

Community Safety Element



La Puente's urban environment contains a variety of hazards, both natural and related to human activity that can potentially endanger community safety. Residents and businesses look to City and County agencies to protect the community from threats to public safety. People recognize that a low crime rate, fire prevention, and reliable emergency response services contribute to the overall livability of La Puente. Equally important contributors to community safety are the safe handling, transport, and disposal of hazardous materials, and reduction of excessive noise. As described in the Community Vision, residents feel that creating and maintaining a safe environment is one of the City's most important objectives.

Scope and Content

The Community Safety Element addresses hazards in La Puente and presents goals and policies to reduce the potential risks of death, injuries, property damage, and economic and social disruption associated with hazards. Hazards affecting La Puente include earthquakes; excessive noise; hazardous materials associated with commercial, industrial and residential uses; criminal activity; and urban fires.

Within this chapter, community safety issues are organized into four broad themes:

- ***Hazard Mitigation.*** Addresses seismic hazards, flooding, and human activity hazards, such as the use, transport and disposal of hazardous materials.
- ***Emergency Response.*** Emergency response efforts are essential to prevent or minimize potential loss of life or property damage and to respond effectively to safety hazards, accidents and natural disasters.
- ***Noise.*** Noise affects our health and quality of life.
- ***Safety Services.*** Police and fire protection services create a safe community for residents and businesses. Low crime, foresight in the development process, and adequate enforcement lead to a safe environment.

Hazard Mitigation

Seismic Activity

Southern California lies on the edge of the Pacific Plate, one of the many jigsaw puzzle pieces that fit together to comprise the Earth's crust. The constant shifting, pushing, and shoving of these crustal plates - together with the complex interfacing of many varied geological structures - creates ruptures and crustal weaknesses known as faults. Movement along a fault releases stored energy and tension, thereby producing earthquakes. Powerful and widespread rupture or shaking ground can cause buildings to move off their foundations or collapse; damage buildings and other structures, roads and other public infrastructure; damage utility lines and set off fires; and threaten the lives of people and animals. The damage to structures presents the greatest risk to life and property. Issues relevant to La Puente include the potential for earthquakes and secondary hazards related to earthquakes that may occur in the region.



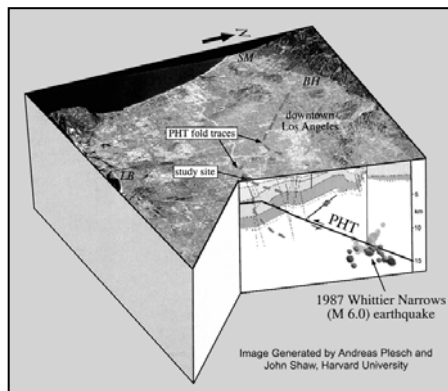
Fault rupture is potentially the most destructive, but the least likely, form of earthquake damage to structures.

Earthquakes

La Puente lies within a region of several active faults and therefore is subject to the risks and hazards associated with earthquakes. Eleven major faults impact the Los Angeles region. The California Geological Survey classifies seven of these faults as “active.” Several major faults within a 50-mile radius of La Puente are capable of producing substantial effects from ground shaking. These faults include the San Andreas, Whittier-Elsinore, Chino, Sierra Madre-Cucamonga, and San Fernando faults. A major earthquake produced along any of these faults has the potential to produce strong ground shaking in La Puente.

Faults

Discovered in 2003, the Puente Hills fault system is comprised of three sections that run under downtown Los Angeles, through La Puente, and into the Coyote Hills of north Orange County. Research continues to examine whether this fault also extends into the San Jose Hills area. Figure CS-1 shows the geographic relationship of the City to immediately surrounding active and potentially active faults. No active faults have been identified at the ground surface within the city limits, nor have any Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault zones been designated. However, the City overlies the Puente Hills segment of the Elysian Park blind thrust fault. The fault is referred to as blind because it does not intercept the ground surface and therefore cannot be detected visually. These faults are all capable of movement that could produce substantial ground shaking.



The newly discovered Puente Hills Fault has been credited with causing the 1987 Whittier Narrows Earthquake.

The Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act (Public Resources Code, Section 2621, et seq.) was adopted by the State legislature following the 1971 San Fernando Earthquake to establish a statewide program to map surface traces of known active faults, and to restrict development in areas adjacent to faults, known as Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zones.

