13.8 Summary

Los Angeles County's transportation network is among the most extensive and complex in the nation, serving millions of residents and underpinning a vital economic ecosystem. The diverse transportation modes, while facilitating mobility and commerce, also create vulnerabilities due to overlapping infrastructure and high traffic volumes.

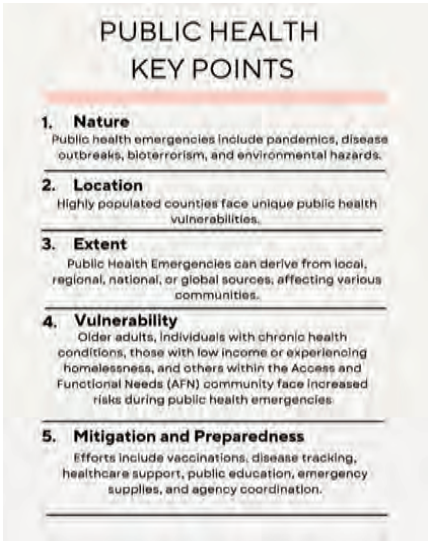
- Aging infrastructure, coupled with the continuous movement of hazardous materials and the increasing pressures of daily usage, contributes to a high probability of incidents.
- Historical data demonstrate that even localized incidents can have far-reaching impacts, including prolonged traffic congestion, economic disruptions, and public safety challenges.

In conclusion, mitigating transportation incident risks in Los Angeles County requires an integrated, countywide approach that combines infrastructure upgrades, enhanced emergency response, and proactive maintenance strategies. Addressing these challenges is essential to safeguard public safety, ensure economic stability, and maintain the region's critical mobility infrastructure.



6.14 Public Health Emergencies

6.14.1 Nature



Public health emergencies in Los Angeles County encompass a broad spectrum of potential hazards, including infectious disease outbreaks, environmental health hazards, and Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, Explosives (CBRNE) hazards. Given the county's diverse population, urban density, and economic significance, public health hazards require a coordinated response among government agencies, healthcare institutions, and community partners.

Public health emergencies refer to incidents that pose a significant threat to the health of a population. These include, but are not limited to:

- Pandemics (e.g., COVID-19, Influenza)
- Bioterrorism (e.g., Anthrax, Smallpox, botulism)

- Vector-borne diseases (e.g., West Nile Virus, Zika)
- Foodborne and waterborne illnesses
- Chemical and radiological exposure
- Climate-related health threats (e.g., extreme heat, poor air quality, wildfires)

The County of Los Angeles Department of Public Health (DPH) and the Emergency Medical Services Agency (EMS) collaborate to monitor threats, prevent outbreaks, and mitigate impacts when emergencies arise.

6.14.2 Location and Extent

Los Angeles County, home to over 9.7 million residents, is the most populous county in the United States. Its diverse geography (i.e., urban, coastal, mountainous, and rural) and demography lead to a range of public health vulnerabilities.

Public health emergencies can originate from local, regional, national, or global sources, impacting specific neighborhoods or the entire county. The extent of public health threats varies based on:

- The nature of the threat, such as transmission dynamics or availability of medical countermeasures.
- Population density (higher risks in urban centers for communicable diseases)
- Access to healthcare infrastructure
- Environmental conditions (air pollution, extreme heat events)

6.14.3 History

Public health emergencies in Los Angeles County have included:

- 2022 Monkeypox Outbreak
  - Approximately 2,500 cases were reported in Los Angeles County.
- COVID-19 Pandemic (2020–Present)
  - Over 3 million cases, 450,000 hospitalizations, and 45,000 deaths reported in the county alone.
- 2018 Hepatitis A Outbreak
  - Primarily affecting unhoused populations, requiring mass vaccination efforts.
- 2016-2017 West Nile Virus Outbreaks
  - Multiple cases of mosquito-borne infections leading to severe illness and fatalities.

- 2015-2016 Zika Virus Outbreak
  - No cases of local mosquito-borne transmission, but there were 122 cases reported in the County, with 121 being travel-related.
- 2015 Meningococcal Disease Cluster
  - An outbreak among men who have sex with men (MSM) led to a targeted vaccination campaign.
- 2009 H1N1 Influenza Pandemic
  - Thousands of hospitalizations; schools and businesses affected.

6.14.4 Probability and Emerging Risks

The 2024 Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) identifies that pandemics and bioterrorism remain high-probability threats. Future public health risks also include:

- Emergence of infectious diseases driven by global travel and climate change.
- Increased incidence of heat-related illnesses amid rising temperatures.
- Increased prevalence of respiratory diseases due to declining air quality.
- Rise of antimicrobial-resistant infections due to overuse of antibiotics.

The County of Los Angeles DPH continually assesses health threats and updates preparedness plans to address evolving concerns.

6.14.5 Vulnerability and Systemic Impacts

Certain populations in Los Angeles County may be disproportionately affected by public health emergencies:

- At-risk populations may be different for different hazards before, during, and after an emergency. It is important to assess each hazard in turn to identify those who may be disproportionately affected to improve preparedness and response efforts.

Public health emergencies strain the healthcare system, disrupt economic activity, and create mental health burdens. The 2024 THIRA report noted that:

- Healthcare infrastructure overload is a major concern during pandemics.
- Potential economic loss from business closures during a prolonged public health crisis could exceed billions of dollars.

6.14.6 Mitigation Strategies and Preparedness Efforts

Los Angeles County employs several mitigation and preparedness strategies:

- Mass Vaccination Campaigns
  - Annual flu shots, COVID-19 vaccinations, and outbreak-specific immunization efforts.
- Points-of-Dispensing (POD) sites
  - Disease Surveillance & Early Warning Systems
- Syndromic surveillance for emerging threats.
  - Targeted sampling surveillance.
- Healthcare Infrastructure Strengthening
  - Expanding hospital capacity for medical surge, and emergency medical resources.
- Community Outreach & Public Health Education
  - Disseminating critical information in multiple languages.
- Emergency Stockpiles (Strategic National Stockpile(SNS))
  - Deployment of antibiotics, antivirals, and personal protective equipment (PPE) in crisis situations.
- Coordination with Federal & State Agencies
  - Collaboration with FEMA, CDC, and the California Department of Public Health to enhance response capabilities.
- Anthrax Threat Simulations
  - The County of Los Angeles Metro system assessed as a high-risk area for bioterrorism response.

6.14.7 Summary

Public health emergencies pose significant challenges to Los Angeles County, impacting healthcare systems, vulnerable populations, and economic stability. While the COVID-19 pandemic provided a major stress test for response efforts, ongoing preparedness, surveillance, and mitigation strategies aim to protect residents from future threats.

Key Takeaways:

- Los Angeles County faces diverse health threats, including pandemics, bioterrorism, and climate-related illnesses.

- Vulnerable populations may suffer disproportionate impacts during public health crises.
- Preparedness efforts focus on surveillance, vaccination, emergency response, and coordination with federal and state partners.
- Future threats include emerging infectious diseases, heat-related illnesses, and antimicrobial resistance.

By continuing investments in public health preparedness, Los Angeles County aims to reduce risks and strengthen resilience against future health emergencies.

7 Mitigation Strategy

7.1 Mitigation Strategy Overview

The Mitigation Strategy section of the All-Hazard Mitigation Plan (AHMP) presents Los Angeles County's strategic blueprint for reducing risks and vulnerabilities posed over the long term associated with the hazards identified in the Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment section. The strategies identified in this section drive mitigation activities based on existing capabilities while also identifying areas of potential future investment to build resilience across communities, critical facilities, and other infrastructure within Los Angeles County.

7.2 Mitigation Goals and Objectives

Mitigation goals are the long-term vision that the County hopes to achieve by implementing the various mitigation strategies described in this AHMP, as well as the broad guidelines that have shaped mitigation strategy development.

- **Goal 1: Protect life, property, infrastructure, the environment, and the economy through equitable mitigation strategies aimed at reducing risks of natural and human-caused hazards.**
    - Objective 1-1: Integrate vulnerable populations, including people with Access and Functional Needs (AFN), into the implementation of any potential mitigation actions.
    - Objective 1-2: Implement mitigation strategies that enhance resilience to disaster impacts across residential areas, commercial areas, infrastructure, high-hazard potential dams, and other critical facilities.
    - Objective 1-3: Inform strategic investments in climate adaptation, development, and redevelopment that are centered in equity and resilience.
- **Goal 2: Enhance community-wide partnerships in hazard mitigation across all levels of government, the private sector, and the public.**
    - Objective 2-1: Build a culture of disaster resilience and awareness of local hazards through public engagement, education, and outreach.
    - Objective 2-2: Strengthen direct coordination among Los Angeles County Operational Area partners to unify efforts for mitigation activities.
    - Objective 2-3: Utilize a whole community approach to address disparities in outcomes posed by the hazards identified in this AHMP.
- **Goal 3: Enhance planning, response, and recovery through hazard identification, assessment, mitigation, and resilience activities.**

  - Objective 3-1: Establish and maintain coordination between hazard mitigation activities and other emergency management functions.
  - Objective 3-2: Integrate hazard mitigation activities into preparedness for future large-scale planned events within Los Angeles County.
- **Goal 4: Ensure eligibility for FEMA grant funding to maximize equitable investment in hazard mitigation actions.**
  - Objective 4-1: Continue to meet all requirements for existing hazard mitigation grant programs used by the County.
  - Objective 4-2: Expand the County's ability to participate in grant programs not currently utilized by the County.

7.2.1 Changes in Mitigation Goals

The AHMP Advisory Committee reviewed the 2020 AHMP goals and updated them to reflect the most current County concerns and priorities. Therefore, the 2025 AHMP has introduced new goals and objectives to build a more resilient community. Table 7-1 (below) compares the 2025 AHMP goals with previous 2020 AHMP goals; all other goals above are new goals and objectives developed by the AHMP Advisory Committee.

Mitigation priorities change through time depending on the type of disaster impacting Los Angeles County, vulnerability, the strategies implemented, as well as other needs of the community. Priorities are also made based on current countywide Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) studies, National Risk Index Assessment, State Hazard Mitigation Plan (SHMP) and other local plans and guides. The previous 2020 AHMP integrated hazard data into several operational plans including but not limited to the General Plan, Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan (OAEOP), amongst others. Addressing these changes will help to address Los Angeles County hazard priorities and to have mitigation strategies focused on the hazards that impact the region at most. The plan also added additional hazards and addressed a larger vulnerable population.

Table 7-1 Mitigation Goal Updates

Goals Addressed in 2020 AHMP	Goals for 2025-2030 Planning Period	Changes
Build a culture and practice disaster resilience	Goal 2 (see above).	Goal expanded; previous goal integrated as an objective under Goal 2 in the current AHMP.
Better plan for, respond to, and recover from, hazards and disasters including climate change, drought, earthquake, dam failure, flood, landslide, tsunami, and wildfire that affect Los Angeles County.	Goal 3 (see above).	Previous goal replaced with new goal.
More successfully adapt to hazards and disasters including climate change, drought, earthquake, dam failure, flood, landslide, tsunami, and wildfire that affect Los Angeles County.	Goal 1 (see above).	Previous goal replaced with new goal.

7.3 Existing Mitigation Capabilities

The mitigation strategies developed as part of this AHMP seek to maximize existing mitigation capabilities identified as currently available within the Los Angeles County Operational Area. These existing capabilities have been updated to reflect changes in human, technical, financial, legal, regulatory, education, and outreach resources since the 2020 AHMP.

7.3.1 Authorities, Policies, and Legal/Regulatory Resources

There are several existing authorities, policies, and other legal or regulatory resources applicable to hazard mitigation efforts in Los Angeles County. From the County Code of Ordinances to completed plans, these form the cornerstone of hazard mitigation activities by providing a foundation rooted in data, research, planning, Technical Ecological Knowledge (TEK) provided by our state and locally recognized indigenous communities, and elected officials' authority. The County aims to expand and improve upon these identified capabilities by adopting this AHMP, once approved, into the Safety Element of the Los Angeles County General Plan. This action will contribute to the County's ability to be considered for an additional cost-share on Public Assistance projects through the California Disaster Assistance Act. Table 7-2 provides an overview of existing capabilities related to authorities, policies, and legal/regulatory resources.

Table 7-2 Authorities, Policies, and Legal/Regulatory Resources

Authority, Policy, or Resource	Description	Hazards Addressed	Potential to Affect Development
Los Angeles County Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan (2023)	Establishes the coordinated emergency management system within the Los Angeles County Operational Area to prepare for, respond to, and recover from the effects of large-scale emergencies regardless of cause, location, or complexity.	All-Hazard	No
Los Angeles County General Plan (2024)	Provides the policy framework for how and where the unincorporated County will grow through the year 2035.	All-Hazard	Yes
Los Angeles County Comprehensive Floodplain	Reviews existing floodplain management programs in the County and recommends enhancements to them through 35	Flood Land Movement	Yes

Authority, Policy, or Resource	Description	Hazards Addressed	Potential to Affect Development
Management Plan (2021)	mitigation actions. This plan is currently being reviewed and updated with completion targeted for early 2026.		
Los Angeles County Comprehensive Floodplain Management Plan Repetitive Loss Area Analysis (2021)	Analyzes Repetitive Los Areas within Los Angeles County and fulfills Community Rating System requirements.	Flood Land Movement	Yes
County of Los Angeles Floodplain Management Plan Progress Report (2024)	Provides an annual update on the implementation of the action plan identified in the Comprehensive Floodplain Management Plan and on the implementation and evaluation of outreach projects.	Flood Land Movement	Yes
County of Los Angeles Repetitive Loss Area Analysis Progress Report (2023)	Provide an annual update on the implementation of the action plan identified in the Repetitive Loss Area Analysis to ensure there is a continuing and responsive planning process.	Flood	Yes
Los Angeles County Fire Plan (2023)	Describes the wildfire environment, history, and pre-fire management strategies to enhance the protection of lives, property, and natural resources from wildland fire.	Wildfire	Yes

Authority, Policy, or Resource	Description	Hazards Addressed	Potential to Affect Development
Los Angeles County 2045 Climate Action Plan (2024)	Delineates the County's path toward meeting the goals of the Paris Agreement and achieving carbon neutrality for unincorporated Los Angeles County.	Wildfire Extreme Heat Drought Flooding	Yes
Our County: Los Angeles Countywide Sustainability Plan (2019)	Outlines how local governments and stakeholders can enhance the well-being of all County communities while adapting to climate change and reducing damage to the natural environment, particularly focusing on communities disproportionately burdened by pollution.	Wildfire Extreme Heat Drought Flooding	Yes
Los Angeles County Floodplain Management Ordinance	Aims to minimize public and private losses resulting from flood conditions via uniformly applied regulations in flood prone, mudflow, or flood related erosion areas.	Flood Land Movement	Yes
Los Angeles County Code – Title 32: Fire Code	To build a new structure (or an addition equal to or greater than 50% of existing square footage), the Los Angeles County Fire Code requires review of its location, type of construction, topography, slope, amount and arrangement of vegetation, and overall site	Wildfire	Yes

Authority, Policy, or Resource	Description	Hazards Addressed	Potential to Affect Development
	settings—in order to create defensible space necessary for effective fire protection of homes in High Fire Severity Zones.		
Los Angeles County Code – Title 22: Planning and Zoning	Establishes the regulations governing land use and development and defines zoning for unincorporated Los Angeles County. Includes the Hillside Management Area Ordinance (Chapter 22.104), the Residential Design Standards Ordinance, and the Hillside Design Guidelines. These include requirements for development in Hillside Management Areas, which are defined as areas with 25% or greater natural slopes. The guidelines include specific and measurable design techniques that can be applied to residential, commercial, industrial, and other types of projects.	Wildfire Earthquake Land Movement	Yes
Los Angeles County Code – Title 31: Green Building Standards Code	Enhances the design and construction of buildings via building concepts with positive (or reduced negative) environmental impacts, and encourages sustainable construction practices	Extreme Heat Drought	Yes

Authority, Policy, or Resource	Description	Hazards Addressed	Potential to Affect Development
	across planning and design, energy efficiency, water conservation, material and resource efficiency, and environmental air quality.		
Los Angeles County Brush Clearance Program	Legally declares both improved and unimproved properties a public nuisance, and where necessary, requires the clearance of hazardous vegetation thereby creating defensible space for effective fire protection of property, life, and the environment. The Brush Clearance Program is a joint effort between the County of Los Angeles Fire Department and the County of Los Angeles Department of Agricultural Commissioner/Weights and Measures, Weed Hazard, and Pest Abatement Bureau (Weed Abatement Division).	Wildfire	Yes
Los Angeles County Code – Title 26: Building Code	Provides minimum standards to regulate the design, construction, installation, quality of materials, use, occupancy, location, and maintenance of all buildings, structures, grading, and certain equipment. Regulates construction	Earthquake Wildfire	Yes

Authority, Policy, or Resource	Description	Hazards Addressed	Potential to Affect Development
	near a known active earthquake fault (Chapter 1, Section 113), the materials and construction methods for construction in a Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) Fire Area (Chapter 7A), structural design as it relates to earthquake hazards (Chapter 16, Section 1613), repair of certain buildings in High Earthquake Damage Areas (Chapter 94), earthquake hazard reduction for concrete tilt-up buildings (Chapter 95) and unreinforced masonry buildings (Chapter 96), among others. The Building Code also includes provisions for emergency housing during a proclaimed emergency.		

7.3.2 Human and Technical Resources

Existing human and technical resources across County Departments enable the County to plan, manage, conduct, and execute its wide range of hazard mitigation activities. The resources below represent a high degree of expertise in all facets of hazard mitigation available to support mitigation activities. The County aims to expand and improve upon these identified capabilities by expanding potential hazard training opportunities available to the Los Angeles County Operational Area. Additionally, as various special events are scheduled in Los Angeles County over the next five years, the County should seek to expand coordination and technical resources related to mass violence, cyber, and other special event-related hazards.

Table 7-3 provides an overview of existing capabilities related to human and technical resources.

Table 7-3 Human and Technical Resources

Resource	Department/Agency	Principal Activities Related to Hazard Mitigation
Emergency Management Coordinator(s)	Los Angeles County Office of Emergency Management	• Maintains and updates the Los Angeles County Operational Area Emergency Operations Plan and Los Angeles County All-Hazard Mitigation Plan. • Coordinates local response and recovery activities in the Emergency Operation Center and in the field. • Works closely with local, state, and federal partners to support planning, training, exercise, public information, and resource coordination.
Engineer(s), Building Inspector(s), Code Enforcement Officer(s), Fire Marshalls, and Other Technical Staff	Los Angeles County Public Works and Fire Department	• Oversees the effective, efficient, fair, and safe enforcement of County of Los Angeles Building and Fire Codes.
Engineer(s), Construction Project Managers, and Other Technical Staff	Los Angeles County Public Works	• Provides direct (or contract) civil, structural, and mechanical engineering services, including contract, project, and construction management.
Engineer(s), Project	Los Angeles County Public Works	• Maintains and operates a wide range of local equipment and facilities and assists members of the public by

Resource	Department/Agency	Principal Activities Related to Hazard Mitigation
Manager(s), Equipment Operators, Maintenance and Construction Staff, and Other Technical Staff		providing sufficient clean fresh water, reliable sewer services, street maintenance, storm drainage systems, street cleaning, streetlights, and traffic signals.
Floodplain Administrator	Los Angeles County Public Works	• Enforces the floodplain management ordinance ensuring that development proposals do not increase flood risk and that new developments are not located below the 100-year flood level. In addition, the floodplain administrator is responsible for planning and managing flood risk reduction projects throughout Los Angeles County.
Planner(s), Engineer(s), and Technical Staff	Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning	• Develops and maintains the Los Angeles County General Plan, including the Safety Element. • Develops area plans based on the Los Angeles County General Plan to provide more specific guidance for the development of more specific areas. • Reviews proposed development, capital improvements, and other physical projects involving property for consistency and conformity with the Los Angeles County General Plan. • Anticipates and acts on the need for applicable new plans, policies, and code changes.

Resource	Department/Agency	Principal Activities Related to Hazard Mitigation
		• Applies the approved plans, policies, code provisions, and other regulations to proposed land uses.
Procurement Services Manager	Los Angeles County Internal Services Department	• Provides a full range of municipal financial services and administers several licensing measures.
Comptroller Personnel	Los Angeles County Auditor – Controller	• Provides financial and grant services.
County Counsel Personnel	Los Angeles County Counsel	• Provides legal services for the County.
Fire Department Personnel	Los Angeles County Fire Department	• Provides fire protection services including response, fire prevention, and mitigation activities for the County.
Sheriff's Department Personnel	Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department	• Provides law enforcement services in the County.

7.3.3 Financial Resources and Programs

There are many existing financial resources, grant programs, and other funding mechanisms that enable current and future hazard mitigation activities. Sources for these resources and programs vary widely from local funding out of the County's General Fund to state and federal programs that aim to help local jurisdictions accomplish their hazard mitigation goals. The amount of funding available is variable and project-specific for many of these programs. Similarly, grant awards are based on the specific projects that are identified as the basis for the grant application. Table 7-4 provides an overview of existing capabilities related to financial resources and programs.

Table 7-4 Financial Resources and Programs

Resource or Program	Administrator	Purpose
General Fund	Chief Executive Office	Program operations and specific projects.
General Obligation Bonds	Auditor - Controller	General obligation bonds are appropriately used for the construction and/or acquisition of improvements to real property broadly available to residents and visitors. Such facilities include but are not limited to: libraries, hospitals, parks, public safety facilities, and cultural and educational facilities.
Special Tax and Revenue Bonds	Controller	Revenue bonds are used to finance capital projects that: 1. Have an identified budgetary stream for repayment (e.g., specified fees, tax receipts); 2. Generate project revenue but rely on a broader pledge of general fund revenues to reduce borrowing costs; or 3. Finance the acquisition and installation of equipment for the local jurisdiction's general governmental purposes.
Vegetation Management Program	Cal FIRE	Cost-sharing program between Cal FIRE and private landowners, which focuses on the use of prescribed fire and/or mechanical means, for addressing wildland fire fuel hazards and other resource management issues on State Responsibility Area (SRA) lands.
Wildfire Emergency and Mitigation Funds	Cal FIRE	Administers funding from FEMA, Bureau of Land Management, and U.S. Forest Service for

Resource or Program	Administrator	Purpose
		certain types of wildfire emergency and mitigation funding.
California Residential Mitigation Program	California Earthquake Authority	Created by the California Earthquake Authority and the Governor's Office of Emergency Services, "Earthquake Brace + Bolt: Funds to Strengthen Your Foundation" is the first incentive program offered by the California Residential Mitigation Program.
Public Health Emergency Preparedness Cooperative Agreement	Center for Disease Control and Prevention	Funds are intended to upgrade state and local public health jurisdictions' preparedness and response to bioterrorism, outbreaks of infectious diseases, and other public health threats and emergencies.
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)	FEMA	Administered by the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES), HMGP supports pre- and post-disaster mitigation plans and projects available to California communities after a presidentially declared disaster has occurred in California.
Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Grant Program	FEMA	Available annually as a nationally competitive Cal OES grant, the PDM Grant Program supports pre-disaster mitigation plans and projects.
Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Grant Program	FEMA	Available annually as a nationally competitive Cal OES grant, the PDM Grant Program supports pre-disaster mitigation plans and projects.
Homeland Security	FEMA	Builds and sustains preparedness technical assistance activities in support of the four

Resource or Program	Administrator	Purpose
Preparedness Technical Assistance Program		homeland security mission areas (i.e., prevention, protection, response, recovery) and homeland security program management.
Assistance to Firefighters Grant Program	FEMA/U.S. Fire Administration	Provides equipment, protective gear, emergency vehicles, training, and other resources needed to protect the public and emergency personnel from fire and related hazards. Available to fire departments and nonaffiliated emergency medical services providers.
Land and Water Conservation Funds	U.S. Department of the Interior	Supports the protection of federal public lands and waters and voluntary conservation on private land.
Community Action for a Renewed Environment	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	Offers means by which communities may organize/take action to reduce toxic pollution (e.g., in stormwater, etc.) through financial and technical assistance. Communities create partnerships that implement solutions to reduce releases of toxic pollutants and that minimize toxic exposures.
Clean Water State Revolving Fund	EPA	A loan program that provides low-cost financing to eligible entities on state and tribal lands for water quality projects, including all types of non-point source, watershed protection or restoration, estuary management projects, and more traditional municipal wastewater treatment projects.

Resource or Program	Administrator	Purpose
Community Block Grant Program Entitlement Communities Grants	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development	Acquisition of real property, relocation and demolition, rehabilitation of residential and non-residential structures, construction of public facilities and improvements (e.g., water/sewer facilities, streets, neighborhood centers, etc.), and the conversion of school buildings for eligible purposes.
High Hazard Potential Dams (HHPD) Grant Program	FEMA	Provides technical, planning, design, and construction assistance in the form of grants for the rehabilitation of eligible high hazard potential dams.
State and Local Cybersecurity Grant Program	FEMA	Provides funding to eligible entities to address cybersecurity risks and threats to information systems owned or operated by, or on behalf of, state, local, or tribal governments.

7.3.4 Education and Outreach Resources

Engagement with the communities of Los Angeles County is an important component of mitigation efforts. The County of Los Angeles has multiple methods, formats, and venues to conduct outreach with community members and provide education on the hazard landscape in Los Angeles County. These activities ensure mitigation efforts align with community goals and include community input. Table 7-5 shows a list of existing resources for education and outreach.

Table 7-5 Education and Outreach Resources

Resource or Program	Agencies Potentially Involved	Purpose
Preparedness Fairs	Office of Emergency Management, Fire Department, Sheriff's Department, Public Works, Board of Supervisors	Engage with community members to provide education on hazards found in Los Angeles County and emergency preparedness for homes and businesses.
Personal Disaster Impact Surveys	Office of Emergency Management	Receive input and feedback on the hazard landscape from community members in Los Angeles County to inform the 2025 AHMP.
AHMP Draft Review Surveys	Office of Emergency Management	Receive input and feedback on sections of the AHMP from community members in Los Angeles County.
Homeless Outreach Services Team (HOST)	Sheriff's Department, Homelessness Services Organizations	Conduct outreach to People Experiencing Homelessness in areas prone to wildfires or flooding based on weather conditions.
Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT)	Fire Department	Educate community members about disaster preparedness and response in their communities.
Explorer Programs	Fire Department, Sheriff's Department	Educate youth about disaster preparedness and response in their communities.
Youth Climate Commission	Chief Sustainability Office	Educate and obtain input from youth on climate change impacts and mitigation efforts.

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7.3.5 National Flood Insurance Program Participation

The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) is administered by FEMA and provides affordable flood insurance to participating communities through a network of insurance providers. NFIP regulations must be enforced in Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs). Flood insurance is required for structures in SFHAs with federally backed loans (e.g., most mortgages, Small Business Administration (SBA) loans) and FEMA grants along with any structures with SBA loans, regardless of flood zone. Flood insurance is required to be maintained for the life of the federally backed loan and in perpetuity, regardless of change in ownership, in the case of FEMA grants.

The Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors adopted the County Floodway Ordinance (Los Angeles County Code Title 11, Chapter 11.60) in March 1980. This ordinance included the first County Floodway Maps and paved the way for the County to begin participation in NFIP on behalf of unincorporated residents. The County's participation means that residents (owners and renters) in the unincorporated communities within Los Angeles County are eligible for NFIP flood insurance and Federal flood disaster assistance. The first FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) became effective on December 2, 1980. Since 1980, the County has continued robust participation in NFIP. The FEMA FIRMs were digitized in September 2008 and have been revised over the years by numerous Letters of Map Change and by large-scale Physical Map Revisions for the Ballona Creek watershed and several watersheds in the Santa Monica Mountains (Triunfo Creek, Topanga Canyon and others) in December 2018, the Los Angeles County coastline in April 2021, and the Santa Clara River watershed in June 2021. These maps are available to the public on the Los Angeles County Public Works (PW) website at dpw.lacounty.gov/floodzone.

Los Angeles County also participates in the NFIP's Community Rating System (CRS) program. The CRS program is a voluntary program for communities that engage in community floodplain management activities, which exceed the minimum NFIP standards. CRS communities benefit from a discount on flood insurance rates and improved floodplain management programs. CRS uses a class rating system between 1 and 9 to determine flood insurance premium reductions for residents. As of April 1, 2022, Los Angeles County is a Class 6 CRS community; therefore homeowners and

renters who live in a SFHA can receive up to a 20% discount on their flood insurance policies.

The County's implementation and enforcement of local floodplain management regulations for development in SFHAs are covered in Los Angeles County Building Codes with the most recent update completed in 2023. Title 26, Chapter 1, includes requirements for development within flood hazard areas. Other relevant ordinances include other chapters in Title 26 (Building Code) along with Titles 27 (Electrical Code), Title 28 (Plumbing Code), Title 29 (Mechanical Code), Title 30 (Residential Code), and Title 33 (Existing Building Code). Implementation and enforcement are also covered in the Los Angeles County Subdivision Code (Title 21) and Planning and Zoning Code (Title 22). The NFIP for unincorporated communities is administered by the Department of Public Works (LACPW) Stormwater Engineering Division, which serves as the County's floodplain manager, coordinates with LACPW's Building and Safety and Land Development Divisions and with the Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning in their enforcement of the County's floodplain management regulations, and participates in FEMA's Community Assisted Visits, which typically occur on a 5-year cycle.

LACPW continues to enforce NFIP regulations for building permit applications determined by Building and Safety officials to be substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage. Los Angeles County also requires all residential buildings undertaking substantial improvement to have their lowest floor elevated 1 foot above the 100-year flood elevation. Additionally, Los Angeles County conducted a Repetitive Loss Area Analysis in 2020, which serves as a specific plan for reducing damage from flooding in repetitive loss areas.

After an event, Public Works staff assess the unincorporated area buildings within the extent of the event. The assessment will identify the buildings that appear to have damages affecting 50 percent or greater of the building. If such a building is in flood-prone areas identified by FEMA's Flood Insurance Rate Maps, County maps (Floodway Maps or Assessor's Maps), or identified by Public Works to be in a Repetitive Loss Area, will undergo further evaluation by Public Works staff on whether the building meets FEMA's definition of substantial improvement/substantial damage (SI/SD). A building that meets FEMA's SI/SD definition will be required to have the entire building upgraded to meet National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) standards (Title 44, Code

of Federal Regulations, Section 60.3). Los Angeles County Code Title 26, Section 110.1 requires the County to enforce as a minimum the current Federal Flood Plain Management Regulations defined in Title 44, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 60.3, for buildings, structures, and grading located in whole or in part in flood hazard areas. (Ord. 2013-0048 § 2, 2013; Ord. 2010-0053 § 2, 2010; Ord. 95-0065 § 3 (part), 1995.)

7.4 Identification and Analysis of Mitigation Strategies

Potential mitigation actions were identified for each hazard identified in Section 6 in an effort to ensure as comprehensive a mitigation strategy as possible. Multiple mitigation options were then analyzed against the goals and objectives delineated in this section with a focus on new and existing buildings. A combination of new and ongoing mitigation actions aimed at reducing the effects of the identified hazards were compiled into the list of mitigation actions in the following subsection. This list includes a wide range of potential types of mitigation actions, including:

- Local Plans and Regulations.
- Structure and Infrastructure Projects.
- Natural Systems Protection.
- Education and Awareness Programs.

A notable update to the 2025 AHMP was the integration of human-caused threats and corresponding potential mitigation actions. The AHMP Planning Team also reviewed FEMA's Mitigation Ideas document to incorporate national best practices in the list of potential mitigation actions.

7.4.1 Mitigation Strategies

01	*Title:* **Support and Expand Countywide Vegetation Management and Fire Prevention Efforts**
Source: Los Angeles County Fire Department	
Type: Natural Systems Protection	
Description: Conduct passive protection measures such as creating defensible space buffers around residential and non-residential structures through the removal of flammable vegetation, managing and/or reducing hazardous fuels, creating firebreaks, fire-resistive landscaping and construction, and clearing dead vegetation, among others. Engage indigenous communities to inform vegetation management and fire prevention practices aligned with Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK).	*Hazard:* **Wildfire** *Hazard:* ***Severe Wind/Tornado***

02	*Title:* **Enhance Community Engagement in Wildfire Protection and Prevention**
Source: Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning	
Type: Education and Awareness Programs	
Description: Engage residents and businesses in high fire risk communities to educate them on community-focused mitigation and risk reduction strategies, emergency preparedness and evacuation readiness, and opportunities to get involved in fire safety-related community initiatives. Engage indigenous communities to inform protection and prevention practices aligned with Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK).	*Hazard:* **Wildfire** *Hazard:* ***Severe Wind/Tornado***

03	*Title:* **Perform Post-Fire Flooding, Debris Flow, and Mud Flow Risk Assessments and Mitigation Activities**
Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works	
Type: Structure and Infrastructure Projects	
Description: Following a wildfire, assess burn scar for significant mud and debris flow risks to produce mud and debris flow phase maps for first responding agencies to prepare for potential evacuations. Recommend mitigation strategies to prevent mud and debris flow impacts.	*Hazard:* **Wildfire** *Hazard:* ***Flooding***

04	*Title:* **Strengthen Operational Continuity Capabilities for Critical Facilities**
Source: Los Angeles County Department Public Health, among others.	
Type: Structure and Infrastructure Projects	
Description: Conduct robust continuity planning to ensure the continued performance of essential functions in the event critical facilities are impacted by various hazards. Build capabilities that support operational continuity such as alternate or uninterrupted power supply, workforce development and cross-training, emergency communications, and data backup or failover hardware.	*Hazard:* **Wildfire** *Hazard:* ***Extreme Heat*** *Hazard:* ***Severe Wind/Tornado*** *Hazard:* **Cyber Incidents**

05	*Title:* **Incorporate Hazards in Local Planning, Land Use, and Development Codes**
Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works and Regional Planning	
Type: Local Planning and Regulations	
Description: Develop, maintain, and leverage opportunities to strengthen relevant ordinances that govern land use, building codes, and development in high-risk hazard areas. Incorporate mitigation actions in community planning such as Community Wildfire Plans, Flood Management Plans, and the County General Plan, among many others.	*Hazard:* **Wildfire** *Hazard:* **Earthquake** *Hazard:* ***Land Movement*** *Hazard:* ***Severe Wind/Tornado*** *Hazard:* ***Flooding***

06	*Title:* **Increase Public Awareness of Climate Change Effects on Local Hazards**
Source: Los Angeles County Chief Sustainability Office	
Type: Education and Awareness Programs	
Description: Engage with communities on ways climate change impacts various natural hazards along with mitigation actions and available resources for climate adaptation and resilience. Efforts should focus on how communities can take action or support existing County programs including funding available to the public. Public engagement efforts should be accessible, ensure people with Access and Functional Needs are included in outreach, and use materials with multiple language options.	*Hazard:* **Wildfire** *Hazard:* **Extreme Heat** *Hazard:* **Drought** *Hazard:* ***Land Movement*** *Hazard:* ***Severe Wind/Tornado*** *Hazard:* **Flooding**

07	*Title:* **Expand Stormwater Management, Drainage, and Outlet Planning**	
Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works		
Type: Local Planning and Regulations		
Description: Continue robust stormwater management programs. Conduct studies to inform measures to improve outlet and drainage planning and prevent flood damage to communities in high-risk areas. These efforts should also prevent flood damage to County-maintained roadways, including evacuation egress and emergency services ingress, while supporting potential groundwater recharge.		*Hazard:* **Flooding** *Hazard:* **Drought** *Hazard:* **Transportation Incident**

08	*Title:* **Construct and Maintain Localized Flood Control Improvements**	
Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works		
Type: Structural and Infrastructure Projects		
Description: Maintain existing flood control mechanisms by drainage system maintenance, sediment and debris clearance, and other actions. Leverage opportunities to construct flood control improvements.		*Hazard:* **Flooding**

09	*Title:* **Preserve Floodplains as Public Use Open Spaces**	
Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, among others.		
Type: Natural Systems Protections		
Description: Preserve and expand public use open spaces that capture stormwater with the aim of reducing localized flooding while also providing green space and recreational opportunities to communities. Prioritize floodplains and watersheds in County-owned public use open spaces near flood risk areas. Use stormwater best management practices in projects involving open spaces to support natural water collection and conservation. Incorporate floodplain preservation into future park improvements.		*Hazard:* **Flooding**

10	*Title:* **Harden Critical Facilities and Infrastructure from Seismic Damage**	
Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works		
Type: Structure and Infrastructure Projects		
Description: Conduct seismic assessments to prioritize retrofitting and other seismic mitigation actions such as bracing or seismic shutoff valves. Efforts should focus on critical facilities for community lifelines such as hospitals, public safety facilities, utility sites, high-hazard potential dams, and transportation assets (i.e., bridges, roadways, airports, and others).		*Hazard:* **Earthquake** *Hazard:* ***Land Movement*** *Hazard:* **Dam Failure**

11	*Title:* **Prevent Impacts to the Transportation System**
Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works	
Type: Structure and Infrastructure Projects	
Description: Hazard impacts to the transportation system in Los Angeles County have far-reaching potential for cascading effects across multiple lifelines. Mitigation activities for multiple hazards should focus on preventing or lessening impacts to transportation. Activities may include stabilization efforts along County-maintained roads, reinforcing transportation assets, or other seismic mitigation actions.	*Hazard:* **Earthquake** *Hazard:* ***Land Movement*** *Hazard:* **Transportation Incident**

12	*Title:* **Continue Efforts to Enhance Dam Safety and Reduce Long-Term Vulnerabilities with High Hazard Potential Dams**
Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works	
Type: Structure and Infrastructure Projects	
Description: Upgrade infrastructure to ensure the long-term integrity and safe operation of County-owned dam facilities. Potential actions could include strengthening of dams, sediment management activities, regular inspections, continuous maintenance, integrating advanced technologies, and emergency preparedness efforts.	*Hazard:* **Earthquake** *Hazard:* **Dam Failure**

13	*Title:* **Assess Water Resilience in Los Angeles County**
Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works	
Type: Local Planning and Regulations	
Description: Conduct assessments and studies to monitor the water supply and develop recommendations for other water systems. Identify potential secondary water sources or other contingency measures for ensuring water system resilience during drought conditions.	*Hazard:* **Drought**

14	*Title:* **Expand Drought-Tolerant Landscaping and Design**
Source: Los Angeles County Chief Sustainability Office and Department of Regional Planning	
Type: Natural Systems Protection	
Description: Integrate drought mitigation into landscaping and design measures undertaken by the County. Prioritize native and drought-tolerant plants when selecting landscaping designs. Use permeable materials for pavers, driveways, walkways, and roadways to reduce runoff and promote groundwater recharge that incorporate indigenous- informed practices aligned with Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK).	*Hazard:* **Drought**

15	*Title:* **Address Urban Heat Islands by Investing in Green Infrastructure and Cooling Strategies**
Source: Los Angeles County Chief Sustainability Office, Department of Regional Planning, Department of Economic Opportunity, Department of Public Health, and Department of Public Works, among others.	
Type: Local Planning and Regulations	
Description: Increase shade cover provided by vegetation such as planting native and drought-tolerant trees along with smaller plants such as shrubs, grasses, and groundcover. Increase the tree canopy in County parks and open concrete or asphalt spaces in the public right of way or County-owned parking lots. Conduct assessments to identify communities considered urban heat islands that are at highest need for an increase in tree canopy or other heat mitigation activities. Advance cooling strategies such as constructing shade structures, installing splash pads, operating cooling centers, modernizing air conditioning systems, and expanding the availability of cool roofing infrastructure that reflects heat away from buildings. Ensure mitigation actions address heat impacts faced by people with Access and Functional Needs. Many of these actions have a secondary benefit mitigating the effects of climate change by promoting carbon sequestration, the capture and storage of CO2 from the atmosphere. Additionally, increasing green space and shade cover in urban areas can advance environmental justice.	*Hazard:* ***Extreme* Heat**

16	*Title:* **Increase Coastal Resilience, Prevent Erosion, and Protect Shorelines**
Source: Los Angeles County Chief Sustainability Office and Department of Beaches and Harbors	
Type: Natural Systems Protection	
Description: Conduct activities to replace sediment lost due to erosion or coastal storms. Assess the need for other sediment protection measures such as planting certain types of vegetation. Consider activities that prevent wind from blowing sand off beaches and impacts from storm surge in high-risk areas. These actions help protect coastal roadways and other infrastructure along with ensuring recreation opportunities remain for residents and visitors.	*Hazard:* **Flooding** *Hazard:* **Tsunami**

17	*Title:* **Conduct Multi-Discipline Training and Exercise Programs**
Source: Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department and Office of Emergency Management	
Type: Education and Awareness Programs	
Description: Identify opportunities for joint training and exercises for mass violence and cyber incident response across disciplines of law enforcement, fire and emergency medical services, medical examiner, private sector, and others. Each training and exercise should include mass violence rescue and evacuation techniques for AFN populations.	*Hazard:* **Mass Violence** *Hazard:* **Cyber Incidents**

18	*Title:* **Strengthen Partnerships and Coordination Among Local Agencies**	
Source: Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department and Office of Emergency Management		
Type: Education and Awareness Programs		
Description: Expand collaborative agreements with other agencies to share resources during large-scale emergencies. Strengthen partnerships with local agencies for resource sharing. Enhance response capabilities during major incidents.		*Hazard:* **Mass Violence** *Hazard:* **Cyber Incidents**

19	*Title:* **Incorporate Mass Violence Prevention and Mitigation Efforts into Special Event Planning**	
Source: Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department and Office of Emergency Management		
Type: Education and Awareness Programs		
Description: Use physical security measures such as bollards, water-filled barricades, vehicle barriers, and others. Identify mitigation measures for upcoming special events such as the World Cup, Super Bowl, and Olympics. Conduct special event training on topics such as crowd management, sporting event safety, and stadium evacuation. Incorporate Family Assistance Center readiness into special event planning.		*Hazard:* **Mass Violence**

20	*Title:* **Extreme Heat Risk Education and Safety Outreach for Residents and Vulnerable Workers**	
Source: Los Angeles County Chief Sustainability Office, Department of Economic Opportunity, Department of Public Health, and Department of Public Works		
Type: Education and Awareness Programs		
Description: Implement outreach and education to workers in low-wage and high hazard industries in LA County that are disproportionately impacted by extreme heat. Partner with organizations providing services to people with Access and Functional Needs on heat response strategies. Expand awareness of cooling centers and other heat respite options for unhoused populations. Increase workforce development opportunities to expand the availability of green infrastructure.		*Hazard:* ***Extreme* Heat**

21	*Title:* **Increase Field Response and Coordination Capabilities**	
Source: Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department and Office of Emergency Management		
Type: Education and Awareness Programs		
Description: Enhance field coordination capabilities at large-scale planned events and no-notice incidents such as wildfires, mass violence, and others. Potential actions could include investments in new redundant communications systems, response vehicles, alert and warning capabilities, and other field operations equipment.		*Hazard:* **Wildfire** *Hazard:* **Mass Violence**

22	*Title:* **Strengthen Public Health Prevention and Preparedness Measures**
Source: Los Angeles County Office of Emergency Management, Department of Public Health, Department of Health Services, and Fire Department	
Type: Education and Awareness Programs	
Description: Continue and expand mass vaccination and immunization efforts. Coordinate healthcare surge preparedness and response efforts. Conduct disease surveillance, monitor early warning systems, and coordinate outbreak response. Educate communities and businesses about health implications related to wildfire recovery and hazardous materials. Liaise with health system partners to understand hospital surge capacity within the County. Maintain and deploy emergency stockpiles. Incorporate potential climate change-related infectious disease implications into public health preparedness planning.	*Hazard:* **Public Health Emergencies**

7.5 Status of Previous Mitigation Efforts

Table 7-6 below shows the status of mitigation strategies described in the 2020 AHMP. Departments have made significant progress on some of these mitigation strategies, partially but not fully completing some of these efforts. As such, each strategy from the 2020 AHMP have been rolled into the mitigation strategies described in this section.

Table 7-6 Status of Mitigation Efforts

2020 AHMP Strategy	Status	2025 AHMP Strategy
Red Flag Warning Public Outreach	Not Completed/ Ongoing	Enhance Community Engagement in Wildfire Protection and Prevention

2020 AHMP Strategy	Status	2025 AHMP Strategy
Vegetation Management Program	Not Completed/ Ongoing	Support and Expand Countywide Vegetation Management and Fire Prevention Efforts
Fireproof Coating of Critical Facilities	Not Completed/ Ongoing	Enhance Community Engagement in Wildfire Protection and Prevention
Auxiliary Power for Critical Facilities	Not Completed/ Ongoing	Strengthen Operational Continuity Capabilities for Critical Facilities
Earthquake-Resistant Ductile Iron Pipes Replacement	Not Completed/ Ongoing	Harden Critical Facilities and Infrastructure from Seismic Damage
Watershed Ecosystem Restoration	Not Completed/ Ongoing	Preserve Floodplains as Public Use Open Spaces
Green Streets / Living Streets	Not Completed/ Ongoing	Expand Drought-Tolerant Landscaping and Design
Coordinated Data Collection and Database Systems	Not Completed/ Ongoing	Strengthen Partnerships and Resource Coordination Among Local Agencies
Brush Clearance Program	Not Completed/ Ongoing	Support and Expand Countywide Vegetation Management and Fire Prevention Efforts
Wildland Urban-Interface Ordinance	Not Completed/ Ongoing	Incorporate Hazards in Local Planning, Land Use, and Development Codes
Urban Forest Management Plan	Not Completed/ Ongoing	Address Urban Heat Islands by Investing in Green Infrastructure and Cooling Strategies

2020 AHMP Strategy	Status	2025 AHMP Strategy
Community Wildfire Protection Plans	Not Completed/ Ongoing	Incorporate Hazards in Local Planning, Land Use, and Development Codes
Pre-Disaster Professional Support	Not Completed/ Ongoing	Strengthen Operational Continuity Capabilities for Critical Facilities
Fuel Trailer Project	Not Completed/ Ongoing	Strengthen Operational Continuity Capabilities for Critical Facilities

7.6 Prioritization and Implementation of Mitigation Actions

Potential mitigation actions were prioritized using the FEMA National Risk Index (NRI) score and information from the 2024 Los Angeles Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA), which both address hazards by frequency, severity, and impact. Both the NRI and THIRA follow established processes and use a standardized risk assessment methodology. The NRI incorporates multiple variables including physical impacts posed by hazards in addition to social vulnerability data that communicates risks specific to a certain community. Table 7-7 provides an overview of the NRI results for Los Angeles County across 18 hazards. Hazards rated as Relatively Low, Not Applicable, or No Rating were not included in this AHMP as they are uncommon in frequency in Los Angeles County; all other hazards are covered in this plan.

Table 7-7 FEMA National Risk Index Hazards

Hazard	NRI Score (out of 100.0)	Score Description	Covered in Plan?
Earthquake	100.0	Very High	Yes | Section 6.3
Wildfire	99.9	Very High	Yes | Section 6.2
Extreme Heat	98.4	Relatively High	Yes | Section 6.4
Tornado	97.6	Relatively High	Yes | Section 6.10

Hazard	NRI Score (out of 100.0)	Score Description	Covered in Plan?
Landslide	96.3	Relatively High	Yes | Section 6.8
Lightning	95.0	Relatively High	Yes | Section 6.2/ 6.6
Riverine Flooding	90.8	Relatively Moderate	Yes | Section 6.6
Drought	73.8	Relatively Moderate	Yes | Section 6.5
Strong Wind	73.5	Relatively Moderate	Yes | Section 6.10
Tsunami	63.5	Relatively Moderate	Yes | Section 6.10
Winter Weather	48.6	Relatively Low	Not Prioritized
Hail	48.1	Relatively Low	Not Prioritized
Coastal Flooding	43.3	Very Low	Not Prioritized
Avalanche	33.7	Very Low	Not Prioritized
Cold Wave	0.0	No Rating	Not Prioritized
Hurricane	N/A	Not Applicable	Not Prioritized
Ice Storm	N/A	Not Applicable	Not Prioritized
Volcanic Activity	N/A	Not Applicable	Not Prioritized

The THIRA is a process that communities undertake to assess risk and set capability targets to focus their preparedness efforts and strengthen response and recovery capabilities. There are three primary focuses of the THIRA: threat and hazard identification, impacts analyses that include the specific demographics of the community, and a description of existing response and recovery capabilities. The 2024 Los Angeles/Long Beach THIRA was reviewed as part of this hazard mitigation planning effort and all threats and hazards identified were included as part of this AHMP. Additionally, the THIRA's identification of several human-caused threats with potential to impact Los Angeles County influenced the decision to include such threats in this AHMP. Table 7-8 shows a crosswalk of the hazards and threats identified in the THIRA and their corresponding sections in this AHMP.

Table 7-8 2024 THIRA and 2025 AHMP Crosswalk

2024 THIRA Hazard/Threat Name	2025 AHMP Hazard/Threat Name	Covered in Plan?
Biological Attack	Public Health Emergencies	Yes | Section 6.14
Complex Coordinated Terrorist Attack	Mass Violence	Yes | Section 6.11
Cyber Attack	Cyber Incident	Yes | Section 6.12
Earthquake	Earthquake	Yes | Section 6.3
Flood	Flooding	Yes | Section 6.6
Pandemic – Human	Public Health Emergencies	Yes | Section 6.14
Radiological Attack	Public Health Emergencies	Yes | Section 6.14
Transportation Accident	Transportation Incident	Yes | Section 6.13
Wildfire	Wildfire	Yes | Section 6.2

Additional criteria used to prioritize potential mitigation actions also included the following components:

- Actions that prioritize equity and integrate vulnerable populations, including people with AFN.
- Potential benefits of the action to prevent a major hazard.
- Actions that have social support to build a culture and practice of resilience.
- Cost of the action versus the potential benefit to prevent a major hazard.
- Availability of funding and actions that support grant requirements.
- Political support to remedy or prevent a major health or safety hazard.
- Actions that are technically, legally, environmentally, and economically feasible.
- Actions that the County has the administrative capabilities to implement.
- Actions that are related to mitigating long-term vulnerabilities to County-owned High Hazard Potential Dams will automatically be given a HIGH priority.

7.6.1 Priority Levels

- **High-Priority Mitigation Actions:** are essential and require immediate attention to address critical risks and safeguard life, property, or essential systems.

- **Medium-Priority Mitigation Actions:** are important but less urgent, supporting overall risk reduction and resilience goals while allowing for planned implementation.
- **Low-Priority Mitigation Actions:** address lower-risk concerns or long-term objectives and can be deferred without immediate impact to safety or core functions.

7.6.2 Changes in Criteria

The 2014 Los Angeles County AHMP's Mitigation Action Matrix was prioritized using the Social, Technical, Administrative, Political, Legal, Environmental, and Economic (STAPLEE) method, which FEMA had recommended as a prioritization procedure in the early to mid-2000s. The 2020 AHMP replaced the use of STAPLEE with a more streamlined prioritization process that included the following:

- To remedy or prevent a major health/safety hazard, a mitigation project must have political support.
- To build a culture and practice of disaster resilience, a mitigation project must have social support.
- To meet FEMA HMA grant criteria, a mitigation project must be technically, legally, environmentally, and economically feasible and the jurisdiction must have the administrative capabilities to implement it.

This prioritization method used in the 2020 AHMP has been adapted and incorporated into the prioritization criteria described previously in Section 7.6.

7.7 Integration with Other Plans

The County of Los Angeles ensures that mitigation is a countywide effort with multiple departments contributing to critical activities that reduce hazard risks. These actions are captured in other discipline-specific plans in addition to the AHMP, including those listed in Table 7-9.

Table 7-9 AHMP Integration with Other Plans

Plan	Authored By	Hazard(s)	Covered in Plan?
Comprehensive Floodplain Management Plan	Los Angeles County Department of Public Works	Flood	Yes
Repetitive Loss Area Analysis Report	Los Angeles County Department of Public Works	Flood	Yes
Climate Action Plan	Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning	Wildfire Extreme Heat Flooding Drought	Yes
Sustainability Plan	Los Angeles County Chief Sustainability Office	Wildfire Extreme Heat Flooding Drought	Yes
County Fire Plan	Los Angeles County Fire Department	Wildfire	Yes

7.8 Mitigation Action Plan

Table 7-10 represents a Mitigation Action Plan to reduce risks of the hazards identified in this AHMP. Notably, many County departments include discipline-specific mitigation actions within other related plans mentioned in the above section. Some actions that mitigate risk of natural hazards that are covered elsewhere may not be explicitly listed or may be referred to in general terms while specific details are available in other related plans.

Table 7-10 Mitigation Action Plan

Action No.	Priority	Hazard	Action Name	Potential Funding Source	Expected Time Frame	Lead Agencies
01	HIGH	**Wildfire** ***Severe Wind/Tornado***	Support and Expand Countywide Vegetation Management and Fire Prevention Efforts	HMGP	Annual	LACoFD, PW
02	HIGH	**Wildfire** ***Severe Wind/Tornado***	Enhance Community Engagement in Wildfire Protection and Prevention	HMGP	Quarterly	LACoFD, DRP, OEM, LASD
03	HIGH	**Wildfire** ***Flooding***	Perform Post-Fire Flooding, Debris Flow, and Mud Flow Risk Assessments and Mitigation Activities	HMGP, FMA	Annual	PW, LACoFD, OEM
04	HIGH	**Wildfire** ***Extreme Heat***		UASI, SHSP	Annual	OEM, PW, DPH,

Action No.	Priority	Hazard	Action Name	Potential Funding Source	Expected Time Frame	Lead Agencies
		Severe Wind/Tornado	Strengthen Operational Continuity Capabilities for Critical Facilities			LACoFD, LASD, ISD
		Cyber Incidents				
05	HIGH	**Wildfire**	Incorporate Hazards in Local Planning, Land Use, and Development Codes	HMGP, FMA	1-3 Years	DRP, PW
		Earthquake				
		Land Movement				
		Severe Wind/Tornado				
		Flooding				
06	MEDIUM	**Wildfire**	Increase Public Awareness of Climate Change Effects on Local Hazards	FMA, Prop 4	Annual	DRP, CSO, CEO
		Extreme Heat				
		Drought				
		Land Movement				
		Severe Wind/Tornado				
		Flooding				

Action No.	Priority	Hazard	Action Name	Potential Funding Source	Expected Time Frame	Lead Agencies
07	HIGH	**Flooding**	Expand Stormwater Management, Drainage, and Outlet Planning	FMA	1-5 Years	PW
		Drought				
		Transportation Incident				
08	HIGH	***Flooding***	Construct and Maintain Localized Flood Control Improvements	FMA	1-5 Years	PW
09	MEDIUM	***Flooding***	Preserve Floodplains as Public Use Open Spaces	FMA, Prop 4	1-5 Years	PW, DRP, DPR
10	HIGH	**Earthquake**	Harden Critical Facilities and Infrastructure from Seismic Damage	HMGP	1-5 Years	PW, ISD
		Land Movement				
		Dam Failure				
11	MEDIUM	**Earthquake**	Prevent Impacts to the Transportation System	HMGP	1-5 Years	PW, LASD
		Land Movement				
		Transportation Incident				

Action No.	Priority	Hazard	Action Name	Potential Funding Source	Expected Time Frame	Lead Agencies
12	HIGH	Earthquake Dam Failure	Conduct Seismic Strengthening at County-Owned Dams	FMA, HHPD	1-5 Years	PW
13	MEDIUM	Drought	Assess Water Resilience in Los Angeles County	Prop 4	1-5 Years	PW, DRP
14	MEDIUM	Drought	Expand Drought-Tolerant Landscaping and Design	Prop 4	1-5 Years	DPR, DRP, PW, CSO
15	HIGH	Extreme Heat	Address Urban Heat Islands by Investing in Green Infrastructure and Cooling Strategies	Prop 4	1-5 Years	CSO, DRP, DEO, DPH, PW, DPR
16	HIGH	Flooding Tsunami	Increase Coastal Resilience, Prevent Erosion, and Protect Shorelines	FMA, Prop 4	1-5 Years	CSO, DBH, PW
17	HIGH	Mass Violence Cyber Incidents	Conduct Multi-Discipline Training and Exercise Programs	UASI, SHSP	1-5 Years	LASD, OEM, LACoFD
18	MEDIUM	Mass Violence Cyber Incidents	Strengthen Partnerships and Resource Coordination Among Local Agencies	UASI, SHSP	1-5 Years	LASD, OEM, LACoFD

Action No.	Priority	Hazard	Action Name	Potential Funding Source	Expected Time Frame	Lead Agencies
19	MEDIUM	Mass Violence	Incorporate Mass Violence Prevention and Mitigation Efforts into Special Event Planning	UASI, SHSP	1-5 Years	LASD, OEM, LACoFD
20	HIGH	Extreme Heat	Extreme Heat Risk Education and Safety Outreach for Residents and Vulnerable Workers	Prop 4	1-5 Years	CSO, DEO, DPH, PW, DAD
21	HIGH	Public Health Emergencies	Strengthen Robust Public Health Prevention and Preparedness Measures	UASI, SHSP, PHEP, HPP	1-5 Years	DPH, OEM, DHS, LACoFD
22	MEDIUM	Wildfire Mass Violence	Increase Field Response and Coordination Capabilities	UASI, SHSP	1-5 Years	LASD, OEM, LACoFD

Agency Key:
CEO = Los Angeles County Chief Executive Office
CSO = Los Angeles County Chief Sustainability Office
DAD=Los Angeles Department of Aging and Disabilities
DBH = Los Angeles County Department of Beaches and Harbors
DEO = Los Angeles County Department of Economic Opportunity
DHS = Los Angeles County Department of Health Services
DPH = Los Angeles County Department of Public Health
DPR = Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation
PW = Los Angeles County Public Works
DRP = Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning
ISD = Los Angeles County Internal Services Department
LACoFD = Los Angeles County Fire Department.
LASD = Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department
OEM = Los Angeles County Chief Executive Office - Office of Emergency Management

Grant Program Key:
FMA = Flood Mitigation Assistance
HMGP = Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
HPP = Hospital Preparedness Program
PHEP = Public Health Emergency Preparedness
SHSP = State Homeland Security Program
UASI = Urban Area Security Initiative

8 Plan Maintenance

8.1 Community Participation in Plan Maintenance

The Hazard Mitigation Plan will be reviewed regularly, acknowledging the dynamic nature of hazard landscapes and the evolving understanding of risks. Stakeholders' engagement will be prioritized throughout the development and monitoring process, fostering transparency and accountability.

To maintain transparency and community involvement, the County has outlined several measures for continued public participation:

- **Public Access to Hazard Mitigation Documents:** A copy of the 2025 AHMP will be maintained on the Los Angeles County Hazard Mitigation Program website along with contact information. Los Angeles County OEM will notify the public of any changes or updates, including mitigation projects identified in the plan as they are implemented, via social media, and traditional local media channels.
- **Annual Public Engagement Opportunities:** Los Angeles County OEM will endeavor to hold multiple in-person public engagement opportunities for hazard mitigation to keep the public informed of progress on hazard mitigation projects, obtain ongoing public feedback, and educate the public about the County's hazard mitigation efforts.
- **Online Portal:** A Los Angeles County Hazard Mitigation Program website will be established to provide the public with more information on hazard mitigation and project updates. This portal will serve as a mechanism to obtain continuous public feedback as projects are implemented and offers access to mitigation resources.
- **Standing Advisory Committee:** The Hazard Mitigation Advisory Committee will be expanded to a standing status and will meet at least once per year or more often as determined necessary to support hazard mitigation projects. The standing Hazard Mitigation Advisory Committee will be comprised of representatives from diverse community groups to provide ongoing input and oversight of hazard mitigation efforts. The standing Hazard Mitigation Advisory Committee will also serve as an important forum for future updates of the AHMP.

These activities ensure that the community remains informed and actively engaged in the plan's implementation and maintenance.

8.2 Monitoring, Evaluation, and Maintenance

To ensure the continued effectiveness of this All-Hazard Mitigation Plan (AHMP), effective monitoring and evaluation will be conducted throughout the plan implementation period. Regular assessments will monitor progress and evaluate the achievements of the intended outcomes. Performance metrics will be developed to quantify the impact of each mitigation action, allowing for data driven adjustments and refinements.

The plan will be reviewed annually to assess progress on mitigation actions. Annual review will include the following elements:

- **Annual Review Worksheets:** Every year, LA County OEM will email each member of the Hazard Mitigation Advisory Committee an Annual Review Worksheet to complete. As shown in Appendix E, the Annual Review Worksheet reflects the FEMA Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Review Tool and includes the following sections: planning process, hazard profile, risk assessment, and mitigation strategy. Each member of the Hazard Mitigation Advisory Committee will email completed worksheets back to LA County OEM to review. LA County OEM will summarize these findings and email them out to the committee. Additionally, the findings from the review worksheets will be presented to the full Hazard Mitigation Advisory Committee at its next regular meeting.
- **Mitigation Progress Project Reports:** Mitigation actions will be monitored and updated using the Mitigation Project Progress Report. During each annual review, each department or agency currently administering a mitigation project will submit a progress report to LA County OEM. For projects that are being funded by a FEMA mitigation grant, FEMA quarterly reports may be used as the preferred reporting tool. As shown in Appendix E, the progress report will discuss the current status of the mitigation project, including any changes made to the project, identify implementation problems, and describe appropriate strategies to overcome them.
- **Post-Incident Mitigation Review:** Following a major disaster event impacting Los Angeles County, a post-disaster review will be initiated by LA County OEM to evaluate the need to update the AHMP based on the circumstances of the disaster and incorporate any specific mitigation actions required due to the incident. If LA County OEM finds that an update to the AHMP is needed, the Hazard Mitigation Advisory Committee will be convened to begin drafting the update.

8.3 Criteria for Updating the Hazard Mitigation Plan

The All-Hazards Mitigation Plan (AHMP) is required to be updated every five years in compliance with the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) and FEMA guidance (44 CFR § 201.6). The update process is not merely an administrative requirement but a critical mechanism to evaluate the plan's effectiveness in reducing risk and guiding mitigation strategies.

1. Review of Past Actions and Effectiveness

The update process begins with a thorough review of the mitigation actions outlined in the previous plan. This includes:

- Evaluating the implementation status of each action (completed, in progress, not started).
- Assessing the impact and effectiveness of completed actions in reducing hazard risk.
- Determining if the objectives are still relevant or require modification based on new data or circumstances.

2. Integration of New Data and Changing Conditions

- Hazard profiles and risk assessments are updated with new hazard event data, climate science, and changes in development or land use.
- Demographic shifts and infrastructure changes are reviewed to reassess vulnerability.
- Technological advancements or improved modeling tools (e.g., Hazus, National Risk Index) are incorporated to refine risk analysis.

3. Community and Stakeholder Input

The update process must actively include community participation to maintain transparency and ensure the plan reflects local priorities. This includes:

- Public workshops and surveys.
- Targeted outreach to vulnerable populations including those with Access and Functional Needs (AFN).
- Feedback from County departments, cities, NGOs, and regional partners.

4. Performance Evaluation and Metrics

To ensure effectiveness, the plan maintenance strategy includes:

- Annual progress reports that monitor implementation progress and identify barriers.
- Metrics to evaluate the reduction of risk or exposure over time.
- Documentation of lessons learned from real events and exercises to inform changes.

5. Revision of Goals, Objectives, and Actions

Based on the evaluation findings, the plan's goals and mitigation actions are revised to improve alignment with current capabilities, risk levels, and funding opportunities. Each updated action includes:

- Clear responsibilities.
- Realistic timelines.
- Evaluation metrics to measure future success.

8.4 Plan Update

The 2025 LHMP includes an updated methodology for future revisions, ensuring compliance with federal and state guidelines. A full plan update will occur every five years.

- **2030 AHMP Update Kickoff:** LA County OEM will convene the Hazard Mitigation Advisory Committee for a meeting to review the worksheet findings and endeavor to begin the process of updating the AHMP in approximately November 2028. The planning process should begin a minimum of 18 months prior to the plan's expiration. LA County OEM, in consultation with the Hazard Mitigation Advisory Committee, will develop a work plan for the update, conduct

research and review relevant documentation, determine hazards to be included in the 2030 AHMP, and begin the process to draft an updated AHMP.

- **Plan Submission and Adoption:** Once updated, the plan is submitted to Cal OES and FEMA for review. Upon conditional approval, it must be adopted by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors and participating jurisdictions to maintain eligibility for FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) grants.

8.5 Integration with Other Plans

Los Angeles County is committed to ensuring that hazard mitigation planning is not a standalone effort, but a fully integrated component of broader County planning initiatives. By strategically weaving the goals, objectives, and actions of the All-Hazards Mitigation Plan (AHMP) into a variety of local and regional plans such as the General Plan, Capital Improvement Plans, Climate Action and Adaptation Plans, and departmental strategic plans; the County promotes a more cohesive and effective approach to building long-term resilience. This integration is achieved through ongoing collaboration with County departments, cities, and regional agencies to align land use, infrastructure development, and emergency preparedness efforts with identified hazard risks. Embedding hazard mitigation principles into existing policies and planning mechanisms ensures that they become an inherent part of decision-making processes, project funding prioritization, and long-term investment strategies ultimately reducing vulnerabilities and enhancing the resilience of communities across Los Angeles County.

The Los Angeles County AHMP will be shared across all jurisdictions within the operational area. Those jurisdictions will have the opportunity to incorporate the 2025 AHMP into their established planning process. The Hazard Mitigation Advisory Committee will assess the plan at a yearly basis, acknowledging the dynamic nature of hazard landscapes and the evolving understanding of risks. The OEM Hazard Mitigation Program will make the AHMP available for all county departments to incorporate into departmental planning efforts, and other relevant documents produced by Los Angeles County departments.

9 Plan Adoption

9.1 Plan Adoption Overview

Plan Adoption addressed Element F of the Local Mitigation Plan Regulation Checklist under single jurisdiction plan requirement.

The Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors officially adopted the 2025 All Hazard Mitigation Plan (AHMP) through a formal resolution on September 9, 2025. A scanned copy of the resolution is included in Appendix F. The Los Angeles County Office of Emergency Management (OEM) will retain the resolution for its records, while copies will be submitted to both Cal OES and FEMA.

This Plan adoption completes the mitigation planning process and department agencies, stakeholders, and community's commitment to the goals and actions. It also recognizes the current planning process and acknowledges changes from the past five years and validates the priorities for hazard mitigation actions. It makes the community eligible for certain FEMA assistance that can fund some mitigation actions.

After being adopted by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors, the 2025 AHMP transitions into the implementation phase. The success of the plan hinges on the integrating its mitigation strategies and actions into the local plans and policies. The mitigation action items collectively establish a robust framework to guide the County's hazard mitigation strategies over the next five years. To ensure these strategies are effective, actionable and well aligned with the county's long term resilience goals, the Planning Advisory Committee has set clear objectives. Their prioritized approach focuses on seamlessly blending mitigation actions with current policies, plans, and emphasizing collaboration and coherence throughout.

Appendices

CITY OF SIERRA MADRE

2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

APPENDIX L

WATER RATES

Edward Garcia, Mayor
Kelly Kriebs, Mayor Pro Tem
Gene Goss, Council Member
Kristine Lowe, Council Member
Robert Parkhurst, Council Member

Michael Amerio, City Treasurer

City of Sierra Madre Agenda Report

TO:	Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
FROM:	Chris Cimino, Director of Public Works
	Steven McGee, Water Superintendent
REVIEWED BY:	Jose Reynoso, City Manager
	Hillary Guirola-Leon, Finance Director
DATE:	September 26, 2023
SUBJECT:	**WATER AND WASTEWATER RATE STUDY AND IMPLEMENTATION OF PROPOSITION 218 PROCESS**

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

Staff is recommending the City Council:

1. Direct staff to initiate the Proposition 218 Notification Process and complete the 2024 Comprehensive Water and Wastewater Cost of Service Study based on the recommended proposed rates detailed in the September 26, 2023 Water Rate Workshop.

2. Set December 12, 2023, at 6:30 p.m. at Sierra Madre City Hall for the Public Hearing as required by Proposition 218 process.

ALTERNATIVES

1. The City Council may recommend changes to the recommended rate structure.

2. The City Council may delay or decline the implementation of the Proposition 218 process and provide staff with an alternative direction.

SUMMARY

City Staff has been working with IB Consulting to produce an updated Comprehensive Water and Wastewater Cost of Service Rate Study Report (Study). Staff recommends a water and wastewater cost of service analysis every five years to ensure rates provide sufficient funding to operate, maintain, and reinvest in the water and wastewater system that provides the community with safe and reliable drinking water, fire protection, and wastewater operations for the collection and conveyance of discharge to LACSD.

ANALYSIS

Proposition 218 Process

Under Proposition 218, the amount of the charge imposed upon any parcel of land must not exceed the proportional cost of service attributable to the parcel. The costs of water (and sewer) rates and charges should be recovered from customers in proportion to the cost to serve them. Prop 218 provides that utility rates cannot be arbitrary and capricious. IB Consulting has strictly followed the guidelines of Proposition 218 to ensure that the proposed rates are equitable for all customers. The nexus between the costs incurred and the rates established is critical to the design of the utility rates. Once revenue goals are set, rates are designed to develop proposed fixed charges and variable rates based on how those costs are incurred and policy objectives.

Proposed increases are identified for all five years, and any increases related to imported water costs may be passed through in subsequent years.

Proposition 218 requires a 45-day noticing period prior to holding a public hearing on the proposed rates.

At the direction of the Council, staff will mail Proposition 218 protest notices to explain the process, findings for the proposed new rates, and procedures to protest the proposed rates.

If, at the close of the December 12, 2023, Public Hearing, the City does not receive the required 50% plus one protests of affected parcels, the new rates may be adopted by the City Council and go into effect on January 1, 2024, for Fiscal Year (FY) 2023/24. The proposed financial plan identifies revenue increases for FY 2023/24 through FY 2027/28, equal to 4%, 4%, 5%, and 3%, respectively. The proposed fixed charge and variable rates for each year are identified below and on the following pages. Rates for FY 2024/25 through FY 2027/28 will be effective each July 1.

Proposed Water Rate Structure

Current and Recommended Variable Rate Structure

Customer Class / Tiers	Existing Tier Width (hcf)	Proposed Tier Width (hcf)
Single-Family	Bi-Monthly	Monthly
Tier 1	(0-14)	(0-8)
Tier 2	(>14)	(>8)
Multi-Family	Uniform	
Tier 1		(0-8)
Tier 2		(>8)
Non-Residential	Uniform	
Tier 1		(0-8)
Tier 2		(>8)
Institutional	Uniform	
Tier 1		(0-8)
Tier 2		(>8)
Irrigation	Uniform	
Tier 1		(0-8)
Tier 2		(>8)

The table above illustrates the proposed rate structure, which would apply to all customers. Tier 1 in the proposed rate structure will consist of water Sierra Madre can produce from its ground source. Tier 2 will consist of water, which the Sierra Madre must import to meet consumption demand.

Every customer's water rate will comprise fixed monthly charges, including customer service, meter capacity, an infrastructure charge, and the variable water usage charges for Tier 1 and Tier 2.

The proposed rate adjustments in water will:

- Generate an additional $4.5M in rate revenue over the next five years.
- Cover increases in imported water through pass-through charges.
- Fund capital projects and a portion of deferred maintenance.

The following three tables below show the existing and proposed Monthly fixed and variable charges:

Proposed Five-Year Water Fixed Meter Charges

Meter Size	Existing	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028
≤ 3/4"	$46.24	$46.25	$48.10	$50.03	$49.43	$50.92
1"	$56.50	$57.72	$60.03	$62.44	$61.61	$63.46
1.5"	$81.89	$86.41	$89.87	$93.47	$92.06	94.83
2"	$112.50	$120.83	$125.67	$130.70	$128.60	$132.46
3"	$209.52	$229.82	$239.05	$248.59	$244.31	$251.64
4"	$352.28	$390.45	$406.07	$422.32	$414.83	$427.28

Proposed Five-Year Water Infrastructure Fixed Charges

Meter Size	Existing	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028
≤ 3/4"	$22.13	$23.55	$24.50	$25.48	$26.50	$27.30
1"	$36.95	$39.25	$40.82	$42.46	$44.17	$45.50
1.5"	$73.68	$78.50	$81.64	$84.91	$88.33	$90.98
2"	$117.92	$125.60	$130.63	$135.86	$141.33	$145.57
3"	$258.20	$274.75	$285.74	$297.17	$309.17	$318.45
4"	$464.62	$494.55	$514.34	$534.92	$556.50	$573.20

Proposed Five-Year Water Variable Rates ($/hcf)

Customer Class	Existing	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028
Single-Family						
Tier 1	$3.14	$3.34	$3.48	$3.62	$3.63	$3.74
Tier 2	$4.92	$4.61	$4.80	$5.00	$5.73	$5.91
Multi-Family						
Tier 1	$4.33	$3.34	$3.48	$3.62	$3.63	$3.74
Tier 2	N/A	$4.61	$4.80	$5.00	$5.73	$5.91
Non-Residential						
Tier 1	$4.31	$3.34	$3.48	$3.62	$3.63	$3.74
Tier 2	N/A	$4.61	$4.80	$5.00	$5.73	$5.91
Institutional						
Tier 1	$4.77	$3.34	$3.48	$3.62	$3.63	$3.74
Tier 2	N/A	$4.61	$4.80	$5.00	$5.73	$5.91
Irrigation						
Tier 1	$4.42	$3.34	$3.48	$3.62	$3.63	$3.74
Tier 2	N/A	$4.61	$4.80	$5.00	$5.73	$5.91

Wastewater Charges

Sewer fund revenues currently meet operational and reserve targets. However, without an adjustment, IB Consulting projects an operating deficit beginning in FY 2024/2025. The proposed modest increases to the Sewer Rates will allow the Sewer Fund to pay for ongoing expenses, fund infrastructure investments, and maintain reserve targets.

The proposed financial plan identifies revenue increases for FY 2023/24 through FY 2027/28, equal to 4%, 4%, 4%, and 4%, respectively. The proposed fixed charge and variable rates for each year are identified below and on the following pages. Rates for FY 2024/25 through FY 2027/28 will be effective each July 1.

The proposed rate adjustments in wastewater will generate an additional $736,000 in rate revenue over the next five years.

Proposed Five-Year Wastewater Monthly Fixed Charges

Customer Class	Existing	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028
Residential	$19.90	$20.67	$21.50	$22.36	$23.25	$24.18
Non-Residential	$16.15	$14.15	$14.72	$15.30	$15.92	$16.55

Proposed Five-Year Wastewater Variable Rates ($/hcf)

Customer Class	Existing	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028
Non-Residential	$0.73	$0.90	$0.94	$0.97	$1.01	$1.05

FINANCIAL REVIEW/SOURCE OF FUNDING

The financial impacts of implementing the Proposition 218 process consist of an estimated $8,000 for the preparation, printing, and mailing of ballots plus staff time for the tabulation of protests and reporting of results. There will also be staff time dedicated to updating the utility billing rate structure software.

ENVIRONMENTAL (CEQA)

N/A

PUBLIC NOTICE PROCESS

This item has been noticed through the regular agenda notification process. Copies of this report can be accessed on the City's website at www.cityofsierramadre.com.

ATTACHMENTS

CITY OF SIERRA MADRE

2025 URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

APPENDIX M

RESOLUTION ADOPTING 2025 UWMP AND WSCP

CITY OF
SIERRA
MADRE

STAFF REPORT

PLANNING & COMMUNITY PRESERVATION

DATE: July 14, 2026

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council

FROM: Clare Lin, Director of Planning & Community Preservation
By: Krysta Elias, Permit Technician

SUBJECT: **Continued Public Hearing and First Reading of Ordinance No. 1497 Amending Ch. 8.13 (Construction and Demolition Waste Disposal) of Title 8 (Health and Safety) of the Sierra Madre Municipal Code**

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the City Council conduct the first reading of Ordinance No. 1497 amending Ch. 8.13 (Construction and Demolition Waste Disposal) of Title 8 (Health and Safety) of the Sierra Madre Municipal Code.

SUMMARY

The City of Sierra Madre has prepared Municipal Code Text Amendment No. 26-04 to Chapter 8.13 (Construction and Demolition Waste Disposal) to align the City's construction and demolition (C&D) waste management requirements with current state standards and administrative practice. The ordinance updates administrative oversight and enforcement responsibilities, increases the minimum diversion rate from fifty percent to sixty-five percent consistent with state mandated CALGreen requirements, and formalizes the use of an online system to track C&D waste management plans, diversion data, and compliance for construction and demolition projects.

DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

As a continuation of these amendments introduced at the first City Council reading on June 23, 2026, Municipal Code Text Amendment No. 26-04 to Chapter 8.13 (Construction and Demolition Waste Disposal) further refines the City's construction and demolition (C&D) waste management requirements to align with current state standards and existing administrative practice. The ordinance formalizes the use of performance security deposits for covered projects and establishes related civil penalty provisions to strengthen enforcement and support compliance with state-mandated diversion requirements.

Under the proposed ordinance, civil penalties are established consistent with Sierra Madre Municipal Code 1.12.010(B). The waste management plan (WMP) compliance official is authorized to impose civil fines, penalties, and forfeitures on any permittee, applicant, or other responsible person who violates any provision of Chapter 8.13 or fails to comply with applicable law. Consistent with California Government Code Section 36901, such penalties shall not exceed one thousand dollars per violation, per day.

In the event where a C&D applicant fails to comply with Section 8.13.070, the WMP compliance official may impose civil penalties that may be deducted from, or result in the forfeiture of, the required security deposit, consistent with new Section 8.13.080 (Civil Penalties). For enforcement purposes, each day that a violation continues, including each day on which required documentation is not submitted, may be treated as a separate violation subject to separate penalties, up to the maximum amount authorized by law.

These provisions are intended to provide clear, predictable consequences for noncompliance, improve collection of penalties, and ensure that adequate financial assurances are in place to support effective implementation of the City's C&D waste diversion program.

STRATEGIC PLAN RELATIONSHIP

While this code amendment does not specifically correlate with the Strategic Plan, direction provided by the City Council may affect the following Strategic Plan items:

Organizational Sustainability, Goal 3: "Invest in Innovation and Technology."

Strategy OS 3.1: "Improve Electronic Interface/Payment Methods/Security."

ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

CEQA Project, exempt under: 14 CCR 15061(b)(3)- common sense exemption, because it can be seen with certainty that there is no possibility that the activity may have a significant effect on the environment

FISCAL IMPACT

There is no fiscal impact as a result of the recommended action. Funding for the online permitting system is included in the FY 2026/27 Adopted Budget.

Approved by:



_____

Michael Bruckner
City Manager

Attachments

Ordinance 1497_Draft.pdf
Clean_Chapter_8.13___C&D WASTE DISPOSAL.pdf
Red Lines_Chapter_8.13___C&D WASTE DISPOSAL.pdf

ORDINANCE NO. 1497

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF SIERRA MADRE, CALIFORNIA, AMENDING CHAPTER 8.13 (CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTE DISPOSAL) OF TITLE 8 (HEALTH AND SAFETY) OF THE SIERRA MADRE MUNICIPAL CODE

RECITALS

WHEREAS, Chapter 8.13 of the Sierra Madre Municipal Code currently designates the Director of Public Works as the official responsible for regulating construction and demolition waste disposal within the City; and

WHEREAS, it is necessary to amend Chapter 8.13 to replace references to the "Director of Public Works" with the "Director of Planning and Community Preservation" in order to accurately reflect current administrative practice and clarify departmental responsibility; and

WHEREAS, Chapter 8.13 is further proposed to increase the minimum required diversion rate from fifty percent to sixty-five percent, consistent with the California Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen), to support regional and state solid waste diversion goals; and

WHEREAS, the City has revised its fee schedule to include fees for waste management plan review, inspections, and performance-based security deposits in lieu of performance bonds, in order to streamline compliance, reduce staff time, and ensure cost recovery; and

WHEREAS, the City will implement an online tracking system to facilitate electronic reporting and verification of construction and demolition waste diversion, improve data accuracy, and enhance monitoring of diversion performance in accordance with City requirements.

THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SIERRA MADRE, CALIFORNIA, DOES ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. Recitals. The Recitals above are true and correct and incorporated herein by this reference.

SECTION 2. Amendment and Addition. Chapter 8.13 (Construction and Demolition Waste Disposal) of Title 8 (Health and Safety) of the Sierra Madre Municipal Code is amended to read as shown in Exhibit 1 and attached herein, with additions denoted by underlined text and deletions denoted by struck-through text.

SECTION 3. CEQA. The City Council has considered all of the evidence in the record, including the staff reports, the testimony received during the public hearing on the matter held by the City Council, and hereby determines that the text amendments to Chapter

8.13 (Construction and Demolition Waste Disposal) of Title 8 (Health and Safety) of the Sierra Madre Municipal Code will not have a significant effect on the environment and is therefore exempt from CEQA review, pursuant to Title 14, Section 15061(b)(3) of the California Code of Regulations.

SECTION 4. Severability. If any sections, subsections, subdivisions, paragraph, sentence, clause or phrase of this Ordinance or any part hereof or exhibit hereto is for any reason held to be invalid, such invalidity shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this Ordinance or any part thereof or exhibit thereto. The City Council hereby declares that it would have passed each section, subsection, subdivision, paragraph, sentence, clause or phrase hereof, irrespective of the fact that anyone or more sections, subsections, subdivisions, paragraph, sentences, clauses or phrases be declared invalid.

SECTION 5. Certification. Pursuant to Government Code Section 36932, the City Clerk shall certify the passage, approval, and adoption of this Ordinance by the City Council.

SECTION 6. Publication. Pursuant to Government Code Section 36933, the City Clerk shall cause this Ordinance to be published or posted.

SECTION 7. Records. Pursuant to Government Code Section 40801, proof of certification and publication shall be entered in the book of Ordinances of the City Council.

SECTION 8. Effective Date. Pursuant to Government Code Section 36937, this Ordinance shall take effect thirty days after its adoption.

PASSED, APPROVED, AND ADOPTED this 14th day of July, 2026.

