

AB 162 Built Environment Chapter (City Design Element) Amendment:

Revise text as follows, under the heading “Land Use Issues”, immediately preceding the heading “Land Use Vision” (new section underlined; insert as last bullet on page 3-9):

Chapter 3: The Built Environment

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City Design

Statutory Requirements

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City Design Big Ideas

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Land Use Existing Conditions

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- In 2007, the State adopted legislation that strengthened the long-existing requirement that a General Plan address flood management. The new law, commonly referred to as AB162, mandates that the Land Use Element identify flood-prone areas as mapped by either the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) or the State Department of Water Resources. To prepare and mitigate hazards from flooding, the City of Azusa participates in the National Flood Insurance Program. Flood Insurance Rate Maps, which are prepared by FEMA, identify potential flood zones. The Community Safety Element addresses this issue in detail.

Land Use Vision

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Azusa SB 244 Built Environment Chapter (Infrastructure Element) Amended Text

New Section to be added as follows:

Chapter 3: The Built Environment

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Infrastructure

Statutory Requirements

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Infrastructure Big Ideas

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Infrastructure Existing Conditions

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Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities

As required by Senate Bill 244, Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities (DUCs) within or adjacent to a city's sphere of influence are required to be identified in the General Plan, along with information regarding existing and planned water, sewer, and flood control infrastructure and fire protection services within those communities. DUCs are defined as inhabited unincorporated areas with an annual median household income (MHI) that is less than 80 percent of the statewide annual MHI.

Based on 2010 Census data, the California annual MHI was \$60,883, 80 percent of which is \$48,706. Three areas within Azusa's sphere of influence—as listed below and shown on Figure IN-4—have been identified as DUCs. Additional unincorporated areas within the City's sphere exist, but they are not defined as DUCs due to either an annual MHI that exceeds the minimum or a lack of population (fewer than 10 dwelling units).

As is shown in Figure IN-4, DUC 1 is located along the eastern boundary between the City

of Azusa and the City of Glendora. DUCs 2 and 3 are located along the southern edge of the City. All three DUCs are fully developed with land uses that are generally consistent with the General Plan land use designations. DUC 1 and 2 consist of single-family homes, and DUC 3 consists primarily of single-family homes with some commercial and park land uses.

- DUC 1 – Census Tract 404202, Block Group 1 (portion)
- DUC 2 – Census Tract 404504, Block Groups 1 and 2 (portions)
- DUC 3 – Census Tract 404501, Block Group 1

DUCs' Existing Infrastructure/Service Needs and Deficiencies

Water service to the DUC areas is currently provided by the Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District via the Azusa Light and Water Department. Water service is available to all properties within these areas. The majority of the incorporated City is served by Azusa Light and Water Department for water service. Water entitlements and supplies are anticipated to serve the projected growth of the City through at least 2035.

The DUC areas are fully developed consistent with General Plan intensities. Therefore, any replacement development would not increase development intensity nor create any new demand for additional water supply infrastructure, other than upgrades to lines consistent with and funded via water master plans.

Wastewater service to the DUCs is provided by mainline sanitary sewers under the jurisdiction of the Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, District 22. Wastewater service is available to all properties within

these areas. Local sewer lines connect to trunk lines that convey wastewater to the San Jose Creek Water Reclamation Plant and Joint Water Pollution Control Plant in Whittier for treatment. The DUC areas are built out consistent with General Plan land use designations for use and intensity. Therefore, any replacement development would not increase development intensity nor result in any unusual wastewater treatment or collection needs, other than upgrades to lines consistent with and funded via sewer master plans.

Existing sewer lines within the incorporated City are expected to adequately provide sufficient capacity for the anticipated growth within the City to 2025. Beyond then, improvement or replacement of certain lines may be necessary to provide additional system capacity for further growth, which is detailed in the City of Azusa Sewer Master Plan. The two treatment facilities are anticipated to have adequate capacity to serve the increased growth of the City and DUCs which represent less than one percent of the capacity of these plants.