Expansive Soil

As in much of California, expansive type soils are prevalent in La Puente. Expansive soils act much like a sponge. As they absorb water, they swell and as they lose water, they shrink. Expansive soils may become unstable during ground shaking, and are one of the most prevalent causes of earthquake damage to buildings. Damage caused by expansive soils includes disfiguring and structural damage due to cracking walls, ceilings, driveways, sidewalks and basement floors. Minor damage to doors and windows may cause them to function erratically. To minimize damage to wood frame structures foundations can be made more flexible, through the use of reinforced or post-tensioned slabs.



Figure CS-1: Earthquake Faults Map
(8.5 x 11)

Site preparation may include prewetting, removal of the expansive soil and replacement with non-expanding soils, chemical treatments of the soil or other methods. Grading and drainage should be designed so that excess surface water is collected and safely discharged off the building pad. Structural design of new buildings should consider the potential effects of expansive soils on selected building materials. If for instance, the structure contains masonry walls, which are intolerant to even small movements, a rigid foundation or one that will isolate the structure should be used.

During an earthquake, the ground can shake violently. Rapid back-and-forth motion can cause buildings to fall off foundations, resulting in major structural damage and sometimes total collapse of buildings. Seismic risk associated with the regional fault system, expansive soils, and the blind thrust fault underlying La Puente emphasizes the need to ensure that all development projects – and the retrofit of existing structures – incorporate appropriate design features to guard against widespread property damage and loss of life in the event of an earthquake.

Seismic Retrofitting

Residential seismic retrofitting strategies focus on strengthening house-to-foundation connections using specially designed hardware and construction methods. Retrofitting allows a structure to withstand greater earthquake force with less structural damage. Older houses are especially susceptible to earthquake damage, and therefore prime candidates for retrofitting, because they were built before homes were required by law to be earthquake-resistant. Seismic retrofitting of an older home typically deals with four components of the structure: cripple walls, shear walls, connections, and foundation. Retrofitting reinforces each of these elements to strengthen the force-resisting strength of a building. However, the most beneficial efforts focus on strengthening cripple walls because seismic forces in a building accumulate all the way down to the ground, and they are greatest at the base of the building.



A cripple wall is less than a full story high, usually found between the first floor and the foundation of a structure. It is generally the weakest part of older buildings.

Design of new seismic retrofit systems, whether hidden or exposed, should respect the character and integrity of the building being retrofitted, as well as buildings in the surrounding area. The City will continue to encourage earthquake preparedness in newer homes through simple home protection such as bolting furniture and water heaters and creating emergency supply kits.

Earthquake-Related Hazards

Local geological conditions may create additional hazards associated with seismic activity. Earthquakes produce ground-shaking effects that, in larger quakes, may result in ground failure. In locations where groundwater levels intersect with loose, unconsolidated soils, a condition called liquefaction can occur, whereby soils lose cohesion – and the ability to support structures – when subjected to strong ground motion.

Liquefaction presents the most prominent secondary ground failure effect of earthquakes. According to the California Geological Survey, most of La Puente is subject to liquefaction. A few areas of the City close to the Industry Hills Recreation Center and portions of the Babe Zaharias Golf Course are subject to earthquake-induced landslides because the area includes steep hill slopes.

California law requires identification of liquefaction zones, where the stability of foundation soils must be investigated, and landslide zones, where the stability of hill slopes must be evaluated. Figure CS-2 shows areas susceptible to seismically induced liquefaction and landslides in La Puente. Within these areas, geologic studies must be completed and countermeasures undertaken in the design and construction of buildings for human occupancy. California law also requires disclosure of liquefaction or landslide zone status as a part of all real estate transactions within identified areas.

Flood Hazards

According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency, La Puente is not located within either a 100- or 500-year flood zone. Regional drainage infrastructure adequately protects the City from flooding associated with storm events. The City's distance from the Pacific Ocean minimizes exposure to tidal wave (tsunami) hazards resulting from offshore earthquakes.

Dam Inundation Zones

La Puente is located south of the Santa Fe Dam and northeast of the Whittier Narrows Dam, both of which pose minimal flood threats.

The Santa Fe Dam and Reservoir are located on the San Gabriel River east of La Puente and the Whittier Narrows Dam and Legg Lake are located near the intersection of the Pomona Freeway (SR-60) and Interstate 605.