_____
Kristine Lowe, Mayor

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing Ordinance was introduced by first reading on the 14th day of July 2026, and duly adopted at a regular meeting held on the 28th day of July 2026, by the City Council of the City of Sierra Madre, California, by the following vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAINED:

_____
Laura Aguilar, City Clerk

Approved as to form:

_____
Aleks Giragosian, City Attorney

Chapter 8.13 CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTE DISPOSAL

Sections:

8.13.010 Findings.

A. Under California law as embodied in the California Waste Management Act of 1989 (California Public Resources Code Section 40000, et seq.), the city of Sierra Madre is required to prepare, adopt, and implement source reduction and recycling plans to reach landfill diversion goals, and is required to make substantial reductions in the volume of waste materials going to landfills or face fines of up to ten thousand dollars per day.

B. In order to meet these goals, it is necessary that the city promote the reduction of solid waste, and reduce the stream of solid waste going to landfills.

C. Waste from construction, demolition, and renovation of buildings represents a significant portion of the volume of waste currently generated in the city of Sierra Madre, and much of this waste is particularly suitable for recycling and reuse.

D. The city's commitment to the reduction of waste requires the establishment of programs for recycling and salvaging of construction and demolition waste.

E. The adoption of Chapter 8.13 will further the public health, safety and general welfare relative to solid waste disposal.

F. The adoption of Chapter 8.13 is consistent with the general plan's goals, objectives and policies.

(Ord. 1213 § 2 (Exh. 2 (part)), 2004)

8.13.020 Definitions.

For the purposes of this chapter, words and phrases should be construed as follows, unless it is apparent from its context that a different meaning is intended:

"Applicant" or "C&D applicant" means any individual, firm, limited liability company, association, partnership, political subdivision, government agency, municipality, industry, public or private corporation, or any other entity whatsoever who applies to the city for the applicable permits to undertake any construction, demolition, or renovation project within the city.

"City-sponsored project" means a project constructed by the city or a project receiving fifty percent or more of its financing from the city.

"Construction" means the building of any facility or structure or any portion thereof including any tenant improvements to an existing facility or structure.

"Construction and demolition material" or "C&D material" means building materials and solid waste resulting from construction, remodeling, repair, cleanup or demolition operations that are not hazardous as defined in California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Section 66261.3, et seq. This term includes, but is not limited to, asphalt, concrete, Portland cement concrete, brick, lumber, gypsum wallboard, cardboard, and other associated packaging, roofing material, ceramic tile, carpeting, plastic pipe and steel. The material may be commingled with rock, soil, tree stumps, and other vegetative matter resulting from land clearing and landscaping for construction or land development projects.

"Conversion rate" means the rate set forth in the standardized conversion rate table established pursuant to applicable CalGreen requirements for use in estimating the volume or weight of materials identified in the waste management plan.

“Compliance Report” means the documentation submitted by an applicant demonstrating compliance with the construction and demolition waste diversion requirements of Sections 4.408.1 and 5.408.1 of Title 24, Part 11 of the California Code of Regulations (CALGreen), including records sufficient to verify that at least sixty-five percent of nonhazardous construction and demolition waste was recycled and/or salvaged for reuse.

"Covered project" shall have the meaning set forth in Section 8.13.030.

"Deconstruction" means the careful dismantling of buildings and structures in order to salvage as much material as possible.

"Demolition" means the decimating, razing, ruining, tearing down or wrecking of any facility, structure, pavement or building, whether in whole or in part, whether interior or exterior.

"Disposal" means the final deposition of construction and demolition of inert materials at a landfill.

"Diversion requirement" means the diversion of at least sixty-five percent of the total nonhazardous construction and demolition material generated by a project via reuse, recycling, or deposition at an inert backfill site or inert disposal facility, consistent with the requirements of Sections 4.408.1 and 5.408.1 of Title 24, Part 11 of the California Code of Regulations (CALGreen), unless the applicant has been granted an exemption pursuant to Section 8.13.080.

"Divert" means to use material for any purpose other than disposal in a landfill or transformation facility.

"Franchisee" means a company that possesses a valid contract or agreement from the city of Sierra Madre to collect and transport solid waste from individuals or businesses for the purpose of recycling or disposal under the city of Sierra Madre's name.

"Inert backfill site" means any location other than an inert landfill or other disposal facility to which inert materials are taken for the purpose of filling an excavation, shoring, or other soils engineering operation.

"Inert disposal facility/inert waste landfill" means a disposal facility that accepts only inert waste such as soil and rock, fully cured asphalt paving, uncontaminated concrete (including fiberglass or steel reinforcing rods embedded in concrete), brick, glass, and ceramics, for land disposal.

"Inert solids/inert waste" means nonliquid solid resources including, but not limited to, soil and concrete, that do not contain hazardous waste or soluble pollutants at concentrations in excess of water quality objectives established by a regional water board pursuant to Division 7, Section 13000, et seq. of the California Water Code and does not contain significant quantities of decomposable solid resources.

"Mixed material recycling facility" means a processing facility that accepts loads of mixed construction and demolition debris for the purpose of recovering reusable and recyclable materials and disposing the nonrecyclable residual materials.

“Performance security” means a refundable deposit provided to the City in accordance with Section 8.13.050 to ensure compliance with project requirements and returned upon verification that all applicable conditions, including documentation and diversion standards, have been satisfied.

“Project valuation” means the total value of the structure proposed to replace an existing structure in a demolition project, as indicated on the building permit application or applications submitted to the city to obtain permits for the new construction.

"Recycling" means the process of collecting, sorting, cleansing, treating, and reconstituting materials for the purpose of using the altered form in the manufacture of a new product. Recycling does not include burning, incinerating, or thermally destroying solid waste.

"Renovation" means any change, addition or modification in an existing structure.

"Reuse" means the use, in the same or similar form as it was produced, or a material which might otherwise be discarded.

"Salvage" means the controlled removal of construction and demolition material from a permitted building or construction site for the purposes of recycling, reuse, or storage for later recycling or reuse.

"Separated for reuse" means materials, including commingled recyclables, that have been separated or kept separate from the solid waste stream for the purpose of additional sorting or processing those materials for reuse or recycling in order to return them to the economic mainstream in the form of raw material for new, reused, or reconstituted products which meet the quality standards necessary to be used in the secondary makings markets as determined by the city.

"Waste management plan" or "WMP" means a completed waste management plan, approved by the city for the purpose of compliance with this chapter, submitted by the applicant for any covered or noncovered project.

"Waste management plan compliance official" means the director of planning or his/her designee.

(Ord. 1213 § 2 (Exh. 2 (part)), 2004)

8.13.030 Projects subject to waste management plan requirement.

A. Mandatory Compliance. All projects within the city, including city-sponsored projects, that alter, reconstruct, or eliminate fifty percent or more of a building's floor area or monetary value, or that the city reasonably determines have a valuation of fifty-thousand dollars or more pursuant to Section 105.3 of the California Building Code or Section R105.3 of the California Residential Code, shall comply with the WMP requirements of Section 8.13.040. Failure to comply with any of the terms of this chapter shall be punishable as a misdemeanor pursuant to Chapter 1.12 of this code.

B. Voluntary Compliance. Applicants for permits for construction, demolition, and renovation projects which the city reasonably determines will cost less than fifty thousand dollars to construct shall be encouraged to divert at least sixty-five percent of all project-related construction and demolition debris. Such applicants shall be required to make a good faith effort toward diversion.

C. Compliance as a Condition of Approval. Compliance with the provisions of this chapter shall be a condition of approval on any building or demolition permit issued by the city and the building official shall provide the applicant written notice of that fact.

D. Projects Exempt from Waste Management Plan Requirement. A waste management plan shall not be required for the following projects:

1. Emergency demolition required to protect public health and safety;
2. Work for which a building or demolition permit is not required;
3. Work for which only a plumbing, only an electrical, or only a mechanical permit is required;
4. Projects where no structural building modifications are required;
5. Roofing projects that do not include tear-off of existing roof;
6. Seismic tie-down projects;
7. Projects where a franchised hauler has been selected for C&D waste disposal per city requirements.

(Ord. 1213 § 2 (Exh. 2 (part)), 2004)

8.13.040 Submission of waste management plan.

A. Applicants for building or demolition permits subject to mandatory compliance pursuant to Section 8.13.030(A) shall submit a waste management plan ("WMP"), unless the application certifies that the applicant has either employed the services of a contractor holding a valid permit in accordance with the contractor's exclusion in Chapter 8.12 or selected a franchise hauler, in which the applicant shall be exempt from submitting a WMP. A WMP shall include all of the following:

1. The estimated volume or weight of C&D material or debris, by material type, to be generated;
2. The maximum volume or weight of such materials that can be feasibly be diverted via reuse or recycling;
3. The vendor or facility that the C&D applicant proposes to use to collect or receive that material;
4. The estimated volume or weight of C&D materials that will be sent to a disposal site; and
5. The estimated volume or weight of inert materials to be sent to an inert disposal facility.

B. Calculating Volume and Weight of Debris. In estimating the volume or weight of materials identified in the WMP, the C&D applicant shall use conversion rates approved by the city for this purpose or as provided in 8.13.060(B).

C. For city-sponsored projects, the general contractor shall submit a WMP prior to issuance of the notice to proceed. D. No provision of this chapter shall prevent a licensed contractor having a permit for the demolition or reconstruction of a building, structure, pavement, of concrete installation from marketing any saleable items or construction and demolition waste salvaged from such demolition or reconstruction. No provision of this chapter shall prevent a licensed contractor from causing such waste or salvageable items or construction and demolition waste to be removed from the premises on which such waste or salvageable items are generated, pursuant to the provisions of the demolition or construction contract, provided that such collection, removal, and disposal activity shall only be by the licensed contractor having the contract for the demolition or construction work that generated such salvageable items or construction or demolition waste, or by regularly employed personnel carried on the licensed contractor's payroll records as an employee, utilizing bins or transportation equipment owned by the licensed contractor.

(Ord. 1213 § 2 (Exh. 2 (part)), 2004)

8.13.050 Waste management plan fee and performance security.

A. Fees and deposits. Applicants for a covered project shall pay a C&D waste management plan review fee for administrative processing and provide a refundable deposit to ensure compliance with diversion requirements.

B. Fee and deposit amounts. The review fee shall be established by resolution of the city council. The required deposit shall be calculated as the lesser of three percent of the project valuation or ten thousand dollars.

C. Maximum deposit for multiple demolitions. Notwithstanding subsection B, where a project involves the demolition of multiple structures or facilities on a single property, the total required deposit for all demolition activities shall not exceed ten thousand dollars, regardless of project valuation or the number of structures.

D. Deposit refund. If the compliance official determines that a project complies with the applicable waste management plan requirements in accordance with Section 8.13.070, the security deposit shall be refunded. If the compliance official determines that the project is noncompliant, the security deposit may be reduced or forfeited consistent with Section 8.13.080.

8.13.060 Review of waste management plan.

A. Approval. No building or demolition permit shall be issued for any project valued at more than fifty thousand dollars unless the applicant has identified the franchisee as his/her hauler or until the WMP compliance official has approved the WMP or an exemption from the WMP requirement. Approval shall not be required, however, where demolition is urgently required to protect public health or safety. The WMP compliance official shall only approve a WMP if he/she determines that the following conditions have been met:

1. The WMP provides all of the information required by Section 8.13.040(A) of this chapter;
2. The WMP indicates that at least sixty-five percent of all C&D debris generated by the project will be diverted from disposal sites; and
3. The facility to be employed by C&D applicant to collect or receive the material has obtained a permit from the California Integrated Waste Management Board for the collection of construction and demolition debris pursuant to applicable state statutes.

In approving a WMP pursuant to this section, the waste management plan compliance official may impose reasonable conditions.

B. Nonapproval. If the WMP compliance official determines that the WMP is incomplete or fails to indicate that at least sixty-five percent of all estimated C&D material or debris generated by the project will be reused or recycled, he/she shall either:

1. Deny the permit and provide the C&D applicant a statement of reasons;
2. Return the WMP to the C&D applicant requesting additional information

(Ord. 1213 § 2 (Exh. 2 (part)), 2004)

8.13.070 Compliance with waste management plan.

A. Documentation. Within thirty days after the completion of any project, the C&D applicant shall submit the WMP compliance report along with documentation to demonstrate that it has met the diversion requirement for the project. This documentation shall include all of the following:

1. Receipts from the vendor or facility which collected or received each material, showing the actual weight or volume of that material;
2. A copy of the WMP for the project which contains the actual volumes or weights of each material diverted and not diverted from disposal sites;
3. Any additional information the C&D applicant believes is relevant to determining its efforts to comply in good faith with this chapter.

B. Weighing of Wastes. C&D applicants shall make reasonable efforts to ensure that all C&D debris diverted or not diverted from disposal sites is measured and recorded using the most accurate method of measurement available. To the extent practical, all C&D material or debris shall be weighed on scales which comply with all regulatory requirements for accuracy and maintenance. For C&D material or debris for which weighing is not practical due to small size or other considerations, the C&D applicant shall measure the volume of the waste and express that volume in terms of weight using the conversion rates approved by the city for this purpose.

C. Determination of Compliance. The WMP compliance official shall review the information submitted under subsection A of this section and determine whether the C&D applicant has complied with the diversion requirement, as follows:

1. Full Compliance. If the WMP compliance official determines that the C&D applicant has fully complied with the diversion requirement, he/she shall release any inspection holds and approve the finalization of demolition and construction permits for the project.

2. Good Faith Effort to Comply. If the WMP compliance official determines that the diversion requirement has not been achieved for a project, he/she shall determine whether the C&D applicant has made a good faith effort to comply with this chapter. In making this determination, the WMP compliance official shall consider the availability of markets for the C&D material or debris not diverted from disposal sites, the size of the project, and the documented efforts of the C&D applicant to divert C&D material or debris. If the WMP compliance official determines that the C&D applicant has made a good faith effort to comply with this chapter, he/she shall release any inspection holds and approve the finalization of demolition and construction permits for the project.

3. Noncompliance. If the waste management plan compliance official determines that the C&D applicant has not made a good faith effort to comply with this chapter, or if the C&D applicant fails to submit the documentation required by subsection A of this section within the required time period, the applicant shall be subject to a civl penalty pursuant to Section 8.13.080. The waste management plan compliance official may collect such penalty from the C&D applicant or permittee and may also deny or withhold any related inspections for the project.

D. Withholding Construction Permits for Noncompliance. The building official shall not issue a certificate of occupancy or a final inspection approval pursuant to the building code of the city for any project for which a C&D applicant is not in compliance with this chapter, unless the noncompliance has been resolved through collection of the applicable civil penalty.

(Ord. 1213 § 2 (Exh. 2 (part)), 2004)

8.13.080 Civil penalties.

A. Penalties. Pursuant to Chapter 1.12.010(B) of the Sierra Madre Municipal Code, the WMP compliance official is authorized to impose civil fines and penalties upon any permittee, applicant, or other responsible person who violates any provision of this chapter or fails to comply with any applicable law.

B. Penalty amounts. Consistent with California Government Code Section 36901, civil fines, penalties, and forfeitures shall not exceed one thousand dollars per violation, per day.

C. Deposit forfeiture. In the event where a C&D applicant fails to comply with Section 8.13.070, the WMP compliance official is authorized to assess a civil penalty. Any such penalty may be deducted from the required security deposit or may result in the partial or complete forfeiture of the security deposit. For each day that a violation continues, including each day on which required documentation is not submitted, may be treated as a separate violation subject to separate penalties, up to the maximum amount authorized by law.

8.13.090 Infeasibility exemption.

A. Application. If a C&D applicant experiences unique circumstances that he/she believes make it infeasible to comply with the diversion requirement, the C&D applicant may apply for an exemption at the time that he/she submits the WMP required under Section 8.13.030. The C&D applicant shall indicate the maximum diversion rate he/she believes is feasible for each material and the specific circumstances that he/she believes make it infeasible to comply with the diversion requirement.

B. Meeting with Waste Management Plan Compliance Official. The waste management plan compliance official shall review the information supplied by the C&D applicant and may meet with the C&D applicant to discuss

ways to meet the diversion requirement. Based on the information supplied by the C&D applicant, the waste management plan compliance official shall determine whether it is possible for the C&D applicant to meet the diversion requirement.

C. Granting of Exemption. If the waste management plan compliance official determines that it is infeasible for the C&D applicant to meet the diversion requirement due to unique circumstances, he/she shall determine the maximum feasible diversion rate for each material and shall indicate this rate on the WMP. All of the following findings must be made prior to the approval of an exception:

1. There are exceptional or extraordinary circumstances or conditions applicable to the project that do not apply generally to similar projects; and

2. Granting the exception will not constitute a grant of special privilege inconsistent with limitations imposed on like projects.

(Ord. 1213 § 2 (Exh. 2 (part)), 2004)

8.13.100 Appeal.

An applicant may appeal a decision of the waste management plan compliance official to deny, approve, or conditionally approve a waste management plan, to determine compliance or noncompliance with a waste management plan, or to determine eligibility for an infeasibility exemption by filing a notice of appeal with the office of the city manager no later than six calendar days following the issuance of the waste management plan compliance official's decision. The notice of appeal shall be in a form prescribed by the waste management plan compliance official, shall contain a statement of the reasons why the appellant believes the waste management plan compliance official's decision does not comply with this chapter, and shall set forth the relief requested. The appeal shall be heard and decided by the city manager within thirty calendar days following the filing of the notice of appeal, unless continued by the city manager for good cause. The city manager shall notify the appellant in writing of his/her decision within three business days of that decision.

(Ord. 1213 § 2 (Exh. 2 (part)), 2004)

Chapter 8.13 CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTE DISPOSAL

Sections:

8.13.010 Findings.

A. Under California law as embodied in the California Waste Management Act of 1989 (California Public Resources Code Section 40000, et seq.), the city of Sierra Madre is required to prepare, adopt, and implement source reduction and recycling plans to reach landfill diversion goals, and is required to make substantial reductions in the volume of waste materials going to landfills or face fines of up to ten thousand dollars per day.

B. In order to meet these goals, it is necessary that the city promote the reduction of solid waste, and reduce the stream of solid waste going to landfills.

C. Waste from construction, demolition, and renovation of buildings represents a significant portion of the volume of waste currently generated in the city of Sierra Madre, and much of this waste is particularly suitable for recycling and reuse.

D. The city's commitment to the reduction of waste requires the establishment of programs for recycling and salvaging of construction and demolition waste.

E. The adoption of Chapter 8.13 will further the public health, safety and general welfare relative to solid waste disposal.

F. The adoption of Chapter 8.13 is consistent with the general plan's goals, objectives and policies.

(Ord. 1213 § 2 (Exh. 2 (part)), 2004)

8.13.020 Definitions.

For the purposes of this chapter, words and phrases should be construed as follows, unless it is apparent from its context that a different meaning is intended:

"Applicant" or "C&D applicant" means any individual, firm, limited liability company, association, partnership, political subdivision, government agency, municipality, industry, public or private corporation, or any other entity whatsoever who applies to the city for the applicable permits to undertake any construction, demolition, or renovation project within the city.

~~"C&D recycling center" means a facility that receives only C&D material that has been separated for reuse prior to receipt, in which the residual or disposed amount of waste in the material is less than ten percent of the average weight of material separated for reuse received by the facility over a one-month period.~~

"City-sponsored project" means a project constructed by the city or a project receiving fifty percent or more of its financing from the city.

"Construction" means the building of any facility or structure or any portion thereof including any tenant improvements to an existing facility or structure.

"Construction and demolition material" or "C&D material" means building materials and solid waste resulting from construction, remodeling, repair, cleanup or demolition operations that are not hazardous as defined in California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Section 66261.3, et seq. This term includes, but is not limited to, asphalt,

concrete, Portland cement concrete, brick, lumber, gypsum wallboard, cardboard, and other associated packaging, roofing material, ceramic tile, carpeting, plastic pipe and steel. The material may be commingled with rock, soil, tree stumps, and other vegetative matter resulting from land clearing and landscaping for construction or land development projects.

"Conversion rate" means the rate set forth in the standardized conversion rate table established pursuant to applicable CalGreen requirements for use in estimating the volume or weight of materials identified in the waste management plan.~~means the rate set forth in the standardized conversion rate table approved by the city pursuant to this chapter for use in estimating the volume or weight of materials identified in the waste management plan.~~

"Compliance Report" means the documentation submitted by an applicant demonstrating compliance with the construction and demolition waste diversion requirements of Sections 4.408.1 and 5.408.1 of Title 24, Part 11 of the California Code of Regulations (CALGreen), including records sufficient to verify that at least sixty-five percent of nonhazardous construction and demolition waste was recycled and/or salvaged for reuse.

"Covered project" shall have the meaning set forth in Section 8.13.030.

"Deconstruction" means the careful dismantling of buildings and structures in order to salvage as much material as possible.

"Demolition" means the decimating, razing, ruining, tearing down or wrecking of any facility, structure, pavement or building, whether in whole or in part, whether interior or exterior.

"Disposal" means the final deposition of construction and demolition of inert materials at a landfill.

"Diversion requirement" means the diversion of at least ~~fifty percent~~ sixty-five percent of the total nonhazardous construction and demolition material generated by a project via reuse, recycling, or deposition at an inert backfill site or inert disposal facility, consistent with the requirements of Sections 4.408.1 and 5.408.1 of Title 24, Part 11 of the California Code of Regulations (CALGreen), unless the applicant has been granted an exemption pursuant to Section 8.13.08~~7~~0.~~, in which case the diversion requirement shall be the maximum feasible diversion rate established by the waste management plan compliance official in relation to the project.~~

"Divert" means to use material for any purpose other than disposal in a landfill or transformation facility.

"Franchisee" means a company that possesses a valid ~~permit~~contract or agreement from the city of Sierra Madre to collect and transport solid waste from individuals or businesses for the purpose of recycling or disposal under the city of Sierra Madre's name.

"Inert backfill site" means any location other than an inert landfill or other disposal facility to which inert materials are taken for the purpose of filling an excavation, shoring, or other soils engineering operation.

"Inert disposal facility/inert waste landfill" means a disposal facility that accepts only inert waste such as soil and rock, fully cured asphalt paving, uncontaminated concrete (including fiberglass or steel reinforcing rods embedded in concrete), brick, glass, and ceramics, for land disposal.

"Inert solids/inert waste" means nonliquid solid resources including, but not limited to, soil and concrete, that do not contain hazardous waste or soluble pollutants at concentrations in excess of water quality objectives established by a regional water board pursuant to Division 7, Section 13000, et seq. of the California Water Code and does not contain significant quantities of decomposable solid resources.

"Mixed material recycling facility" means a processing facility that accepts loads of mixed construction and demolition debris for the purpose of recovering reusable and recyclable materials and disposing the nonrecyclable residual materials.

"Performance security" means a refundable deposit provided to the City in accordance with Section 8.13.050 to ensure compliance with project requirements and returned upon verification that all applicable conditions, including documentation and diversion standards, have been satisfied.

~~"Performance security" means any performance bond, surety bond, money order, letter of credit, certificate of deposit, or restricted bank account, provided to the city pursuant to Section 8.13.040(D).~~

"Project valuation" means the total value of the structure proposed to replace an existing structure in a demolition project, as indicated on the building permit application or applications submitted to the city to obtain permits for the new construction.

"Recycling" means the process of collecting, sorting, cleansing, treating, and reconstituting materials for the purpose of using the altered form in the manufacture of a new product. Recycling does not include burning, incinerating, or thermally destroying solid waste.

"Renovation" means any change, addition or modification in an existing structure.

"Reuse" means the use, in the same or similar form as it was produced, or a material which might otherwise be discarded.

"Salvage" means the controlled removal of construction and demolition material from a permitted building or construction site for the purposes of recycling, reuse, or storage for later recycling or reuse.

"Separated for reuse" means materials, including commingled recyclables, that have been separated or kept separate from the solid waste stream for the purpose of additional sorting or processing those materials for reuse or recycling in order to return them to the economic mainstream in the form of raw material for new, reused, or reconstituted products which meet the quality standards necessary to be used in the secondary makings markets as determined by the city.

"Waste management plan" or "WMP" means a completed waste management plan ~~form~~, approved by the city for the purpose of compliance with this chapter, submitted by the applicant for any covered or noncovered project.

"Waste management plan compliance official" means the director of planning ~~public works~~ or his/her designee.

(Ord. 1213 § 2 (Exh. 2 (part)), 2004)

8.13.030 Projects subject to waste management plan requirement.

A. Mandatory Compliance. All projects within the city, ~~as further described in this section, and~~ including city-sponsored projects, that alter, reconstruct, or eliminate fifty percent or more of a building's floor area or monetary value, or that the city reasonably determines have a valuation of fifty-thousand dollars ~~which the city reasonably determines will costhas a valuation~~ or more ~~per~~ pursuant to Section 105.3 of the California Building Code or Section R105.3 of the California Residential Code,~~,~~ of fifty thousand dollars or more ~~to construct~~ shall ~~be subject to~~ comply with the WMP requirements of Section 8.13.040. Failure to comply with any of the terms of this chapter shall be punishable as a misdemeanor pursuant to Chapter 1.12 of this code.

B. Voluntary Compliance. Applicants for permits for construction, demolition, and renovation projects which the city reasonably determines will cost less than fifty thousand dollars to construct shall be encouraged to divert at least ~~fifty percent~~ sixty-five percent of all project-related construction and demolition debris. Such applicants shall be required to make a good faith effort toward diversion.

C. Compliance as a Condition of Approval. Compliance with the provisions of this chapter shall be a condition of approval on any building or demolition permit issued by the city and the building official shall provide the applicant written notice of that fact.

D. Projects Exempt from Waste Management Plan Requirement. A waste management plan and deposit shall not be required for the following projects:

1. Emergency demolition required to protect public health and safety;

2. Work for which a building or demolition permit is not required;

3. Work for which only a plumbing, only an electrical, or only a mechanical permit is required;

4. Projects where no structural building modifications are required;

5. Roofing projects that do not include tear-off of existing roof;

6. Seismic tie-down projects;

7. Projects where a franchised hauler has been selected for C&D waste disposal per city requirements.

~~1. Work for which a building or demolition permit is not required;~~

~~2. Roofing projects that do not include tear-off of existing roof;~~

~~3. Work for which only a plumbing, only an electrical, or only a mechanical permit is required;~~

~~4. Seismic tie-down projects;~~

~~5. Projects where no structural building modifications are required;~~

~~6. Emergency demolition required to protect the public health and safety.~~

(Ord. 1213 § 2 (Exh. 2 (part)), 2004)

8.13.040 Submission of waste management plan.

A. ~~WMP Forms.~~ Applicants for building or demolition permits subject to mandatory compliance pursuant to Section 8.13.040(A) ~~valued at more than fifty thousand dollars~~ shall ~~complete and~~ submit a waste management plan ("WMP"), unless the application certifies that the applicant has either ~~complete and submit a waste management plan ("WMP") on a form approved by the waste management plan compliance official. Applicants who~~ employed the services of a contractor holding a valid permit in accordance with the contractor's exclusion in Chapter 8.12 or selected a franchise hauler, in which the applicant shall be exempt from the ~~filing of a WMP~~ submitting a WMP. A completed WMP shall ~~indicate~~ include all of the following:

1. The estimated volume or weight of C&D material or debris, by material type, to be generated;
2. The maximum volume or weight of such materials that can be feasibly be diverted via reuse or recycling;
3. The vendor or facility that the C&D applicant proposes to use to collect or receive that material;
4. The estimated volume or weight of C&D materials that will be sent to a disposal site; and
5. The estimated volume or weight of inert materials to be sent to an inert disposal facility.

B. Calculating Volume and Weight of Debris. In estimating the volume or weight of materials identified in the WMP, the C&D applicant shall use conversion rates approved by the city for this purpose or as provided in 8.13.070(B).

C. For city-sponsored projects, the general contractor shall ~~prepare the waste management plan and submit it to the WMP compliance official~~ submit a WMP prior to issuance of the notice to proceed.~~D.Upon approval of the waste management plan and prior to as required for finalization of demolition or construction permits under Section 8.13.050(A), the C&D applicant or permittee shall as WMP deposit the following performance security with the city of Sierra Madre Finance Department. The deposit may be in the form of a performance bond, surety bond, money order, letter of credit, certificate of deposit or restricted bank account.~~

~~Project Cost~~	~~Performance Security Amount (% of Project Cost)~~
~~$50,000 to $99,999~~	~~3.0%~~

~~$100,000 to $249,000~~	~~2.5%~~
~~$250,000 to $499,999~~	~~2.0%~~
~~$500,000 to $999,999~~	~~1.5%~~
~~$1,000,000+~~	~~1.0%~~

~~E. Upon completion of the project and determination by the WMP compliance official of the project's compliance, partial compliance or noncompliance with the waste management plan under Section 8.13.060(C), the WMP compliance official shall determine the amount of the refund of the performance security. The amount of the refund shall be determined based on the following formula. In no case shall the amount of the refund exceed the amount of the deposit.~~

~~Refund = Final Diversion Rate from Waste Management Plan Form Report × Performance~~

~~Proposed Diversion Rate from Waste Management Plan = Security~~

D~~F~~. No provision of this chapter shall prevent a licensed contractor having a permit for the demolition or reconstruction of a building, structure, pavement, of concrete installation from marketing any saleable items or construction and demolition waste salvaged from such demolition or reconstruction. No provision of this chapter shall prevent a licensed contractor from causing such waste or salvageable items or construction and demolition waste to be removed from the premises on which such waste or salvageable items are generated, pursuant to the provisions of the demolition or construction contract, provided that such collection, removal, and disposal activity shall only be by the licensed contractor having the contract for the demolition or construction work that generated such salvageable items or construction or demolition waste, or by regularly employed personnel carried on the licensed contractor's payroll records as an employee, utilizing bins or transportation equipment owned by the licensed contractor.

(Ord. 1213 § 2 (Exh. 2 (part)), 2004)

8.13.050 Waste management plan fee and performance security.

A. Fees and deposits. Applicants for a covered project shall pay a C&D waste management plan review fee for administrative processing and provide a refundable deposit to ensure compliance with diversion requirements.

B. Fee and deposit amounts. The review fee shall be established by resolution of the city council. The required deposit shall be calculated as the lesser of three percent of the project valuation or ten thousand dollars.

C. Maximum deposit for multiple demolitions. Notwithstanding subsection B, where a project involves the demolition of multiple structures or facilities on a single property, the total required deposit for all demolition activities shall not exceed ten thousand dollars, regardless of project valuation or the number of structures.

D. Deposit refund. If the compliance official determines that a project complies with the applicable waste management plan requirements in accordance with Section 8.13.070, the security deposit shall be refunded. If the compliance official determines that the project is noncompliant, the security deposit may be reduced or forfeited consistent with Section 8.13.080.

8.13.0650 ~~Approval/Nonapproval~~ Review of waste management plan~~s~~.

A. Approval. No building or demolition permit shall be issued for any project valued at more than fifty thousand dollars unless the applicant has identified the franchisee as his/her hauler or until the WMP compliance official has approved the WMP or an exemption from the WMP requirement. Approval shall not be required,

however, where demolition is urgently required to protect public health or safety. The WMP compliance official shall only approve a WMP if he/she determines that the following conditions have been met:

1. The WMP provides all of the information required by Section 8.13.040(A) of this chapter;

2. The WMP indicates that at least sixty-five percent ~~fifty percent~~ of all C&D debris generated by the project will be diverted from disposal sites; and

3. The facility to be employed by C&D applicant to collect or receive the material has obtained a permit from the California Integrated Waste Management Board for the collection of construction and demolition debris pursuant to applicable state statutes. ~~and a bond has been submitted pursuant to Section 8.13.040(D).~~

In approving a WMP pursuant to this section, the waste management plan compliance official may impose reasonable conditions.

B. Nonapproval. If the WMP compliance official determines that the WMP is incomplete or fails to indicate that at least sixty-five percent ~~fifty percent~~ of all estimated C&D material or debris generated by the project will be reused or recycled, he/she shall either:

1. Deny the permit and provide the C&D applicant a statement of reasons; or

2. Return the WMP to the C&D applicant requesting additional information

(Ord. 1213 § 2 (Exh. 2 (part)), 2004)

8.13.07~~6~~0 Compliance with waste management plan.

A. Documentation. Within thirty days after the completion of any project, the C&D applicant shall submit the WMP compliance report along with ~~to the WMP compliance official~~ documentation to demonstrate that it has met the diversion requirement for the project. This documentation shall include all of the following:

1. Receipts from the vendor or facility which collected or received each material, showing the actual weight or volume of that material;

2. A copy of the WMP for the project which contains the actual volumes or weights of each material diverted and not diverted from disposal sites;

3. Any additional information the C&D applicant believes is relevant to determining its efforts to comply in good faith with this chapter.

B. Weighing of Wastes. C&D applicants shall make reasonable efforts to ensure that all C&D debris diverted or not diverted from disposal sites is measured and recorded using the most accurate method of measurement available. To the extent practical, all C&D material or debris shall be weighed on scales which comply with all regulatory requirements for accuracy and maintenance. For C&D material or debris for which weighing is not practical due to small size or other considerations, the C&D applicant shall measure the volume of the waste and express that volume in terms of weight using the conversion rates approved by the city for this purpose.

C. Determination of Compliance. The WMP compliance official shall review the information submitted under subsection A of this section and determine whether the C&D applicant has complied with the diversion requirement, as follows:

1. Full Compliance. If the WMP compliance official determines that the C&D applicant has fully complied with the diversion requirement, he/she shall release any inspection holds and approve the finalization of demolition and construction permits for the project. ~~release the performance security with respect to the project.~~

2. Good Faith Effort to Comply. If the WMP compliance official determines that the diversion requirement has not been achieved for a project, he/she shall determine whether the C&D applicant has made a good faith effort to comply with this chapter. In making this determination, the WMP compliance official shall consider the availability of markets for the C&D material or debris not diverted from disposal sites, the size of the project, and the documented efforts of the C&D applicant to divert C&D material or debris. If the WMP compliance official determines that the C&D applicant has made a good faith effort to comply with this chapter, he/she shall release any inspection holds and approve the finalization of ~~release the performance security~~ demolition and construction permits ~~with respect to the~~ for the project.

3. Noncompliance. If the ~~waste management plan~~ WMP compliance official determines that the C&D applicant has not made a good faith effort to comply with this chapter, or if the C&D applicant fails to submit the documentation required by subsection A of this section within the required time period, the applicant shall be subject to an civil penalty pursuant to Section 8.13.080. ~~then the C&D applicant shall be assessed a penalty in an amount equal to that portion of the performance security that would not have been refunded for failure to achieve a fifty percent diversion rate for the project, as described in Section 8.13.030(E).~~ The waste management plan compliance official may collect such penalty from the C&D applicant or permittee and may also deny or withhold any related inspections for the project. ~~or may deduct it from the bond posted by the C&D applicant or permittee.~~

D. Withholding Construction Permits for Noncompliance. The building official shall not issue a certificate of occupancy or a final inspection approval pursuant to the building code of the city for any project for which a C&D applicant is not in compliance with this chapter, unless the ~~that~~ noncompliance has been resolved ~~by~~ through ~~payment~~ collection of the applicable civil penalty ~~provided in this chapter.~~

(Ord. 1213 § 2 (Exh. 2 (part)), 2004)

8.13.080 Civil penalties.

A. Penalties. Pursuant to Chapter 1.12.010(B) of the Sierra Madre Municipal Code, the WMP compliance official is authorized to impose civil fines and penalties upon any permittee, applicant, or other responsible person who violates any provision of this chapter or fails to comply with any applicable law.

B. Penalty amounts. Consistent with California Government Code Section 36901, civil fines, penalties, and forfeitures shall not exceed one thousand dollars per violation, per day.

C. Deposit forfeiture. In the event where a C&D applicant fails to comply with Section 8.13.070, the WMP compliance official is authorized to assess a civil penalty. Any such penalty may be deducted from the required security deposit or may result in the partial or complete forfeiture of the security deposit. For each day that a violation continues, including each day on which required documentation is not submitted, may be treated as a separate violation subject to separate penalties, up to the maximum amount authorized by law.

8.13.09~~7~~0 Infeasibility exemption.

A. Application. If a C&D applicant experiences unique circumstances that he/she believes make it infeasible to comply with the diversion requirement, the C&D applicant may apply for an exemption at the time that he/she submits the WMP required under Section 8.13.030. The C&D applicant shall indicate the maximum diversion rate he/she believes is feasible for each material and the specific circumstances that he/she believes make it infeasible to comply with the diversion requirement.

B. Meeting with Waste Management Plan Compliance Official. The waste management plan compliance official shall review the information supplied by the C&D applicant and may meet with the C&D applicant to discuss

ways to meet the diversion requirement. Based on the information supplied by the C&D applicant, the waste management plan compliance official shall determine whether it is possible for the C&D applicant to meet the diversion requirement.

C. Granting of Exemption. If the waste management plan compliance official determines that it is infeasible for the C&D applicant to meet the diversion requirement due to unique circumstances, he/she shall determine the maximum feasible diversion rate for each material and shall indicate this rate on the WMP. All of the following findings must be made prior to the approval of an exception:

1. There are exceptional or extraordinary circumstances or conditions applicable to the project that do not apply generally to similar projects; and

2. Granting the exception will not constitute a grant of special privilege inconsistent with limitations imposed on like projects.

(Ord. 1213 § 2 (Exh. 2 (part)), 2004)

8.13.1080 Appeal.

An applicant may appeal a decision of the waste management plan compliance official to deny, approve, or conditionally approve a waste management plan, to determine compliance or noncompliance with a waste management plan, or to determine eligibility for an infeasibility exemption by filing a notice of appeal with the office of the city manager no later than six calendar days following the issuance of the waste management plan compliance official's decision. The notice of appeal shall be in a form prescribed by the waste management plan compliance official, shall contain a statement of the reasons why the appellant believes the waste management plan compliance official's decision does not comply with this chapter, and shall set forth the relief requested. The appeal shall be heard and decided by the city manager within thirty calendar days following the filing of the notice of appeal, unless continued by the city manager for good cause. The city manager shall notify the appellant in writing of his/her decision within three business days of that decision.

(Ord. 1213 § 2 (Exh. 2 (part)), 2004)

~~8.13.090 Severance.~~

~~A. If any provision, section, paragraph, sentence or word of this chapter, or the application thereof to any person or circumstance, is rendered or declared invalid by any court of competent jurisdiction, or by reason of any preemptive legislation, the remaining provisions, sections, paragraphs, sentences or words of this chapter, and the application of such to other persons or circumstances, shall not be affected thereby and shall remain in full force and effect.~~

~~B. Environmental Review. This code amendment is categorically exempt pursuant to Section 15308 (Class 8) of the California Environmental Quality Act. A notice of exemption has been prepared and certified, and is adopted.~~

~~(Ord. 1213 § 2 (Exh. 2 (part)), 2004)~~

CITY OF
SIERRA
MADRE

STAFF REPORT

PUBLIC WORKS SERVICES

DATE: July 14, 2026

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council

FROM: Brian Dickinson, Director of Public Works
By: Eric Lozick, Management Analyst

SUBJECT: **Resolution No. 26-73 Establishing Fiscal Year 2026-2027 Special Taxes and Annual Assessments for Community Facilities District No. 1 and Sewer Assessment Districts**

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the City Council adopt Resolution No. 26-73, establishing the Fiscal Year 2026-2027 special tax for Community Facilities District No. 1 (Stonegate Drainage) and annual assessments for the East Bonita Avenue Sewer Assessment District No. 06-01 and East Mira Monte Avenue Sewer Assessment District No. 04-01, and authorizing the City Manager or designee to transmit the levy amounts to the Los Angeles County Auditor-Controller for placement on the Fiscal Year 2026-2027 secured property tax roll.

SUMMARY

The City maintains one community facilities district and two sewer assessment districts with charges collected annually through the Los Angeles County secured property tax roll. The proposed resolution does not create a new district, authorize a new capital improvement, increase rates, or change the assessment methodology. The action confirms the existing Fiscal Year 2026-2027 rates and directs the transmission of parcel-level levy information to the County for collection.

The Fiscal Year 2026-2027 Engineer's Report identifies the parcels, benefit methodology, rates, and levy amounts for the districts. The proposed rates remain unchanged from the prior year.

District	FY 2026-2027 Rate	FY 2026-2027 Levy	Fund
Community Facilities District No. 1 (Stonegate Drainage)	$238.00 per parcel	$6,902.00	32011 - Sierra Madre CFD

East Mira Monte Avenue Sewer Assessment District No. 04-01	$590.82 per parcel	$7,089.84	32010 - Sewer Assessment District - East Miramonte
East Bonita Avenue Sewer Assessment District No. 06-01	$1,292.81 per remaining assessed parcel	$10,342.48	32001 - Bonita Sewer Assessment
Total		**$24,334.32**	

Community Facilities District No. 1 was established by Ordinance No. 1327 to fund maintenance of portions of the storm drain system serving the Stonegate (One Carter) development. The annual special tax remains $238.00 per parcel and is intended to cover maintenance of the clarifier, catch basins, administrative costs, and potential future replacement of the clarifier.

The East Mira Monte Avenue Sewer Assessment District No. 04-01 was formed under the Municipal Improvement Act of 1913 to recover costs associated with design and construction of sewer improvements serving parcels on East Mira Monte Avenue. The annual assessment remains $590.82 per parcel, with a total Fiscal Year 2026-2027 levy of $7,089.84.

The East Bonita Avenue Sewer Assessment District No. 06-01 was formed under the Municipal Improvement Act of 1913 to recover costs associated with design and construction of sewer improvements serving East Bonita Avenue. The annual assessment remains $1,292.81 per remaining assessed parcel, with a total Fiscal Year 2026-2027 levy of $10,342.48.

DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

Approval of Resolution No. 26-73 is the annual administrative action needed to confirm the existing Fiscal Year 2026-2027 special tax and assessment amounts and place the charges on the Los Angeles County secured property tax roll. The City Council previously formed the districts and established the applicable benefit methodology. The recommended action does not create a new district, add parcels, approve a new capital improvement, increase rates, or change the assessment methodology.

The secured property tax roll provides the established collection mechanism for these district charges and keeps district-specific costs within the appropriate district funds. If the City Council does not adopt the resolution, the City may be unable to collect the Fiscal Year 2026-2027 charges through the County tax roll and would need to identify another collection method or funding source for the same district obligations. Because the proposed rates are unchanged and the action is limited to confirming and transmitting existing levy amounts, staff recommends adoption of Resolution No. 26-73.

STRATEGIC PLAN RELATIONSHIP

The recommended action supports fiscal responsibility and infrastructure maintenance by maintaining dedicated revenue sources for existing district obligations and confirming those charges through public City Council action.

ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

Not a CEQA Project under: 14 CCR 15378(b)(4)- government fiscal activities

FISCAL IMPACT

The recommended action does not require a General Fund appropriation. Adoption of Resolution No. 26-73 would authorize collection of $24,334.32 in Fiscal Year 2026-2027 district revenue through the Los Angeles County secured property tax roll.

Revenue would be deposited into the applicable district funds: Fund 32011 - Sierra Madre CFD ($6,902.00), Fund 32010 - Sewer Assessment District - East Miramonte ($7,089.84), and Fund 32001 - Bonita Sewer Assessment ($10,342.48).

Approved by:



_____

Michael Bruckner
City Manager

Attachments

1. Resolution 26-73 District-Levies.pdf
2. Sierra Madre Fiscal Year 2026 2027 District Levy Report.pdf

RESOLUTION NO. 26-73

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SIERRA MADRE, CALIFORNIA, ESTABLISHING FISCAL YEAR 2026-2027 SPECIAL TAXES AND ANNUAL ASSESSMENTS FOR COMMUNITY FACILITIES DISTRICT NO. 1 AND SEWER ASSESSMENT DISTRICTS AND AUTHORIZING THE LEVY AND COLLECTION THEREOF

RECITALS

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Sierra Madre previously established Community Facilities District No. 1 (Stonegate Drainage), East Bonita Avenue Sewer Assessment District No. 06-01, and East Mira Monte Avenue Sewer Assessment District No. 04-01;

WHEREAS, the City has prepared Fiscal Year 2026-2027 levy information identifying the parcels, rates, and amounts proposed to be levied for the districts, and the proposed rates remain unchanged; and

WHEREAS, the City Council desires to establish and levy the Fiscal Year 2026-2027 special tax and annual assessments and authorize transmission of the levy information to the Los Angeles County Auditor-Controller for collection on the secured property tax roll.

THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SIERRA MADRE, CALIFORNIA, DOES RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. Recitals. The Recitals above are true and correct and incorporated herein by reference.

SECTION 2. Confirmation of Rates and Amounts. The City Council hereby establishes and confirms the Fiscal Year 2026-2027 special tax and annual assessment rates and amounts for the districts.

SECTION 3. Levy and Collection. The City Clerk or the City Clerk's designee is authorized and directed to prepare, transmit, and certify the list of parcels and levy amounts to the Los Angeles County Auditor-Controller for placement on the Fiscal Year 2026-2027 secured property tax roll.

SECTION 4. CEQA. This Resolution is not a project under the California Environmental Quality Act pursuant to California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 15378(b)(4), because the action is a government fiscal activity that does not involve a commitment to any specific physical project.

SECTION 5. Severability. If any sections, subsections, subdivisions, paragraph, sentence, clause or phrase of this Resolution or any part hereof or exhibit hereto is for any reason held to be invalid, such invalidity shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this Resolution or any part thereof or exhibit thereto. The City Council hereby declares that it would have passed each section, subsection, subdivision, paragraph, sentence, clause or phrase hereof, irrespective of the fact that one or more sections, subsections, subdivisions, paragraphs, sentences, clauses or phrases be declared invalid.

SECTION 6. Certification. Pursuant to Government Code Section 36932, the City Clerk shall certify the passage, approval, and adoption of this Resolution by the City Council.

SECTION 7. Effective Date. This Resolution shall take effect immediately upon adoption.

PASSED, APPROVED, AND ADOPTED this 14th day of July, 2026.

_____
Kristine Lowe, Mayor

I HEREBY CERTIFY the foregoing Resolution was duly passed, approved, and adopted by the City Council of the City of Sierra Madre, California, at a meeting held on the 14th day of July, 2026, by the following vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAINED:

_____
Laura Aguilar, City Clerk

Approved as to form:

_____
Aleks Giragosian, City Attorney

Fiscal Year 2026-2027
District Levy Report

City of Sierra Madre

Community Facilities District No. 1 and Sewer Assessment Districts

Prepared for July 14, 2026 City Council Meeting

Certification

Pursuant to the direction of the City Council of the City of Sierra Madre, this Fiscal Year 2026-2027 District Levy Report has been prepared for the City's existing district charges.

I, the undersigned, respectfully submit this report and state that, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the levy amounts set forth herein have been prepared and computed in accordance with the applicable district records and direction of the City Council of the City of Sierra Madre.

Dated: July 2026

_____

City Engineer

Fiscal Year 2026-2027 Levy Summary

District	Rate	Parcel Count	Levy
Community Facilities District No. 1 (Stonegate Drainage)	$238.00 per parcel	29	$6,902.00
East Mira Monte Avenue Sewer Assessment District No. 04-01	$590.82 per parcel	12	$7,089.84
East Bonita Avenue Sewer Assessment District No. 06-01	$1,292.81 per remaining assessed parcel	8	$10,342.48
Total			**$24,334.32**

Community Facilities District No. 1 (Stonegate Drainage)

Community Facilities District No. 1 was established by Ordinance No. 1327 to fund maintenance of portions of the storm drain system serving the Stonegate (One Carter) development. The Fiscal Year 2026-2027 special tax remains $238.00 per parcel. Based on 29 parcels, the total levy is $6,902.00.

No.	Parcel No.	Amount
1	5762030038	$238.00
2	5762030003	$238.00
3	5762030004	$238.00
4	5762030005	$238.00
5	5762030006	$238.00
6	5762030007	$238.00
7	5762030040	$238.00
8	5762030009	$238.00
9	5762030010	$238.00
10	5762030011	$238.00
11	5762030012	$238.00
12	5762030013	$238.00
13	5762030014	$238.00
14	5762030015	$238.00
15	5762030016	$238.00
16	5762030017	$238.00
17	5762030018	$238.00
18	5762030019	$238.00
19	5762030020	$238.00
20	5762030021	$238.00
21	5762030022	$238.00
22	5762030023	$238.00
23	5762030024	$238.00
24	5762030025	$238.00
25	5762030026	$238.00
26	5762030027	$238.00
27	5762030028	$238.00
28	5762030036	$238.00
29	5762030037	$238.00
	TOTAL	**$6,902.00**

East Mira Monte Avenue Sewer Assessment District No. 04-01

East Mira Monte Avenue Sewer Assessment District No. 04-01 recovers costs associated with design and construction of sewer improvements serving parcels on East Mira Monte Avenue. The Fiscal Year 2026-2027 assessment remains $590.82 per parcel. Based on 12 parcels, the total levy is $7,089.84.

No.	Parcel No.	Amount
1	5762-012-002	$590.82
2	5762-012-003	$590.82
3	5762-012-004	$590.82
4	5762-012-005	$590.82
5	5762-012-006	$590.82
6	5762-014-015	$590.82
7	5762-014-013	$590.82
8	5762-014-012	$590.82
9	5762-014-011	$590.82
10	5762-014-010	$590.82
11	5762-014-009	$590.82
12	5762-014-008	$590.82
	TOTAL	**$7,089.84**

East Bonita Avenue Sewer Assessment District No. 06-01

East Bonita Avenue Sewer Assessment District No. 06-01 recovers costs associated with design and construction of sewer improvements serving East Bonita Avenue. The Fiscal Year 2026-2027 assessment remains $1,292.81 per remaining assessed parcel. Based on 8 remaining assessed parcels, the total levy is $10,342.48.

No.	Parcel No.	Amount
1	5767038010	$1,292.81
2	5767038011	$1,292.81
3	5767038012	$1,292.81
4	5767038014	$1,292.81
5	5767038015	$1,292.81
6	5767038016	$1,292.81
7	5767038017	$1,292.81
8	5767038018	$1,292.81
	TOTAL	**$10,342.48**

CITY OF
SIERRA
MADRE

STAFF REPORT

FINANCE

DATE: July 14, 2026

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council

FROM: Harry Wong, Director of Finance
By: Satnam Rait, Finance and Budget Manager

SUBJECT: **Continued Public Hearing and Adoption of Resolution No. 26-61 Approving the FY 2026/2027 Fee Schedule**

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the City Council review and approve the updated City of Sierra Madre Fee Schedule for FY 2026-27, which incorporates revisions and clarifications based on questions and direction provided by theCity Council at the June 23, 2026 City Council meeting and adopt Resolution No. 26-61 approving the FY 2026-27 Fee Schedule.

SUMMARY

At the June 23, 2026, City Council meeting, staff presented the proposed Citywide Fee Schedule for review and consideration. During the meeting, the City Council provided follow-up questions and comments regarding certain fees and descriptions included in the schedule.

The questions and comments generally related to two areas: language clarification and review of specific rates for various services. Certain items required minor wording edits to improve clarity and consistency, while other items required additional staff review to confirm the proposed fee amounts and ensure that the fees accurately reflected the services being provided.

Attachment No. 2 is the final FY 2026-27 Fee Schedule. Staff has also included a seperate fee schedule that shows the prior year comparison with dollar ($) and percentage (%) differences (see Attachment No. 3.)

DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

The following are notable items discussed during the June 23, 2026 City Council meeting:

- **Re-Roof Fees:** The FY 2026-27 Fee Schedule includes a proposed new specific fee category for re-roof permits. In prior years, there was no separate fee category specifically identified for re-roof permits. The current roofing fees are calculated as a percentage of the roofing costs. This new category provides greater clarity by separately identifying the applicable re-roof permit fee, and flat fees will be applied for re-roof permits.

- **Fence Fees:** Building-related fence fees were reviewed and there is no dollar change to the fee. Clarifying language has been added to specify that the minimum fee, also referred to as the basic fee, will apply to lightweight fences six feet and below, regardless of valuation.
- **Facility Rental Fees:** Facility rental fees were reviewed, and wording edits were made to reflect the applicable Non-Profit rates. These revisions help clarify the fee schedule language and ensure the rates are presented consistently.
- **Film Permit Fees:** Film permit fees were reviewed including the fees noted for Fire and Police staff. Upon review, it was determined that the Fire and Police staff fees should remain unchanged, as they align with the rates established through the previous fee study performed by Willdan for Special Event fees.
- **Fire Fees:** Minor edits were made to the EMS/Paramedic fee descriptions for clarity and consistency. In addition, the Fire staff fee of $75 has now been added back this section. This fee was included in prior year fee schedules but was erroneously excluded previously in this section.
- **Police Penalties (City of Sierra Madre Parking Bail Schedule):** Police fees were reviewed and peer city rates have been included for City Council comparison purposes. The peer cities reviewed include Arcadia, San Gabriel, Pasadena, and Monrovia (see Attachment No. 4). Vehicle Code section 40203.5 states that the City Council may adopt a schedule of fines and penalties for violations of its parking standards, and "To the extent possible, issuing agencies within the same county shall standardize parking penalties." Sierra Madre's parking fee has been higher than its peer, which includes cost recovery for sworn traffic officer labor costs, while other cities only use non-sworn parking officers to issue and enforce citations, which typically have lower fully-burdened hourly rates.

User Fee Cost Recovery Level Policy

Attachment No. 5 contains a draft User Fee Cost Recovery Level Policy for City Council consideration. Staff is not requesting adoption of the policy as part of this current user fee review. Rather, the draft is provided as a potential framework to guide future City Council decisions regarding user fee cost recovery levels and the setting of municipal fees. Should the City Council wish to establish a formal policy in this area, a policy similar to the attached would provide consistent guidance for future fee studies and annual fee schedule updates. If the City Council desires additional discussion or refinement of the policy, staff will return at a future meeting with a formal recommendation for consideration.

STRATEGIC PLAN RELATIONSHIP

The adoption of the FY 2026–27 Fee Schedule directly supports the City Council’s adopted Strategic Plan priorities by aligning financial resources with long-term goals. Specifically, this action advances:

.Financial Sustainability – By structurally aligning revenues and expenditures and preserving General Fund reserves for one-time capital needs, the proposed budget upholds the City's Financial Policies and maintains long-term fiscal resilience.

By adopting this fee schedule, the City Council continues to implement the Strategic Plan in a fiscally responsible, community-focused manner.

ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

Not a CEQA Project under: 14 CCR 15378(b)(4)- government fiscal activities

FISCAL IMPACT

Adoption of Resolution No 26-61 would support the FY 2026-27 General Fund revenue budget of $948,000 for Charges for Services.

Approved by:



Michael Bruckner
City Manager

Attachments

Resolution 26-61 APPROVING THE FY 26-27 FEE SCHEDULE.pdf
FY26-27 Fee Schedule FINAL for July 14 Council Meeting.pdf
FY26-27 Fee Schedule FINAL % AND $ Change for July 14 Council Meeting.pdf
City of Sierra Madre Parking Penalty Schedule.pdf
User Fee Cost Recovery Level Policy - Sierra Madre mbedits 7.6.26.pdf

RESOLUTION NO. 26-61

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SIERRA MADRE, CALIFORNIA, APPROVING THE FISCAL YEAR 2026-2027 FEE SCHEDULE

RECITALS

WHEREAS, the City of Sierra Madre has conducted an analysis of its services, the costs reasonably borne of providing those services, the beneficiaries of those services, and the revenues produced by those paying fees and charges for special services; and

WHEREAS, the City wishes to comply with both the letter and the spirit of Article XIII B of the California Constitution and limit the growth of taxes; and

WHEREAS, the City desires to establish a policy of recovering the full costs reasonably borne of providing special services of a voluntary and limited nature, such that general taxes are not diverted from general services of a broad nature and thereby utilized to subsidize unfairly and inequitably such special services; and

WHEREAS, the City Council adopted Ordinance No. 1058 on November 14, 1989, codified at Sierra Madre Municipal Code Section 3.20.040, establishing its policy as to the recovery of costs and the percentage of costs reasonably borne to be recovered from users of City services; and

WHEREAS, the City Council conducted a duly noticed public hearing on June 23, 2026, to review and consider the proposed Fiscal Year 2026-2027 Fee Schedule and continued the public hearing to July 14, 2026; and

WHEREAS, following the June 23, 2026 public hearing, City staff reviewed the Mayor and City Council comments and prepared an updated Fiscal Year 2026-2027 Fee Schedule incorporating revisions and clarifications to certain fees and descriptions; and

WHEREAS, notice of the public hearing has been provided pursuant to Government Code Section 66016, oral and written presentations have been made and received, and the required public hearing has been held; and

WHEREAS, a schedule of fees and charges to be paid by those requesting such special services needs to be adopted so that the City may carry into effect its policies; and

WHEREAS, the proposed fees are in accordance with Article XIII B of the Constitution of the State of California.

THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SIERRA MADRE, CALIFORNIA, DOES RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. Recitals. The Recitals above are true and correct and incorporated herein by reference.

SECTION 2. Fee Schedule Adopted. The Fiscal Year 2026-2027 Fee Schedule accompanying this Resolution and on file with the City Clerk is hereby incorporated into this Resolution, approved, and adopted. Such fees and charges are to be applied by the various departments for special services when provided by the City or its designated contractors. The City Council finds that each fee is calculated to return the City's cost in connection therewith and no more.

SECTION 3. Separate Fee for Each Process. All fees set by this Resolution are for each identified process. Additional fees shall be required for each additional process or service that is requested or required. Where fees are indicated on a per-unit of measurement basis, the fee is for each identified unit or portion thereof within the indicated ranges of such units.

SECTION 4. Interpretations. This Resolution may be interpreted by the appropriate department heads in consultation with the City Manager and, should there be a conflict between two fees, then the lower in dollar amount of the two shall be applied.

SECTION 5. Intentions. It is the intention of the City Council to review the fees and charges as determined and set out herein, based on the City's annual budget and all the City's costs reasonably borne as established at that time and, as and if warranted, to revise such fees and charges based thereon.

SECTION 6. CEQA. The City Council finds that adoption of this Resolution is not a project subject to the California Environmental Quality Act pursuant to State CEQA Guidelines Section 15378(b)(4), because the Resolution involves a governmental fiscal activity that does not involve any commitment to any specific project that may result in a potentially significant physical impact on the environment.

SECTION 7. Severability. If any sections, subsections, subdivisions, paragraph, sentence, clause or phrase of this Resolution or any part hereof or exhibit hereto is for any reason held to be invalid, such invalidity shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this Resolution or any part thereof or exhibit thereto. The City Council hereby declares that it would have passed each section, subsection, subdivision, paragraph, sentence, clause or phrase hereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more sections, subsections, subdivisions, paragraphs, sentences, clauses or phrases be declared invalid.

SECTION 8. Repealer. All Resolutions and other actions of the City Council in conflict with the contents of this Resolution are hereby repealed.

SECTION 9. Certification. Pursuant to Government Code Section 36932, the City Clerk shall certify the passage, approval, and adoption of this Resolution by the City Council.

SECTION 10. Effective Date. This Resolution shall take effect immediately upon adoption, and the fees and charges adopted by this Resolution shall be in full force and effect from July 14, 2026, through June 30, 2027, unless specifically listed as calendar year in the fee schedule, and shall be subject to the terms and conditions of the Sierra Madre Municipal Code.

PASSED, APPROVED, AND ADOPTED this 14th day of July, 2026.

_____
Kristine Lowe, Mayor

I HEREBY CERTIFY the foregoing Resolution was duly passed, approved, and adopted by the City Council of the City of Sierra Madre, California, at a meeting held on the 14th day of July, 2026, by the following vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAINED:

_____
Laura Aguilar, City Clerk

Approved as to form:

_____
Aleks Giragosian, City Attorney

CITY OF SIERRA MADRE

FEE SCHEDULE
FY 2026-2027

Note: This Fee Schedule does not include all fees, rates, or charges that may be imposed by the City of Sierra Madre. Examples of excluded items include, but are not limited to, development impact fees, utility rates and connection fees, fees imposed by and passed through to other agencies, and punitive fines and penalties.

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Many of the fees listed in the Master Fee Schedule are applied on an hourly basis and are structured to recover the full cost of service for each activity type. The City will apply the following hourly rate against recorded time to determine the fee amount owed by each applicant. Hourly rates from other departments may also apply if staff from those other departments perform work on a specific application or request for service. Additionally, the City will pass-through to the applicant any discrete costs incurred from the use of external service providers if required to process the specific application. The City may impose a contract administration fee of 15% on the value of contracted services.
For services requested of City staff which have no fee listed in this Master Fee Schedule, the City Manager or the City Manager's designee shall determine the appropriate fee based on the following hourly rate for staff time involved in the service or activity.

Fee Code		Current Fee FY 2025-2026	Proposed Fee FY 2026-2027	Unit
	ADMINISTRATIVE FEES			
	Annual Business License Fees			
	New Business License Issuance			
3122	Home Occupation	$221	$228	per year
Multiple	All Other Businesses	$82	$85	per year
Multiple	Fixed Place of Business	$443	$457	per year
3124	Pre-Issuance Inspection (New Fixed Place)	$83	$86	each
	Business License Renewal			
	Annual Renewal for All Business License Listed Above	$82	$85	per year
	License/Permit Fees - Other			
	City Contractor Business License			
CON001	a) New	$82	$85	each
CONR01	b) Renewal	$82	$85	each
3300	SB 1186 DSA Fee	$4	$4	Per State, Assembly Bill No.2164
3116	Solicitor Permit	$82	$85	per person, per day
	Miscellaneous Fees			
	Reproduction Fees			
	a) Copying and/or Printing	$0.26	$0.25	per page
	b) Copying Flash Drive	$10	$4	each
	Returned Check/ACH Fees			
	a) Returned Check	$40; plus bank fees	$40; plus bank fees	each
	b) Returned ACH Item	$40; plus bank fees	$40; plus bank fees	each
	Trash Compactor Message Board Advertisements			
	- 30 day period	$166	$172	per 30 days
	- Each Additional - 30 day period	$88	$88	per 30 days
	- Each Additional message board (up to 2 boards)	$88	$88	each message board
	Other Fees			
	Garage Sale Application	$21	$21	per weekend
	Collections	10%	10%	per month; max of 100% of original fee
	Credit Card Surcharge	Actual Cost	Actual Cost	
ADMIN STAFF	**Administrative Services Staff**	$112	$115	per hour

Fee Code		Current Fee FY 2025-2026	Proposed Fee FY 2026-2027	Unit
	PLANNING AND ZONING FEES			
	Zoning Fees			
	Design Review Permit Application			
DRP001	a) Preliminary/Ministerial/Administrative Design Review Permit	$3,616	$3,606	each
DRP005	b) Standard	$6,353	$6,324	each
	Conditional Use Permit Application			
CU001	a) Minor	$3,295	$3,274	each
CU005	b) Standard	$6,115	$6,077	each
	Hillside Development Permit Application			
HDP001	a) Administrative Hillside Development Permit	$3,616	$3,606	each
HDP005	b) Standard	$10,000 Deposit against Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee	$10,000 Deposit against Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee	each
	Variance Application			
VAR001	a) Minor	$3,616	$3,606	each
VAR005	b) Standard	$6,353	$6,324	each
	Accessory Dwelling Unit Application			
PZ025	Accessory Dwelling Unit - Application completeness and administrative records	$2,320	$712	each
	Appeal for incomplete ADU application determinations		75% of Original Filing Fee	each
	Other			
CU010	Entitlement Modification	75% of Original Filing Fee	75% of Original Filing Fee	each

Fee Code		Current Fee FY 2025-2026	Proposed Fee FY 2026-2027	Unit
	PLANNING AND ZONING FEES			
CU015	Entitlement Extension	$393	$377	each
PZ030	Zoning Verification Letter	$527	$514	each
APPEAL	Appeals for Administrative Design Review Permit Reduced Fee if successful in the appeal by property owner	$500	$500	
APPEAL	Appeal to Planning Commission	75% of Original Filing Fee	75% of Original Filing Fee	each
CU020	Appeals to City Council	50% of Original Filing Fee	50% of Original Filing Fee	each
CU021	Appeals to City Council by Non-Applicant	75% of original filing fee up to $1,000	75% of original filing fee up to $1,000	each
NF020	Appeal Associated Noticing Publication and Postage	$155	$155	each
FM001	Fire Code Officer/Fire Marshal Review	$564	$582	each
	Deposit Requirement	100% of Estimated Cost and Processing Fee	100% of Estimated Cost and Processing Fee	
	General Amendments Application			
PZ001	Zone Change Application	$10,816	$10,592	each
PZ005	General Plan Amendment	$10,816	$10,592	each
PZ010	Municipal Code Text Amendment	$9,886	$9,496	each
MP001	Master Plan	$14,617	$13,797	each
SP001	Specific Plan	$16,197	$15,213	each
	Minor Modification	No Fee	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee	
	Wireless Facilities Application			
WIRE MMOD	Minor Modification to Wireless Facilities	$2,479	$2,453	each
WIRENEW	New Wireless Facilities	$6,115	$6,077	each

Fee Code		Current Fee FY 2025-2026	Proposed Fee FY 2026-2027	Unit
	PLANNING AND ZONING FEES			
WIRESM1-5	New Small Cell Wireless Facilities (1 to 5 Units)	$517	$533	each
WIRESM+5	New Small Cell Wireless Facilities (each additional >5)	$103	$107	each
WIREAP	Small Cell site annual right-of-way access annual permit renewal Fee (per site)	$279	$288	each
	Home Occupation Permits			
PZ015	a) Non-Discretionary	$103	$113	each
PZ020	b) Administrative Discretionary Application	$589	$602	each
	Environmental Fees (adjusted based State and County Fee)			
EVN030	Fish and Wildlife Fee (State) - EIR Filing	$4,123.50	$4,227.50	Per State
EVN035	Fish and Wildlife Fee (State) - Negative declaration filing	$2,968.75	$3,043.75	Per State
EVN040	Fish and Wildlife Fee (State) - Mitigated Negative declaration filing	$2,968.75	$3,043.75	Per State
EVN045	Fish and Wildlife Fee Exemption	$75	$25	Per County
EVN001	Categorical Exemption	$372	$382	each
	CEQA Technical Advisory Review for which no fee is specifically indicated	NEW	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee	each
EVN005	Initial Study Review - Negative Declaration	$3,853	$3,838	each
EVN010	Initial Study Review - Mitigated Negative Declaration	$7,500	$7,470	each
EVN015	Environmental Impact Report	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee	each
EVN020	Geotechnical Report Review	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee	each
EVN025	VMT Screening Review	$310	$320	per unit
EVN026	Parking Analysis	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee	each
	Tree Fees			
	Tree Protection Plan Review for Natural Resources Commission	$194	$349	each

Fee Code		Current Fee FY 2025-2026	Proposed Fee FY 2026-2027	Unit
	PLANNING AND ZONING FEES			
	Arborist Plan Review	NEW	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee	each
	Tree Trimming Permit, Noticing Required	No Fee Permit	$221	each
	Tree Removal /Replacment Permit, Noticing Required	NEW	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee	each
	Tree Report/Review/Inspections for which no fee is specifically indicated	NEW	Actual Cost; plus	each
	Noticing Fees			
	Noticing Publication and Postage			
NF001	a) Administrative Review Only	$609	$626	each
NF005	b) Planning Commission, City Council	$1,116	$1,071	each
NF010	Newspaper Noticing	$671	$705	each
	Sign Permit			
SGN001	a) Temporary	$713	$702	each
SGN005	b) Temporary - Admin Review	$775	$776	each
SGN010	c) Administrative Review Required	$775	$776	each
SGN015	d) Planning Commission Review Required	$1,488	$1,495	each
	Historic Preservation			
MILL001	Mills Act Application	$2,417	$2,413	each
HD001	Historic Landmark Dedication or de-designation	$3,616	$3,580	each
	Certificate of Appropriateness	No Fee Permit	No Fee Permit	
DEM005	Discretionary Demolition Permit Fee	$1,188	$1,183	each
	Temporary Use Fees			
	Temporary Use Permit:			
TU005	All Other Uses Not Linked to a Special Event or Civic Event	$475	$502	each
	Water Efficient Landscapes			
WELO PC	a) Water Efficient Landscape Plan Check Fee	$1,405	$1,430	each

Fee Code		Current Fee FY 2025-2026	Proposed Fee FY 2026-2027	Unit
	PLANNING AND ZONING FEES			
WELO PERMT	b) Landscape Permit and Inspection Fee	$971	$991	each
	Copies and Print Services			
OTH030	Copy of General Plan Land Use / Zoning Map (11x17 Size)	$2	$2	per page
	Other Fees			
OTH005	Request for Public Facilities Fee Reduction/Waiver	$2,004	$1,975	each
OTH010	Pre Development /Filing Application Review	$1,477	$1,460	each
OTH015	Request for Planning Consultation or Letter	$331	$329	per request
VACANT	Vacant Property Registration Fee	$310	$358	each
	Subdivision Fees			
PZ060.1	Subdivision Parcel Map/Urban Lot Split Prefiling	$1,477	$1,460	each
PZ060	Subdivision Tract Map Prefiling	$10,000 Deposit against Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee	$10,000 Deposit against Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee	
PZ055.1	Parcel Map - Urban Lot Split	$6,053	$6,093	each
PZ055	Parcel Map - Tentative/Vesting Tentative	$8,491	$8,362	each
PZ050	Tract Map - Tentative/Vesting Tentative	Actual Cost + 15%	Actual Cost + 15%	each
	Certificate of Compliance	NEW	$329	each
PZ070	Final Parcel Map Review, subdivision resulting into 4 parcels or less	$5,971	$5,851	each
	Final Tract Map Review, subdivision resulting into more than 4 parcels	Actual Cost + 15%	Actual Cost + 15%	each
PZ075	Map Extension	$1,302	$1,294	each
PZ080	Map Amendment	$7,892	$7,977	each
PZ035	Lot Line Adjustment Application and Review	$6,053	$6,093	each
PZ040	Lot Merger Application and Review	$2,830	$2,805	each
	Deposit Requirement	100% of Estimated Cost and processing fee	100% of Estimated Cost and processing fee	each

Fee Code		Current Fee FY 2025-2026	Proposed Fee FY 2026-2027	Unit
	PLANNING AND ZONING FEES			
	Street/Address Assignments			
ADDRESS001	Street Address assignment or change	$119	$257	each
ADDRESS002	Street Name assignment or change	$393	$439	each
	STAFF HOURLY RATE			
DEVSTAFF	Planning & Community Preservation Staff	$256	$264	per hour
PWSTAFF	Public Works Engineering Staff	$228	$236	per hour
	DEPOSIT REQUIREMENTS	Deposits will be required to begin work; based upon estimated time to complete project	Deposits will be required to begin work; based upon estimated time to complete project	

Fee Code		Current Fee FY 2025-2026	Proposed Fee FY 2026-2027	Unit
	CONSTRUCTION FEES			
PC001	**Building Plan Check Fees** Building Plan Check service includes review of the initial building plan submittal (1st review), and up to two additional submittals of building plan revisions (2nd and 3rd reviews).			
PC002	Plan Check (Valuation $1 to $4,000) Base Fee	$874.95	$902.95	each
PC003	Plan Check (Valuation $4,001 to $12,000) Base Fee (first $4,000) Additional (for each $1,000 or fraction thereof of the Valuation beyond $4,000, up to and including $12,000)	$1,510.98 to $1,692.84 $1,485.00 $25.98	$1,559.33 to $1,747.01 $1,532.52 $26.81	each
PC003.4	Plan Check (Valuation 12,001 to 25,000) Base Fee (first $12,000) Additional (for each $1,000 or fraction thereof of the Valuation beyond $12,000, up to and including $25,000)	$1,718.98 to $2,030.74 $1,693.00 $25.98	$1,773.99 to $2,095.72 $1,747.18 $26.81	each
PC003.5	Plan Check (Valuation $25,001 to $50,000) Base Fee (first $25,000) Additional (for each $1,000 or fraction thereof of the Valuation beyond $25,000, up to and including $50,000)	2,271.98 to $2,895.50 $2,246.00 $25.98	$2,344.68 to $2,988.16 $2,317.87 $26.81	each
PC004	Plan Check (Valuation $50,001 to $100,000) Base Fee (first $50,000) Additional (for each $1,000 or fraction thereof of the Valuation beyond $50,000, up to and including $100,000)	$3,067.00 to $4,488.00 $3,038.00 $29.00	$3,165.14 to $4,631.62 $3,135.22 $29.93	each
PC004.5	Plan Check (Valuation $100,001 and Up) Base Fee (first $100,000) Additional (for each $1,000 or fraction thereof of the Valuation beyond $100,000, no limit)	$4,557.19 and up $4,536.00 $21.19	$4,703.02 and up $4,681.15 $21.87	each
	Valuation to reflect the Building Permit valuation, based on current International Code Council (ICC)			
PC005	Plan Check after 3rd Review	Actual Cost ; plus 15% processing fee	Actual Cost ; plus 15% processing fee	per hour
PC007	Over the Counter Plan Check Minimum fee (2 hours of review) Review beyond 2 hours	 $616.70 $308.35	 $636.44 $318.22	 each per hour

Fee Code		Current Fee FY 2025-2026	Proposed Fee FY 2026-2027	Unit
	CONSTRUCTION FEES			
PC007.5	Plan Check Revision Fee (for building plans that have been approved and while a project is under construction)	Actual Cost ; plus 15% processing fee	Actual Cost ; plus 15% processing fee	Per 30 min.
PC008	Expedited Building Plan Check	50% additional of the Plan Check Fee	50% additional of the Plan Check Fee	
FPC001	Fire Safety Plan Check	$564.02	$582.00	each
New FPC002	Expedited Fire Safety Plan Check	50% additional of the Fire Safety Plan Check Fee	50% additional of the Fire Safety Plan Check Fee	each
	Grading and Drainage Plan Checks			
GRD010	Geotechnical site review (to determine if Geotechnical reports are required)	$252	$1,342	each
GRD011	Geotechnical report, and plan review (review of intital and two addenda report)	$252	$2,251	each
GRD015	Drainage Plan Review only < 500SF upon reported concerns	$325	$733	per permit
	Low Impact Development Plan Check See Public Works Fees			
	Grading Permits/Inspections			
	Grading Permit up to 500 cubic yards	NEW	$1,174	per permit
	Grading Permit 500 cubic yard to 1,000 cubic yards	NEW	$1,674	per permit
	Grading Over 1,000 cubic yard (each additional 1,000 cubic yard)	NEW	$550	each
GRD026	For inspections for which no fee is specifically indicated, per hour	$225	$362	per request
	Permit Processing Fee and Filing	NEW	$47	each

Fee Code		Current Fee FY 2025-2026	Proposed Fee FY 2026-2027	Unit
	CONSTRUCTION FEES			
	Building Permit Fees Building Permits include inspection services necessary for each construction project. Additional fees may apply for re-inspections and missed inspections. a) No permit is required for the repair of a lightweight material fence. b) A building permit is required for the construction of a new lightweight material fence, e.g., wood or vinyl, not excceeding 6 feet in height of the entire project; minimum permit fee applies. c) A building permit is required for the construction of a wall or fence of any height that requires foundation work including post and/or pilaster footing, mortar and/grout; permit fee is calculated based on the valuation.			
BP001	Permit (Valuation $1 to $4,000)			
	Base Fee	$451.42	$465.87	each
BP002	Permit (Valuation $4,001 to $25,000)	$905.74 to $1,980.54	$934.72 to $2,043.92	each
	Base Fee (first $4,000)	$852.00	$879.26	
	Additional (for each $1,000 or fraction thereof of the Valuation beyond $4,000, up to and including $25,000)	$53.74	$55.46	
BP003	Permit (Valuation $25,001 to $50,000)	$2,187.37 to $2,940.25	$2,257.37 to $3,034.34	each
	Base Fee (first $25,000)	$2,156.00	$2,224.99	
	Additional (for each $1,000 or fraction thereof of the Valuation beyond $25,000, up to and including $50,000)	$31.37	$32.37	
BP004	Permit (Valuation $50,001 to $100,000)	$2,990.37 to $4,527.50	$3,086.06 to $4,672.38	each
	Base Fee (first $50,000)	$2,959.00	$3,053.69	
	Additional (for each $1,000 or fraction thereof of the Valuation beyond $50,000, up to and including $100,000)	$31.37	$32.37	
BP005	Permit (Valuation $100,001 and Up)	$4,549.18 and up	$4,694.75 and up	each
	Base Fee (first $100,000)	$4,527.00	$4,671.86	
	Additional (for each $1,000 or fraction thereof of the Valuation beyond $100,000, no limit)	$22.18	$22.89	
	Building Permit valuation based on current International Code Council (ICC)			

Fee Code		Current Fee FY 2025-2026	Proposed Fee FY 2026-2027	Unit
	CONSTRUCTION FEES			
	State Mandated Fees			
	California Strong Motion Instrumentation Program (SMIP) Fee		Mimimum 50cents	
BP009	a) Residential	Valuation Amount X 0.0001	Valuation Amount X 0.00013	per permit, per State
BP010	b) Commercial	Valuation Amount X 0.0001	Valuation Amount X 0.00028	per permit, per State
	Building Standards Administration Special Revolving Fund Fee (BSASRF) Per State Senate Bill No. 1473			
BP015	Permit Valuation:			per permit, per State
	$1-25,000	$1	$1	
	$25,001-50,000	$2	$2	
	$50,001-75,000	$3	$3	
	$75,001-100,000	$4	$4	
BP016	Every $25,000 or fraction thereof above $100,000	Add $1	Add $1	
BP020	Division of the State Architect Construction-Related Acceissibility Program Fee (State Senate Bill No. 1186)	$4	$4	per permit, per State
	Miscellaneous New Construction Fees			
PC020	Modification to Plan Check or Permit	Actual Cost ; plus 15% processing fee	Actual Cost ; plus 15% processing fee	each
PC026	90-Day Extension of Plan Check or Permit	$296.47	$305.96	each
OC001	Certificate of Occupancy/Temporary C of O	$274.78	$283.57	each
	General Plan Update Fee	Building Permit Fee Amount X 0.024	Building Permit Fee Amount X 0.024	per permit
	Release of Recorded Covenant	NEW	$360	each

Fee Code		Current Fee FY 2025-2026	Proposed Fee FY 2026-2027	Unit
	CONSTRUCTION FEES			
	STAFF HOURLY RATE			
DEVSTAFF	Planning & Community Preservation Staff	$256.18	$264.38	per hour
PWSTAFF	Public Works Engineering Staff	$228.29	$235.60	per hour
	DEPOSIT REQUIREMENTS	Deposits will be required to begin work; based upon estimated time to complete project	Deposits will be required to begin work; based upon estimated time to complete project	

Fee Code		Current Fee FY 2025-2026	Proposed Fee FY 2026-2027	Unit
	Building and Safety Fees			
	Mechanical, Plumbing, and Electrical			
ELE001/MEC001/ PLB001	Mechanical, Plumbing, and Electrical Permits are each separate Building Permit Categories in which multiple inspections may occur. Inspections Bundle fees are based on number of inspections within a given Building Permit Category.			
	(1) Includes air handling units, compressors, boilers, forced air units, furnaces, hoods, fans, vents, bathtubs, dishwashers, drinking fountains, laundry tubs, lawn sprinklers, piping alterations, showers, sinks, toilets, vac breakers, washbasins, water heaters, water softeners, home appliances, heating appliances, branch circuits, motors and AC units, outlets, fixtures, battery energy storage systems, generators, and residential EV chargers.			
	(2) When calculating fees, each ten branch circuits shall be considered one item, and each twenty outlets or fixtures shall be considered one item.			
ELE001/MEC001/ PLB001	a) 1 - 5 Items/Fixtures	$393	$405	each
ELE001/MEC001/ PLB001	b) 6 - 10 Items/Fixtures	$702	$725	each
ELE001/MEC001/ PLB001	c) 11 - 15 Items/Fixtures	$1,011	$1,044	each
ELE001/MEC001/ PLB001	d) 16 - 20 Items/Fixtures	$1,321	$1,363	each
ELE001/MEC001/ PLB001	e) 21 - 25 Items/Fixtures	$1,630	$1,682	each
ELE001/MEC001/ PLB001	f) 26 or More Items/Fixtures	$1,940	$2,002	each
	Other Plumbing Permits/Inspections			
	Pool Related Inspections:			
PLB005	a) Swimming Pool Piping	$660	$681	each
PLB010	b) P-Trap for Pool	$351	$362	each
	Sewer/Septic Related Inspections:		$0	
PLB015	a) House Sewer Connecting To Public Sewer	$351	$362	each
PLB020	b) All Other Sewer/Septic Inspections	$660	$681	each
PLB025	Full Water Piping System	$660	$681	each
FSP001	13D Fire Sprinkler Permit/Inspection	$915	$944	each
	Other Electrical Permits/Inspections			

Fee Code		Current Fee FY 2025-2026	Proposed Fee FY 2026-2027	Unit
ELE020	Motors & AC Units - (Over 10HP)	$351	$362	each, plus $12 per branch
ELE030	Service Panel Upgrade	$351	$362	each
ELE035	Residential Solar	$450	$450	Per State. Assembly Bill No.1414
	Residential Solar over 15 kW	$450 plus $15/kW over 15kW	$450 plus $15/kW over 15kW	Per State. Assembly Bill No.1414
	Solar Re-Installation	NEW	$225	
	Energy Storage	NEW	Per fixture based on ELE001	each
	Commercial Solar	NEW	$1,000	Per State. Assembly Bill No.1414
	Commercial Solar over 50 kW	NEW	$1000 plus $7/kW 51kW to 250kW $5/kW above 250kW	Per State. Assembly Bill No.1414
	Fire Alarm System Permit/Inspection (non fire marshal)	NEW	$582	
ELE045	Non-SFR Electrical EV Charging Station Plan Check Fee	$634	$655	each
ELE040	Temporary Power Pole	$196	$203	each pole
	Re-Roof Only Permits and Inspections			
	Re-Roof up to 20 squares	NEW	$266	each
	Re-Roof over 20 squares to 50 squares	NEW	$413	each
	Re-Roof each additional 50 squares over 50 squares	NEW	$292	each
	Permit Processing Fee and Filing	NEW	$47	each

Fee Code		Current Fee FY 2025-2026	Proposed Fee FY 2026-2027	Unit
	Other			
BI001	Building Special Inspection (Pre-Inspection)	$537	$554	each
CODE001	Code Case Inspection	$436	$450	each
BP030	Request for Re-Inspection (no show or additoinal inspection)	$196	$203	
	Field Consultation - Per hour after first 15min - in 15 min increments	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee	each
	Office Consultation - Per hour after first 15min - in 15 min increments	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee	each
	Correspondence request - Per hour after first 15min - in 15 min increments	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee	each
	Request for City Council or Commission Action	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee	each
	Public Works Administrative Plan Review	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee	each
OTH040	Consulting and Field Inspection Request	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee	each
	DEPOSIT REQUIREMENTS	Deposits will be required to begin work; based upon estimated time to complete project	Deposits will be required to begin work; based upon estimated time to complete project	
DEM001	C&D Waste Management Plan Fee	$293	$303	each
	Demolition Inspections	NEW	$292	each
	Demolition Application Fee and Filing	NEW	$47	each
	Performance Security Deposit	NEW	Lesser of 3% of the project valuation or $10,000	Per SMMC 8.13.050
CODEENF	Commencing Work Without a Permit	Double Fee	Double Fee	each
	Impound of shared mobile devices	$158	$163	each
	STAFF HOURLY RATE			
DEVSTAFF	Planning & Community Preservation Staff	$256	$264	per hour
PWSTAFF	Public Works Engineering Staff	$228	$236	per hour
	DEPOSIT REQUIREMENTS	Deposits will be required to begin work; based upon estimated time to complete project	Deposits will be required to begin work; based upon estimated time to complete project	

2026-2027 PUBLIC FACILITIES FEE RATE SCHEDULE

Land Use	General Government	Library	Public Safety	Parks (Quimby)	Traffic	Water	Sewer	TOTAL
Residential								
Single Family	3,833.74	2,219.43	2,998.02	20,050.98	7,853.67	18,358.37	21,079.23	**$76,393.44**
Multi Family	$2,388.68	$1,383.70	$1,868.21	$12,499.87	$6,281.67	$7,625.17	$5,249.18	**$37,296.47**
Nonresidential								
Commercial	$928.82	$0.00	$722.74	$0.00	$19,513.59	$4,866.22	$4,309.79	**$30,341.16**
Office	$1,235.60	$0.00	$964.79	$0.00	$17,220.11	$4,866.22	$4,309.79	**$28,596.51**
Industrial	$619.92	$0.00	$482.39	$0.00	$6,290.13	$4,047.01	$3,590.43	**$15,029.88**

Fee Code		Current Fee FY 2025-2026	Proposed Fee FY 2026-2027	Unit
	PUBLIC WORKS FEES			
	PUBLIC WORKS FEES FOR GRADING/DRAINAGE/LID PLANS			
NEW LID	Low Imapct Development plan review, PW Inspections for LID MS4 Reporting Geotechnical report, and plan review (review of intital and two addenda report)	$252	$2,251	each
	Street/Curb/Pavement/Drive Way Fees			
SC001	Preliminary Project Review	$192	$198	per project
SC005	Curb Drain/Parkway Culvert	$192	$198	per permit
SC010	Driveway Approach	$325	$336	per permit
SC020	Curb and Gutter	$325	$336	per permit
	Excavation			
SC025	Paved	$246	$254	per permit
SC030	Unpaved	$219	$226	per permit
SC040	**Sidewalk Improvement**	$187	$193	per permit
	Public Improvement Inspection Fees			
	Public Improvement Inspection (Project Valuation)	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee	per project
	Continuous Inspection (Contract)	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee	per project
	Public Improvement Inspection Deposit	$10,000 deposit against costs	$10,000 deposit against costs	per project
	Improvement Construction - Plan Check	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee	per project
	Extension Fee			
PI010	Review of Project Extension Request	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee	per request

Fee Code		Current Fee FY 2025-2026	Proposed Fee FY 2026-2027	Unit
	PUBLIC WORKS FEES			
	Encroachment Fees			
EN001	Crane Operation/Lane Blockage	$154	$159	per permit
EN005	Fence or Wall	$119	$123	per permit
EN010	Irrigation	$119	$123	per permit
EN015	Lighting or Minor Structures	$59	$61	per permit
EN020	Material Storage	$59	$61	per permit
EN025	Oversize Load	$59	$61	per permit
EN030	Scaffolding	$340	$351	per permit
EN035	Standard/Enhanced Sidewalk Dining	$179	$184	per permit
EN036	Street Patios Permit	$8	$9	per square foot
EN040	Sidewalk Sale	$9	$10	per permit
EN045	Street Closure	$312	$322	per permit
EN050	Sign	$59	$61	per permit
EN055	Trash Bin/Temporary Storage	$59	$61	per permit
	Tree Fees			
LS010	Commission Review	$179	$184	each
ST006	Tree Replacement/Mitigation	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee	each
	Other			
FOG001	FOG permit Annual Inspection	$358	$370	annually
FOG005	FOG Reinspection Fee	$119	$123	per permit
FOG010	Sewer Cleaning Fee	$458	$472	annually
NPD001	NPDES Illicit Discharge Response Fee	$321	$332	each
	DEPOSIT REQUIREMENTS	Deposits will be required to begin work; based upon estimated time to complete project	Deposits will be required to begin work; based upon estimated time to complete project	
	STAFF HOURLY RATE			
PWSTAFF	Public Works Engineering Staff	$175	$180	per hour

	Current Fee FY 2025-2026	Proposed Fee FY 2026-2027	Unit
LIBRARY FEES			
Miscellaneous			
Flash Drive Purchase	$4	$4	each
Photocopies/Prints (Black and White)*	$0.10	$0.25	each
Photocopies/Prints (Color)*	$0.20	$0.25	each
*First 10 pages free with new wireless print services.			
Material Replacement			
Container Replacement - Covers, CD, DVD, Tapes	$2	$2	each
Replacement of Materials Fee	$1	$1	
a) Administrative Processing Fee (non-periodical)	$5	$5	each
b) Administrative Processing Fee (periodical)		$0	each
c) Material Replacement Cost			
Periodicals - Adult collection	$5	$5	each
Periodicals - Children and Young Adult collection	$3	$3	each
All Other Materials	Cost of Item+Admin Fee	Cost of Item+Admin Fee	each
Damaged Materials			
Damaged Pages or Parts	$1	$1	each
Archival Fees			
Reproduction Fee - Scanned Digital Image	$5	$10	each
Archival Use			
a) Books, Catalogues, Periodicals:			
i) For-Profit	$66	$68	per image
ii) Non-Profit	$15	$16	per image
b) Film, Video, TV, Digital Media, Online Use:			
i) For-Profit	$93	$96	per image
ii) Non-Profit	$23	$23	per image
c) Slide Show/Display Image:			
i) For-Profit	$26	$27	per image
ii) Non-Profit	$5	$5	per image
d) Loan Processing (Repositories or Institutions)	$33	$34	per loan processed
STAFF HOURLY RATE			
Library Staff - Full-Time	$145	$149	per hour
Library Staff - Part-Time	$67	$69	per hour

	Current Fee FY 2025-2026	Proposed Fee FY 2026-2027	Unit
FACILITY RENTAL FEES * **			
Hart Park House			
A) Daily Rental			
Private Flat Rate	$262	$271	
Private <2 Hour Block	$99	$102	
Non Profit Flat Rate	$198	$205	
Non Profit <2 Hour Block	$99	$102	
B) Continual Use			
1) Non Profit (Monthly)	$317	$327	annually
2) All Others (Weekly)	$1,317	$1,359	annually
City Council Chambers:			
Private Flat Rate	$262	$271	
Private <2 Hour Block	$99	$102	
Non Profit Flat Rate	$198	$205	
Non Profit <2 Hour Block	$99	$102	
Mary Tumilty Community Room			
A) Daily Rental			
Private Flat Rate	NEW	$271	
Private <2 Hour Block	NEW	$102	
Non Profit Flat Rate	NEW	$205	
Non Profit <2 Hour Block	NEW	$102	
B) Continual Use			
1) Non Profit (Monthly)	NEW	$327	annually
2) All Others (Weekly)	NEW	$1,359	annually
EMT (If Required/Requested)	$104	$171	per hour
Facility Attendant (if required/requested) - Required for opening/closing facilities	$112	$115	per hour
Security Deposit	$296	$306	per rental; refundable, less damages

	Current Fee FY 2025-2026	Proposed Fee FY 2026-2027	Unit
FACILITY RENTAL FEES * **			
Cancellation Fee:			
A) Cancellation 30 or More Days Prior to Event	15% of deposit retained	15% of deposit retained	each
B) Cancellation Less than 30 Days Prior to Event	50% of deposit retained	50% of deposit retained	each
Recreation Staff - Full Time	$114	$117	per hour
Recreation Staff - Part Time	$32	$33	per hour
Public Works Maintenance Staff	$103	$107	per hour

*** Fees for Leagues and Other Organizations requesting frequent use of fields or parks may be subject to Special Use Agreements negotiated at terms and rates not included in this schedule.