Flood control facilities serving the DUCs are provided and managed by Los Angeles County Flood Control District (LACFCD). Within the incorporated City boundaries, facilities are provided by both the City and LACFCD, with LACFCD primarily maintaining the larger, regional-serving backbone storm drains and open channels. Some of the more substantial facilities are the Little Dalton Wash (adjacent to DUC 3) and Big Dalton Wash (adjacent to DUC 2), both which convey flows from the north and east to the south. In addition, the San Gabriel River accommodates flows from the San Gabriel Mountains north of the City to the south. Stormflows within the DUCs are primarily handled via surface flow within streets that connect to LACFCD laterals and main storm drain lines that connect to the larger, regional facilities such as Big Dalton

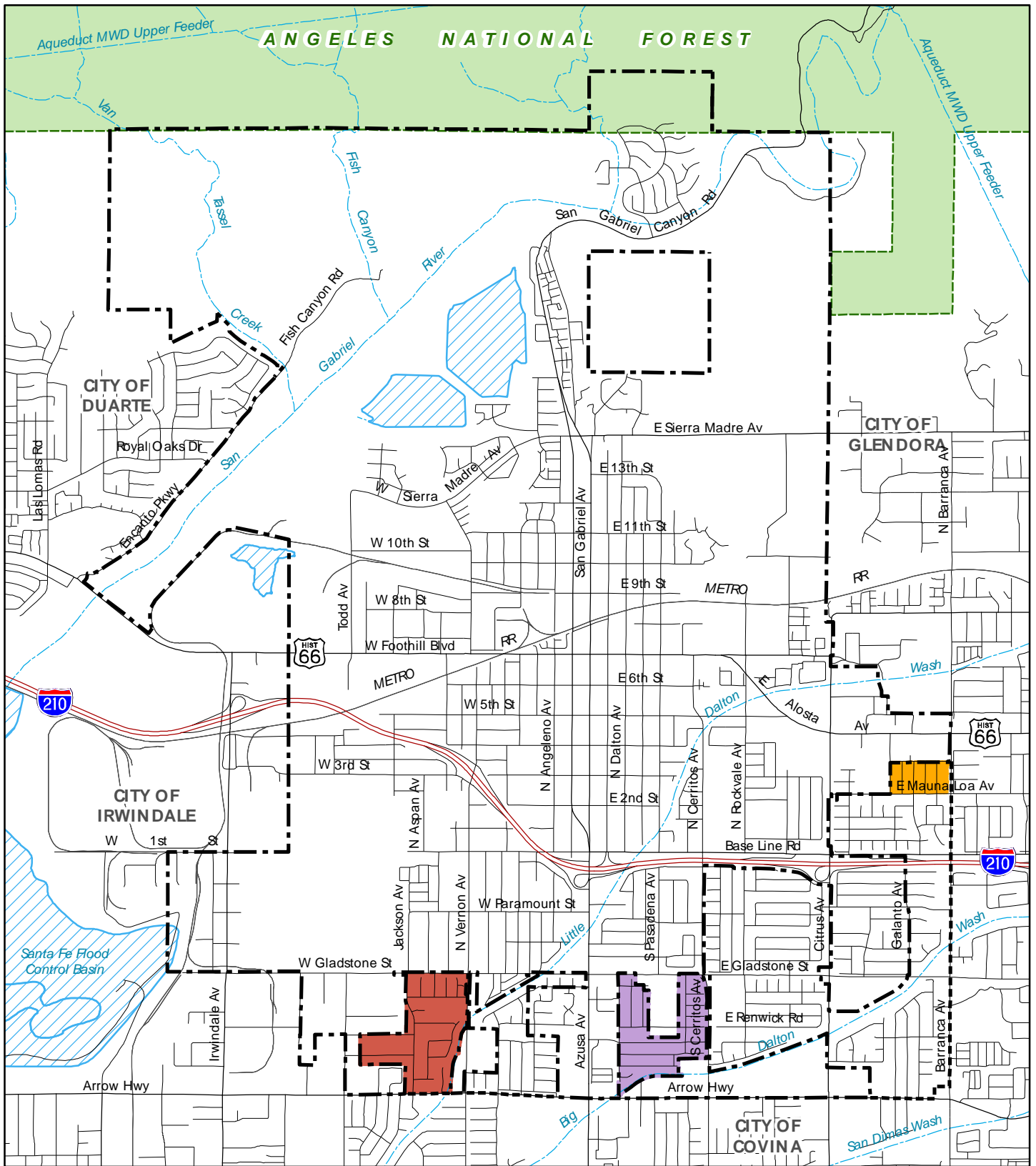
Wash. None of the DUCs are located within FEMA designated 100- or 500-year flood hazard areas. Localized flooding within the DUCs is not typical, which indicates that flooding is not a major concern and that adequate infrastructure already is in place to serve the communities.