A 100-year flood is defined as a major flood event that has a 1% or greater chance of occurring during any one year. Flood hazard planning practices addresses such storms, as well as 50-year and 500-year events.



Figure CS-2: Landslide and liquefaction zones.
(8.5 x 11)

Both are owned and operated by the Los Angeles District Army Corps of Engineers. The Santa Fe Dam’s downstream floodplain includes a very small portion of the La Puente Planning Area. In the unlikely event of a dam failure, floodwaters would extend to the northwest corner of the West Puente Valley area within one and one-half hours. In the event of a dam failure at Whittier Narrows Dam, upstream floodwaters would reach portions of unincorporated Los Angeles County adjacent to the Planning Area, just west of Puente Avenue. Due to high inflows to the Whittier Narrows dam, widespread flooding in areas west of the Planning Area would be expected.

Another inundation hazard arises from the Puddingstone Reservoir, located in the City of San Dimas near the junction of SR-57 and I-10. In the unlikely event of catastrophic failure or breach of the Puddingstone Dam, floodwaters would extend throughout most of north and west La Puente within two to three hours.



Failure of Puddingstone Dam, located in San Dimas, would result in potential inundation of parts of La Puente.

Figure CS-3 shows the location of Dam Inundation Zones within the La Puente Planning Area.

GOAL
1

Reduced risk from earthquakes, liquefaction, flooding and dam inundation hazards.

- Policy 1.1* Require appropriate geotechnical studies or require standard building and remediation measures for all new proposed development projects on properties identified as subject to liquefaction or landslides.
- Policy 1.2* Apply and enforce development standards and building construction codes.
- Policy 1.3* Participate in federal, State, and local earthquake preparedness and emergency response education programs.
- Policy 1.4* Apply and enforce earthquake safety standards for buildings, focusing on areas with expansive soils and unreinforced masonry buildings.
- Policy 1.4* Prepare an emergency operations plan to address potential earthquakes, hazards created from secondary earthquake effects, and dam inundation.



Figure CS-3: Dam Inundation Areas
(8.5 x 11)

Human Activity Hazards

The California Health and Safety Code defines a hazardous material as any material that, due to quantity, concentration, physical, or chemical characteristics, poses a significant potential hazard to public health and safety or to the environment. The manufacturing, use, and transport of hazardous materials are considered potential human activity hazards.

Commercial and industrial businesses located in La Puente and nearby communities use hazardous materials, including such businesses as dry cleaners, film processors, auto service providers, landscape contractors, and paint shops. Larger businesses, primarily in industrial areas, can generate, use, and/or store large quantities of hazardous products. The current regulatory environment provides a high level of protection from the hazardous materials manufactured, transported to businesses, and stored within La Puente. Federal, State, and County agencies enforce regulations for hazardous waste generators and users. Approximately 100 hazardous waste generators exist in the vicinity of La Puente. Most are located in the City of Industry and adjacent unincorporated areas.

In the 1990s, the State of California's Department of Toxic Substances Control aggressively pursued a program to identify and force remediation of leaking underground storage tanks throughout the state. Fuel leaks from these storage tanks can result in substantial soil and groundwater contamination. The majority of the contaminated sites identified in La Puente are gasoline stations.



The Los Angeles County Fire Department, Health Hazardous Materials Division tracks hazardous materials handlers to ensure appropriate reporting and compliance. The Division inspects businesses that generate hazardous waste, conducts criminal investigations, provides site mitigation oversight, and undertakes emergency response operations. Such inspections reduce risks associated with exposure to hazardous materials and adverse effects on the environment.

Leaking underground storage tanks at gasoline stations are a common source of hazardous materials in La Puente.

La Puente's land use pattern separates industry from residential uses. However, commercial freight carriers transporting hazardous substances along the Pomona Freeway or along the railways present potential hazards. The City contracts with the County Fire Department's Emergency Operations Section for 24-hour emergency response services to hazardous materials incidents. Emergency responders identify unknown substances, monitor spills and releases for safe and immediate

mitigation, and identify responsible parties for payment of cleanup costs. The Inspection Division of the Fire Department's Emergency Operation section inspects hazardous material handling and hazardous waste-generating businesses to assure compliance with federal, State, and local laws and regulations. Additionally, Inspection Division staff responds to medical waste emergencies, assists law enforcement agencies with response to illegal drug labs, and investigates resident and business complaints.