	Current Fee FY 2025-2026	Proposed Fee FY 2026-2027	Unit
FIELD, PARK, GARDEN PLOT RENTAL, AND BANNER FEES ***			
Field Rental Fees			
Ball Field - Lighted field			
A) Local Organization/Non-Profit - 2 Hour Minimum	$66	$68	per hour
B) Private Group/Individuals - 2 Hour Minimum	$117	$120	per hour
Ball Field - Unlighted field			
A) Local Organization/Non-Profit 2 Hour Minimum	$39	$41	per hour
B) Private Group/Individuals 2 Hour Minimum	$71	$74	per hour
Basketball, Pickleball, Tennis, and Volleyball Courts (no minimum, lights or no lights)	$21	$21	per hour
Park Rental Fees			
Park Rental			
A) 1 - 100 People:			
1) Local Organization/Non-Profit	$66	$68	per day
2) Private Group/Individuals	$119	$123	per day
B) More than 100 People:			
1) Local Organization/Non-Profit	$262	$271	per day
2) Private Group/Individuals	$395	$407	per day
EMT - if requested/required	$164	$171	per hour

	Current Fee FY 2025-2026	Proposed Fee FY 2026-2027	Unit
FIELD, PARK, GARDEN PLOT RENTAL, AND BANNER FEES * **			
Community Garden Plot Fees			
Community Garden Plot Quarterly Rental - half plot	$46	$48	per quarter
Deposit/Cleaning Fee	NEW	$107	per application
Banner Fees			
Banner Hanging and Removal - Non-Profit Groups Only	$295	$305	per week
Downtown District Street Light Pole Banner Hanging and Removal	$1,752	$1,808	per request
Memorial Park Hedge Banner - Non-profit groups only	NEW	$152	per week
STAFF HOURLY RATE			
Recreation Staff - Full Time	$114	$117	per hour
Recreation Staff - Part Time	$32	$33	per hour
Public Works Maintenance Staff	$103	$107	per hour

*** Fees for Leagues and Other Organizations requesting frequent use of fields or parks may be subject to Special Use Agreements negotiated at terms and rates not included in this schedule.
(1) Outside materials may include, but are not limited to, straw/hay bales, ponies, sound systems, bounce houses, etc.

	Current Fee FY 2025-2026	Proposed Fee FY 2026-2027	Unit
FILM PERMIT FEES (1)(2)			
Still Photography *** (More than Two Cast and Crew)	$355	$367	per day
Film Productions			
A) First Day	$1,186	$1,224	per day
B) Each Additional Day	$889	$918	per day
-Nonprofit/Student			
A) First Day	$517	$533	per day
B) Each Additional Day	$258	$267	per day
Productions are required to pay for City Staff Time	Fully burdened hourly rate for all staff time	Fully burdened hourly rate for all staff time	per hour
Use of City Facilities	$652	$673	per day
Use of City Parking Stalls	$18	$18	per stall, per day
Refundable Deposit	$2,465 against cost	$2544 against cost	

	Current Fee FY 2025-2026	Proposed Fee FY 2026-2027	Unit
FILM PERMIT FEES (1)(2)			
Violation of Hour Restrictions:			
Per Production Vehicle	$1,390	$1,435	per hour
Per Personal Vehicle	$696	$719	per hour
Film Monitor	$232	$240	per hour
Police Personnel	$286	$295	per hour
Fire Personnel	$286	$295	per hour
Site Cleaning	$8	$107	per hour
STAFF HOURLY RATE			
Recreation Staff - Full-Time/Film Monitor	$105	$117	per hour
Fire Staff	$129	$171	per hour
Police Staff	$129	$208	per hour
Public Works Engineering Staff	$175	$235	per hour
Public Works Maintenance Staff	$97	$107	per hour
DEPOSIT REQUIREMENTS	Deposits will be required to begin work; based upon estimated time to complete project	Deposits will be required to begin work; based upon estimated time to complete project	

(1) Fees shown do not include fees required for traffic, fire, and police safety services provided by the City.
Fees for these services will be billed at the fully-burdened hourly rates shown in this fee schedule.
The City Manager, or the City Manager's designee shall provide
the hourly rates for assistance from staff not represented via the fully-burdened hourly rates in this fee schedule.
(2) Fees shown do not include business licensing, encroachment fees, or temporary use permit fees that may apply.
*** Separate fee applies for productions anticipated to require more than forty hours of City Staff time.

	Current Fee FY 2025-2026	Proposed Fee FY 2026-2027	Unit
SPECIAL EVENT FEES			
Refund or Transfer of Recreation Program Fee	$26	$27	per request
Special Events			
Mt. Wilson Trail Race - Adult+shirt	$80	$83	per participant
Mt. Wilson Trail Race - Youth+shirt	$45	$46	per participant
Mt. Wilson Trail Race 5K - Adult+shirt	$50	$83	per participant
Mt. Wilson Trail Race 5K - Youth+shirt	$40	$46	per participant
Fourth of July - Parade Entry	$32	$33	each
Summer/ Seasonal Movie Series - Recommended Sponsorship	$1,023	$1,055	each
Concerts in the Park - Recommended Sponsorship	$1,500	$2,000	each
Community Bike Ride - Adult+tshirt	$15	$16	per participant
Community Bike Ride - Youth+tshirt	$10	$11	per participant
Recreation Leisure Excursions	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee	per participant

	Current Fee FY 2025-2026	Proposed Fee FY 2026-2027	Unit
SPECIAL EVENT FEES			
Special Event Permit Fee			
Local Non-profit: 1-100 people	$74	$77	
Private Group/Individuals: 1-100 people	$146	$150	
Local Non-profit: More than 100 people	$288	$297	
Private Group/Individuals: More than 100 people	$573	$592	
Community classes			
Registration	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee	per participant
STAFF HOURLY RATE			
Recreation Staff - Full-Time	$114	$117	per hour
Recreation Staff - Part-Time	$32	$33	per hour
Fire Staff	$165	$171	per hour
Police Staff	$201	$208	per hour
Public Works Engineering Staff	$227	$235	per hour
Public Works Maintenance Staff	$103	$107	per hour
DEPOSIT REQUIREMENTS	Deposits will be required to begin work; based upon estimated time to complete project	Deposits will be required to begin work; based upon estimated time to complete project	

	Current Fee FY 2025-2026	Proposed Fee FY 2026-2027	Unit
POLICE FEES			
Vehicle Related Fees			
Vehicle Release (Abandoned, Stored, Misc.) (1)	$202.26	$209.00	each
Vehicle Release (D.U.I. - Driver Arrested) (1)	$640.87	$662.00	each
Vehicle Release (Repossession)	$29.54	$30.00	each
Citation Sign-off (Onsite)	$22.73	$23.00	each
Report Fees			
Crime Report			
SM Residents	NEW	No Charge	
Non-SM Residents	NEW	$0.50	per page
Crime Report (Electronic)	NEW	$0.00	No charge
Non-Crime			
SM Residents	NEW	No Charge	
Non-SM Residents	NEW	$0.50	per page
Traffic	$36	$37.00	each
Photos (Cost of Copying-Flashdrive/CD/DVDs)	NEW	$10.00	each
All Other Copies	$1	$0.50	per page
Fingerprinting and Letter Services			
Livescan Fingerprinting	$55.68	$58.00	each
Ink Fingerprinting (per card)	$37.50	$38.00	per card
Clearance Letter	$29.84	$30.00	each
Sign Fees			
Illegal Sign Removal Fee (Release Of Property)	$82.95	$86.00	each
a) Residential	$42.04	$44.00	
b) Commercial	$70.45	$73.00	

	Current Fee FY 2025-2026	Proposed Fee FY 2026-2027	Unit
POLICE FEES			
Response Due To False Alarm:			
Alarm Permit (propsed)	NEW	$25	Anually; Registration of Residential/Commercial Alarms
a) First False Alarm Response	$0	$0	per response
b) Two False Alarm Responses	$103	$107	per response
b) Third or More Responses	$193	$199	per response
Response Due To Loud Party Disturbance:			
a) First Response	$0	$0	per response
b) Each Additional Response	billed hourly with 2 hour min; plus 15% administration cost	billed hourly with 2 hour min; plus 15% administration cost	per response
Emergency D.U.I. Response Fees			
Emergency Response To D.U.I. Related Collision (up to a $1,000 max)	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee	per hour
Overnight Parking Permit Fees			
Annual Permit	$123	$127	per permit
Nightly	$7.95	$8	per night
Carry of a Concealed Weapon License	$21	$21	per sticker
Initial Application Fee (non-refundable set by the State of California)	$124	$128	per permit
Carry of a Concealed Weapon Permit - Investigation	$620	$640	per permit

	Current Fee FY 2025-2026	Proposed Fee FY 2026-2027	Unit
POLICE FEES			
Carry of a Concealed Weapon Permit - Renewal	$550	$568	per permit
Amendments to Application Fee	$10	$11	per permit
Replacement Card Fee	$20	$21	per card
Other Fees			
Administrative Citation First Offense	$100	$100	each
Administrative Citation Second Offense	$200	$200	each
Administrative Citation Third or more offense	$500	$500	each
Off-Site Vehicle inspection fee	$85	$87	each
On-Site Vehicle inspection fee	$41	$43	each
Notice of City Code violation	$100	$103	each
LA County / Pasadena booking Fee	Actual Cost plus 20% Administrative fee	Actual Cost plus 20% Administrative fee	each
STAFF HOURLY RATE			
Patrol Staff	$164	$170	per hour
Dispatch/Records Staff	$94	$97	per hour
Code Enforcement Staff	$124	$128	per hour
Outside Court Subpoena (per employee per request)	Set by State	Set by State	Set by State

City of Sierra Madre Parking Penalty Schedule

Unless otherwise specified in the following schedule (or as mandated by law), the fine for any parking violation within the City of Sierra Madre is $100.00, with a delinquent fine of $25.00 added to the total violation fine. Additionally, if a DMV hold is placed on the vehicle's registration due to unpaid fines, a $15.00 assessment fee will be added to the total violation fee.

Vehicle Code

Violation Code	Description	Within 21 Days	In Excess of 21 Days	DMV Hold
4000(a)(1)	EXPIRED REG (CORRECTABLE)	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00
4152.5	FOREIGN REG (CORRECTABLE)	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00
4457	DAMAGED LIC PLATE (CORRECTABLE)	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00
5200(a)	MISSING LIC PLATE (CORRECTABLE)	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00
5201	LIC PLATES REQ (CORRECTABLE)	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00
5204(a)	REG TABS REQ (CORRECTABLE)	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00
21461(a)	DISOBEDIENCE TO SIGNS	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00
22500(a)	PARKED IN AN INTERSECTION	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00
22500(b)	PARKING IN A CROSSWALK	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00
22500(c)	NO PARKING SAFETY ZONE	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00
22500(d)	NO PARKING 15 FEET FIRE STATION DRIVEWAY	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00
22500(e)	BLOCKING DRIVEWAY	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00
22500(f)	PARKING ON SIDEWALK	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00
22500(g)	OPPOSITE SIDE OF STREET	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00
22500(h)	DOUBLE PARKING	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00
22500(i)	BUS LOADING ZONE	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00
22500(k)	PARKED ON BRIDGE	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00
22500(l)	NO PARKING CURB FOR WHEELCHAIR ACCESS	$300.00	$325.00	$340.00
22500.1	PARKED IN A FIRE LANE	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00
22502(a)	MORE THAN 18 IN FROM THE CURB/WRONG WAY	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00
22505(a)(1)	VEHICLE LEFT PARKED OR STANDING	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00
22507.8(a)	PARKING IN DISABLED SPACE	$300.00	$325.00	$340.00
22507.8(b)	BLOCKING ACCESS TO DISABLED PERSON PARKING SPACE	$300.00	$325.00	$340.00
22507.8(c)(1)	PARKING ON LINES OF DISABLED PAKRING STALLS	$300.00	$325.00	$340.00
22507.8(c)(2)	PARKING IN AREA MARKED WITH CROSSHATCH LINES BY DISABLED PERSON PARKING STALL	$300.00	$325.00	$340.00
22514	PARK WITHIN 15 FEET OF A FIRE HYDRANT	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00
22515(a)	FAILURE TO SET PARKING BRAKE	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00
22517	PARKING UNLAWFULLY, DOOR LEFT OPEN	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00
22523(a)	PARKED OVER 72 HRS	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00
26708.5	FRONT TINTED WINDOWS (CORRECTABLE)	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00
26709(a)	NO DRIVERS MIRROR (CORRECTABLE)	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00
26710	DEFECTIVE WINSHIELD (CORRECTABLE)	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00
27155	NO FUEL CAP (CORRECTABLE)	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00
27465(b)	BALD TIRES (CORRECTABLE)	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00
27150(a)	DEFECTIVE MUFFLER (CORRECTABLE)	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00

Correctable violations will incur a reduced fee to $10.00 if proof of correction and payment are submitted within 21 days of citation issuance.

Fee Code		Current Fee FY 2025-2026	Proposed Fee FY 2026-2027	Unit
	FIRE FEES			
	EMS/Paramedic Fees			
EMS01	Paramedic Subscription-Single Resident Household	$89	$92	per person
	Paramedic Subscription-2 Member Household	$71	$74	per person
	Paramedic Subscription-3 Member Household	$57	$60	per person
	Paramedic Subscription-4 Member Household	N/A	$51	per person
	Paramedic Subscription-5 Member Household	N/A	$46	per person
	Paramedic Subscription-Business, 10 employees	$100	$100	each additional 10 employees:$100
	Paramedic Subscription-Low Income Family	$45	$45	per household
EMS02	Emergency Medical Services Dispatch (TNT) Fee	$249	$249	each
EMS03	Electronic Patient Care Reporting (ePCR) Surcharge	$5	$5	each
	Ambulance Rate (adjusted based County rates)			
	Advanced Life Support (ALS) Transport	LA County Rates	LA County Rates	per patient
	Basic Life Support (BLS) Transport	LA County Rates	LA County Rates	per patient
	Mileage	LA County Rates	LA County Rates	per mile
	Oxygen	LA County Rates	LA County Rates	each unit
	Night Charge	LA County Rates	LA County Rates	each
	Wait Time	LA County Rates	LA County Rates	each 30mins or fraction Thereof after the first 30mins
	Disposable Medical Supplies	LA County Rates	LA County Rates	per transport
	Electrocardiogram (EKG)	LA County Rates	LA County Rates	each
	Annual Fire And Life Safety Inspection			
	Annual Fire And Life Safety Inspection	$98	$101	per half hour
	Fire Permit			
FDPM01	Fire Permit	$124	$128	each
FDPM02	Fire Permit - Nonprofit	$62	$64	each
	Reports			
FDR01	Fire Report	$60	$62	each
FDR02	Medical Report	$60	$62	each
	Appearance/Standby Fees			
FDMIS01	Court Appearance and Office Hearing / Non-Compliance	$191	$197	per hour
FDMIS02	Fire Watch	$191	$197	per hour

Fee Code		Current Fee FY 2025-2026	Proposed Fee FY 2026-2027	Unit
	FIRE FEES			
	Fire Sprinkler Permits/Inspections			
FSP001	13D Fire Sprinkler Permit/Inspection	$915	$945	each
FSP010	13R/13 Fire Sprinkler Permit/Inspection/Plan Review	$1,486	$1,534	each
FSP020	13R/13 Fire Sprinkler Tenant Improvement Permit/Inspection/Plan Review	$742	$765	each
FSP005	Additional Inspection of New System after third or no shows (per additional inspection)	$345	$356	each
	Fire Department Training Class Fee			
FDMIS03	Fire Department Training Class	Actual Cost; plus 25% processing fee	Actual Cost; plus 25% processing fee	each
	Response Fees			
	Response Due To False Alarm:			
	a) First False Alarm Response	$0	$0	per response
FDRSP01	b) Two False Alarm Responses	$100	$100	per response
FDRSP02	b) Third or More Responses	$200	$200	per response
FDRSP03	Illegal Burning	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee	per inspection
FDRSP04	Hazardous Materials Clean-Up	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee	each
	Weed Abatement Fees			
FDWA01	Weed Abatement	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee	each
	Other Fees			
FDINS01	Additional Inspection of New System after third (per additional inspection)	$345	$356	each
FDINS02	Fire Inspections (Third Inspection Penalty)	$345	$356	each
FDINS03	Fire Inspections of Commercial	$143	$147	per 15 minutes not to exceed one hour
FDINS04	Fire Inspections of Multi-Residential	$143	$147	per 15 minutes not to exceed one hour
FDINS05	Fire Inspections of Schools (Public/Private)	$143	$147	per 15 minutes not to exceed one hour
FDINS06	Installation or Removal of underground storage tanks	$1,200	$1,239	each
FDINS07	Fire Code Permit (per permit)	$345	$356	each

Fee Code		Current Fee FY 2025-2026	Proposed Fee FY 2026-2027	Unit
	FIRE FEES			
	STAFF HOURLY RATE			
FDSTF01	Fire staff - Movie Detail	$75	$75	per hour
FDSTF02	Fire Standby (Fire Marshal)	$285	$294	per hour
FDSTF03	Chief Officer Standby	$258	$267	per hour
FDSTF04	Engine Standby with 4 staffed positions	$926	$955	per hour
FDSTF05	Equipment rental	$149	$154	
FDSTF06	Rescue Ambulance Standby with 2 staffed positions	$345	$356	per hour
	Fire Code Permits & Inspection Rates			
FDFCPI01	Aerosol Product	$630	$650	
FDFCPI02	Apartments	$1,200	$1,239	
FDFCPI03	Assembly Facility	$1,200	$1,239	
FDFCPI04	Business Occupancy	$345	$356	
FDFCPI05	Business Restaurant Occupancy	$630	$650	
FDFCPI06	Candles/Open Flame in Assembly	$345	$356	
FDFCPI07	Carnivals & Fairs	$630	$650	
FDFCPI08	Combustible Dust Prod Ops	$844	$871	
FDFCPI09	Combustible Fiber Storage	$1,700	$1,755	
FDFCPI10	Commercial Rental Occupancy	$1,415	$1,460	
FDFCPI11	Compressed Gases	$1,985	$2,049	
FDFCPI12	Dry Cleaning Plants	$630	$650	
FDFCPI13	Fireworks/Aerial Displays	$1,486	$1,534	
FDFCPI14	Flammable/Combustible Liquid	$630	$650	
FDFCPI15	Hazardous Materials 1 to 3 chemical(s)	$844	$871	
FDFCPI16	Hazardous Materials 4 to 6 chemicals	$1,415	$1,460	
FDFCPI17	Hazardous Materials 7 or more chemicals	$2,128	$2,196	
FDFCPI18	High Piled Combustible Materials	$1,200	$1,239	
FDFCPI19	Hot-Work Operations	$630	$650	
FDFCPI20	Industrial Baking/Drying Oven	$2,484	$2,564	
FDFCPI21	Liquid Gas Fueled Vehicles in Assembly Buildings	$1,129	$1,165	
FDFCPI22	Liquefied Petroleum Gases > 5 gallons	$630	$650	
FDFCPI23	Lumber Yard	$701	$724	
FDFCPI24	Manufacturing/Industrial Storage Occupancy	$1,058	$1,092	
FDFCPI25	Magnesium Working	$701	$724	
FDFCPI26	Motor Vehicle Fuel Dispensing Stations	$630	$650	
FDFCPI27	Pyrotechnical Special Effects Material	$1,344	$1,387	
FDFCPI28	Refrigeration Equipment	$2,342	$2,417	
FDFCPI29	Spraying/Dipping	$701	$724	

Fee Code		Current Fee FY 2025-2026	Proposed Fee FY 2026-2027	Unit
	FIRE FEES			
FDFCPI30	Tent/Canopy/Temporary Air Supported Structure	$345	$356	
FDFCPI31	Elevator Rescue Service	$552	$569	
FDFCPI32	Missed appointment	NA	NA	
FDFCPI33	Re-inspections (Engine or Truck Company)	$552	$569	per hour
FDFCPI35	High Rise Occupancy	$2,342	$2,417	
FDFCPI36	Hospital Occupancy	$1,200	$1,239	
FDFCPI37	Hotel or Motel Occupancy	$1,200	$1,239	
FDFCPI38	Private School Occupancy	$1,200	$1,239	
FDFCPI39	Public School Occupancy	$1,200	$1,239	per inspection
FDFCPI40	Key Box	$142	$146	
FDFCPI41	Failure to obtain fire construction permit	Double Permit Fee	Double Permit Fee	
FDFCPI42	AB-38 Defensible Space Inspection	$202	$209	
	Administration Citations for Violations of the Uniform Fire Code			
FDAVIO01	First Violation	Varies	Varies	Each
FDAVIO02	Second violation within 12 month period	125 % of fine listed	125 % of fine listed	Each
FDAVIO03	Third and subsequent violation within 12 month period	150% of fine listed	150% of fine listed	Each
FDAVIO04	Use, possession, storage, sale, or manufacturing of fireworks	$77	$80	Each
FDAVIO05	Delinquent fines	10% of amount due to City, or 10% of the amount of the fine remaining unpaid to the City if a portion of the fine amount was timely paid	10% of amount due to City, or 10% of the amount of the fine remaining unpaid to the City if a portion of the fine amount was timely paid	
FDAVIO06	Interest	1/2 of 1% per month, pro rata	1/2 of 1% per month, pro rata	

Fee Code		Current Fee FY 2025-2026	Proposed Fee FY 2026-2027	Unit
	UTILITY RATES			
	New Meter Installation			
NMI-001	New Meters: 3/4"	$422	$436	Minimum Fee - Plus costs over base fee
NMI-005	New Meters: 1"	$422	$436	Minimum Fee - Plus costs over base fee
NMI-010	New Meters: 1" with 1" line	$2,856	$2,948	Refundable Deposit - Less: Cost, plus 20% installation Fee
NMI-015	New Meters: 1 1/2" with 1 1/2" line	$3,110	$3,210	Refundable Deposit - Less: Cost, plus 20% installation Fee
NMI-020	New Meters: 1 1/2"	$887	$916	Minimum Fee - Plus costs over base fee
NMI-025	New Meters: 2"	$1,784	$1,841	Minimum Fee - Plus costs over base fee
NMI-030	New Meters: 2" with 2" line	$3,497	$3,609	Refundable Deposit - Less: Cost, plus 20% installation Fee
NMI-040	New: 4" Fire Line	Applicant to contract with a city-approved contractor for installation of fire service with a city approved backflow prevention assembly	Applicant to contract with a city-approved contractor for installation of fire service with a city approved backflow prevention assembly	
NMI-045	New Meters: 4" or greater with new service lateral	Applicant to contract with a city-approved contractor for the full cost of installation, plus the cost of the water meter and AMI hardware.	Applicant to contract with a city-approved contractor for the full cost of installation, plus the cost of the water meter and AMI hardware.	
	Other Meter Charges			
	Portable Water Meter Rental	$164	$170	Minimum Fee - Plus costs over base fee
	Portable Water Meter Deposit	$2,630	$2,714	Refundable Deposit - Less: damage, rental fee, and consumption
	Relocation of Existing Meter	$2,578	$2,661	Up to 1" meter + abandon old service
	Relocation of Existing Meter	$2,578	$2,661	Up to 1 1/2" meter + abandon old service
	Relocation of Existing Meter	$2,578	$2,661	Up to 2" meter + abandon old service
	Reinstall Meter at prior location			
	Reinstall Meter	$128	$132	5/8", 3/4", & 1" meters (each occasion)
	Reinstall Meter	$128	$132	1 1/2" & 2" meters (each occasion)

Fee Code		Current Fee FY 2025-2026	Proposed Fee FY 2026-2027	Unit
	UTILITY RATES			
	Other Fees & Services			
	Owner Request for Vacation Shut Off	$293	$303	Per request
	After Hours Water Delinquent Turn On	$293	$303	Per delinquent shut off/on
	24 Hour Notice for Turn Off	NEW	$51	Per occasion
	Unauthorized Xonnection to City Line	$2,788	$2,877	Fine per citation Plus estimated commodity charge
	Unauthorized Connection to Fire Hydrant	$2,788	$2,877	Fine per citation Plus estimated commodity charge
	Unauthorized Use or Alteration of Water Meter	$2,788	$2,877	Fine per citation Plus estimated commodity charge
	Water Meter Testing	$128	$132	Fee for testing, more than 2% error rate
	Sale of Excess Water to Other Municipalities			Based on specific negotiations
	Utility Account Establishment Fee	$33	$34	One time fee, non-refundable
	Deposit for New Water Service	$79	$250	The deposit will be used to offset the last bill
	After Hours Service initiation/Termination Fee	$121	$125	Per after hours service request
	Fire Flow Testing	NEW	$400	Per request
	Sewer			
SWR005	Sewer Permit	$109	$113	Minimum Permit Fee
	Other Sewer Fees			
SWR010	Sewer Connection Fee	$424	$437	Per connection
SWR015	Sewer Dye test	$322	$333	Per request
SWR020	Sewer Stoppage Investigation	$257	$265	Per investigation.
SWR025	Saddle Main Line	$257	$265	Per request (includes two inspections)
SWR030	Residential Sewer Connection	$257	$265	Per request

	Current Fee FY 2025-2026	Proposed Fee FY 2026-2027	
UTILITY RATES			
Water Charges			
Meter Size			MONTHLY CHARGE
5/8", 3/4"	$50.03	$49.43	Per connection per bill
1"	$62.44	$61.61	Per connection per bill
1-1/2"	$93.47	$92.06	Per connection per bill
2"	$130.70	$128.60	Per connection per bill
3"	$248.59	$244.31	Per connection per bill
4"	$422.32	$414.83	Per connection per bill
Low Income Discount:			
Meter Size			MONTHLY CHARGE
5/8", 3/4"	$32.56	$32.23	Per connection per bill
1"	$40.64	$40.23	Per connection per bill
1-1/2"	$60.83	$60.22	Per connection per bill
2"	$85.07	$84.22	Per connection per bill
3"	$161.80	$160.18	Per connection per bill
4"	$274.88	$272.13	Per connection per bill
Infrastructure Fixed Charge			
Meter Size			MONTHLY CHARGE
5/8", 3/4"	$25.48	$26.50	Per connection per bill
1"	$42.46	$44.17	Per connection per bill
1-1/2"	$84.91	$88.33	Per connection per bill
2"	$135.86	$141.33	Per connection per bill
3"	$297.17	$309.17	Per connection per bill
4"	$534.92	$556.50	Per connection per bill

	Current Fee FY 2025-2026	Proposed Fee FY 2026-2027	
UTILITY RATES			
Variable Charge			
All Customers			
Tier 1	$3.62	$3.63	Per 100 cu. Ft. of water (1 unit)
Tier 2	$5.00	$5.73	Per 100 cu. Ft. of water (1 unit)
Sewer Charges-Fixed			
Customer Class			
Residential	$22.36	$23.25	Monthly Charge
Non-Residential			
Commercial	$15.30	$15.92	Monthly Charge
Institutional	$15.30	$15.92	Monthly Charge
Sewer Charges-Variable			
Non-Residential			
Commercial	$0.97	$1.01	Cost per CCF
Institutional	$0.97	$1.01	Cost per CCF

CITY OF SIERRA MADRE

FEE SCHEDULE
FY 2026-2027

Note: This Fee Schedule does not include all fees, rates, or charges that may be imposed by the City of Sierra Madre. Examples of excluded items include, but are not limited to, development impact fees, utility rates and connection fees, fees imposed by and passed through to other agencies, and punitive fines and penalties.

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Many of the fees listed in the Master Fee Schedule are applied on an hourly basis and are structured to recover the full cost of service for each activity type. The City will apply the following hourly rate against recorded time to determine the fee amount owed by each applicant. Hourly rates from other departments may also apply if staff from those other departments perform work on a specific application or request for service. Additionally, the City will pass-through to the applicant any discrete costs incurred from the use of external service providers if required to process the specific application. The City may impose a contract administration fee of 15% on the value of contracted services.
For services requested of City staff which have no fee listed in this Master Fee Schedule, the City Manager or the City Manager's designee shall determine the appropriate fee based on the following hourly rate for staff time involved in the service or activity.

Fee Code		Current Fee FY 2025-2026	Proposed Fee FY 2026-2027	$ Change in Fee	% Change in Fee	Unit
	ADMINISTRATIVE FEES					
	Annual Business License Fees					
	New Business License Issuance					
3122	Home Occupation	$221	$228	$7	3.20%	per year
Multiple	All Other Businesses	$82	$85	$3	3.20%	per year
Multiple	Fixed Place of Business	$443	$457	$14	3.20%	per year
3124	Pre-Issuance Inspection (New Fixed Place)	$83	$86	$3	3.20%	each
	Business License Renewal					
	Annual Renewal for All Business License Listed Above	$82	$85	$3	3.20%	per year
	License/Permit Fees - Other					
	City Contractor Business License					
CON001	a) New	$82	$85	$3	3.20%	each
CONR01	b) Renewal	$82	$85	$3	3.20%	each
3300	SB 1186 DSA Fee	$4	$4	$0	0.00%	Per State, Assembly Bill No.2164
3116	Solicitor Permit	$82	$85	$3	3.20%	per person, per day
	Miscellaneous Fees					
	Reproduction Fees					
	a) Copying and/or Printing	$0.26	$0.25	($0)	-3.19%	per page
	b) Copying Flash Drive	$10	$4	($6)	-61.28%	each
	Returned Check/ACH Fees					
	a) Returned Check	$40; plus bank fees	$40; plus bank fees			each
	b) Returned ACH Item	$40; plus bank fees	$40; plus bank fees			each
	Trash Compactor Message Board Advertisements					
	- 30 day period	$166	$172	$5	3.20%	per 30 days
	- Each Additional - 30 day period	$88	$88	$0	0.22%	per 30 days
	- Each Additional message board (up to 2 boards)	$88	$88	$0	0.22%	each message board
	Other Fees					
	Garage Sale Application	$21	$21	$1	3.20%	per weekend
	Collections	10%	10%			per month; max of 100% of original fee
	Credit Card Surcharge	Actual Cost	Actual Cost			
ADMIN STAFF	**Administrative Services Staff**	$112	$115	$4	3.20%	per hour

Fee Code		Current Fee FY 2025-2026	Proposed Fee FY 2026-2027	$ Change in Fee	% Change in Fee	Unit
	PLANNING AND ZONING FEES					
	Zoning Fees					
	Design Review Permit Application					
DRP001	a) Preliminary/Ministerial/Administrative Design Review Permit	$3,616	$3,606	($9)	-0.26%	each
DRP005	b) Standard	$6,353	$6,324	($29)	-0.46%	each
	Conditional Use Permit Application					
CU001	a) Minor	$3,295	$3,274	($21)	-0.65%	each
CU005	b) Standard	$6,115	$6,077	($38)	-0.63%	each
	Hillside Development Permit Application					
HDP001	a) Administrative Hillside Development Permit	$3,616	$3,606	($9)	-0.26%	each
HDP005	b) Standard	$10,000 Deposit against Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee	$10,000 Deposit against Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee			each
	Variance Application					
VAR001	a) Minor	$3,616	$3,606	($9)	-0.26%	each
VAR005	b) Standard	$6,353	$6,324	($29)	-0.46%	each
	Accessory Dwelling Unit Application					
PZ025	Accessory Dwelling Unit - Application completeness and administrative records	$2,320	$712	($1,608)	-69.31%	each
	Appeal for incomplete ADU application determinations		75% of Original Filing Fee			each
	Other					
CU010	Entitlement Modification	75% of Original Filing Fee	75% of Original Filing Fee			each
CU015	Entitlement Extension	$393	$377	($16)	-3.96%	each
PZ030	Zoning Verification Letter	$527	$514	($13)	-2.44%	each
APPEAL	Appeals for Administrative Design Review Permit Reduced Fee if successful in the appeal by property owner	$500	$500	$0	0.00%	
APPEAL	Appeal to Planning Commission	75% of Original Filing Fee	75% of Original Filing Fee			each
CU020	Appeals to City Council	50% of Original Filing Fee	50% of Original Filing Fee			each

Fee Code		Current Fee FY 2025-2026	Proposed Fee FY 2026-2027	$ Change in Fee	% Change in Fee	Unit
	PLANNING AND ZONING FEES					
CU021	Appeals to City Council by Non-Applicant	75% of original filing fee up to $1,000	75% of original filing fee up to $1,000			each
NF020	Appeal Associated Noticing Publication and Postage	$155	$155	$0	0.00%	each
FM001	Fire Code Officer/Fire Marshal Review	$564	$582	$18	3.20%	each
	Deposit Requirement	100% of Estimated Cost and Processing Fee	100% of Estimated Cost and Processing Fee			
	General Amendments Application					
PZ001	Zone Change Application	$10,816	$10,592	($224)	-2.07%	each
PZ005	General Plan Amendment	$10,816	$10,592	($224)	-2.07%	each
PZ010	Municipal Code Text Amendment	$9,886	$9,496	($390)	-3.94%	each
MP001	Master Plan	$14,617	$13,797	($820)	-5.61%	each
SP001	Specific Plan	$16,197	$15,213	($984)	-6.08%	each
	Minor Modification	No Fee	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee			
	Wireless Facilities Application					
WIRE MMOD	Minor Modification to Wireless Facilities	$2,479	$2,453	($26)	-1.06%	each
WIRENEW	New Wireless Facilities	$6,115	$6,077	($38)	-0.63%	each

Fee Code		Current Fee FY 2025-2026	Proposed Fee FY 2026-2027	$ Change in Fee	% Change in Fee	Unit
	PLANNING AND ZONING FEES					
WIRESM1-5	New Small Cell Wireless Facilities (1 to 5 Units)	$517	$533	$17	3.20%	each
WIRESM+5	New Small Cell Wireless Facilities (each additional >5)	$103	$107	$3	3.20%	each
WIREAP	Small Cell site annual right-of-way access annual permit renewal Fee (per site)	$279	$288	$9	3.20%	each
	Home Occupation Permits					
PZ015	a) Non-Discretionary	$103	$113	$10	9.39%	each
PZ020	b) Administrative Discretionary Application	$589	$602	$13	2.24%	each
	Environmental Fees (adjusted based State and County Fee)					
EVN030	Fish and Wildlife Fee (State) - EIR Filing	$4,123.50	$4,227.50	$104	2.52%	Per State
EVN035	Fish and Wildlife Fee (State) - Negative declaration filing	$2,968.75	$3,043.75	$75	2.53%	Per State
EVN040	Fish and Wildlife Fee (State) - Mitigated Negative declaration filing	$2,968.75	$3,043.75	$75	2.53%	Per State
EVN045	Fish and Wildlife Fee Exemption	$75	$25	($50)	-66.67%	Per County
EVN001	Categorical Exemption	$372	$382	$10	2.72%	each
	CEQA Technical Advisory Review for which no fee is specifically indicated	NEW	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee			each
EVN005	Initial Study Review - Negative Declaration	$3,853	$3,838	($15)	-0.39%	each
EVN010	Initial Study Review - Mitigated Negative Declaration	$7,500	$7,470	($30)	-0.39%	each
EVN015	Environmental Impact Report	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee			each
EVN020	Geotechnical Report Review	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee			each
EVN025	VMT Screening Review	$310	$320	$10	3.20%	per unit
EVN026	Parking Analysis	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee			each
	Tree Fees					
	Tree Protection Plan Review for Natural Resources Commission	$194	$349	$155	79.90%	each
	Arborist Plan Review	NEW	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee			each
	Tree Trimming Permit, Noticing Required	No Fee Permit	$221			each
	Tree Removal /Replacment Permit, Noticing Required	NEW	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee			each
	Tree Report/Review/Inspections for which no fee is specifically indicated	NEW	Actual Cost; plus			each
	Noticing Fees					
	Noticing Publication and Postage					

Fee Code		Current Fee FY 2025-2026	Proposed Fee FY 2026-2027	$ Change in Fee	% Change in Fee	Unit
	PLANNING AND ZONING FEES					
NF001	a) Administrative Review Only	$609	$626	$17	2.71%	each
NF005	b) Planning Commission, City Council	$1,116	$1,071	($45)	-4.00%	each
NF010	Newspaper Noticing	$671	$705	$34	5.00%	each
	Sign Permit					
SGN001	a) Temporary	$713	$702	($11)	-1.51%	each
SGN005	b) Temporary - Admin Review	$775	$776	$1	0.16%	each
SGN010	c) Administrative Review Required	$775	$776	$1	0.16%	each
SGN015	d) Planning Commission Review Required	$1,488	$1,495	$7	0.50%	each
	Historic Preservation					
MILL001	Mills Act Application	$2,417	$2,413	($4)	-0.17%	each
HD001	Historic Landmark Dedication or de-designation	$3,616	$3,580	($35)	-0.98%	each
	Certificate of Appropriateness	No Fee Permit	No Fee Permit			
DEM005	Discretionary Demolition Permit Fee	$1,188	$1,183	($5)	-0.42%	each
	Temporary Use Fees					
TU005	Temporary Use Permit: All Other Uses Not Linked to a Special Event or Civic Event	$475	$502	$27	5.64%	each
	Water Efficient Landscapes					
WELO PC	a) Water Efficient Landscape Plan Check Fee	$1,405	$1,430	$25	1.79%	each
WELO PERMT	b) Landscape Permit and Inspection Fee	$971	$991	$20	2.06%	each
	Copies and Print Services					
OTH030	Copy of General Plan Land Use / Zoning Map (11x17 Size)	$2	$2	$0	3.20%	per page
	Other Fees					
OTH005	Request for Public Facilities Fee Reduction/Waiver	$2,004	$1,975	($29)	-1.45%	each
OTH010	Pre Development /Filing Application Review	$1,477	$1,460	($17)	-1.16%	each
OTH015	Request for Planning Consultation or Letter	$331	$329	($2)	-0.47%	per request
VACANT	Vacant Property Registration Fee	$310	$358	$48	15.52%	each
	Subdivision Fees					
PZ060.1	Subdivision Parcel Map/Urban Lot Split Prefiling	$1,477	$1,460	($17)	-1.15%	each
PZ060	Subdivision Tract Map Prefiling	$10,000 Deposit against Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee	$10,000 Deposit against Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee			
PZ055.1	Parcel Map - Urban Lot Split	$6,053	$6,093	$40	0.66%	each

Fee Code		Current Fee FY 2025-2026	Proposed Fee FY 2026-2027	$ Change in Fee	% Change in Fee	Unit
	PLANNING AND ZONING FEES					
PZ055	Parcel Map - Tentative/Vesting Tentative	$8,491	$8,362	($129)	-1.52%	each
PZ050	Tract Map - Tentative/Vesting Tentative	Actual Cost + 15%	Actual Cost + 15%			each
	Certificate of Compliance	NEW	$329			each
PZ070	Final Parcel Map Review, subdivision resulting into 4 parcels or less	$5,971	$5,851	($120)	-2.01%	each
	Final Tract Map Review, subdivision resulting into more than 4 parcels	Actual Cost + 15%	Actual Cost + 15%			each
PZ075	Map Extension	$1,302	$1,294	($8)	-0.58%	each
PZ080	Map Amendment	$7,892	$7,977	$85	1.08%	each
PZ035	Lot Line Adjustment Application and Review	$6,053	$6,093	$40	0.65%	each
PZ040	Lot Merger Application and Review	$2,830	$2,805	($25)	-0.90%	each
	Deposit Requirement	100% of Estimated Cost and processing fee	100% of Estimated Cost and processing fee			each
	Street/Address Assignments					
ADDRESS001	Street Address assignment or change	$119	$257	$138	116.34%	each
ADDRESS002	Street Name assignment or change	$393	$439	$46	11.84%	each
	STAFF HOURLY RATE					
DEVSTAFF	Planning & Community Preservation Staff	$256	$264	$8	3.20%	per hour
PWSTAFF	Public Works Engineering Staff	$228	$236	$7	3.20%	per hour
	DEPOSIT REQUIREMENTS	Deposits will be required to begin work; based upon estimated time to complete project	Deposits will be required to begin work; based upon estimated time to complete project			

Fee Code		Current Fee FY 2025-2026	Proposed Fee FY 2026-2027	$ Change in Fee	% Change in Fee	Unit
	CONSTRUCTION FEES					
PC001	**Building Plan Check Fees**					
	Building Plan Check service includes review of the initial building plan submittal (1st review), and up to two additional submittals of building plan revisions (2nd and 3rd reviews).					
	Plan Check (Valuation $1 to $4,000)					
PC002	Base Fee	$874.95	$902.95	$28	3.20%	each
PC003	Plan Check (Valuation $4,001 to $12,000)	$1,510.98 to $1,692.84	$1,559.33 to $1,747.01			each
	Base Fee (first $4,000)	$1,485.00	$1,532.52	$48	3.20%	
	Additional (for each $1,000 or fraction thereof of the Valuation beyond $4,000, up to and including $12,000)	$25.98	$26.81	$1	3.20%	
PC003.4	Plan Check (Valuation 12,001 to 25,000)	$1,718.98 to $2,030.74	$1,773.99 to $2,095.72			each
	Base Fee (first $12,000)	$1,693.00	$1,747.18	$54	3.20%	
	Additional (for each $1,000 or fraction thereof of the Valuation beyond $12,000, up to and including $25,000)	$25.98	$26.81	$1	3.20%	
PC003.5	Plan Check (Valuation $25,001 to $50,000)	2,271.98 to $2,895.50	$2,344.68 to $2,988.16			each
	Base Fee (first $25,000)	$2,246.00	$2,317.87	$72	3.20%	
	Additional (for each $1,000 or fraction thereof of the Valuation beyond $25,000, up to and including $50,000)	$25.98	$26.81	$1	3.20%	
PC004	Plan Check (Valuation $50,001 to $100,000)	$3,067.00 to $4,488.00	$3,165.14 to $4,631.62			each
	Base Fee (first $50,000)	$3,038.00	$3,135.22	$97	3.20%	
	Additional (for each $1,000 or fraction thereof of the Valuation beyond $50,000, up to and including $100,000)	$29.00	$29.93	$1	3.20%	
PC004.5	Plan Check (Valuation $100,001 and Up)	$4,557.19 and up	$4,703.02 and up			each
	Base Fee (first $100,000)	$4,536.00	$4,681.15	$145	3.20%	
	Additional (for each $1,000 or fraction thereof of the Valuation beyond $100,000, no limit)	$21.19	$21.87	$1	3.20%	
	Valuation to reflect the Building Permit valuation, based on current International Code Council (ICC)					
PC005	Plan Check after 3rd Review	Actual Cost ; plus 15% processing fee	Actual Cost ; plus 15% processing fee			per hour
PC007	Over the Counter Plan Check					
	Minimum fee (2 hours of review)	$616.70	$636.44	$20	3.20%	each
	Review beyond 2 hours	$308.35	$318.22	$10	3.20%	per hour
PC007.5	Plan Check Revision Fee (for building plans that have been approved and while a project is under construction)	Actual Cost ; plus 15% processing fee	Actual Cost ; plus 15% processing fee			Per 30 min.
PC008	Expedited Building Plan Check	50% additional of the Plan Check Fee	50% additional of the Plan Check Fee			
FPC001	Fire Safety Plan Check	$564.02	$582.00	$18	3.19%	each
New FPC002	Expedited Fire Safety Plan Check	50% additional of the Fire Safety Plan Check Fee	50% additional of the Fire Safety Plan Check Fee			each
	Grading and Drainage Plan Checks					
GRD010	Geotechnical site review (to determine if Geotechnical reports are required)	$252	$1,342	$1,090	432.43%	each
GRD011	Geotechnical report, and plan review (review of intital and two addenda report)	$252	$2,251	$1,999	793.07%	each

Fee Code		Current Fee FY 2025-2026	Proposed Fee FY 2026-2027	$ Change in Fee	% Change in Fee	Unit
	CONSTRUCTION FEES					
GRD015	Drainage Plan Review only < 500SF upon reported concerns	$325	$733	$408	125.26%	per permit
	Low Impact Development Plan Check See Public Works Fees					
	Grading Permits/Inspections					
	Grading Permit up to 500 cubic yards	NEW	$1,174	$1,174		per permit
	Grading Permit 500 cubic yard to 1,000 cubic yards	NEW	$1,674	$1,674		per permit
	Grading Over 1,000 cubic yard (each additional 1,000 cubic yard)	NEW	$550	$550		each
GRD026	For inspections for which no fee is specifically indicated, per hour	$225	$362	$362		per request
	Permit Processing Fee and Filing	NEW	$47	$47		each

Fee Code		Current Fee FY 2025-2026	Proposed Fee FY 2026-2027	$ Change in Fee	% Change in Fee	Unit
	CONSTRUCTION FEES					
	Building Permit Fees Building Permits include inspection services necessary for each construction project. Additional fees may apply for re-inspections and missed inspections. a) No permit is required for the repair of a lightweight material fence. b) A building permit is required for the construction of a new lightweight material fence, e.g., wood or vinyl, not excceeding 6 feet in height of the entire project; minimum permit fee applies. c) A building permit is required for the construction of a wall or fence of any height that requires foundation work including post and/or pilaster footing, mortar and/grout; permit fee is calculated based on the valuation.					
BP001	Permit (Valuation $1 to $4,000)					
	Base Fee	$451.42	$465.87	$14	3.20%	each
BP002	Permit (Valuation $4,001 to $25,000)	$905.74 to $1,980.54	$934.72 to $2,043.92			each
	Base Fee (first $4,000)	$852.00	$879.26	$27	3.20%	
	Additional (for each $1,000 or fraction thereof of the Valuation beyond $4,000, up to and including $25,000)	$53.74	$55.46	$2	3.20%	
BP003	Permit (Valuation $25,001 to $50,000)	$2,187.37 to $2,940.25	$2,257.37 to $3,034.34			each
	Base Fee (first $25,000)	$2,156.00	$2,224.99	$69	3.20%	
	Additional (for each $1,000 or fraction thereof of the Valuation beyond $25,000, up to and including $50,000)	$31.37	$32.37	$1	3.20%	
BP004	Permit (Valuation $50,001 to $100,000)	$2,990.37 to $4,527.50	$3,086.06 to $4,672.38			each
	Base Fee (first $50,000)	$2,959.00	$3,053.69	$95	3.20%	
	Additional (for each $1,000 or fraction thereof of the Valuation beyond $50,000, up to and including $100,000)	$31.37	$32.37	$1	3.20%	
BP005	Permit (Valuation $100,001 and Up)	$4,549.18 and up	$4,694.75 and up			each
	Base Fee (first $100,000)	$4,527.00	$4,671.86	$145	3.20%	
	Additional (for each $1,000 or fraction thereof of the Valuation beyond $100,000, no limit)	$22.18	$22.89	$1	3.20%	
	Building Permit valuation based on current International Code Council (ICC)					

Fee Code		Current Fee FY 2025-2026	Proposed Fee FY 2026-2027	$ Change in Fee	% Change in Fee	Unit
	CONSTRUCTION FEES					
	State Mandated Fees					
	California Strong Motion Instrumentation Program (SMIP) Fee		Mimimum 50cents			
BP009	a) Residential	Valuation Amount X 0.0001	Valuation Amount X 0.00013			per permit, per State
BP010	b) Commercial	Valuation Amount X 0.0001	Valuation Amount X 0.00028			per permit, per State
	Building Standards Administration Special Revolving Fund Fee (BSASRF) Per State Senate Bill No. 1473					
BP015	Permit Valuation:					per permit, per State
	$1-25,000	$1	$1	$0	0.00%	
	$25,001-50,000	$2	$2	$0	0.00%	
	$50,001-75,000	$3	$3	$0	0.00%	
	$75,001-100,000	$4	$4	$0	0.00%	
BP016	Every $25,000 or fraction thereof above $100,000	Add $1	Add $1			
BP020	Division of the State Architect Construction-Related Acceissibility Program Fee (State Senate Bill No. 1186)	$4	$4			per permit, per State
	Miscellaneous New Construction Fees					
PC020	Modification to Plan Check or Permit	Actual Cost ; plus 15% processing fee	Actual Cost ; plus 15% processing fee			each
PC026	90-Day Extension of Plan Check or Permit	$296.47	$305.96	$9	3.20%	each
OC001	Certificate of Occupancy/Temporary C of O	$274.78	$283.57	$9	3.20%	each
	General Plan Update Fee	Building Permit Fee Amount X 0.024	Building Permit Fee Amount X 0.024			per permit
	Release of Recorded Covenant	NEW	$360	$360		each

Fee Code		Current Fee FY 2025-2026	Proposed Fee FY 2026-2027	$ Change in Fee	% Change in Fee	Unit
	CONSTRUCTION FEES					
	STAFF HOURLY RATE					
DEVSTAFF	Planning & Community Preservation Staff	$256.18	$264.38	$8	3.20%	per hour
PWSTAFF	Public Works Engineering Staff	$228.29	$235.60	$7	3.20%	per hour
	DEPOSIT REQUIREMENTS	Deposits will be required to begin work; based upon estimated time to complete project	Deposits will be required to begin work; based upon estimated time to complete project			

Fee Code		Current Fee FY 2025-2026	Proposed Fee FY 2026-2027	$ Change in Fee	% Change in Fee	Unit
	Building and Safety Fees					
ELE001/MEC001/ PLB001	**Mechanical, Plumbing, and Electrical** Mechanical, Plumbing, and Electrical Permits are each separate Building Permit Categories in which multiple inspections may occur. Inspections Bundle fees are based on number of inspections within a given Building Permit Category. (1) Includes air handling units, compressors, boilers, forced air units, furnaces, hoods, fans, vents, bathtubs, dishwashers, drinking fountains, laundry tubs, lawn sprinklers, piping alterations, showers, sinks, toilets, vac breakers, washbasins, water heaters, water softeners, home appliances, heating appliances, branch circuits, motors and AC units, outlets, fixtures, battery energy storage systems, generators, and residential EV chargers. (2) When calculating fees, each ten branch circuits shall be considered one item, and each twenty outlets or fixtures shall be considered one item.					
ELE001/MEC001/ PLB001	a) 1 - 5 Items/Fixtures	$393	$405	$13	3.20%	each
ELE001/MEC001/ PLB001	b) 6 - 10 Items/Fixtures	$702	$725	$22	3.20%	each
ELE001/MEC001/ PLB001	c) 11 - 15 Items/Fixtures	$1,011	$1,044	$32	3.20%	each
ELE001/MEC001/ PLB001	d) 16 - 20 Items/Fixtures	$1,321	$1,363	$42	3.20%	each
ELE001/MEC001/ PLB001	e) 21 - 25 Items/Fixtures	$1,630	$1,682	$52	3.20%	each
ELE001/MEC001/ PLB001	f) 26 or More Items/Fixtures	$1,940	$2,002	$62	3.20%	each
	Other Plumbing Permits/Inspections					
	Pool Related Inspections:					
PLB005	a) Swimming Pool Piping	$660	$681	$21	3.20%	each
PLB010	b) P-Trap for Pool	$351	$362	$11	3.20%	each
	Sewer/Septic Related Inspections:		$0			
PLB015	a) House Sewer Connecting To Public Sewer	$351	$362	$11	3.20%	each
PLB020	b) All Other Sewer/Septic Inspections	$660	$681	$21	3.20%	each
PLB025	Full Water Piping System	$660	$681	$21	3.20%	each
FSP001	13D Fire Sprinkler Permit/Inspection	$915	$944	$29	3.20%	each
	Other Electrical Permits/Inspections					
ELE020	Motors & AC Units - (Over 10HP)	$351	$362	$11	3.20%	each, plus $12 per branch
ELE030	Service Panel Upgrade	$351	$362	$11	3.20%	each
ELE035	Residential Solar	$450	$450	$0	0.00%	Per State. Assembly Bill No.1414
	Residential Solar over 15 kW	$450 plus $15/kW over 15kW	$450 plus $15/kW over 15kW			Per State. Assembly Bill No.1414
	Solar Re-Installation	NEW	$225	$225		
	Energy Storage	NEW	Per fixture based on ELE001			each
	Commercial Solar	NEW	$1,000	$1,000		Per State. Assembly Bill No.1414
	Commercial Solar over 50 kW	NEW	$1000 plus $7/kW 51kW to 250kW $5/kW above 250kW	$1000 plus $7/kW 51kW to 250kW $5/kW above 250kW		Per State. Assembly Bill No.1414
	Fire Alarm System Permit/Inspection (non fire marshal)	NEW	$582	$582		

Fee Code		Current Fee FY 2025-2026	Proposed Fee FY 2026-2027	$ Change in Fee	% Change in Fee	Unit
ELE045	Non-SFR Electrical EV Charging Station Plan Check Fee	$634	$655	$20	3.20%	each
ELE040	Temporary Power Pole	$196	$203	$6	3.20%	each pole
	Re-Roof Only Permits and Inspections					
	Re-Roof up to 20 squares	NEW	$266	$266		each
	Re-Roof over 20 squares to 50 squares	NEW	$413	$413		each
	Re-Roof each additional 50 squares over 50 squares	NEW	$292	$292		each
	Permit Processing Fee and Filing	NEW	$47	$47		each

Fee Code		Current Fee FY 2025-2026	Proposed Fee FY 2026-2027	$ Change in Fee	% Change in Fee	Unit
	Other					
BI001	Building Special Inspection (Pre-Inspection)	$537	$554	$17	3.20%	each
CODE001	Code Case Inspection	$436	$450	$14	3.20%	each
BP030	Request for Re-Inspection (no show or additoinal inspection)	$196	$203	$6	3.20%	
	Field Consultation - Per hour after first 15min - in 15 min increments	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee			each
	Office Consultation - Per hour after first 15min - in 15 min increments	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee			each
	Correspondence request - Per hour after first 15min - in 15 min increments	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee			each
	Request for City Council or Commission Action	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee			each
	Public Works Administrative Plan Review	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee			each
OTH040	Consulting and Field Inspection Request	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee			each
	DEPOSIT REQUIREMENTS	Deposits will be required to begin work; based upon estimated time to complete project	Deposits will be required to begin work; based upon estimated time to complete project			
DEM001	C&D Waste Management Plan Fee	$293	$303	$9	3.20%	each
	Demolition Inspections	NEW	$292	$292		each
	Demolition Application Fee and Filing	NEW	$47	$47		each
	Performance Security Deposit	NEW	Lesser of 3% of the project valuation or $10,000	Lesser of 3% of the project valuation or $10,000		Per SMMC 8.13.050
CODEENF	Commencing Work Without a Permit	Double Fee	Double Fee			each
	Impound of shared mobile devices	$158	$163	$5	3.20%	each
	STAFF HOURLY RATE					
DEVSTAFF	Planning & Community Preservation Staff	$256	$264	$8	3.20%	per hour
PWSTAFF	Public Works Engineering Staff	$228	$236	$7	3.20%	per hour
	DEPOSIT REQUIREMENTS	Deposits will be required to begin work; based upon estimated time to complete project	Deposits will be required to begin work; based upon estimated time to complete project			

2026-2027 PUBLIC FACILITIES FEE RATE SCHEDULE

Land Use	General Government	Library	Public Safety	Parks (Quimby)	Traffic	Water	Sewer	TOTAL
Residential								
Single Family	3,833.74	2,219.43	2,998.02	20,050.98	7,853.67	18,358.37	21,079.23	**$76,393.44**
Multi Family	$2,388.68	$1,383.70	$1,868.21	$12,499.87	$6,281.67	$7,625.17	$5,249.18	**$37,296.47**
Nonresidential								
Commercial	$928.82	$0.00	$722.74	$0.00	$19,513.59	$4,866.22	$4,309.79	**$30,341.16**
Office	$1,235.60	$0.00	$964.79	$0.00	$17,220.11	$4,866.22	$4,309.79	**$28,596.51**
Industrial	$619.92	$0.00	$482.39	$0.00	$6,290.13	$4,047.01	$3,590.43	**$15,029.88**

Fee Code		Current Fee FY 2025-2026	Proposed Fee FY 2026-2027	$ Change in Fee	% Change in Fee	Unit
	PUBLIC WORKS FEES					
	PUBLIC WORKS FEES FOR GRADING/DRAINAGE/LID PLANS					
NEW LID	Low Imapct Development plan review, PW Inspections for LID MS4 Reporting Geotechnical report, and plan review (review of intital and two addenda report)	$252	$2,251	$1,999	793.07%	each
	Street/Curb/Pavement/Drive Way Fees					
SC001	Preliminary Project Review	$192	$198	$6	3.20%	per project
SC005	Curb Drain/Parkway Culvert	$192	$198	$6	3.20%	per permit
SC010	Driveway Approach	$325	$336	$10	3.20%	per permit
SC020	Curb and Gutter	$325	$336	$10	3.20%	per permit
	Excavation					
SC025	Paved	$246	$254	$8	3.20%	per permit
SC030	Unpaved	$219	$226	$7	3.20%	per permit
SC040	**Sidewalk Improvement**	$187	$193	$6	3.20%	per permit
	Public Improvement Inspection Fees					
	Public Improvement Inspection (Project Valuation)	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee			per project
	Continuous Inspection (Contract)	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee			per project
	Public Improvement Inspection Deposit	$10,000 deposit against costs	$10,000 deposit against costs			per project
	Improvement Construction - Plan Check	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee			per project
	Extension Fee					
PI010	Review of Project Extension Request	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee			per request

Fee Code		Current Fee FY 2025-2026	Proposed Fee FY 2026-2027	$ Change in Fee	% Change in Fee	Unit
	PUBLIC WORKS FEES					
	Encroachment Fees					
EN001	Crane Operation/Lane Blockage	$154	$159	$5	3.20%	per permit
EN005	Fence or Wall	$119	$123	$4	3.20%	per permit
EN010	Irrigation	$119	$123	$4	3.20%	per permit
EN015	Lighting or Minor Structures	$59	$61	$2	3.20%	per permit
EN020	Material Storage	$59	$61	$2	3.20%	per permit
EN025	Oversize Load	$59	$61	$2	3.20%	per permit
EN030	Scaffolding	$340	$351	$11	3.20%	per permit
EN035	Standard/Enhanced Sidewalk Dining	$179	$184	$6	3.20%	per permit
EN036	Street Patios Permit	$8	$9	$0	3.20%	per square foot
EN040	Sidewalk Sale	$9	$10	$0	3.20%	per permit
EN045	Street Closure	$312	$322	$10	3.20%	per permit
EN050	Sign	$59	$61	$2	3.20%	per permit
EN055	Trash Bin/Temporary Storage	$59	$61	$2	3.20%	per permit
	Tree Fees					
LS010	Commission Review	$179	$184	$6	3.20%	each
ST006	Tree Replacement/Mitigation	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee			each
	Other					
FOG001	FOG permit Annual Inspection	$358	$370	$11	3.20%	annually
FOG005	FOG Reinspection Fee	$119	$123	$4	3.20%	per permit
FOG010	Sewer Cleaning Fee	$458	$472	$15	3.20%	annually
NPD001	NPDES Illicit Discharge Response Fee	$321	$332	$10	3.20%	each
	DEPOSIT REQUIREMENTS	Deposits will be required to begin work; based upon estimated time to complete project	Deposits will be required to begin work; based upon estimated time to complete project			
	STAFF HOURLY RATE					
PWSTAFF	Public Works Engineering Staff	$175	$180	$6	3.20%	per hour

	Current Fee FY 2025-2026	Proposed Fee FY 2026-2027	$ Change in Fee	% Change in Fee	Unit
LIBRARY FEES					
Miscellaneous					
Flash Drive Purchase	$4	$4	$0	3.20%	each
Photocopies/Prints (Black and White)*	$0.10	$0.25	$0	150.00%	each
Photocopies/Prints (Color)*	$0.20	$0.25	$0	25.00%	each
*First 10 pages free with new wireless print services.					
Material Replacement					
Container Replacement - Covers, CD, DVD, Tapes	$2	$2	$0	3.20%	each
Replacement of Materials Fee	$1	$1	$0	3.20%	
a) Administrative Processing Fee (non-periodical)	$5	$5	$0	3.20%	each
b) Administrative Processing Fee (periodical)		$0			each
c) Material Replacement Cost					
Periodicals - Adult collection	$5	$5	$0	3.20%	each
Periodicals - Children and Young Adult collection	$3	$3	$0	3.20%	each
All Other Materials	Cost of Item+Admin Fee	Cost of Item+Admin Fee			each
Damaged Materials					
Damaged Pages or Parts	$1	$1	$0	3.20%	each
Archival Fees					
Reproduction Fee - Scanned Digital Image	$5	$10	$5	93.61%	each
Archival Use					
a) Books, Catalogues, Periodicals:					
i) For-Profit	$66	$68	$2	3.20%	per image
ii) Non-Profit	$15	$16	$0	3.20%	per image
b) Film, Video, TV, Digital Media, Online Use:					
i) For-Profit	$93	$96	$3	3.20%	per image
ii) Non-Profit	$23	$23	$1	3.20%	per image
c) Slide Show/Display Image:					
i) For-Profit	$26	$27	$1	3.20%	per image
ii) Non-Profit	$5	$5	$0	3.20%	per image
d) Loan Processing (Repositories or Institutions)	$33	$34	$1	3.20%	per loan processed
STAFF HOURLY RATE					
Library Staff - Full-Time	$145	$149	$5	3.20%	per hour
Library Staff - Part-Time	$67	$69	$2	3.20%	per hour

	Current Fee FY 2025-2026	Proposed Fee FY 2026-2027	$ Change in Fee	% Change in Fee	Unit
FACILITY RENTAL FEES * **					
Hart Park House					
A) Daily Rental					
Private Flat Rate	$262	$271	$8	3.20%	
Private <2 Hour Block	$99	$102	$3	3.20%	
Non Profit Flat Rate	$198	$205	$6	3.20%	
Non Profit <2 Hour Block	$99	$102	$3	3.20%	
B) Continual Use					
1) Non Profit (Monthly)	$317	$327	$10	3.20%	annually
2) All Others (Weekly)	$1,317	$1,359	$42	3.20%	annually
City Council Chambers:					
Private Flat Rate	$262	$271	$8	3.20%	
Private <2 Hour Block	$99	$102	$3	3.20%	
Non Profit Flat Rate	$198	$205	$6	3.20%	
Non Profit <2 Hour Block	$99	$102	$3	3.20%	
Mary Tumilty Community Room					
A) Daily Rental					
Private Flat Rate	NEW	$271	$271		
Private <2 Hour Block	NEW	$102	$102		
Non Profit Flat Rate	NEW	$205	$205		
Non Profit <2 Hour Block	NEW	$102	$102		
B) Continual Use					
1) Non Profit (Monthly)	NEW	$327	$327		annually
2) All Others (Weekly)	NEW	$1,359	$1,359		annually
EMT (If Required/Requested)	$104	$171	$67	63.90%	per hour
Facility Attendant (if required/requested) - Required for opening/closing facilities	$112	$115	$4	3.20%	per hour
Security Deposit	$296	$306	$9	3.20%	per rental; refundable, less damages

	Current Fee FY 2025-2026	Proposed Fee FY 2026-2027	$ Change in Fee	% Change in Fee	Unit
FACILITY RENTAL FEES * **					
Cancellation Fee:					
A) Cancellation 30 or More Days Prior to Event	15% of deposit retained	15% of deposit retained			each
B) Cancellation Less than 30 Days Prior to Event	50% of deposit retained	50% of deposit retained			each
			$0	#DIV/0!	
Recreation Staff - Full Time	$114	$117	$4	3.20%	per hour
Recreation Staff - Part Time	$32	$33	$1	3.20%	per hour
Public Works Maintenance Staff	$103	$107	$3	3.20%	per hour

*** Fees for Leagues and Other Organizations requesting frequent use of fields or parks may be subject to Special Use Agreements negotiated at terms and rates not included in this schedule.

	Current Fee FY 2025-2026	Proposed Fee FY 2026-2027	$ Change in Fee	% Change in Fee	Unit
FIELD, PARK, GARDEN PLOT RENTAL, AND BANNER FEES ***					
Field Rental Fees					
Ball Field - Lighted field					
A) Local Organization/Non-Profit - 2 Hour Minimum	$66	$68	$2	3.20%	per hour
B) Private Group/Individuals - 2 Hour Minimum	$117	$120	$4	3.20%	per hour
Ball Field - Unlighted field					
A) Local Organization/Non-Profit 2 Hour Minimum	$39	$41	$1	3.20%	per hour
B) Private Group/Individuals 2 Hour Minimum	$71	$74	$2	3.20%	per hour
Basketball, Pickleball, Tennis, and Volleyball Courts (no minimum, lights or no lights)	$21	$21	$1	3.20%	per hour
Park Rental Fees					
Park Rental					
A) 1 - 100 People:					
1) Local Organization/Non-Profit	$66	$68	$2	3.20%	per day
2) Private Group/Individuals	$119	$123	$4	3.20%	per day
B) More than 100 People:					
1) Local Organization/Non-Profit	$262	$271	$8	3.20%	per day
2) Private Group/Individuals	$395	$407	$13	3.20%	per day
EMT - if requested/required	$164	$171	$7	4.11%	per hour

	Current Fee FY 2025-2026	Proposed Fee FY 2026-2027	$ Change in Fee	% Change in Fee	Unit
FIELD, PARK, GARDEN PLOT RENTAL, AND BANNER FEES * **					
Community Garden Plot Fees					
Community Garden Plot Quarterly Rental - half plot	$46	$48	$1	3.20%	per quarter
Deposit/Cleaning Fee	NEW	$107	$107		per application
Banner Fees					
Banner Hanging and Removal - Non-Profit Groups Only	$295	$305	$9	3.20%	per week
Downtown District Street Light Pole Banner Hanging and Removal	$1,752	$1,808	$56	3.20%	per request
Memorial Park Hedge Banner - Non-profit groups only	NEW	$152	$152		per week
STAFF HOURLY RATE					
Recreation Staff - Full Time	$114	$117	$4	3.20%	per hour
Recreation Staff - Part Time	$32	$33	$1	3.20%	per hour
Public Works Maintenance Staff	$103	$107	$3	3.20%	per hour

*** Fees for Leagues and Other Organizations requesting frequent use of fields or parks may be subject to Special Use Agreements negotiated at terms and rates not included in this schedule.
(1) Outside materials may include, but are not limited to, straw/hay bales, ponies, sound systems, bounce houses, etc.

	Current Fee FY 2025-2026	Proposed Fee FY 2026-2027	$ Change in Fee	% Change in Fee	Unit
FILM PERMIT FEES (1)(2)					
Still Photography *** (More than Two Cast and Crew)	$355	$367	$11	3.20%	per day
Film Productions					
A) First Day	$1,186	$1,224	$38	3.20%	per day
B) Each Additional Day	$889	$918	$28	3.20%	per day
-Nonprofit/Student					
A) First Day	$517	$533	$17	3.20%	per day
B) Each Additional Day	$258	$267	$8	3.20%	per day
Productions are required to pay for City Staff Time	Fully burdened hourly rate for all staff time	Fully burdened hourly rate for all staff time			per hour
Use of City Facilities	$652	$673	$21	3.20%	per day
Use of City Parking Stalls	$18	$18	$1	3.20%	per stall, per day
Refundable Deposit	$2,465 against cost	$2544 against cost			

	Current Fee FY 2025-2026	Proposed Fee FY 2026-2027	$ Change in Fee	% Change in Fee	Unit
FILM PERMIT FEES (1)(2)					
Violation of Hour Restrictions:					
Per Production Vehicle	$1,390	$1,435	$44	3.20%	per hour
Per Personal Vehicle	$696	$719	$22	3.20%	per hour
Film Monitor	$232	$240	$7	3.20%	per hour
Police Personnel	$286	$295	$9	3.20%	per hour
Fire Personnel	$286	$295	$9	3.20%	per hour
Site Cleaning	$8	$107	$99	1194.77%	per hour
STAFF HOURLY RATE					
Recreation Staff - Full-Time/Film Monitor	$105	$117	$12	11.04%	per hour
Fire Staff	$129	$171	$42	32.43%	per hour
Police Staff	$129	$208	$79	61.08%	per hour
Public Works Engineering Staff	$175	$235	$60	34.61%	per hour
Public Works Maintenance Staff	$97	$107	$10	10.19%	per hour
DEPOSIT REQUIREMENTS	Deposits will be required to begin work; based upon estimated time to complete project	Deposits will be required to begin work; based upon estimated time to complete project			

(1) Fees shown do not include fees required for traffic, fire, and police safety services provided by the City.
Fees for these services will be billed at the fully-burdened hourly rates shown in this fee schedule.
The City Manager, or the City Manager's designee shall provide
the hourly rates for assistance from staff not represented via the fully-burdened hourly rates in this fee schedule.
(2) Fees shown do not include business licensing, encroachment fees, or temporary use permit fees that may apply.
*** Separate fee applies for productions anticipated to require more than forty hours of City Staff time.

	Current Fee FY 2025-2026	Proposed Fee FY 2026-2027	$ Change in Fee	% Change in Fee	Unit
SPECIAL EVENT FEES					
Refund or Transfer of Recreation Program Fee	$26	$27	$1	3.20%	per request
Special Events					
Mt. Wilson Trail Race - Adult+shirt	$80	$83	$3	3.20%	per participant
Mt. Wilson Trail Race - Youth+shirt	$45	$46	$1	3.20%	per participant
Mt. Wilson Trail Race 5K - Adult+shirt	$50	$83	$33	66.00%	per participant
Mt. Wilson Trail Race 5K - Youth+shirt	$40	$46	$6	15.00%	per participant
Fourth of July - Parade Entry	$32	$33	$1	3.20%	each
Summer/ Seasonal Movie Series - Recommended Sponsorship	$1,023	$1,055	$33	3.20%	each
Concerts in the Park - Recommended Sponsorship	$1,500	$2,000	$500	33.33%	each
Community Bike Ride - Adult+tshirt	$15	$16	$0	3.20%	per participant
Community Bike Ride - Youth+tshirt	$10	$11	$0	3.20%	per participant
Recreation Leisure Excursions	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee			per participant

	Current Fee FY 2025-2026	Proposed Fee FY 2026-2027	$ Change in Fee	% Change in Fee	Unit
SPECIAL EVENT FEES					
Special Event Permit Fee					
Local Non-profit: 1-100 people	$74	$77	$2	3.20%	
Private Group/Individuals: 1-100 people	$146	$150	$5	3.20%	
Local Non-profit: More than 100 people	$288	$297	$9	3.20%	
Private Group/Individuals: More than 100 people	$573	$592	$18	3.20%	
Community classes					
Registration	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee			per participant
STAFF HOURLY RATE					
Recreation Staff - Full-Time	$114	$117	$4	3.20%	per hour
Recreation Staff - Part-Time	$32	$33	$1	3.20%	per hour
Fire Staff	$165	$171	$5	3.20%	per hour
Police Staff	$201	$208	$6	3.20%	per hour
Public Works Engineering Staff	$227	$235	$7	3.20%	per hour
Public Works Maintenance Staff	$103	$107	$3	3.20%	per hour
DEPOSIT REQUIREMENTS	Deposits will be required to begin work; based upon estimated time to complete project	Deposits will be required to begin work; based upon estimated time to complete project			

	Current Fee FY 2025-2026	Proposed Fee FY 2026-2027	$ Change in Fee	% Change in Fee	Unit
POLICE FEES					
Vehicle Related Fees					
Vehicle Release (Abandoned, Stored, Misc.) (1)	$202.26	$209.00	$7	3.33%	each
Vehicle Release (D.U.I. - Driver Arrested) (1)	$640.87	$662.00	$21	3.30%	each
Vehicle Release (Repossession)	$29.54	$30.00	$0	1.54%	each
Citation Sign-off (Onsite)	$22.73	$23.00	$0	1.21%	each
Report Fees					
Crime Report					
SM Residents	NEW	No Charge	No Charge		
Non-SM Residents	NEW	$0.50	$1		per page
Crime Report (Electronic)	NEW	$0.00	$0		No charge
Non-Crime					
SM Residents	NEW	No Charge	No Charge		
Non-SM Residents	NEW	$0.50	$1		per page
Traffic	$36	$37.00	$1	2.34%	each
Photos (Cost of Copying-Flashdrive/CD/DVDs)	NEW	$10.00			each
All Other Copies	$1	$0.50	($1)	-50.00%	per page
Fingerprinting and Letter Services					
Livescan Fingerprinting	$55.68	$58.00	$2	4.17%	each
Ink Fingerprinting (per card)	$37.50	$38.00	$1	1.34%	per card
Clearance Letter	$29.84	$30.00	$0	0.52%	each
Sign Fees					
Illegal Sign Removal Fee (Release Of Property)	$82.95	$86.00	$3	3.68%	each
a) Residential	$42.04	$44.00	$2	4.65%	
b) Commercial	$70.45	$73.00	$3	3.62%	

	Current Fee FY 2025-2026	Proposed Fee FY 2026-2027	$ Change in Fee	% Change in Fee	Unit
POLICE FEES					
Response Due To False Alarm:					
Alarm Permit (propsed)	NEW	$25	$25		Anually; Registration of Residential/Commercial Alarms
a) First False Alarm Response	$0	$0			per response
b) Two False Alarm Responses	$103	$107	$3	3.20%	per response
b) Third or More Responses	$193	$199	$6	3.20%	per response
Response Due To Loud Party Disturbance:					
a) First Response	$0	$0			per response
b) Each Additional Response	billed hourly with 2 hour min; plus 15% administration cost	billed hourly with 2 hour min; plus 15% administration cost			per response
Emergency D.U.I. Response Fees					
Emergency Response To D.U.I. Related Collision (up to a $1,000 max)	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee			per hour
Overnight Parking Permit Fees					
Annual Permit	$123	$127	$4	3.20%	per permit
Nightly	$7.95	$8	$0	3.20%	per night
Carry of a Concealed Weapon License	$21	$21	$1	3.20%	per sticker
Initial Application Fee (non-refundable set by the State of California)	$124	$128	$4	3.20%	per permit
Carry of a Concealed Weapon Permit - Investigation	$620	$640	$20	3.20%	per permit
Carry of a Concealed Weapon Permit - Renewal	$550	$568	$18	3.20%	per permit
Amendments to Application Fee	$10	$11	$0	3.20%	per permit
Replacement Card Fee	$20	$21	$1	3.20%	per card
Other Fees					
Administrative Citation First Offense	$100	$100	$0	0.00%	each
Administrative Citation Second Offense	$200	$200	$0	0.00%	each
Administrative Citation Third or more offense	$500	$500	$0	0.00%	each
Off-Site Vehicle inspection fee	$85	$87	$3	3.20%	each
On-Site Vehicle inspection fee	$41	$43	$1	3.20%	each

	Current Fee FY 2025-2026	Proposed Fee FY 2026-2027	$ Change in Fee	% Change in Fee	Unit
POLICE FEES					
Notice of City Code violation	$100	$103	$3	3.20%	each
LA County / Pasadena booking Fee	Actual Cost plus 20% Administrative fee	Actual Cost plus 20% Administrative fee			each
STAFF HOURLY RATE					
Patrol Staff	$164	$170	$5	3.20%	per hour
Dispatch/Records Staff	$94	$97	$3	3.20%	per hour
Code Enforcement Staff	$124	$128	$4	3.20%	per hour
Outside Court Subpoena (per employee per request)	Set by State	Set by State			Set by State

City of Sierra Madre Parking Penalty Schedule

Unless otherwise specified in the following schedule (or as mandated by law), the fine for any parking violation within the City of Sierra Madre is $100.00, with a delinquent fine of $25.00 added to the total violation fine. Additionally, if a DMV hold is placed on the vehicle's registration due to unpaid fines, a $15.00 assessment fee will be added to the total violation fee.