Fire Protection Services within the DUCs and the City of Azusa are provided by the Los Angeles County Fire Department (LACFD). Two LACFD stations are located within the City of Azusa: Fire Station Nos. 97 and 32. Fire Station No. 97, located at 18453 E. Sierra Madre Avenue, serves the northeast and eastern portions of the City, including DUC 1. Fire Station No. 32, located at 605 N. Angeleno Avenue, serves the central and southeastern portion of the City, including DUCs 2 and 3. The DUCs are all located within two miles of a fire station; this distance typically allows for adequate response time for urban uses within nine minutes, pursuant to National Fire Protection Association response time standards.

Due to the relatively built-out nature of the DUCs and the fact that established uses generally are consistent with the General Plan land use designations, substantial additional development within the DUCs is unlikely to occur. Furthermore, adequate infrastructure is provided to these areas; new replacement development would not require major expansion/extension of infrastructure and services.

Vision

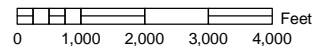
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Legend

- City Boundary
- Sphere of Influence Boundary
- DUC 1
- DUC 2
- DUC 3

Last Updated: July 31, 2013
 Source: CA Dept of Water Resources, 2010.



AB 162 Natural Environment Chapter (Geology Hazards Element) Amendment:

Replace Figure GEO-3; add Figure GEO-4, renumber Figure GEO-4 as GEO-5 and revise text as follows (starting at the bottom of page 5-30; new sections are underlined)

Chapter 5: Natural Environment

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Geology Hazards

Statutory Requirements

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Geology Hazards Big Ideas

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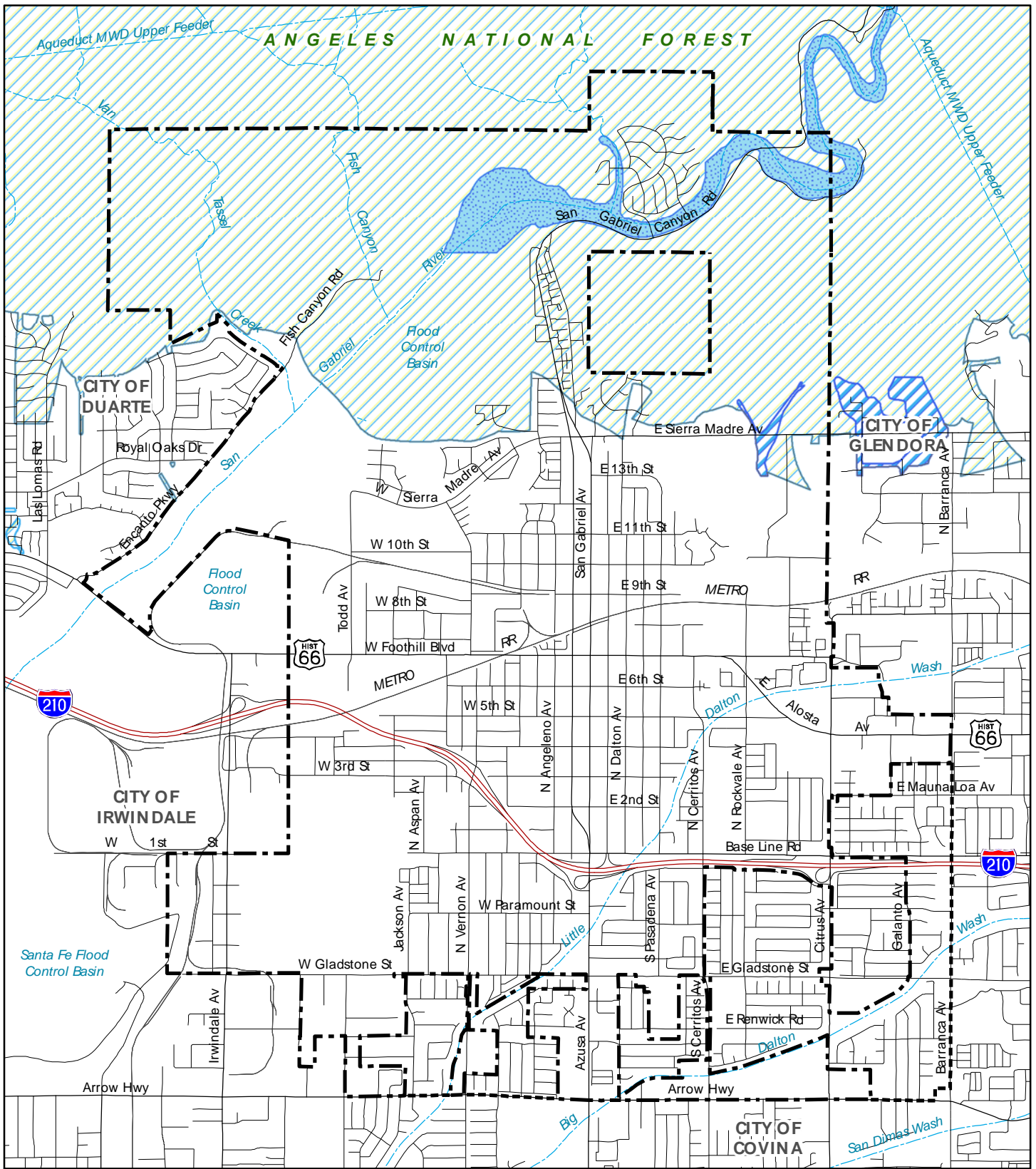
Geology Hazards Existing Conditions