Residents also use a range of household hazardous products. To address household hazardous wastes, the City cooperates with the County to sponsor programs that raise awareness of proper use, storage, and disposal of household hazardous wastes. These efforts also support the City's commitment to minimize pollutants in urban runoff.



Household cleaning solutions, paints, and pesticides are common hazardous materials.

GOAL **2**

Safe use, transport, and disposal of hazardous materials.

- Policy 2.1* Cooperate with federal, State, and County agencies to reduce risks to residents associated with the use or transport of hazardous materials.
- Policy 2.2* Develop and maintain a coordinated emergency operations plan, and educate the community on emergency procedures to respond to natural and human activity hazards.
- Policy 2.3* Continue to educate the community regarding the safe use and disposal of household hazardous wastes.
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Emergency Response

Businesses and residents in La Puente are subject to potential hazards associated with earthquakes, hazardous materials incidents, fires, and other conditions that may impact infrastructure and impede emergency response. Each type of disaster requires clean up, recovery, and planning to prevent future damage. The period after a disaster is often very difficult for communities and at times as devastating as the disaster itself. Cities that prepare ahead of time can reduce the fear, confusion, and loss that comes with disaster. Planning that ensures access to critical facilities such as utilities, freeways, roadways, schools, and emergency care facilities can minimize the loss of life and property damage should a disaster occur.

La Puente participates in the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) that provides a statewide framework for coordinating multi-agency responses to emergencies and disasters. The City's SEMS incorporates mutual aid agreements with other jurisdictions, establishes lines of communication during emergencies, and standardizes incident command structures.

Local emergency services providers include the Los Angeles County Sheriff and Fire Departments. To provide an additional level of readiness and protection, the City also offers a program to train volunteers to provide basic emergency response skills. The City will continue to work toward establishing a comprehensive Emergency Operations Plan to coordinate efforts of residents, businesses, and service providers.



Emergency response services are provided in La Puente by the Los Angeles County Fire and Sheriff's Departments.

GOAL 3

Adequate emergency response to public health and safety threats.

- Policy 3.1* Prepare and maintain an Emergency Operations Plan that addresses all potential disasters affecting the community.
- Policy 3.2* Promote public awareness of emergency procedures for residents, the business community, City staff, and public officials.
- Policy 3.3* Continue to contract with experienced and well-qualified service providers for hazardous materials response.
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Noise

Excessive noise can be considered an environmental pollutant that can damage hearing and affect general well-being. Noise in La Puente results primarily from auto and truck traffic along major arterials, particularly Valley Boulevard and Amar Road. Noise nuisances can also include loud music and noise generated from parties and other large gatherings. Local noise sources include typical residential neighborhood sounds such as lawnmowers, children at play, and barking dogs. Noise becomes a concern when it consistently interferes with a person's ability to conduct everyday work and recreation activities.

Measuring Noise

Noise generally is defined as unwanted or intrusive sound. Because noise consists of pitch, loudness, and duration, describing noise with a single unit of measure presents a challenge. The A-weighted decibel scale (dB[A]) has been developed to describe the loudness of a sound or sound environment based on the sensitivity of the human ear.

The dB(A) descriptor only reports noise from a single source or combination of sources at a point in time. To allow a more comprehensive description of the noise environment, federal and State agencies have established noise and land use compatibility guidelines that use averaging approaches to noise measurement. Two measurement scales commonly used in California are the Community Noise Equivalent

Level (CNEL) and the day-night level (Ldn). To account for increased human sensitivity at night, the CNEL level includes a 5-decibel penalty on noise during the 7:00 A.M. to 10:00 P.M. time period and a 10-decibel penalty on noise during the 10:00 P.M. to 7:00 A.M. time period. The Ldn level includes only the 10-decibel weighting for late-night noise. These values are nearly identical for all but unusual noise sources.

Baseline Noise Environment

To establish a baseline against which to measure changes in the community noise environment over time, a noise modeling effort was conducted, with 2003 serving as the baseline year. Because traffic noise represents the dominant noise source in La Puente, the model focuses on traffic noise the 24-hour ambient noise conditions resulting from roadway travel, as well as noise impacts associated with the Union Pacific Railway. Figure CS-4 shows noise exposure contours for baseline year 2003.