Vehicle Code

Violation Code	Description	Within 21 Days	In Excess of 21 Days	DMV Hold
4000(a)(1)	EXPIRED REG (CORRECTABLE)	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00
4152.5	FOREIGN REG (CORRECTABLE)	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00
4457	DAMAGED LIC PLATE (CORRECTABLE)	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00
5200(a)	MISSING LIC PLATE (CORRECTABLE)	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00
5201	LIC PLATES REQ (CORRECTABLE)	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00
5204(a)	REG TABS REQ (CORRECTABLE)	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00
21461(a)	DISOBEDIENCE TO SIGNS	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00
22500(a)	PARKED IN AN INTERSECTION	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00
22500(b)	PARKING IN A CROSSWALK	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00
22500(c)	NO PARKING SAFETY ZONE	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00
22500(d)	NO PARKING 15 FEET FIRE STATION DRIVEWAY	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00
22500(e)	BLOCKING DRIVEWAY	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00
22500(f)	PARKING ON SIDEWALK	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00
22500(g)	OPPOSITE SIDE OF STREET	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00
22500(h)	DOUBLE PARKING	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00
22500(i)	BUS LOADING ZONE	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00
22500(k)	PARKED ON BRIDGE	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00
22500(l)	NO PARKING CURB FOR WHEELCHAIR ACCESS	$300.00	$325.00	$340.00
22500.1	PARKED IN A FIRE LANE	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00
22502(a)	MORE THAN 18 IN FROM THE CURB/WRONG WAY	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00
22505(a)(1)	VEHICLE LEFT PARKED OR STANDING	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00
22507.8(a)	PARKING IN DISABLED SPACE	$300.00	$325.00	$340.00
22507.8(b)	BLOCKING ACCESS TO DISABLED PERSON PARKING SPACE	$300.00	$325.00	$340.00
22507.8(c)(1)	PARKING ON LINES OF DISABLED PAKRING STALLS	$300.00	$325.00	$340.00
22507.8(c)(2)	PARKING IN AREA MARKED WITH CROSSHATCH LINES BY DISABLED PERSON PARKING STALL	$300.00	$325.00	$340.00
22514	PARK WITHIN 15 FEET OF A FIRE HYDRANT	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00
22515(a)	FAILURE TO SET PARKING BRAKE	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00
22517	PARKING UNLAWFULLY, DOOR LEFT OPEN	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00
22523(a)	PARKED OVER 72 HRS	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00
26708.5	FRONT TINTED WINDOWS (CORRECTABLE)	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00
26709(a)	NO DRIVERS MIRROR (CORRECTABLE)	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00
26710	DEFECTIVE WINSHIELD (CORRECTABLE)	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00
27155	NO FUEL CAP (CORRECTABLE)	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00
27465(b)	BALD TIRES (CORRECTABLE)	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00
27150(a)	DEFECTIVE MUFFLER (CORRECTABLE)	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00

Correctable violations will incur a reduced fee to $10.00 if proof of correction and payment are submitted within 21 days of citation issuance.

Fee Code		Current Fee FY 2025-2026	Proposed Fee FY 2026-2027	$ Change in Fee	% Change in Fee	Unit
	FIRE FEES					
	EMS/Paramedic Fees					
EMS01	Paramedic Subscription-Single Resident Household	$89	$92	$3	3.37%	per person
	Paramedic Subscription-2 Member Household	$71	$74	$3	3.93%	per person
	Paramedic Subscription-3 Member Household	$57	$60	$3	5.34%	per person
	Paramedic Subscription-4 Member Household	N/A	$51	$51		per person
	Paramedic Subscription-5 Member Household	N/A	$46	$46		per person
	Paramedic Subscription-Business, 10 employees	$100	$100	$0	0.00%	each additional 10 employees:$100
	Paramedic Subscription-Low Income Family	$45	$45	$1	1.12%	per household
EMS02	Emergency Medical Services Dispatch (TNT) Fee	$249	$249	$0	0.00%	each
EMS03	Electronic Patient Care Reporting (ePCR) Surcharge	$5	$5	$0	3.20%	each
	Ambulance Rate (adjusted based County rates)					
	Advanced Life Support (ALS) Transport	LA County Rates	LA County Rates			per patient
	Basic Life Support (BLS) Transport	LA County Rates	LA County Rates			per patient
	Mileage	LA County Rates	LA County Rates			per mile
	Oxygen	LA County Rates	LA County Rates			each unit
	Night Charge	LA County Rates	LA County Rates			each
	Wait Time	LA County Rates	LA County Rates			each 30mins or fraction Thereof after the first 30mins
	Disposable Medical Supplies	LA County Rates	LA County Rates			per transport
	Electrocardiogram (EKG)	LA County Rates	LA County Rates			each
	Annual Fire And Life Safety Inspection					
	Annual Fire And Life Safety Inspection	$98	$101	$3	3.20%	per half hour
	Fire Permit					
FDPM01	Fire Permit	$124	$128	$4	3.20%	each
FDPM02	Fire Permit - Nonprofit	$62	$64	$2	3.20%	each
	Reports					
FDR01	Fire Report	$60	$62	$2	3.20%	each
FDR02	Medical Report	$60	$62	$2	3.20%	each
	Appearance/Standby Fees					
FDMIS01	Court Appearance and Office Hearing / Non-Compliance	$191	$197	$6	3.20%	per hour
FDMIS02	Fire Watch	$191	$197	$6	3.20%	per hour
	Fire Sprinkler Permits/Inspections					
FSP001	13D Fire Sprinkler Permit/Inspection	$915	$945	$29	3.20%	each
FSP010	13R/13 Fire Sprinkler Permit/Inspection/Plan Review	$1,486	$1,534	$48	3.20%	each
FSP020	13R/13 Fire Sprinkler Tenant Improvement Permit/Inspection/Plan Review	$742	$765	$24	3.20%	each
FSP005	Additional Inspection of New System after third or no shows (per additional inspection)	$345	$356	$11	3.20%	each
	Fire Department Training Class Fee					
FDMIS03	Fire Department Training Class	Actual Cost; plus 25% processing fee	Actual Cost; plus 25% processing fee			each
	Response Fees					
	Response Due To False Alarm:					
	a) First False Alarm Response	$0	$0			per response
FDRSP01	b) Two False Alarm Responses	$100	$100	$0	0.00%	per response
FDRSP02	b) Third or More Responses	$200	$200	$0	0.00%	per response

Fee Code		Current Fee FY 2025-2026	Proposed Fee FY 2026-2027	$ Change in Fee	% Change in Fee	Unit
	FIRE FEES					
FDRSP03	Illegal Burning	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee			per inspection
FDRSP04	Hazardous Materials Clean-Up	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee			each
	Weed Abatement Fees					
FDWA01	Weed Abatement	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee	Actual Cost; plus 15% processing fee			each
	Other Fees					
FDINS01	Additional Inspection of New System after third (per additional inspection)	$345	$356	$11	3.20%	each
FDINS02	Fire Inspections (Third Inspection Penalty)	$345	$356	$11	3.20%	each
FDINS03	Fire Inspections of Commercial	$143	$147	$5	3.20%	per 15 minutes not to exceed one hour
FDINS04	Fire Inspections of Multi-Residential	$143	$147	$5	3.20%	per 15 minutes not to exceed one hour
FDINS05	Fire Inspections of Schools (Public/Private)	$143	$147	$5	3.20%	per 15 minutes not to exceed one hour
FDINS06	Installation or Removal of underground storage tanks	$1,200	$1,239	$38	3.20%	each
FDINS07	Fire Code Permit (per permit)	$345	$356	$11	3.20%	each
	STAFF HOURLY RATE					
FDSTF01	Fire staff - Movie Detail	$75	$75	$0	0.00%	per hour
FDSTF02	Fire Standby (Fire Marshal)	$285	$294	$9	3.20%	per hour
FDSTF03	Chief Officer Standby	$258	$267	$8	3.20%	per hour
FDSTF04	Engine Standby with 4 staffed positions	$926	$955	$30	3.20%	per hour
FDSTF05	Equipment rental	$149	$154	$5	3.20%	
FDSTF06	Rescue Ambulance Standby with 2 staffed positions	$345	$356			per hour
	Fire Code Permits & Inspection Rates			$0	#DIV/0!	
FDFCPI01	Aerosol Product	$630	$650	$20	3.20%	
FDFCPI02	Apartments	$1,200	$1,239	$38	3.20%	
FDFCPI03	Assembly Facility	$1,200	$1,239	$38	3.20%	
FDFCPI04	Business Occupancy	$345	$356	$11	3.20%	
FDFCPI05	Business Restaurant Occupancy	$630	$650	$20	3.20%	
FDFCPI06	Candles/Open Flame in Assembly	$345	$356	$11	3.20%	
FDFCPI07	Carnivals & Fairs	$630	$650	$20	3.20%	
FDFCPI08	Combustible Dust Prod Ops	$844	$871	$27	3.20%	
FDFCPI09	Combustible Fiber Storage	$1,700	$1,755	$54	3.20%	
FDFCPI10	Commercial Rental Occupancy	$1,415	$1,460	$45	3.20%	
FDFCPI11	Compressed Gases	$1,985	$2,049	$64	3.20%	
FDFCPI12	Dry Cleaning Plants	$630	$650	$20	3.20%	
FDFCPI13	Fireworks/Aerial Displays	$1,486	$1,534	$48	3.20%	
FDFCPI14	Flammable/Combustible Liquid	$630	$650	$20	3.20%	
FDFCPI15	Hazardous Materials 1 to 3 chemical(s)	$844	$871	$27	3.20%	
FDFCPI16	Hazardous Materials 4 to 6 chemicals	$1,415	$1,460	$45	3.20%	
FDFCPI17	Hazardous Materials 7 or more chemicals	$2,128	$2,196	$68	3.20%	
FDFCPI18	High Piled Combustible Materials	$1,200	$1,239	$38	3.20%	
FDFCPI19	Hot-Work Operations	$630	$650	$20	3.20%	
FDFCPI20	Industrial Baking/Drying Oven	$2,484	$2,564	$79	3.20%	
FDFCPI21	Liquid Gas Fueled Vehicles in Assembly Buildings	$1,129	$1,165	$36	3.20%	
FDFCPI22	Liquefied Petroleum Gases > 5 gallons	$630	$650	$20	3.20%	
FDFCPI23	Lumber Yard	$701	$724	$22	3.20%	
FDFCPI24	Manufacturing/Industrial Storage Occupancy	$1,058	$1,092	$34	3.20%	
FDFCPI25	Magnesium Working	$701	$724	$22	3.20%	
FDFCPI26	Motor Vehicle Fuel Dispensing Stations	$630	$650	$20	3.20%	

Fee Code		Current Fee FY 2025-2026	Proposed Fee FY 2026-2027	$ Change in Fee	% Change in Fee	Unit
	FIRE FEES					
FDFCPI27	Pyrotechnical Special Effects Material	$1,344	$1,387	$43	3.20%	
FDFCPI28	Refrigeration Equipment	$2,342	$2,417	$75	3.20%	
FDFCPI29	Spraying/Dipping	$701	$724	$22	3.20%	
FDFCPI30	Tent/Canopy/Temporary Air Supported Structure	$345	$356	$11	3.20%	
FDFCPI31	Elevator Rescue Service	$552	$569	$18	3.20%	
FDFCPI32	Missed appointment	NA	NA			
FDFCPI33	Re-inspections (Engine or Truck Company)	$552	$569	$18	3.20%	per hour
FDFCPI35	High Rise Occupancy	$2,342	$2,417	$75	3.20%	
FDFCPI36	Hospital Occupancy	$1,200	$1,239	$38	3.20%	
FDFCPI37	Hotel or Motel Occupancy	$1,200	$1,239	$38	3.20%	
FDFCPI38	Private School Occupancy	$1,200	$1,239	$38	3.20%	
FDFCPI39	Public School Occupancy	$1,200	$1,239	$38	3.20%	per inspection
FDFCPI40	Key Box	$142	$146	$5	3.20%	
FDFCPI41	Failure to obtain fire construction permit	Double Permit Fee	Double Permit Fee			
FDFCPI42	AB-38 Defensible Space Inspection	$202	$209	$6	3.20%	
	Administration Citations for Violations of the Uniform Fire Code					
FDAVIO01	First Violation	Varies	Varies			Each
FDAVIO02	Second violation within 12 month period	125 % of fine listed	125 % of fine listed			Each
FDAVIO03	Third and subsequent violation within 12 month period	150% of fine listed	150% of fine listed			Each
FDAVIO04	Use, possession, storage, sale, or manufacturing of fireworks	$77	$80	$2	3.20%	Each
FDAVIO05	Delinquent fines	10% of amount due to City, or 10% of the amount of the fine remaining unpaid to the City if a portion of the fine amount was timely paid	10% of amount due to City, or 10% of the amount of the fine remaining unpaid to the City if a portion of the fine amount was timely paid			
FDAVIO06	Interest	1/2 of 1% per month, pro rata	1/2 of 1% per month, pro rata			

Fee Code		Current Fee FY 2025-2026	Proposed Fee FY 2026-2027	$ Change in Fee	% Change in Fee	Unit
	UTILITY RATES					
	New Meter Installation					
NMI-001	New Meters: 3/4"	$422	$436	$14	3.20%	Minimum Fee - Plus costs over base fee
NMI-005	New Meters: 1"	$422	$436	$14	3.20%	Minimum Fee - Plus costs over base fee
NMI-010	New Meters: 1" with 1" line	$2,856	$2,948	$91	3.20%	Refundable Deposit - Less: Cost, plus 20% installation Fee
NMI-015	New Meters: 1 1/2" with 1 1/2" line	$3,110	$3,210	$100	3.20%	Refundable Deposit - Less: Cost, plus 20% installation Fee
NMI-020	New Meters: 1 1/2"	$887	$916	$28	3.20%	Minimum Fee - Plus costs over base fee
NMI-025	New Meters: 2"	$1,784	$1,841	$57	3.20%	Minimum Fee - Plus costs over base fee
NMI-030	New Meters: 2" with 2" line	$3,497	$3,609	$112	3.20%	Refundable Deposit - Less: Cost, plus 20% installation Fee
NMI-040	New: 4" Fire Line	Applicant to contract with a city-approved contractor for installation of fire service with a city approved backflow prevention assembly	Applicant to contract with a city-approved contractor for installation of fire service with a city approved backflow prevention assembly			
NMI-045	New Meters: 4" or greater with new service lateral	Applicant to contract with a city-approved contractor for the full cost of installation, plus the cost of the water meter and AMI hardware.	Applicant to contract with a city-approved contractor for the full cost of installation, plus the cost of the water meter and AMI hardware.			
	Other Meter Charges					
	Portable Water Meter Rental	$164	$170	$5	3.20%	Minimum Fee - Plus costs over base fee
	Portable Water Meter Deposit	$2,630	$2,714	$84	3.20%	Refundable Deposit - Less: damage, rental fee, and consumption
	Relocation of Existing Meter	$2,578	$2,661	$83	3.20%	Up to 1" meter + abandon old service
	Relocation of Existing Meter	$2,578	$2,661	$83	3.20%	Up to 1 1/2" meter + abandon old service
	Relocation of Existing Meter	$2,578	$2,661	$83	3.20%	Up to 2" meter + abandon old service
	Reinstall Meter at prior location					
	Reinstall Meter	$128	$132	$4	3.20%	5/8", 3/4", & 1" meters (each occasion)
	Reinstall Meter	$128	$132	$4	3.20%	1 1/2" & 2" meters (each occasion)

Fee Code		Current Fee FY 2025-2026	Proposed Fee FY 2026-2027	$ Change in Fee	% Change in Fee	Unit
	UTILITY RATES					
	Other Fees & Services					
	Owner Request for Vacation Shut Off	$293	$303	$9	3.20%	Per request
	After Hours Water Delinquent Turn On	$293	$303	$9	3.20%	Per delinquent shut off/on
	24 Hour Notice for Turn Off	NEW	$51			Per occasion
	Unauthorized Xonnection to City Line	$2,788	$2,877	$89	3.20%	Fine per citation Plus estimated commodity charge
	Unauthorized Connection to Fire Hydrant	$2,788	$2,877	$89	3.20%	Fine per citation Plus estimated commodity charge
	Unauthorized Use or Alteration of Water Meter	$2,788	$2,877	$89	3.20%	Fine per citation Plus estimated commodity charge
	Water Meter Testing	$128	$132	$4	3.20%	Fee for testing, more than 2% error rate
	Sale of Excess Water to Other Municipalities					Based on specific negotiations
	Utility Account Establishment Fee	$33	$34	$1	3.20%	One time fee, non-refundable
	Deposit for New Water Service	$79	$250	$171	218.44%	The deposit will be used to offset the last bill
	After Hours Service initiation/Termination Fee	$121	$125	$4	3.20%	Per after hours service request
	Fire Flow Testing	NEW	$400			Per request
	Sewer					
SWR005	Sewer Permit	$109	$113	$4	3.20%	Minimum Permit Fee
	Other Sewer Fees					
SWR010	Sewer Connection Fee	$424	$437	$14	3.20%	Per connection
SWR015	Sewer Dye test	$322	$333	$10	3.20%	Per request
SWR020	Sewer Stoppage Investigation	$257	$265	$8	3.20%	Per investigation.
SWR025	Saddle Main Line	$257	$265	$8	3.20%	Per request (includes two inspections)
SWR030	Residential Sewer Connection	$257	$265	$8	3.20%	Per request

	Current Fee FY 2025-2026	Proposed Fee FY 2026-2027	$ Change in Fee	% Change in Fee	
UTILITY RATES					
Water Charges					
Meter Size					MONTHLY CHARGE
5/8", 3/4"	$50.03	$49.43	($1)	-1.20%	Per connection per bill
1"	$62.44	$61.61	($1)	-1.33%	Per connection per bill
1-1/2"	$93.47	$92.06	($1)	-1.51%	Per connection per bill
2"	$130.70	$128.60	($2)	-1.61%	Per connection per bill
3"	$248.59	$244.31	($4)	-1.72%	Per connection per bill
4"	$422.32	$414.83	($7)	-1.77%	Per connection per bill
Low Income Discount:					
Meter Size					MONTHLY CHARGE
5/8", 3/4"	$32.56	$32.23	($0)	-1.01%	Per connection per bill
1"	$40.64	$40.23	($0)	-1.01%	Per connection per bill
1-1/2"	$60.83	$60.22	($1)	-1.00%	Per connection per bill
2"	$85.07	$84.22	($1)	-1.00%	Per connection per bill
3"	$161.80	$160.18	($2)	-1.00%	Per connection per bill
4"	$274.88	$272.13	($3)	-1.00%	Per connection per bill
Infrastructure Fixed Charge					
Meter Size					MONTHLY CHARGE
5/8", 3/4"	$25.48	$26.50	$1	4.00%	Per connection per bill
1"	$42.46	$44.17	$2	4.03%	Per connection per bill
1-1/2"	$84.91	$88.33	$3	4.03%	Per connection per bill
2"	$135.86	$141.33	$5	4.03%	Per connection per bill
3"	$297.17	$309.17	$12	4.04%	Per connection per bill
4"	$534.92	$556.50	$22	4.03%	Per connection per bill

	Current Fee FY 2025-2026	Proposed Fee FY 2026-2027	$ Change in Fee	% Change in Fee	
UTILITY RATES					
Variable Charge					
All Customers					
Tier 1	$3.62	$3.63	$0	0.28%	Per 100 cu. Ft. of water (1 unit)
Tier 2	$5.00	$5.73	$1	14.60%	Per 100 cu. Ft. of water (1 unit)
Sewer Charges-Fixed					
Customer Class					
Residential	$22.36	$23.25	$1	3.98%	Monthly Charge
Non-Residential					
Commercial	$15.30	$15.92	$1	4.05%	Monthly Charge
Institutional	$15.30	$15.92	$1	4.05%	Monthly Charge
Sewer Charges-Variable					
Non-Residential					
Commercial	$0.97	$1.01	$0	4.12%	Cost per CCF
Institutional	$0.97	$1.01	$0	4.12%	Cost per CCF

City of Sierra Madre Parking Penalty Schedule

Unless otherwise specified in the following schedule (or as mandated by law), the fine for any parking violation within the City of Sierra Madre is $100.00, with a delinquent fine of $25.00 added to the total violation fine. Additionally, if a DMV hold is placed on the vehicle's registration due to unpaid fines, a $15.00 assessment fee will be added to the total violation fee.

Vehicle Code

Violation Code	Description	Within 21 Days	In Excess of 21 Days	DMV Hold	Arcadia	San Gabiel	Pasadena	Monrovia
4000(a)(1)	EXPIRED REG (CORRECTABLE)	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00	$75.00	$138.00	$101.00	N/A
4152.5	FOREIGN REG (CORRECTABLE)	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00	$75.00	$138.00	$101.00	N/A
4457	DAMAGED LIC PLATE (CORRECTABLE)	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00	$75.00	$79.00	$52.00	N/A
5200(a)	MISSING LIC PLATE (CORRECTABLE)	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00	$75.00	$79.00	$52.00	N/A
5201	LIC PLATES REQ (CORRECTABLE)	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00	$75.00	$79.00	$52.00	N/A
5204(a)	REG TABS REQ (CORRECTABLE)	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00	$75.00	$79.00	$52.00	N/A
21461(a)	DISOBEDIENCE TO SIGNS	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00	$75.00	$88.00	$60.00	$65.00
22500(a)	PARKED IN AN INTERSECTION	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00	$75.00	$73.00	$60.00	$65.00
22500(b)	PARKING IN A CROSSWALK	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00	$75.00	$73.00	$60.00	$65.00
22500(c)	NO PARKING SAFETY ZONE	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00	$75.00	$88.00	$75.00	$65.00
22500(d)	NO PARKING 15 FEET FIRE STATION DRIVEWAY	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00	$75.00	$73.00	$69.00	$254.00
22500(e)	BLOCKING DRIVEWAY	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00	$75.00	$73.00	$60.00	$65.00
22500(f)	PARKING ON SIDEWALK	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00	$75.00	$73.00	$60.00	$65.00
22500(g)	OPPOSITE SIDE OF STREET	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00	$75.00	$88.00	$60.00	$65.00
22500(h)	DOUBLE PARKING	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00	$75.00	$73.00	$60.00	$65.00
22500(i)	BUS LOADING ZONE	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00	$346.00	$333.00	$368.00	$222.00
22500(k)	PARKED ON BRIDGE	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00	$75.00	$73.00	$60.00	$65.00
22500(l)	NO PARKING CURB FOR WHEELCHAIR ACCESS	$300.00	$325.00	$340.00	$346.00	$333.00	$364.00	N/A
22500.1	PARKED IN A FIRE LANE	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00	$346.00	$333.00	$90.00	$254.00
22502(a)	MORE THAN 18 IN FROM THE CURB/WRONG WAY	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00	$75.00	$73.00	$52.00	$65.00
22505(a)(1)	VEHICLE LEFT PARKED OR STANDING	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00	$75.00	$88.00	$60.00	$65.00
22507.8(a)	PARKING IN DISABLED SPACE	$300.00	$325.00	$340.00	$461.00	$333.00	$476.00	N/A
22507.8(b)	BLOCKING ACCESS TO DISABLED PERSON PARKING SPACE	$300.00	$325.00	$340.00	$346-461	$333.00	$401.00	N/A
22507.8(c)(1)	PARKING ON LINES OF DISABLED PAKRING STALLS	$300.00	$325.00	$340.00	$346-461	$333.00	$364.00	N/A
22507.8(c)(2)	PARKING IN AREA MARKED WITH CROSSHATCH LINES BY DISABLED PERSON PARKING STALL	$300.00	$325.00	$340.00	$346-461	$333.00	$364.00	N/A
22514	PARK WITHIN 15 FEET OF A FIRE HYDRANT	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00	$75.00	$73.00	$69.00	$254.00
22515(a)	FAILURE TO SET PARKING BRAKE	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00	$75.00	$88.00	$60.00	$65.00
22517	PARKING UNLAWFULLY, DOOR LEFT OPEN	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00	$75.00	$88.00	$60.00	$65.00
22523(a)	PARKED OVER 72 HRS	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00	$75.00	$88.00	$131.00	$65.00
26708.5	FRONT TINTED WINDOWS (CORRECTABLE)	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00	$75.00	$79.00	$60.00	N/A
26709(a)	NO DRIVERS MIRROR (CORRECTABLE)	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00	$75.00	$79.00	$60.00	N/A
26710	DEFECTIVE WINSHIELD (CORRECTABLE)	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00	$75.00	$79.00	$60.00	N/A
27155	NO FUEL CAP (CORRECTABLE)	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00	$75.00	$79.00	$60.00	N/A
27465(b)	BALD TIRES (CORRECTABLE)	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00	$75.00	$79.00	$60.00	N/A
27150(a)	DEFECTIVE MUFFLER (CORRECTABLE)	$100.00	$125.00	$140.00	$75.00	$79.00	$60.00	N/A

Correctable violations will incur a reduced fee to $10.00 if proof of correction and payment are submitted within 21 days of citation issuance.

CITY OF SIERRA MADRE
CITY COUNCIL POLICY

POLICY NUMBER: _____
ADOPTED: _____
AMENDED: _____

CITY MANAGER APPROVAL: _____

USER FEE COST RECOVERY LEVEL POLICY

I. PURPOSE:

This policy establishes the City of Sierra Madre's philosophy and framework for determining, adopting, and periodically reviewing user fee cost recovery levels for municipal services. The policy promotes fairness, fiscal sustainability, transparency, and compliance with applicable California law.

II. POLICY STATEMENT:

The City shall establish user fees based on appropriate cost recovery levels that balance private benefit, community benefit, and City policy objectives. The City Council may establish fees below full cost recovery when a public purpose justifies a subsidy.

The City provides a variety of services to the public which benefit the entire community or individual residents or businesses. For certain services such as regulatory fees, senior programs, or special events, the City traditionally has recovered partially or fully the cost for providing these services, which would have been otherwise paid from the General Fund.

Propositions 13, 218, and 26 have placed both substantive and procedural limits on cities' ability to impose fees and charges. Collectively these constitutional amendments provide safeguards against taxes being imposed without a vote of the people.

III. DEFINITIONS:

Cost Recovery: Percentage of service cost recovered through fees.

Direct Cost: Labor, materials, equipment, and contractual costs directly attributable to a service.

Indirect Cost: Administrative, facility, technology, and overhead costs supporting service delivery.

Public Benefit: Benefit accruing primarily to the community.

Private Benefit: Benefit accruing primarily to an identifiable individual or business.

Full Cost Recovery: Recovery of all direct and indirect costs.

IV. PROCEDURES:

It is the policy of the City of Sierra Madre to set Municipal Fees based on cost recovery levels in lieu of fully subsidizing fee-related activities with General Fund dollars. The cost recovery levels are reflective of the following policy procedures.

DRAFT

A. Determine cost recovery using the following factors:

1. Community-wide versus private benefit.

Funding services such as Police patrol services only through taxpayer dollars is appropriate for services that benefit the entire community. When the service or program provides a benefit to specific individuals or businesses such as the issuance of building permits, it is expected that individuals or businesses receiving that benefit pay for all of the cost of that service.

2. Service recipient versus community benefit.

For regulated activities such as development review and Police issued permits, it is appropriate that the service recipient such as an applicant of a building permit or a Pushcart Vendor permit pay for the permit although the community at large benefits from the regulation.

3. Consistency with City Council goals and policies.

City policies and Council goals related to the community's quality of life are factors in setting cost recovery levels. For example, fee levels can be set to promote healthy habits, facilitate environmental stewardship, or discourage certain actions (e.g. false alarms).

4. Elasticity of demand.

The level of cost recovery can affect the demand for services. A higher level of cost recovery could ensure the City is providing services such as senior programming or programming for children and youth without over stimulating a market with artificially low prices. Such low prices, which are a reflection of a high General Fund subsidy, may result in huge waiting lists and attract participants from other cities; however, high cost recovery levels could negatively impact the demand for such services from low income individuals, special needs individuals, and seniors.

5. Availability of private-sector alternatives.

High cost recovery levels are generally sought in situations where the service is available from other sources to preserve taxpayer funds for other General Fund funded City services. Conversely, services that are not available from other sources and are typically delivered when residents experience an emergency basis typically have low or zero cost recovery levels.

Policy Guidance

Based on these policy statements, the table below overlays certain cost recovery levels grouped in low (0-30%), medium (30.1% to 70%), and high (70.1% to 100%) cost recovery percentage ranges. It is important to note that these groupings provide policy guidance and are not absolute. Some policy statements may weigh more heavily than others, which may result in a different cost recovery level grouping for particular fees.

For example, fees for special events are expected to be set in general at the medium cost recovery level. However, fees for planning fees for which the individual is the primary beneficiary are expected to be set at or near 100% cost recovery. It is important to note that Municipal fees will be reviewed annually by the City Council as part of approval of the Municipal Fee Schedule.

Cost Recovery Level Group	Cost Recovery Percentage Range	Policy Considerations
Low	0% - 30%	➢ No intended relationship between the amount paid and the benefit received ➢ Fee collection would not be cost effective and/or would discourage compliance with regulatory requirements ➢ No intent to limit the use of the service ➢ Public at large benefits even if they are not the direct users of the service ➢ Affordability of service to low-income residents
Medium	30.1% - 70%	➢ Services which promote healthy activities and educational enrichment to the community ➢ Services having factors associated with the low and high cost recovery levels
High	70.1% - 100%	➢ Individual users or participants receive most or all of the benefit of the service ➢ Other private or public sector alternatives provide the service ➢ The use of the service is specifically discouraged ➢ The service is regulatory in nature

B. Review and update the Municipal Fee Schedule annually and perform a comprehensive cost-of-service study every three to five years.

V. APPLICABILITY:

This policy applies to all City departments that establish or administer user fees.

VI. RESPONSIBILITY:

The City Manager, Finance Director, and Department Directors are responsible for implementing this policy. The City Council adopts user fee schedules by resolution.

VII. ATTACHMENTS / REFERENCES:

Municipal Fee Schedule; Cost Allocation Plan; Cost of Service Study; California Constitution (Propositions 13, 218, and 26); Government Code sections 66014–66018.

CITY OF
SIERRA MADRE

CITY COUNCIL
REGULAR MEETING MINUTES

Mayor Kristine Lowe | Mayor Pro Tem Gene Goss
Council Member Edward Garcia | Council Member Kelly Kriebs | Council Member Robert Parkhurst

Tuesday, June 23, 2026, 5:30 P.M.

City Council Chambers, 232 W. Sierra Madre Blvd.

AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT

Pursuant to the Americans with Disabilities Act, persons with a disability who require a disability related modification or accommodation in order to participate in a meeting, including auxiliary aids or services, may request such modification or accommodation from the City Clerk at (626) 355-7135. Notification 48 hours prior to the meeting will enable the City to make reasonable arrangements to assure accessibility to the meeting.

PUBLIC COMMENT & ACCESS

The Brown Act provides the public with an opportunity to make public comments at any public meeting. As an alternative, public comment may be submitted by e-mail to publiccomment@sierramadreca.gov by 3:00PM on the day of the meeting. Emails will be acknowledged at the City Council meeting, filed into public record, and scanned onto the City website for public review.

A copy of the posted agenda and a live video stream of the meeting can be found on the City's website at sierramadreca.gov , on Foothills Media website at foothillsmedia.org/sierramadre, and broadcast on Government Access Channel 3 (Spectrum).

If you require special assistance to participate in this meeting, please contact the City Clerk's Office at (626) 355-7135 at least 48 hours prior to the meeting.

CODE OF CONDUCT

The purpose of a City Council meeting is to conduct City business. Members of the public that behave in a manner that interrupts or obstructs the City Council's ability to conduct City business may be asked to leave the meeting. Any and all demonstrations which disrupt, interrupt, or obstruct the City Council's ability to conduct City business are prohibited. No signs, posters, or

other large objects shall be brought into the Council Chambers or other meeting place if doing so would disrupt, disturb, or otherwise impede the orderly course of the meeting.

1. CALL TO ORDER

Mayor Lowe called the meeting to order at 5:35 pm.

2. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE AND INSPIRATION

Council Member Garcia led the audience in the Pledge of Allegiance. Afterwards he reflected on the U.S. Constitution and the significance of Juneteenth.

3. ROLL CALL OF CITY COUNCIL MEMBERS

City Clerk Aguilar called the roll:

Kristine Lowe, Mayor
Edward Garcia, Council Member
Kelly Kriebs, Council Member
Robert Parkhurst, Council Member

Also Present: Michael Bruckner, City Manager
Aleks Giragosian, City Attorney
Laura Aguilar, City Clerk
Harry Wong, Finance Director
Brian Dickinson, Public Works Director
Clare Lin, Director of Planning & Community Preservation
Joshua Wolf, Senior Planner
Katelyn Huang, Assistant Planner
Krysta Elias, Permit Technician
Gus Barriento, Chief of Police

Absent: Gene Goss, Mayor Pro Tem

4. REPORT FROM CITY ATTORNEY REGARDING CLOSED SESSION

A. Personnel
Public Employee Performance Evaluation
G.C. 54957
City Manager

City Attorney Giragosian entered into record that no reportable action was taken.

B. Personnel
Conference with Labor Negotiator
G.C. 54957.6

City Negotiators: City Manager Michael Bruckner and Assistant City Manager Miguel Hernandez Employee Organization: Sierra Madre Classified Employees Association Employee Organization: Sierra Madre Police Association Employee Organization: Sierra Madre Professional Firefighters' Association

City Attorney Giragosian entered into record that no reportable action was taken.

5. SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION FROM CITY CLERK REGARDING AGENDA ITEMS

City Clerk Aguilar advised that there were no updates or supplemental information to report.

6. REPORTS FROM MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL (including reports from City Council related to meetings attended at City expense per AB 1234)

Council Member Parkhurst:

Reported that he attended a meeting of the Clean Power Alliance (CPA) Energy Executive Committee. SunZia Wind Project started commercial operations on May 20, 2026, and is sending about 3 GW into the State grid. CAISO reached 60% renewables overnight on May 18, 2026. CPA's purchase is enough to power 265,834 homes in Southern California annually. The project will be 50 percent greater than Hoover Dam and will produce nearly triple the annual power generation. Together with the SunZia Transmission Line, this $8 billion project will be the single largest renewable energy infrastructure project ever constructed in the United States. CPA will be 90% GHG-free by 2031 and 100% by 2041

Council Member Kriebs:

Reported that she attended a workshop at Cal-Tech on June 15 to discuss Data Centers and their impacts.

June 22 she attended a meeting of the Library Board of Trustees.

Council Member Garcia:

Reported that he attended participated in the Art Walk on June 19. While there, he received feedback on bicycle racks in the downtown common areas.

On June 20 he attended the Community Yard Sale, sponsored by the Senior Community Commission.

Mayor Lowe:

Reported that she attended a workshop at Cal-Tech on June 15 where they discussed the pros and cons of Data Centers.

On June 19 she attended the Sierra Madre Art Walk.

7. REPORTS FROM CITY STAFF

City Clerk Aguilar stated that there were no updates to report.

8. PUBLIC COMMENT FOR ITEMS NOT ON THE AGENDA

Any person wishing to speak before the City Council is asked to complete a Speaker Card and provide it to the City Clerk prior to the start of the meeting. Speakers are generally limited to three (3) minutes per person and time may not be delegated; any changes to the allotted time will be announced prior to the Public Comment period. Under the Brown Act, the City Council is prohibited from discussing or taking action on any item not listed on the posted agenda.

Addressing the City Council from the audience is not permitted; all comments addressing the Council must be made from the podium. Persons with a disability who require disability related modifications or accommodations in order to participate in the meeting, including auxiliary aids or services, may request such modification or accommodation from the City

City Clerk Aguilar announced for the record that the City Clerk's Office did not receive any emails for items not on the agenda.

Seeing no one come forward, Mayor Lowe closed public comment and moved on to the Public Hearing.

9. PUBLIC HEARING

A. Resolution No. 26-58 Adopting the Sierra Madre General Plan Open Space & Recreation Element and the Conservation Element Update

   Recommended Action: Approve

   CEQA Project, exempt under: 14 CCR 15061(b)(3)- common sense exemption, because it can be seen with certainty that there is no possibility that the activity may have a significant effect on the environment.

Report presented by Assistant Planner Huang, with additional reporting from consultants from Kimley Horn & Associates.

At the conclusion of staff's report, the City Council asked questions of staff and the consultants.

Mayor Lowe opened the podium for public comment.

Seeing no one come forward, Mayor Lowe closed the Public Hearing and brought the matter back to the City Council.

Mayor Lowe asked the Council for a motion.

Council Member Parkhurst made a motion to approve Resolution 26-58 with an amendment to page 17 “Equity and Barriers” to change to “continue to prioritize”.

Council Member Garcia seconded the motion.

Mayor Lowe called for a vote of the Council:

Ayes:	Mayor Lowe, Council Members Garcia, Kriebs, and Parkhurst
Noes:	None.
Absent:	Mayor Pro Tem Goss
Abstain:	None.

The motion to approve was approved by majority voice vote.

B. Ordinance No. 1497 Amending Ch. 8.13 (Construction and Demolition Waste Disposal) of Title 8 (Health and Safety) of the Sierra Madre Municipal Code

   Recommended Action: Approve

   CEQA Project, exempt under: 14 CCR 15061(b)(3)- common sense exemption, because it can be seen with certainty that there is no possibility that the activity may have a significant effect on the environment.

Report presented by Permit Technician Elias.

At the conclusion of staff’s report, the City Council asked questions.

Mayor Lowe opened the podium for public comment.

Seeing no one come forward, Mayor Lowe closed the Public Hearing and brought the matter back to the City Council.

Mayor Lowe asked the Council for a motion.

Council Member Kriebs made a motion to continue the Public Hearing to a Date Certain of July 14, 2026 to allow staff to update the resolution.

Council Member Parkhurst seconded the motion.

Mayor Lowe called for a vote of the Council:

Ayes:	Mayor Lowe, Council Members Garcia, Kriebs, and Parkhurst
Noes:	None.
Absent:	Mayor Pro Tem Goss
Abstain:	None.

The motion to approve was approved by majority voice vote.

C. Resolution No. 26-43 Confirming the FY 2026/27 Downtown Landscaping and Lighting Maintenance District Assessment and Ordering the Levy

Recommendation: Approve

Not a CEQA Project under: 14 CCR 15378(b)(4)- government fiscal activities.

Report presented by Public Works Director Dickinson.

At the conclusion of staff's report, the City Council asked questions.

Mayor Lowe opened the podium for public comment.

Seeing no one come forward, Mayor Lowe closed the Public Hearing and brought the matter back to the City Council.

Mayor Lowe asked the Council for a motion.

Council Member Garcia made a motion approve Resolution 26-43.

Council Member Parkhurst seconded the motion.

Mayor Lowe called for a vote of the Council:

Ayes:	Mayor Lowe, Council Members Garcia, Kriebs, and Parkhurst
Noes:	None.
Absent:	Mayor Pro Tem Goss
Abstain:	None.

The motion to approve was approved by majority voice vote.

D. Public Hearing to Adopt Resolution No 26-60 Approving the City of Sierra Madre FY 2026-2027 Operating and Capital Improvement Plan Budget, Resolution No. 26-61 Approving the FY 2026-2027 Fee Schedule, Resolution No. 26-62 Establishing the FY 2026-2027 Appropriations Limit, and Resolution No. 26-59 Executive and Confidential Exempt Salary Matrices

Recommendation: Approve

Not a CEQA Project under: 14 CCR 15378(b)(4)- government fiscal activities.

Report presented by Finance Director Wong.

At the conclusion of staff's report, the City Council asked questions.

Mayor Lowe opened the podium for public comment.

Seeing no one come forward, Mayor Lowe closed the Public Hearing and brought the matter back to the City Council.

Mayor Lowe asked the Council for a motion.

Council Member Parkhurst made a motion approve Resolutions 26-59, 26-60, 26-61, and 26-62.

Hearing no second, the motion died. The City Council continued their discussion, focusing on staff's recommended changes to the fee schedule. After significant discussion, Mayor Lowe called for a motion.

Council Member Parkhurst made a motion approve Resolutions 26-59, 26-60, and 26-62; and to continue the Public Hearing to July 14, 2026 to further examine the suggested increases in user fees.

Council Member Garcia seconded the motion.

Mayor Lowe called for a vote of the Council:

Ayes:	Mayor Lowe, Council Members Garcia, Kriebs, and Parkhurst
Noes:	None.
Absent:	Mayor Pro Tem Goss
Abstain:	None.

The motion was passed by majority voice vote.

10. CONSENT CALENDAR

All matters listed under the Consent Calendar are considered to be routine and can be acted on by one vote. There will be no separate discussion of these items unless a member of the City Council requests that a specific item be removed from the Consent Calendar for separate discussion and action.

City Clerk Aguilar presented on the following reports:

A. Approval of City Council meeting minutes from June 9, 2026, Regular meeting.
Recommendation: Approve
Not a CEQA Project under: 14 CCR 15378(b)(5)- administrative activities.

B. Resolution 26-56 Approval of Warrants for Payment
Recommendation: Approve
Not a CEQA Project under: 14 CCR 15378(b)(4)- government fiscal activities.

C. Approval of FY 2026/27 Purchase Orders over $75,000 for Various Goods and Services
Recommendation: Approve
Not a CEQA Project under: 14 CCR 15378(b)(4)- government fiscal activities.

D. Award of Contract to Carbon Supply Inc. for the Granular Activated Carbon Change Out Project in an amount Not to Exceed $203,000
Recommendation: Approve
Not a CEQA Project under: 14 CCR 15378(b)(2)- continuing administrative or maintenance activities.

E. Resolution No. 26-63 Approving Participation in the Los Angeles County Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program for Fiscal Years 2027-2029
Recommended Action: Approve
CEQA Project, exempt under: 14 CCR 15061(b)(3)- common sense exemption, because it can be seen with certainty that there is no possibility that the activity may have a significant effect on the environment.

F. Resolution No. 26-57 Designating Streets to be Included in the FY 2026-27 Street Rehabilitation Program Funded by SB 1 (Road Repair and Accountability Act of 2017)
Recommendation: Approve
Not a CEQA Project under: 14 CCR 15378(b)(2)- continuing administrative or maintenance activities.

G. Second Reading of Ordinance No. 1495 Adopting by Reference the City of Sierra Madre Objective Design Standards by Adding Chapter 17.50 (Objective Design Standards) to and Amending Various Sections of Title 17 (Zoning) of the Sierra Madre Municipal Code Related to Multifamily Development Standards
Recommended Action: Approve
CEQA Project, exempt under: 14 CCR 15061(b)(3)- common sense exemption, because it can be seen with certainty that there is no possibility that the activity may have a significant effect on the environment.

At the conclusion of City Clerk Aguilar's report Mayor Lowe brought the matter to the City Council for questions.

Hearing no questions from the City Council, Mayor Lowe opened the podium for public comment.

Seeing no one come forward, Mayor Lowe closed Public Comment and brought the matter back to the City Council for further discussion.

Council Member Parkhurst made a motion to approve Consent A-G.

Council Member Kriebs seconded the motion.

Mayor Lowe called for a vote of the Council:

Ayes:	Mayor Lowe, Council Members Garcia, Kriebs, and Parkhurst
Noes:	None.
Absent:	Mayor Pro Tem Goss.
Abstain:	None.

Consent Items A-G were approved by majority voice vote.

11. DISCUSSION ITEM

A. Consideration of Appointments to City Boards and Commissions
Recommendation: Approve
Not a CEQA Project under: 14 CCR 15378(b)(5)- organizational or administrative activities.

Report presented by City Clerk Aguilar.

At the conclusion of staff's presentation, Mayor Lowe brought the matter to the City Council for questions.

Mayor Lowe opened the podium for public comment.

Sudhir Agrawal: Applied for the vacancy on the Community Services Commission and spoke to his extensive qualifications.

Seeing no one else come forward, Mayor Lowe closed Public Comment and brought the matter back to the City Council for further discussion.

Council Member Kriebs made a motion to reappoint all eligible commissioners and board members seeking an additional term.

Mayor Lowe seconded the motion.

Mayor Lowe called for a vote of the Council:

Ayes:	Mayor Lowe, Council Members Garcia, Kriebs, and Parkhurst
Noes:	None.
Absent:	Mayor Pro Tem Goss
Abstain:	None.

The motion was passed by voice vote.

The City Council then proceeded to discuss filling the two vacancies on the Community Services Commission. After much discussion, the City Council selected Janette Ledea to fill the vacant seat for the unscheduled vacancy left by Commissioner Bonenfant; and to have Robert Bischoff fill the full-term vacancy, recently vacated by Commissioner Carlson.

The motion was passed by majority voice vote.

12. ITEMS FOR FUTURE AGENDAS

Kriebs:	Camillo Film Permit Variance
Lowe:	Leave of Absence notice received from Planning Commissioner Moran

13. ADJOURNMENT

Council Member Garcia made a motion to adjourn.

Council Member Parkhurst seconded the motion.

Mayor Lowe called for a vote of the Council:

Ayes:	Mayor Lowe, Council Members Garcia, Kriebs, and Parkhurst
Noes:	None.
Absent:	Mayor Pro Tem Goss
Abstain:	None.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:06 pm to a Regular City Council meeting scheduled for July 14, 2026.

Minutes taken and typed by:

_____
Laura Aguilar
City Clerk

Minutes Approved by Council Action:

_____
Kristine Lowe
Mayor

CITY OF
SIERRA
MADRE

STAFF REPORT

FINANCE

DATE: July 14, 2026

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council

FROM: Harry Wong, Director of Finance
By: William Zaragoza, Accounting Technician

SUBJECT: **Resolution No. 26-65 Approval of Warrants for Payment**

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the City Council adopt Resolution No. 26-48 and approve payment for the following:

1. **Outstanding Obligated City Warrants:** $359,386.71
2. **Outstanding Obligated Sierra Madre Library Warrants:** $53,866.16
3. **Payroll Transfer:** $765,701.06

SUMMARY

The City Council is requested to ratify warrants and approve checks issued for payment, as certified by the Director of Finance. These payments have been reviewed for compliance with the City's approved budget, financial policies, and authorized spending limits. Ratification by the City Council formally authorizes the disbursement of public funds, ensuring transparency, accountability, and adherence to sound fiscal management practices.

DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

The Warrant Register provides an aggregated breakdown of the warrants, including descriptions (e.g. categories of payments), amounts, and corresponding fiscal year allocations. Note that the last page serves as a reference document to support the warrant approvals requested in this report, ensuring transparency and accountability in financial transactions. The attachment includes details on general warrants, utility bills, library warrants, and payroll transfers.

The Check Approval Register provides a comprehensive record of financial disbursements by the City of Sierra Madre, detailing payment transactions, vendor information, and check dates to ensure transparency and accountability. Additionally, the Payroll Summary Register outlines payroll disbursements, including total earnings, employer expenses, and overall payroll costs for each pay period. The total payroll expenditure for the most recent pay period (PR #12) for Date 6/18/26:

- Total Earnings (Salaries) @ $599,766.76 plus Total Employer Expenses for Benefits @ $165,934.30 = Total @ $765,701.06

This aligns with the payroll transfer amount listed in the attachment. These records collectively support the accuracy and legitimacy of the financial transactions presented for approval.

STRATEGIC PLAN RELATIONSHIP

None.

ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

Not a CEQA Project under: 14 CCR 15378(b)(4)- government fiscal activities

FISCAL IMPACT

There is no fiscal impact as a result of the recommended action.

Approved by:



_____

Michael Bruckner
City Manager

Attachments

1. RESOLUTION 26-65 7.14.26.pdf
2. Register 26 - 65.pdf
3. WARRANT REGISTER 26-65 7.14.26.pdf

RESOLUTION NUMBER 26-65

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SIERRA MADRE APPROVING CERTAIN DEMANDS

WHEREAS, Government Code sections 37208-37209 authorize the City Council to ratify and approve warrants or checks drawn in payment of demands certified or approved by the Director of Finance as conforming to the budget; and,

WHEREAS, the following demands have been reviewed and approved by the Finance Director; and,

WHEREAS, the Finance Director has verified that appropriated funds are available for payment thereof; and,

WHEREAS, the register of audited demands has been submitted to the City Council for approval; and

WHEREAS, City Warrants are the payment of bills, invoices and contractual obligations incurred by the City of Sierra Madre during the period enumerated therein, based on the approved fiscal year budget and existing budgetary authority, Municipal Code authority, or prior policy direction by the City Council; and

WHEREAS, Payroll Transfer is the transfer of funds to cover the payroll costs for all City employees for the period enumerated therein.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the City Council of the City of Sierra Madre does hereby approve payment of City Warrants in the aggregate amount of $359,386.71; Sierra Madre Library Warrants in the aggregate amount of $53,866.16; and Payroll Transfer in the aggregate amount of $765,701.06 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2026 and 2027

APPROVED AND ADOPTED this 14th day of July 2026.

_____
Mayor, City of Sierra Madre, California

I hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution Number 26-65 was adopted by the City Council of the City of Sierra Madre at a regular meeting held on the 14th day of July 2026.

AYES:
NOES:
ABSTAIN:
ABSENT:

_____
City Clerk, City of Sierra Madre, California

Approved as to form:

_____
City Attorney, City of Sierra Madre, California

City of Sierra Madre
Department of Finance
Warrant Register Recap
City Council Meeting of July 14, 2026

CITY OF SIERRA MADRE AND SIERRA MADRE LIBRARY

City of Sierra Madre Warrants …..……..……..……..……...……..…$359,386.71

Sierra Madre Library Warrants……...…..……..……...…….....$53,866.16

Payroll Transfer……..….....……..…….$765,701.06

Warrant Register Post Date 7/14/26 **Attachment 1A**

Fiscal Year	Description	Amount	Page #
FY25/26	General Warrants	$239,010.60	1-4
FY26/27	General Warrants	$15,831.96	5
FY25/26	General Manual Warrant	$46,615.18	6-8
FY25/26	General Utility Bills	$4,761.71	9
FY26/27	General Utility Bills	$1,414.47	10
FY25/26	General Manual Utility Bills	$51,752.79	11
	Total	$359,386.71	

FY25/26	Library Warrant	$29,096.80	12-13
FY26/27	Library Manual Warrant	$24,769.36	14
	Total	$53,866.16	

Pay Date:			
6/18/2026	Payroll #12	$765,701.06	15-17
	From: City of Sierra Madre-General Acct. To: City of Sierra Madre-Payroll Acct.		
	Total	$765,701.06	

Packet: APPKT08756 - GEN FY25/26 7/14/26 **Check Date:** 07/07/2026
Vendor Set: 01 - Vendor Set 01

Vendor Number / Bank Code	Vendor Name / Payment Type	Invoice #	Invoice Description	Account Number	Distribution Amount	Vendor Total
VEN03814	AIR SOURCE INDUSTRIES					**93.15**
APBWEST	Check	00988380	OXYGEN	10000.64000.53300	93.15	
VEN01386	ALERT ALL CORP.					**1,594.52**
APBWEST	Check	W55048	MISC. SUPPLIES FD	10000.61000.53999	1,594.52	
1484	ALLIANT INSURANCE SERVICES					**842.00**
APBWEST	Check	3556002	ENENT INSURANCE	10000.79016.52999	450.00	
		3575759	EVENT INSURANCE - COMMUNITY YARD SALE	37006.72000.52200	392.00	
0433	ALLSTAR FIRE EQUIPMENT, INC.					**767.89**
APBWEST	Check	273352	FY 25/26 WILDLAND FIRE TRAINING TOOLS	10000.61000.52205	767.89	
VEN03454	AMAZON CAPITAL SERVICES					**240.87**
APBWEST	Check	1DNF-NFFT-K1X4	MISC SUPPLIES 5/25/26 - 6/7/26	60001.83200.53200	106.06	
		1JL1-CVGN-9Q3K	MISC SUPPLIES 6/8/26 - 6/21/26	10000.70000.53999	134.81	
VEN03981	ANGEL'S AUTO REPAIR INC					**1,208.66**
APBWEST	Check	40332	VEHICLE MAINT	60000.83100.53208	1,208.66	
0859	AQUA METRIC					**43,634.24**
APBWEST	Check	INV0114209	ACOUSTIC WATER LOGGERS - SGVMWD GRANT	71000.81150.56009	10,114.69	
		INV0114583	ACOUSTIC WATER LOGGERS - SGVMWD GRANT	71000.81150.56009	33,519.55	
1464	ARCADIA PARTY RENTALS INC					**54.00**
APBWEST	Check	24640	REPLACEMENT CHAIRS	10000.79007.52999	54.00	
VEN04026	ARCADIA TIRES					**263.26**
APBWEST	Check	INV044368	VEHICLE MAINT/#2092	60000.83100.53208	100.00	
		INV044370	VEHICLE MAINT/#2090	60000.83100.53208	100.00	
		INV044371	VEHICLE MAINT/#5111	60000.83100.53208	63.26	
1662	ARNOLD'S FRONTIER HARDWARE - CS					**6.60**
APBWEST	Check	119492	MISC. SUPPLIES	10000.70000.53999	6.60	
1552	ARNOLD'S FRONTIER HARDWARE - Fire					**15.98**
APBWEST	Check	119548	MISC. SUPPLIES	10000.61000.52302	15.98	
1553	ARNOLD'S FRONTIER HARDWARE - Police					**4.40**
APBWEST	Check	119497	MISC. SUPPLIES	10000.50000.53204	4.40	
0122	ARNOLD'S FRONTIER HARDWARE - PW					**91.58**
APBWEST	Check	119423	FY 25/26 MAINTENANCE SUPPLIES	60001.83200.53200	15.20	
		119472	FY 25/26 WATER DEPT. MAINTENANCE SUPPLIES	71000.81100.53200	30.90	
		119477	FY 25/26 WATER DEPT. MAINTENANCE SUPPLIES	71000.81100.53200	17.66	
		119482	FY 25/26 MAINTENANCE SUPPLIES	60001.83200.53200	13.48	
		119485	FY 25/26 MAINTENANCE SUPPLIES	60001.83200.53200	5.51	
		119536	FY 25/26 MAINTENANCE SUPPLIES	60001.83200.53200	8.83	
VEN03910	BURRO CANYON SHOOTING PARK					**30.00**
APBWEST	Check	3484	RANGE FEE	10000.50000.53302	10.00	
		3862	RANGE FEE	10000.50000.53302	20.00	
VEN03072	CA DEPT OF TAX AND FEE ADMINISTRATION					**4,628.92**
APBWEST	Check	L0035795398	1/1/25 - 3/1/25 DIESEL FUEL TAX ACCT #057-42	60000.83100.55001	4,628.92	
VEN04557	CALIFORNIA CONSULTING INC					**4,600.00**
APBWEST	Check	8003	6/1/26 - 6/30/26 GRANT CONSULTING SERVICES	10000.32000.52200	4,600.00	
VEN04361	CARAHSOFT TECHNOLOGY CORP					**3,977.69**
APBWEST	Check	IN2300392	AUTOMATE ENTERPRISE	60003.30000.52200	3,977.69	
1121	COLANTUONO, HIGHSMITH & WHATLEY, PC					**18,773.50**
APBWEST	Check	70872	MAY 2026 LEGAL SRVCS-RETAINER: GENERAL AD	10000.21000.52201	9,040.50	
				71000.81100.52201	1,937.25	
				72000.32000.52201	1,937.25	
		70874	MAY 2026 LEGAL SRVCS: CITY CLERK	10000.21000.52201	81.00	
		70875	MAY 2026 LEGAL SRVCS: LABOR/EMPLOYMENT	60007.70100.52201	351.00	
		70876	MAY 2026 LEGAL SRVCS: ASSESSMENT & PROP 2	32012.83000.52200	1,107.00	
		70877	MAY 2026 LEGAL SRVCS: CODE ENFORCEMENT	10000.40000.52201	270.00	
		70878	MAY 2026 LEGAL SRVCS: IMPLEMENTATION OF S	10000.40000.52201	486.00	

Vendor Number / Bank Code	Vendor Name / Payment Type	Invoice #	Invoice Description	Account Number	Distribution Amount	Vendor Total
APBWEST	Check	70879	MAY 2026 LEGAL SRVCS: MISCELLANEOUS LITIG/	10000.21000.52201	354.00	
		70880	MAY 2026 LEGAL SRVCS: MATER DOLORSA DEVE	10000.40000.52201	1,433.50	
		70882	MAY 2026 LEGAL SRVCS: V. SOUTHERN CA. EDIS(	10000.21000.52201	162.00	
		70884	MAY 2026 LEGAL SRVCS: ADV. SOUTHERN CA. EE	10000.21000.52201	1,614.00	
VEN02953	CPACINC.COM					**76,175.98**
APBWEST	Check	SI-1303156	QTY 30 - DELL MONITORS	60003.30000.56009	6,427.62	
		SI-1303169	COMPUTER REFRESH 25/26	60003.30000.56009	69,748.36	
VEN04461	CRICKET SCADA LLC					**2,600.05**
APBWEST	Check	1806	SCADA MONITORING SYSTEM REPAIR	71000.81100.52200	2,600.05	
VEN04114	DYLAN FISHER					**114.65**
APBWEST	Check	INV044431	TRAVEL REIMB: UAS BASIC PILOTS COURSE: TRAI	10000.50000.52205	114.65	
0551	FOOTHILL LOCK & KEY					**600.00**
APBWEST	Check	112	FD TRUCK TOWING CHARGE	10000.61000.53208	600.00	
VEN02778	FORMLA LANDSCAPING INC					**1,165.00**
APBWEST	Check	45919	5/11/26 - 6/10/26 CITY HALL MAINTENANCE	10000.83300.52200	1,165.00	
1510	GARVEY EQUIPMENT CO.					**2,395.04**
APBWEST	Check	173838	VIBRA PLATE ASPHALT COMPACTOR	71000.81100.53205	2,375.75	
		175025	MISC. SUPPLIES	60000.83100.53208	19.29	
VEN02878	GOLDEN BELL PRODUCTS INC					**5,415.00**
APBWEST	Check	19745	PEST TREATMENT - SEWER & MANHOLES	72000.81200.52200	5,415.00	
VEN04622	GREEN HALO SYSTEMS INC					**3,500.00**
APBWEST	Check	6584	GREEN HALO SUBSCRIPTION FY 25/26	10000.40000.53805	3,500.00	
0241	HINDERLITER, DE LLAMAS & ASSOC					**825.00**
APBWEST	Check	SIN064332	Q4 2026 SERVICE/SALES TAX (4/26-6/26)	60002.30000.52100	525.00	
		SIN064507	Q4 2026 SERVICE/TRANSACTIONS TAX (4/26-6/2	60002.30000.52100	300.00	
VEN04651	IDVILLE					**3,408.88**
APBWEST	Check	44075650	ID MAKER AND CARDS	60007.70100.52205	3,408.88	
VEN01969	INLAND EMPIRE STAGES					**2,035.50**
APBWEST	Check	66134	COMMUNITY EXCURSION	37004.70000.52200	2,035.50	
0937	INTERSTATE BATTERY SYSTEM OF INLAND VALLEY					**643.72**
APBWEST	Check	140040624	BATTERY	60000.83100.53208	389.95	
		995054081	BATTERY	60000.83100.53208	253.77	
1185	KEYSTONE UNIFORM					**298.29**
APBWEST	Check	071465	UNIFORMS	10000.50000.53303	298.29	
VEN04543	KIMLEY-HORN AND ASSOCIATES INC					**7,310.00**
APBWEST	Check	36003840	MAY 2026 GEN PLAN OPEN SPACE & CONSERVA	60008.40000.52100	7,310.00	
0515	LANDSCAPE WAREHOUSE					**446.86**
APBWEST	Check	2606-660349	FY 25/26 MAINTENACNE SUPPLIES	10000.83300.53001	430.02	
		2606-664152	FY 25/26 MAINTENACNE SUPPLIES	10000.83300.53001	119.97	
		2606-664404	FY 25/26 MAINTENACNE SUPPLIES	10000.83300.53001	-105.43	
		2606-665854	FY 25/26 MAINTENACNE SUPPLIES	10000.83300.53001	2.30	
1724	LAWRENCE ROLL UP DOORS INC					**3,477.25**
APBWEST	Check	2613019	FD_Rear Overhead Door Repair	60001.83200.52200	3,477.25	
VEN04652	LEON CHALNICK					**1,100.00**
APBWEST	Check	602	MEMORIAL PARK PERFORMANCE	10000.79002.52999	1,100.00	
VEN04103	LEXISNEXIS RISK SOLUTIONS					**202.50**
APBWEST	Check	1300281232	MAY 2026 LE Investigative and Analysis system	10000.50000.52200	202.50	
0277	LIEBERT CASSIDY WHITMORE					**8,613.00**
APBWEST	Check	325510	MAY 2026 LEGAL SERVICES: INVESTIGATION ADV	60007.70100.52201	765.00	
		325511	MAY 2026 LEGAL SERVICES: INVESTIGATION ADV	60007.70100.52201	288.50	
		325512	MAY 2026 LEGAL SERVICES: INVESTIGATION ADV	60007.70100.52201	3,579.50	
		325513	MAY 2026 LEGAL SERVICES: INVESTIGATION ADV	60007.70100.52201	1,152.50	
		325514	MAY 2026 LEGAL SERVICES: FLSA & PAYROLL RE\	60007.70100.52201	1,622.00	
		325515	MAY 2026 LEGAL SERVICES: GENERAL	60007.70100.52201	1,165.50	
		325516	MAY 2026 LEGAL SERVICES: INVESTIGATION ADV	60007.70100.52201	40.00	
0640	LIFE-ASSIST INC.					**1,440.18**
APBWEST	Check	2146962	FY 25/26 EMS Medical Supplies	10000.64000.53300	493.25	
		2152085	FY 25/26 EMS Medical Supplies	10000.64000.53300	561.92	
		2152818	FY 25/26 EMS Medical Supplies	10000.64000.53300	385.01	
VEN02976	MEDICO PROFESSIONAL LINEN SERVICE					**74.61**
APBWEST	Check	21460665	MEDICO WASTE SERVICES	10000.64000.53300	74.61	

Vendor Number / Bank Code	Vendor Name / Payment Type	Invoice #	Invoice Description	Account Number	Distribution Amount	Vendor Total
VEN03488	MUNICIPAL EMERGENCY SERVICES INC					**236.98**
APBWEST	Check	IN2529288	FY 25/26 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE UNIFORM EQU	10000.61000.53300	236.98	
VEN04643	NEW IMAGE PROMO INC					**300.56**
APBWEST	Check	1501654	PD EXPLORER T-SHIRTS	10000.50000.53999	300.56	
VEN04200	NIKO MOBILE CARWASH					**405.00**
APBWEST	Check	054937	6/11/26 PD CAR WASH	10000.50000.52200	405.00	
0786	OFFICE DEPOT, INC					**492.79**
APBWEST	Check	465928439001	OFFICE SUPPLIES	60002.30000.53100	196.47	
				60002.31100.53100	49.85	
		469078577001	OFFICE SUPPLIES	10000.40000.53100	33.10	
				60002.30000.53100	79.25	
				60002.31100.53100	95.45	
				71000.81100.53100	26.05	
		469078985001	OFFICE SUPPLIES	10000.40000.53100	12.62	
VEN03819	PAYDIRT PRINTING SERVICES					**132.90**
APBWEST	Check	248765	BUSINESS CARDS: ELIAS/HUANG	60002.31100.53102	132.90	
VEN04338	PETTY CASH FUND-FD					**154.44**
APBWEST	Check	INV044425	VERDUGO COMM. - GIFT CARDS/FLOWERS	10000.61000.53999	62.16	
		INV044426	VERDUGO COMM. - GIFT CARDS	10000.61000.53999	40.00	
		INV044427	EMS SUPPLIES - RETURN POSTAGE	10000.64000.53300	20.75	
		INV044428	EMS SUPPLIES - RETURN POSTAGE	10000.64000.53300	18.53	
		INV044429	EMS SUPPLIES - RETURN POSTAGE	10000.64000.53300	13.00	
VEN03227	PRIME ELECTRIC WHOLESALE					**496.75**
APBWEST	Check	S1539338.001	PARK MAINTENANCE SUPPLIES	10000.83300.53001	496.75	
1483	PRO PRINTING INC					**2,583.01**
APBWEST	Check	59814	PD - TRAFFIC COLLISION EXCHANGE BOOK	10000.50000.53304	1,047.87	
		59848	PD CITATION BOOKS	10000.50000.53304	1,535.14	
0338	PRUDENTIAL OVERALL SUPPLY					**276.69**
APBWEST	Check	52982388	FY 25/26 PUBLIC WORKS UNIFORMS	60001.83200.53303	135.92	
		52984083	FY 25/26 PUBLIC WORKS UNIFORMS	60001.83200.53303	140.77	
1485	RED SUPPLY INC					**175.40**
APBWEST	Check	36255	MAINT SUPPLIES	60001.83200.53200	75.75	
		36518	MAINT SUPPLIES	60001.83200.53200	99.65	
VEN01670	ROGERS, ANDERSON, MALODY & SCOTT, LLP					**1,900.00**
APBWEST	Check	81043	FY25/26 STATE CONTROLLER'S ANNUAL FIN. TRA	60002.30000.52100	1,900.00	
1294	SAN GABRIEL VALLEY WATER ASSOCIATION					**100.00**
APBWEST	Check	INV044430	2026 ASSOCIATE DUES	71000.81100.53409	100.00	
1663	SHAKER SHIRTS					**240.00**
APBWEST	Check	22946	2026 MWTR - SHIRTS	10000.79007.52999	240.00	
VEN03199	SO CAL MAILING SERVICES					**6,466.48**
APBWEST	Check	64111	FEB 2026 SO CAL MAILING SERVICES	71000.32000.53101	2,162.17	
		64134	APRIL 2026 SO CAL MAILING SERVICES - CORREC	71000.32000.53101	2,158.03	
		64143	JUNE 2026 SO CAL MAILING SERVICES	71000.32000.53101	2,146.28	
0382	SOUTH COAST A Q M D					**583.73**
APBWEST	Check	4729945	FACILTIY ID: 126520 GAS TURBINE, EMERGENCY	60001.83200.52401	583.73	
1091	STETSON ENGINEERS, INC.					**10,954.50**
APBWEST	Check	2948-16-001	FEB 2026 URBAN WATER MASTER PLAN CONSUL	71000.81100.52200	4,166.00	
		2948-16-002	MARCH 2026 URBAN WATER MASTER PLAN CON	71000.81100.52200	6,788.50	
VEN01027	STUBBIES					**256.80**
APBWEST	Check	25777	CS T- SHIRTS	37006.72000.52200	256.80	
VEN02444	SUPERIOR COURT OF CA, CO OF L. A.					**5,957.50**
APBWEST	Check	AUG2025	AUG 2025 Citation Revenue distribution	10000.50000.52200	3,647.50	
		MAR2026	MARCH 2026 Citation Revenue distribution	10000.50000.52200	2,310.00	
1368	SWANK MOTION PICTURES INC					**905.00**
APBWEST	Check	RG 4359677	MOVIES IN THE PARK 6/19/26	10000.79012.52999	905.00	
VEN01116	THE STANDARD INSURANCE					**31.50**
APBWEST	Check	152209 0003	JUNE - EAP - THE STANDARD	60007.00000.21602	31.50	
1245	THE WORKSHOP					**2,340.39**
APBWEST	Check	76083	UBER PAMPHLETS	60003.30000.53102	260.78	
		76084	PODIUM LABEL	10000.30000.53102	521.56	
		76087	BEAR MAGNETS	60003.30000.53102	364.65	

Vendor Number / Bank Code	Vendor Name / Payment Type	Invoice #	Invoice Description	Account Number	Distribution Amount	Vendor Total
APBWEST	Check	76094	UBER FLYERS	60003.30000.53102	298.35	
		76096	ADDITIONAL BEAR MAGNETS	60003.30000.53102	364.65	
		76097	CITY INFO MAGNETS	60003.30000.53102	530.40	
VEN02951	YOHTEK CORP					**1,180.69**
APBWEST	Check	YTK-2847	MAY 2026 AUVIK - RMM SCM NCM	60003.30000.52200	900.00	
		YTK-2848	MAY 2026 EOC PHONE LINES	60003.30000.52200	280.69	
1387	ZOLL MEDICAL CORP					**170.72**
APBWEST	Check	4502570	MEDICAL SUPPLIES	10000.64000.53300	170.72	
				Report Total:	**239,010.60**	

Packet: APPKT08757 - GEN FY26/27 7/14/26 **Check Date:** 07/07/2026
Vendor Set: 01 - Vendor Set 01

Vendor Number / Bank Code	Vendor Name / Payment Type	Invoice #	Invoice Description	Account Number	Distribution Amount	Vendor Total
0827	CALIFORNIA PARK & RECREATION SOCIETY					**150.00**
APBWEST	Check	INV044437	ID #148773 MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL 2027 RYAN	10000.70000.53409	150.00	
1727	CHRIS CIMINO					**740.11**
APBWEST	Check	AUG2026	AUGUST 2026 RETIREE HEALTH INSURANCE	60007.31607.51302	740.11	
0759	EXECUTIVE INFORMATION SERVICES					**1,492.05**
APBWEST	Check	EISMN0000749	3/1/26 - 2/28/27 Crossroads Interface CHP	10000.50000.52200	1,492.05	
1044	JESSE TORIBIO					**370.06**
APBWEST	Check	AUG2026	AUGUST 2026 RETIREE HEALTH INSURANCE	60007.31607.51302	370.06	
VEN04495	JUSTFOIA INC					**7,665.11**
APBWEST	Check	RN28878	2026-2027 Public Records request software	60002.12000.52204	7,665.11	
1165	KENNETH BERRY					**740.11**
APBWEST	Check	AUG2026	AUGUST 2026 RETIREE HEALTH INSURANCE	60007.31607.51302	740.11	
VEN01070	MARTIN CRUZ					**740.11**
APBWEST	Check	AUG2026	AUGUST 2026 RETIREE HEALTH INSURANCE	60007.31607.51302	740.11	
VEN01559	SAN GABRIEL VALLEY POLICE CHIEFS'S ASSOCIATION					**400.00**
APBWEST	Check	26/27	2026/2027 MEMBERSHIP	10000.50000.53409	400.00	
VEN01663	SO CA ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS					**1,758.00**
APBWEST	Check	SCAG FY27 0162	SCAG MEMBERSHIP DUES FY 26/27	60002.31500.53409	1,758.00	
0382	SOUTH COAST A Q M D					**176.41**
APBWEST	Check	4732242	FACILITY ID: 126520 FY26/27 FLAT FEE EMISSION	60000.31600.52401	176.41	
VEN02951	YOHTEK CORP					**1,600.00**
APBWEST	Check	YTK-2856	ENTERPRISE LICENSE - 1 YEAR REVEWAL	60003.31603.53503	1,600.00	
				Report Total:	**15,831.96**	

Packet: APPKT08743 - GEN MAN FY25/26 7/14/26 **Check Date:** 07/01/2026
Vendor Set: 01 - Vendor Set 01

Vendor Number / Bank Code	Vendor Name / Payment Type	Invoice #	Invoice Description	Account Number	Vendor Total / Distribution Amount
1497	MOUNTAIN VIEWS NEWS				**1,400.59**
APBWEST	Check	CM202304190	PUBLICATION OF LEGAL NOTICES PHN JUNE 202	10000.12000.52206	1,400.59
				Report Total:	**1,400.59**

Check Approval Register

City of Sierra Madre, CA

Packet: APPKT08724 - GEN MAN 25/26 7/14/26 **Check Date: 06/17/2026**
Vendor Set: 01 - Vendor Set 01

Vendor Number / Bank Code	Vendor Name / Payment Type	Invoice #	Invoice Description	Account Number	Vendor Total / Distribution Amount
VEN04635	CUMMINS SALES AND SERVICE				**4,094.65**
APBWEST	Check	X4-260696953.1	FD-E41 Warranty Repair and Maintenance	10000.61000.53208	4,094.65
0378	SMART & FINAL				**162.43**
APBWEST	Check	3056650064201	PD - WISTERIA FESTIVAL - WATER	10000.50000.52205	91.84
		3056650089301	CS - MWTR - SUPPLIES	10000.79007.52999	70.59
				Report Total:	**4,257.08**

Check Approval Register

City of Sierra Madre, CA

Packet: APPKT08735 - GEN MAN FY25/26 7/14/26 **Check Date: 06/25/2026**
Vendor Set: 01 - Vendor Set 01

Vendor Number / Bank Code	Vendor Name / Payment Type	Invoice #	Invoice Description	Account Number	Vendor Total / Distribution Amount
VEN04542	IRV SEAVER MOTORCYCLES				**40,957.51**
APBWEST	Check	83538725	PD Motorcycle BMW WB10M4305T6M68487	35003.50000.56006	40,957.51
				Report Total:	**40,957.51**

Check Approval Register

City of Sierra Madre, CA

Packet: APPKT08751 - UB FY25/26 7/14/26 **Check Date: 07/07/2026**
Vendor Set: 01 - Vendor Set 01

Vendor Number / Bank Code	Vendor Name / Payment Type	Invoice #	Invoice Description	Account Number	Vendor Total / Distribution Amount
VEN03195	GREATAMERICA FINANCIAL SERVICES				**2,029.74**
APBWEST	Check	42194141	003-1443256-000 3/21/26 - 4/20/26	60003.30000.53210	1,643.03
		42308531	003-1310860-00 4/5/26 -6/4/26	60003.30000.53210	386.71
VEN02829	RINGCENTRAL INC				**2,731.97**
APBWEST	Check	CD_001473597	6/23/26 - 7/22/26 VOIP PHONE SERVICE	60003.30000.55005	2,731.97
				Report Total:	**4,761.71**

Packet: APPKT08752 - UB FY26/27 7/14/26 **Check Date: 07/07/2026**
Vendor Set: 01 - Vendor Set 01

Vendor Number / Bank Code	Vendor Name / Payment Type	Invoice #	Invoice Description	Account Number	Vendor Total / Distribution Amount
VEN01031	QUADIENT LEASING USA INC				**1,414.47**
APBWEST	Check	Q2402038	POSTAGE MACHINE LEASE 7/11/26 - 10/10/26	60002.31100.53101	1,414.47
				Report Total:	**1,414.47**

Packet: APPKT08734 - UB MAN FY25/26 7/14/26 **Check Date:** 06/25/2026
Vendor Set: 01 - Vendor Set 01

Vendor Number / Bank Code	Vendor Name / Payment Type	Invoice #	Invoice Description	Account Number	Vendor Total / Distribution Amount
0129	AT&T				**4,266.41**
APBWEST	Check	INV044366	818 291-0241 661 1 6/4/26 - 7/3/26 PHONE	60003.30000.55005	4,266.41
0384	SOUTHERN CALIF. EDISON CO.				**47,486.38**
APBWEST	Check	INV044364	700835579161 5/8/26 - 6/8/26 ELECTRIC	71000.81100.55003	47,989.91
		INV044364.1	700835579161 5/8/26 - 6/8/26 ELECTRIC CREDI	71000.81100.55003	-570.16
		INV044365	700178900477 5/8/26 - 6/8/26 ELECTRIC	71000.81100.55003	66.63
				Report Total:	**51,752.79**

Packet: APPKT08753 - LIB FY25/26 7/14/26 **Check Date:** 07/07/2026
Vendor Set: 01 - Vendor Set 01

Vendor Number / Bank Code	Vendor Name / Payment Type	Invoice #	Invoice Description	Account Number	Distribution Amount
Fund: 10000 - GENERAL FUND					
VEN03454	AMAZON CAPITAL SERVICES				
APBWEST	Check	1Q9P-4P43-T6N6	MISC SUPPLIES 6/8/26 - 6/21/26	10000.90000.53100	6.61
		1FKV-43CK-114H	MISC SUPPLIES 3/16/26 - 3/29/26	10000.90000.53406	59.77
		1HVR-N4RC-9TML	MISC SUPPLIES CREDIT	10000.90000.53999	-57.45
VEN01190	ARNOLD'S FRONTIER HARDWARE - Library				
APBWEST	Check	119607	MISC. SUPPLIES	10000.90000.53100	43.05
VEN03072	CA DEPT OF TAX AND FEE ADMINISTRATION				
APBWEST	Check	APRIL-JUNE2026	APRIL - JUNE 2026 Q2 USE TAX LIB ACCT #017-77	10000.90000.53406	32.57
VEN04560	INGRAM LIBRARY SERVICE LLC				
APBWEST	Check	97257283	BOOKS & REFERENCE	10000.90000.53406	54.08
		97227768	BOOKS & REFERENCE	10000.90000.53406	124.25
		97266512	BOOKS & REFERENCE	10000.90000.53406	149.49
		97237977	BOOKS & REFERENCE	10000.90000.53406	102.21
		97237975	BOOKS & REFERENCE	10000.90000.53406	287.03
		97359954	BOOKS & REFERENCE	10000.90000.53406	1,880.01
		97359953	BOOKS & REFERENCE	10000.90000.53406	1,065.56
		97237976	BOOKS & REFERENCE	10000.90000.53406	1,090.96
		97227769	BOOKS & REFERENCE	10000.90000.53406	48.12
		97348521	BOOKS & REFERENCE	10000.90000.53406	572.47
		97237978	BOOKS & REFERENCE	10000.90000.53406	622.08
VEN01043	OVERDRIVE INC				
APBWEST	Check	01148CO26213692	EBOOK/AUDIOBOOK	10000.90000.53406	1,719.66
		01148CO26214900	EBOOK/AUDIOBOOK	10000.90000.53406	1,798.18
		01148CO26216570	EBOOK/AUDIOBOOK	10000.90000.53406	1,516.09
		01148CO26213694	EBOOK/AUDIOBOOK	10000.90000.53406	1,843.30
		01148CO26216504	EBOOK/AUDIOBOOK	10000.90000.53406	1,770.02
		01148CO26213720	EBOOK/AUDIOBOOK	10000.90000.53406	1,757.52
VEN04654	VANGUARD ID SYSTEMS INC				
APBWEST	Check	I534913	LIBRARY CARDS	10000.90000.53100	1,063.51
0904	VROMAN'S				
APBWEST	Check	5273422	BOOKS	10000.90000.53406	735.39
		5273421	BOOKS	10000.90000.53406	60.06
		5273811	BOOKS	10000.90000.53406	238.55
		5273417	BOOKS	10000.90000.53406	185.44
		5275946	BOOKS	10000.90000.53406	203.31
		5276071	BOOKS	10000.90000.53406	322.10
		5273428	BOOKS	10000.90000.53406	190.92
		5273424	BOOKS	10000.90000.53406	392.29
				Fund 10000 Total:	**19,877.15**
Fund: 39002 - LIBRARY - GIFT AND MEMORIAL					
VEN03454	AMAZON CAPITAL SERVICES				
APBWEST	Check	1PX1-H3QH-LX9C	MISC SUPPLIES 5/25/26 - 6/7/26	39002.90000.53406	17.02
VEN04226	MANGO LANGUAGES				
APBWEST	Check	IN018704	MANGO LANGUAGE SUBSCRIPTION - (2026 -202	39002.90000.53999	4,536.00
VEN04650	MATTERHACKERS INC				
APBWEST	Check	MH263705	3D PRINTER and FILAMENT BUNDLE	39002.90000.53999	1,816.05
				Fund 39002 Total:	**6,369.07**
Fund: 39006 - FRIENDS OF THE LIBRARY DONATION FUND					
VEN03454	AMAZON CAPITAL SERVICES				
APBWEST	Check	17VH-MR3T-R4VL	MISC SUPPLIES 6/8/26 - 6/21/26	39006.90000.53406	103.80
		14PT-4PLX-CH6Q	MISC SUPPLIES 6/8/26 - 6/21/26	39006.90000.53406	111.90
		1QNC-JLYN-JRH9	MISC SUPPLIES 5/25/26 - 6/7/26	39006.90000.53406	23.19

Vendor Number / Bank Code	Vendor Name / Payment Type	Invoice #	Invoice Description	Account Number	Distribution Amount
APBWEST	Check	1T1F-C13F-QRJV	MISC SUPPLIES 6/8/26 - 6/21/26	39006.90000.53406	171.10
		1TTG-DTGK-T1H6	MISC SUPPLIES 6/8/26 - 6/21/26	39006.90000.53999	420.34
		1QY7-99XK-XXCW	MISC SUPPLIES 5/25/26 - 6/7/26	39006.90000.53999	15.02
VEN02711	AMERICAS PRINTER				
APBWEST	Check	1275752	SUMMER READING POSTCARDS	39006.90000.53999	185.06
VEN01190	ARNOLD'S FRONTIER HARDWARE - Library				
APBWEST	Check	119672	MISC. SUPPLIES	39006.90000.53999	44.19
VEN03072	CA DEPT OF TAX AND FEE ADMINISTRATION				
APBWEST	Check	APRIL-JUNE2026	APRIL - JUNE 2026 Q2 USE TAX LIB ACCT #017-77	39006.90000.53406	170.43
VEN04110	LEILA ARCIERO				
APBWEST	Check	INV044438	REIMB: PROGRAM/CHILDREN'S ROOM SUPPLIES	39006.90000.53999	123.75
VEN04544	LIBRARY IDEAS LLC				
APBWEST	Check	130198	LIB VOX BOOKS	39006.90000.53406	555.13
1634	MIDWEST TAPE				
APBWEST	Check	509048965	MISC. MEDIA	39006.90000.53406	154.26
1578	PETTY CASH FUND-LIBRARY				
APBWEST	Check	INV044435	LAUNDRY	39006.90000.53999	10.00
VEN04169	PLAYAWAY PRODUCTS LLC				
APBWEST	Check	538276	MISC. SUPPLIES	39006.90000.53406	762.41
				Fund 39006 Total:	**2,850.58**
				Report Total:	**29,096.80**

Packet: APPKT08722 - LIB MAN 25/26 7/14/26 **Check Date: 06/16/2026**
Vendor Set: 01 - Vendor Set 01

Vendor Number / Bank Code	Vendor Name / Payment Type	Invoice #	Invoice Description	Account Number	Vendor Total / Distribution Amount
VEN03096	W M J COMMUNICATIONS				**24,769.36**
APBWEST	Check	2360	LIBRARY PROJECT - CABLE AND IT WIRING	29007.90000.56010	15,987.30
		2405	LIBRARY PROJECT - CABLE AND IT WIRING	29007.90000.56010	1,760.00
		2406	LIBRARY PROJECT - CABLE AND IT WIRING	29007.90000.56010	4,277.08
		2407	LIBRARY PROJECT - CABLE AND IT WIRING	29007.90000.56010	2,744.98
				Report Total:	**24,769.36**

Payroll Summary Register

City of Sierra Madre, CA

6/16/2026 3:22:10 PM

Payroll Summary

Packet	PYPKT03278 - PR #12 06.18.2026
Payroll Set	01 - Sierra Madre
Department	All - All Department Codes

Pay Period: 5/31/2026 - 6/13/2026

Employees Paid 116

Total Earnings	415,848.76	Total Benefit Allowance	187.24	Input Type	Count
Total Deductions	81,258.61	Total Employer Expenses	159,435.23	Regular	116
Total Taxes	54,774.81				
		Total Direct Deposits	279,583.17		
Net Pay	279,815.34	Total Check Amount	232.17		

Payroll Summary Register

City of Sierra Madre, CA

6/17/2026 8:27:26 AM

Payroll Summary

Packet	PYPKT03274 - PR #12 Management Leave Cashout	Pay Period: 5/31/2026 - 6/13/2026	
Payroll Set	01 - Sierra Madre		
Department	All - All Department Codes	Employees Paid	19

Total Earnings	79,253.35	Total Benefit Allowance	0.00	Input Type	Count
Total Deductions	0.00	Total Employer Expenses	1,149.16	Regular	19
Total Taxes	15,568.34				
		Total Direct Deposits	63,685.01		
Net Pay	63,685.01	Total Check Amount	0.00		

Payroll Summary Register

City of Sierra Madre, CA

6/17/2026 1:26:10 PM

Payroll Summary

Packet	PYPKT03277 - PR #12 PS Holiday Cashout
Payroll Set	01 - Sierra Madre
Department	All - All Department Codes

Pay Period: 5/31/2026 - 6/13/2026

Employees Paid 31

Total Earnings	104,664.65	Total Benefit Allowance	0.00	Input Type	Count
Total Deductions	1,341.60	Total Employer Expenses	5,349.91	Regular	31
Total Taxes	16,066.24				
		Total Direct Deposits	87,256.81		
Net Pay	87,256.81	Total Check Amount	0.00		

CITY OF
SIERRA
MADRE

STAFF REPORT

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE

DATE: July 14, 2026

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council

FROM: Laura Aguilar, City Clerk

SUBJECT: **Resolution No. 26-66 Amending the City's Conflict of Interest Code**

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the City Council adopt Resolution No. 26-66 amending the City of Sierra Madre's Conflict of Interest Code and direct the City Clerk to incorporate the updates into the City's Conflict of Interest Code until the next scheduled update in 2028.