Flooding potential exists in the City areas near the San Gabriel River for extraordinary storm rainfall and runoff. By regulation, development must remain out of the 100-year flood plain boundaries. This hazard can be controlled by existing or new engineered barriers that contain the water in the channel. Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs), which are prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), identify potential flood zones (Figure GEO-3). Flood hazards related to storm events generally are described in terms of a 100-year or 500-year flood. A 100-year flood is defined as a major flood event that has a one percent or greater chance of occurring during any one year. Flood hazard planning practices addresses such storms, as well as 500-year events. These floods are considered severe; however, such flood eventss can be reasonably predicted and therefore reasonably mitigated.

In addition to the local flood hazards associated with the San Gabriel River and the canyon streams in the San Gabriel Mountains, a fairly low potential for ~~a severe earthquake to cause~~

flooding exists associated with failure of the Morris, or San Gabriel, and/or Cogswell Dams. Dam inundation can occur when structural damage to a dam due to an earthquake or other event compromises a dam's integrity, or if water overflows a dam, resulting in downstream flooding. Dam inundation maps represent the best estimate of where water would flow if a dam with a full reservoir were to experience sudden failure. Figure GEO-4 shows areas of Azusa that would be affected in the event of dam failure.

Nearly all of the land in Azusa lies within the potential inundation areas for both San Gabriel Dam and Morris Dam, which are located in the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains approximately six and three and one-half miles north of the City, respectively. In the unlikely event that a catastrophic earthquake causes the collapse of either dam, water and debris would flow to and then generally along the San Gabriel River in a fairly narrow stream before spreading out over a swath of the coastal plain several miles wide, encompassing Azusa. The lowest areas of the City and those immediately along the San Gabriel River channel would be the most susceptible to damages from rapidly flowing water and associated floating debris. Areas farthest from the channel would be exposed to sheet flow and rising water.