Principal and Minor Highways represent the major sources of traffic noise. As Figure CS-4 illustrates, major highways in La Puente represent the major source of traffic noise. Although noise levels are lower for secondary highways, they are also a significant source of traffic noise. Almost all commercial areas in the City are affected by traffic noise since they are located adjacent to the main thoroughfares. Given the significant impact of traffic noise within the planning area, many large residential areas are affected, and the majority of the City's high-density residential areas are located within the noise contours. Nine of the twelve schools in the City are located within the 60-70 db(A) CNEL noise contours.

The City has little direct control over noise produced by transportation sources because State noise regulations for motor vehicles preempt local regulations. Because the City cannot control noise at the source, City noise programs focus on reducing the impacts of transportation noise on the community.

Year 2025 Noise Environment

The Community Development Element indicates that La Puente will accommodate limited residential and commercial growth through the year 2025. Accompanying regional growth will contribute to increased traffic volumes citywide and along major roadways, and could lead to elevated traffic noise levels and noise impacts associated with the Union Pacific Railway and major regional rail transportation projects such as the Alameda Corridor East (ACE).

By 2020, the ACE may result in an increase of noise associated with increased rail traffic and increase in road traffic particularly as truck traffic will be diverted onto Valley Boulevard. At two intersections, Valley Boulevard intersections with Puente Avenue and Sunset Avenue, the ACE will eliminate grade crossings and depress the roadway, which may result in a reduction of railroad operations noises by elimination the need for crossing alarms and train horns.

The City's land use policies do not encourage development of heavy industrial uses that produce noise and plans to work with the Alameda Corridor East Joint Powers Authority, when feasible, to ensure that noise impacts associated with development of the ACE project do not adversely impact La Puente.

Potential future ambient noise levels can be estimated by modeling. Figure CS-5 displays projected year 2025 noise contours based upon future traffic levels and railroad operations. The City will experience very little change in ambient noise levels due to traffic. For planning purposes, the change will be imperceptible.



The Union Pacific Railroad line is a source of significant existing and future noise within La Puente.



Figure CS-4: Baseline Noise Contours
(8.5 x 11)



The City's primary goal with regard to community noise is to minimize the exposure of residential neighborhoods, schools, and similar land uses to excessive or unhealthy noise levels, to the extent possible given built-out conditions. Toward this end, the Community Safety Element establishes noise/land use compatibility guidelines based upon cumulative criteria for outdoor noise. Figure CS-6 outlines the criteria the City will use when reviewing development proposals. New residential development will comply with Title 24 standards. For existing residential development along Minor Highways and Collectors experiencing high noise exposure, the City can implement the Neighborhood Traffic Control Program process outlined in the Circulation and Infrastructure Element to reduce noise impacts. Devices such as turn restrictions, traffic circles, and speed humps can reduce traffic noise within residential neighborhoods. Nuisance noises associated with loud, frequent parties that may include amplified music are disruptive to La Puente neighborhoods. Proactive measures such as educating residents on allowable noise levels and on time restrictions for amplified music consistent with the City's Municipal Code can reduce this nuisance. Vigorous enforcement of the City Noise Ordinance can also improve noise conditions within La Puente.

Figure CS-5 – 2025 Noise Contours
(8.5 x 11)



Figure CS-6 – Noise/Land Use Compatibility Criteria
(8.5 x 11)

GOAL
4 **Protection from undesirable traffic, business activity, and nuisance noise to the extent feasible.**

- Policy 4.1* Encourage property owners to repair deteriorating sound walls along Valley Boulevard.
- Policy 4.2* Require trucks to travel on designated truck routes to minimize impacts of traffic noise on residential neighborhoods.
- Policy 4.3* Minimize spillover noise from commercial and industrial uses into nearby residential neighborhoods.
- Policy 4.4* Continue to enforce the City’s noise regulations to protect residents from excessive noise levels associated with loud parties, loud music, and other nuisance noise sources.

Public Safety Services

La Puente residents and businesses depend on fire protection and law enforcement to provide a safe living and working environment. The City’s commitment to a safe community is reflected, in part, in the significant financial resources dedicated to this cause.

Fire Services

Structural fires represent the primary fire hazard in La Puente. Structural fires are generally caused by faulty equipment or lack of knowledge of fire prevention precautions. The potential for fire hazards increases when flammable and explosive materials are improperly stored, handled, or used. Planning for adequate fire protection and suppression in a densely built community like La Puente becomes increasingly



The community is served by three Los Angeles County Fire Department stations located in La Puente and Industry.



important due to aging buildings and proximity to commercial and industrial uses.