SUMMARY

The Political Reform Act requires every local agency to review its Conflict of Interest Code in even numbered years. As part of the biennial review process, the City Clerk's Office has amended the City's Conflict of Interest Code to incorporate organizational changes that have been introduced since the previous Conflict of Interest Code was adopted in 2024. The Fair Political Practices Commission requires every state and local government agency to conduct bienniel review of their adopted Conflict of Interest Code to ensure that the agency's code accurately reflects all those officials that particiate in the decision-making process.

DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

The Conflict of Interest Code identifies which designated individuals shall file Statements of Economic Interest. The last Conflict of Interest Code was adopted in 2024. Since then, there have been a number of organizational change. For example, the Deputy City Manager position has been removed and the Library & Community Services Director position has been added, among others. In preparation of this report, the City Clerk's Office considered staffing changes, as well as anticipated projects with oversight by the City's boards and commissions.

STRATEGIC PLAN RELATIONSHIP

There is no association between the Strategic Plan and the adoption of the Conflict of Interest Code.

ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

Not a CEQA Project under: 14 CCR 15378(b)(5)- organizational or administrative activities

FISCAL IMPACT

There is no impact to the City funds as a result of the recommended action.

Approved by:



_____

Michael Bruckner
City Manager

Attachments

Resolution 26-66 Conflict of Interest Code.pdf
DESIGNATED EMPLOYEES FOR CONFLICT OF INTEREST CODE 2026.pdf

RESOLUTION NO. 26-66

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SIERRA MADRE AMENDING THE CONFLICT OF INTERST CODE

WHEREAS, the Political Reform Act, Government Code Section 81000, et seq., requires every State or local government agency to adopt and promulgate a Conflict of Interest Code; and

WHEREAS, the Fair Political Practices Commission requires every State or local government agency to conduct a biennial review of their adopted Conflict of Interest Code to ensure that the agency's code accurately reflects all those officials that make or participate in the making of governmental decisions;

WHEREAS, the Conflict of Interest Code should be amended due to staffing changes, to accurately set forth those positions which should be designated, and the categories of financial interests which should be made reportable;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the City Council of the City of Sierra Madre does hereby approve the following:

SECTION 1. Adopts the Conflict of Interest Code included as Exhibit A and incorporated herein by reference

SECTION 2. Persons holding designated positions shall file Statements of Economic Interest pursuant to the amended Conflict of Interest Code.

PASSED, APPROVED, AND ADOPTED this 14th day of July 2026.

_____
Kristine Lowe, Mayor

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing Resolution was duly passed, approved, and adopted by the City Council of the City of Sierra Madre, California, at a meeting held on the 23rd day of June 2026, by the following vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAINED:

_____
Laura Aguilar, City Clerk

Approved as to form:

_____
Aleks Giragosian, City Attorney

City of Sierra Madre City Council
Notice of Intention to Adopt a Conflict of Interest Code

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the City Council of the City of Sierra Madre (City) intends to review its Conflict of Interest Code of Regulations, Section 18730. It will include a list of designated officials consisting of the members of the City of Sierra Madre City Council, staff, and consultants, all of whom will be required to disclose under either Category I or Category II of the model code. However, as authorized by the model code, the City Clerk may determine in writing that any particular consultant's duties do not require full disclosure compliance.

Copies of the proposed code and all the information upon which it is based may be obtained free from the City Clerk's Office at Sierra Madre City Hall 232 W. Sierra Madre Blvd., Sierra Madre, CA 91024. Any interested person may present written comments concerning the proposed code no later than July 14, 2026. No public hearing on this matter will be held unless any interested person or his or her representatives, no later than 15 days prior to the close of the written comment period.

2024 DESIGNATED EMPLOYEES

POSITION	DISCLOSURE CATEGORY
CITY COUNCIL MEMBER	II
CITY TREASURER	II
CITY CLERK	II
CITY ATTORNEY	II
CITY MANAGER	II
ASSISTANT CITY MANAGER	II
DEPUTY CITY MANAGER	II
FINANCE DIRECTOR	II
PLANNING COMMISSIONER	II

POSITION	DISCLOSURE CATEGORY
PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR	I
DEPUTY PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR	I
UTILITY SERVICES DIRECTOR	I
FIRE CHIEF	I
POLICE CHIEF	I
IT MANAGER	I
SENIOR NETWORK ADMINISTRATOR	I
BUDGET AND FINANCE MANAGER	I
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES MANAGER	I
CITY LIBRARIAN	I
COMMUNITY SERVICES SUPERVISOR	I
FILM MONITOR	I
LIBRARY BOARD OF TRUSTEES	I
SENIOR PLANNER	I
BUILDING INSPECTOR	I
PLAN CHECKER	I
CITY ENGINEER	I
LIBRARY BOARD TRUSTEE	I

APPENDIX "A"
2026 DESIGNATED EMPLOYEES

POSITION	DISCLOSURE CATEGORY
CITY COUNCIL MEMBER	II
CITY TREASURER	II
CITY CLERK	II
CITY ATTORNEY	II
CITY MANAGER	II
ASSISTANT CITY MANAGER	II
FINANCE DIRECTOR	II
PLANNING COMMISSIONER	II

POSITION	DISCLOSURE CATEGORY
PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR	I
FIRE CHIEF	I
DEPUTY FIRE CHIEF	I
POLICE CHIEF	I
POLICE CAPTAIN	I
IT MANAGER	I
SENIOR NETWORK ADMINISTRATOR	I
BUDGET AND FINANCE MANAGER	I
DIR. OF LIBRARY & COMMUNITY SERVICES	I
FILM MONITOR	I
LIBRARY BOARD OF TRUSTEES	I
SENIOR PLANNER	I
BUILDING INSPECTOR	I
PLAN CHECKER	I
CITY ENGINEER	I

CONSULTANTS

Consultants are defined for reporting purposes as persons who prepare a product or perform services of a general nature and/or an ongoing basis and participate by direct advice to the decision makers. Generally, consultants who prepare a product or perform services for a single specific matter are not the type of consultants required to be covered by a code, whereas consultants who provide more general assistance and advice to a government agency on an ongoing basis should be covered by a code. Only those consultants who provide the City with an ongoing service or advice will be required to disclose, and that shall be pursuant to the Type I Disclosure Category.

DISCLOSURE CATEGORIES

Category I	Original FPPC Form 700 to be filed in the City Clerk's Office
Category II	Original FPPC Form 700 to be filed with the Fair Political Practices Commission (FPPC) and a copy to be filed in the City Clerk's Office

CITY OF
SIERRA
MADRE

STAFF REPORT

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE

DATE: July 14, 2026

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council

FROM: Laura Aguilar, City Clerk

SUBJECT: **Resolution No. 26-67 Reciting the Facts of the Special Municipal Election held June 2, 2026, Declaring the Results and Such Matters as Provided by Law**

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the City Council adopt Resolution No. 26-67 reciting the facts of the Special Municipal Election held on June 2, 2026, declaring the results and such matters as provided by law.

SUMMARY

The City of Sierra Madre held a Special Municipal Election on June 2, 2026. California Elections Code Section 10263 requires the City Council adopt a resolution reciting the facts of the election upon completion of the canvass. The City received the Official Canvass Certificate and the Official Statement of Votes Cast by precinct on June 30, 2026, from Los Angeles County. Copies of those respective certificates are attached as Exhibit 1. Resolution 26-67 recites the facts of the Special Municipal Election (Exhibit 2).

DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

The City of Sierra Madre has 8,744 registered voters. Of those voters, 735 votes were cast at a precinct, 4,266 votes were cast by mail; a total of 5,001 ballots were cast in the June 2, 2026 Special Municipal Election. Sierra Madre voters were asked to consider Measure GL:

"City of Sierra Madre No-Tax Increase Gann Measure. Shall the measure adjusting the City of Sierra Madre's appropriations limit to allow increased budgeting of City revenues for general governmental purposes, including protecting safe clean water, maintaining brush clearing and wildfire prevention, firefighter/paramedic staffing levels, 911 emergency response, repairing potholes, streets, and sidewalk, upgrading storm drains to protect local groundwater supplies, maintaining natural disaster preparedness for four years (this measure does not increase taxes or impose any new taxes), be adopted?"

The results of the election are as follows:

Measure GL

	Number of Votes Received
Yes	3,446
No	1,188

STRATEGIC PLAN RELATIONSHIP

Not applicable.

ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

Not a CEQA Project under: 14 CCR 15378(b)(5)- organizational or administrative activities

FISCAL IMPACT

The Special Municipal Election was consolidated with Los Angeles County. The cost of the election was approved as a FY 2025-2026 mid-year budget amendment, and wass included in the FY 2025-2026 City budget.

Approved by:



_____

Michael Bruckner
City Manager

Attachments

City of Sierra Madre - 6-2-26 Election.pdf
RESOLUTION NO 26-67 canvass of election.pdf

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
REGISTRAR-RECORDER/COUNTY CLERK

DEAN C. LOGAN
Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk

June 26, 2026

Laura Aguilar, City Clerk
City of Sierra Madre
232 West Sierra Madre Boulevard
Sierra Madre, California 91024

CITY OF SIERRA MADRE SPECIAL MUNICIPAL ELECTION

Dear City Clerk:

Enclosed are the Official Canvass Certificate and the Official Statement of Votes Cast by precinct for the City of Sierra Madre Special Municipal Election consolidated with the Statewide Direct Primary Election held in Los Angeles County on June 2, 2026.

Please call the Election Planning Section at (562) 462-2317, if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Sonia Corona

SONIA CORONA, Head
Election Planning Section

Attachment:
Official Canvass Certificate
Official Statement of Votes Cast

Los Angeles County Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk

CERTIFICATE OF THE CANVASS

OF THE ELECTION RETURNS

I, DEAN C. LOGAN, Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk of the County of Los Angeles, of the State of California DO HEREBY CERTIFY that pursuant to the provisions of Section 15300 et seq. of the California Elections Code, I canvassed the returns of the votes cast for each elective office and/or measure(s) for

Sierra Madre City

at the Statewide Direct Primary Election, held on the 2nd day of June, 2026.

I FURTHER CERTIFY that the Statement of Votes Cast, to which this certificate is attached, shows the total number of ballots cast in said jurisdiction, and that the whole number of votes cast for each candidate and/or measure(s) in said jurisdiction in each of the respective precincts therein, and the totals of the respective columns and the totals as shown for each candidate and/or measure(s) are full, true and correct.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 26th day of June 2026.

Dean C. Logan

DEAN C. LOGAN
Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk
County of Los Angeles

CITY OF SIERRA MADRE SPECIAL MUNICIPAL ELECTION - MEASURE GL

FINAL OFFICIAL
STATEMENT OF VOTES CAST
BY PRECINCT

Location	Registration	Ballots Cast	YES	NO
SIERRA MADRE - 6400010A		363	198	145
VOTE BY MAIL SERIAL 0682		2,076	1,501	416
TOTAL	4,349	2,439	1,699	561
SIERRA MADRE - 6400013A		372	212	149
VOTE BY MAIL SERIAL 0683		2,190	1,535	478
TOTAL	4,395	2,562	1,747	627
BALLOT GROUP 45 - 9990045A^		0	0	0
VOTE BY MAIL SERIAL 8045		0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0

CITY OF SIERRA MADRE SPECIAL MUNICIPAL ELECTION - MEASURE GL

FINAL OFFICIAL
STATEMENT OF VOTES CAST
BY PRECINCT

Location	Registration	Ballots Cast	YES	NO
PRECINCT TOTAL		735	410	294
VBM TOTAL		4,266	3,036	894
GRAND TOTAL	8,744	5,001	3,446	1,188

RESOLUTION NO. 26-67

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SIERRA MADRE RECITING THE FACT OF THE SPECIAL MUNICIPAL ELECTION HELD ON JUNE 2, 2026, DECLARING THE RESULT AND SUCH MATTERS AS PROVIDED BY LAW

WHEREAS, a Special Municipal Election was held and conducted in the City of Sierra Madre, California, on June 2, 2026, as required by law; and

WHEREAS, a notice of the election was given in time, form and manner as provided by law; voting precincts were properly established; election officers were appointed and that in all respects the election was held and conducted and the votes were cast, received and canvassed and the returns made and declared in time, form and manner as required by the provisions of the Elections Code of the State of California for holding of elections in General Law cities; and

WHEREAS, the County Registrar of Voters, who conducted the election on behalf of the City, canvassed the returns of the election and has certified the results to this City Council, the results are received, attached and made a part hereof as "Exhibit A.")

WHEREAS, City Clerk and Election Official Laura Aguilar orally certified the results of the Canvass of Vote and reported the breakdown of the total votes cast for Ballot Measure GL, at the July 14, 2026 meeting of the City Council.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SIERRA MADRE, CALIFORNIA DOES RESOLVE, DECLARE, DETERMINE AND ORDER AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. That the whole number of votes cast in the precincts except vote-by-mail ballots and provisional ballots was 735; that the whole number of vote-by-mail ballots cast in the City was 4,266 making a total of 5,001 votes cast in the City.

SECTION 2. That the measure voted on at the Special Election was entitled Measure GL: City of Sierra Madre No-Tax Increase Gann Measure. Shall the measure adjusting the City of Sierra Madre's appropriations limit to allow increased budgeting of City revenues for general governmental purposes, including protecting safe clean water, maintaining brush clearing and wildfire prevention, firefighter/paramedic staffing levels, 911 emergency response, repairing potholes, streets, and sidewalk, upgrading storm drains to protect local groundwater supplies, maintaining natural disaster preparedness for four years (this measure does not increase taxes or impose any new taxes), be adopted?

SECTION 3. The City Council does declare and determine that Measure GL passed with a majority of the votes cast in the Special Election.

SECTION 4. That the City Clerk shall certify to the passage and adoption of this resolution and enter it into the book of original resolutions.

DATED: July 14, 2026

_____
Kristine Lowe, Mayor Pro Tem
City of Sierra Madre

ATTEST:

_____
Laura Aguilar, City Clerk

I, Laura Aguilar, City Clerk of the City of Sierra Madre, hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly passed, approved, and adopted at a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Sierra Madre held on the 14th day of July, 2026 by the following vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSTAIN:

ABSENT:

_____
Laura Aguilar, City Clerk

Approved as to form:

_____
Aleks Giragosian, City Attorney

CITY OF
SIERRA
MADRE

STAFF REPORT

CITY ATTORNEY

DATE: July 14, 2026

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council

FROM: Aleks Giragosian, City Attorney

SUBJECT: **Resolution No. 26-68 Approving the First Amendment to Settlement Agreement with Ginkgo Stonehouse LLC and Resolution No. 26-69 Approving the Application to Extend Vesting Tentative Tract Map No. 65348 by Twelve Months**

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the City Council adopt Resolution No. 26-68 approving the First Amendment to Settlement Agreement with Ginkgo Stonehouse LLC and Resolution No. 26-69 approving the application to extend Vesting Tentative Tract Map No. 65348 by twelve months

SUMMARY

The City Council is being asked to take two separate but related actions. The first action is the adoption of an amendment to the Settlement Agreement with Gingko Stonehouse LLC to ensure that both Resolution No. 26-09 and the Settlement Agreement are consistent and to waive the need for a statutory development agreement. The second action is to extend Tentative Tract Map 65348 by twelve months consistent with the spirit of the Settlement Agreement.

DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

First Amendment to Settlement Agreement

On March 23, 2010, CS Stonehouse LLC and the City entered into the "Settlement Agreement" with respect to the Stonehouse Property located at 935 and 965 East Grand View Avenue, Sierra Madre, California 91024. On September 28, 2012, CS Stonehouse, LLC transferred the Stonehouse Property to Ginkgo Stonehouse LLC. On December 13, 2012, Ginkgo Stonehouse LLC sold a portion of its interest in the Stonehouse Property to Ginkgo Stonehouse II, LLC, thereby leaving Assessor's Parcel Numbers 5764-001-017 and 5764-001-018 with Ginkgo Stonehouse (the "GSI Property") and transferring Assessor's Parcel Numbers 5764-001-019 and 5764-005-012 to Ginkgo Stonehouse II, LLC (the "GSII Property"). On January 27, 2026, the City Council adopted Resolution No. 26-09, certifying a Final Environmental Impact Report, approving a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program, and approving the nine-lot Project's vesting tentative tract map, designated Tentative Tract Map No. 65348.

Currently, Exhibit D (CS Settlement Proposal Plan) and Exhibit H (Stonehouse Building Square Footages and Maximum Permissible Gross Floor Area) of the Settlement Agreement are not consistent with Vesting Tentative Tract Map No. 65348 approved on January 27, 2026 via Resolution No. 26-09. Further, Section 3.3 of the Settlement Agreement contemplates the adoption of a statutory development agreement, but neither City staff nor Ginkgo Stonehouse LLC think a separate development agreement is necessary to effectuate the intent of the City and the applicant. As a result, City staff recommends the City Council adopt this Resolution, included herein as Exhibit 1, to ensure both Resolution No. 26-09 and the Settlement Agreement are consistent and to waive the need for a statutory development agreement.

Vesting Tentative Tract Map No. 65348

On January 27, 2026, the City Council adopted Resolution No. 26-09 to approve Vesting Tentative Tract Map No. 65348. Under the Sierra Madre Municipal Code ("SMMC"), a vesting tentative tract map is only valid for two years. However, Section 3.5 of the Settlement Agreement contemplates a four year vesting tentative tract map.

SMMC Section 16.52.070 states, "The approval or conditional approval of a vesting tentative map shall expire twelve months from the date of the city council action. Upon application of the subdivider, filed at least thirty days prior to the expiration of the approved or conditionally approved vesting tentative map, the time at which the map expires may be extended by the city council for a period or periods not exceeding a total of twenty-four months. The maximum extension granted by the city council for each applicable shall be twelve months."

On June 25, 2026, Gingko Stonehouse LLC applied for its first map extension to extend Vesting Tentative Tract Map No. 65348 by an additional twenty-four months, included herein as Attachment 2. Because the statutory development agreement contemplated by Sections 3.3 and 3.5 of the Settlement Agreement is suspended as set forth above, staff recommends approving the attached application consistent with the spirit of the Settlement Agreement.

STRATEGIC PLAN RELATIONSHIP

This Strategic Plan is not applicable to this Resolution as it relates to a Development Agreement.

ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

This Resolution is in furtherance of a certified Final Environmental Impact Report adopted by Resolution No. 26-09 on January 27, 2026.

FISCAL IMPACT

There is no financial obligation associated with this Resolution.

Approved by:

Mike

_____

Michael Bruckner
City Manager

Attachments

Resolution 26-68 re 1st Amendment to Ginkgo Stonehouse Settlement Agreement
Resolution 26-69 re Extension of Vesting TTM no. 65348 r1

RESOLUTION NO. 26-68

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SIERRA MADRE, CALIFORNIA, APPROVING THE FIRST AMENDMENT TO SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT WITH GINKGO STONEHOUSE LLC

RECITALS

WHEREAS, On January 27, 2026, the City Council adopted Resolution No. 26-09, certifying a Final Environmental Impact Report, approving a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program, and approving the nine-lot Project's vesting tentative tract map, designated Tentative Tract Map No. 65348;

WHEREAS, Exhibit D (CS Settlement Proposal Plan) and Exhibit H (Stonehouse Building Square Footages and Maximum Permissible Gross Floor Area) of the Settlement Agreement with Ginkgo Stonehouse LLC with respect to the Stonehouse Property located at 935 and 965 East Grand View Avenue in Sierra Madre, California ("Settlement Agreement") are not consistent with Vesting Tentative Tract Map No. 65348 approved on January 27, 2026 via Resolution No. 26-09; and

WHEREAS, Section 3.3 of the Settlement Agreement contemplates the adoption of a statutory development agreement, but neither City staff nor Ginkgo Stonehouse LLC think a separate development agreement is necessary to effectuate the intent of the City and the applicant.

THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SIERRA MADRE, CALIFORNIA, DOES RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. Recitals. The Recitals above are true and correct and incorporated herein by reference.

SECTION 2. Approval. The City Council approves the First Amendment to the Settlement Agreement, included herein as Exhibit A.

SECTION 3. CEQA. This Resolution is in furtherance of a certified Final Environmental Impact Report adopted by Resolution No. 26-09 on January 27, 2026.

SECTION 4. Severability. If any sections, subsections, subdivisions, paragraph, sentence, clause or phrase of this Resolution or any part hereof or exhibit hereto is for any reason held to be invalid, such invalidity shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this Resolution or any part thereof or exhibit thereto. The City Council hereby declares that it would have passed each section, subsection, subdivision, paragraph, sentence, clause or phrase hereof, irrespective of the fact that anyone or more sections, subsections, subdivisions, paragraph, sentences, clauses or phrases be declared invalid.

SECTION 5. Certification. Pursuant to Government Code Section 36932, the City Clerk shall certify the passage, approval, and adoption of this Resolution by the City Council.

SECTION 6. Effective Date. This Resolution shall take effect immediately upon adoption.

PASSED, APPROVED, AND ADOPTED this 14th day of July 2026.

_____
Kristine Lowe, Mayor

I HEREBY CERTIFY the foregoing Resolution was duly passed, approved, and adopted by the City Council of the City of Sierra Madre, California, at a meeting held on the 14th day of July 2026 by the following vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAINED:

_____
Laura Aguilar, City Clerk

Approved as to form:

_____
Aleks Giragosian, City Attorney

FIRST AMENDMENT TO SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT

This First Amendment to Settlement Agreement ("**Amendment**") is entered into between the CITY OF SIERRA MADRE, a California municipal corporation ("**City**"), and GINKGO STONEHOUSE, LLC, a California limited liability company ("**Ginkgo Stonehouse**"; together with the City, the "**Parties**"), to amend, solely with respect to the GSI Property (defined below), that certain Settlement Agreement and Mutual Release, effective as of March 23, 2010, by and among the City, CS Stonehouse, LLC, and CS One Carter LLC (the "**Settlement Agreement**").

RECITALS

A. On March 23, 2010, CS Stonehouse, LLC and the City entered into the Settlement Agreement with respect to the Stonehouse Property, as more fully described in Exhibit A to the Settlement Agreement (the "**Stonehouse Property**"). The parcels retained by Ginkgo Stonehouse that comprise the approved nine-lot project described in Recital G below (the "**Project**") are Assessor's Parcel Numbers 5764-001-017 and 5764-001-018, located at 935 and 965 East Grand View Avenue, Sierra Madre, California 91024;

B. On March 29, 2010, CS Stonehouse, LLC and the City, pursuant to the terms of the Settlement Agreement, entered into a stipulation to stay Los Angeles County Superior Court Case Nos. BS 105770 and BS 106081, which were consolidated by the Court (collectively, the "**Active Cases**");

C. On September 28, 2012, CS Stonehouse, LLC transferred the Stonehouse Property to Ginkgo Stonehouse;

D. On December 13, 2012, Ginkgo Stonehouse sold a portion of its interest in the Stonehouse Property to Ginkgo Stonehouse II, LLC, thereby leaving Assessor's Parcel Numbers 5764-001-017 and 5764-001-018 with Ginkgo Stonehouse (the "**GSI Property**") and transferring Assessor's Parcel Numbers 5764-001-019 and 5764-005-012 to Ginkgo Stonehouse II, LLC (the "**GSII Property**");

E. On January 18, 2023, Ginkgo Stonehouse II, LLC recorded a Grant Deed with the Los Angeles County Recorder transferring its interest in the GSII Property to CYTS USA, LLC;

F. Effective February 20, 2025, the City and Ginkgo Stonehouse entered into a Fourteenth Tolling Agreement, staying the Active Cases until June 30, 2027;

G. On January 27, 2026, the City Council adopted Resolution No. 26-09, certifying a Final Environmental Impact Report, approving a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program, and approving the nine-lot Project's vesting tentative tract map, designated Tentative Tract Map No. 65348. Resolution No. 26-09 recites that the Project was filed as a vesting tentative tract map under the Subdivision Map Act, and the Parties acknowledge that Tentative Tract Map No. 65348 is a vesting tentative tract map that confers on the Project the vested rights provided by Government Code section 66498.1; and

H. The Parties desire to amend the Settlement Agreement with respect to the GSI Property to conform to Resolution No. 26-09 approved by the Sierra Madre City Council.

NOW, THEREFORE, the Parties agree to amend the Settlement Agreement as follows:

I. Recitals. The Recitals above are incorporated herein by reference.

II. Substitution of Exhibit D. Exhibit D to the Settlement Agreement, titled "CS SETTLEMENT PROPOSAL PLAN," is replaced by **Exhibit D** to this Amendment solely as to the GSI Property.

III. Substitution of Exhibit H. Exhibit H to the Settlement Agreement, titled "STONEHOUSE BUILDING SQUARE FOOTAGES AND MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE GROSS FLOOR AREA," is replaced by **Exhibit H** to this Amendment solely as to the GSI Property.

IV. Successor in Interest. Pursuant to Section 12.8 of the Settlement Agreement, the Parties acknowledge and agree that Ginkgo Stonehouse is the successor in interest to CS Stonehouse, LLC as to the GSI Property and has the right and authority to execute this Amendment. This Amendment modifies the Settlement Agreement only as to the GSI Property and is enforceable only against the City and Ginkgo Stonehouse. This Amendment does not amend or affect the Settlement Agreement as to the GSII Property, the One Carter Property, Ginkgo Stonehouse II, LLC, CYTS USA, LLC, CS One Carter LLC, or any other person or entity. Pursuant to Section 12.7 of the Settlement Agreement, this Amendment is valid and binding as a writing signed by each Party against whom the modification is to be charged, and the signature of no other Party is required.

V. Development Agreement. The Parties agree that, as to the GSI Property only, the obligation under Section 3.3 of the Settlement Agreement to enter into a statutory development agreement is suspended as provided in this Section V. During the suspension, the development rights and standards that the statutory development agreement was to provide apply directly under the Settlement Agreement and continue in full force, notwithstanding the suspension and the absence of a statutory development agreement, including without limitation:

(a) The map term of not less than four (4) years referenced in Section 3.5, to be effected as set forth in Section VI below;

(b) The seven (7) year period after recordation of the final subdivision map for the Project (the "**Final Map**") for Hillside Development Permit applications and the related processing provisions of Sections 3.3 and 3.4; and

(c) The application of the Original HMZ Ordinance to the building square footages and maximum permissible gross floor areas (Exhibit H, as replaced by Exhibit H to this Amendment), the compliance exceptions (Exhibit G), the lot sizes and density, the legal-lot status of the approved lots, the non-application of Sierra Madre Municipal Code section 17.52.140 to prohibit a residence, the discretionary review standards of Section 4.2, and any other development rights and standards provided for in the Settlement Agreement (collectively, the "**Secured Rights**").

The suspension shall continue unless and until any Secured Right is finally determined to be invalid, void, or unenforceable by a court or other governmental authority of competent jurisdiction. If any Secured Right is so determined, the obligation under Section 3.3 of the Settlement Agreement to enter into a statutory development agreement shall apply as to the affected Secured Right for so long as that determination remains in effect.

During the suspension, any reference in Sections 3.3, 3.4, and 3.5 of the Settlement Agreement to development rights or standards being set forth in or provided by the statutory development agreement is deemed to refer instead to those rights and standards as set forth in and provided by the Settlement Agreement, as amended by this Amendment.

The Parties further acknowledge that, to the extent the Secured Rights consist of ordinances, policies, and standards applicable to the Project within the meaning of California Government Code section 66498.1, those rights are vested by Tentative Tract Map No. 65348 as a vesting tentative tract map, independently of and in addition to their provision under the Settlement Agreement.

VI. Tentative Tract Map Extension. Because the statutory development agreement contemplated by Sections 3.3 and 3.5 of the Settlement Agreement is suspended as set forth above, the Parties intend that the map term of not less than four (4) years referenced in Section 3.5 be implemented through City Council approval, concurrently with this Amendment, of a twenty-four (24)-month extension of Tentative Tract Map No. 65348, to the maximum extent permitted by California Government Code section 66452.6 and Sierra Madre Municipal Code section 16.52.070. The Parties intend that the extension be treated as part of the initial map term under California Government Code section 66452.6(a), and not as a discretionary extension under California Government Code section 66452.6(e), to the maximum extent permitted by applicable law. Ginkgo Stonehouse's submission of this Amendment to the City for consideration and approval by the City Council constitutes its request and application for that extension, and no separate extension application shall be required unless required by applicable law. The City waives any extension application fee to the extent permitted by applicable law. The Parties intend that the City Council consider and act upon the extension concurrently with its consideration of this Amendment at the same City Council meeting. Nothing in this Amendment waives, limits, or impairs any further extension, tolling, stay, or other map-life right available under the Subdivision Map Act, the Sierra Madre Municipal Code, the Settlement Agreement, or other applicable law. If the City Council does not approve the extension, the City shall process a statutory development agreement, and the Parties shall negotiate in good faith and use diligent efforts to enter into that statutory development agreement, to secure the Secured Rights to the maximum extent permitted by law, in accordance with California Government Code sections 65864 through 65869.5.

VII. Integration. This Amendment amends the Settlement Agreement only as expressly set forth herein. Except as specifically amended by this Amendment, the Settlement Agreement remains in full force and effect. To the extent there is any conflict between this Amendment and the Settlement Agreement, this Amendment shall control. This Amendment, the Settlement Agreement, and the exhibits attached to each integrate all terms and conditions of the Parties' agreement with respect to the subject matter of this Amendment and supersede all prior negotiations with respect thereto.

VIII. Severability. If any provision of this Amendment is held by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, void, or unenforceable, the remaining provisions shall remain in full force and effect and shall not be impaired or invalidated in any way.

IX. Counterparts; Electronic Signatures. This Amendment may be executed in one or more counterparts, each of which shall be deemed an original and all of which together shall constitute one and the same instrument. An electronic signature, or a signature transmitted by email as a portable document format (PDF) file or by facsimile, shall have the same force and effect as an original manual signature. Delivery of an executed counterpart signature page by any such means shall be effective as delivery of a manually executed counterpart.

SIGNATURES ON NEXT PAGE

The Parties execute this Amendment as of the date of the last signature below.

CITY OF SIERRA MADRE

AUTHORIZED SIGNATORY:

By: _____

Name: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

ATTEST:

By: _____

Name: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

By: _____

Name: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

GINKGO STONEHOUSE, LLC

AUTHORIZED SIGNATORY:

By: _____

Name: Homer Shih-Hung Yen

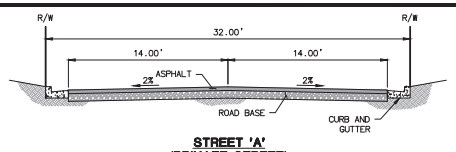
Title: Authorized Signatory

Date: _____

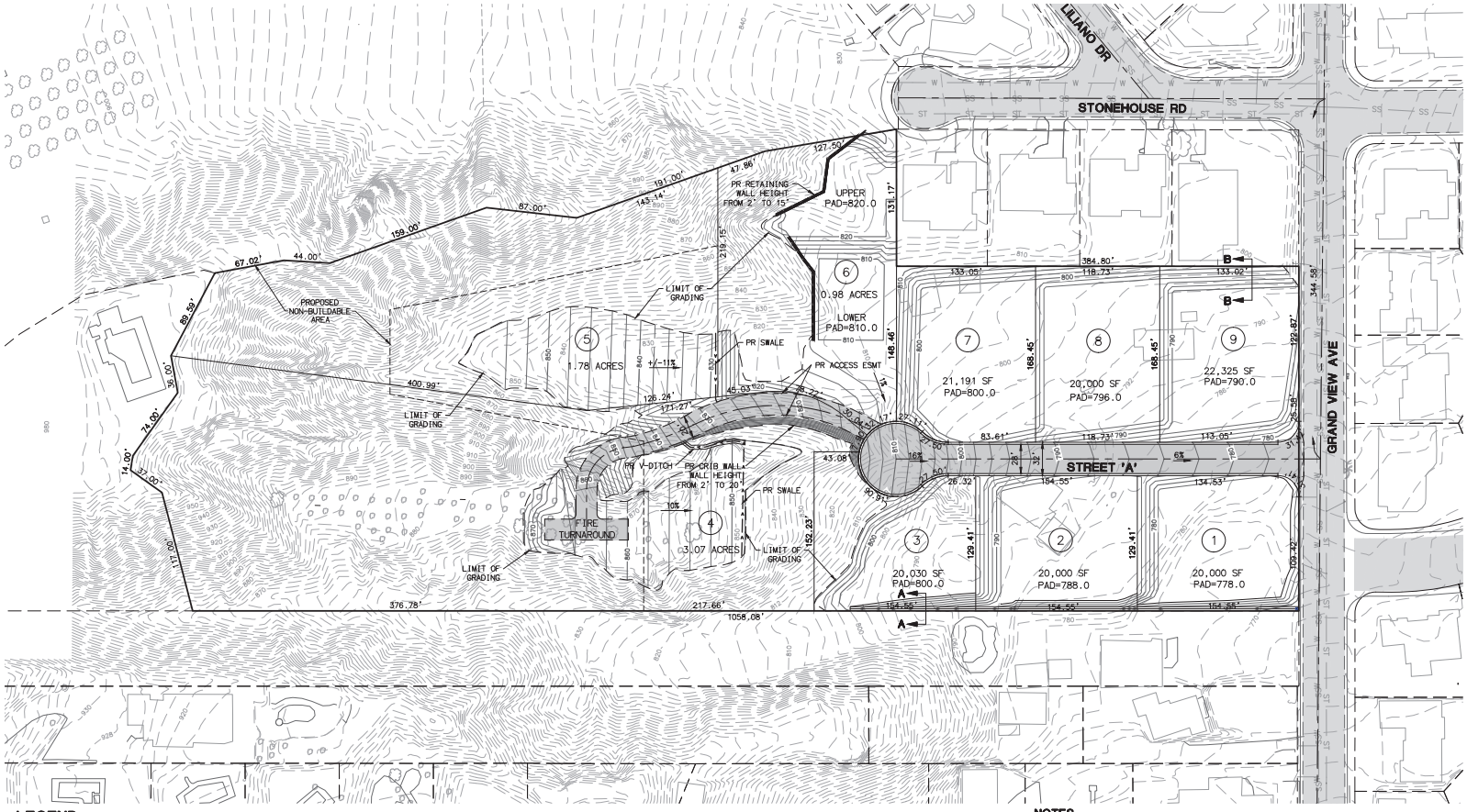
EXHIBIT D

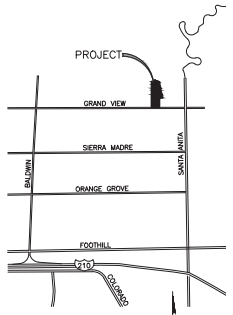
CS SETTLEMENT PROPOSAL PLAN

VESTING
TENTATIVE TRACT MAP NO. 65348

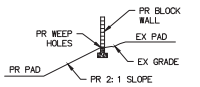


STREET 'A'
(PRIVATE STREET)
SCALE: NTS





VICINITY MAP
SCALE: NTS



SECTION B-B
SCALE: NTS

STORM WATER AND LID

REQUIRED STORM WATER RETENTION AND LOW IMPACT DEVELOPMENT BMPS WILL BE IMPLEMENTED ON EACH LOT AS DEVELOPED.

LOT TABLE:

LOT	AREA (ACRES)	AREA (SF)	LAND USE
1	0.46	20,000	SFR
2	0.46	20,000	SFR
3	0.46	20,030	SFR
4	3.07	133,538	SFR
5	2.05	89,256	SFR
6	1.01	43,957	SFR
7	0.49	21,191	SFR
8	0.46	20,000	SFR
9	0.51	22,325	SFR

UTILITY PROVIDERS:

WATER:	CITY OF SIERRA MADRE WATER DEPARTMENT
SEWER:	CITY OF SIERRA MADRE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
GAS:	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS CO
ELECTRIC:	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON CO
STORM DRAIN:	LOS ANGELES COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL
COMMUNICATION:	VERIZON
CABLE:	TIME WARNER CABLE

OWNER:

GINKGO STONEHOUSE, LLC
805 WEST DUARTE ROAD NO. 101
ARCADIA, CA 91007
CONTACT: HOMER YEN
PHONE: (626)374-3000

APPLICANT:

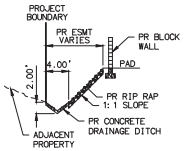
GINKGO STONEHOUSE, LLC
805 WEST DUARTE ROAD NO. 101
ARCADIA, CA 91007
CONTACT: HOMER YEN
PHONE: (626)374-3000

ENGINEER:

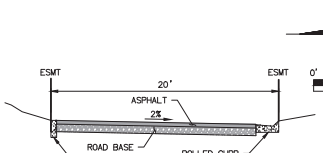
ADVANCED CIVIL GROUP, INC
30251 GOLDEN LANTERN
SUITE E, PMB 251
LAGUNA NIGUEL, CA 92677
CONTACT: R. STEVEN AUSTIN, PE
PHONE: (949)391-7772

LEGEND

- PROJECT BOUNDARY
- PROPOSED LOT LINE
- EXISTING LOT LINE
- PROPOSED SWALE
- PROPOSED MAJOR CONTOUR
- PROPOSED INTERVAL CONTOUR
- EXISTING MAJOR CONTOUR
- EXISTING INTERVAL CONTOUR
- PROPOSED RETAINING WALL
- EXISTING SANITARY SEWER
- EXISTING DOMESTIC WATER
- EXISTING STORM DRAIN
- PROPOSED ASPHALT PAVING
- EXISTING ASPHALT PAVING



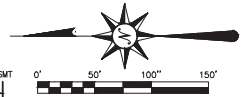
SECTION A-A
SCALE: NTS



PR ACCESS ESMT
SCALE: NTS

GINKGO STONEHOUSE PROPERTY

SCALE: 1"=50'



NOTES:

1. EXISTING LAND USE:

LOT NOS.	TYPE OF USE
2,8,9 & 10	EXISTING RESIDENCE TO BE DEMOLISHED
1,3,4,5,6,& 7	UNDEVELOPED

2. ZONING:
   EXISTING - HILLSIDE RESIDENTIAL
   PROPOSED - HILLSIDE RESIDENTIAL
3. A PROPOSED HOMEOWNERS ASSOCIATION WILL MAINTAIN STREET 'A' AND PRIVATE DRAINAGE
4. PROPOSED ACCESS EASEMENTS WILL BE PAVED WITH ASPHALT OR CONCRETE PAVING.
5. SEWER AND WATER MAIN LINES WILL BE EXTENDED UP STREET 'A' AND THE PROPOSED ACCESS EASEMENTS TO CONNECT PROPOSED LOTS TO CITY OF SIERRA MADRE SEWER AND WATER SYSTEMS.
6. EARTHWORK QUANTITIES:
   CUT: 13,000 CUBIC YARDS
   FILL: 13,000 CUBIC YARDS
7. ASSESSOR PARCEL NOS. 5764-001-017 & 5764-001-018
8. TOPOGRAPHY SOURCE: AERIAL SURVEY 2005 W/ FIELD SURVEY FOR LOT LINE ADJUSTMENT IN 2009

R E V I S I O N S

NO.	DESCRIPTIONS	DATE	BY

SCALE VERIFICATION
BAR IS ONE INCH ON ORIGINAL DRAWING
IF NOT ONE INCH ON THIS SHEET
ADJUST SCALES ACCORDINGLY

PREPARED BY:
ADVANCED CIVIL GROUP
ADVANCED CIVIL GROUP, INC.
30251 GOLDEN LANTERN, SUITE E, PMB 251
LAGUNA NIGUEL, CA 92677
(949)391-7772 PHONE
STEVE@ADVANCEDCIVILGROUP.COM
WWW.ADVANCEDCIVILGROUP.COM

STONEHOUSE
GINKGO STONEHOUSE PROPERTY
prepared for
GINGIKO STONEHOUSE, LLC

DRAWN BY:	JCC
DESIGNED BY:	RSA
CHECKED BY:	RSA
APPROVED BY:	RSA
JOB NUMBER:	100101
DATE:	8/05/2020
SCALE:	1"=50'
SHEET NO:	1 OF 1

EXHIBIT H

STONEHOUSE BUILDING SQUARE FOOTAGES AND MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE GROSS FLOOR AREA

Stonehouse Floor Area Analysis

Lot No.	Zoning as of 1/19/06	Lot Area (SF)	Maximum Allowable Floor Area Per HMZ as of 1/19/06	Maximum Allowable Floor Area Per Current HMZ	Proposed Maximum Allowable Floor Area	FAR Ratio
1	R-1 15,000	20,000	5,200	4,200	5,200	26%
2	R-1 15,000	20,000	5,200	4,200	5,200	26%
3	R-1 15,000	20,030	5,204	4,203	5,204	26%
4	R-1 15,000	133,538	22,230	6,500	6,500	5%
5	R-1 15,000	89,256	15,588	6,500	6,500	7%
6	R-1 15,000	43,957	8,793	6,500	6,500	15%
7	R-1 15,000	21,191	5,378	4,319	5,378	25%
8	R-1 15,000	20,000	5,200	4,200	5,200	26%
9	R-1 15,000	22,325	5,548	4,432	5,548	25%

17.20.125 Allowable floor area.
All buildings in the R-1 zone are limited to a maximum floor area as defined below and must also be within the permissible lot coverage as defined in Section 17.20.120.
If the lot area is: Then the allowable floor area is: (excludes decks, covered porches, patios)

Lot Area	**R1 & Old HMZ**
Under 6,000 sf	2,100 sf
6,000 – 11,000	35% of lot area
Over 11,000 sf	3,850 sf + 15% of area over 11,000 sf

Lot Area	**New HMZ (17.52.120)**
Under 6,000 sf	1,800 sf
6,000 – 11,000	30% of lot area
Over 11,000 sf	3,300 sf + 10% of area over 11,000 sf Maximum of 6,500 sf

RESOLUTION NO. 26-69

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SIERRA MADRE, CALIFORNIA, APPROVING THE APPLICATION TO EXTEND VESTING TENTATIVE TRACT MAP NO. 65348 BY TWELVE MONTHS

RECITALS

WHEREAS, On January 27, 2026, the City Council adopted Resolution No. 26-09, certifying a Final Environmental Impact Report, approving a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program, and approving the nine-lot Project's vesting tentative tract map, designated Tentative Tract Map No. 65348;

WHEREAS, Exhibit D (CS Settlement Proposal Plan) and Exhibit H (Stonehouse Building Square Footages and Maximum Permissible Gross Floor Area) of the Settlement Agreement with Ginkgo Stonehouse LLC with respect to the Stonehouse Property located at 935 and 965 East Grand View Avenue in Sierra Madre, California ("Settlement Agreement") are not consistent with Vesting Tentative Tract Map No. 65348 approved on January 27, 2026 via Resolution No. 26-09;

WHEREAS, Section 3.3 of the Settlement Agreement contemplates the adoption of a statutory development agreement, but neither City staff nor Ginkgo Stonehouse LLC think a separate development agreement is necessary to effectuate the intent of the City and the applicant; and

WHEREAS, on June 25, 2026, Gingko Stonehouse LLC applied for its first map extension to extend Vesting Tentative Tract Map No. 65348 by an additional twenty-four months.

THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SIERRA MADRE, CALIFORNIA, DOES RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. Recitals. The Recitals above are true and correct and incorporated herein by reference.

SECTION 2. Approval. The City Council approves a twelve-month extension to Vesting Tentative Tract Map No. 65348, included herein as Exhibit A.

SECTION 3. CEQA. This Resolution is in furtherance of a certified Final Environmental Impact Report adopted by Resolution No. 26-09 on January 27, 2026.

SECTION 4. Severability. If any sections, subsections, subdivisions, paragraph, sentence, clause or phrase of this Resolution or any part hereof or exhibit hereto is for any reason held to be invalid, such invalidity shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this Resolution or any part thereof or exhibit thereto. The City Council

hereby declares that it would have passed each section, subsection, subdivision, paragraph, sentence, clause or phrase hereof, irrespective of the fact that anyone or more sections, subsections, subdivisions, paragraph, sentences, clauses or phrases be declared invalid.

SECTION 5. Certification. Pursuant to Government Code Section 36932, the City Clerk shall certify the passage, approval, and adoption of this Resolution by the City Council.

SECTION 6. Effective Date. This Resolution shall take effect immediately upon adoption.

PASSED, APPROVED, AND ADOPTED this 14th day of July 2026.

_____
Kristine Lowe, Mayor

I HEREBY CERTIFY the foregoing Resolution was duly passed, approved, and adopted by the City Council of the City of Sierra Madre, California, at a meeting held on the 14th day of July 2026 by the following vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAINED:

_____
Laura Aguilar, City Clerk

Approved as to form:

_____
Aleks Giragosian, City Attorney

Exhibit A

CITY OF SIERRA MADRE

Planning & Community Preservation Department
232 W. Sierra Madre Blvd. Sierra Madre, CA 91024

Case No. VTTM 14-01
Project No.
Date Received: 6/25/2024

01

MASTER ZONING APPLICATION FORM

Project Address: 935 & 965 E Grand View Avenue, Sierra Madre, Ca 91024

APN #: 5764-001-017 & 018 Zoning: Residential Hillside Land Use: Single-Family

APPLICANT / OWNER INFORMATION

Applicant* Name: Ginkgo Stonehouse, LLC
Address: [redacted]
Phone: [redacted] Email: [redacted]

Architect/Engineer: Advanced Civil Group, Inc.
Address: [redacted]
Phone: [redacted] Email: [redacted]

Contact Person: Chad Stadnicki
Address: [redacted]
Phone: [redacted] Email: [redacted]

Property Owner Name: Ginkgo Stonehouse, LLC
Address: [redacted]
Phone: [redacted] Email: [redacted]

TYPE OF PLANNING REVIEW AND APPROVALS REQUESTED (Mark clearly the type of approval(s) requested):

- ☐ ACCESSORY DWELLING UNIT
- ☐ CERTIFICATE OF APPROPRIATENESS
- ☐ CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT (☐ check for MCUP)
- ☐ DESIGN REVIEW PERMIT (check for ☐ ADRP / ☐ MDRP)
- ☐ DISCRETIONARY DEMOLITION PERMIT
- ☐ DISCRETIONARY HOME OCCUPATION PERMIT
- ☐ GENERAL PLAN AMENDMENT
- ☐ HILLSIDE DEVELOPMENT PERMIT (☐ check for AHDP)
- ☐ HISTORIC DESIGNATION (LANDMARK NOMINATION)
- ☒ OTHER: **Tract Map Extension**
- ☐ MASTER PLAN
- ☐ MILLS ACT
- ☐ MINOR MODIFICATION TO WIRELESS
- ☐ SUBDIVISION
  - ☐ Parcel Map
  - ☐ Tract Map
  - ☐ Lot Line Adjustment
  - ☐ Lot Merger
  - ☐ Lot Split
  - ☐ Urban Lot Split
- ☐ VARIANCE (☐ check for MVAR)
- ☐ ZONE CHANGE

Project Description:

See Attachment

Attachment – Project Description

Project Description: Tentative Tract Map Extension. Applicant Ginkgo Stonehouse, LLC requests City Council approval of a twenty-four (24) month extension of the term of Vesting Tentative Tract Map No. 65348 (the "Map"), pursuant to California Government Code section 66452.6 and Sierra Madre Municipal Code section 16.12.100. The Map authorizes a nine-lot single-family residential subdivision of the property located at 935 and 965 East Grand View Avenue, Sierra Madre, California, identified as Assessor's Parcel Nos. 5764-001-017 and 5764-001-018, in the Residential Hillside zone. By Resolution No. 26-09, adopted on January 27, 2026, the City Council approved the Map, certified the Final Environmental Impact Report, and adopted the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program for the Project. The 2010 Settlement Agreement and Mutual Release among the City, CS Stonehouse, LLC, and CS One Carter LLC provides that the Map term shall be not less than four (4) years (Section 3.5). That term was originally to be secured through a statutory development agreement. Under the First Amendment to the Settlement Agreement, which is being presented to the City concurrently with this extension request, the development-agreement requirement is suspended and the four-year map term is implemented through this extension instead. Applicant therefore requests that the City approve the requested twenty-four (24) month extension and, to the maximum extent permitted by applicable law, treat the extension as part of the Map's initial term under California Government Code section 66452.6(a). The requested extension will provide the time reasonably necessary to prepare and record the final subdivision map and to process the Hillside Development Permit applications contemplated by the Settlement Agreement. The extension does not modify the approved subdivision, density, design, conditions of approval, or mitigation measures. The Project remains as approved under Resolution No. 26-09, and no change to the Project or to the City's environmental analysis is proposed.

For Office Use Only			
Potential hazards zone(s)	***Fees***	***CEQA Review***	***Review Authority***
☐ Landslide Zone	Application Fee $	☐ Exemption	☐ Director
☐ Liquefaction Zone	Noticing Fee $	☐ Initial Study	☐ Planning Commission
☐ Fault Zone	Environmental $	☐ EIR	☐ City Council
☐ Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone	Total $		
☐ None			

Refund: Applicants will be entitled to refunds of relevant fees only if an application has been submitted and received in error by City Staff. Fees will not be refunded to an applicant who decides not to pursue a project which has been submitted.

APPEAL

If any person is aggrieved by a decision, an appeal may be filed to a higher decision-making body. For further information, please contact the Department of Planning & Community Preservation for the procedure and time constraints.

INDEMNIFICATION

The applicant and each successor in interest to the property which is the subject of this project application, shall defend, indemnify and hold harmless the City of Sierra Madre and its agents, officers and employees from any claim, action or proceeding against the City or its agents, officers or employees to attack, set aside, void or annul any approval of the City, City Council, Planning Commission, City Manager, or City Directors concerning this use.

Certification

I certify that I am the duly authorized applicant for this project. Further, I certify that all of the above information is true and correct. (If the undersigned is different from the legal property owner, a letter of authorization must accompany this form.)

I have read and agree to comply with the above stated conditions:

Homer Yen
Name of Applicant

Signature

Please note: the above signature must be notarized.

PLEASE SEE ATTACHED NOTARY CERTIFICATE

*Applicant other than Property Owner is required to provide a notarized letter of authorization attesting that the Applicant has the legal authority to act on behalf of the Property Owner to apply for permits and entitlements with the City of Sierra Madre.

*Applications which have been deemed incomplete for a duration of one continuous year shall be automatically considered abandoned.

ALL- PURPOSE
CERTIFICATE OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT

A notary public or other officer completing this certificate verifies only the identity of the individual who signed the document to which this certificate is attached, and not the truthfulness, accuracy, or validity of that document.

State of California }

County of Los Angeles }

On June 25, 2026 before me, Amervi M. Taaca-Pascual, Notary Public,
(Here Insert name and title of the officer)

personally appeared HOMER YEN,
who proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the person(s) whose name(s) is/are subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that he/she/they executed the same in his/her/their authorized capacity(ies), and that by his/her/their signature(s) on the instrument the person(s), or the entity upon behalf of which the person(s) acted, executed the instrument.

I certify under PENALTY OF PERJURY under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing paragraph is true and correct.

WITNESS my hand and official seal.

Notary Public Signature (Notary Public Seal)

AMERVI M. TAACA-PASCUAL
Notary Public - California
Los Angeles County
Commission # 2497297
My Comm. Expires Aug 11, 2028

ADDITIONAL OPTIONAL INFORMATION

DESCRIPTION OF THE ATTACHED DOCUMENT

MASTER ZONING APPLICATION FORM
(Title or description of attached document)

(Title or description of attached document continued)

Number of Pages ____ Document Date____

CAPACITY CLAIMED BY THE SIGNER

- ☐ Individual (s)
- ☐ Corporate Officer
  ____
  (Title)
- ☐ Partner(s)
- ☐ Attorney-in-Fact
- ☐ Trustee(s)
- ☐ Other ____

2015 Version www.NotaryClasses.com 800-873-9865

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THIS FORM

This form complies with current California statutes regarding notary wording and, if needed, should be completed and attached to the document. Acknowledgments from other states may be completed for documents being sent to that state so long as the wording does not require the California notary to violate California notary law.

- State and County information must be the State and County where the document signer(s) personally appeared before the notary public for acknowledgment.
- Date of notarization must be the date that the signer(s) personally appeared which must also be the same date the acknowledgment is completed.
- The notary public must print his or her name as it appears within his or her commission followed by a comma and then your title (notary public).
- Print the name(s) of document signer(s) who personally appear at the time of notarization.
- Indicate the correct singular or plural forms by crossing off incorrect forms (i.e. he/she/~~they,~~ is /~~are~~) or circling the correct forms. Failure to correctly indicate this information may lead to rejection of document recording.
- The notary seal impression must be clear and photographically reproducible. Impression must not cover text or lines. If seal impression smudges, re-seal if a sufficient area permits, otherwise complete a different acknowledgment form.
- Signature of the notary public must match the signature on file with the office of the county clerk.
  - Additional information is not required but could help to ensure this acknowledgment is not misused or attached to a different document.
  - Indicate title or type of attached document, number of pages and date.
  - Indicate the capacity claimed by the signer. If the claimed capacity is a corporate officer, indicate the title (i.e. CEO, CFO, Secretary).
- Securely attach this document to the signed document with a staple.

CITY OF SIERRA MADRE

Planning & Community Preservation Department
232 W. Sierra Madre Blvd. Sierra Madre, CA 91024

03

ENTRY ONTO PRIVATE LAND FORM

In the performance of their functions, the members of the Planning Commission and the staff of the City of Sierra Madre may enter upon my land located at

935 & 965 E Grand View Avenue, Sierra Madre, Ca 91024
Project address

and make examinations provided that the entries and examinations do not interfere with the use of the land by those persons lawfully entitled to the possession thereof.

Signature of Landowner

6/25/2026
Date

CITY OF SIERRA MADRE

Planning & Community Preservation Department
232 W. Sierra Madre Blvd. Sierra Madre, CA 91024

03

OWNER'S AFFIDAVIT

I am the owner of the property located at

935 & 965 E Grand View Avenue, Sierra Madre, Ca 91024
Project address

I have read the foregoing application for the planning permits and know the contents thereof and give the City of Sierra Madre permission to process such permit.

I certify under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Signature _____ Date 6/25/2026

Please Print: Name Homer S. Yen

Address [redacted]

Telephone

PLEASE SEE ATTACHED NOTARY CERTIFICATE

Please note: the above signature must be notarized.

ALL- PURPOSE
CERTIFICATE OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT

A notary public or other officer completing this certificate verifies only the identity of the individual who signed the document to which this certificate is attached, and not the truthfulness, accuracy, or validity of that document.

State of California }

County of Los Angeles }

On June 25, 2026 before me, Amervi M. Taaca-Pascual, Notary Public,
(Here insert name and title of the officer)

personally appeared HOMER S. YEN,
who proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the person(s) whose name(s) is/are subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that he/she/they executed the same in his/her/their authorized capacity(ies), and that by his/her/their signature(s) on the instrument the person(s), or the entity upon behalf of which the person(s) acted, executed the instrument.

I certify under PENALTY OF PERJURY under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing paragraph is true and correct.

WITNESS my hand and official seal.

Notary Public Signature (Notary Public Seal)

AMERVI M. TAACA-PASCUAL
Notary Public - California
Los Angeles County
Commission # 2497297
My Comm. Expires Aug 11, 2028

ADDITIONAL OPTIONAL INFORMATION

DESCRIPTION OF THE ATTACHED DOCUMENT

OWNER'S AFFIDAVIT
(Title or description of attached document)

(Title or description of attached document continued)

Number of Pages ____ Document Date ____

CAPACITY CLAIMED BY THE SIGNER

- ☐ Individual (s)
- ☐ Corporate Officer
  ____
  (Title)
- ☐ Partner(s)
- ☐ Attorney-in-Fact
- ☐ Trustee(s)
- ☐ Other ____

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THIS FORM

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  - ❖ Additional information is not required but could help to ensure this acknowledgment is not misused or attached to a different document.
  - ❖ Indicate title or type of attached document, number of pages and date.
  - ❖ Indicate the capacity claimed by the signer. If the claimed capacity is a corporate officer, indicate the title (i.e. CEO, CFO, Secretary).
- Securely attach this document to the signed document with a staple.

CITY OF
SIERRA
MADRE

STAFF REPORT

HUMAN RESOURCES

DATE: July 14, 2026

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council

FROM: Miguel Hernandez, Assistant City Manager
By: Joseph Nosrat, Human Resources Technician

SUBJECT: **Resolution No. 26-70 Amending the Classification Plan and Salary Matrix For Classified Employees Association and Confidential-Exempt Employees, Adopting the Classified Employees Association MOU, and Adopting Amendments to the Terms and Conditions of Employment for the Executive Management and Confidential-Exempt Employees, Approving the City Manager's Performance Bonus and Resolution No. 26-74 Approving the Fiscal Year 2026-27 Budget Adjustments and Appropriations**

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the City Council:

1. Adopt Resolution No. 26-70, approving amendments to the Classification Plan and Salary Matrix for the Classified Employees Association (CEA) and Confidential-Exempt classifications,
2. Approve amended MOUs for the CEA, Terms and Conditions of Employment for Executive Management and Confidential-Exempt Employees,
3. Approve by minute order a $10,000 performance bonus pursuant to Section VI(c) of the City Manager Employment Agreement, and
4. Adopt Resolution No. 26-74, approving the fiscal year 2026-27 budget adjustments and appropriations.

SUMMARY

City negotiators have completed meet-and-confer discussions with the Classified Employees Association (CEA) regarding a reopener to the current MOU, focusing on cost-of-living adjustments (COLAs) for represented classified employees and related middle management classifications. Staff recommends City Council approval of the amended CEA MOU to implement a 4.0% COLA for Fiscal Year 2026–27, including a retroactive salary increase effective July 13, 2026, and adoption of a parallel 4.0% COLA for Confidential-Exempt (middle management) employees to maintain market competitiveness and avoid salary compaction.

Staff further recommends approval of amendments to the Terms and Conditions of Employment for Executive Management and Confidential-Exempt employees to update waiver of rights language and management leave provisions, ensuring consistency across employee groups. Finally, based on the City Council's positive annual performance evaluation of the City Manager, the City Council is asked to consider awarding a discretionary performance bonus of up to $10,000 pursuant to the City Manager Employment Agreement, with the action publicly reported and approved in open session as required by state law.

DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

City negotiators have concluded collaborative meet-and-confer sessions with the Classified Employees Association (CEA) regarding proposed amendments to the existing Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). These discussions focused on cost-of-living adjustments (COLAs) for represented classified employees and Confidential-Exempt employees. The recommended MOU amendments reflect mutually agreed-upon compensation adjustments designed to support employee retention, maintain competitive compensation levels, and advance the City's Organizational Sustainability and Workforce and Talent Management goals.

It is recommended that the City Council approve the attached Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Classified Employees Association (CEA). Approval of this agreement will formalize the negotiated terms, align labor agreements with the City's strategic priorities, and support competitive and predictable compensation for classified employees. Additionally, it is recommended that the City Council approve corresponding amendments to the Terms and Conditions of Employment for Executive Management and Confidential-Exempt employees to ensure consistency across employee groups.

Classified Employees Association

The City's current Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Classified Employees Association (CEA) expires on June 30, 2027. In recent months, the City negotiators, acting under the direction of the City Council, met and conferred with CEA regarding a previously negotiated reopener on terms and conditions of employment for employees represented by the bargaining unit. As a result of those discussions, the parties reached agreement on the following compensation amendment:

- A 4.0% cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) for Fiscal Year 2026/2027.
- Upon ratification, CEA-represented employees will receive a 4.0% salary increase retroactive to July 13, 2026.

Confidential-Exempt Employees

It is recommended that the City Council also approve a 4.0% cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) for middle management positions, in order to maintain competitive compensation levels and support the City's ability to attract and retain qualified management staff. This adjustment will help keep middle management salaries aligned with prevailing labor market conditions, particularly as classified employees and other represented groups receive COLA increases.

Providing a parallel COLA for middle management will also help mitigate future salary compaction, where compensation for supervised positions approaches or exceeds that of their managers, potentially undermining organizational hierarchy, internal equity, and leadership incentives. By adjusting middle management salaries in tandem with represented classifications, the City preserves appropriate differentials between supervisory and non-supervisory roles and promotes a sustainable, internally consistent salary structure.

Terms and Conditions of Employment

It is recommended that the City Council approve amendments to the Terms and Conditions of Employment for Executive Management employees to update provisions applicable to Executive Management classifications and to incorporate specific employment-related waiver of rights language.

It is also recommended that the City Council approve amendments to the Terms and Conditions of Employment for Confidential-Exempt employees to update employment-related waiver of rights language and revise provisions related to management leave accrual. Specifically, this amendment changes the amount of mangement leave authorized each year based on the recommendation of the Department Head and approval of the City Manager.

City Manager's Performance Bonus

On June 10, 2025, the City Council approved a City Manager Employment Agreement with Michael Bruckner ("Employment Agreement"). Section VI(c) of the Employment Agreement states, "Performance Bonus. Employee shall be eligible for a performance bonus of up to $10,000 based on the City Council's discretionary determination that Employee has significantly exceeded the mutually established and quantifiable objectives as set forth in the previous year's established written performance goals. Payment of this bonus [in] any year is at the sole discretion of the City Council."

On June 30, 2026, the City Council met in closed session to conduct the City Manager's annual performance evaluation. Based on a positive performance evaluation, the City Council desires to award a performance bonus.

Government Code 54953(d)(3)(A) states, "Prior to taking final action, the legislative body shall orally report a summary of a recommendation for a final action on the salaries, salary schedules, or compensation paid in the form of fringe benefits of either the following during the open meeting in which the final action is to be taken: (i) A local agency executive, … ." The City Manager is a local agency executive. Because the performance bonus is discretionary and not mandatory under the terms of the Employment Agreement, this action must be reported and acted upon at a regular meeting in open session.

STRATEGIC PLAN RELATIONSHIP

Under Goal 1. Strategic Objective of Organizational Sustainability, the City continues to prioritize Workforce & Talent Management 1.1, by advancing efforts to recruit and retain staff 1.1.1., through cost-of-living adjustments (COLAs) for Classified Employees Association (CEA) and Confidential Exempt employees, supporting competitive compensation and staff stability. In alignment with the Technology & Process Innovation objective 1.3, the City is also pursuing process modernization through streamlined HR and payroll systems to improve efficiency, accuracy, and service delivery for employees and departments.

ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

Not a CEQA Project under: 14 CCR 15378(b)(5)- organizational or administrative activities

FISCAL IMPACT

The proposed COLA adjustments for Classified Employees Association and Confidential-Exempt requires a supplemental budget appropriation of $83,000 in the General Fund, $76,000 in the Internal Services Fund and $54,000 Enterprise Fund, and $12,000 to other special revenue funds (Transportation Prop A, Environmental, and Gas Tax) for FY 2026-27. The City Manager's performance bonus is included in the FY 2026/27 Adopted Budget.

Approved by:



Michael Bruckner
City Manager

Attachments

Attachment 1 - Resolution 26-70 Approving Classification Plan and Salary Matrix_CEA MOU_Exec and CE TCE.pdf

Attachment 2 - Compensation Plan and Salary Matrix for CEA and CE_Resolution 26-70.pdf

Attachment 3 - 2026-07-14 Classified Employees Association MOU_Final.pdf

Attachment 4 - 2026-07-14_Executive Management_Terms_and_Conditions_of_Employment_Resolution 26-70_Final.pdf

Attachment 5 - 2026-07-14_Confidentail_Exempt_Terms_and_Conditions_of_Employment_Resolution 26-70_Final.pdf

Attachment 6 - Resolution 26-74 ADOPTING THE FISCAL YEAR 2026-2027 BUDGET ADJUSTMENTS AND APPROPRIATIONS_Final.pdf

RESOLUTION NO. 26-70

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SIERRA MADRE, CALIFORNIA, APPROVING THE CLASSIFICATION PLAN AND SALARY MATRIX FOR CLASSIFIED EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION AND CONFIDENTIAL-EXEMPT EMPLOYEES, ADOPTING THE CLASSIFIED EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION MOU, AND ADOPTING AMENDMENTS TO THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT FOR THE EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT AND CONFIDENTIAL-EXEMPT EMPLOYEES, AND APPROVING THE CITY MANAGER'S PERFORMANCE BONUS.

RECITALS

WHEREAS, the City of Sierra Madre employs full-time employees who are members of the Sierra Madre Classified Employees Association, Confidential-Exempt, and Executive Management; and

WHEREAS, the City Council recognizes the Sierra Madre Classified Employee Association, under Section 2.48.040 of the City of Sierra Madre Municipal Code; and

WHEREAS, the City Council negotiated a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with all the Classified Employees Association for all covered employees a 4% cost of living adjustment for Fiscal Year 2026-27; and

WHEREAS, the City Council authorized a 4% cost of living adjustment for Fiscal Year 2026-27 for all unrepresented employees covered under the Confidential-Exempt classification; and

WHEREAS, the City Council has authorized modifying the Classification Plan and Salary Matrix for Classified Employees Association and Confidential-Exempt employees for Fiscal Year 2026-27 by approving a 4% cost of living adjustment to the Classified Employees Association and Confidential-Exempt employees; and

WHEREAS, the City Council has authorized modifying the Executive Management and Confidential-Exempt employees Terms and Conditions of Employment (TCE).

THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SIERRA MADRE, CALIFORNIA, DOES RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. Recitals. The Recitals above are true and correct and incorporated herein by reference.

SECTION 2. The City Council hereby adopts the Memorandum of Understanding between the City of Sierra Madre and the Classified Employees Association.

SECTION 3. The City Council authorizes the amendments to the Terms and Conditions of Employment for the Executive Management and Confidential-Exempt employees.

SECTION 4. The City Council adopts the Classification Plan and Salary Matrix for Fiscal Year 2026-27 as presented in Attachment 2.

SECTION 5. The City Council approves a one-time performance bonus of $10,000 pursuant to Section VI(c) of the City Manager Employment Agreement.

SECTION 6. The City Clerk shall certify to the adoption of this Resolution and shall cause the same to be processed in accordance with applicable law.

SECTION 7. CEQA. The proposed action does not constitute as a project under the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA"), based on Section 15061(b) (3) of the CEQA Guidelines, as it can be determined with certainty that it will have no impact on the environment.

SECTION 8. Severability. If any sections, subsections, subdivisions, paragraph, sentence, clause or phrase of this Resolution or any part hereof or exhibit hereto is for any reason held to be invalid, such invalidity shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this Resolution or any part thereof or exhibit thereto. The City Council hereby declares that it would have passed each section, subsection, subdivision, paragraph, sentence, clause or phrase hereof, irrespective of the fact that anyone or more sections, subsections, subdivisions, paragraph, sentences, clauses or phrases be declared invalid.

SECTION 9. Certification. Pursuant to Government Code Section 36932, the City Clerk shall certify the passage, approval, and adoption of this Resolution by the City Council.

SECTION 10. Effective Date. This Resolution shall take effect immediately upon adoption with the exception of the COLA for members of the Classified Employees Association and Confidential-Exempt employees.

SECTION 11. Effective Date. The 4% COLA for members of the Classified Employees Association and Confidential-Exempt employees shall take effect July 13, 2026.

PASSED, APPROVED, AND ADOPTED this 14th day of July, 2026.

_____
Kristine Lowe, Mayor

I HEREBY CERTIFY the foregoing Resolution was duly passed, approved, and adopted by the City Council of the City of Sierra Madre, California, at a meeting held on the 14th day of July, 2026, by the following vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAINED:

_____
Laura Aguilar, City Clerk

Approved as to form:

_____
Aleks Giragosian, City Attorney

Salary Matrix
Confidential-Exempt - I

July 13, 2026
Fiscal Year 2026-27

Range	Position Title		Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6	Step 7	Step 8	Step 9	Step 10
22	Assistant to the City Manager	Annual Salary	$ 72,758.40	$ 74,568.00	$ 76,440.00	$ 78,332.80	$ 80,308.80	$ 82,305.60	$ 84,364.80	$ 86,465.60	$ 88,628.80	$ 90,854.40
		Hourly	$ 34.98	$ 35.85	$ 36.75	$ 37.66	$ 38.61	$ 39.57	$ 40.56	$ 41.57	$ 42.61	$ 43.68
25	Water Superintendent	Annual Salary	$ 84,864.00	$ 86,985.60	$ 89,148.80	$ 91,395.20	$ 93,662.40	$ 96,012.80	$ 98,404.80	$ 100,880.00	$ 103,396.80	$ 105,976.00
		Hourly	$ 40.80	$ 41.82	$ 42.86	$ 43.94	$ 45.03	$ 46.16	$ 47.31	$ 48.50	$ 49.71	$ 50.95
26	Human Resources Manager Accounting Manager Senior Planner Administrative Services Manager/City Clerk	Annual Salary	$ 95,825.60	$ 98,217.60	$ 100,672.00	$ 103,188.80	$ 105,768.00	$ 108,430.40	$ 111,134.40	$ 113,921.60	$ 116,750.40	$ 119,683.20
		Hourly	$ 46.07	$ 47.22	$ 48.40	$ 49.61	$ 50.85	$ 52.13	$ 53.43	$ 54.77	$ 56.13	$ 57.54
28	Community Services Manager Library Services Manager/City Librarian	Annual Salary	$ 85,924.80	$ 88,067.20	$ 90,272.00	$ 92,539.20	$ 94,848.00	$ 97,219.20	$ 99,652.80	$ 102,128.00	$ 104,686.40	$ 107,307.20
		Hourly	$ 41.31	$ 42.34	$ 43.40	$ 44.49	$ 45.60	$ 46.74	$ 47.91	$ 49.10	$ 50.33	$ 51.59
29	Planning Manager Finance and Budget Manager IT Manager	Annual Salary	$ 123,718.40	$ 126,796.80	$ 129,979.20	$ 133,224.00	$ 136,552.00	$ 139,963.20	$ 143,478.40	$ 147,056.00	$ 150,737.60	$ 154,502.40
		Hourly	$ 59.48	$ 60.96	$ 62.49	$ 64.05	$ 65.65	$ 67.29	$ 68.98	$ 70.70	$ 72.47	$ 74.28
30	Public Works/Utilities Manager	Annual Salary	$ 93,142.40	$ 95,472.00	$ 97,864.00	$ 100,318.40	$ 102,814.40	$ 105,393.60	$ 108,014.40	$ 110,718.40	$ 113,484.80	$ 116,334.40
		Hourly	$ 44.78	$ 45.90	$ 47.05	$ 48.23	$ 49.43	$ 50.67	$ 51.93	$ 53.23	$ 54.56	$ 55.93
38	Administrative Fire Captain	Annual Salary	$ 78,769.60	$ 80,724.80	$ 82,742.40	$ 84,822.40	$ 86,944.00	$ 89,107.20	$ 91,332.80	$ 93,620.80	$ 95,971.20	$ 98,363.20
		Hourly	$ 37.87	$ 38.81	$ 39.78	$ 40.78	$ 41.80	$ 42.84	$ 43.91	$ 45.01	$ 46.14	$ 47.29
41	Police Captain	Annual Salary	$ 141,668.80	$ 145,204.80	$ 148,844.80	$ 152,568.00	$ 156,374.40	$ 160,284.80	$ 164,299.20	$ 168,396.80	$ 172,598.40	$ 176,924.80
		Hourly	$ 68.11	$ 69.81	$ 71.56	$ 73.35	$ 75.18	$ 77.06	$ 78.99	$ 80.96	$ 82.98	$ 85.06
42	Deputy Fire Chief - Community Risk Reduction Officer	Annual Salary	$ 143,312.00	$ 146,889.60	$ 150,571.20	$ 154,336.00	$ 158,184.00	$ 162,136.00	$ 166,192.00	$ 170,352.00	$ 174,616.00	$ 178,984.00
		Hourly	$ 68.90	$ 70.62	$ 72.39	$ 74.20	$ 76.05	$ 77.95	$ 79.90	$ 81.90	$ 83.95	$ 86.05

Salary Matrix
Confidential-Exempt - II

July 13, 2026
Fiscal Year 2026-27

Range	Position Title		Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6	Step 7	Step 8	Step 9	
21	Recreation Supervisor	Annual Salary	$ 74,089.60	$ 75,940.80	$ 77,833.60	$ 79,788.80	$ 81,785.60	$ 83,824.00	$ 85,924.80	$ 88,067.20	$ 90,272.00	$ 92,518.40
		Hourly	$ 35.62	$ 36.51	$ 37.42	$ 38.36	$ 39.32	$ 40.30	$ 41.31	$ 42.34	$ 43.40	$ 44.48
37	Executive Assistant	Annual Salary	$ 71,364.80	$ 73,153.60	$ 74,984.00	$ 76,856.00	$ 78,769.60	$ 80,745.60	$ 82,763.20	$ 84,822.40	$ 86,944.00	$ 89,128.00
		Hourly	$ 34.31	$ 35.17	$ 36.05	$ 36.95	$ 37.87	$ 38.82	$ 39.79	$ 40.78	$ 41.80	$ 42.85
23	Administrative Analyst Recreation Coordinator II	Annual Salary	$ 52,894.40	$ 54,204.80	$ 55,577.60	$ 56,950.40	$ 58,385.60	$ 59,841.60	$ 61,339.20	$ 62,878.40	$ 64,438.40	$ 66,060.80
		Hourly	$ 25.43	$ 26.06	$ 26.72	$ 27.38	$ 28.07	$ 28.77	$ 29.49	$ 30.23	$ 30.98	$ 31.76
24	Management Analyst I Human Resources Analyst Senior Accountant	Annual Salary	$ 71,364.80	$ 73,153.60	$ 74,984.00	$ 76,856.00	$ 78,769.60	$ 80,745.60	$ 82,763.20	$ 84,822.40	$ 86,944.00	$ 89,128.00
		Hourly	$ 34.31	$ 35.17	$ 36.05	$ 36.95	$ 37.87	$ 38.82	$ 39.79	$ 40.78	$ 41.80	$ 42.85
47	Management Analyst II	Annual Salary	$ 74,984.00	$ 76,856.00	$ 78,769.60	$ 80,745.60	$ 82,763.20	$ 84,822.40	$ 86,944.00	$ 89,128.00	$ 91,353.60	$ 93,641.60
		Hourly	$ 36.05	$ 36.95	$ 37.87	$ 38.82	$ 39.79	$ 40.78	$ 41.80	$ 42.85	$ 43.92	$ 45.02
48	Management Analyst III	Annual Salary	$ 78,769.60	$ 80,724.80	$ 82,742.40	$ 84,822.40	$ 86,944.00	$ 89,107.20	$ 91,332.80	$ 93,620.80	$ 95,971.20	$ 98,363.20
		Hourly	$ 37.87	$ 38.81	$ 39.78	$ 40.78	$ 41.80	$ 42.84	$ 43.91	$ 45.01	$ 46.14	$ 47.29
32	Senior Network Administrator Senior Management Analyst	Annual Salary	$ 93,142.40	$ 95,472.00	$ 97,864.00	$ 100,318.40	$ 102,814.40	$ 105,393.60	$ 108,014.40	$ 110,718.40	$ 113,484.80	$ 116,334.40
		Hourly	$ 44.78	$ 45.90	$ 47.05	$ 48.23	$ 49.43	$ 50.67	$ 51.93	$ 53.23	$ 54.56	$ 55.93
31	Police Lieutenant	Annual Salary	$ 131,019.20	$ 134,305.60	$ 137,654.40	$ 141,107.20	$ 144,622.40	$ 148,241.60	$ 151,944.00	$ 155,750.40	$ 159,640.00	$ 163,633.60
		Hourly	$ 62.99	$ 64.57	$ 66.18	$ 67.84	$ 69.53	$ 71.27	$ 73.05	$ 74.88	$ 76.75	$ 78.67
34	Administrative Assistant	Annual Salary	$ 48,734.40	$ 49,961.60	$ 51,209.60	$ 52,478.40	$ 53,788.80	$ 55,140.80	$ 56,513.60	$ 57,928.00	$ 59,384.00	$ 60,860.80
		Hourly	$ 23.43	$ 24.02	$ 24.62	$ 25.23	$ 25.86	$ 26.51	$ 27.17	$ 27.85	$ 28.55	$ 29.26
35	Associate Planner	Annual Salary	$ 80,350.40	$ 82,347.20	$ 84,406.40	$ 86,528.00	$ 88,691.20	$ 90,896.00	$ 93,163.20	$ 95,492.80	$ 97,884.80	$ 100,339.20
		Hourly	$ 38.63	$ 39.59	$ 40.58	$ 41.60	$ 42.64	$ 43.70	$ 44.79	$ 45.91	$ 47.06	$ 48.24
36	Assistant Planner	Annual Salary	$ 72,300.80	$ 74,110.40	$ 75,961.60	$ 77,854.40	$ 79,809.60	$ 81,785.60	$ 83,844.80	$ 85,924.80	$ 88,088.00	$ 90,292.80
		Hourly	$ 34.76	$ 35.63	$ 36.52	$ 37.43	$ 38.37	$ 39.32	$ 40.31	$ 41.31	$ 42.35	$ 43.41

Salary Matrix
Classified Employees Association

July 13, 2026
Fiscal Year 2026-27

Range	Position Title		Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5
1	Administrative Clerk Customer Service Representative Recreation Coordinator Library Technician Maintenance Worker I	**Annual Salary**	$ 47,257.60	$ 49,628.80	$ 52,104.00	$ 54,724.80	$ 57,449.60
		Hourly	$ 22.72	$ 23.86	$ 25.05	$ 26.31	$ 27.62
3	Administrative Aide	**Annual Salary**	$ 52,062.40	$ 54,662.40	$ 57,408.00	$ 60,278.40	$ 63,294.40
		Hourly	$ 25.03	$ 26.28	$ 27.60	$ 28.98	$ 30.43
4	Leadworker Library Technician II	**Annual Salary**	$ 53,435.20	$ 56,097.60	$ 58,905.60	$ 61,859.20	$ 64,937.60
		Hourly	$ 25.69	$ 26.97	$ 28.32	$ 29.74	$ 31.22
5	Supervisor/Foreman	**Annual Salary**	$ 57,824.00	$ 60,715.20	$ 63,752.00	$ 66,934.40	$ 70,283.20
		Hourly	$ 27.80	$ 29.19	$ 30.65	$ 32.18	$ 33.79
6	Account Technician Human Resources Technician Permit Technician	**Annual Salary**	$ 57,491.20	$ 60,382.40	$ 63,398.40	$ 66,560.00	$ 69,888.00
		Hourly	$ 27.64	$ 29.03	$ 30.48	$ 32.00	$ 33.60
8	Utility Account Specialist	**Annual Salary**	$ 68,016.00	$ 71,406.40	$ 74,984.00	$ 78,728.00	$ 82,659.20
		Hourly	$ 32.70	$ 34.33	$ 36.05	$ 37.85	$ 39.74
9	Associate Librarian	**Annual Salary**	$ 71,136.00	$ 74,672.00	$ 78,416.00	$ 82,347.20	$ 86,444.80
		Hourly	$ 34.20	$ 35.90	$ 37.70	$ 39.59	$ 41.56
11	Maintenance Worker II	**Annual Salary**	$ 52,083.20	$ 54,704.00	$ 57,428.80	$ 60,299.20	$ 63,315.20
		Hourly	$ 25.04	$ 26.30	$ 27.61	$ 28.99	$ 30.44
15	Accountant	**Annual Salary**	$ 73,403.20	$ 77,064.00	$ 80,912.00	$ 84,968.00	$ 89,211.20
		Hourly	$ 35.29	$ 37.05	$ 38.90	$ 40.85	$ 42.89
20	Fleet Mechanic	**Annual Salary**	$ 56,347.20	$ 59,176.00	$ 62,129.60	$ 65,228.80	$ 68,494.40
		Hourly	$ 27.09	$ 28.45	$ 29.87	$ 31.36	$ 32.93
120	Code Enforcement Officer	**Annual Salary**	$ 75,587.20	$ 79,352.00	$ 83,324.80	$ 87,505.60	$ 91,873.60
		Hourly	$ 36.34	$ 38.15	$ 40.06	$ 42.07	$ 44.17
121	Planning Technician	**Annual Salary**	$ 73,403.20	$ 77,064.00	$ 80,912.00	$ 84,968.00	$ 89,211.20
		Hourly	$ 35.29	$ 37.05	$ 38.90	$ 40.85	$ 42.89

Effective Date: July 13, 2026

Salary Matrix
Classified Employees Association (Utilities)

July 13, 2026
Fiscal Year 2026-27

Range	Position Title		Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5
2	Water Pump Operator I	**Annual Salary**	$ 60,465.60	$ 63,481.60	$ 66,664.00	$ 69,992.00	$ 73,486.40
		Hourly	$ 29.07	$ 30.52	$ 32.05	$ 33.65	$ 35.33
18	Water Pump Operator II	**Annual Salary**	$ 66,664.00	$ 70,012.80	$ 73,507.20	$ 77,188.80	$ 81,036.80
		Hourly	$ 32.05	$ 33.66	$ 35.34	$ 37.11	$ 38.96
7	Water Lead Worker/Sewer Lead Worker	**Annual Salary**	$ 71,780.80	$ 75,358.40	$ 79,123.20	$ 83,096.00	$ 87,235.20
		Hourly	$ 34.51	$ 36.23	$ 38.04	$ 39.95	$ 41.94
16	Utility Service Worker	**Annual Salary**	$ 57,636.80	$ 60,507.20	$ 63,544.00	$ 66,705.60	$ 70,054.40
		Hourly	$ 27.71	$ 29.09	$ 30.55	$ 32.07	$ 33.68
17	Water Foreman Sewer Foreman	**Annual Salary**	$ 75,337.60	$ 79,102.40	$ 83,075.20	$ 87,214.40	$ 91,582.40
		Hourly	$ 36.22	$ 38.03	$ 39.94	$ 41.93	$ 44.03

Effective Date: July 13, 2026

Memorandum of Understanding

Between the City of Sierra Madre and the Sierra Madre Classified Employees' Association

December 13, 2022 – June 30, 2027

Amended July 14, 2026
Resolution 26-70

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ARTICLE 1 PREAMBLE

It is the intent and purpose of this Agreement to set forth the understanding of the parties reached as a result of meeting and conferring in good faith regarding matters related to wages, hours and/or other items and conditions of employment between full time classified employees represented by The Sierra Madre Classified Employees Association ("Association") and the City of Sierra Madre ("City") represented by management staff, in accordance with the California Government Code, Section 3500 et. seq. and Article II, Chapter 4 of the Sierra Madre Municipal Code.