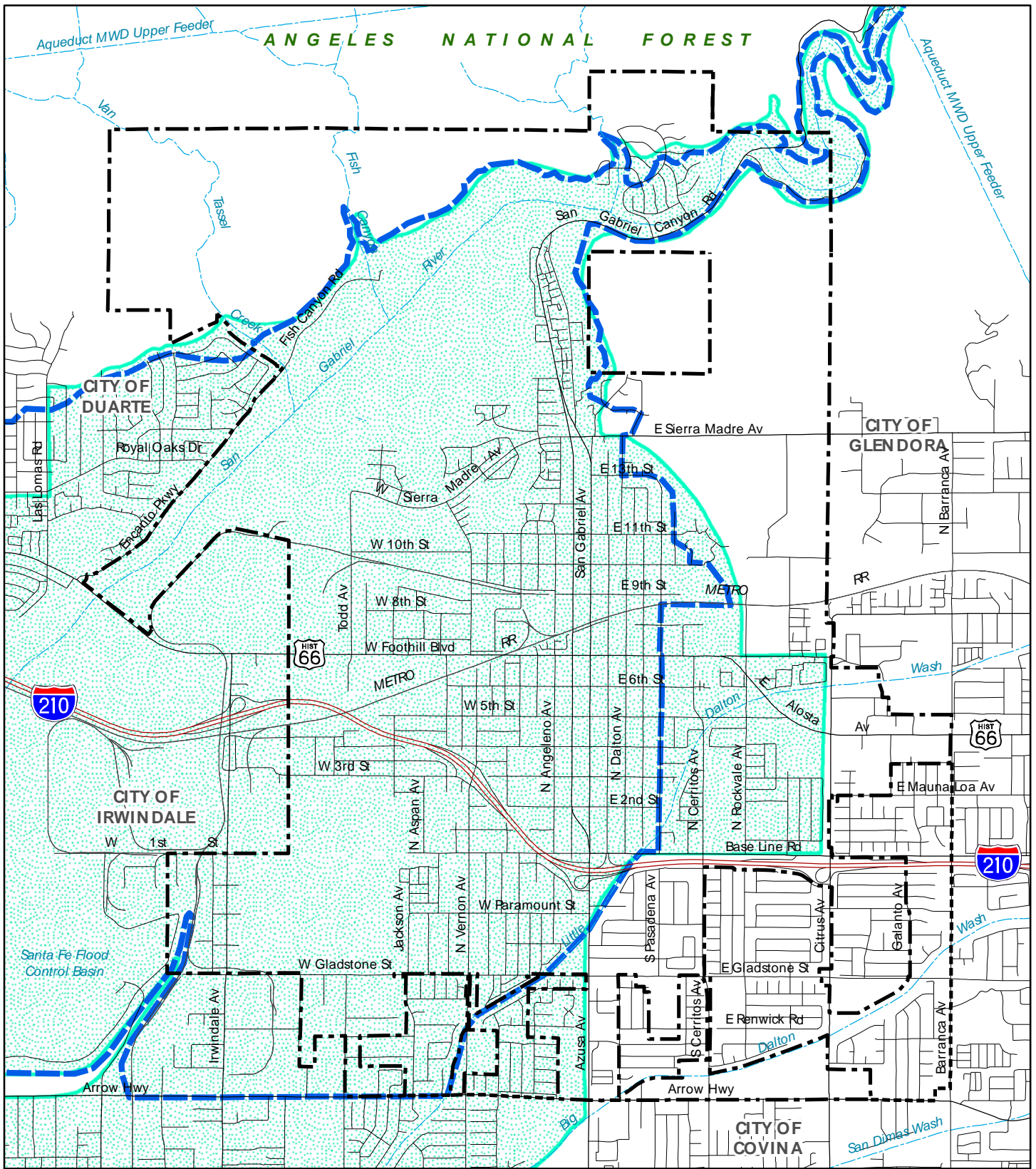
Legend

Flood Zones

- Zone A - 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard; no Base Flood Elevations Determined
- Zone D - Areas in which flood hazards are undetermined, but possible
- Zone X - 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard
- Zone X - Areas determined to be outside the 0.2% annual chance floodplain.





Last Updated: June 10, 2013
 Source: FEMA Flood Hazard Zones 2009.
 Feet



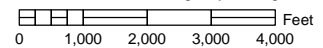
Legend

- City of Azusa Boundary
- Sphere of Influence Boundary
- Creeks

-  Morris Dam
-  San Gabriel Dam



Source: California Emergency Management Agency, 2013.



AB 162 Natural Environment Chapter (Open Space and Biological Resources Element) Amendment:
Add Figure OS-5 and revise text as follows (new sections underlined - page 5-14):

Chapter 5: Natural Environment

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Open Space and Biological Resources