Fire suppression is provided by the County of Los Angeles Fire Protection District. Three fire stations have jurisdiction within the Planning Area:

- Station 26, located at 15336 E. Elliot Ave in La Puente
- Station 43, located at 921 S. Stimson Ave. in the City of Industry
- Station 118, located at 17056 Gale Ave. in the City of Industry

In addition, any County fire unit may respond to incidents within the Planning Area depending on need and availability. The City will coordinate with the County Fire Department to implement fire hazard education and fire protection programs. In addition, the City will coordinate with local water districts to ensure water pressure is adequate for fire fighting purposes.

In 2002, the average first unit response time was 4 minutes, 27 seconds. According to the County of Los Angeles, fire protection serving the area appears to be adequate for the existing development and land uses. The County plans no upgrades to the stations listed above.

To minimize fire hazards, the City requires new construction to comply with the Uniform Fire Code, and Fire Department staff inspects properties for compliance. Requirements in the Fire Code include minimum road widths for fire vehicle access and fire protection flows of at least 1,500 gallons per minute.

In La Puente, residential/business interface areas may face higher fire risks than other neighborhoods. Buffers or land use controls may be appropriate for commercial properties located near residential areas.

Law Enforcement



Law enforcement services in La Puente are provided by the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, Industry Station.

Law enforcement services within the Planning Area are provided by the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department. In addition to providing patrol and investigative services, the Sheriff's Department offers a broad range of support services that are readily available from nearby Industry Station. Local control is facilitated through close cooperation between the Station Captain and City officials. La Puente's Police and Community Relations Committee keeps an open dialogue between residents and the Sheriff's Department to provide the highest level of public safety for residents, businesses, and visitors.

Gang-related crime

Ensuring the safety of La Puente residents is a high priority for the City. Although considered a safe community, La Puente, like many urban communities across the Los Angeles metropolitan area, is affected by gang activity. Gang-related crimes are a key issue of concern for residents. A significant factor contributing to a climate of fear and intimidation in schools is the presence of youth gangs in the community and at school. Graffiti, vandalism, and violence reduce property values, stifle a sense of community, and create an atmosphere of distrust that may lead to further violence. For businesses, the cost of painting over graffiti and repairing vandalism is passed on to consumers in the form of higher prices. Graffiti and vandalized property remain eyesores in the community and can induce further destructive acts.



Vandalism associated with gang activity, including graffiti, results in the destruction of public and private property.



La Puente is committed to providing a safe environment for residents and businesses. Working through the Sheriff’s Department, the City spends more than \$1 million annually on gang suppression, juvenile delinquency, and graffiti control programs. The Industry Station also provides special assignment officers for gang suppression activities.

La Puente also provides programs to improve public safety. The City assists in funding the Volunteers on Patrol program, through which volunteers patrol the streets and refer concerns to the Sheriff’s Department. After-school education programs provided at elementary and secondary schools in La Puente help encourage youth not to participate in criminal activity. The Police and Community Relations Committee keeps an open dialogue between residents and the Sheriff’s Department. Working together with our partners will provide the highest level of public safety for residents, businesses and visitors alike.

GOAL
5

A high level of fire and police protection for residents, businesses, and visitors in La Puente.

- Policy 5.1* Solicit and support community participation in crime prevention through the Volunteers On Patrol (VOP) program, Neighborhood Watch, and other local programs.
 - Policy 5.2* Cooperate with the Sheriff’s Department and nearby police departments to maintain and expand gang suppression activities.
 - Policy 5.3* Support development of community and recreational facilities and programs to reduce the potential for criminal activity among youth.
 - Policy 5.4* Periodically evaluate police and fire services to ensure public safety.
 - Policy 5.5* Provide public information about fire, crime, and emergency preparedness to residents, schools, and community organizations.
 - Policy 5.6* Provide level of funding necessary for high level of police and fire protection. Seek out grants as they become available for police, fire and emergency services.
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Implementation

The following implementation actions put the adopted Community Safety Element policies and plans into practice for City elected officials, staff and the public. Implementation actions are organized into subsections corresponding to various areas and levels of City responsibility. Each action relates directly to one or more policies. The responsible agencies or City departments for each action are identified in the Implementation Summary attached as an appendix to the General Plan, along with a recommended time frame and likely funding source.