This Agreement is to set out those items on which the City and Association have reached Agreement, so that these items will not have to be renegotiated during the term of the contract. The term of this Agreement is from December 1, 2022 to June 30, 2027, having been amended and ratified by the General Employees on July 6, 2026, approved and accepted by the City Council on July 14, 2026.

Either party can re-open a portion or portions of this contract, as defined below, for negotiations through a limited re-opener for the sole purpose of discussing and considering two items prior to the conclusion of this contract in the fiscal year 2025-2026. An “item” for the purpose of the said limited re-opener shall be limited to single term/condition or benefit, e.g. good driving incentive; and shall not mean an entire article of the Memorandum of Understanding, e.g. Article 9 - Compensation. In addition to the aforementioned two items, either party can re-open a portion of this contract through a limited re-opener on one additional item that covers members who work in the Public Works Department and Utilities Department, and whose positions require possession of a certification. This one additional item cannot be salary increase/COLA or insurance benefits. A request to re-open contract negotiations pursuant to this paragraph must be issued in writing between the dates listed below by the requesting party.

Upon receipt of such timely written request, the parties agree to meet and confer in good faith; however, the Association understands and agrees that no right to any additional benefit, including but not limited to, cost of living or health and welfare benefit increase, is conferred by this Agreement or any limited re-opener negotiations.

ARTICLE 2 DEFINITIONS

Unless otherwise indicated within this Agreement the following definitions shall apply. Any words and terms that are not specifically defined in this article will have the common English language meaning as defined in the Webster’s New Collegiate Dictionary.

Agreement: This document, including all attachments and amendments that are officially adopted by the Association and the City Council of the City of Sierra Madre.

Association: The City of Sierra Madre Classified Employees’ Association, a collective negotiation unit that represents all classified employees of the City of Sierra Madre.

Appropriation: Authority to expend City funds granted by the Sierra Madre City Council.

City: The City of Sierra Madre, a general law city within the State of California and the County of Los Angeles.

Employee Retirement Contributions: The statutory 8% contributions to the City sponsored retirement plan administered by CalPERS.
Employer Retirement Contributions: The actuarially determined contributions to the City sponsored retirement plan administered by CalPERS necessary to fund retirement benefits.

Flexible Spending Accounts: Depository accounts maintained on behalf of employees for the purpose of exempting such expenditures from income related taxes.

Personnel Officer: The City Manager or his/her designee.

Stated Salary: Negotiated salary for all purposes except calculations and reporting to CalPERS for retirement related issues.

Salary Subject to PERS: An employee's unadjusted base salary plus the portion of the EPMC paid by the City of Sierra Madre, used solely for retirement related calculations and reporting to CalPERS.

ARTICLE 3 IMPLEMENTATION

This Agreement constitutes a mutual recommendation to be jointly submitted to the City Council of the City of Sierra Madre. It is agreed that this Agreement shall not be binding upon the parties either in whole or in part unless and until:

- The Association by a majority vote of its members formally accepts this Agreement, and

- The City Council acts, by a majority vote, to formally approve and adopt said Agreement, and

- The City Council acts to appropriate the necessary funds required to implement the provisions of this Agreement, which require funding, and

- The City Council acts in a timely manner to make the necessary changes in ordinances, resolutions, rules, policies and procedures to implement and conform to this Agreement for the period as specified in this Agreement.

ARTICLE 4 RECOGNITION

The City recognizes the Association as the recognized employee organization for all full-time classified employees of the City of Sierra Madre. Accordingly, this agreement does not apply to part-time, seasonal, management, confidential and exempt employees, or police employees. The Association recognition is in accordance with Section 2.48.040 of the Sierra Madre Municipal Code as approved by the City Council.

ARTICLE 5 PROBATIONARY PERIOD

Section 1 Initial Probation Periods

The initial 12 months of employment within a particular class of employment for newly hired employees shall be a probationary period or "probation." Existing employees who have accepted a new appointment or promotion shall be subject to probation for a period of six months.

Section 2 Probation Period Extensions

Where the Personnel Officer determines that the performance of a new employee during his/her probationary period warrants an extension of that period, he/she may extend the probationary period by up to three months for any reason. The exercise of such discretion is not subject to administrative appeal or grievance procedure. The department head or designate shall notify the City Manager in writing as to the reasons for such contemplated extension of the probationary period at least 30 days prior to the conclusion of the normal probationary period, and shall give a copy of such notice to the employee.

Section 3 Evaluations

It shall be the responsibility of the department head or designate to furnish the City Manager with an evaluation report 10 days prior to the completion of each 90 days during the probationary period, or extended period of probation, and at least 10 days prior to the expiration of such period. The report shall contain a thorough investigation of the employee's performance progress and general acceptability for final determination of the employee's qualifications for permanent appointment. No probationary employee shall be terminated without prior approval of the City Manager.

Section 4 Termination / Reinstatement

Probationary employees may be rejected at any time during the probationary period without cause and without right of appeal or hearing, based upon the recommendation of the department head or designate and the approval of the City Manager. Each probationary employee shall be informed of this possibility at the time of his/her appointment or promotion.

An employee who has been released during the probationary period from a position to which he/she has been promoted, shall be reinstated to the position from which he/she was promoted, unless he/she is dismissed for cause, as provided in the Sierra Madre Personnel Rules and Regulations.

Section 5 Permanent Appointment

An employee's status shall be considered permanent upon the completion of the probationary period only if the department head or designate reports that the services of the employee have been “meets or exceeds standards” or better and that the employee is recommended for a permanent appointment and upon the approval of the City Manager. At such time as the permanent appointment is made the employee shall be entitled to the next step increase as appropriate.

Section 6 Probationary Test Period

In all instances, the probationary test period shall commence upon the employee being classified in the position to which the test period applies. Additionally, the probationary test period shall automatically, and as a matter of law, be extended by the number of days equivalent to the number of workdays that the employee did not perform services during the test period. The extension applies regardless of the cause for the employee being unable to perform services.

ARTICLE 6 TRANSFERS

Transfer of an employee from one position to another in the same or comparable class from one department to another, may be made on concurrence of both department head and the City Manager. No transfer shall be made unless the same is required for the purpose of economy and efficiency.

ARTICLE 7 OTHER EMPLOYMENT

Section 1 Outside Employment or Activities

No full-time employee shall engage in any outside employment without first obtaining written approval of the Personnel Officer. The Personnel Officer shall deny permission to the employee to engage in such outside employment if the Personnel Officer finds either that such employment renders, or would render, such employee less able, actually or potentially, to perform his or her duties as an employee of the City. Failure of any employee to obtain approval of the Personnel Officer may be grounds for dismissal. The type of outside employment may also be restricted by Government Code section 1126(b).

Section 2 Conflict of Interest

No employee shall engage in any outside employment which involves dealing or contact with any other City employee or official, in such other employee's official capacity in connection with the enforcement of interpretation of any City law or regulation or any state or federal law, the enforcement of which is charged to the City.

ARTICLE 8 THE COMPENSATION PLAN

Section 1 Salary Advancement

Application of the five steps within a range shall in general be administered in the following sequence for classified employees:

- Upon approval of the Personnel Officer, an employee may be hired at step 1 - 5 in the salary range applicable to the classification.

- The Personnel Officer shall have the authority to adjust an employee's salary step forward within the salary range when the purpose is to correct an existing inequity or give recognition to exceptional performance.

- The advancement in steps from Steps 2 to 5 shall be as follows:

    - Each additional step will be awarded to an employee upon completion of an annual performance appraisal with an overall rating of “meets or exceeds standards” or above. Each increase is subject to the department head's recommendation and approval of the City Manager.

- No step advancement shall be made until it is clearly evidenced by a "meets or exceeds standards" or better performance appraisal. Length of service alone will not be considered as an adequate explanation for recommendation for approval of a salary adjustment.

All salary increases shall be effective at the beginning of the pay period following approval by the City Manager.

Salary advancement for each employee shall not be withheld unless the employee falls below a “meets or exceeds standards” level of service as established by performance evaluation. Service shall require a minimum of at least one year at each step after step 1.

If an employee is not rated “meets or exceeds standards” or better, that employee shall not receive the next step advancement until said employee's performance reaches “meets or exceeds standards” or

better. Those employees not rated “meets or exceeds standards” or better shall be reevaluated every 90 days.

Upon approval of the City Manager, a step increase may be approved before the annual performance appraisal is submitted, if the employee will receive an overall rating of “meets or exceeds standards” when the evaluation is completed.

If an employee is denied a step increase he/she may appeal said denial through the grievance procedure contained in this Agreement.

Section 2 Merit Increase

The City's Manager, at his/her sole discretion, may approve a temporary merit step increase up to 10% for a special temporary assignment.

ARTICLE 9 COMPENSATION

Section 1 Increase

As agreed upon and adopted in City Council Resolution No. 18-35, each classic member employee paying the full statutorily required amount of the employee contribution to CalPERS for classic members, which is currently 8% for miscellaneous employees. Classic members are those members who do not qualify as new members under Government Code section 7522.04.

Upon ratification of this agreement, all currently employed CEA members will receive a 4% salary increase effective July 13, 2026.

The City may determine that financial conditions allow for a limited re-opener of the MOU as to the single item of a cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) salary increase for Fiscal Year 2026-2027. Such determination is at the City’s sole discretion. No other items or provisions of the MOU are subject to reopening. If the City determines that financial conditions allow for a limited re-opener of the MOU as to the single item of a cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) salary increase for Fiscal Year 2026-2027, the parties will endeavor to commence re-opener negotiations by no later than February 1, 2026.

Section 2 Good Driving Incentive

A Good Driving Incentive Program is established for all employees required to obtain and maintain a valid class B commercial driving certification as a condition of employment (hereinafter “class B drivers”). Those employees who are class B drivers and maintain a clean driving record without tickets or accidents of any kind for the period of December 2 the prior calendar year through December 1 of the subject calendar year shall be eligible for a calendar year-end bonus of $350 per year, subject to applicable taxes and deductions, payable at the 26th pay period of the calendar year. Verification of a clean driving record is subject to confirmation by the City of Sierra Madre Human Resources Department. Failure to verify compliance with the requirements of this section shall render any potentially eligible class B driver ineligible for payment of the year-end bonus.

Section 3 Movie Detail

When covered employees are required to work in connection with a movie detail, the employee shall be paid time and one-half of the employee’s regular pay.

Section 4 On-Call Duty

Any employee assigned to the pager duty shall receive compensation of $50 for each 24-hour period in which they are on pager duty, in addition to any other payment they receive for call-outs and/or Water Public Works Department rounds.

Assignment of on-call duty shall be on a rotating basis among qualified staff, with on-call duty or "duty man" assignments beginning at the end of regular working hours on Thursdays and ending at the beginning of regular working hours on the following Thursday. Schedules of on-call duty assignments shall be updated every four months (January, May and September) and shall be posted adjacent to the Public Works time clock, and provided to the City Manager, Director of Public Works, Public Works Management Analyst, Public Works administrative staff, City Hall front desk (2 copies), and police dispatch (2 copies.) Posting shall list duty man cell phone and appropriate contact numbers.

Members serving on-call or duty man status shall respond to the caller within 15 minutes of receiving the call. It shall be the responsibility of the person standing on-call duty to ensure that the assigned cell phone and his cell and/or home phone devices are in working order. Failure to reply to a duty-man emergency call within 15 minutes of receipt and respond to the actual emergency within 45 minutes from receiving the call shall be grounds for forfeiture of on-call duty pay for that 24-hour period, and may be cause for further disciplinary action.

Section 5 Water and Sewer Certification Stipends

Public Works employees are eligible for either water or sewer certification stipends for the following certifications:

- D-1 and T-1 certificate OR Grade 1: $115.00 per month;
- D-2 and T-2 certificate OR Grade 2: $265.00 per month;
- D-3 and T-3 certificate: $145.00 per month to one eligible Utilities employee only

It is the intent of the City that one employee of the Water Division of the Utilities Department, in addition to the Utilities Services Director, possess a D-3 and T-3 certification. The City will only cover the cost associated with obtaining D-3 and T-3 certification upon pre-approval by the Utilities Services Director in writing. Thus, should an employee seek to obtain D-3 and T-3 certification and have the City cover the cost associated with obtaining the certification, the employee must first receive the pre-approval of the Utilities Services Director in writing. An employee of the Water Division of the Utilities Department who obtains a D-3 and T-3 certification may have the opportunity to receive a monthly stipend. Only one employee of the Water Division of the Utilities Department will receive the monthly stipend should he/she qualify, and the Utilities Services Director shall determine who receives it and whether the employee qualifies. Should multiple employees of the Water Division of the Utilities Department obtain the D-3 and T-3 certificates at the same time, the Utilities Services Director will decide who receives the stipend and will consider seniority in making the decision.

Employees will not receive Level 1 plus Level 2 stipends cumulatively. In other words, if an employee receives a Level 2 certification in Distribution he/she will receive only the Level 2 stipend, not Level 2 plus Level 1. However, employees will receive a stipend for each certification held. So if an employee holds a D-2 and T-2 certificate, he/she will receive two times the Level 2 stipend. The same applies to Grade 1 and Grade 2 sewer stipends. Employees cannot receive compensation for both water and sewer stipends.

Section 6 Foreign Language Bonus

For members covered under this agreement who work at a front counter that are proficient to assist customers in an alternate language may be eligible for a one-time Foreign Language Bonus of $750. In order to earn the bonus, the member must pass a test, agreed upon between the Association and the City Manager, for reading and writing in the foreign language.

Section 7 Longevity Pay

Effective July 1, 2016, Longevity Pay recognizes City service, and shall be exclusive of all other premiums and other pays, and shall be established for all full-time employees represented by the MOU. A one-time "Longevity-Pay bonus" will be paid at the employee's current annual rate of pay at the time of eligibility. The effective date of Longevity Pay shall be the beginning of the pay period following the employee's qualifying anniversary date of eligibility.

An employee is eligible to receive Longevity Pay at such time when the employee begins each year of service as follows:

Eligible Years of Service	Longevity Pay
10	2.5%
15	2.5%
20	2.5%
25	2.5%
30	2.5%
35	2.5%
40	2.5%

This Longevity Pay is not compensation earnable since it does not meet all of the requirements under 2 C.C.R. § 571.

Section 8 Classification and Compensation Study

The City shall conduct a classification and compensation study in a manner the City deems appropriate for positions classified in the Classified Employees Association classification. Similar classifications in the non-profit and the private sectors, and at the following peer cities Santa Fe Springs, Commerce, Westlake Village, La Canada, Hawaiian Gardens, Artesia, Claremont, San Dimas, and the most similar peer cities: San Marino, Signal Hill, and South Pasadena, shall be used for the study. The study is to be completed by no later than May 16, 2022.

Section 9 Performance Evaluations

Should an annual performance appraisal not be completed by the first full pay period following the employee's annual anniversary date, the department head may, at their sole discretion, recommend to the City Manager the award of an additional step to an eligible employee (up to step 5). The department head may consider the supervisor's feedback regarding the employee's performance in making their recommendation. The City Manager's or designee determination on whether to award the additional step is final. The awarded additional step will be effective the first full pay period following the City Manager's approval. An annual performance appraisal must still be completed for the employee irrespective of whether an additional step was awarded prior to its completion.

Section 10 Voluntary ICMA 457 Deferred Compensation

The City will contribute a matching contribution amount of up to $25.00 per pay period not to exceed $50.00 in total per month where the employee makes a contribution to their voluntary ICMA 457 Deferred Compensation Plan.

ARTICLE 10 OVERTIME

All overtime assigned and worked shall be compensated for in the following manner:

Section 1 Time Worked

"Overtime" is all actual hours worked over 40 hours in a seven-day period. In determining an employee's eligibility for overtime compensation in a work period, paid leaves and unpaid leaves of absence shall be excluded from the total hours worked. Paid leaves of absence include, but are not limited to: vacation, sick leave, administrative leave, compensatory leave, worker's compensation leave, jury duty, bereavement leave and military leave.

Section 2 Overtime Approval – Straight Time

All overtime must be approved prior to being worked and shall be paid at the employee's regular straight time rate, except to the extent that actual hours worked within a seven day period exceed 40 hours as defined in Section 1.

Section 3 Overtime Approval – Time and One-Half

All overtime must be approved prior to being earned. The time that exceeds 40 hours of work as defined in Section 1 shall be paid at time and one-half the employee's regular rate of pay as defined under the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA).

An employee assigned to weekend Water Department rounds shall be paid at the rate of one and ½ times his/her regular straight time rate for all time worked while performing this duty. Employees shall receive a minimum of two hours compensation regardless of whether the employee actually worked less than two hours. This provision shall be applicable to employees even though the employee's regular workweek is not completed and total hours worked is less than 40 hours in a seven day period.

Section 4 Overtime Approval – Double Time

All overtime must be approved prior to being worked. All call-outs shall be compensated at a rate equal to two times the regular straight time rate of any employee required to make such call-outs, rounds and work. In case of such a call-out, compensation shall be for a minimum of two hours of each occasion.

An employee called back to work after completing his/her normal work shift and having left City premises and/or work location for non-scheduled overtime, utilized in the case of an emergency, shall be paid at the rate of two times his/her regular straight time rate for each hour worked. Employees who are called back to work shall receive a minimum of two hours compensation regardless of whether the employee actually works less than two hours.

This provision shall be applicable to employees even though the employee's regular workweek is not completed. However, this provision shall not apply to an employee whose normal work shift has been extended, or to an employee who has been called to report to work one hour earlier than his/her normal work shift would begin.

Section 5 Holiday Pay

Employees who work on a holiday will be compensated accordingly. If it is an employee's regular work day, the employee will receive holiday pay, plus time and one-half for the hours worked. If it is an employee's regular day off per the 9/80 work schedule, the employee will receive eight hours of floating holiday, plus time and one-half for the hours worked.

Employees who work the Mount Wilson Trail Race on the Saturday of Memorial Day weekend will be compensated at time and one-half for the hours worked.

An employee assigned to Water Department rounds on a holiday shall be paid double time. Employees shall receive a minimum of two hours compensation regardless of whether the employee actually worked less than two hours.

Section 6 Compensatory Time

Any employee working overtime may designate either compensation on the next paycheck or "credit" to their compensatory time account. Overtime worked at the employee's regular straight time rate shall be credited as compensatory time at one-hour credit for one hour worked. Overtime worked at the time and one-half rate shall be credited to compensatory time at one and one-half hour credit for each hour worked.

- The compensatory time account for any employee shall be limited to 160 hours, and must be approved prior to being earned and reported on the next payroll time sheet.

- An employee shall notify his/her Department at least 72 hours prior to taking time off credited to compensatory time.
- When an employee terminates for any reason, the unused compensatory balance shall be paid to the employee at the employee's final regular pay rate.

- An employee may use his/her compensatory time to extend his/her vacation period with the approval of the department head.

ARTICLE 11 ANNUAL VACATION LEAVE

Full-time employees are entitled to annual vacation leave with pay. Vacation leave shall be earned from the first day of probationary employment and may be used only as it is earned. Requests for vacation leave exceeding the amount of leave will require the prior approval of the Personnel Officer.

Section 1 Vacation Accrual

Every full-time probationary and regular employee shall accrue paid vacation leave per payroll period as follows:

Length of Service	Service Years	Per Payroll	Annually
0 - 48 months	1 – 4	3.71 hours	96.46 hours
49 - 60 months	5	4.01 hours	104.26 hours
61 - 72 months	6	4.32 hours	112.32 hours
73 - 84 months	7	4.62 hours	120.12 hours
85 - 96 months	8	4.93 hours	128.18 hours
97 - 108 months	9	5.24 hours	136.24 hours

109 - 120 months	10	5.55 hours	144.30 hours
121 - 132 months	11	5.85 hours	152.10 hours
133 - 144 months	12	6.16 hours	160.16 hours
145 - 156 months	13	6.47 hours	168.22 hours
Over 157 months	Over 14	6.78 hours	176.28 hours

Vacation shall accrue bi-weekly on a pro rata basis and increases shall occur at the beginning of the month.

For purposes of this section, continuous service shall include time in which an employee is on an authorized leave of absence with pay.

Section 2 Accumulated Vacation

Employees may accumulate up to a total of 135 hours vacation time, not including the current year's allocation as of January 1, of any given year, with the additional following restrictions:

- Employees are encouraged to take a minimum of two weeks (80 hours) vacation each year, if earned. A Request for Leave of Absence Form shall be submitted 15 working days prior to any use of vacation leave.

- After 40 hours of non-sick leave has been taken in a 12-month period the employee may request payment for accumulated vacation leave in cash or deferred compensation at the employee's regular straight time rate.

ARTICLE 12 HOLIDAYS

Every employee shall be entitled to the following holidays with pay each calendar year and such other days as may be designated by action of the City Council:

- January 1 (New Year's Day)
- The third Monday in January (Martin Luther King's Birthday)
- The third Monday in February (Presidents' Birthday)
- The last Monday in May (Memorial Day)
- July 4 (Independence Day)
- The first Monday in September (Labor Day)
- The second Monday in October (Columbus Day)
- November 11 (Veteran's Day)
- Thanksgiving Day (fourth Thursday in November)
- The Friday after Thanksgiving Day
- December 24* (Christmas Eve)
- December 25 (Christmas Day)
- December 31* (New Year's Eve)

* Denotes a partial holiday of four hours.

If any such holiday falls on a Sunday, the Monday following shall be treated as the holiday. If the holiday falls on a Saturday, the Friday preceding shall be treated as the holiday.
No employee shall be entitled to compensation for any holiday herein specified unless the employee was employed by the City on the day preceding and the day following the holiday. For the purposes of this

paragraph, an employee who is absent on authorized vacation with pay or on accrued sick leave shall be deemed to be employed at such time.

One day (nine hours) of Floating Holiday shall be granted to an employee working on a holiday, except for holidays that fall on an employee's eight-hour work day, which will be compensated at eight hours and for the noted half day holidays which will be four hours.

All association members, with the exception of those who work at the Public Works Yard, will receive holiday pay when City Hall, the Library, and the Community Recreation Center are closed on the regular work days the week between Christmas holiday and the New Year's Day holiday. The employees who work at the Public Works Yard will work the week between the Christmas and New Year's Eve holidays and will receive 27 hours of Floating Holiday the first pay period in January, pro-rated to the date of hire for the first calendar year of employment.

All Floating Holiday earned must be used by the end of the corresponding calendar year. Any time not used will be cashed out on the last pay period of the calendar year. Floating holidays may be used at any time subject to:

- Use in at least fifteen minute increments in the calendar year; and
- Two days advance approval unless waived by the department head.

Terminating employees shall be compensated for accrued unused floating holiday hours.

The Personnel Officer is empowered to determine whether the City shall observe special days declared by the President or Governor as days of thanksgiving or mourning. The Personnel Officer is also empowered to declare limited service days. On such limited service days, employees will have the option to work or take the day off. If the employee chooses to take the day off, he/she shall utilize floating holiday, compensatory time, or vacation leave. If no such paid leave is available, the Personnel Officer may grant leave without pay.

ARTICLE 13 SICK LEAVE

Sick leave is leave from duty which may be granted by the City to an employee because of illness, injury, exposure to contagious disease; illness or injury of a member of the employee's immediate family requiring the employee's attendance; and medical, dental and optical appointments to the extent that such appointments cannot be scheduled outside the work day.

An employee's immediate family shall consist of the employee's spouse or domestic partner, children, step-children; the employee's spouse or the domestic partner's mother, father, brother, sister, grandchildren or grandparents; or other members of the employee's family residing in the employee's home or other member of the employee's family primarily dependent upon the employee.

Section 1 Sick Leave Use

An employee may be granted sick leave only in case of actual sickness as defined above or as otherwise required by law. In the event that an employee or a member of the employee's immediate family recovers from any such sickness after being granted sick leave, and during the regularly scheduled hours of work, then such employee shall notify the appropriate immediate supervisor and be available to return to duty.

In order to apply for sick leave use, an employee shall notify the appropriate immediate supervisor within one hour after the time established at the beginning of the employee's workday, unless the City determines that the employee's duties require more restrictive reporting. Additionally, each department may have its own guidelines for reporting in sick. Failure to provide notice without good cause shall result in that day of absence being treated as leave of absence without pay.

If the employee is absent on sick leave for more than one day the employee shall keep their immediate supervisor informed as to the date the employee expects to return to work.

Sick leave shall not be granted to any employee absent from duty as a result of any sickness, injury or disability purposely self-inflicted or caused by willful misconduct.

Sick leave shall not be granted to any employee absent from duty after separation from City service or during a City authorized leave of absence without pay or any other absence from duty not authorized by the City.

Sick leave shall not be granted to any employee to permit the extension of the employee's vacation.

The City may require a physician's certification at any time as to the sickness or injury of the employee or their immediate family member and the date of the employee's intended return to work.

Employees will not be permitted to use vacation or other leave in lieu of sick leave unless approved by the Personnel Officer.

Section 2 Sick Leave Accrual

Employees shall accrue 3.69 hours of sick leave per pay period for a total of 96 hours per year. Accrual shall occur on a daily basis. No accrual shall take place for any day in which the employee has performed less than a full day of service.

Sick leave may be accrued to a maximum of 2,000 hours except as provided below.

Sick leave granted by the City and used by an employee shall be deducted from the employee's accrued sick leave balance.

Employees granted a leave of absence with pay or other approved leave with pay shall accrue sick leave during such leave as provided therein.

Sick leave shall not be accrued by an employee absent from duty after separation from City service or during a City authorized leave of absence without pay, or any other absence from duty not authorized by the City.

Section 3 Sick Leave Cash Out

On an annual basis, employees may make an irrevocable election to cash out at their base hourly rate of pay up to 40 total hours of sick leave pursuant to the City's policy on sick leave cash out in the City's Personnel Rules and Regulations. Per the policy, to be eligible for such cash out, employees must timely submit an irrevocable leave election form and maintain 120 hours of combined vacation and sick leave remaining after the cash out.

Section 4 Reimbursement for Accrued Sick Leave

Employee shall have no financial claim to reimbursement for unused sick leave upon leaving City employment, except as follows:

- Employees who voluntarily resign after completion of five years of continuous service shall receive 50% of any unused sick leave. Such compensation shall be calculated based on the employee's existing range and step at the time of resignation. No employee shall receive compensation for more than 1000 hours.

- Employees, upon retirement from the City's service and after completion of five years of continuous service, shall receive 50% of any unused sick leave. Such compensation shall be calculated based on the employee's existing range and step at the time of retirement. No employee shall receive compensation for more than 1000 hours.

Section 5 Excessive Sick Leave Usage or Abuse of Sick Leave

An employee who is excessively absent may be subject to disciplinary action. Excessive absenteeism shall include absence in excess of the average annual departmental sick leave usage unless covered/authorized by any lawfully protected leaves. Excessive absenteeism may occur regardless of the employee's accrual.

ARTICLE 14 WORKERS' COMPENSATION

All injuries sustained in the course of employment shall be reported at once to the employee's supervisor, who shall in turn promptly report the same to the Personnel Officer. The Personnel Officer shall authorize medical treatment for the employee at one of the City's approved medical clinics. In the event the employee is physically incapacitated in such a manner as to prevent submission of a report, the supervisor shall complete and forward the required reports to the Personnel Officer within 12 hours following the injury.

Any permanent classified employee directed by either the City's or his/her physician to be absent from work due to an injury or illness arising out of and in the course and scope of City employment, shall receive full salary during the first six months of such absence. During the period of time that an employee is on leave as a result of a work related injury/illness and receiving full salary from the City, the employee shall sign over to the City any workers' compensation disability payments received by the employee. Failure to do so shall cause the City to cease payment of the employee's salary. An employee who has received a leave of absence pursuant to this section shall not accrue sick or vacation time during the period of disability.

ARTICLE 15 UNIFORMS

Section 1 Uniform Use

Each employee required to wear a uniform covered by this Agreement shall be entitled to City provided uniforms. Work shirts shall not be worn outside of normal work schedule, excluding travel time to and from work. The suggested annual uniform allocation for Public Works Employees shall consist of the following:

- Four work pants.
- Four work shirts.
- Six tee shirts, issued July 15th each year.

- Two pair of work boots, one pair issued on July 15th and the other pair issued on January 15th.
- Rain Gear as required.

All non-Public Works employees are permitted to wear "business casual" attire year-round, except when required to attend a meeting involving members of the general public, or other elected or appointed officials, or employees of any federal, state or local government agency when business dress is appropriate. Business casual attire shall be subject to the requirements and guidelines contained with the City of Sierra Madre Personnel Rules and Regulations, as such may be amended from time to time by the City of Sierra Madre in its sole and absolute discretion.

Section 2 Laundry Service

The City shall contract with a laundry service, at no direct cost to the employees, but subject to the IRS tax guidelines, who shall be responsible for the cleaning and maintenance of City supplied uniforms for those employees required to wear uniforms as part of their duties.

ARTICLE 16 SAFETY EQUIPMENT

The City shall furnish to employees any safety equipment required, and shall provide access and training through a safety committee.

ARTICLE 17 INSURANCE

Section 1 Insurance Benefits

The City shall maintain the following overall level of insurance benefits for each employee covered by this Agreement for the duration hereof. The specific coverage is subject to the provisions of the individual insurance company's master contract(s) as issued to the City of Sierra Madre for each type of insurance.

- Insurance benefits offered by the City include:

    - Health Insurance
    - Dental Insurance
    - Life and Accidental Death Insurance
    - Vision Insurance
    - Survivor Benefit
    - Workers Compensation
    - Unemployment

- The City has participated in the CalPERS medical program since 1995 to provide health coverage for association members. Pursuant to Government Code Section 22892 of the Public Employees' Medical and Hospital Care Act (PEMHCA), for the calendar year beginning January 2023, the City will contribute $151.00. for each association member towards the PERS Health Care Plan. This amount is adjusted annually.

- The City will contribute an amount over its contribution under PEMHCA (which is $151.00 per month for the calendar year beginning January 2023. The total contribution per month, including the City's contribution under PEMHCA, shall be through an IRS Section 125 Flexible Benefit Plan (FBP) administered by either the City or its designee, and be up to a maximum of:

Employee Only	$850.00
Employee +1	$1,050
Family (3 plus)	$1,200

Effective December 1, 2023 for the monthly premiums starting on January 1, 2024, the total contribution per month shall be up to a maximum of:

Employee Only	$892.50
Employee +1	$1,102.50
Family (3 plus)	$1,260

- In addition, the City provides a Flexible Spending Plan to allow employees to contribute to their health, dental and vision insurance coverage on a pre-tax basis.

- The specific benefits are subject to change by the insurance carrier. The exact provisions governing each benefit program are contained in the Master Contract issued by the insurance carrier to the City of Sierra Madre.

- All insurance benefits offered by the City are subject to COBRA upon an employee's resignation, retirement or other COBRA defined event.

- Refer to the certificate of coverage for a complete description of benefits and coverage. The City reserves the right to select any insurance carrier or other method of providing coverage to fund the benefits of the employees under the terms of this Agreement, provided that the benefits to employees shall be not less than those in existence as of implementation of this Agreement.

Section 2 Medical Stipend

An employee who elects not to purchase medical, dental, and vision insurance through the City's plan and is covered by another group insurance plan, will receive a medical stipend of $325 per month.

Section 3 Health Insurance - Alternative Health Insurance Providers

The City will allow the Association to sponsor an alternative provider of health insurance premiums provided that:

- The coverage is at least as comprehensive as the coverage provided through CalPERS (including deductibles, co-payments and service levels); and

- Contracting with the alternative insurance provider does not in any way compromise the City's participation in the CalPERS Health Plans for employees or retirees.

Section 4 Life Insurance and AD&D

Term Life Insurance Coverage is provided for employee only at an amount of $50,000.

Section 5 Level IV Survivor Benefit

The employee paid survivor benefit is at Level IV.

Section 6 Retirement Insurance Coverage

The City has participated in the CalPERS medical program since 1995 for association members. As such, the City is obligated to contribute toward the cost of retiree medical coverage for the retiree's and spouse's lifetime so long as they remain eligible for and covered by this medical program. The City provides additional benefits based this Memorandum of Understanding beyond those required under PEMHCA. The following is a summary of these benefits:

All association members who retire from the City (including disability retirement) and continue coverage in the CalPERS medical program are eligible for the benefit provided in the PEMHCA resolutions. Those resolutions provide for the City to contribute toward retiree premiums at an equal amount to the active employees, for 2014 this amount is $113.05.

In addition to the benefits described above, the City also provides the following monthly subsidy, inclusive of the contribution above, toward retiree (single coverage) medical premiums until the retiree reaches age 65:

- For CEA employees hired before October 15, 1995 who meet the requirements for CalPERS retirement (including industrial disability retirement), the City will pay 5% times the number of years worked for the City times the lesser of the actual premium for the lowest cost HMO premium in the Los Angeles area region.
- For CEA employees hired on or after October 15th, 1995 who retire (including disability retirement) at age 60 or older with at least 30 years if service with the City, will receive 100% of the actual premium or the lowest cost active employee HMO premium in the LA area region, whichever is less.

All other insurance coverage (vision, dental, & life) terminates upon retirement and is subject to COBRA. Dependent health insurance coverage may be extended by co-payment. Premiums for dependent co-payment must be submitted monthly in advance prior to the 15th of each month. The dependent co-pay coverage will terminate at age 65 or five years after the employee's death, whichever occurs first or within the guidelines of COBRA.

Dental insurance and dependent health insurance coverage will be subject to current COBRA and insurance provider guidelines. No insurance coverage will be extended for vision, life or AD&D insurance. Premiums made to the City for COBRA coverage must be submitted monthly in advance prior to the 15th of each month.

ARTICLE 18 RETIREMENT

Section 1 CalPERS Membership

Consistent with the Government Code, employees who are local safety or miscellaneous members of the California Public Employees Retirement System are entitled to the benefits as indicated in the December 30, 1979 amendment to the contract between the Board of Administration of CalPERS and the City Council. The contract has been amended to provide for military buy-back.

Section 2 Salary Subject to PERS

The calculation of the salary subject to PERS will follow "CalPERS Public Agency & Schools Procedures Manual" as it pertains to "reportable and un-reportable wages".

Section 3 City Payment of Employer Contribution for CalPERS Retirement

The City shall pay the employer share of the CalPERS retirement contribution as actuarially determined by CalPERS for each fiscal year covered by the Agreement. For classic members, as defined in Section 4 of this Article, the retirement benefit is 2.5% at 55 for miscellaneous employees. For new members, as defined in Section 4 of this Article, the retirement benefit is 2% @ 62.

Section 4 Employee Contribution for CalPERS Retirement

Classic member employees shall pay the full statutorily required amount of the employee contribution to CalPERS for classic members, which is currently 8% for miscellaneous employees. Classic members are those members who do not qualify as new members under Government Code section 7522.04.

Pursuant to the Public Employees' Pension Reform Act of 2013, new member employees shall pay 50% of the normal cost rate for the defined benefit plan in which the new member employee is enrolled, rounded to the nearest quarter of 1%. (Government Code section 7522.30.) New members are defined under Government Code section 7522.04.

Section 5 Laborers' National (Industrial) Pension Fund (LNIPF)

Beginning March 3, 2002, the City began contributing, on behalf of each association member, one percent (1%) of base salary into the LIUNA supplemental pension fund, the Laborers' National (Industrial) Pension Fund (LNIPF); in exchange, the base salaries for all members of the CEA were decreased by 1%.
Beginning in 2010 the LIUNA Supplemental Pension Fund was certified in the critical zone ("red zone") by the IRS. As part of the rehabilitation plan required by the Pension Protection Act of 2006 (PPA), the City was mandated to pay an additional 0.05% surcharge in 2010, which increased to 0.1% between 2011 and 2013. In 2013 Laborers' National (Industrial) Pension Fund (LNIPF) imposed a default schedule upon the City in order for LNIPF to restore the plan's financial health. The default schedule is as follows:

2014	1.38%
2015	1.49%
2016	1.60%
2017	1.71%
2018	1.82%
2019	1.93%
2020	2.04%
2021	2.15%
2022	2.26%

ARTICLE 19 FLEXIBLE SPENDING ACCOUNTS

The City has established under Internal Revenue Code section 125, a flexible spending account for day care and uncovered medical (including dental and optical) costs. The plan allows employees to fund the costs on a pre-tax basis and reduce income related taxes.

ARTICLE 20 WORKING HOURS, EMPLOYEE ATTENDANCE & WORK PERIODS

Section 1 Hours of Work

9/80 Alternative Work Schedule

The work schedule for regular full-time unit employees shall consist of 80 hours in a 14 day pre-established alternative work schedule. The City has adopted a 9/80 alternative work schedule as follows:

- For purposes of calculating overtime under the FLSA, generally for those employees working in City Hall, each seven day work period shall be identified in the signed Job Description.

- Notwithstanding special pay provisions of this Agreement, employees will not be eligible for overtime premium until an employee actually works more than 40 hours during the pre-established seven day work period.

- Employees will work 80 hours during each two-week period, as follows: employees will work nine hours each day (generally Monday through Thursday) observing the one hour unpaid lunch break and two paid breaks established in this Agreement and eight hours on an alternative day, generally, the Friday that City Hall is open (observing the breaks established in the MOU). City offices will be closed on the alternate Fridays, with employees not being required to report for duty.

4/10 Work Schedule

The 4/10 work schedule shall be an option for the City to select for employees in the Public Works Department. The work day under the 4/10 work schedule begins at 6:30 AM and ends at 5:00 PM. Paid holidays that occur when employees are working the 4/10 work schedule will amount to 10 hours.

The 9/80 work schedule will also remain an option for the City to select for employees in the Public Works Department. The City reserves the right to utilize either the 4/10 work schedule or the 9/80 work schedule at its discretion; and may decide at any time to revert to the 9/80 schedule at its discretion. The City will endeavor to provide advanced notice of its decision to revert to the 9/80 schedule when practicable. Such decision is final and is not subject to any grievance procedure or appeal.

Section 2 Work Days

A full workday shall include:

- Two paid 15 minute rest periods
- One unpaid lunch period of not less than 30 minutes or more than one hour.

Section 3 Pay Period

A pay period shall include 14 calendar days beginning at 12:01 a.m. Sunday and ending on Saturday at 12:00 midnight.

Section 4 Work Hours Per Year

Total hours worked shall be based on 2080 hours per year.

Section 5 Minimum Hours

Employees shall be required to work a minimum of eight hours per day assigned. Employees for whom necessity requires a different schedule shall work according to regulations that do not exceed state and federal regulations.

Employees shall be required to be in attendance at their work locations in accordance with the schedule of hours stipulated by the department head. Failure to observe work schedules shall be cause for disciplinary action. All departments shall be responsible for daily attendance records, which shall be properly recorded and reported at the end of each pay period. Personnel reporting after the designated time or leaving prior to the designated end of shift shall be considered tardy and absent without leave.

ARTICLE 21 SENIORITY

Seniority shall be based on the length of time of uninterrupted service of an employee in the classified service of the City.

ARTICLE 22 LAYOFF

Section 1 Definitions

- Retention Lists: Classified employees, probationary permanent, listed in order of seniority and by class series and classification; the most senior employee to be listed first.

- Seniority: The length of time of uninterrupted service of an employee in the classified service of the City.

- Bumping: The process by which an employee with greater seniority causes an employee with less seniority to be displaced from his present position.

- Assigned List: That list which shows the effective date of reduction of working hours, employee's name and classification. Order of list shows employee whose hours were reduced first and then those subsequent reductions.

Section 2 Length of Service

Classified employees shall be subject to layoff for lack of work or lack of funds. Whenever a classified employee is laid off, the order of layoff within the class shall be determined by the length of service. The employee who has been employed the shortest time in the class, plus higher class, shall be laid off first. Re-employment shall be in the reverse order of layoff. Persons laid off because of lack of work or lack of funds are eligible for re-employment for a period of 12 months and shall be reemployed in preference to new applicants.

Employees who take voluntary demotions or voluntary reductions in assigned time in lieu of layoff or to remain in their present positions rather than be reclassified or reassigned, shall be granted the same re-employment rights as those laid off.

Section 3 Retention Lists

The Personnel Officer shall establish and maintain retention lists for all classes and class series. These lists are to be revised from time to time to insure the accuracy and availability of the persons on such lists.

Section 4 Procedure for Layoff

Employees scheduled to be laid off shall be notified not less than 15 days prior to the date of layoff. The notice shall contain the reason for layoff and the effective date. Upon receipt of notice of layoff, the employee must notify the Personnel Officer within three working days whether he/she is electing his/her rights to "bump" the last person to be hired. The notice must be in writing.

- The "bumping" employee must have seniority over the last person to be hired in his class. If he/she does not have enough seniority, he/she may "bump" the last person hired in succeeding lower classes in the same class series until he/she reaches the last class and then in any class in which he/she has established permanency and over which he/she has seniority. Transferring seniority from one class series to another or from one unrelated class to another is not allowed.

- The employee being "bumped" has the same seniority "bumping" rights and may exercise them in accordance with these rules as though he/she was being laid off.

Any employee going to a lower class pursuant to this rule shall receive the maximum of the salary range of the lower class provided that such salary is not greater than the salary received in the higher position. In all cases where an employee elects to exercise his seniority rights and move to a lower class in lieu of layoff, his name shall be placed on a layoff list for the position from which he/she moved.

In computation of seniority, all services within a class plus higher class within the same class series shall count as seniority within the class. Continuous or uninterrupted service as a probationary or permanent employee within a class rather than actual days worked shall determine seniority.

No permanent or probationary employee shall be laid off from any probation while employees serving under emergency, provisional, or limited-term employment are retained in positions of the same class. A limited-term employee may be laid off (separated/terminated) at the end of his assignment without regard to the procedures set forth in these rules.

Section 5 Reduction in Assigned Working Hours

The Personnel Officer may reduce the number of assigned working hours and consequent hourly compensation for any classified position. Such reduction may be of a temporary or permanent nature. When the assigned hours for a position are to be permanently reduced, the affected employee shall be given not less than 15 calendar days' notice. The employee's name will then be placed on an "assignment list" which shall be kept by name, classification, and effective date of reduction.

ARTICLE 23 TUITION REIMBURSEMENT PROGRAM

Members of the Classified Employees Association shall be eligible for tuition reimbursement and educational cost program after completing the initial probationary period in the full-time position.

ARTICLE 24 DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS

Section 1 Disciplinary Action

Disciplinary action may be imposed upon any classified employee for any of the causes set forth in this Rule. For the purpose of this section, "disciplinary action" ("action") shall mean suspension without pay

for a period not to exceed 30 calendar days, reduction in class or position, or any combination thereof; or dismissal from the service.

Section 2 Causes for Disciplinary Action

Any of the following shall be cause for the imposition of disciplinary action:

- Incompleteness, incompetence or inefficiency in the performance of the employee's duties;
- Insubordinate conduct directed at a supervisor or department head;
- Violation of any official regulation or order;
- Final conviction including a plea of guilty or nolo contendere of any criminal offense involving moral turpitude;
- Negligent or willful conduct by any employee either during or outside of duty hours, which results in or causes damage to public property, waste of public supplies or brings discredit to City;
- Fraud in securing employment or making a false statement on an application for employment; or dishonesty;
- Being under the influence of alcohol or dangerous illegal drugs or narcotics while on duty or in violation of City Drug and Alcohol Policy;
- Excessive absenteeism; inexcusable absence without leave; and abuse of sick leave;
- Discourteous treatment of the public;
- Any act or conduct either during or outside of duty hours which is of such a nature that it causes or may tend to cause discredit to the City, the employee's department or division;
- Any violation of the City's gift policy;
- Any other good and sufficient cause.

Section 3 Imposition of Disciplinary Action

All forms of disciplinary action shall be commenced by means of a written "notice of intended disciplinary action" prepared by the department head and then served upon the affected employee. The affected employee shall have a right to respond to the notice pursuant to section 5 of this Article. However, any intended discipline or other City action consisting of written reprimands or other forms of disciplinary action, such as transfer or reassignment (when the same is done for disciplinary or punitive purposes) whereby the potential impact (when the same is done for disciplinary or punitive purposes) and whereby the potential economic impact (without regard to real or possible losses of overtime compensation) upon the affected employee is in an amount less than the employee's scheduled daily compensation, shall not give rise to any form of post-department head administrative or judicial appeal and the determination of the department head shall be final and conclusive.

Section 4 Notice

In cases of discipline, pre-disciplinary written notice of the intended action shall be given to the employee setting forth the following information:

- Grounds for proposed discipline.

- Act or omission giving rise to intended discipline.

- All documents or records upon which the proposed discipline is based.

- The date by which the employee can respond and the person to whom the employee can respond.

Section 5 Employee Response

The employee shall have five working days from the day the "notice of intended disciplinary action" is served on him/her to advise of his/her intent to participate in a pre-disciplinary meeting pursuant to this bargaining agreement and *Skelly v. State Personnel Board*. This pre-disciplinary meeting shall be presided over by the City Manager or his/her designee. Any such requests to convene a pre-disciplinary meeting shall be in writing and shall be postmarked within five working days from the date the notice is served upon the employee. If the employee either fails to request a pre-disciplinary meeting or fails to do so in a timely manner, then at the expiration of the five working day period for serving such request, the City Manager or his/her designee may render a determination based solely upon the pre-disciplinary supportive documents that were served upon the employee in accord with this Article 22, section 4.

Section 6 Final Action

After considering the employee's response, if any, to the "notice of intended disciplinary action," or after expiration of the time to respond and no response having been made, a written notice of final determination shall be served upon the employee within a reasonable time after the pre-disciplinary meeting is conducted. If the notice imposes discipline, then the effective date of that discipline shall be set forth within the notice. Absent an effective date set forth within the notice, the effective date of disciplinary action shall be deemed the date upon which the notice was signed by the City Manager or his/her designee. Subject to the limitations described in Article 8, the employee may appeal the City Manager/designee's determination pursuant to section 7.

Section 7 Appeals

A permanent employee upon whom disciplinary action has been taken may appeal to the City Council within 14 calendar days after receiving a copy of the City Manager's decision and by filing written answer to such decision. Appeal can be made on the following grounds:

- That the procedures set forth in the Rules and Regulations have not been followed.

- That the action taken was not in accord with the facts.

The appeal must be made in writing and submitted to the City Manager. If the appeal is not received by the City Manager within 14 calendar days after the employee has received a copy of the City Manager's decision, the employee waives his/her right to appeal the decision and the decision will become final.

Upon receipt of a timely appeal, the City Manager shall advise the City Council thereof and shall forward to each member of the Council a copy of the statement of charges, the City Manager's notice of decision and the employee's answer to such decision. The City Manager, upon instruction from the City Council, shall give the appealing party written notice of the time and place of the hearing to be held before the City Council upon such appeal. The hearing shall be limited to items which are disputed by the employee and contained within employee's written answer to such decision. All items not disputed by the employee shall be deemed admitted by the employee for the purposes of the hearing.

The City Council may, in its sole discretion, refer the hearing to a mutually agreed upon advisory hearing officer. It shall be the hearing officer's responsibility to render an advisory opinion and award and recommendation for penalty to the City Council. The selection of the advisory hearing officer shall be either by a mutual agreement between the parties as to the person selected, or by a timely request to the State Mediation and Conciliation Service for a list of names of seven arbitrators with experience in disciplinary matters in the public sector. The selection of the arbitrator shall be performed by an alternate striking of the names until one name remains. The hearing before the advisory hearing officer shall be conducted in the manner most conducive to the determination of the truth, and the hearing officer shall not necessarily be bound by the technical rules of evidence. The hearing officer shall have authority to issue subpoenas at the request of either party.

At the conclusion of the advisory hearing, and after receipt of the advisory report, recommendations and penalty, the record of the advisory proceedings shall be forwarded to the City Council for their determination, which shall be final and binding.

The parties shall be permitted to argue the hearing officer's advisory report and recommendation before the City Council. All arguments before the City Council will be confined to the Council sustaining the advisory arbitration award, rejecting the advisory arbitration award or modifying it with respect to findings and/or penalty.

In no event shall a trial de novo be convened before the City Council when it has elected to defer the matter to advisory arbitration.

After fully considering the parties' arguments with respect to the advisory arbitration and award, the City Council shall render a decision, which shall be final and binding.

Section 8 Procedure for Hearings before City Council

If the City Council does not refer the hearing to an advisory hearing officer, the following procedure shall apply for hearings before the City Council. Hearings shall be conducted in the manner most conducive to determination of the truth, and the City Council shall not be bound by technical rules of evidence. Decisions made by the City Council shall not be invalidated by any informality of the proceedings.

Each side will be permitted an opening statement (City Manager or designee first) and closing arguments (City Manager or designee first). The City Manager or designee shall first present the witnesses and evidence to sustain the charges and the employee will then present his witnesses and evidence in defense. Each side will be allowed to examine and cross-examine witnesses.

Whether the hearing is held in public or closed session, the City Council, after it concludes the hearing, may deliberate its decision in closed session. No persons other than persons of the City Council and the City Attorney shall be permitted to be present during the deliberations.

The City Council may sustain or reject any or all of the charges filed against the employee and may sustain, reject, or modify the disciplinary action involved against the employee. The decision of the City Council shall be final and conclusive in all cases.

ARTICLE 25 EMPLOYMENT GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE

Section 1 Purpose

The purpose of this rule is to provide each employee a grievance procedure within the scope and framework of the City's personnel system. For the purpose of this Rule, the word "grievance" shall mean and include any complaint affecting wages, hours and terms and conditions of employment arising out of alleged violations of established rules and regulations, policies, administrative procedures, working conditions, job relations, extension of probation or this Agreement, except that the same shall not include any disciplinary action or proceedings.

Section 2 Procedure - Individual Petitions

An employee or group of employees having a complaint or grievance should present their grievance in a written statement to his/her immediate supervisor for resolution. If the point of dispute cannot be resolved with the immediate supervisor, the grievant may present his/her written complaint to the department head. The employee or group of employees shall file the grievance within 30 calendar days of its occurrence or within 30 calendar days of the employee or employees knowing the alleged violation, or within 30 calendar days of the employee or employees being reasonably required to know of the occurrence.

Unresolved complaints that have been brought to the attention of a department head shall then be submitted in writing to the City Manager not more than 14 days from the date of written presentation to the department head. The department head, will, by endorsement, cite findings and recommendations in response to the grievance.

The City Manager shall cause an investigation to be made of the complaint and shall reply in writing to the department head of action deemed appropriate. In the event of failure to resolve the cause of the dispute, the grievant may request a conference with the City Manager and department head for the joint discussion and resolution of the matter.

Section 3 Procedure - Association Petitions

The Association may file a grievance on behalf of the Association as a whole for any violation of this Agreement. The grievance shall be filed within 30 calendar days of the occurrence or within 30 calendar days of the Association knowing of the occurrence or within 30 calendar days of the Association being reasonably required to know of the occurrence. The grievance shall be presented in writing to the City Manager reciting the background, written or verbal orders, specific examples, circumstances, specific complaints and requested remedial action.

The City Manager shall cause an investigation to be made of the complaint and shall reply in writing to the Association stating the action taken. In the event of failure to resolve the cause of the dispute, the Association by a majority vote of its Board of Directors and by notifying any/all employees affected by this grievance, may then request a meeting with the City Manager. The City Manager shall hold a meeting for the discussion and attempted resolution of the matter. The meeting shall be held by the City Manager within 30 calendar days of his/her reply to the grievance.

Section 4 Procedure for Appeal

Any grievant presenting a grievance pursuant to the procedures hereinabove set forth, who is dissatisfied with the determination of the City Manager, may appeal such decision by filing a written letter of appeal with the City Council within 30 calendar days after the giving of notice by the City Manager. The City Council, upon receiving a timely appeal, shall instruct the City Manager to give the appealing party (or parties) written notice of the time and place of the hearing.

At the time of the hearing before the City Council, all interested parties shall be given reasonable opportunity to be heard upon the merits of the grievance and the positions taken with reference thereto. Upon conclusion of such hearing, the City Council shall review the testimony given and shall approve, disapprove or approve with modification, the decision rendered by the City Manager. The City Council's decision shall be final and conclusive in all cases.

The City Council may, at its sole discretion, refer the hearing to a designated advisory hearing officer to render an opinion and award, advisory to the City Council, in accordance with the procedures provided in section 7 of Article 23.

ARTICLE 26 CONTINUATION OF WAGES, HOURS AND WORKING CONDITIONS

The provisions of the Agreement shall not be revised to affect the employees covered by this Agreement adversely during the term of this Agreement.

Any policies, procedures, benefits or past practices that affect wages, hours and/or other terms and conditions of employment shall not be revised to affect the employees covered by this Agreement adversely during the term of this Agreement unless by mutual agreement of the parties. Employees shall read the Personnel Rules and Regulations of the City of Sierra Madre and sign acceptance thereof upon completion of employee orientation upon hiring.

ARTICLE 27 EMPLOYEE RIGHTS

Each individual employee shall have the following rights, which he/she may exercise in accordance with the City's Employer-Employee Relations Resolution and all applicable laws, ordinances, and the rules and regulations of this Agreement:

- The right to form, join and participate in the activities of employee organizations of his/her own choosing for the purpose of representation on matters of his/her employee relations with the City, or to refuse to join or participate in the activities of any employee organization.

- The right to pay dues to such employees' organization through regular payroll deduction.

- The right to be free from interference, intimidation, restraint, coercion, discrimination, or reprisal on the part of their Department Head for their membership or non-membership in any employee organization or with respect to any lawful activity associated therewith which is within the scope or representation.

- The right to represent himself/herself individually in his/her employee relationship with the City.

- The City shall maintain only one official employee personnel file and that file shall be in the custody of the Personnel Officer. That personnel file shall be the only official source or repository of documents pertaining to the employee's performance, past and present, leave requests, disciplinary records and commendations.
- The employee's personnel file shall contain all information relating to the employee from date and time of appointment. In no event shall any material be placed in the employee's official personnel file without his/her knowledge.

Whenever an employee desires to represent himself/herself in consulting with City management during his/her regular hours of work, he/she shall first request from his/her department head permission to take time to do so. Said request shall be granted unless the needs of the department are such that the employee's services cannot be spared during the particular time requested. In such case, the employee shall be permitted to reschedule his/her appointment with City management.

ARTICLE 28 ASSOCIATION RIGHTS

Section 1 Recognition

The City recognizes the right of the Association to govern its internal affairs.

Section 2 Association Dues

Upon the receipt of a written request and authorization from an employee for deduction of Association "dues," the City shall withhold such dues and deductions from the salary of the employee, and remit the withholdings to the Association in a timely manner. The City shall continue to withhold such deductions unless the employee files a written statement with the City withdrawing authorization for the continued withholding of the deductions.

Section 3 Association Bulletin Board

The Association shall have use of specific bulletin board space, clearly marked and identified as such, and said space shall be the only space which is authorized for the posting of Association business. Material placed on the bulletin board shall be at the discretion of the Association with the understanding that materials so posted shall be for legitimate communications with members. Said posting shall not be offensive to good taste, defamatory, or involve support or opposition to candidates for political office within the City government. The Personnel Officer shall have the right to remove any such materials upon prior notice to the Association representative. The Association shall be responsible for maintaining the space provided in an orderly condition and shall promptly remove outdated materials.

Section 4 Representation

The employee shall be allowed to designate a representative to assist the employee in:

- Preparing and presenting grievances.
- Preparing and processing material for disciplinary hearings.
- Preparing and presenting material for any legitimate employer-employee relations matter for which representation is granted pursuant to existing law.

Section 5 Release Time

Subject to the needs of the department and prior approval of the Personnel Officer, designated employee representatives shall be allowed reasonable release time from regularly scheduled duties to present grievances and material for disciplinary hearing on behalf of the affected employee, if said employee requests assistance, and to meet with City management representatives relative to matters of employer-employee relations.

ARTICLE 29 MANAGEMENT RIGHTS

The rights of the City include authority under state law, but are not limited to the exclusive right to determine the mission of its constituent departments, commissions and board; set standards and levels of service; determine the procedures and standards of selection for employment and promotion; direct its employees; take disciplinary action; relieve its employees from duty because of lack or work or for other legitimate reasons; maintain the efficiency of governmental operations; determine the methods, means and personnel by which government operations are to be conducted; determine the content of job classifications; determine style and/or types of City-issued wearing apparel equipment or technology used, establish and enforce dress and grooming standards; assign work to and schedule employees in accordance with requirements as determined by the City and establish and change work schedules and assignments upon reasonable notice; and determine organization structure, size and composition of the work force; take all necessary actions to carry out its mission in emergencies; and exercise complete discretion over its organization and the technology of performing its work.

In exercising the above rights, the City shall comply with all applicable provisions of this Agreement.

In exercising the above rights, the City shall not in any way, directly or indirectly, be subject to the grievance procedure herein, provided the City has complied with all applicable provisions of this Agreement and all applicable State laws.

ARTICLE 30 AGREEMENT, MODIFICATION, WAIVER

No agreement, alteration, understanding, variation, waiver or modification of any of the terms or provisions contained herein shall in any manner be binding upon the parties hereto unless made and executed in writing and affixed hereto by all parties and approved by City Council.

The waiver of any breach, term or condition of this memorandum by either party shall not constitute a precedent in the future enforcement of all of its terms and provisions.

ARTICLE 31 OBLIGATION TO SUPPORT

The parties agree that, subsequent to the execution of this Agreement and during the period of time said Agreement is pending before the City Council for action, neither the employee organization nor management, nor their authorized representatives, will appear before the City Council or meet individually or privately with said members of the City Council, to advocate any amendment, deletion or addition to the terms and conditions of this Agreement. It is further understood that this article shall not preclude the parties from appearing before the City Council to advocate or urge the adoption and approval of this Agreement in its entirety.

Furthermore, the parties may, by mutual agreement, appear before the City Council to request a modification to this Agreement.

ARTICLE 32 PROVISIONS OF LAW

This Agreement is subject to all future and current applicable federal or state laws and regulations.

If any part or provision of this Agreement is in conflict with such applicable provisions of federal or state laws or regulations, or is otherwise held to be invalid or unenforceable by any tribunal of competent jurisdiction, such part or provision shall be suspended and superseded by such applicable law or regulations, and the remainder of the Agreement shall not be affected, and the Employees' Association and/or the City shall have the right to meet and confer within 30 days concerning said section. This Agreement shall supersede all City rules or ordinances, which are in conflict with the Agreement.

If any City rule or ordinance is not in conflict with this Agreement, it shall supersede this Agreement.

Current Rules and Regulations of the City that do not deal with matters covered by this Agreement shall remain in full force and effect.

ARTICLE 33 RENEGOTIATION

The parties agree that negotiations for the successor Memorandum of Understanding for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2027 shall begin by the mutual exchange of written proposals by March 2027 and shall continue until agreement is reached, or impasse is declared by either party.

This Agreement shall remain in full force and effect until either a new Memorandum of Understanding is negotiated by the City and the Association and said Memorandum of Understanding has been approved and ratified by both the Association and the City Council, or a "last, best, final offer" has been imposed by the City Council pursuant to the Personnel Rules and Regulations and Government Code Section 3505.4.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have caused this Agreement to be executed the day of July 6, 2026.

Sierra Madre Employees Association Representatives:

Susan Clifton
Association President

Cy Womack
Association Negotiating Team Member

Tim Hunsicker
Association Negotiating Team Member

City of Sierra Madre Management Representatives:

Michael Bruckner
City Manager

CITY OF SIERRA MADRE

Terms & Conditions of Employment

For Executive Management Employees

Amended July 14, 2026
Resolution 26-70

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Article 1 Preamble

It is the intent and purpose of these Terms and Conditions of Employment to set forth the wages, hours and/or other items and conditions of employment for the unrepresented full-time exempt employees of the City of Sierra Madre ("City"), in accordance with Chapter 2.48 of the Sierra Madre Municipal Code.

Section 1 Executive Management Employees

The Executive Management Employees include: Assistant City Manager, Department Directors, Fire Chief, Police Chief, and. These employees are at-will employees and may be terminated at any time with or without cause.

For all current employees and employees who have assumed a position that is both exempt and in the Executive Management classification shall waive and forfeit any property rights not otherwise provided under these Terms and Conditions.

Section 2 Management Team

Members of the Executive Management Employees, generally the head of a department or division as determined by the City Manager.

Article 2 Public Employees Retirement System

Section 1 CalPERS Membership

Consistent with the Government Code, employees who are local miscellaneous or safety members of the California Public Employees Retirement System are entitled to the benefits as indicated in the most recent amendment to the contract between the Board of Administration of CalPERS and the City Council.

Section 2 City Payment of Employer Contribution for CalPERS Retirement

The City shall pay the employer share of the CalPERS retirement contribution as actuarially determined by CalPERS for each fiscal year. For Classic members, as defined by CalPERS, this is 2.5%@55 for miscellaneous employees and 3%@55 retirement benefit level for the safety employees. Employees enrolled in CalPERS after January 1, 2013 will be enrolled in the 2%@62 formula for miscellaneous employees and 2.7%@57 formula for safety employees.

Article 3 Insurance

Section 1 Active Employee Insurance

The City shall maintain the following overall level of insurance benefits for each employee covered by these Terms and Conditions of Employment. The specific coverage is subject to the provisions of the individual insurance company's master contract(s) as issued to the City of Sierra Madre for each type of insurance.

Insurance Benefits offered by the City include:

- Medical Insurance
- Dental Insurance
- Vision Insurance

The City has participated in the CalPERS medical program since 1995 to provide health coverage. Pursuant to Government Code Section 22892 of the Public Employees' Medical and Hospital Care Act (PEMHCA), for the calendar year beginning January 2023, the City will contribute $151.00for each employee towards a PERS Health Care Plan. This amount is adjusted annually.

Additionally, the City shall contribute up to $18,000 in annual premiums, inclusive of the amount paid for medical, to cover the employee and his/her dependents' health, dental, and vision plans through an IRS Section 125 Flexible Benefit Plan administered by either the City or its designee.

Alternatively, if an Executive Management Employee chooses not to purchase medical, dental, and vision insurance through the City's plan and is covered by a group insurance plan, the employee will receive a medical stipend of $325 per month.

The City also provides a Flexible Spending Plan to allow all employees to contribute to qualified medical and/or child care expenses a pre-tax basis.

All insurance benefits offered by the City are subject to COBRA upon an employee's resignation, retirement or other COBRA defined event. Additional insurances are available through payroll deduction.

Section 2 Retiree Medical Insurance

The City has participated in the CalPERS medical program since 1995 for Executive Management Employees. As such, the City is obligated to contribute toward the cost of retiree medical coverage for the retiree's and spouse's lifetime so long as they remain eligible for and covered by this medical program. The City provides additional benefits based these Terms and Conditions of Employment beyond those required under PEMHCA. The following is a summary of these benefits:

All employees who retire from the City (including disability retirement) and continue coverage in the CalPERS medical program are eligible for the benefit provided in the PEMHCA resolutions. Those resolutions provide for the City to contribute toward retiree premiums at an equal amount to the active employees, for 2023 this amount is $151.00.

In addition to the benefits described above, the City also provides 100% of the actual premium or the lowest cost active employee HMO premium in the Los Angeles Area Region, whichever is less, inclusive of the contribution above, toward retiree (single coverage) medical premiums for employees who retire at age 60 or older with at least 30 years of service with the City, until the retiree reaches age 65.

All other insurance coverage terminates upon retirement and is subject to COBRA. Dependent health insurance coverage may be extended by co-payment. Premiums for dependent co-payment must be submitted monthly in advance prior to the 15th of each month. The dependent co-pay coverage will terminate at age 65 or five years after the employee's death, whichever occurs first or within the guidelines of COBRA.

Dental insurance and dependent health insurance coverage will be subject to current COBRA and insurance provider guidelines. No insurance coverage will be extended for vision, life or AD&D insurance. Premiums made to the City for COBRA coverage must be submitted monthly in advance prior to the 15th of each month.

The City will support a Retirement Health Savings Account that can be used to pay for COBRA upon retirement and other eligible expenses. Each employee covered by these Terms and Conditions of Employment will be required to contribute $100 per paycheck to the Retirement Health Savings Account.

Article 4 Additional Compensation

Section 1 Deferred Compensation

The City will contribute $100 per pay period to Executive Management Employees to a 457 deferred compensation account.

Section 2 Life and Accidental Death Insurance

The City will provide $100,000 coverage for employees covered by these Terms and Conditions of Employment.

Section 3 Short- and Long-term Disability

The City will provide Short-Term Disability Insurance that will provide 60% of the first $1,925 of weekly pre-disability earnings for 90 days. Sick and other leave balances can be used for the remaining 40% of pre-disability earnings.

After 90 days, the City will provide Long-Term Disability Insurance that will provide 60% of the first $8,333 of monthly pre-disability earnings. Sick and other leave balances can be used for the remaining 40% of pre-disability earnings. If an employee becomes disabled before age 62, LTD benefits may continue until the Social Security Normal Retirement Age. If an employee becomes disabled at age 62 or older, the benefit duration is determined by the age when disability begins.

These amounts are subject to increase by the insurance carrier.

Section 4 Car Allowance

Executive Management Employees who are not provided exclusive use of a City vehicle will receive a $300 monthly car allowance.

Section 5 Mobile Phone Allowance

Executive Management Employees will be given a $65 a month mobile phone allowance to use their own personal device for work-related phone calls and emails; any Executive Management Employee hired after the adoption of this agreement will receive $40 a month.

Section 6 Uniforms and Safety Equipment

Each employee required to wear a uniform covered by this Agreement shall be entitled to City provided uniforms and safety equipment. Employees must report to payroll when uniforms are replaced, including the cost of the uniform replacement, as uniforms are subject to IRS tax guidelines. All safety equipment must be returned to the City at the conclusion of the employee's employment with the City.

Section 7 Longevity Pay

Effective July 1, 2016 Longevity Pay recognizes City service, and shall be exclusive of all other premiums and other pays, and shall be established for all full-time employees represented by the TCE. A one-time "Longevity-Pay bonus" will be paid at the employee's current annual rate of pay at the time of eligibility. The effective date of Longevity Pay shall be the beginning of the pay period following the employee's qualifying anniversary date of eligibility.

An employee is eligible to receive Longevity Pay at such time when the employee begins each year of service as follows:

Eligible Years of Service	Longevity Pay
10	2.5%
15	2.5%
20	2.5%
25	2.5%
30	2.5%
35	2.5%
40	2.5%

Article 5 Leaves

Section 1 Management Leave

Executive Management Employees will be granted 80 hours of Management Leave each year at the beginning of each fiscal year, or prorated thereto for the first year of employment.

Management Leave is eligible to be cashed out at the employee's normal hourly rate at any time during the fiscal year or used as time off as approved by the employee's supervisor. Management Leave will not roll over to the next fiscal year. Employees must use or cash out their allotment of Management Leave during the corresponding fiscal year. Any remaining leave at the end of the fiscal year will automatically be cashed out on the second paycheck in June.

Section 2 Public Safety Holiday Leave

9/80 Work Schedule

On July 1 of each year, or prorated thereto for the first year of employment, public safety employees will be granted 104 hours of Holiday Leave to be used in lieu of observing the City holidays granted to the rest of the employees. This leave cannot be cashed out and the leave bank may not exceed 104 hours at any time.

4/10 Work Schedule

On July 1 of each year, or prorated thereto for the first year of employment, public safety employees will be granted 130 hours of Holiday Leave to be used in lieu of observing the City holidays granted to the rest of the employees. This leave cannot be cashed out and the leave bank may not exceed 130 hours at any time.

Section 3 Vacation Leave

Exempt employees shall accrue paid vacation leave per payroll period as follows:

Length of Service	Service Years	Per Payroll	Annually
0 - 48 months	1 – 4	3.71 hours	96.46 hours
49 - 60 months	5	4.01 hours	104.26 hours
61 - 72 months	6	4.32 hours	112.32 hours
73 - 84 months	7	4.62 hours	120.12 hours
85 - 96 months	8	4.93 hours	128.18 hours
97 - 108 months	9	5.24 hours	136.24 hours
109 - 120 months	10	5.55 hours	144.30 hours
121 - 132 months	11	5.85 hours	152.10 hours
133 - 144 months	12	6.16 hours	160.16 hours
145 - 156 months	13	6.47 hours	168.22 hours
Over 157 months	Over 14	6.78 hours	176.28 hours

An exempt employee joining the City from an outside agency can negotiate to have his or her starting vacation leave based on the number of years working in the public sector.

Section 4 Sick Leave

Exempt employees will accrue 96 hours of sick leave per year. Exempt employees are eligible to cash-out, at their normal hourly rate, up to 100 hours of sick leave per calendar year, minus the number of sick leave hours taken during the calendar year, as long as the employee has 120 hours of combined vacation, sick, and holiday leaves on the books after the cash-out. This leave can be cashed out in increments throughout the year, but cannot exceed 100 hours in a calendar year.

Upon separation, an employee who has worked for the City for five (5) or more years shall be paid fifty percent (50%) of the employee's total accrued and unused sick leave to a maximum of 2,000 hours (2000 hours maximum accrual equals 1000 hours maximum cash out). Such reimbursement shall be at the employee's normal hourly rate at the time of separation.

Upon retirement, an employee can convert 100% of his/her sick leave into CalPERS Service Credit as stipulated in the City's contract with CalPERS.

Article 6 Terms and Conditions of Employment

These Terms and Conditions of Employment are subject to all future and current applicable Federal and State laws and regulations. If any part or provision of these Terms and Conditions of Employment are in conflict with such applicable provisions of Federal and State laws and regulations, or are otherwise held to be invalid or unenforceable by any tribunal of competent jurisdiction, such part of the provision shall be suspended and superseded by such applicable law or regulations, and the remainder of these Terms

and Conditions of Employment shall not be affected.

If any City rule or ordinance is in conflict with these Terms and Conditions of Employment, it shall supersede these Terms and Conditions of Employment.

This document is intended to be used in conjunction with the City of Sierra Madre Personnel Rules and Regulations. The Personnel Rules and Regulations address items including, but not limited to, sick and vacation leaves, tuition reimbursement, employee evaluations, personnel files and computer loan program. Current Rules and Regulations of the City that do not deal with matters covered by these Terms and Conditions of Employment shall remain in full force and effect.

CITY OF SIERRA MADRE

Terms & Conditions of Employment

For Confidential Exempt Employees

Implemented by Resolution 26-70

July 14, 2026

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Article 1 Preamble

It is the intent and purpose of these Terms and Conditions of Employment to set forth the wages, hours and/or other items and conditions of employment for the unrepresented full-time exempt employees of the City of Sierra Madre ("City"), in accordance with Chapter 2.48 of the Sierra Madre Municipal Code.

Section 1 Confidential Exempt Employees

All employees who are both exempt and confidential and not included in the Executive Management Employee group. These employees are at-will employees and may be terminated at any time with or without cause.

For all current employees and employees who have assumed a position that is both exempt and confidential shall waive and forfeit any property rights not otherwise provided under these Terms and Conditions.

Section 2 Management Team

Select Confidential Exempt Employees; generally the head of a department or division as determined by the City Manager.

Article 2 Public Employees Retirement System

Section 1 CalPERS Membership

Consistent with the Government Code, employees who are local miscellaneous or safety members of the California Public Employees Retirement System are entitled to the benefits as indicated in the most recent amendment to the contract between the Board of Administration of CalPERS and the City Council.

Section 2 City Payment of Employer Contribution for CalPERS Retirement

The City shall pay the employer share of the CalPERS retirement contribution as actuarially determined by CalPERS for each fiscal year. For Classic members, as defined by CalPERS, this is 2.5%@55 for miscellaneous employees and 3%@55 retirement benefit level for the safety employees. Employees enrolled in CalPERS after January 1, 2013 will be enrolled in the 2%@62 formula for miscellaneous employees and 2.7%@57 formula for safety employees.

Article 3 Insurance

Section 1 Active Employee Insurance

The City shall maintain the following overall level of insurance benefits for each employee covered by these Terms and Conditions of Employment. The specific coverage is subject to the provisions of the individual insurance company's master contract(s) as issued to the City of Sierra Madre for each type of insurance.

Insurance Benefits offered by the City include:

- Medical Insurance
- Dental Insurance
- Vision Insurance

The City has participated in the CalPERS medical program since 1995 to provide health coverage. Pursuant

to Government Code Section 22892 of the Public Employees' Medical and Hospital Care Act (PEMHCA), for the calendar year beginning January 2023, the City will contribute $151.00 for each employee towards a PERS Health Care Plan. This amount is adjusted annually.

Additionally, the City shall contribute up to $15,000 in annual premiums, inclusive of the amount paid for medical, to cover the employee and his/her dependents' health, dental, and vision plans through an IRS Section 125 Flexible Benefit Plan administered by either the City or its designee.

Alternatively, if a Confidential Exempt Employee chooses not to purchase medical, dental, and vision insurance through the City's plan and the employee is covered by a group insurance plan, the employee will receive a medical stipend of $325 per month.

The City also provides a Flexible Spending Plan to allow all employees to contribute to qualified medical and/or child care expenses a pre-tax basis.

All insurance benefits offered by the City are subject to COBRA upon an employee's resignation, retirement or other COBRA defined event. Additional insurances are available through payroll deduction.

Section 2 Retiree Medical Insurance

The City has participated in the CalPERS medical program since 1995 for association members. As such, the City is obligated to contribute toward the cost of retiree medical coverage for the retiree's and spouse's lifetime so long as they remain eligible for and covered by this medical program. The City provides additional benefits based these Terms and Conditions of Employment beyond those required under PEMHCA. The following is a summary of these benefits:

All employees who retire from the City (including disability retirement) and continue coverage in the CalPERS medical program are eligible for the benefit provided in the PEMHCA resolutions. Those resolutions provide for the City to contribute toward retiree premiums at an equal amount to the active employees, for 2023 this amount is $151.00.

In addition to the benefits described above, the City also provides the following monthly subsidy, inclusive of the contribution above, toward retiree (single coverage) medical premiums until the retiree reaches age 65:

- For employees hired before October 15, 1995 who meet the requirements for CalPERS retirement (including industrial disability retirement), the City will pay 5% times the number of years worked for the City times the lesser of the actual premium for the lowest cost HMO premium in the Los Angeles area region.

- For employees hired on or after October 15, 1995 who retire (including disability retirement) at age 60 or older with at least 30 years of service with the City, will receive 100% of the actual premium or the lowest cost active employee HMO premium in the LA area region, whichever is less.

All other insurance coverage terminates upon retirement and is subject to COBRA. Dependent health insurance coverage may be extended by co-payment. Premiums for dependent co-payment must be submitted monthly in advance prior to the 15th of each month. The dependent co-pay coverage will terminate at age 65 or five years after the employee's death, whichever occurs first or within the

guidelines of COBRA.

Dental insurance and dependent health insurance coverage will be subject to current COBRA and insurance provider guidelines. No insurance coverage will be extended for vision, life or AD&D insurance. Premiums made to the City for COBRA coverage must be submitted monthly in advance prior to the 15th of each month.

Article 4 Additional Compensation

Section 1 Deferred Compensation

The City will contribute $50 per pay period to Confidential Exempt Employees.

Section 2 Mobile Phone Allowance

Confidential Exempt Employees will be given a $40 a month mobile phone allowance to use their own personal device for work-related phone calls and emails; any Confidential Exempt Employee currently receive a $65 stipend will continue to do so.

Section 3 Life and Accidental Death Insurance

The City will provide $75,000 coverage for Confidential Exempt Employees covered by these Terms and Conditions of Employment.

Section 4 Short- and Long-term Disability

The City will provide Short-Term Disability Insurance that will provide 60% of the first $1,925 of weekly pre-disability earnings for 90 days. Sick and other leave balances can be used for the remaining 40% of pre-disability earnings.

After 90 days, the City will provide Long-Term Disability Insurance that will provide 60% of the first $8,333 of monthly pre-disability earnings. Sick and other leave balances can be used for the remaining 40% of pre-disability earnings. If an employee becomes disabled before age 62, LTD benefits may continue until the Social Security Normal Retirement Age. If an employee becomes disabled at age 62 or older, the benefit duration is determined by the age when disability begins.

These amounts are subject to increase by the insurance carrier.

Section 5 Water and Sewer Certification Stipends

Public Works employees covered by these Terms and Conditions are eligible for either water treatment and distribution stipends or sewer certification stipends for the following certifications:

- D-2 and/or T-2 certificate OR Grade 1 certificate: $265 per month for each certification; OR
- D-3 certificate OR Grade 2 certificate: $415 per month.

Employees will not receive Level 2 plus Level 3 stipends cumulatively. In other words, if an employee receives a Level 3 certification in Distribution he/she will receive only the Level 3 stipend, not Levels 3 plus 2. However, employees will receive a stipend for each certification held. So if an employee hold a D-2 and T-2 certificate, he/she will receive the Level 2 stipend times 2. The same standard applies for the Grade 1 and Grade 2 sewer stipends.

Section 6 Good Driving Incentive

Employees required to obtain and maintain a valid Class B License will receive $350 at the end of each calendar year, so long as the employee has not been involved in any preventable driving accidents.