Statutory Requirements

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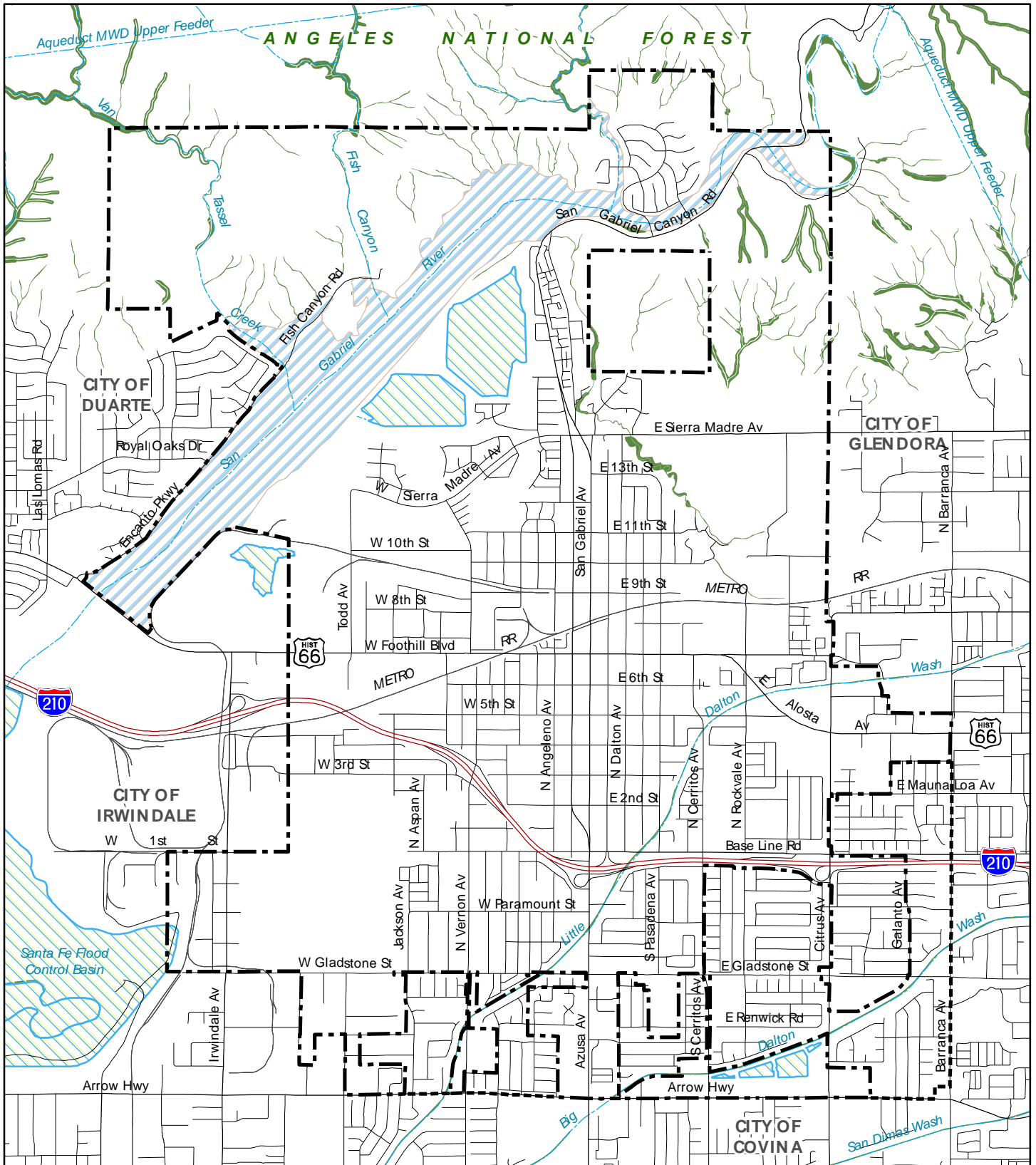
Open Space and Biological Resources Big Ideas

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Open Space and Biological Resources Existing Conditions

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Descending from these mountains is the San Gabriel River, originating from the 10,064-foot Mt. San Antonio (Old Baldy) and carrying flows from a 635-square mile watershed. Figure OS-5 identifies rivers, creeks, streams, flood corridors, riparian habitats, and land that may accommodate floodwater for purposes of groundwater recharge and storm water management. The undeveloped floodplain and tributaries of the River create corridors of wetlands and pools for insects, frogs, and fish, including historic runs of steelhead.



- Legend**
- City Boundary
 - Sphere of Influence Boundary
 - Rivers and Creeks
 - Flood Control Basins and Recharge Ponds
 - San Gabriel River Floodway
 - Riparian Areas

Last Updated: July 9, 2013
 Source: U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, 2005