CITY PLANS, ORDINANCES, AND PROGRAMS

Action CS-1: Apply Uniform Building Code Standards

Continue to implement Uniform Building Code seismic safety standards for construction of new buildings, and update the City's codes as needed in response to new information and standards developed at the State level.

Related Policies: 1.1, 1.2

Action CS-2: Upgrade Existing Buildings

Encourage the upgrading of older buildings, including unreinforced masonry buildings, to comply with current building codes.

Related Policy: 1.1

Action CS-3: Provide Emergency Response Training

Continue to provide basic training in Standardized Emergency Management Systems (SEMS) by the Fire Department, including training for earthquakes, updated disaster training for all City employees, and emergency response personnel.

Related Policy: 1.3



Action CS-4: Adopt an Emergency Operations Plan

Prepare and adopt an Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). Coordinate with the Los Angeles County Sheriff and Fire Departments and the Los Angeles District Army Corps of Engineers, as well as adjacent cities. Work with local organizations and school districts to identify emergency shelters and equipment. Review and update the EOP biannually.

Related Policies: 1.4, 2.2, 3.1

Action CS-5: Enforce the Noise Ordinance

Vigorously enforce the City Noise Ordinance to protect residents from excessive noise associated with stationary sources. The City's regulations provide protection from non-transportation related noise sources, such as music, machinery, pumps, and air conditioners on private property. Periodically evaluate the Noise Ordinance for adequacy and revise, as needed, to address community needs and changes in legislation and technology.

Related Policies: 4.1, 4.3

Action CS-6: Evaluate Mutual Aid Agreements

Periodically evaluate the City's mutual aid agreements to ensure that adequate police and fire protection services are provided in the event of an emergency.

Related Policies: 3.3, 5.4, 5.6

Action CS-7: Evaluate Law Enforcement and Fire Protection Service Contracts

When the City renews service contracts with the Los Angeles County Fire Department and Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, evaluate the number of officers and firefighters, total population, response times, and crime statistics to ensure that appropriate levels of law enforcement and fire protection are provided citywide.

Related Policies: 5.4, 5.6

Action CS-8: Abate Graffiti

Continue working with property owners and City-contracted painters to repair vandalized property and remove graffiti from noise walls. Encourage property owners to use building materials that are resistant to graffiti yet are consistent with the City's design policies.

Related Policy: 5.2

DEVELOPMENT CONDITIONS AND REQUIREMENTS

Action CS-9: Require Geologic Hazards Studies

Pursuant to State law, geologic and/or geotechnical studies are required for proposed new development projects located in areas identified as susceptible to landslides and liquefaction. Binding mitigation strategies must be adopted. These areas are identified on Figure CS-2.

Related Policy: 1.1

Action CS-10: Require Building and Fire Code Compliance

Review all new proposed projects to ensure they comply with building and fire codes. Actively enforce all building and fire codes.

Related Policy: 1.2

Action CS-11: Require Acoustical Analyses

Require acoustical analyses for all proposed development within the 60 dB CNEL contour as shown in Figure CS-4. Also require acoustical analyses for all proposed residential projects in the vicinity of existing and proposed commercial and industrial areas. Where noise analyses indicate that the noise standards in Figure CS-5 will be exceeded, require noise control measures to be incorporated into the proposed development to reduce noise to acceptable levels. Noise control measures may include berms, walls, and sound attenuating architectural design and construction methods. Only permit new development if the City's noise standards and regulations can be met.

Related Policies: 4.1, 4.3

Action CS-12: Require Compliance with Noise Insulation Standards

Enforce provisions of the California Noise Insulation Standards (Title 24) that specify that indoor noise levels for multi-family residential living spaces shall not exceed 45 dB CNEL. The standard is defined as the combined effect of all noise sources and is implemented when current or future exterior noise levels exceed 60 dB CNEL. Title 24 requires that the standard be applied to all new hotels, motels, apartment houses, and dwellings other than single-family dwellings. Also apply the standard to single-family dwellings and condominium conversion projects as official policy.

Related Policy: 4.3

Action CS-13: Promote Crime Prevention through Project Design

Review all new development proposals for sensitivity to crime prevention through project design. Encourage incorporation of design features that employ adequate lighting and place increased emphasis on public areas.