Section 7 Uniforms and Safety Equipment

Each employee required to wear a uniform covered by this Agreement shall be entitled to City provided uniforms and safety equipment. Employees must report to payroll when uniforms are replaced, including the cost of the uniform replacement, as uniforms are subject to IRS tax guidelines. All safety equipment must be returned to the City at the conclusion of the employee's employment with the City.

Section 8 Foreign Language Bonus

Members covered under these terms and conditions of employment may be eligible for a one-time Foreign Language Bonus of $750. In order to earn the bonus, the member must pass a test for reading and writing in the foreign language.

Section 9 Longevity Pay

Effective July 1, 2016 Longevity Pay recognizes City service, and shall be exclusive of all other premiums and other pays, and shall be established for all full-time employees represented by the TCE. A one-time "Longevity-Pay bonus" will be paid at the employee's current annual rate of pay at the time of eligibility. The effective date of Longevity Pay shall be the beginning of the pay period following the employee's qualifying anniversary date of eligibility.

An employee is eligible to receive Longevity Pay at such time when the employee begins each year of service as follows:

Eligible Years of Service	Longevity Pay
10	2.5%
15	2.5%
20	2.5%
25	2.5%
30	2.5%
35	2.5%
40	2.5%

Article 5 Leaves

Section 1 Management Leave

Confidential-Exempt employees may be granted up to eighty (80) hours of Management Leave at the beginning of each fiscal year, or a prorated amount during the first year of employment, subject to

the recommendation of the Department Head and approval of the City Manager or their designee. Management Leave is a discretionary benefit and is not guaranteed or considered an entitlement.

In determining whether to grant Management Leave and the amount granted, the City may consider factors including the operational needs of the City, the employee's job responsibilities, performance, demonstrated commitment, and other relevant factors as determined by the City.

Management Leave may be used as paid time off with the approval of the employee's supervisor or may be cashed out at the employee's regular hourly rate at any time during the fiscal year.

Management Leave does not carry over from one fiscal year to the next. Any unused Management Leave remaining at the end of the fiscal year will be automatically cashed out at the employee's regular hourly rate at the time the cash out request is submitted.

Section 2 Vacation Leave

Exempt employees shall accrue paid vacation leave per payroll period as follows:

Length of Service	Service Years	Per Payroll	Annually
0 - 48 months	1 – 4	3.71 hours	96.46 hours
49 - 60 months	5	4.01 hours	104.26 hours
61 - 72 months	6	4.32 hours	112.32 hours
73 - 84 months	7	4.62 hours	120.12 hours
85 - 96 months	8	4.93 hours	128.18 hours
97 - 108 months	9	5.24 hours	136.24 hours
109 - 120 months	10	5.55 hours	144.30 hours
121 - 132 months	11	5.85 hours	152.10 hours
133 - 144 months	12	6.16 hours	160.16 hours
145 - 156 months	13	6.47 hours	168.22 hours
Over 157 months	Over 14	6.78 hours	176.28 hours

An exempt employee joining the City from an outside agency can negotiate to have his or her starting vacation leave based on the number of years working in the public sector.

Section 3 Sick Leave

Exempt employees will accrue 96 hours of sick leave per year. Exempt employees are eligible to cash-out, at their normal hourly rate, up to 100 hours of sick leave per calendar year, minus the number of sick leave hours taken during the calendar year, as long as the employee has 120 hours of combined vacation, sick, and holiday leaves on the books after the cash-out. This leave can be cashed out in increments throughout the year, but cannot exceed 100 hours in a calendar year.

Upon separation, an employee who has worked for the City for five (5) or more years shall be paid fifty

percent (50%) of the employee's total accrued and unused sick leave to a maximum of 2,000 hours (2000 hours maximum accrual equals 1000 hours maximum cash out). Such reimbursement shall be at the employee's normal hourly rate at the time of separation.

Upon retirement, and employee can convert 100% of his/her sick leave into CalPERS Service Credit as stipulated in the City's contract with CalPERS.

Article 6 Terms and Conditions of Employment

These Terms and Conditions of Employment are subject to all future and current applicable Federal and State laws and regulations. If any part or provision of these Terms and Conditions of Employment are in conflict with such applicable provisions of Federal and State laws and regulations, or are otherwise held to be invalid or unenforceable by any tribunal of competent jurisdiction, such part of the provision shall be suspended and superseded by such applicable law or regulations, and the remainder of these Terms and Conditions of Employment shall not be affected.

If any City rule or ordinance is in conflict with these Terms and Conditions of Employment, it shall supersede these Terms and Conditions of Employment.

This document is intended to be used in conjunction with the City of Sierra Madre Personnel Rules and Regulations. The Personnel Rules and Regulations address items including, but not limited to, sick and vacation leaves, tuition reimbursement, employee evaluations, personnel files and computer loan program. Current Rules and Regulations of the City that do not deal with matters covered by these Terms and Conditions of Employment shall remain in full force and effect.

RESOLUTION NO. 26-74

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SIERRA MADRE ADOPTING THE FISCAL YEAR 2026-2027 BUDGET ADJUSTMENTS AND APPROPRIATING THE AMOUNTS PROJECTED AS PERTAIN TO THE CONCLUSION OF THE LABOR NEGOTIATION WITH THE CLASSIFIED EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION (CEA) AND THE RECOMMENDED APPROVING OF A 4% COST-OF-LIVING ADJUSTMENT (COLA) TO BOTH THE CEA AND CONFIDENTIAL-EXEMPT (CE) EMPLOYEES

RECITALS

WHEREAS, the City Manager presented the City's 2026-2027 budget to the City Council for its consideration; and the City Council, in a public meeting on June 23, 2026, carefully considered and adopted the budget; and

WHEREAS, on July 14, 2026 the City Manager proposed FY 2026-2027 budget amendments pertaining to 4% COLA adjustments to the CEA and CE employees; and

WHEREAS, on July 14, 2026, additional appropriations for the City as described in the staff report are hereby adopted for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 2026 and concluding on June 30, 2027; and

WHEREAS, on July 14, 2026, the City Manager and Finance Director are hereby authorized to make transfers between budget line items

THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SIERRA MADRE, CALIFORNIA, DOES RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. Recitals. The Recitals above are true and correct and incorporated herein by reference.

SECTION 2. The City Council hereby approves the budget amendments pertaining to 4% cost of living adjustment for the Classified Employees Association and Confidential-Exempt employees.

SECTION 3. The City Council authorizes additional appropriations for special revenue funds; 37004 Transportation Prop A, 38004 Environmental, and 38005 Gas Tax.

SECTION 4. The City Clerk shall certify to the adoption of this Resolution and shall cause the same to be processed in accordance with applicable law.

SECTION 5. CEQA. The proposed action does not constitute as a project under the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA"), based on Section 15061(b) (3) of the CEQA Guidelines, as it can be determined with certainty that it will have no impact on the environment.

SECTION 6. Severability. If any sections, subsections, subdivisions, paragraph, sentence, clause or phrase of this Resolution or any part hereof or exhibit hereto is for any reason held to be invalid, such invalidity shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this Resolution or any part thereof or exhibit thereto. The City Council hereby declares that it would have passed each section, subsection, subdivision, paragraph, sentence, clause or phrase hereof, irrespective of the fact that anyone or more sections, subsections, subdivisions, paragraph, sentences, clauses or phrases be declared invalid.

SECTION 7. Certification. Pursuant to Government Code Section 36932, the City Clerk shall certify the passage, approval, and adoption of this Resolution by the City Council.

SECTION 8. Effective Date. This Resolution shall take effect immediately upon adoption.

PASSED, APPROVED, AND ADOPTED this 14th day of July, 2026.

_____
Kristine Lowe, Mayor

I HEREBY CERTIFY the foregoing Resolution was duly passed, approved, and adopted by the City Council of the City of Sierra Madre, California, at a meeting held on the 14th day of July, 2026, by the following vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAINED:

_____
Laura Aguilar, City Clerk

Approved as to form:

_____
Aleks Giragosian, City Attorney

CITY OF
SIERRA
MADRE

STAFF REPORT

HUMAN RESOURCES

DATE: July 14, 2026

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council

FROM: Miguel Hernandez, Assistant City Manager
By: Joseph Nosrat, Human Resources Technician

SUBJECT: **Resolution No. 26-71 Authorizing Form 130 Designation of Applicant's Agent Resolution for Non-State Agencies for California Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES)**

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the City Council adopt Cal OES Resolution No. 26-71, designating the City Manager, Assistant City Manager, Finance Director, and Fire Chief as the City of Sierra Madre's authorized agents to execute and submit documents and assurances required to obtain post-disaster Public Assistance funding through the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services and the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

SUMMARY

Every three (3) years the City of Sierra Madre is required to adopt a Cal OES "Designation of Applicant's Agent Resolution for Non-State Agencies" on file so it can request and receive post-disaster financial assistance from FEMA and Cal OES when major disasters occur. Resolution No. 26-71 formally authorizes specified City officials to sign and submit all required applications and documents for disaster recovery funding, ensuring the City can promptly seek reimbursement for eligible emergency and repair costs and reduce the fiscal impact of disasters on City funds.

DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

The City of Sierra Madre relies on disaster assistance from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) to help repair and restore public facilities and infrastructure after major events such as severe storms, floods, earthquakes, and wildfires. Cal OES administers these post-disaster Public Assistance programs for local governments and requires each applicant to maintain a current "Designation of Applicant's Agent Resolution for Non-State Agencies" (Cal OES Form 130) on file before it will process reimbursement requests.

This resolution identifies specific City officials as “authorized agents” who are empowered to act on the City’s behalf in all matters related to state and federal disaster assistance, including signing and submitting applications, assurances, and other required documents to FEMA and Cal OES. The City is required to appoint by resolution a minimum of three authorized agents every three years in order to remain eligible for FEMA and state reimbursement. City Council approval of Cal OES Form 130 through Resolution No. 26-71 will designate the City Manager, Assistant City Manager, Finance Director, and Fire Chief as authorized agents for the City of Sierra Madre.

Adoption of the resolution is a procedural but essential step that enables the City to fully participate in FEMA and Cal OES recovery programs whenever a qualifying disaster is declared. Maintaining an up-to-date designation ensures clear legal authority for City staff to request reimbursement for eligible disaster-related costs, such as emergency protective measures and permanent repairs to damaged public facilities, thereby reducing the financial burden on the General Fund and other City budgeted funds.

Resolution No. 20-15 was adopted by the City Council on April 14, 2020, to designate the City’s authorized agents for FEMA and Cal OES disaster assistance. Because this item was not brought back to the City Council for renewal within the required three-year period, adoption of Resolution No. 26-71 is now necessary to maintain the City’s eligibility for disaster-related reimbursement. City staff will ensure the item is presented to the City Council every three years going forward.

STRATEGIC PLAN RELATIONSHIP

Strategic Objective: Build an organization that is innovative, financially stable, and consistently delivers a high level of service.

ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

Not a CEQA Project under: 14 CCR 15378(b)(5)- organizational or administrative activities

FISCAL IMPACT

There is no financial impact for this item.

Approved by:

_____
Michael Bruckner
City Manager

Attachments

RESOLUTION 26-71 OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES (CAL OES) FORM 130- DESIGNATION OF AUTHORIZED AGENTS.pdf

CalOES Form 130.pdf

RESOLUTION NO. 26-71

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SIERRA MADRE, CALIFORNIA, CALIFORNIA OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES (CAL OES) FORM 130- DESIGNATION OF AUTHORIZED AGENTS

RECITALS

WHEREAS, the City Council desires to appoint and authorize agents of the City to apply and seek reimbursement for disaster-related expenditures under the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) disaster assistance programs.

THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SIERRA MADRE, CALIFORNIA, DOES RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. Recitals. The Recitals above are true and correct and incorporated herein by reference.

SECTION 2. The City Council hereby approves the CalOES Form 130, authorizing agents herein referred to as City Manager, Assistant City Manager, Finance Director, and Fire Chief to execute for and on behalf of the named applicant, City of Sierra Madre, a public entity established under the laws of the State of California, this application and to file it with the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services for the purpose of obtaining certain federal financial assistance under Public Law 93-288 as amended by the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1988, and/or state financial assistance under the California Disaster Assistance Act.

SECTION 3. That the City of Sierra Madre a public entity established under the laws of the State of California hereby authorizes its agent(s) to provide to the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services for all matters pertaining to such state disaster assistance the assurances and agreements required. This is a universal resolution and is effective for all open and futures disasters up to three (3) years following the date of approval.

SECTION 4. CEQA. The City Council finds that approval of the CalOES Form 130 is not subject to the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA") pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15378(b)(5), because it can be seen with certainty that the action will not have a significant effect on the environment.

SECTION 5. Severability. If any sections, subsections, subdivisions, paragraph, sentence, clause or phrase of this Resolution or any part hereof or exhibit hereto is for any reason held to be invalid, such invalidity shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this Resolution or any part thereof or exhibit thereto. The City Council hereby declares that it would have passed each section, subsection, subdivision,

paragraph, sentence, clause or phrase hereof, irrespective of the fact that anyone or more sections, subsections, subdivisions, paragraph, sentences, clauses or phrases be declared invalid.

SECTION 6. Certification. Pursuant to Government Code Section 36932, the City Clerk shall certify the passage, approval, and adoption of this Resolution by the City Council.

SECTION 7. Effective Date. This Resolution shall take effect immediately upon adoption.

PASSED, APPROVED, AND ADOPTED this 14th day of July, 2026.

_____
Kristine Lowe, Mayor

I HEREBY CERTIFY the foregoing Resolution was duly passed, approved, and adopted by the City Council of the City of Sierra Madre, California, at a meeting held on the 14th day of July, 2026, by the following vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAINED:

_____
Laura Aguilar, City Clerk

Approved as to form:

_____
Aleks Giragosian, City Attorney

DESIGNATION OF APPLICANT'S AGENT RESOLUTION FOR NON-STATE AGENCIES

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE Sierra Madre City Council (Governing Body) OF THE City of Sierra Madre (Name of Applicant)

THAT City Manager (Title of Authorized Agent), OR

Assistant City Manager (Title of Authorized Agent), OR

Finance Director, OR Fire Chief (Title of Authorized Agent)

is hereby authorized to execute for and on behalf of the City of Sierra Madre (Name of Applicant), a public entity established under the laws of the State of California, this application and to file it with the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services for the purpose of obtaining federal financial assistance for any existing or future grant program, including, but not limited to any of the following:

- **Federally declared Disaster (DR), Fire Mitigation Assistance Grant (FMAG), California State Only Disaster (CDAA), Immediate Services Program (ISP), Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC), Legislative Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program (LPDM),** under
- Public Law 93-288 as amended by the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1988, and/or state financial assistance under the California Disaster Assistance Act.
- **Flood Mitigation Assistance Program (FMA)**, under Section 1366 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968.
- **National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program (NEHRP)** 42 U.S. Code 7704 (b) ((2) (A) (ix) and 42 U.S. Code 7704 (b) (2) (B) National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program, and also The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018, Div. F, Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2018, Pub. L. No. 115-141
- **California Early Earthquake Warning (CEEW)** under CA Gov Code – Gov, Title 2, Div. 1, Chapter 7, Article 5, Sections 8587.8, 8587.11, 8587.12

That the City of Sierra Madre (Name of Applicant), a public entity established under the laws of the State of California, hereby authorizes its agent(s) to provide to the Governor's Office of Emergency Services for all matters pertaining to such state disaster assistance the assurances and agreements required.

Please check the appropriate box below

☑ This is a universal resolution and is effective for all open and future disasters/grants declared up to three (3) years following the date of approval.

☐ This is a disaster/grant specific resolution and is effective for only disaster/grant number(s):_____

Passed and approved this 14 day of July, 20 26

Kristine Lowe, Mayor
(Name and Title of Governing Body Representative)

Gene Goss, Mayor Pro-tem
(Name and Title of Governing Body Representative)

Robert Parkhurst, Council Member
(Name and Title of Governing Body Representative)

CERTIFICATION

I, Laura Aguilar (Name), duly appointed and City Clerk (Title) of City of Sierra Madre (Name of Applicant), do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of a resolution passed and approved by the Sierra Madre City Council (Governing Body) of the City of Sierra Madre (Name of Applicant) on the_____ day of_____, 20___.

_____ City Clerk

(Signature) (Title)

CITY OF
SIERRA
MADRE

STAFF REPORT

CITY ATTORNEY

DATE: July 14, 2026

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council

FROM: Aleks Giragosian, City Attorney

SUBJECT: **Resolution No. 26-72 Approving Goals and Policies for the Creation of Community Facilities Districts**

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the City Council adopt Resolution No. 26-72 approving the goals and policies for the creation of community facilities districts in the City of Sierra Madre.

SUMMARY

The City is required to adopt goals and policies prior to the creation of a community facilities district. The Resolution will approve goals and policies in anticipation of the formation of a community facilities district for the Meadows at Bailey Canyon Project to support the maintenance of a community park and other public areas as outlined in The Meadows at Baiely Canyon Development Agreement.

DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

The Mello-Roose Community Facilities Act of 1982 (Gov. Code 53310 et seq.) authorizes local government agencies to create community facilities districts ("CFD") to fund specific public infrastructural improvements and ongoing community services. Prior to creating a CFD, a city must adopt goals and policies. Government Code section 53312.7(a) states:

"[A] local agency may initiate proceedings to establish a district pursuant to this chapter only if it has first considered and adopted local goals and policies concerning the use of this chapter. The policies shall include at least the following:

1. A statement of the priority that various kinds of public facilities and services shall have for financing through the use of this chapter, including public facilities to be owned and operated by other public agencies, including school districts, and services to be provided by other public agencies.
2. A statement concerning the credit quality to be required of bond issues, including criteria to be used in evaluating the credit quality.
3. A statement concerning steps to be taken to ensure that prospective property purchasers are fully informed about their taxpaying obligations imposed under this chapter.

4. A statement concerning criteria for evaluating the equity of tax allocation formulas, and concerning desirable and maximum amounts of special tax to be levied against any parcel pursuant to this chapter.
5. A statement of definitions, standards, and assumptions to be used in appraisals required by Section 53345.8."

The City is required to adopt goals and policies for a CFD to develop the The Meadows at Bailey Canyon project. Section 4(c)(i) of the Development Agreement states:

"Prior to the dedication of the Public Park to the City, the Developer must provide a mechanism for funding the maintenance of certain public improvements including, but not limited to, the Public Park, as well as other permitted functions as my be agreed upon by the Parties. Funding options include formation of a CFD formed … Formation of any CFD assessment district or other public financing mechanism within the Development Parcel shall be subject to City's ability to make all findings required by applicable law and comply with all applicable legal procedures and requirements including, without limitation, City's public financing district policies as such policies may be amended from time to time."

The City does not have the "public financing district policies" in place to adopt a CFD. Included as Attachment 1 to the Resolution is a copy of such goals and policies.

STRATEGIC PLAN RELATIONSHIP

This Resolution is consistent with Strategy CE 1.2 (Expand Community Services Programming) of Goal 1 (Enhance the Physical and Mental Health of Residents) of the Strategic Objective to promote an unparalleled quality of life with an engaged and collaborative culture as this Resolution seek to garner community input for the creation of a method of financing a public park to provide open space for the community.

ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

Not a CEQA Project under: 14 CCR 15378(b)(4)- government fiscal activities

FISCAL IMPACT

There is no impact on the General Fund associated with the actions contemplated under this Resolution because the City will seek reimbursement from Toll Bros. under Section 4(c)(ii) of the Development Agreement, which states, "Developer will be responsible for all costs incurred related to CFD formation, or other funding mechanism, including the cost of any legal, staff, or CFD consultant fees."

Approved by:

Mike

_____

Michael Bruckner
City Manager

Attachments

2026-07-14 CC Reso. re CFD Goals Policies.pdf
CFD Goals and Policies.pdf

RESOLUTION NO. [NO.]

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SIERRA MADRE, CALIFORNIA, APPROVING GOALS AND POLICIES FOR A COMMUNITY FACILITIES DISTRICT

RECITALS

WHEREAS, the City may create a community facilities District under Mello-Roose Community Facilities Act of 1982 (Gov. Code 53310 et seq.);

WHEREAS, Government Code Section 53312.7(a) requires the City to first adopt goals and policies for a community facilities district; and

WHEREAS, the City Council desires to adopt such goals and policies to create a community facilities district to fund the infrastructural and maintenance costs of a public park at The Meadows at Bailey Canyon Project.

THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SIERRA MADRE, CALIFORNIA, DOES RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. Recitals. The Recitals above are true and correct and incorporated herein by reference.

SECTION 2. Adoption. The Goals and Policies for a Community Facilities District, included herein as Exhibit 1, is approved and incorporated herein by reference.

SECTION 3. CEQA. This Resolution is not a "project" for purposes of CEQA because under 14 CCR 15378(b)(4) a project does not include "The creation of government funding mechanisms or other government fiscal activities which do not involve any commitment to any specific project which may result in a potentially significant physical impact on the environment." The creation of the CFD is a funding mechanism in furtherance of a development project that has already received the required discretionary approvals.

SECTION 4. Severability. If any sections, subsections, subdivisions, paragraph, sentence, clause or phrase of this Resolution or any part hereof or exhibit hereto is for any reason held to be invalid, such invalidity shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this Resolution or any part thereof or exhibit thereto. The City Council hereby declares that it would have passed each section, subsection, subdivision, paragraph, sentence, clause or phrase hereof, irrespective of the fact that anyone or more sections, subsections, subdivisions, paragraph, sentences, clauses or phrases be declared invalid.

SECTION 5. Certification. Pursuant to Government Code Section 36932, the City Clerk shall certify the passage, approval, and adoption of this Resolution by the City Council.

SECTION 6. Effective Date. This Resolution shall take effect immediately upon adoption.

PASSED, APPROVED, AND ADOPTED this 14th day of July, 2026.

_____
Kristine Lowe, Mayor

I HEREBY CERTIFY the foregoing Resolution was duly passed, approved, and adopted by the City Council of the City of Sierra Madre, California, at a meeting held on the 14th day of July, 2026, by the following vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAINED:

_____
Laura Aguilar, City Clerk

Approved as to form:

_____
Aleks Giragosian, City Attorney

Resolution No. XXXX-26
Exhibit 1

CITY OF SIERRA MADRE

LOCAL GOALS AND POLICIES FOR COMMUNITY FACILITIES DISTRICTS

DRAFT

July 14, 2026

Introduction

The purpose of these Local Goals and Policies for Community Facilities Districts (Policy or Policies) is to provide the City of Sierra Madre (City), City Council, City staff, the residents of the City, and the owners and developers of property located within the City, with guidance in the application for, and consideration of, the establishment of Community Facilities Districts (CFD) within the City for the purpose of financing, or assisting in financing, the acquisition or construction of public infrastructure, or the provision of authorized public services to benefit and serve either existing or new development, or a combination thereof. The underlying principles behind the Policies are the protection of the public interest, assuring fairness in the application of special taxes to current and future property owners, requiring full disclosure of the existence of any special tax liens, protecting the City's credit rating, financial position, and bond market reputation and requiring that applicants for all CFD proceedings other than City-initiated proceedings pay all costs associated with the formation of any CFD and that there is adequate provision for funding the City's ongoing costs of administering a CFD and the related bonds.

The City hereby establishes and states its goals and policies concerning the use of the Mello-Roos Community Facilities Act of 1982 (Government Code sections 53311 to 53368.3), as amended (Act), in providing adequate public infrastructure improvements and public services for the City. The following local goals and policies shall apply to all CFDs hereafter formed, proposed to be formed, or formed and under consideration of modification by the City. Any policy or goal stated herein may be supplemented, amended, or waived, by resolution adopted by the City Council. These policies and goals shall supersede any other conflicting policies and goals previously adopted.

CFD Petition/Applications

The City will consider written petitions initiated by owners or developers of vacant property proposed to be developed, owners of property within existing developed areas, registered voters residing in existing developed areas, or the City itself for the establishment of CFDs to finance authorized public improvements or to provide authorized public services, which benefit or serve existing or new development or a combination thereof. A CFD(s) proposed to be established to finance public improvements and/or authorized services to serve new development may be referred to as a "Development-Related CFD."

Each petition for the establishment of a CFD is expected to comply with the applicable goals and policies contained herein, as may be amended or supplemented from time to time.

Commencement of the CFD formation process following initial review in no way assures the applicant, or other interested parties, that a CFD will ultimately be formed. Similarly,

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approval of a CFD formation in no way assures that bonds will be issued. Any risks inherent with any failure to form any proposed CFD and/or failure for any anticipated bond issuance to occur, including, without limitation, the amount and timing of issuance shall be borne entirely by the applicant and other CFD proponents and shall not be borne by the City or related entities.

The Finance Director shall determine and make available to potential applicants upon request, the required information to be submitted with a CFD application and reserves the right to request additional reports, information and/or studies reasonably necessary to evaluate an application. The Finance Director may confer with a CFD financing team or other consultants to determine the required information needs. The failure of an applicant to provide complete and accurate information and/or failure to notify the City of material changes may result in the City halting the process of CFD evaluation, formation and/or bond issuance.

Each application for the formation of a CFD shall be accompanied by an initial deposit in an amount to be determined by the City to be adequate to fund the evaluation of the application, undertake the proceedings to form the CFD, and issue the special tax bonds therefore as further provided herein at Section 10.

Policy Objectives

In accordance with Section 53312.7 of the Act, the objectives of this Policy shall include at least the following:

1. Financing priorities,
2. Bond financings; Credit quality,
3. Disclosures,
4. Equity of special tax formulas and maximum special taxes,
5. Appraisal standards.

Additionally, the City seeks to determine the finding of public interest or benefit as part of its Policy objectives. The objectives are more fully described below.

1. FINANCING PRIORITIES

The various eligible services and facilities to be funded under the Act are identified below in the order of their priority.

Eligible Public Services; Priority Services. The services eligible to be financed by a CFD are those identified in the Act. Subject to the conditions set forth in the Act, priority for public services to be financed by a CFD shall be given to services that are (a) necessary for public health, safety, and welfare, and (b) would otherwise be paid from the City's General Fund. The City may finance services to be provided by another local agency if it determines that the public convenience and necessity require it to do so, although the

City prioritizes financing services to be provided by the City.

To the extent required by the Act, the CFD may only finance services authorized pursuant to a landowner vote to the extent they are in addition to those provided in the territory of the CFD before the CFD was created, and the additional services may not supplant services already available within the territory of the CFD when the CFD was created.

Eligible Public Facilities; Priority Facilities. The City will prioritize financing for facilities that may be financed under the Act and that provide substantial or regional direct or indirect public benefit.

It is acknowledged that the Act permits the financing of fee obligations imposed by governmental agencies, the proceeds of which fees are to be used to fund public capital improvements of the nature described above. The City will consider applications to finance fee obligations on a case-by-case basis. The City will prioritize financing fees to be paid to the City because of the administrative burden associated with financing fees payable to other local agencies.

The funding of public facilities to be owned and operated by public agencies other than the City shall be considered on a case-by-case basis. The City shall consider entering into a joint community facilities agreement or joint powers authority in order to finance those facilities. A joint agreement with the public agency that will own and operate any such facility must be entered into at the time specified in the Act.

A CFD may also be formed for the purpose of refinancing any fixed special assessment or other governmental lien on property, to the extent permitted under the Act, as applicable.

The City Council shall have the final determination as to the eligibility and priority of any facility for financing.

Eligible Private Facilities. Financed improvements may be privately-owned in the specific circumstances, and subject to the conditions, set forth in the Act, and subject to the approval of bond counsel.

2. BOND FINANCINGS; CREDIT QUALITY

Terms and Conditions of Special Tax Bonds. All terms and conditions of any special tax bonds issued by the City for any CFD, including, without limitation, the sizing, timing, term, interest rates, discount, redemption features, the flow of funds, investment provisions, and foreclosure covenants, shall be established by the City. Each special tax bond issue shall be structured to protect bond owners adequately and to avoid negatively impacting the City's access to the municipal bond market. Unless otherwise approved by the City Council, the following shall serve as minimum bond requirements:

A. A reserve fund shall be established for each bond issue to be funded out of the bond proceeds in an amount equal to 10% of the original proceeds of the bonds or

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such lesser amount as may be required by federal tax law.

B. Interest shall be capitalized for a bond issue only so long as necessary to place the special tax installments on the assessment roll; provided, however, interest may be capitalized for a term to be established in the sole discretion of the City Council on a case-by-case basis, not to exceed an aggregate of 18 months, taking into consideration the value-to-debt ratio, the expected timing of initial occupancies, expected absorption and buildout of the project, the expected construction and completion schedule for the public improvements to be funded from the proceeds of the bond issue in question, the size of the bond issue, the development pro forma, the equity position of the applicant, and such other factors as the City Council may deem relevant. Irrespective of the term or amount of capitalized interest included in any bonds issued for a CFD, the maximum special tax shall be levied against any parcel used for private residential purposes no later than the first fiscal year which commences following either the fiscal or calendar year in which the building permit for the construction of such residential dwelling unit is issued, with the intention that the maximum expected tax is being levied by the time of occupancy.

C. In instances where multiple series of bonds are to be issued, the City shall determine what improvements shall be financed from the proceeds of each series of bonds.

D. The City shall not be required or expected to make any payment of the bonds out of its General Fund or other available funds. The sole source of revenue for the payment of the bonds shall be the special taxes, capitalized interest, if any, and money on deposit in the reserve fund established for such bonds. In addition, the City shall not be obligated to proceed with the sale of bonds unless it is satisfied that there is minimal risk of non-reimbursement of City expenditures in connection with its ongoing compliance responsibilities as the bond issuer, including, but not limited to, regular ongoing administrative costs, the costs of complying with the bond foreclosure and other covenants, State reporting and other requirements and compliance with federal tax and securities laws.

Credit Enhancement. The City may, at its discretion, require additional credit enhancement to be provided by one or more developers and/or landowners to increase the credit quality of any CFD bond issue and to reduce the potential for a bond default. Such credit enhancements may be required in situations where there is an insufficient value-to-lien ratio, where a substantial amount of the property within a CFD is undeveloped, where property ownership is concentrated, where tax delinquencies are present in parcels within the CFD, and in any other situation as required by the City. The form of any credit enhancement is subject to approval by the City, and the City shall impose specific requirements with respect to such credit enhancement; however, such credit enhancement will generally be in the form of an irrevocable standby letter-of-credit, will be required to be in an amount not less than the annual debt service allocable to the applicable developer-owned parcels for which such credit enhancement is required, and will be required to remain in effect until the share of debt service allocable to such developer-owned parcels is less than 20% of the annual debt service on all outstanding

bonds for such CFD. The credit enhancement will generally be required to be issued or guaranteed by an entity, the long-term unsecured obligations of which are rated at least "A" by Moody's Investors Service or S&P Global Ratings. Draws under such credit enhancement shall be used to pay debt service, replenish the reserve fund and/or cover the City's costs of foreclosure for the related property in advance of any recovery from foreclosure proceeds. Such draws shall not be credited to the payment of special taxes. All fees payable on such letter of credit or other security shall be the sole responsibility of the applicant, developer or landowner, not the City or CFD, and such fees shall not be payable or reimbursable from bond proceeds or CFD special taxes.

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Value-to-Debt Ratio. It is the City's policy that the value-to-debt ratio, *i.e.*, the full market value of the properties subject to the levy of special taxes, including the value of the improvements to be financed from the proceeds of the issue or series of special tax bonds for which the value-to-debt ratio is being computed, compared to the aggregate amount of the special tax lien proposed to be created, plus any fixed assessment liens and/or special tax liens, for a CFD, must be at least 4:1. A CFD with a value-to-debt ratio of less than 4:1, but equal to or greater than 3:1, may be approved, in the sole discretion of the City Council, upon a determination by the City Manager, after consultation with the Finance Director, the bond counsel, the underwriter, and the municipal advisor, that a value-to-debt ratio of less than 4:1 is acceptable in light of the circumstances of the particular CFD and/or credit enhancement such as a letter of credit, or the escrow of bond proceeds to offset a deficiency in the required value-to-debt ratio as it applies to the taxable property within the CFD in the aggregate or with respect to any development area.

The value-to-debt ratio shall be determined based upon the full market value of the properties subject to the levy of the special tax as shown on the ad valorem assessment roll, or upon an appraisal of the properties proposed to be assessed. The City Manager may require the value-to-debt ratio be determined by an appraisal if, in his or her judgment, the assessed values of the properties proposed to be assessed do not reflect the current full cash value of such properties. The appraisal shall be coordinated by, done under the direction of, and addressed to, the City. The appraisal shall be undertaken by a state certified real estate appraiser, as defined in regulations adopted pursuant to Business and Professions Code Section 11340. The appraiser shall be selected and retained by the City. The costs associated with the preparation of the appraisal report shall be paid by the applicant for the CFD but shall be subject to possible reimbursement as provided for herein. The appraisal shall be conducted in accordance with assumptions and criteria established by the City and applicable in Los Angeles County, California, including the definitions, standards, and assumptions contained herein at Section 5. Depending on the size of the CFD, the City may require that the appraisal be based upon a market absorption study estimating the length of time required to construct and sell all of the residential units which are to be constructed within the CFD.

Reserve Fund or Surety Bond. In most cases, a debt service reserve fund equal to the lesser of (i) 10% of the original proceeds of the bond issue, (ii) the maximum annual debt service on the bonds, or (iii) 125% of the average annual debt service on the bonds, will be required. A smaller debt service reserve fund may be approved by the City Council. Surety Bonds may be considered as a feasible substitute to a reserve fund, subject to consultation with the bond underwriter and municipal advisor.

Escrow Fund. As an alternative to providing other security in certain circumstances, and subject to federal tax law, the applicant may request a portion of the bond proceeds be placed in escrow with a trustee or fiscal agent in an amount sufficient to assure the financing will meet the applicable credit criteria, including, but not limited to, meeting a value-to-lien ratio of at least 4:1 on the outstanding proceeds. The escrowed proceeds shall be released at such times and in such amounts as may be necessary to assure the applicable credit criteria has been met. The City may require the applicant or developer to bear the cost of such an escrow fund, including, but not limited to, the difference

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between the interest cost of the bonds and investment earnings during the escrow period.

Development Milestones. The City requires certain development milestones be reached prior to the issuance of bonds. The City desires to have at least 50% of the properties subject to special taxes within either the CFD or an improvement area boundary to have received building permits and be completed or substantially completed prior to the issuance of bonds secured by the property's special taxes. The City may also order a market absorption study on the CFD and after review of the market absorption study and consultation with the City's municipal advisor, the Finance Director will determine if an acceptable percentage of building permits has been received prior to bond issuance.

Other. The City will require bond financings to be structured so that bonds are purchased and owned by suitable investors. For example, the City may require the placement of bonds with a limited number of sophisticated investors, large bond denominations, and/or transfer restrictions in situations where there is an insufficient value-to-lien ratio, where a substantial amount of the property within a CFD is undeveloped, where tax delinquencies are present in parcels within the CFD, or in any other situation identified by the City.

In addition to the requirements of this policy, minimum credit quality for specific bonds may also be subject to underwriting criteria prevalent at the time of sale.

3. DISCLOSURES

Purchasers of Property. As a minimum, any disclosures mandated by applicable state law, including, but not limited to, Government Code section 53341.5, to inform prospective purchasers of their obligations under the CFD shall apply to each CFD. In addition, there may be additional requirements mandated by the City for particular kinds of financings on a case-by-case basis. The City may prescribe specific forms to be used to disclose the existence and extent of obligations imposed by a CFD. The applicant must keep an executed copy of each disclosure document and agree to provide a copy of all applicable executed disclosure documents to the City upon request.

Disclosure Requirements for the Resale of Lots. The City shall provide a notice of special taxes to sellers of property (other than developers) which will enable them to comply with their notice requirements under Section 1102.6 of the Act. This notice shall be provided by the City within five working days after receiving a written request for the notice. A reasonable fee may be charged for providing the notice, not to exceed any maximum fee specified in the Act.

Continuing Bond Disclosure. To the extent it is determined to be necessary in order for an underwriter of bonds to comply with Rule 15c2-12 of the Securities and Exchange Commission, or as otherwise determined to be appropriate by the City, after consultation with the City's bond counsel, its municipal advisor and the underwriter, the City may require landowners in a CFD to provide (i) initial disclosure prior to the time of issuance of any bonds, and (ii) periodic continuing disclosure (quarterly, semiannual and/or annual

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disclosure, depending on the specific circumstances). These requirements are expected to apply to all landowners in a CFD that are responsible for 20% or more of the annual special taxes securing bonds, and the continuing disclosure requirement is expected to remain in place until the special tax obligation of the property owned by such owners drops below 20%.

4. EQUITY OF SPECIAL TAX FORMULAS AND MAXIMUM SPECIAL TAXES

Minimum Special Tax Requirements. Special tax formulas (also known as the Rate and Method of Apportionment of Special Taxes or RMA) shall provide for minimum special tax levels which satisfy the following payment obligations of a CFD, as applicable: (i) pay annual services and/or maintenance expenses, (ii) 110% gross debt service coverage for all CFD bonded indebtedness, (iii) the reasonable administrative expenses of the CFD, and (iv) "pay as you go" costs to be paid from CFD special taxes no later than one year after the issuance of the final series of bonds, if applicable.

In addition, the special tax formula may provide for the following to be included in the special tax levels: (i) any amounts required to establish or replenish any reserve fund established in association with the indebtedness of the CFD, (ii) the accumulation of funds reasonably required for future debt service, (iii) amounts equal to projected delinquencies of special tax payments, (iv) the cost of acquisition, construction, furnishing or equipping of authorized facilities, (v) lease payments for existing or future facilities, (vi) costs associated with the release of funds from an escrow account, (vii) the costs of services, or (viii) any other incidental costs permitted by law, including, but not limited to, underwriter(s), bond counsel, disclosure counsel, municipal advisor, appraiser, absorption/pricing consultant, special tax consultant, engineering consultant, trustee or ongoing administrative costs of the City.

Equity of Special Tax Allocation Formula. The special tax formula shall be reasonable in allocating the CFD's payment obligations to parcels within the CFD. Exemptions from the special tax may be given to parcels which are (i) publicly owned, (ii) are held by a property owners' association, (iii) are used for a public purpose such as open space or wetlands, or (iv) are affected by public utility easements making impractical their utilization for other than the purposes set forth in the easements.

Aggregate Tax Burden. It is the City's policy that the maximum annual special tax applicable to any parcel used for residential purposes within a CFD formed by the City, together with (i) ad valorem property taxes, (ii) voter approved ad valorem property taxes in excess of 1% of the assessed value, (iii) the maximum annual special taxes levied by a CFD formed, or under consideration, by another public agency, which overlaps all or any portion of the City's proposed CFD, and (iv) any maintenance, landscaping, storm drain or other impositions on the land in the CFD, and other similar annual government charges levied on parcels in the CFD, but excluding homeowners' association annual levies, shall not exceed the lesser of (i) 2.00% of the estimated sales price of the respective homes to be constructed in the CFD (as determined below), or (ii) any maximum specified in the Act. The foregoing requirement shall apply not only to property taxes, assessments and special taxes which are being levied at the time of formation of

the CFD but such additional property taxes, assessments and special taxes which have been authorized but not yet levied, as estimated by the City.

The estimated home sales prices shall be based on the base sale price, excluding upgrades and lot premiums, of residential properties to be subject to the levy of the special tax, determined as of, or immediately prior to, the date of formation of the CFD. The base sales price of such residential properties shall be based upon (i) a price point analysis undertaken by a market absorption consultant retained by the City, or (ii) a price point analysis undertaken by a market absorption consultant retained by the applicant for a proposed CFD and which conclusions have been verified by a market absorption or similar consultant retained by the City.

The total projected aggregate tax burden (generally as described above with respect to the taxes, assessments and charges to be included in the tax burden calculations) for non-residential property in a CFD will be considered by the City Council on a case-by-case basis.

The City reserves the right to limit the size of any series of bonds to take into account any actual and/or potential declines in home values to avoid the 2% threshold from being exceeded.

Maximum Special Tax Escalators.

Infrastructure Special Taxes. For maximum special taxes on residential property to fund infrastructure, improvements and/or facilities, there shall be no escalators on the maximum annual special taxes, except for minor escalators sufficient to cover reasonable increases in annual administrative expenses of the City. The City Council, in its sole discretion, may approve a rate and method of apportionment of special taxes with a fixed annual escalator not exceeding 2% annually on residential property to also accommodate an ascending bond debt service structure, provided that it has considered the potential benefits and risks compared to maximum special taxes without such an escalator. For non-residential maximum special taxes, the inclusion of any escalator will be determined on a case-by-case basis, subject to the equity provisions above.

Services Special Taxes. The maximum special taxes for services or maintenance shall be subject to a fixed and/or formulaic escalator as determined by the City at the time of development of the rate and method of apportionment of special taxes.

Notwithstanding the above, the annual increase, if any, in the maximum special tax for any parcel shall not exceed any maximum specified in the Act. Under no circumstances will special taxes levied in any fiscal year against any parcel of residential property as a result of a delinquency in the payment of the special tax applicable to any other parcel be increased by more than 10% above the amount that would have been levied in that fiscal year had there never been any such delinquency or default.

Backup Special Tax. A backup special tax shall be required for any Development-

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Related CFD to protect against changes in density resulting in the generation of insufficient special tax revenues to pay annual debt service and administrative expenses. The City Council may additionally or alternatively require as a condition of approval of the downsizing of the development in a Development-Related CFD at the request of the applicant or the applicant's successor-in-interest, as applicable, must prepay such portion of the special tax obligation as may be necessary in the determination of the City to ensure adequate debt service coverage exists with respect to any outstanding bonds or otherwise provides security in a form and amount deemed necessary by the City Council to provide for the payment of debt service on the bonds. The City, in its sole discretion, may defer the issuance of bonds in order to avoid a potential circumstance where a backup tax could otherwise result in the increase of a tax on developed residential property to exceed the prior year tax by more than 2%.

Prepayment of Special Taxes at the Option of Property Owners. An option to permit the prepayment, in whole or in part, of the special tax obligation for an individual parcel shall be included in any rate and method of apportionment of special taxes to pay for public facilities. Such prepayment shall be permitted only if (i) the payment of all special taxes for such a parcel is current, and (ii) following such prepayment, the projected maximum special taxes that could be levied in any fiscal year on all remaining taxable property within the CFD will produce the minimum special tax revenues required for the CFD. No prepayment of a special tax levied to finance authorized services or maintenance shall be permitted.

Termination Dates of Special Taxes. The rate and method of apportionment of a special tax to pay for public facilities shall specify a fiscal year beyond which the special tax may not be levied on any parcel used for private residential purposes. In most cases, that final date will be ten years after the stated final maturity of any bonds issued. Such a special tax will cease to be levied when all bonds and the City's administrative costs have been paid. A special tax to pay for public services or maintenance shall have no termination date unless established by the City Council.

Levy of Entire Parcels. Special taxes will only be levied on an entire county assessor's parcel, and any allocation of special tax liability of a county assessor's parcel to leasehold or possessory interest in the fee ownership of such county assessor's parcel shall be the responsibility of the fee owner of such parcel and the City shall have no responsibility therefore and has no interest therein. Failure of the owner of any county assessor's parcel to pay or cause to be paid any special taxes in full when due, shall subject the entire parcel to foreclosure in accordance with the Act.

5. APPRAISAL STANDARDS

The definitions, standards, and assumptions to be used in appraisals shall be determined by the City on a case-by-case basis, with input from City consultants and the bond underwriter. Generally, appraisals are expected to be substantially consistent with the Appraisal Standards for Land Secured Financings published by the California Debt Investment and Advisory Commission, originally dated May 1994 and modified July 2004, as may be subsequently modified (CDIAC Guidelines), among other applicable appraisal

guidelines. The CDIAC Guidelines include requirements for appraised valuations being net of the special tax and require discounted bulk valuations in certain circumstances. The CDIAC Guidelines are available on CDIAC's website.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, if there is a conflict between the definitions, standards or assumptions in the CDIAC Guidelines and the corresponding definitions, standards or assumptions in the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice of the Appraisal Foundation (USPAP), USPAP shall govern.

The appraiser shall be selected by the City and the appraisal shall be coordinated under the direction of the City. The selected appraiser must be willing to consent to the use of the appraisal in the bond official statement. The appraisal must be dated within three months of the date the bonds are priced, unless the City determines a longer time is appropriate.

6. FINDING OF PUBLIC INTEREST OR BENEFIT

The City Council may authorize the initiation of proceedings to form a CFD to finance authorized public improvements, or to provide authorized public services, if the City Council determines that the public improvements to be financed, or public services to be provided, or, in the case of a Development-Related CFD, the attributes of the new development will provide, in the opinion of the City Council, a public benefit to the community at large as well as the benefit to be derived by the properties within the CFD. Examples of public benefit to the community at large may include, but are not limited to, the following:

A. Construction of a major public facility which meets a community need, including, but not limited to, a major arterial which will provide a vital roadway facility to alleviate congestion, water storage facilities which will remedy inadequate fire flow, storm drainage facilities which are a part of the storm drainage master plan, or public parks;

B. Provision of public infrastructure sooner than would otherwise be required for a particular development project;

C. Construction of public infrastructure to serve commercial or industrial projects, which will expand the City's employment and/or sales tax base;

D. Provision of new development that meets specific land use goals and objectives of the City;

E. Provision of maintenance or other authorized public services, such as landscaping, lighting, storm drain, flood control or open space maintenance necessary to promote or maintain quality of life and public safety within existing or developing areas of the City.

7. ABSORPTION STUDY

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An independent absorption study of any proposed residential development project within a proposed CFD, and in such other cases as may be appropriate, may be required prior to the issuance of special tax bonds for such CFD, depending on the status of development at the time of issuance. The independent absorption study shall be used (i) as a basis to verify proposed base pricing of the finished products (lots or completed buildings or dwelling units) subject to the levy of the special tax, (ii) to determine the projected market absorption of such finished products, and (iii) as a basis for verification that sufficient special tax revenues can be generated to fund the special tax requirement for the CFD. The City may require an independent absorption study of any proposed industrial or commercial development within a proposed CFD. Additionally, the projected absorption rates will be provided to the appraiser for consideration by the appraiser.

8. PERFORMING THE WORK

A. *General*. Facilities being financed may be provided by either the construction thereof by a developer or other person and acquired by the City using the bond and/or special tax proceeds (Acquisition) or by public contract let by the City or other public agency (Construction) or, in appropriate cases, both. The City shall have the final determination as to the method(s) of performing the work.

B. *Acquisition*. Acquisition will be permitted only for improvements or facilities to be constructed entirely upon land owned or controlled by the Applicant and then dedicated or sold to the City or other public agency. In general, improvements will be acquired if completed and ready for acceptance as determined by the City. The City may consider acquisition of discrete usable components of improvements or facilities, if the City determines that such acquisition is to the economic advantage of the City and provided that payment for a discrete component may only be made to the extent sufficient funds remain for the completion of improvements or facilities following such payment. Any work performed by Acquisition must be done under prevailing wage contracts and the Applicant shall be responsible for such compliance. The City will generally not allow for construction overhead, management and related costs. All Acquisition will be done by suitable agreement which shall provide for adequate retentions, performance bonds, and which shall not be assigned to the Applicant or any private lender. Timeframes for inspection, review of cost data, approval or denial of submittals and acquisition payments will be included in the acquisition agreement and the City shall be under no obligation to pay an acquisition price in excess of the amount of net bond proceeds and other sources, if applicable, available for the improvement or facility to be acquired. The City shall determine, in its sole discretion, the amount of net proceeds available for specific improvements or facilities.

C. *Construction*. Construction will be required for any work done on public lands or public rights-of-way and for projects involving existing development. The usually applicable public bidding rules of the City shall apply and any financing time schedule shall take into account a suitable period for the preparation of plans and specifications, bidding and notices thereof and bid opening. Mandatory bid hold

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periods shall take into account any applicable cash payment or comparable financing preparation periods.

9. LAND USE APPROVALS

Properties proposed to be included in a Development-Related CFD must have received such discretionary land use approvals as may, in the determination of the City, be necessary to enable the City to adequately evaluate the CFD, including the properties to be included and the improvements proposed to be financed. The City will issue bonds secured by the levy of special taxes within a Development-Related CFD only when (i) the properties included within such CFD have received those applicable discretionary land use approvals which would permit the development of such properties consistent with the assumptions utilized in the development of the rate and method of apportionment of the special taxes for such CFD, and (ii) applicable environmental review has been completed. The final rate and method of apportionment of the special taxes approved at the time of the adoption of the resolution of formation of a CFD will be based upon the final map of the property within the CFD.

It is the City's policy in granting approval for development such as zoning, specific plan or subdivision approval, to grant such approval as a part of the City's ongoing planning and land use approval process. In granting such approval, the City reserves such rights as may be permitted by law to modify such approvals in the future as the City Council determines the public health, safety, welfare and interest may require. Such approval, when granted, is subject to a condition that the construction of any part of the development does not, standing alone, grant any rights to complete the development of the remainder of such development. Construction of public improvements to serve undeveloped land financed through a CFD shall not vest any rights to the then existing land use approvals for the property assessed for such improvements, or to any particular level, type or intensity of development or use. Applications for a Development-Related CFD must include an express acknowledgment of this Policy and shall expressly waive on applicant's behalf, and on behalf of their successors and assigns, any cause of action at law or in equity including, but not limited to, taking or damaging of property, for reassessment of property, or denial of any right protected by Title 42 USC Section 1983, which might be applicable to the properties to be assessed.

10. FORMATION PROCEEDINGS

The following are additional guidelines for the formation of a CFD.

Petition. For new development projects, a petition meeting the requirements of the applicable authorizing law will be required. The applicant is urged to obtain unanimous waivers of the election waiting period. The applicant must specify in the application any reasonably expected impediments to obtaining petitions, including from co-owners and/or lenders of record (where required).

Deposits and Reimbursements. All City staff and consultant costs, other direct costs, and indirect costs incurred by the City in the evaluation of CFD applications, the

establishment of a CFD, and any non-contingent costs to be incurred by the City in connection with the sale and issuance of bonds, if any, will be paid by the applicant requesting the establishment of the CFD by advance deposit(s). The City shall not incur any expenses for processing and administering a CFD that are not paid by the applicant or from CFD bond proceeds. In general, expenses not chargeable to the CFD shall be directly borne by the proponents of the CFD.

Any application for the formation of a CFD shall be accompanied by an initial deposit in the amount determined by the City to fund initial staff and consultant costs, and other direct and indirect costs associated with CFD review and implementation and a signed deposit and reimbursement agreement in a form determined by the City. If additional funds are needed to offset costs and expenses incurred by the City, then the City shall make written demand upon the applicant for such funds. If the applicant fails to make any deposit of additional funds for the proceedings within ten business days (or such other period deemed acceptable by the City), then the City may suspend all proceedings until receipt of such additional deposit.

The City shall select all consultants necessary for the formation of the CFD and the issuance of bonds and funding of improvements, including the underwriter(s), bond counsel, disclosure counsel, municipal advisor, appraiser, market absorption/pricing consultant and the special tax consultant. The City further reserves the right to retain an engineering consultant to assist in the administration of an acquisition and funding agreement, if any, and/or other matters relating to the CFD or CFD improvements. The cost of such engineering consultant may be funded from developer deposit(s), and/or bond proceeds, as determined in the sole discretion of the City. Prior consent of the applicant shall not be required in the determination by the City of the consulting and financing team.

The City shall not accrue or pay any interest on any portion of the deposit refunded to any applicant or the costs and expenses reimbursed to an applicant. Neither the City, nor the CFD, shall be required to reimburse any applicant or property owner from any funds other than the proceeds of bonds issued by the CFD, or special taxes levied in the CFD, to the extent such funds are available. Costs incurred by the developer or applicant shall not be subject to reimbursement from bond proceeds or special taxes.

Representatives. The City and the applicant shall each designate a representative for each financing district proceeding. The representatives shall be responsible for coordinating the activities of their respective interests and shall be the spokespersons for each such interest. The purpose of this requirement is to avoid duplication of effort and misunderstandings from failure to communicate effectively. In the case of the City, it allows the City's consultants to report to a single official who will, in turn, communicate with other staff members.

Time Schedule. The final schedule of events for any proceeding shall be determined by the City, in consultation with its financing team and the applicant. Any changes will require approval by the appropriate City official. Time schedules will (unless specific exceptions are allowed) observe established City Council meeting schedules and agenda deadlines.

To the extent possible, financings will be scheduled to allow debt service to be placed on the tax rolls with a minimum of capitalized interest.

11. EXCEPTIONS TO THESE POLICIES

The City may find in limited and exceptional instances that a waiver to any of the above-stated policies is reasonable given identified special benefits to be derived from such waiver. Such waivers will only be granted by resolution of the City Council.

12. CONCLUSION

The purpose of the Policy is to provide guidance and to regulate the application for, and consideration of, the establishment of CFDs within the City.

This Policy should be reviewed and updated periodically to reflect changes in the market, the identification of other best practices, and to incorporate the City's own experience or changing circumstances.

Any policy or goal stated herein may be supplemented, amended or waived by resolution amending this Policy, as adopted by the City Council.

DRAFT

CITY OF
SIERRA
MADRE

STAFF REPORT

PUBLIC WORKS SERVICES

DATE: July 14, 2026

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council

FROM: Brian Dickinson, Director of Public Works
By: Eric Lozick, Management Analyst

SUBJECT: **Amendment No. 1 to the Lease - Communications Site Agreement with STC One LLC for the Communications Facility at Sierra Vista Park**

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the City Council:

1. Approve Amendment No. 1 to the Lease - Communications Site with STC One LLC for the communications facility at Sierra Vista Park; and
2. Authorize the City Manager to execute the First Amendment and any related documents necessary to implement the amendment, in a form approved by the City Attorney.

SUMMARY

On October 24, 2007, the City entered into a Lease - Communications Site with STC One LLC for the use of City-owned property, together with associated access and utility easements, at Sierra Vista Park for the operation and maintenance of a communications facility. A Memorandum of Lease was recorded with the Los Angeles County Recorder on January 10, 2008, as Instrument No. 20080059631. The initial lease term commenced on August 1, 2007 and expired on July 31, 2017. The tenant exercised both five-year extension options provided under the lease, extending the current lease term through July 31, 2027.

The proposed First Amendment would extend the lease structure by adding one 15-year additional term followed by two additional five-year renewal terms. If all renewal terms are exercised, the lease would expire on July 31, 2052. The renewal terms would occur automatically unless the tenant provides written notice of nonrenewal at least 90 days before the expiration of the then-current term or is in default beyond any applicable cure period. The amendment also provides that the tenant has no right to extend the lease beyond the second five-year renewal term.

The First Amendment also reduces the monthly rent from $3,133.00 to $833.33 beginning January 1, 2027, subject to annual Consumer Price Index adjustments under the existing lease. The amendment includes a Rental Restart provision that would restore rent to the amount the existing $3,133.00 monthly rent would have reached, including CPI adjustments, if the tenant later subleases, licenses, or grants similar use or occupancy rights in the leased premises to an unaffiliated third party.

Staff recommends approval because the amendment preserves continued use of an existing municipal asset for telecommunications services, maintains a long-term revenue source for the City, and includes protections for the City if future third-party occupancy occurs or if the site has no subtenants after January 1, 2033.

DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

The communications facility at Sierra Vista Park is located on City-owned property and has operated under the existing lease since 2007. The lease allows the tenant to use the premises for the purposes set forth in the agreement and includes access and utility easement rights necessary for the communications site. The current term expires on July 31, 2027 after the tenant's exercise of the two five-year extension options contained in the original lease.

The First Amendment would establish a longer-term lease framework before the current term expires. At the conclusion of the existing term, the tenant would receive one additional 15-year term and two additional five-year renewal terms. The amendment provides that these terms renew automatically unless the tenant gives timely notice that it does not intend to renew, or unless the tenant is in default beyond any applicable cure period when the next term would begin. If all terms are completed, the lease would end on July 31, 2052.

The amendment materially changes the City's rent terms. Beginning January 1, 2027, rent would be reduced from $3,133.00 per month to $833.33 per month, with continued CPI adjustments. The amendment also protects the City's upside if additional third-party use of the site occurs. If the tenant subleases, licenses, or grants similar rights to an unaffiliated third party after the First Amendment is fully executed, rent would restart at the amount the current $3,133.00 monthly rent would have reached if the reduction had not occurred, including CPI adjustments. The restart would begin on the first day of the first full month following commencement of installation of improvements by the future subtenant at the leased premises.

The First Amendment also adds a City termination right. On or after January 1, 2033, if there are no subtenants on the leased premises and no pending applications for subtenants, the City may terminate the lease by providing 12 months' prior written notice. The termination would not proceed if the Rental Restart occurs during that 12-month notice period. This provision gives the City a limited exit right if the site no longer supports subtenant activity, while preserving the tenant's ability to maintain the site if future occupancy materializes.

Because the amendment affects the duration and financial terms of a City property lease, staff recommends that the City Council approve the amendment by resolution and authorize the City Manager to execute the First Amendment and related implementation documents.

STRATEGIC PLAN RELATIONSHIP

Approval of this item supports Strategy OS 2.2: Develop and Maintain Long-Term Financial Planning, by preserving a long-term revenue-generating use of City-owned property.

ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

CEQA Project, exempt under: 14 CCR 15061(b)(3)- common sense exemption, because it can be seen with certainty that there is no possibility that the activity may have a significant effect on the environment

FISCAL IMPACT

Revenue from the lease is deposited to GL Account No. 10000.00000.47035. The First Amendment would reduce monthly lease revenue from $3,133.00 to $833.33 beginning January 1, 2027. This represents a reduction of $2,299.67 per month. For Fiscal Year 2026-27, the estimated revenue reduction would be $13,798.02 for the six-month period from January 2027 through June 2027, before any CPI adjustment. On an annualized basis, the reduction would be approximately $27,596.04, before CPI adjustments.

The reduced rent would remain subject to annual CPI adjustments under Section 4.B of the lease. If the Rental Restart provision is triggered by future unaffiliated third-party use, rent would increase to the amount the current $3,133.00 monthly rent would have reached if the reduction had not occurred, including applicable CPI adjustments, and would continue to escalate annually under the lease.

Staff has determined that the proposed amendment balances the short-term reduction in lease revenue against the long-term benefit of preserving occupancy of the site, maintaining a revenue-producing use of City-owned property, and retaining the City's ability to recover higher lease revenue if future third-party use occurs.

Approved by:



_____

Michael Bruckner
City Manager

Attachments

1, First Amendment with STC One LLC Communications Site at Sierra Vista Park 07.14.2026.pdf

2, Original 877947 - Lease.pdf

FIRST AMENDMENT TO
LEASE – COMMUNICATIONS SITE
Sierra Vista Park

THIS FIRST AMENDMENT TO LEASE – COMMUNICATIONS SITE (the "First Amendment") is made effective this ____ day of _____, 2026 ("Effective Date"), by and between the CITY OF SIERRA MADRE, a municipal corporation (hereinafter referred to as "City") and STC ONE LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, by and through its Attorney In Fact, Global Signal Acquisitions II LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (hereinafter referred to as "Tenant").

RECITALS

WHEREAS, City and Tenant entered into a Lease – Communications Site dated October 24, 2007, a memorandum of which was recorded in the official records of Los Angeles County, California ("Official Records") on January 10, 2008 at Instrument No. 20080059631 (the "Lease") whereby Tenant leased certain real property, together with access and utility easements, located in Los Angeles County, California from City (the "Leased Premises" or "Premises" as these terms are interchangeably used in the Lease), all located within certain real property owned by City ("City's Property"); and

WHEREAS, the Premises may be used for the purposes only as set forth in the Lease; and

WHEREAS, the Lease had an initial term that commenced on August 1, 2007 and expired on July 31, 2017. The Lease provides for two (2) extensions of five (5) years each, both of which were exercised by Tenant. According to the Lease, the final extension expires on July 31, 2027 ("Existing Term"); and

WHEREAS, City and Tenant desire to amend the Lease on the terms and conditions contained herein.

NOW THEREFORE, for good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which are acknowledged, City and Tenant agree as follows:

1. Recitals; Defined Terms. The parties acknowledge the accuracy of the foregoing recitals. Any capitalized terms not defined herein shall have the meanings ascribed to them in the Lease.

2. Additional Renewal Terms. At the conclusion of the Existing Term (July 31, 2027), Tenant shall be entitled to one (1) extension of fifteen (15) years ("15-year Additional Term") and two (2) additional extensions of five (5) years each, with the final lease extension expiring on July 31, 2052 (each additional extension is referred to as an "Additional Renewal Term"). The Existing Term, 15-year Additional Term, and Additional Renewal Terms shall be collectively referred to as the "Lease Term". Notwithstanding anything in the Lease to the contrary, the Lease Term shall automatically be extended for the 15-year Additional Term and each successive Additional Renewal Term, as the case may be, unless: (a) Tenant notifies City of its intention not to renew at least ninety (90) days prior to the expiration of the then current term; or (b) Tenant is in default beyond any applicable cure period on the date the 15-year Additional Term or any Additional

Renewal Term is to commence. Tenant shall have no right to extend the term of this Lease beyond the second Additional Renewal Term.

3. Rent Reduction. Commencing on January 1, 2027, the rent payable under the Lease will be reduced to Eight Hundred Thirty-Three and 33/100 Dollars ($833.33) per month ("Rent Reduction") subject to annual increase in accordance with Section 4.B of the Lease. If, after full execution of this First Amendment, Tenant subleases, licenses or grants a similar right of use or occupancy in the Leased Premises to an unaffiliated third party, the rent will resume at the amount the current rent of $3,133.00 would have escalated to if the Rent Reduction had not occurred ("Rental Restart") and will continue to escalate annually by CPI in accordance with Section 4.B of the Lease. The Rental Restart will commence upon the first (1st) day of the first (1st) full month following the commencement of installation of improvements by such future subtenant at the Leased Premises. Except as provided herein, all rent is subject to all other requirements of the Lease, including but not limited to Lease Sections 4.A and 13.

4. Notice. Tenant will promptly provide City notice for new all new tenants that will be using the Premises.

5. City Termination Rights. Notwithstanding anything in the Lease or this First Amendment to the contrary, if, on or after January 1, 2033, there are no subtenants on the Leased Premises, nor any pending applications for subtenants on the Leased Premises, City shall have the right to terminate the Lease at any time by providing Tenant twelve (12) months' prior written notice; provided, however, that there shall be no termination of the Lease in the event the Rental Restart occurs within this twelve (12) month period.

6. Representations, Warranties and Covenants of City. City represents, warrants and covenants to Tenant as follows:

a) City is duly authorized to and has the full power and authority to enter into this First Amendment and to perform all of City's obligations under the Lease as amended hereby.

b) Tenant is not currently in default under the Lease, and to City's knowledge, no event or condition has occurred or presently exists which, with notice or the passage of time or both, would constitute a default by Tenant under the Lease.

c) City agrees to provide such further assurances as may be requested to carry out and evidence the full intent of the parties under the Lease as amended hereby, and ensure Tenant's continuous and uninterrupted use, possession and quiet enjoyment of the Leased Premises under the Lease as amended hereby.

d) City acknowledges that the Leased Premises, as defined, shall include any portion of City's Property on which communications facilities or other Tenant improvements exist on the date of this First Amendment.

7. IRS Form W-9. City agrees to provide Tenant with a completed IRS Form W-9, or its equivalent, upon execution of this First Amendment and at such other times as may be reasonably requested by Tenant. In the event the City's Property is transferred, the succeeding City shall have a duty at the time of such transfer to provide Tenant with a completed IRS Form

W-9, or its equivalent, and other related paper work to effect a transfer in the rent to the new City. City's failure to provide the IRS Form W-9 within thirty (30) days after Tenant's request shall be considered a default and Tenant may take any reasonable action necessary to comply with IRS regulations including, but not limited to, withholding applicable taxes from rent payments.

8. Counterparts. This First Amendment may be executed in separate and multiple counterparts, each of which shall be deemed an original but all of which taken together shall be deemed to constitute one and the same instrument.

9. Remainder of Lease Unaffected. In all other respects, the remainder of the Lease shall remain in full force and effect. Any portion of the Lease that is inconsistent with this First Amendment, language of the First Amendment shall be controlling.

10. Recordation. Tenant, at its cost and expense, shall have the right to record a memorandum of this First Amendment in the Official Records at any time following the execution of this First Amendment by all parties hereto.

[Signature pages follow]

City and Tenant have caused this First Amendment to be duly executed on the day and year first written above.

CITY:
CITY OF SIERRA MADRE, a municipal corporation

By: _____

Print Name: _____

Title: _____

City affirms that this First Amendment was approved at a duly noticed public meeting held on _____ 2026

[Tenant Execution Page Follows]

This First Amendment is executed by Tenant as of the date first written above.

TENANT:
STC ONE LLC, a Delaware limited liability company

By: Global Signal Acquisitions II LLC, a Delaware limited liability company
Its: Attorney In Fact

By: _____

Print Name: _____

Title: _____

By: (Initials) tmp Date 1/3/06 Doc Type I
BUN: 877947 Lease/Lic 151549

CITY OF SIERRA MADRE
LEASE – COMMUNICATIONS SITE
Sierra Vista Park

1. PARTIES. This lease ("Lease") is made by and between the CITY OF SIERRA MADRE, a municipal corporation ("City") and STC One LLC, a Delaware limited liability company ("Tenant").

2. PREMISES. City owns the real property described in Exhibit "A" attached hereto and incorporated herein and commonly known as Sierra Vista Park (the "Property"). For and in consideration of the rents, covenants, and conditions set forth herein, City hereby leases to Tenant and Tenant hereby leases from City that certain space (the "Leased Premises") containing approximately six hundred (600) square feet of ground space located at 611 East Sierra Madre Blvd., Sierra Madre, California. The location and dimensions of the Leased Premises are described on Exhibit "B" attached hereto and incorporated herein. The Leased Premises were subject to a Ground Lease Agreement between City and Cox Communications PCS, L.P., a Delaware limited partnership, dated as of August 9, 1996 (the "1996 Lease"), which 1996 Lease expired at 11:59 p.m., July 31, 2007. The Leased Premises were improved with tower structures, antennas, equipment shelters and cabinets, meter boards, utilities, equipment and related improvements and structures and uses incidental thereto (collectively, the "Improvements") pursuant to the 1996 Lease. Tenant represents that it owns all improvements constructed and maintained on the Leased Premises; City makes no representations or warranties regarding the ownership or condition of the Improvements.

City also grants to Tenant during the term of this Lease the following rights, which rights shall be irrevocable during the term of this Lease, but which shall automatically terminate upon expiration or termination of this Lease: (i) easements for all purposes set forth in Section 5 below including but not limited to installing, operating, maintaining, removing, inspecting, improving, modifying, removing repairing and/or replacing utility wires, cables, ground connections, conduits and pipes and other ancillary equipment and accessories related thereto over, under, along and through those portions (the "Utility Easement Area") of the City's Property delineated on Exhibit "B", to provide utilities to the Leased Premises; and (ii) a nonexclusive easement (the "Access Easement") over and across that portion (the "Access Easement Area") of the City's Property delineated on Exhibit "B", for ingress and egress to and from the Leased Premises and the Utility Easement Area.

The Leased Premises, the Utility Easement Area, and the Access Easement Area are hereinafter collectively referred to as the "Premises." Access to the Premises shall be in accordance with Section 6 below.

Except as specifically stated in this Lease, City makes no warranties or representations regarding the condition of the Premises.

3.A. INITIAL TERM. The initial lease term ("Initial Term") shall be ten (10) years commencing on August 1, 2007 (the "Commencement Date").

3.B OPTION TO EXTEND TERM. Tenant is given the option to extend the term of this Lease on all the provisions contained in this Lease, except for Monthly Rent which shall be

adjusted in accordance with Section 4.B below, for two (2) separate and successive five (5)-year periods ("Extended Terms") following expiration of the Initial Term, which shall be automatically extended unless Tenant gives notice of its intent to not exercise the option to City at least three (3) months but not more than one (1) year before the expiration of the Initial Term or the preceding Extended Term.

Tenant shall have no right to extend the term of this Lease beyond the second Extended Term.

4.A MONTHLY RENT. Tenant shall pay to City as Monthly Rent, without deduction, setoff, prior notice, or demand, the sum of Two Thousand Dollars ($2,000.00), which sum is subject to adjustment as provided in Section 4.B, per month in advance on the first day of each month, commencing on the Commencement Date, and continuing during the term. Monthly Rent for any partial month shall be prorated.

4.B ANNUAL RENT ADJUSTMENT. Commencing on the first day of the first calendar month after the first anniversary of the Commencement Date and on the anniversary of that date each year thereafter (the "Adjustment Date"), the Monthly Rent shall increase based on the Consumer Price Index published by the Bureau of Labor and Statistics of the United States Department of Labor for All Urban Consumers, US City Average ("CPI-U") indicator and the new monthly rent shall be determined by dividing the CPI-U indicator, published three (3) months prior to the Adjustment Date, by the CPI-U indicator published one (1) year and three (3) months prior to the Adjustment Date, and multiplying the resultant number by the monthly lease rental amount of the most recent rent.

5. USE. Tenant agrees to use the Premises only for the purpose of constructing, maintaining and operating a communications facility, including the Improvements and for subleasing or licensing such Improvements and/or the Leased Premises to sublessees and licensees as outlined in Section 12 below for the uses described above, and for no other use.

6. ACCESS TO THE PREMISES. Tenant may access the Premises seven (7) days a week, twenty-four (24) hours a day. Tenant acknowledges that City operates a maintenance yard on the portion of the Property surrounding the Leased Premises, which maintenance yard is fenced and secured in order to protect City's property from theft or damage. Tenant may install a fence to prevent access from the Leased Premises to the City's maintenance yard. The placement of the fence, its quality and installation shall be subject to the prior written approval of the Public Works Director, which approval shall not be unreasonably withheld, however the City's approval shall not be required for any fence existing on the Premises as of the Commencement Date. City reserves the right to require Tenant to modify the fence after its initial installation to address security concerns. Tenant shall be responsible to maintain the fence during the Term in a condition which prevents access to the remainder of the Premises. If an emergency repair is required, City shall so notify Tenant (telephonically or otherwise); if Tenant is unable to repair the fence immediately upon receipt of notice, City may perform repairs as reasonably required, and any amount so paid by City shall be paid by Tenant to City upon demand as additional rent.

7.A INTENTIONALLY OMITTED.

7.B ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS. At any time during the term of this Lease, Tenant may at Tenant's expense make alterations, additions, and changes in and to the Premises in accordance with Paragraph 7.C.

7.C CONDITIONS OF CONSTRUCTION. All construction work by Tenant on the Premises shall comply with the requirements of the Sierra Madre Municipal Code. Once the work is begun, Tenant shall with reasonable diligence prosecute all construction to completion. All work shall be performed in a good and workmanlike manner and shall substantially comply with all applicable governmental permits, laws, ordinances and regulations. The monopole shall not exceed a height of fifty (50) feet. The monopole shall be painted or screened to blend into the aesthetics of the surrounding area In addition, all construction work shall be scheduled and performed in a manner which will minimize interference with City's operations on the Property.

Tenant shall pay all costs for construction done by it or caused to be done by it on the Premises as permitted or required by this Lease. Tenant shall keep the Premises free and clear of all stop notices and mechanics' liens resulting from construction done by or for Tenant.

Except to the extent arising out of City's negligence or willful misconduct, Tenant shall defend and indemnify City, its officers, employees and agents against all liability and loss of any type arising out of work performed on the Premises by Tenant, together with reasonable attorneys' fees and all costs and expenses reasonably incurred by City in negotiating, settling, defending or otherwise protecting against such claims. City shall indemnify Tenant for all claims due to the negligence or misconduct of City, its employees and contractors. The indemnification pursuant to this paragraph shall not extend to indirect, special, incidental or consequential damages, including, without limitation, loss of profits, income or business opportunities to the indemnified party or anyone claiming through the indemnified party.

8. MAINTENANCE. City shall, at City's expense, maintain the Property, provided that City's obligation to maintain the Property shall not include the Leased Premises and any improvements made by Tenant pursuant to this Lease. As part of the consideration for rental, Tenant, at its sole cost and expense, shall at all times maintain in good order, condition, cleanliness, and repair the Leased Premises and any improvements made by Tenant pursuant to this Lease.

9. USES PROHIBITED. Tenant shall not do or permit anything to be done in or about the Premises which will in any way obstruct or interfere with the operations conducted by City, its agents and contractors on the Property, or with radio and cellular equipment, which City installed and operated on the Property prior to the installation of the Improvements, nor shall Tenant cause, maintain or permit any nuisance in, on or about the Premises. During the term of this Lease, City shall not cause or permit any use of the Property including but not limited to the grant of any ground lease, license or easement which interferes with or otherwise impairs the quality of the communications transmissions made to and from the Leased Premises by Tenant. Tenant acknowledges that the Leased premises are within approximately 200 feet of another wireless telecommunications facility. Tenant shall not commit or allow to be committed any waste in, on or about the Premises.

Tenant shall not cause or permit Hazardous Substances (as defined below) to be used, stored, generated or disposed of on or in the Premises by Tenant, Tenant's agents, employees,

contractors or invitees except in quantities that do not exceed amounts allowed by applicable law. Such use shall comply with all applicable rules and regulations. If Hazardous Substances are used, stored, generated or disposed of on, in or around the Premises, by Tenant, except as permitted above, or if the Premises or the Property become contaminated in any manner for which Tenant is legally liable, Tenant shall indemnify and hold harmless City from any and all claims, damages, fines, judgments, penalties, costs, liabilities or losses arising during or after the term of this Lease and arising as a result of that contamination except for damage due to the negligence or misconduct of the City, its employees or contractors. This indemnification includes, without limitation, any and all costs incurred because of any investigation of the site or any cleanup, removal or restoration mandated by a federal, state or local agency or political subdivision. Without limitation of the foregoing, if Tenant causes or permits the presence of any Hazardous Substance on the Premises or the Property which results in contamination, Tenant shall promptly, at Tenant's sole expense, take any and all necessary actions to return the Premises or the Property, as applicable, to the condition existing prior to the presence of any such Hazardous Substance on the Premises or Property. Tenant shall first obtain City's approval for any such remedial action, which approval shall not be unreasonably withheld, conditioned, or delayed. The provisions of this paragraph shall be in addition to any other obligations and liabilities Tenant may have to City at law or equity and shall survive the expiration or the termination of this Lease.

For purposes of this Lease, the term "Hazardous Substance" means any substance that is toxic, ignitable, reactive or corrosive and that is regulated by any local government, the State of California, or the United States Government. "Hazardous Substance" includes without limitation any and all materials or substances that are defined by Law as "hazardous waste," "extremely hazardous waste," or a "hazardous substance." "Hazardous Substance" includes but is not limited to asbestos, polychlorobiphenyls ("PCBs"), and oil, petroleum and their by-products.

City warrants and agrees that neither City nor, to the actual knowledge of City's Director of Public Works, without investigation, any third party has used, generated, stored or disposed of, or permitted the use, generation, storage or disposal of, any Hazardous Substance on, under, about or within the Property in violation of any law or regulation. City agrees that it will not use, generate, store or dispose of any Hazardous Substances on, under, about or within the Property in violation of any law or regulation. If Hazardous Substances are used, stored, generated or disposed of on, in or around the Property or Premises, by City in violation of any law or regulation, or if the Premises or the Property become contaminated in any manner for which City is legally liable, City shall indemnify and hold harmless Tenant from any and all claims, damages, fines, judgments, penalties, costs, liabilities or losses arising during or after the term of this Lease and arising as a result of that contamination except for damage due to the negligence or misconduct of the Tenant, its employees or contractors. This indemnification includes, without limitation, any and all costs incurred because of any investigation of the site or any cleanup, removal or restoration mandated by a federal, state or local agency or political subdivision.

The indemnification pursuant to this paragraph shall not extend to indirect, special, incidental or consequential damages, including, without limitation, loss of profits, income or business opportunities to the indemnified party or anyone claiming through the indemnified party.

10. INTENTIONALLY OMITTED.

11. LIENS. Tenant shall keep the Premises free from any liens or stop notices arising out of any work performed, materials furnished or obligations incurred by or on behalf of Tenant and shall discharge or bond any mechanic's lien filed or recorded.

12. ASSIGNMENT AND SUBLETTING. Tenant may enter into any sublease or license agreements to permit sublessees and licensees (each a "Collocator") the right to use all or any portion of the Premises in the same manner as permitted to Tenant hereunder, with City's prior written consent, which consent shall not be unreasonably withheld, conditioned or delayed. City hereby consents to the sublease of the Leased Premises to Pacific Bell Wireless, LLC d/b/a Cingular Wireless ("Cingular"). In the event Tenant subleases or licensees a portion of the Premises to any Collocator, except to a Cingular Entity (as defined below), Tenant will pay City twenty-five percent (25%) of all rental proceeds received from such Collocator (excluding any and all utility and other non-rent payments) within thirty (30) days of actual receipt by Tenant of payment. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Lease, City shall not be entitled to any percentage of rent received by Tenant from Cingular, or any party controlling, controlled by or under common control with Cingular, or any party that acquires substantially all of the assets of Cingular, or any transferee of Cingular's Federal Communications Commission license, or any assignee of Cingular's rights under the Cingular sublease (each a "Cingular Entity") whether or not such Cingular Entity's rights in the Premises are pursuant to the Cingular sublease or a future sublease or license. Tenant may not assign this Lease or any interest herein without first obtaining the written consent of City, which consent may not be unreasonably withheld, conditioned or delayed.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, City's consent to a proposed assignment or transfer shall not be required if any of the following conditions are satisfied: (i) the assignment is made as partial security for financing of the equipment to be installed in the Premises, or (ii) the proposed assignee is (A) a corporation or partnership ("Parent") having, directly or indirectly, a one-third (1/3) or greater ownership interest in Tenant, or a corporation or partnership ("Subsidiary") that Tenant has, directly or indirectly, a one-third (1/3) or greater ownership interest, (B) a corporation or other entity with which Tenant and/or any Parent may merge or consolidate, (C) a purchaser of substantially all of the outstanding ownership units or assets of Tenant and/or any Parent, and/or (D) any transferee of Tenant's Federal Communications Commission cellular license. Any such assignment shall be subject to all of the terms, covenants and conditions of this Lease and the assignee shall expressly assume for the benefit of City the obligations of Tenant under this Lease by a document reasonably satisfactory to City.

A consent to one assignment shall not be deemed to be a consent to any subsequent assignment by another person. Any assignment that requires City's consent and for which City's consent was not obtained shall be void, and shall, at the option of the City, constitute a default under this Lease.

Upon assignment of this Lease with City's prior written consent, if such consent is required pursuant to this Section 12, Tenant shall be relieved of all its obligations under this Lease.

13. LATE PAYMENT. A late payment charge of ten percent (10%) of any rent or any other required payment to the City shall be paid by the Tenant if such payment is not paid to the City on or before the tenth (10th) day after Tenant receives written notice from City that it did not receive the payment on the due date. The parties hereby agree that such late charge represents a fair and reasonable estimate of the costs City will incur by reason of late payment by Tenant. Acceptance of the late charge by City shall not constitute a waiver of Tenant's default with respect to the overdue amount, nor prevent City from exercising any of the other rights and remedies available to City.

14. INDEMNIFICATION. Tenant shall indemnify and hold harmless City, the City Council and each member thereof, and City's officers, employees and agents (all collectively referred to as "Indemnitees") from and against any and all claims arising from Tenant's use of the Premises or from the conduct of its business or from any activity, work or other things done or suffered by Tenant in or about the Premises, and shall further indemnify and hold harmless Indemnitees from and against any and all claims arising from any breach or default in the performance of any obligations on Tenant's part to be performed under the terms of this Lease, or arising from any act or negligence of the Tenant, or any officer, agent, employee, guest or invitee of Tenant, and from all costs, attorney's fees, and liabilities incurred in or about the defense of any such claim or any action or proceeding brought thereon, except for claims due to the negligence or misconduct of the City, its employees or contractors. If any action or proceeding be brought against Indemnitees by reason of any such claim, Tenant, upon notice from Indemnitees shall defend Indemnitees at Tenant's expense, by counsel reasonably satisfactory to Indemnitees. Tenant shall give prompt notice to City in case of casualty in the Premises. Except as set forth in this Lease, City or its agents shall not be liable for interference with the light, air, or for any latent defect in the Premises.

City shall indemnify, defend and hold harmless Tenant its employees, contractors, agents and invitees from and against all claims, losses, liabilities, damages, costs, and expenses (including reasonable attorneys' and consultants' fees, costs and expenses) arising from City's negligence and willful misconduct or arising from any breach or default in the performance of any obligations on City's part to be performed under the terms of this Lease.

The indemnification pursuant to this paragraph shall not extend to indirect, special, incidental or consequential damages, including, without limitation, loss of profits, income or business opportunities to the indemnified party or anyone claiming through the indemnified party.

15. INSURANCE.

A. Liability. Tenant agrees that, at all times during the term of this Lease and any renewal or extension thereof, it shall at Tenant's expense maintain in force insurance policies which will insure and indemnify the Tenant, City and the other Indemnitees against liability or financial loss resulting from any suits, claims or actions and from all costs and expenses of litigation, in an amount of not less than $3 million combined single limit for any injury to persons and/or damage to property in or about the Premises by reason of the use and occupation by Tenant or by any other person or persons of the Premises together with an endorsement as set forth in City's standard City Certificate of Insurance. Such limit may be satisfied by a combination of primary and umbrella policies. Not more frequently than once each year, if, in

the opinion of the insurance broker or consultant retained by City, the amount of Commercial General liability and property damage insurance coverage at that time is not adequate to comply with the insurance requirements for the telecommunication industry, Tenant shall increase the insurance coverage as required by City's insurance broker or consultant, provided that such requirement is consistent with the insurance coverage of the telecommunications industry.

B. Fire. Tenant shall, at Tenant's cost and expense, obtain and at all times during the term hereof maintain in effect, insurance covering: (1) the improvements to the Premises made by or on behalf of Tenant, at Tenant's expense under this Lease; (2) Tenant's machinery, if any; (3) fixtures, furnishings, and equipment located in the Premises; and (4) all alterations, additions, and changes made in or to the Premises during the term of this Lease at Tenant's expense, providing protection to the extent of not less than ninety percent (90%) of the insurable value of all said items against any peril included under insurance industry practices in the jurisdiction of the Premises within the classification "fire and extended coverage," together with insurance against vandalism, malicious mischief, and sprinkler leakage or other sprinkler damage. Tenant hereby waives any and all rights of recovery against City for any loss occurring to such items on account of fire or other casualty, and the aforesaid policies of insurance shall contain appropriate provision recognizing this release by Tenant and waiving all right of subrogation by the insurance carrier. The proceeds of such insurance, so long as this Lease remains in effect, shall be used to repair or replace the items so insured in the event of loss on account of fire or other casualty.

C. Certificate. Said policies shall be issued by an insurer rated in Best's Insurance Guide with a financial rating of B+ VII or better. Said policies shall provide that the insurance coverage shall not be cancelled or reduced by the insurance carrier without the City having been given thirty (30) days' prior written notice thereof by such carrier. The Tenant agrees that it will not cancel or reduce said insurance coverage. At all times during the term of this Lease and prior to taking possession of the Premises, Tenant shall provide the City Clerk of the City a Certificate from the insurance carrier or carriers showing the aforesaid insurance policies are in effect in the amounts above provided. Notwithstanding any other provision to the contrary contained in this Lease, Tenant shall not have the right to take possession of the Premises until such certificate or certificates are filed with the City Clerk.

D. Lapsed Insurance. Tenant agrees that if it does not keep the aforesaid insurance in full force and effect, after written notice, the City may take out the necessary insurance and pay the premium thereon, and the repayment thereof shall be deemed to be a part of the rental of said Premises in addition to the usual monthly rent and payable within thirty (30) days after the payment by the City for said insurance policy upon which rent becomes due hereunder.

16. UTILITIES AND SERVICES. Tenant shall make all arrangements for and pay for all utilities and services furnished to or used by it, including, without limitation, electricity, gas, water and telephone service (if any), and for all connection charges. If Tenant fails to pay when due any charge, lien or expense for any such utility or service, City may in its sole discretion pay the same, and any amount so paid by City shall be paid by Tenant to City upon demand as additional rent.

17. SIGNS. Tenant shall not without City's prior written approval install or affix any lighting fixtures, shades, awnings, or decorations (including exterior painting), signs, lettering,

placards or the like on the exterior of Building, except for signs required by law or which, in Tenant's reasonable judgment, are required for the safety and protection of the general public..

18. COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS. Tenant agrees to comply with all existing and future ordinances, rules, laws and regulations of any governmental agency which are applicable to the Premises or the operations of Tenant on the Premises.

19. INTENTIONALLY OMITTED.

20. TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS. Tenant shall pay or cause to be paid, before delinquency, any and all personal property taxes and assessments levied and assessed against its interest in the Premises, upon all Tenant's leasehold improvements, equipment, furniture, fixtures, and any other personal property located in or on the Premises, or which become a lien against the Premises or Tenant's interest therein or its property. Tenant recognizes and understands that this Lease may create a possessory interest subject to taxes levied upon such interest.

21. LAWS AND ORDINANCES. Tenant shall faithfully observe and comply with all laws and ordinances (including without limitation Chapter 17.93 of the City's Municipal Code). If there is a conflict between the laws and ordinances and any of the provisions of this Lease, the laws and ordinances shall prevail.

22. TENANT'S DEFAULT. The occurrence of any one or more of the following events shall constitute a default and breach of this Lease by Tenant: (a) The vacating or abandonment of the Premises by Tenant, however Tenant shall not be deemed to have vacated or abandoned the Premises unless the Tenant removes the communication tower on the Leased Premises and fails to initiate the reconstruction of a replacement tower within 365 days from the date of the tower removal; (b) The failure by Tenant to make any payment of rent or any other payment required to be made by Tenant hereunder, as and when due, where such failure shall continue for a period of thirty (30) business days after written notice thereof by City to Tenant; (c) The failure by Tenant to observe or perform any of the covenants, conditions or provisions of this Lease to be observed or performed by the Tenant, other than described in subsection (b), where such failure shall continue for a period of thirty (30) days after written notice thereof by City to Tenant; provided, however, that if the nature of Tenant's default is such that more than thirty (30) days are reasonably required for its cure, then Tenant shall not be deemed to be in default if Tenant commences such cure within said thirty (30) day period and thereafter diligently prosecutes such cure to completion; (d) The making by Tenant of any general assignment or general arrangement for the benefit of creditors; or unless prohibited by Bankruptcy Law or other paramount law, the filing by or against Tenant of a petition to have Tenant adjudged a bankrupt, or a petition or reorganization or arrangement under any law relating to bankruptcy (unless, in the case of a petition filed against Tenant, the same is dismissed within sixty (60) days); or the appointment of a trustee or a receiver to take possession of substantially all of Tenant's assets located at the Premises or of Tenant's interest in this Lease, where possession is not restored to Tenant within thirty (30) days; or the attachment, execution or other judicial seizure of substantially all of Tenant's assets located at the Premises or of Tenant's interest in this Lease, where such seizure is not discharged within thirty (30) days.

23. REMEDIES ON DEFAULT. In the event either party is in default beyond the applicable cure periods set forth in this Lease, the non-defaulting party may pursue any remedies available to it against the defaulting party under applicable law, including but not limited to, the right to terminate this Lease. In no event shall the defaulting party be liable for indirect, special, incidental or consequential damages, including, without limitation, loss of profits, income or business opportunities to the non-defaulting party. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Lease, in the event the City maintains any action or effects any remedies for default against Tenant, resulting in Tenant's dispossession or removal, (i) the Monthly Rent shall be paid up to the date of such dispossession or removal and (ii) the City shall be entitled to recover from Tenant, in lieu of any other damages, as liquidated, final damages, a sum equal to six months Monthly Rent.

24. DEFAULT BY CITY. City shall not be in default unless City fails to perform obligations required of City within thirty (30) days after written notice by Tenant to City specifying wherein City has failed to perform such obligation; provided, however, that if the nature of City's obligation is such that more than thirty (30) days are required for performance then City shall not be in default if City commences performance within such thirty (30) day period and thereafter diligently prosecutes the same to completion.

25. RECONSTRUCTION. In the event the Premises are damaged by fire or other perils covered by extended coverage insurance, Tenant shall have the option to give notice to City at any time within sixty (60) days after such damage, terminating this Lease as of the date specified in such notice, which date shall be no more than thirty (30) days after the giving of such notice. In the event of giving such notice, this Lease shall expire and all interest of the Tenant in the Premises shall terminate on the date so specified in such notice and the rent, reduced by a proportionate reduction, based upon the extent, if any, to which such damage interfered with the business carried on by the Tenant in the Premises, shall be paid up to date of such termination. At City's request, Tenant shall return the Premises to the condition as required by Section 30. If this Lease is not so terminated, this Lease shall remain in full force and effect, except that Tenant shall be entitled to a reduction of the rent from the date of damage and while repairs are being made, such reduction to be based upon the extent to which the damage and making of such repairs interfere with the business carried on by the Tenant in the Premises. If the damage is due to the fault or neglect of Tenant or its employees, there shall be no abatement of rent. City shall not be required to repair any injury or damage by fire or other cause, or to make any repairs or replacements of any leasehold improvements, fixtures or other personal property of Tenant, unless such damage is caused by the negligence or misconduct of the City, its employees or contractors. In lieu of terminating this Lease, Tenant may request that the City make available to Tenant a temporary site which in Tenant's sole discretion is equally suitable for Tenant's use. If the City is able to supply a reasonably acceptable temporary site, then Tenant may construct, operate, and maintain substitute communications facilities thereon until Tenant's communications facilities are fully restored and operational on the Premises.

26. EMINENT DOMAIN. If all or any part of the Premises shall be taken or appropriated by any authority under the power of eminent domain, either party hereto shall have the right, at its option, within sixty (60) days after said taking, to terminate this Lease upon thirty (30) days' written notice. If neither party elects to terminate as herein provided, the rent thereafter to be paid shall be equitably reduced. In the event of any taking or appropriation

whatsoever, each party shall be entitled to pursue its own separate award and Tenant shall have no claim against City for the value of any unexpired term of this Lease.

27. PAYMENTS AND NOTICE. All rental payments hereunder shall be paid by Tenant to the Office of the Cashier of the City, 455 North Rexford Drive, Beverly Hills, California 90210, or at such other address or to such other persons as the City may from time to time designate in writing, and all notices delivered to:

City Manager
City of Sierra Madre
232 W. Sierra Madre Boulevard
Sierra Madre, California 91204

or at such other addresses or to such other persons as the City may from time to time designate in writing. All notices given by City to Tenant hereunder shall be in writing and delivered to:

STC ONE LLC
C/o Crown Castle International
E. Blake Hawk, General Counsel
2000 Corporate Drive
Canonsburg, PA 15317-8567

or at such other addresses or to such other persons as Tenant may from time to time designate in writing.

28. SUCCESSORS. Each and every one of the terms, covenants, and conditions of this Lease shall inure to the benefit of and shall bind, as the case may be, not only the parties hereto but each and everyone of the heirs, executors, administrators, successors, assigns, and legal representatives of the parties hereto; provided, however, that any subletting or assignment by Tenant of the whole or any part of the Premises or any interest therein shall be subject to the provisions of Section 12 of this Lease.

29. HOLDING OVER. If Tenant, with City's consent, remains in possession of the Premises after expiration or termination of the term, or after the date in any notice given by City to Tenant terminating this Lease, such possession by Tenant shall be deemed to be a month-to-month tenancy, terminable on thirty (30) days' notice given at any time by either Party, at a monthly rental equal to one hundred fifty percent (150%) of the monthly rental in effect immediately prior to expiration or termination. All provisions of this Lease except those pertaining to rent and term shall apply to the month-to-month tenancy.

30. SURRENDER. At the expiration or termination of the term of this Lease, Tenant shall surrender the Premises to the City in the same condition as received, reasonable wear and tear excepted. All removable communications equipment, support equipment, and structures on the Premises may be removed by Tenant to a depth of one foot (1') below grade, so long as Tenant repairs any damage to the Premises caused by such removal.

31. SUBORDINATION AND ESTOPPEL. At the option of the City, this Lease shall be either subordinate or superior to any deed of trust or mortgage hereafter placed on the Property, provided City obtains a subordination and nondisturbance agreement from the lender in

a form acceptable to Tenant. Tenant shall upon request by City execute any written subordination and non-disturbance agreements or other documents necessary or convenient to implement this section, along with Tenant's agreement to attorn to any lender, in forms acceptable to Tenant. In addition, each party shall deliver to the other, at its request, an estoppel certificate in a form reasonably satisfactory to the both parties stating that this Lease is in full force and effect, that the requesting party is not in default hereunder, except as otherwise specified, the monthly rent then payable, and the dates to which rent has been paid.

32. BROKERS. Each party ("Indemnifying Party") shall hold harmless the other party from all damages resulting from any claims that may be asserted against the other party by any broker, finder or other person with whom the Indemnifying Party has or purportedly has dealt.

33. INTENTIONALLY OMITTED.

34. TENANT'S TERMINATION RIGHTS. This Lease may be terminated by Tenant without further liability on not less than thirty (30) days' prior written notice as follows: (i) upon an uncured default of any covenant, condition, or term hereof by the City; (ii) if Tenant does not obtain or maintain licenses, permits, or other approvals necessary to the construction or operation of Tenant's communications facilities; (iii) if Tenant is unable to occupy or utilize the Premises due to a ruling or directive of the FCC or other governmental or regulatory agency, including, but not limited to, a take back of channels or change in frequencies; (iv) if the Premises are destroyed or damaged so as in Tenant's judgment to hinder its effective use of the Premises; or (v) if Tenant determines that the Premises are not appropriate for its operations for economic, environmental, or technological reasons, including, without limitation, signal strength or interference.

35. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

A. Plats and Riders. Clauses, plats, riders and addenda, if any, affixed to this Lease are a part hereof.

B. Waiver. The waiver of any term, covenant or condition herein contained shall not be deemed to be a waiver of any subsequent breach of the same or any other term, covenant or condition herein contained. The subsequent acceptance of rent hereunder by City shall not be deemed to be a waiver of any preceding default by Tenant of any term, covenant or condition of this Lease, other than the failure of the Tenant to pay the particular rental so accepted, regardless of City's knowledge of such preceding default at the time of the acceptance of such rent.

C. Intentionally Omitted.

D. Marginal Headings. The marginal headings and article titles to the articles of this Lease are not a part of the Lease and shall have no effect upon the construction or interpretation of any part hereof.

E. Time. Time is of the essence of this Lease and each all of its provisions in which performance is a factor.

F. Prior Agreements. This Lease contains all of the agreements of the parties hereto with respect to any matter covered or mentioned in this Lease, and no prior agreements or understanding pertaining to any such matters shall be effective for any purpose. No provision of this Lease may be amended or added to except by an agreement in writing signed by the parties hereto or their respective successors in interest. This Lease shall not be effective or binding on any party until fully executed by both parties hereto.

G. Inability to Perform. The time stated in this Lease for the performance of any act (other than the payment of money) by either party shall be extended for the period of time that the party shall be delayed or prevented from performing by reason of strikes, acts of nature, or any causes beyond the reasonable control of the party claiming the extension, provided that the party claiming the extension has notified the other of such delay or prevention within fifteen (15) days of the inception thereof, and has thereafter notified the other party of the status of such delay or prevention not less often than once every fifteen (15) days.

H. Partial Invalidity. Any provision of this Lease which shall prove to be invalid, void or illegal shall in no way affect, impair or invalidate any other provision hereof and such other provision shall remain in full force and effect.

I. Cumulative Remedies. No remedy or election hereunder shall be deemed exclusive but shall, whenever possible, be cumulative with all other remedies at law or in equity.

J. Authority of Tenant. If Tenant is a corporation, Tenant represents that each individual executing this Lease on behalf of said corporation is duly authorized to execute and deliver this Lease on behalf of said corporation, in accordance with the bylaws of said corporation, and that this Lease is binding upon said corporation.

K. City's Approvals. Neither City's execution of this Lease nor any consent or approval given by City hereunder in its capacity as City shall waive, abridge, impair or otherwise affect City's powers and duties as a governmental body. Any requirements under this Lease that Tenant obtain consents or approvals of City are in addition to and not in lieu of any requirements of law that Tenant obtain approvals or permits. However, City shall attempt to coordinate its procedures for giving contractual and governmental approvals so that Tenant's requests and applications are not unreasonably denied or delayed.

L. Memorandum of Lease. The parties shall execute a memorandum of lease in recordable form. Upon the expiration or termination of this Lease Tenant shall, immediately on City's request, execute and deliver to City a Notice of Termination of Lease in recordable form.

36. EXHIBITS. The following drawings and special provisions are attached hereto as Exhibits and made a part of this Lease: Exhibit "A", Exhibit "B", and Exhibit "C."

[SIGNATURE PAGE FOLLOWS]

Executed this 24th day of October, 2007, in the City of Sierra Madre, California.

STC ONE LLC, a Delaware limited liability company ("Tenant")

By: Global Signal Acquisitions II LLC, a Delaware limited liability company
Its: Attorney in Fact

By: Global Signal Services LLC, a Delaware limited liability company
Its: Manager

By: _____
Name: Lisa A. Sedgwick
Title: Real Estate Transaction Manager

ATTEST:

_____
Becky L. Brodkorb

CITY OF SIERRA MADRE, a municipal corporation ("City")

_____
NAME: Ennis Tolfe
Mayor of the City of Sierra Madre, California

ATTEST:

_____ (SEAL)
Nancy Schollenberger
City Clerk

Approved as to form:

_____
Sandra J. Levin, City Attorney

Approved as to content:

_____
Donald Hopper, City Manager

EXHIBIT A

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

The Property is legally described as follows:

All that certain real property located in the County of Los Angeles, State of California, being more particularly described as follows:

PARCEL 1

The East 177.3 feet of the North 306.4 feet of Sierra Madre Cemetery (being a portion of Lots 10 and 11 of the Sierra Madre Tract) in the City of Sierra Madre, as per map recorded in Book 70 Page 79 and 80 of Miscellaneous Records in the office of the County Recorder of said County.

PARCEL 2

That portion of Sierra Madre Cemetery (being a portion of Lots 10 and 11 of the Sierra Madre Tract) in the City of Sierra Madre, as per map recorded in Book 70 Pages 79 and 80 of Miscellaneous Records in the office of the County Recorder of said County, described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the North line of Central Avenue 300 feet East of the Southwest corner of Lot 10 of Sierra Madre Tract, recorded in Book 4 Page 502 of Miscellaneous Records; thence from said point of beginning West 50 feet; thence North 121.40 feet; thence North 25° 17' West 161.15 feet; thence North 45° 10' West 171.53 feet; thence East 240.27 feet to the East line of Sierra Madre Cemetery; thence South 388 feet to the point of beginning.

PARCEL 3

Beginning at the intersection of the easterly line of Coburn Avenue as established by Tract No. 8834 (M.B.115-59-60) with the northerly line of Sierra Madre Boulevard as shown on Tract No. 14683 (M.B. 313-47-48); thence easterly along the northerly line of Sierra Madre Boulevard 302.30 feet; thence northerly at right angles to the northerly line of Sierra Madre Boulevard 5.00 feet; thence Westerly, parallel to the northerly line of Sierra Madre Boulevard to the easterly line of Coburn Avenue; thence southerly along the easterly line of Coburn Avenue to the point of beginning.

AND BEING the same property conveyed to City of Sierra Madre, a municipal corporation from C. S. Merrill and Eileen Merrill by Grant Deed dated July 16, 1959, and recorded August 28, 1959 in Instrument No. 1035; and further conveyed to City of Sierra Madre from Sierra Madre Cemetery Association by Grant Deed dated April 27, 1966, and recorded May 16, 1966 in Instrument No. 1917.

Tax Parcel No. 5766-005-902

EXHIBIT B

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREMISES

The location of the Premises within the Property (together with access and utilities) is more particularly described as follows:

TOWER AREA DESCRIPTION:

COMMENCING AT A FOUND SPIKE & WASHER AT THE INTERSECTION OF THE CENTERLINES OF SIERRA MADRE BOULEVARD AND MONTEREY LANE;

THENCE N 35°21'22" W, A DISTANCE OF 521.09 FEET TO THE TRUE POINT OF BEGINNING;

THENCE S 89°51'24" W, A DISTANCE OF 13.80 FEET TO POINT "A";

THENCE CONTINUING S 89°51'24" W, A DISTANCE OF 16.20 FEET;

THENCE N 00°08'36" W, A DISTANCE OF 20.00 FEET;

THENCE N 89°51'24" E, A DISTANCE OF 30.00 FEET;

THENCE S 00°08'36" E, A DISTANCE OF 20.00 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING.

CONTAINING 600 SQUARE FEET, MORE OR LESS.

NON-EXCLUSIVE ACCESS AND UTILITY EASEMENT DESCRIPTION:

A 12.00 FOOT WIDE EASEMENT FOR INGRESS AND EGRESS, AND UTILITY PURPOSES, THE CENTERLINE OF WHICH IS DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

BEGINNING AT THE ABOVE DESCRIBED POINT "A";

THENCE S 03°48'36" W, A DISTANCE OF 5.00 FEET;

THENCE N 86°10'43" W, A DISTANCE OF 58.91 FEET;

THENCE S 85°46'48" W, A DISTANCE OF 199.85 FEET;

THENCE S 09°33'30" E, A DISTANCE OF 36.63 FEET;

THENCE S 30°18'43" E, A DISTANCE OF 124.32 FEET;

THENCE S 26°14'31" E, A DISTANCE OF 102.60 FEET;

THENCE S 14°48'05" E, A DISTANCE OF 35.35 FEET;

THENCE S 01°21'31" E, A DISTANCE OF 118.42 FEET TO THE NORTHERLY RIGHT OF WAY OF SIERRA MADRE BOULEVARD AND THE TERMINUS OF THIS DESCRIPTION.

CONTAINING 8155 SQUARE FEET, MORE OR LESS.

TOGETHER WITH A 5.00 FOOT WIDE UTILITY EASEMENT, THE CENTERLINE OF WHICH IS DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

BEGINNING AT THE ABOVE DESCRIBED POINT "A";

THENCE S 03°42'08" E, A DISTANCE OF 22.35 FEET;

THENCE S 11°32'31" W, A DISTANCE OF 15.81 FEET TO AN EXISTING TRANSFORMER/TELCO POLE AND THE TERMINUS OF THIS DESCRIPTION.

CONTAINING 191 SQUARE FEET, MORE OR LESS.

CITY OF
SIERRA
MADRE

STAFF REPORT

FIRE DEPARTMENT

DATE: July 14, 2026

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council

FROM: Brent Bartlett, Fire Chief
By: Amy Hsu, Administrative Analyst

SUBJECT: **Professional Services Agreement with Wittman Enterprises, LLC for Ambulance Billing and Collection Services**

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the City Council approve the Professional Services Agreement ("PSA") with Wittman Enterprises, LLC for ambulance billing and collection services and authorize the City Manager to execute the Professional Services Agreement and any non-substantive modifications necessary to carry out the intent of the Agreement.

SUMMARY

The City currently contracts with Wittman Enterprises, LLC ("Wittman") to provide ambulance billing and revenue recovery services for the Sierra Madre Fire Department ambulance transport program. Wittman has provided ambulance billing services to the City since 2018 and continues to perform billing, claims processing, insurance coordination, collections management, reporting, and related EMS revenue recovery services. The Fire Department recently completed negotiations with Wittman regarding updated pricing and contract terms. The proposed PSA establishes a revised contingency fee of 5.5% of net collections, replacing the City's previous rate of 5.75%. The new PSA also modernizes the agreement structure and establishes an initial three-year term with two optional two-year extensions exercisable at the City's discretion.

DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

The City entered into an ambulance billing services agreement with Wittman Enterprises in 2018. Under the prior agreement, Wittman provided ambulance billing and collection services on a contingency fee basis equal to 5.75% of net collections received. As part of a routine operational and fiscal review, staff evaluated the current agreement and benchmarked comparable EMS billing agreements among public agencies. Based on that review, staff-initiated discussions with Wittman regarding updated pricing and contract structure. Following negotiations, Wittman agreed to reduce the contingency fee from 5.75% to 5.5% of net collections.

For example, in calendar year 2025, the Fire Department collected approximately $661,716 in EMS revenue. A reduction in the billing fee from 5.75% to 5.50% represents a savings of 0.25%, which equates to approximately $1,654 annually based on 2025 collections. Actual savings will vary depending on EMS revenue collected each year.

In addition to the revised pricing, the proposed PSA updates the City's standard professional services agreement format and establishes a defined contract term structure. The proposed PSA provides for:

- Ambulance billing and claims processing services
- Insurance billing and follow-up
- Revenue recovery and collection services
- Monthly reporting and related administrative support
- HIPAA compliance obligations through an incorporated Business Associate Agreement

The PSA establishes:

- An initial term of three (3) years
- Two optional two-year extensions exercised solely at the City's discretion
- A termination provision allowing either party to terminate the agreement upon ninety (90) days written notice

The operational scope of services from the prior agreement is incorporated into the PSA as Exhibit A. Compensation terms are separately established in Exhibit B to reflect the newly negotiated rate.

STRATEGIC PLAN RELATIONSHIP

Strategic Objective: Build an organization that is innovative, financially stable, and consistently delivers a high level of service. Goal 2. Build Fiscal Stability.

ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

The proposed action does not constitute as a project under the California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA"), based on Section 15061(b)(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, as it can be determined with certainty that it will have no impact on the environment.

FISCAL IMPACT

Under the proposed PSA, Wittman will be compensated at a rate of 5.5% of net collections received for ambulance billing services. The revised rate is expected to reduce annual ambulance billing administrative costs compared to the prior agreement rate of 5.75%. Actual compensation paid under the agreement will fluctuate annually based upon ambulance transport volume and net collections received. Sufficient funding is included in the Fire Department's FY 2026-27 budget.

Approved by:

Mike

_____

Michael Bruckner
City Manager

Attachments

Professional Services Agreement for Consultant Services (PSA) with Wittman Enterprises, LLC.pdf

Exhibit A-Agreement for Professional Ambulance Billing Services between City of Sierra Madre and Wittman Enterprises, LLC.pdf

EXHIBIT B COMPENSATION FEE SCHEDULE.pdf

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES AGREEMENT
FOR CONSULTANT SERVICES

(City of Sierra Madre / Wittman Enterprises, LLC)

1. IDENTIFICATION

This PROFESSIONAL SERVICES AGREEMENT ("Agreement") is entered into by and between the City of Sierra Madre, a California municipal corporation ("City"), and Wittman Enterprises, LLC, a California limited liability company ("Consultant").

2. RECITALS

2.1. City has determined that it requires the following professional services from a consultant: professional ambulance billing, collection, claims management, reporting, and related EMS revenue recovery services.

2.2. Consultant represents that it is fully qualified to perform such professional services by virtue of its experience and the training, education and expertise of its principals and employees. Consultant further represents that it is willing to accept responsibility for performing such services in accordance with the terms and conditions set forth in this Agreement.

2.3. Consultant represents that it has no known relationships with third parties, City Council members, or employees of City which would (1) present a conflict of interest with the rendering of services under this Agreement under Government Code Section 1090, the Political Reform Act (Government Code Section 81000 *et seq.*), or other applicable law, (2) prevent Consultant from performing the terms of this Agreement, or (3) present a significant opportunity for the disclosure of confidential information.

NOW, THEREFORE, for and in consideration of the mutual covenants and conditions herein contained, City and Consultant agree as follows:

3. DEFINITIONS

3.1. "Scope of Services": Such professional services as are set forth in Consultant's June 1, 2018 agreement to City attached hereto as Exhibit A and incorporated herein by this reference. Exhibit A is incorporated solely for the purpose of describing the Scope of Services to be performed by Consultant.

3.2. "Agreement Administrator": The Agreement Administrator for this project is the City of Sierra Madre Fire Chief. The Agreement Administrator shall be the principal point of contact at the City for this project. All services under this Agreement shall be performed at the request of the Agreement Administrator. The Agreement Administrator will establish the timetable for completion of services and any interim milestones. City reserves the right to change this designation upon written notice to Consultant

3.3. "Approved Fee Schedule": Consultant shall be compensated at a rate of 5.5% of net

collections received for ambulance billing and collection services performed pursuant to this Agreement.

3.4. Business Associate Agreement: The HIPPA Business Associate Agreement attached hereto as Exhibit A is incorporated herein by this reference and shall govern the parties' obligations relating to protected health information and HIPPA compliance.

3.5. "Maximum Amount": For budgeting and administrative purposes only, the maximum annual compensation payable under this Agreement shall not exceed $45,000 per fiscal year unless otherwise approved by the City in writing.

3.6. "Commencement Date": July 1, 2026.

3.7. "Termination Date": June 30, 2029

4. TERM

The term of this Agreement shall commence at 12:00 a.m. on the Commencement Date and shall expire at 11:59 p.m. on the Termination Date unless extended by written agreement of the parties or terminated earlier under Section 15 ("Termination") below. Consultant may request extensions of time to perform the services required hereunder. Such extensions shall be effective if authorized in advance by City in writing and incorporated in written amendments to this Agreement. Following the initial term, the City may, at its sole discretion, extend the Agreement for up to two (2) additional two-year terms by providing written notice to Consultant no less than ninety (90) days prior to expiration of the then-current term. The maximum total term of this Agreement, including all optional extensions, shall not exceed seven (7) years.

5. CONSULTANT'S DUTIES

5.1. **Services**. Consultant shall perform the services identified in the Scope of Services. City shall have the right to request, in writing, changes in the Scope of Services. Any such changes mutually agreed upon by the parties, and any corresponding increase or decrease in compensation, shall be incorporated by written amendment to this Agreement.

5.2. **Business License.** Consultant shall obtain and maintain in force a City business license for the duration of this Agreement.

5.3. **Campaign Contributions.** This Agreement is subject to Government Code Section 84308. Consultant shall disclose any contribution in an amount of more than two hundred fifty dollars ($250) made within the preceding 12 months by the Consultant or the Consultant's agent to a City Officer or his or her committee. In the case of a contribution, Consultant shall request and provide a signed copy of the Campaign Contribution Disclosure Form to the City prior to, or concurrent with, the Consultant's execution of this Agreement.

6. SUBCONTRACTING

6.1. **General Prohibition.** This Agreement covers professional services of a specific

and unique nature. Except as otherwise provided herein, Consultant shall not assign or transfer its interest in this Agreement or subcontract any services to be performed without amending this Agreement.

7. COMPENSATION

7.1. **General.** City agrees to compensate Consultant for the services provided under this Agreement, and Consultant agrees to accept payment in accordance with the Fee Schedule in full satisfaction for such services. Compensation shall not exceed the Maximum Amount. Consultant shall not be reimbursed for any expenses unless provided for in this Agreement or authorized in writing by City in advance.

7.2. **Invoices.** Consultant shall submit monthly invoices identifying net collections received during the billing period and the corresponding compensation due pursuant to "Approved Fee Schedule".

7.3. **Taxes.** City shall not withhold applicable taxes or other payroll deductions from payments made to Consultant except as otherwise required by law. Consultant shall be solely responsible for calculating, withholding, and paying all taxes.

7.4. **Disputes.** The parties agree to meet and confer at mutually agreeable times to resolve any disputed amounts contained in an invoice submitted by Consultant.

7.5. **Additional Work.** Consultant shall not be reimbursed for any expenses incurred for work performed outside the Scope of Services unless prior written approval is given by the City through a fully executed written amendment. Consultant shall not undertake any such work without prior written approval of the City.

8. OWNERSHIP OF WRITTEN PRODUCTS

All reports, documents or other written material, and all electronic files, including computer-aided design files, developed by Consultant in the performance of this Agreement (such written material and electronic files are collectively known as "written products") shall be and remain the property of City without restriction or limitation upon its use or dissemination by City except as provided by law. Consultant may take and retain copies of such written products as desired, but no such written products shall be the subject of a copyright application by Consultant.

9. RELATIONSHIP OF PARTIES

9.1. **General.** Consultant is, and shall at all times remain as to City, a wholly independent contractor.

10. INDEMNIFICATION

10.1. **Definitions.** For purposes of this Section 10, "Consultant" shall include Consultant, its officers, employees, servants, agents, or subcontractors, or anyone directly or indirectly

employed by either Consultant or its subcontractors, in the performance of this Agreement. "City" shall include City, its officers, agents, employees and volunteers.

10.2. **Indemnification.** Each Party agrees to defend, indemnify, and hold harmless the other Party and its respective directors, officers, board members, employees, agents, and representatives from and against any and all claims, losses, liabilities, damages, expenses (including reasonable attorneys' fees), judgments, or settlements arising from injury to persons or property, including death, to the extent caused by the negligence, acts, or omissions of the indemnifying Party, its employees, agents, contractors, or representatives, or from any breach or default in the performance of that Party's obligations under this Agreement.

11. INSURANCE

11.1. **Insurance Required.** Consultant shall maintain insurance as described in this section and shall require all of its subcontractors, consultants, and other agents to do the same. Approval of the insurance by the City shall not relieve or decrease any liability of Consultant Any requirement for insurance to be maintained after completion of the work shall survive this Agreement.

11.2. **Documentation of Insurance.** City will not execute this agreement until it has received a complete set of all required documentation of insurance coverage. However, failure to obtain the required documents prior to the work beginning shall not waive the Consultant's obligation to provide them. Consultant shall file with City:

- Certificate of Insurance, indicating companies acceptable to City, with a Best's Rating of no less than A:VII showing. The Certificate of Insurance must include the following reference: EMS Billing Services
- Documentation of Best's rating acceptable to the City.
- Original endorsements effecting coverage for all policies required by this Agreement.
- Complete, certified copies of all required insurance policies, including endorsements affecting the coverage.

Insurance coverage shall be at least in the following minimum amounts:

- Professional Liability Insurance: $1,000,000 per claim, $2,000,000 aggregate
- General Liability:
  - General Aggregate: $2,000,000
  - Products Comp/Op Aggregate $2,000,000
  - Personal & Advertising Injury $1,000,000
  - Each Occurrence $1,000,000
  - Fire Damage (any one fire) $ 50,000
  - Medical Expense (any 1 person) $ 5,000
- Workers' Compensation:

- Workers' Compensation — Statutory Limits
- EL Each Accident — $1,000,000
- EL Disease - Policy Limit — $1,000,000
- EL Disease - Each Employee — $1,000,000

- Automobile Liability
  - Any vehicle, combined single limit — $1,000,000

Any available insurance proceeds broader than or in excess of the specified minimum insurance coverage requirements or limits shall be available to the additional insured. Furthermore, the requirements for coverage and limits shall be the greater of (1) the minimum coverage and limits specified in this Agreement, or (2) the broader coverage and maximum limits of coverage of any insurance policy or proceeds available to the named insured.

13. CONFLICT OF INTEREST DISCLOSURE

Pursuant to Government Code Section 1097.6, subdivision (c)(1), "[The] [C]onsultant's duties and services under this agreement shall not include preparing or assisting the public entity with any portion of the public entity's preparation of a request for proposals, request for qualifications, or any other solicitation regarding a subsequent or additional contract with the public entity. The public entity entering this agreement shall at all times retain responsibility for public contracting, including with respect to any subsequent phase of this project. [C]onsultant's participation in the planning, discussions, or drawing of project plans or specifications shall be limited to conceptual, preliminary, or initial plans or specifications. [C]onsultant shall cooperate with the public entity to ensure that all bidders for a subsequent contract on any subsequent phase of this project have access to the same information, including all conceptual, preliminary, or initial plans or specifications prepared by [Consultant] pursuant to this agreement."

14. NOTICES

Any notices, bills, invoices, or reports required by this Agreement shall be deemed received on: (i) the day of delivery if delivered by hand, email, or overnight courier service during Consultant's and City's regular business hours; or (ii) on the third business day following deposit in the United States mail if delivered by mail, postage prepaid, to the addresses listed below (or to such other addresses as the parties may, from time to time, designate in writing).

If to City

Brent Bartlett, Fire Chief
City of Sierra Madre
Fire Department
232 W. Sierra Madre Blvd.
Sierra Madre, CA 91024
Telephone: (626) 355-7135
Email:
bbartlett@sierramadreca.gov

If to Consultant

Corinne Wittman-Wong, CEO

11093 Sun Center Drive

Rancho Cordova, CA 95670
Telephone:
Email: cwittmanwong@webillems.com

With courtesy copy to:
Aleks R. Giragosian, Esq.
Sierra Madre City Attorney
Colantuono, Highsmith & Whatley,
PC 790 E. Colorado Blvd., Ste. 850
Pasadena, Angeles, CA 91101
Telephone: (213) 542-5700
Email: agiragosian@chwlaw.us

With courtesy copy to:
Jon Riesa, Esq.
Signature Law Group
3400 Bradshaw Road Ste. A-4A
Sacramento, CA 95827
Telephone: (916) 2907616

15. TERMINATION

Either party may terminate this Agreement, with or without cause, upon ninety (90) days written notice to the other party. Consultant agrees to cease all work under this Agreement on or before the effective date of any notice of termination. All City data, documents, objects, materials or other tangible things shall be returned to City upon the termination or expiration of this Agreement. Upon termination, Consultant shall be paid based on the work satisfactorily performed at the time of termination. In no event shall Consultant be entitled to receive more than the amount that would be paid to Consultant for the full performance of the services required by this Agreement.

TO EFFECTUATE THIS AGREEMENT, the parties have caused their duly authorized representatives to execute this Agreement on the dates set forth below.

"CITY"	"CONSULTANT"
City of Sierra Madre	Wittman Enterprises, LLC
Authorized Signatories:	
Signature:_____	Signature:_____
Printed:_____	Printed:_____
Title:_____	Title:_____
Date:_____	Date:_____

Attest:

Signature:_____

Printed:_____
Title: City Clerk

Date:_____

Approved as to form:

Signature:_____

Printed:_____
Title: City Attorney

Date: _____

Wittman Enterprises, LLC
Business Associate Agreement ("HIPAA AGREEMENT")

Between Wittman Enterprises, LLC and the City of Sierra Madre

This Business Associate Agreement ("Agreement") between the **City of Sierra Madre** (Covered Entity) and **Wittman Enterprises, LLC** (Business Associate) is executed to ensure that Wittman Enterprises, LLC will appropriately safeguard protected health information ("PHI") that is created, received, maintained, or transmitted on behalf of the City of Sierra Madre in compliance with the applicable provisions of Public Law 104-191 of August 21, 1996, known as the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996, Subtitle F – Administrative Simplification, Sections 261, *et seq.*, as amended ("HIPAA"), and with Public Law 111-5 of February 17, 2009, known as the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, Title XII, Subtitle D – Privacy, Sections 13400, *et seq.*, the Health Information Technology and Clinical Health Act, as amended (the "HITECH Act").

A. General Provisions

1. **Meaning of Terms.** The terms used in this Agreement shall have the same meaning as those terms defined in HIPAA.

2. **Regulatory References.** Any reference in this Agreement to a regulatory section means the section currently in effect or as amended.

3. **Interpretation.** Any ambiguity in this Agreement shall be interpreted to permit compliance with HIPAA.

B. Obligations of Business Associate

Wittman Enterprises, LLC agrees that it will:

1. Not use or further disclose PHI other than as permitted or required by this Agreement or as required by law;

2. Use appropriate safeguards and comply, where applicable, with the HIPAA Security Rule with respect to electronic protected health information ("e-PHI") and implement appropriate physical, technical and administrative safeguards to prevent use or disclosure of PHI other than as provided for by this Agreement;

3. Report to the City any use or disclosure of PHI not provided for by this Agreement of which it becomes aware, including any security incident (as defined in the HIPAA Security Rule) and any breaches of unsecured PHI as required by 45 CFR §164.410. Breaches of unsecured PHI shall be reported to the City of Sierra Madre without unreasonable delay but in no case later than 60 days after discovery of the breach;

4. In accordance with 45 CFR 164.502(e)(1)(ii) and 164.308(b)(2), ensure that any subcontractors that create, receive, maintain, or transmit PHI on behalf of Wittman Enterprises, LLC agree to the same restrictions, conditions, and requirements that apply to Wittman Enterprises, LLC with respect to such information;

5. Make PHI in a designated record set available to the City of Sierra Madre and to an individual who has a right of access in a manner that satisfies the City's obligations to provide access to PHI in accordance with 45 CFR §164.524 within 30 days of a request;

6. Make any amendment(s) to PHI in a designated record set as directed by the City of Sierra Madre, or take other measures necessary to satisfy the City's obligations under 45 CFR §164.526;

7. Maintain and make available information required to provide an accounting of disclosures to the City or an individual who has a right to an accounting within 60 days and as necessary to satisfy the City of Sierra Madre's obligations under 45 CFR §164.528;

8. To the extent that Wittman Enterprises, LLC is to carry out any of the City of Sierra Madre's obligations under the HIPAA Privacy Rule, Wittman Enterprises, LLC shall comply with the requirements of the Privacy Rule that apply to the City when it carries out that obligation;

9. Make its internal practices, books, and records relating to the use and disclosure of PHI received from, or created or received by Wittman Enterprises, LLC on behalf of the City of Sierra Madre, available to the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human

Services for purposes of determining Wittman Enterprises, LLC and the City's compliance with HIPAA and the HITECH Act;

10. Restrict the use or disclosure of PHI if the City of Sierra Madre notifies Wittman Enterprises, LLC of any restriction on the use or disclosure of PHI that the City has agreed to or is required to abide by under 45 CFR §164.522; and

11. If the City is subject to the Red Flags Rule (found at 16 CFR §681.1 *et seq.*), Wittman Enterprises, LLC agrees to assist the City of Sierra Madre in complying with its Red Flags Rule obligations by: (a) implementing policies and procedures to detect relevant Red Flags (as defined under 16 C.F.R. §681.2); (b) taking all steps necessary to comply with the policies and procedures of the City's Identity Theft Prevention Program; (c) ensuring that any agent or third party who performs services on its behalf in connection with covered accounts of the City agrees to implement reasonable policies and procedures designed to detect, prevent, and mitigate the risk of identity theft; and (d) alerting the City of any Red Flag incident (as defined by the Red Flag Rules) of which it becomes aware, the steps it has taken to mitigate any potential harm that may have occurred, and provide a report to the City of any threat of identity theft as a result of the incident.

C. Permitted Uses and Disclosures by Business Associate

The specific uses and disclosures of PHI that may be made by Wittman Enterprises, LLC on behalf of the City of Sierra Madre include:

1. The preparation of invoices to patients, carriers, insurers and others responsible for payment or reimbursement of the services provided by the City of Sierra Madre to its patients;

2. Preparation of reminder notices and documents pertaining to collections of overdue accounts;

3. The submission of supporting documentation to carriers, insurers and other payers to substantiate the healthcare services provided by the City to its patients or to appeal denials of payment for the same; and

4. Other uses or disclosures of PHI as permitted by HIPAA necessary to perform the services that Wittman Enterprises, LLC has been engaged to perform on behalf of the City.

D. Termination

1. The City of Sierra Madre may terminate this Agreement if the City determines that Wittman Enterprises, LLC has violated a material term of the Agreement.

2. If either party knows of a pattern of activity or practice of the other party that constitutes a material breach or violation of the other party's obligations under this Agreement, that party shall take reasonable steps to cure the breach or end the violation, as applicable, and, if such steps are unsuccessful, terminate the Agreement if feasible.

3. Upon termination of this Agreement for any reason, Wittman Enterprises, LLC shall return to the City or destroy all PHI received from the City, or created, maintained, or received by Wittman Enterprises, LLC on behalf of the City that Wittman Enterprises, LLC still maintains in any form. Wittman Enterprises, LLC shall retain no copies of the PHI. If return or destruction is infeasible, the protections of this Agreement will extend to such PHI.

Agreed to this first day of June, 2018

City of Sierra Madre	**Wittman Enterprises, LLC**
Signature: [signature]	Signature: [signature]
Title: Interim Fire Chief	Title: CEO
Date: 7/9/18	Date: 7/9/18

EXHIBIT B

COMPENSATION / FEE SCHEDULE

Consultant shall be compensated at a rate of 5.5% of net collections received by the City for ambulance billing and collection services performed pursuant to this Agreement.

No additional compensation or reimbursement shall be paid unless approved in writing by the City.

CITY OF
SIERRA
MADRE

STAFF REPORT

PUBLIC WORKS SERVICES

DATE: July 14, 2026

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council

FROM: Brian Dickinson, Director of Public Works
By: Eric Lozick, Management Analyst

SUBJECT: **Update on Enterprise Fleet Management Program Implementation and Year 1 Vehicle Selection**

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the City Council provide direction on the implementation of the previously approved Enterprise Fleet Management Master Lease Agreement, including the adjusted Year 1 vehicle replacement plan and updated vehicle selection.

SUMMARY

On April 28, 2026, the City Council approved the Master Lease Agreement with Enterprise Fleet Management for municipal fleet vehicle replacement and maintenance services and authorized the City Manager to execute all necessary documents. The approved authorization included a not-to-exceed amount of $1,811,733 for the initial five-year lease program and authority for amendments or vehicle substitutions of equivalent type and value within that approved amount.

The July 14, 2026 item is returning at the City Council's request. This report summarizes the prior Council action, provides the updated implementation details from Enterprise Fleet Management, and identifies the adjusted Year 1 vehicle replacement plan and vehicle selection. The item does not request re-approval of the Master Lease Agreement, approval of a separate contract, or approval of a resolution.

Since the April 28 approval, staff and Enterprise Fleet Management have refined the Year 1 vehicle order list based on total cost of ownership, vehicle age, mileage, maintenance risk, fuel efficiency, operational need, upfit requirements, and current manufacturer ordering conditions. The adjusted Year 1 implementation plan consists of nine replacement vehicles and one additional Fire Department growth vehicle, within the previously approved not-to-exceed amount.

The original Year 1 Plan B scenario contemplated 13 replacement vehicles. The current implementation plan has been reduced to 10 total Year 1 vehicles because several manufacturers have concluded production for the 2026 model year, and orders are now being placed for 2027 model year vehicles with annual manufacturer price increases. Unless the City Council provides additional direction, staff will continue implementation under the authority granted on April 28, 2026.

DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

April 28, 2026 Council Action

During the April 28, 2026 City Council meeting, staff and representatives from Enterprise Fleet Management presented the proposed Fleet Management Program and associated Master Lease Agreement. The presentation addressed the City's current fleet challenges, proposed fleet replacement strategy, Sourcewell cooperative procurement structure, Master Equity Lease model, maintenance program, telematics, vehicle replacement timing, and anticipated fiscal impacts.

Following Council discussion and public comment, Council Member Kriebs made a motion to approve the Master Lease Agreement with Enterprise Fleet Management and authorize the City Manager to execute all necessary documents. Mayor Pro Tem Goss seconded the motion. The motion passed unanimously. That action established the contractual and administrative authority for the City to proceed with the Enterprise Fleet Management Program within the approved not-to-exceed amount.

Updated Implementation and Replacement Plan Options

The July 14 presentation documents the planning process that led to the current implementation plan. Staff and Enterprise began evaluating fleet challenges and long-term City objectives in May 2025. The effort included leadership alignment in September 2025, fleet inventory validation in December 2025, and replacement scenario development in early 2026.

Enterprise and City staff evaluated three initial Year 1 replacement scenarios:

- Plan A, Aggressive Replacement: 21 vehicles five years or older, with an estimated Year 1 budget of $422,733.92 and estimated equity of $329,896.
- Plan B, Moderate Replacement: 13 vehicles ten years or older, with an estimated Year 1 budget of $258,542.20 and estimated equity of $198,739.
- Plan C, Conservative Replacement: 9 vehicles fifteen years or older, with an estimated Year 1 budget of $186,224.08 and estimated equity of $130,950.

City leadership identified Plan B as the preferred framework because it balanced fleet modernization, operational reliability, maintenance risk, and annual budget predictability. The original Plan B framework would modernize approximately one-third of the fleet in Year 1 and complete replacements over the following years.

After further review of manufacturer ordering windows, price changes, departmental needs, and vehicle upfit requirements, the current Year 1 implementation list has been adjusted. The updated list consists of nine replacement vehicles and one Fire Department growth vehicle for teh Deputy Fire Chief position. This change remains within the previously approved not-to-exceed amount and does not require a separate contract approval.

Adjusted Year 1 Vehicle Selection

For Council information, the adjusted Year 1 vehicle list is summarized below:

Replaced or Added Unit	Department / Purpose	Current Vehicle	Year 1 Vehicle
Unit #1122	Police	2011 Ford Focus, S 4dr Sedan	2027 Ford Explorer, Active 4dr 4x2

Unit #2101	Police	2003 Chevrolet Silverado 1500 HD	2026 Chevrolet Silverado 1500, Work Truck 4x2 Regular Cab
Unit #2093	Police	2011 Ford Crown Victoria Police Interceptor	2027 Ford Police Interceptor Utility Base AWD
Unit #6142	Police / Code Enforcement	2011 Chevrolet Tahoe Police	2026 Ford Maverick Hybrid XLT FWD SuperCrew
Unit #5103	Public Works Water	2009 Ford F-350 Chassis	2027 RAM 3500 Chassis Tradesman 4x2 Regular Cab
Unit #5119	Public Works Streets	2006 Chevrolet Silverado 3500 Chassis	2027 RAM 3500 Chassis Tradesman 4x2 Regular Cab
Unit #5117	Public Works Streets	1999 Ford F-350 Chassis Cab	2027 RAM 2500 Tradesman 4x2 Regular Cab
Unit #5115	Public Works Water	2002 Chevrolet Silverado 2500 HD	2027 RAM 2500 Tradesman 4x2 Regular Cab
Unit #5109	Public Works Water	2000 Ford F-350 Chassis	2027 RAM 2500 Tradesman 4x2 Regular Cab
Growth Vehicle	Fire Department / Deputy Fire Chief	Additional operational vehicle	2026 Chevrolet Tahoe Z71 4dr 4x4

Administrative Implementation

Vehicle availability, model year ordering windows, and upfit needs may continue to change during implementation. Equivalent vehicle substitutions of comparable type and value, if needed, would be handled under the City Manager authority granted by the City Council on April 28, 2026, so long as the substitutions remain within the approved not-to-exceed amount and are reviewed in a form approved by the City Attorney. Any material change to the approved not-to-exceed amount, contract structure, or program scope outside the prior authorization would be returned to the City Council for consideration.

Maintenance, Telematics, and Operational Oversight

The Enterprise maintenance program will provide preventive maintenance scheduling, repair management, access to Enterprise's vendor network, and maintenance cost tracking for eligible vehicles. The updated Year 1 cost summary also includes telematics for 36 vehicles, including Enterprise vehicles and retained City-owned vehicles.

The City will continue to own and maintain certain vehicles outside the Year 1 replacement order. The July 14 cost summary identifies 26 retained City-owned vehicles under maintenance management at $6.00 per vehicle per month. Heavy equipment, specialized vehicles, and vehicles outside the Enterprise maintenance program will continue to be managed by the City as appropriate.

Fleet Mechanic Cost Allocation

The April 28 staff report identified that 70% of the Fleet Mechanic position cost, estimated at approximately $66,000 annually, would be reallocated from the Fleet Internal Service Fund to the Sewer Fund to reflect support provided to sewer operations. The remaining 30% would remain in the Fleet program. The July 14 receive-and-file item does not change that allocation.

STRATEGIC PLAN RELATIONSHIP

This item supports the City's goals of improving service delivery, modernizing internal operations, improving operational reliability, and supporting more predictable long-term asset management.

ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

Not a CEQA Project under: 14 CCR 15378(b)(5)- organizational or administrative activities

FISCAL IMPACT

There is no additional fiscal impact associated with this update. The Master Lease Agreement was previously approved in an amount not to exceed $1,811,733 and will be funded through Account No. 60000.83101.52500, Equipment Replacement Internal Services Fund.

The April 28 staff report identified first-year FY 2026/27 funding of $258,542 for the initial Year 1 plan. The updated July 14 implementation estimate identifies an adjusted Year 1 projected spend of $256,797.76, which remains within the prior FY 2026/27 budget framework and previously approved not-to-exceed amount. The July 14 item does not request a new appropriation, increase to the not-to-exceed amount, or approval of a separate contract.

Cost Component	Amount
One-time down payment total	$78,715.00
Estimated equity from resale	($36,000.00)
One-time down payment total, net of equity	$42,715.00
Vehicle payments annual cost, including full maintenance	$153,038.64
Total down payment plus lease payments	$195,753.64

Telematics annual cost	$9,072.00
Estimated annual maintenance cost for retained City-owned vehicles	$51,972.12
Year 1 projected spend	$256,797.76
Estimated equity at term of Year 1 vehicles	($132,063.00)

The estimated equity at the term of the Year 1 vehicles is $132,063. This estimated equity would be returned to the City or applied to future vehicle replacement costs, subject to market conditions at the time of disposition.

Approved by:



_____

Michael Bruckner
City Manager

Attachments

Enterprise Fleet Staff Report 04.28.2026.pdf
04.28.20026 Council meeting minutes Enterprise Fleet Management.pdf
Enterprise Fleet Replacement Program Council Presentation 07.14.2026 Final.pdf

CITY OF
SIERRA MADRE

STAFF REPORT

PUBLIC WORKS SERVICES

DATE:	April 28, 2026
TO:	Honorable Mayor and City Council
FROM:	Brian Dickinson, Director of Public Works
SUBJECT:	**Approval of a Master Lease Agreement with Enterprise Fleet Management for Municipal Fleet Vehicle Replacement and Maintenance Services**

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the City Council:

1. Approve a Master Lease Agreement with Enterprise Fleet Management for the lease of twenty-nine (29) municipal fleet vehicles in an amount not to exceed $1,811,733 (details of the Master Lease Agreement shall be negotiated and worked out with Enterprise); and
2. Authorize the City Manager to execute the Agreement, and any amendments or vehicle subsitutions of equivalent type and value within the approved not-to-exceed amount, in a form approved by the City Attorney.

SUMMARY

The City of Sierra Madre maintains a municipal fleet of 37 vehicles with a total estimated book value of $422,225 to support operations across all City departments. The fleet's average age is 12.1 years, with an average odometer reading of 50,031 miles and an average holding period of approximately 30.8 years per vehicle. The City currently averages only 1.2 vehicle acquisitions per year, reflecting a historically reactive rather than planned approach to fleet replacement.

The age distribution of the City's current fleet reflects significant deferred replacement:

Fleet Age Threshold	Number of Vehicles	Percentage of Fleet
Vehicles older than 2012	15	40%
Vehicles older than 2016	17	46%
Vehicles older than 2018	23	62%

This aging fleet presents compounding operational and safety concerns. The majority of the City's vehicles predate modern crash avoidance technologies, including Forward Collision Warning with Autobrake (introduced in 2018), Blind Spot Detection (2018), Rear Automatic Braking (2016), and Lane Departure Warning / Electronic Stability Control (2012). According to data from the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety and the Highway Loss Data Institute, vehicles equipped with these technologies reduce front-to-rear crashes by up to 50%, front-to-rear crashes with injuries by 56%, and backing crashes by up to 78%. The City's current fleet largely lacks these protections, increasing liability exposure and risk to employees and the public.

Fleet replacement has historically been addressed on a vehicle-by-vehicle basis: when a unit exceeds its useful life, staff solicits quotes and seeks City Council authorization for individual purchases. Once acquired, vehicles are maintained in-house by the City's Fleet Mechanic. This model has resulted in no structured replacement schedule, inconsistent maintenance demands across departments, and increasing repair costs as vehicles age beyond their optimal lifecycle.

DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

Procurement Process

During the summer of 2025, City staff engaged with Enterprise Fleet Management to evaluate alternative approaches to fleet procurement and maintenance. EFM is a national fleet management company with over 2,500 government agency clients and 150 local offices. The proposed Agreement is procured through the Sourcewell Cooperative Purchasing Program under Contract No. 030122 (vehicle acquisition) and Contract No. 240502 (fleet management services), satisfying the City's competitive procurement requirements pursuant to Government Code §54202 and the City's Municipal Code. The City's Sourcewell account number is Coop Vendor #40306.

Proposed Program Structure

The proposed program transitions the City from a traditional capital purchase model to a Master Equity Lease structure. Under this arrangement:

- Enterprise acquires vehicles on behalf of the City and leases them back under an open-ended lease agreement.
- Vehicles are replaced on an approximate five (5) year cycle, targeting the optimal point in a vehicle's lifecycle before depreciation, fuel costs, and maintenance costs outweigh the cost of replacement.
- At the end of each lease term, equity (resale value) is returned to the City or applied toward the cost of a replacement vehicle, reducing ongoing program costs.
- Routine preventive maintenance — including oil changes, tire rotations, and standard inspections — is performed through EFM's network of authorized service providers, providing consistent service and cost predictability.

Under EFM's open-ended lease model, the City finances only the depreciation of the vehicle during the lease period rather than the full purchase price. This results in lower monthly principal payments compared to traditional outright purchase or conventional financing, while retaining equity at vehicle disposition.

Implementation Plan

The proposed implementation will occur in two phases:

Phase	Vehicles	Timing
Phase 1	13 vehicles	Year 1 (upon City Council approval, FY 2027)
Phase 2	8 vehicles	Year 2 (subject to separate budget authorization, FY 2028)
Phase 3	1 vehicle	Year 3 (subject to separate budget authorization, FY 2029)
Phase 4	2 vehicles	Year 4 (subject to separate budget authorization, FY 2030)
Phase 5	5 vehicles	Year 5 (subject to separate budget authorization, FY 2031)

Phase 1 vehicles were selected based on age, mileage, maintenance history, and operational criticality. The full 29-vehicle replacement program will standardize the fleet on an approximate five-year replacement cycle going forward, eliminating the current pattern of extended vehicle holding periods averaging over 30 years.

Phase 2 vehicles will be incorporated into the FY 2027-28 budget process and returned to the City Council for authorization prior to ordering.

Phase 3 vehicles will be incorporated into the FY 2028-29 budget process and returned to the City Council for authorization prior to ordering.

Phase 4 vehicles will be incorporated into the FY 2029-30 budget process and returned to the City Council for authorization prior to ordering.

Phase 5 vehicles will be incorporated into the FY 2030-31 budget process and returned to the City Council for authorization prior to ordering.

Sustainability and Electric Vehicles

The program advances the City's sustainability objectives. Of the 29 vehicles proposed for replacement, seven (7) are anticipated to be electric or hybrid models, contributing to reduced greenhouse gas emissions, improved fuel economy, and long-term fuel cost savings consistent with the City's climate action goals and the State's clean fleet requirements.

The transition to electric vehicles will require supporting charging infrastructure. Funding for EV charging stations has not yet been identified and will not be included in the current Agreement. Staff will bring a separate capital project request to the City Council as part of the FY 2026-27 Capital Improvement Program and will pursue available grant funding, including potential sources such as the South Coast AQMD's AB 2766 Discretionary Fund, the California Air Resources Board's HVIP program, and other state and federal clean transportation grants.

Fleet Mechanic Position — Reallocation to Sewer Fund

As a result of transitioning routine preventive maintenance for the light-duty fleet to Enterprise-authorized vendors, the City will reallocate the Fleet Mechanic position from the Fleet Internal Service Fund (ISF) to the Sewer Fund. This reallocation reflects both the reduced in-house maintenance demands for the light-duty fleet and the ongoing and growing operational needs of the Sewer Maintenance and Operations Division.

The salary and benefit costs currently charged to the Fleet ISF will be shifted to the Sewer Fund, providing a more accurate cost allocation and partially offsetting the lease program costs within the General Fund. The Fleet Mechanic will continue to perform maintenance on heavy equipment and specialized vehicles where in-house service is feasible, and will provide support to the light-duty fleet as needed outside of the EFM maintenance program. This reallocation does not affect the employee's classification, compensation, or employment status.

Police Department Grant Vehicles

The Police Department has been awarded grant funding from Congresswoman Judy Chu's Office through the Department of Justice that may be used for the acquisition of police vehicles. Grant-funded vehicles may be subject to retention or use requirements that exceed the City's proposed five-year replacement cycle. Staff will evaluate applicable grant conditions and incorporate any affected vehicles into the overall fleet management strategy accordingly. Grant-funded police vehicles may be excluded from the EFM program or maintained as a separate category within the Master Lease Agreement depending on grant terms.

Maintenance Program

Routine preventive maintenance for non-specialized, light-duty fleet vehicles will be covered under EFM's maintenance program, which provides:

- Scheduled oil changes, fluid services, and filter replacements
- Tire rotation and replacement
- Brake service
- Access to EFM's network of authorized local service providers
- Online fleet management portal for tracking maintenance history, costs, and vehicle utilization

Heavy equipment, specialized vehicles, and any Police Department vehicles outside the program will continue to receive in-house maintenance performed by the City's Fleet Mechanic.

STRATEGIC PLAN RELATIONSHIP

This item supports the City's goals of improving service delivery, modernizing internal operations.

ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

Not a CEQA Project under: 14 CCR 15378(b)(5)- organizational or administrative activities

FISCAL IMPACT

The proposed Master Lease Agreement with Enterprise Fleet Management will be funded through Account No. 60000.83101.52500, Fleet Internal Services Fund. The total five-year lease cost for the 29 vehicles is $1,811,733, with first-year funding in FY 2026/27 of $258,542 for acquisition of 13 vehicles. The downpayment for the lease program will be partially offset by the trade-in value of existing vehicles. By comparison, if the City were to continue purchasing and maintaining these vehicles in-house, the FY 2026/27 cost is estimated at $1.2 million including vehicle replacement, annual reserve charges, and maintenance costs. In addition, 70% of the Fleet Mechanic position cost, or approximately $66,000 annually, will be reallocated from the Fleet Internal Service Fund to the Sewer Fund to reflect support provided to sewer operations, while the remaining 30% will remain in the Fleet program. This approach reduces upfront capital outlay, provides a more predictable annual cost structure, and better aligns personnel costs with actual operational responsibilities, although it is more costly than purchasing the vehicles directly.

Approved by:



_____

Michael Bruckner
City Manager

Attachments

Attachment 1 - Enterprise Fleet Cost Analysis

Council Member Parkhurst made a motion to approve the Professional Services Agreement with Nobel Systems, Inc. in an amount not to exceed $253,334.00

Mayor Pro Tem Goss seconded the motion.

Mayor Lowe called for a vote of the Council:

Ayes:	Mayor Lowe, Mayor Pro Tem Goss, Council Members Garcia, Kriebs, and Parkhurst
Noes:	None.
Absent:	None.

The motion was passed unanimously.

Mayor Lowe thanked Mr. Mr. Kadaba concluded his presentation, and a brief recess was announced to permit staff to prepare for the upcoming presentation.

Recess 7:57 pm

Reconvene 8:08 pm

B. **Approval of a Master Lease Agreement with Enterprise Fleet Management for Municipal Fleet Vehicle Replacement and Maintenance Services**

Recommended Action: Approve
CEQA: Not a CEQA Project under: 14 CCR 15378(b)(5)- organizational or administrative activities Recommended Action: Provide Direction

Report Presented by Public Works Director Dickinson. He introduced Enterprise Fleet Consultants Leo Reyes and Dillon Goldsmeck from Enterprise Fleet Management.

At the conclusion of the presentation, Mayor Lowe brought the matter to the City Council for questions.

Mayor Lowe opened the podium for public comment.

Seeing no one come forward, Mayor Lowe closed Public Comment and brought the matter back to the City Council for further discussion.

Council Member Kriebs made a motion to approve the Master Lease Agreement with Enterprise Fleet Management, and authorize the City Manager to execute all necessary documents.

Mayor Pro Tem Goss seconded the motion.

Mayor Lowe called for a vote of the Council:

Ayes: Mayor Lowe, Mayor Pro Tem Goss, Council Members Garcia, Kriebs, and Parkhurst

Noes: None.

Absent: None.

The motion was passed unanimously.

C. **Annual AB 481 Military Equipment Report and Renewal of Ordinance No. 1456 Military Equipment Use Policy**
Recommendation: Approve

Not a CEQA Project under: 14 CCR 15378(b)(5)- organizational or administrative activities

The report was presented by Police Chief Barrientos.

At the conclusion of staff's report, Mayor Lowe brought the matter to the City Council for questions.

Mayor Lowe opened the podium for public comment.

Seeing no one come forward, Mayor Lowe closed Public Comment and brought the matter back to the City Council for further discussion.

Council Member Garcia made a motion to approve the annual report filing of Military Equipment, pursuant to AB 481.

Council Member Kriebs seconded the motion.

Mayor Lowe called for a vote of the Council:

Ayes: Mayor Lowe, Mayor Pro Tem Goss, Council Members Garcia, Kriebs, and Parkhurst

Noes: None.

Absent: None.

The motion was passed unanimously.

ITEMS FOR FUTURE AGENDAS

No topics were added.

City of Sierra Madre: Fleet Replacement Program 07/14/2026

Timeline of Engagement and Planning

Collaborative Program Development

The fleet replacement program was developed collaboratively by the City Manager, City Leadership, and Enterprise Fleet Management focusing on fiscal responsibility and sustainability.

- Initial Collaboration and Framework
  - May 2025 meeting set the foundation for understanding fleet challenges and long-term city objectives.
- Leadership Alignment
  - September 2025 reintroduction of EFM to new leadership clarified strategic direction for the project.
- Fleet Inventory Validation
  - December 2025 completed inventory ensured accurate vehicle data including age, mileage, and condition.
- Replacement Scenario Development
  - Early 2026 scenarios analyzed financial impact and operational benefits to guide decision-making year 1 replacement plan.

Evaluation of Replacement Plan Options

Evaluation Criteria

Plans were assessed based on equity, maintenance risk, fuel efficiency, operational impact, and financial sustainability.

- **Plan A: Aggressive Replacement** (Estimated Year 1 Budget: $422,733.92 / Estimated Equity: $329,896)
  - Replaces 21 vehicles five years or older, leveraging pooled equity to reduce costs but increasing monthly payments.
- **Plan B: Moderate Replacement** (Estimated Year 1 Budget: $258,542.20 / Estimated Equity: $198,739)
  - Targets 13 vehicles ten years or older with moderate equity and manageable payments, balancing modernization and cost.
- **Plan C: Conservative Replacement** (Estimated Year 1 Budget: $186,224.08 / Estimated Equity: $130,950)
  - Focuses on replacing 9 vehicles fifteen years or older, minimizing monthly costs but requiring higher upfront investment.

City Leadership Recommendation:

Plan B ensures departments receive reliable vehicles aligned with operational needs and timing while modernizing one-third of the fleet in Year 1 and completes replacements over the next four years, balancing progress and cost. Prioritizing vehicles with high maintenance and fuel costs reduces breakdown risks and manages expenses efficiently. Spreading replacements over multiple years supports predictable budgeting and easier cost forecasting for the City. By replacing 13 vehicles we quickly build equity in the fleet to offset replacement costs.

Today's Plan

Adjusted Vehicle Replacement Plan B (Estimated Year 1 Budget: $258,542.20)

- Targets 9 vehicles ten years or older with moderate equity and manageable payments, balancing modernization and cost.
- 1 Additional growth vehicle to accommodate for the Deputy Fire Chief.
- The reason for the reduction from 13 to 10 in today's replacement recommendation: several manufacturers have concluded production for the 2026 Model Year. Orders are now being placed for 2027 Model Year vehicles, which include annual manufacturer price increases. As a result, the number of vehicles that can be accommodated within the targeted budget has been reduced.

One-Time Down Payment Total:	$78,715.00
Estimated Equity from Resale:	($36,000.00)
One-Time Down Payment Total - Equity:	$42,715.00
Vehicle Payments Annual Cost (Including Full Maintenance):	$153,038.64
Total Downpayment + Lease Payments	$195,753.64
Telematics Annual Cost:	$9,072.00
Estimated Annual Maintenance Cost (Sierra Madre Owned) * Does not include any catastrophic repairs*:	$51,972.12
Year 1 Projected Spend:	$256,797.76
Estimated Equity at Term of Vehicles:	($132,063.00)

Down Payment is for Aftermarket and is applied to principal amount

Vehicle Selection and Cost Analysis Process

- Total Cost of Ownership Analysis
  - TCO analysis considered acquisition, maintenance, fuel, lifecycle, and resale value for each vehicle class compared across multiple manufacturers to find what makes the most financial sense for the City.

- Collaborative Decision-Making
  - City leadership and department heads collaborated to ensure vehicles meet operational and mission-critical needs. EFM's team of upfit specialist met with the team to ensure proper upfit.

- Optimized Vehicle Selection
  - The process ensures vehicles selected provide fiscal value and functional performance while mitigating the administrative workload on the City since every vehicle gets delivered turn-key ready.

Current Sierra Madre Vehicle

Vehicle Number	Unit ID	Department	Year	Make	Model	Series	Estimated Odometer
1	#1122	Police	2011	Ford	Focus	S 4dr Sedan	32,978
2	#2101	Police	2003	Chevrolet	Silverado 1500 HD	LS 4x2 Crew Cab 6.6 ft. box 153 in. WB	67,414
3	#2093	Police	2011	Ford	Crown Victoria	Police Interceptor w/3.27 Axle 4dr Police Interceptor Sedan	91,586
4	#6142	Police	2011	Chevrolet	Tahoe	Police (Code Enforcement)	164,510
5	#5103	PW Water	2009	Ford	F-350 Chassis	XL 4x2 SD Regular Cab 141 in. WB DRW	58,296
6	#5119	PW Streets	2006	Chevrolet	Silverado 3500 Chassis	LS 4x2 Extended Cab 161.5 in. WB DRW	94,752
7	#5117	PW Streets	1999	Ford Chassis-Cabs	Super Duty F-350 DRW	Reg Cab 165" WB XL	132,500
8	#5115	PW Water	2002	Chevrolet	Silverado 2500 HD	Base 4x2 Regular Cab 8 ft. box 133 in. WB	82,240
9	#5109	PW Water	2000	Ford	F-350 Chassis	XL 4x2 SD Super Cab 161.8 in. WB DRW HD	66,961

Sierra Madre Replacement Vehicles

Vehicle Number	Vehicle Type	Year	Make	Model	Series
1	SUV	2027	Ford	Explorer	Active 4dr 4x2
2	1/2 Ton Pickup	2026	Chevrolet	Silverado 1500	Work Truck 4x2 Regular Cab 6.6 ft. box 126.5 in. WB
3	SUV	2027	Ford	Police Interceptor	Utility Base All-Wheel Drive
4	Compact Pickup	2026	Ford	Maverick Hybrid	XLT Front-Wheel Drive SuperCrew 4.5 ft. box 121.1 in. WB
5	Cab Chassis	2027	RAM	3500 Chassis	Tradesman 4x2 Regular Cab 167.5 in. WB
6	Cab Chassis	2027	RAM	3500 Chassis	Tradesman 4x2 Regular Cab 167.5 in. WB
7	3/4 Ton Pickup	2027	RAM	2500	Tradesman 4x2 Regular Cab 8 ft. box 140.5 in. WB
8	3/4 Ton Pickup	2027	RAM	2500	Tradesman 4x2 Regular Cab 8 ft. box 140.5 in. WB
9	3/4 Ton Pickup	2027	RAM	2500	Tradesman 4x2 Regular Cab 8 ft. box 140.5 in. WB

Year 1 Proposed Budget:	$258,542.00

Vehicle Number	Replacement	Vehicle Type	Year	Make	Model	Series
1	Unit #1122	SUV	2027	Ford	Explorer	Active 4dr 4x2
2	Unit #2101	1/2 Ton Pickup	2026	Chevrolet	Silverado 1500	Work Truck 4x2 Regular Cab 6.6 ft. box 126.5 in. WB
3	Unit #2093	SUV	2027	Ford	Police Interceptor	Utility Base All-Wheel Drive
4	Unit #6142	Compact Pickup	2026	Ford	Maverick Hybrid	XLT Front-Wheel Drive SuperCrew 4.5 ft. box 121.1 in. WB
5	Unit #5103	Cab Chassis	2027	RAM	3500 Chassis	Tradesman 4x2 Regular Cab 167.5 in. WB
6	Unit #5119	Cab Chassis	2027	RAM	3500 Chassis	Tradesman 4x2 Regular Cab 167.5 in. WB
7	Unit #5117	3/4 Ton Pickup	2027	RAM	2500	Tradesman 4x2 Regular Cab 8 ft. box 140.5 in. WB
8	Unit #5115	3/4 Ton Pickup	2027	RAM	2500	Tradesman 4x2 Regular Cab 8 ft. box 140.5 in. WB
9	Unit #5109	3/4 Ton Pickup	2027	RAM	2500	Tradesman 4x2 Regular Cab 8 ft. box 140.5 in. WB
10	Growth - Fire Chief	FD Full Size SUV 4x4	2026	Chevrolet	Tahoe	Z71 4dr 4x4

Quantity	Monthly Cost	Full Maintenance Rate	Aftermarket	Downpayment	Total Annual Cost	Estimated Equity at Term	Order Type
1	$1,041.02	$47.03	$12,000.00	$2,000.00	$13,056.60	$11,442.00	Factory Order
1	$978.96	$47.11	$12,000.00	$2,000.00	$12,312.84	$16,511.00	Factory Order
1	$1,431.25	$6.00	$24,000.00	$8,000.00	$17,247.00	$14,425.00	Factory Order
1	$883.36	$69.08	$12,000.00	$2,000.00	$11,429.28	$18,132.00	Factory Order
1	$1,332.56	$49.51	$21,793.00	$6,896.50	$16,584.84	$8,542.00	Factory Order
1	$1,255.65	$49.51	$15,000.00	$3,500.00	$15,661.92	$8,882.00	Factory Order
1	$1,278.53	$47.53	$22,103.00	$7,051.50	$15,912.72	$8,046.00	Factory Order
1	$1,201.14	$47.53	$15,267.00	$3,633.50	$14,984.04	$8,388.00	Factory Order
1	$1,201.14	$47.53	$15,267.00	$3,633.50	$14,984.04	$8,388.00	Factory Order
1	$1,669.99	$68.79	$8,000.00	$0.00	$20,865.36	$29,307.00	Dealership Stock

Client Owned Vehicles			
Quantity	Maintenance Management ($6 per vehicle/month)	Monthly Total	Annual Total
26	$6.00	$156.00	$1,872.00

Telematics Device			
Quantity	GeoTab	Monthly Total	Annual Total
36	$21.00	$756.00	$9,072.00

One-Time Down Payment Total:	$78,715.00
Estimated Equity from Resale:	($36,000.00)
One-Time Down Payment Total - Equity:	$42,715.00
Vehicle Payments Annual Cost (Including Full Maintenance):	$153,038.64
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Year 1 Projected Spend:	$256,797.76
Estimated Equity at Term of Vehicles:	($132,063.00)

Down Payment is for Aftermarket and is applied to principal amount

Thank you

CITY OF
SIERRA
MADRE

STAFF REPORT

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE

DATE: July 14, 2026

TO: Honorable Mayor and City Council

FROM: Laura Aguilar, City Clerk

SUBJECT: **Report, Discussion, Direction on Planning Commissioner Moran Request for Extended Leave of Absence**

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the City Council provide direction on Planning Commissioner Moran's request for an extended leave of absence.

SUMMARY

This report is brought before the City Council at the request of Planning Commissioner Christine Moran. Commissioner Moran has requested an extended leave of absence during the period of July 1, 2026 to September 30, 2026. This is the second request for leave of absence in 2026 for Commissioner Moran. The first request was for the month of February 2026.

DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

Commissioners, Board Members, and Committee Members serve at the pleasure of the City Council. The City Council depends on boards and commissions to render counsel and advice, keeping the flow of City business regular. Commission terms are generally for four-years, commencing July 1 and concluding on June 30 of the term-ending year.

On May 12, 2026, the City Council adopted a City Board and Commission Attendance Policy. This policy establishes attendance standards for regular meetings for individuals appointed to the City's Boards, Commissions, and/or Committees. The adopted policy sets expectations for attendance and includes procedures for reporting absences. The City Council maintains discretion for removing a member for excessive absences.

The procedure for reporting absences for a Regular Meeting are to be made to the Staff Liaison. Such reporting shall be made no less than 72 hours before a scheduled meeting, if possible. Staff Liaisons are responsible for maintaining attendance records for Body attendance. If a Member is anticiating an extended leave, they must notify the Mayor in writing. At the June 23, 2026, City Council Meeting, the City Council requested that this item be agendized for further discussion.

STRATEGIC PLAN RELATIONSHIP

Goal 2. Improve Communication and Collaboration

ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

Not a CEQA Project under: 14 CCR 15378(b)(5)- organizational or administrative activities

FISCAL IMPACT

There is no impact to the General Fund as a result of the recommended action.

Approved by:



_____

Michael Bruckner
City Manager

Attachments

CC 26-01 Board & Commission Attendance Policy .pdf
Re_ [EXTERNAL] Maternity leave request - Outlook_Redacted 2026-0714.pdf
Redacted Re Maternity leave request OUTLOOK February 2026.pdf

POLICY NUMBER: CC 26-01
ADOPTED: May 12, 2026
AMENDED: _____

CITY MANAGER APPROVAL: _____

CITY OF SIERRA MADRE
CITY COUNCIL POLICY

CITY BOARD AND COMMISSION ATTENDANCE POLICY

I. PURPOSE:

The City of Sierra Madre's Boards, Commissions and Committees are established to provide advice and recommendations to the City Council and the City Manager, and in the context of quasi-judicial Boards and Commissions such as the Planning Commission, to make independent decisions and take administrative actions. The Boards, Commissions and Committees of the City play an important role in providing broad representation of ideas into the processes, programs, and services of the City.

The Sierra Madre Municipal Code (SMMC) provides that the City Council may create by ordinance or resolution such advisory boards and commissions as in its judgment are required and may grant them such powers and duties as are consistent with the provisions of the SMMC. In addition, the SMMC allows the City Council, by motion, or the City Manager with City Council consent, to appoint temporary committees (Ad-Hoc) to render counsel and advice.

The SMMC is silent on the number of allowed or excused absences for members of a City Board, Commission, or Committee and this policy is intended to provide direction on a citywide attendance standard.

II. POLICY STATEMENT:

This policy establishes attendance standards for regular meetings for individuals appointed to City Boards, Commissions and Committees. It creates a systematic procedure for reporting absences which applies to all Boards, Commissions, and Committees whose members are appointed by the City Council or City Manager.

III. DEFINITIONS:

Body: City Boards, Commissions and Committees (including City-created task forces or Ad-Hoc Committees).

Member: An individual who has been appointed by the City Council or City Manager to a Body.

Absence: The failure of a Member to attend an agendized meeting.

Regular Meeting: A routinely scheduled meeting of the body, occurring at a fixed time and place.

Special Meeting: A meeting of the body held outside its regular meeting schedule to address specific issues that require timely attention.

Staff Liaison: The City staff member responsible for the coordination of meetings of the Body and facilitation of communications with the Members thereof.

IV. PROCEDURES:

Absences

Each Member of the Body is expected to attend every Regular Meeting or Special Meeting of the Body. Any Member who is absent in a fiscal year for more than 25% of the total Regular Meetings scheduled to be held in that fiscal year will be subject to potential termination of membership from the Body, upon action of the City Council. Where applying a 25% calculation creates other than a whole number, normal number rounding to the nearest whole number will be used. Attendance via teleconference shall not be considered an absence.

Reporting Absences

Absences from a Regular Meeting are to be reported through the Staff Liaison to the Body. Such reporting shall be made by email, in person, or by phone, and shall be made no less than 72 hours before a meeting, if possible. The Staff Liaison is responsible for keeping track of Body attendance records and providing this information on a quarterly basis to the City Clerk for record keeping. Attendance via teleconference shall not be considered an absence.

Leave of Absence

If a Member will be out for an extended period, they must notify the Mayor in writing, in advance of the scheduled leave.

Removal

If a Member exceeds the number of allowed absences described in this policy, the City Manager or their designee, shall report this fact to the City Council, which may decide in its discretion that such absences warrant a declaration that the Member's office shall become vacant.

V. APPLICABILITY:

This policy applies to any City Board, Commission, or Committee and the individuals appointed by the City Council or City Manager to serve in an official capacity.

VI. RESPONSIBILITY:

The Mayor, the City Manager, or their designees, the City Clerk's Office, and the Department Head assigned as Staff Liaison to the Board, Commission, or Committee are responsible for administering this Policy.

Outlook

Re: [EXTERNAL] Maternity leave request

From Kristine Lowe <klowe@sierramadreca.gov>
Date Thu 6/18/2026 6:29 PM
To Christine Corbett (Planning Commission) <[redacted]>
Cc Laura Aguilar <laguilar@sierramadreca.gov>; Michael Bruckner <mbruckner@sierramadreca.gov>; Clare Lin <clin@sierramadreca.gov>; Tom Denison (Planning Commission) <[redacted]>

Dear Planning Commissioner Moran,

I have received your request for 3 added months of Maternity Leave. I have cc'd City Clerk Aquilar, City Manager Mike Bruckner, Planning Director Lin, and Chair Denison.

We will proceed with next steps.

Kristine Lowe
Mayor | City of Sierra Madre
232 W. Sierra Madre Blvd., Sierra Madre, CA 91024
(626) 355-7135 | klowe@sierramadreca.gov

From: Christine Corbett Moran <[redacted]>
Sent: Thursday, June 18, 2026 5:31 PM
To: Kristine Lowe <klowe@sierramadreca.gov>
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Maternity leave request

CAUTION: This message is from an EXTERNAL SENDER - be CAUTIOUS, particularly with links and attachments.

Here's the complete letter:

Christine Moran
Planning Commissioner, City of Sierra Madre
[redacted]

June 18, 2026

The Honorable Kristine Lowe
Mayor, City of Sierra Madre

232 W. Sierra Madre Blvd.
Sierra Madre, CA 91024

Dear Mayor Lowe,

I am writing to formally request a leave of absence from my position on the Sierra Madre Planning Commission, in accordance with the leave of absence policy established by the City Council.

I am requesting a three-month leave of absence for maternity leave, beginning July 1, 2026, and concluding September 30, 2026. I intend to resume my full duties on the Commission upon my return in October 2026.

I would be grateful if you would place this request on an upcoming City Council agenda. Please let me know if any additional information would be helpful, and I am happy to coordinate with staff to ensure continuity on any pending Commission matters during my absence.

Respectfully,

Christine Moran
Planning Commissioner

🚀🚀🚀🚀🚀🚀🚀🚀🚀🚀🚀🚀🚀🚀

Christine Corbett Moran, Ph.D.
[redacted]

Laura Aguilar

From: Christine Corbett Moran <[redacted]>
Sent: Friday, February 13, 2026 2:46 PM
To: Krysta Elias
Cc: Aleks Giragosian; jhomaechevarria@chwlaw.us; Clare Lin; Joshua Wolf; Katelyn Huang; Jaime Wang; [redacted]; Kristine Lowe; Edward Garcia
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Re: February 19, 2026, Planning Commission Meeting Agenda Packet and Roll Call

CAUTION: This message is from an EXTERNAL SENDER - be CAUTIOUS, particularly with links and attachments.

Hi All,

I will not make it February 19th.

I wanted to announce the birth of Zenith Handmer Corbett age 5 days. I'll be taking the month of February off from the planning commission for maternity leave but hope to return for March meetings

Christine

🚀🚀🚀🚀🚀🚀🚀🚀🚀🚀🚀🚀🚀🚀

Christine Corbett Moran, Ph.D.
[redacted]

Sent via Superhuman

On Fri, Feb 13, 2026 at 12:19, Krysta Elias <kelias@sierramadreca.gov> wrote:
Hello Commissioners,

The agenda packet for February 19, 2026, has been posted and can be found by clicking here.
Please reply to this email to confirm your attendance.

The Commission has been bcc to avoid Brown Act violations.

Best regards,

Krysta Elias
Permit Technician | City of Sierra Madre
232 W. Sierra Madre Blvd., Sierra Madre, CA 91024
(626) 355 -7135 | kelias@sierramadreca.gov