Related Policy: 5.2

PLANNING AND OUTREACH INITIATIVES

Action CS-14: Provide Household Hazardous Waste Education

Provide information through the City's website and other publications about commonly used hazardous materials; safe recycling and disposal methods; and the location and hours of the nearest household hazardous waste collection center or event.

Related Policy: 2.3

Action CS-15: Provide Emergency Response Education

Provide community workshops and drills simulating earthquake, dam inundation, hazardous materials release, fire, and other safety hazard incidents. Continue to train volunteers to provide basic emergency response skills and to educate other community members of emergency procedures. Create a brochure about emergency response procedures routes. Make the brochure available to businesses, community groups, and schools in both English and Spanish. Post the brochure and other safety tips on the City's website. Provide links to other emergency education sites.

Related Policies: 2.2, 3.2, 5.5



Action CS-16: Provide Noise Abatement Education

Provide information packets and information on the City website regarding procedures about controlling interior and exterior acoustic environments such as sound insulation, double-pane glass windows, sound walls, berming, and other measures. Information packets may include information regarding compliance to noise guidelines consistent with the Noise Ordinance and other applicable section of the Municipal Code.

Related Policies: 4.1, 4.2, 4.3

Action CS-17: Encourage Crime Prevention Awareness

Provide information concerning crime prevention through physical design on the City's website, public counter, and distribute a brochure to institutions and neighborhood organizations. Encourage community groups to provide safe activities for youth after school and on Friday and Saturday nights. Properly maintain and operate the grounds and facilities of La Puente Park to minimize vandalism and crime at the Park and maximize public use and enjoyment.

Related Policy: 5.5

Action CS-18: Support Community Policing Programs

Support and cooperate when necessary local crime prevention programs such as Volunteers on Patrol and Neighborhood Watch. Encourage residents to chaperone youth activities in the evenings and on weekends at the City's recreational facilities, libraries, and schools.

Related Policies: 5.1, 5.3

INTER-JURISDICTIONAL COORDINATION

Action CS-19: Encourage Police and the Community Dialogue

Work with the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department to encourage open dialog between City residents and the Sheriff's Department to help bridge any gaps in communication that may exist between these two groups.

Related Policy: 5.5

Action CS-20: Monitor Hazardous Materials Handlers

Cooperate with the County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works in its efforts to monitor businesses that transport, handle, and generate hazardous materials to ensure proper disposal.

Related Policy: 2.1

Action CS-21: Remediate Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

Continue to cooperate with the California Department of Toxic Substances Control and the Regional Water Quality Control Board to identify and force remediation of sites with fuel leaks from underground storage tanks and other hazardous waste contamination.

Related Policy: 2.1

Action CS-22: Enforce the Vehicle Code

Enforce the California Vehicle Code pertaining to noise standards for cars, trucks, and motorcycles.

Related Policy: 4.2



Action CS-23: Support Neighborhood Watch

Support the efforts of local neighborhood watch groups throughout the City.

Related Policy: 4.2

Action CS-24: Minimize Police Response Times

Strive to minimize police response time by patrol officers by providing adequate numbers of sworn officers, special bicycle and foot patrols, patrols in response to criminal activity, and patrols that manage special events.

Related Policy: 5.4

Action CS-25: Provide Youth Diversion Activities

Work with the School Districts to increase sports programs and other activities to reduce criminal activity among youth. Cooperate with the County, community groups, and other regional organizations that provide activities for youth. Distribute information on youth programs at all City-sponsored events.

Related Policies: 5.3, 5.5

Action CS-26: Support Gang Suppression Activities

Continue to work with the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department and neighboring jurisdictions to eliminate gang-related crimes in the region and improve public safety. Expand existing programs. Encourage residents to report gang activities. Increase the police presence throughout La Puente.

Related Policy: 5.2



Action CS-27: Coordinate for Dam Safety Procedures

Coordinate the Emergency Operations plan with the Los Angeles County District Army Corps of engineers regarding safety procedures for the Santa Fe and Whittier Narrows Dams.

Related Policy: 1.3

Action CS-28: Coordinate with the Alameda Corridor East Joint Powers Authority

Coordinate with the Alameda Corridor East Joint Powers Authority to ensure that noise impacts associated with development of the ACE project do not adversely impact La Puente

Related Policy: 4.2

