

Paleontological Resources

Paleontological resources are the fossil remains or traces of past life forms, including both vertebrate and invertebrate species, as well as plants. The City of Diamond Bar is underlain by marine-derived sediments that are thousands of feet thick as part of the fossiliferous Puente Formation. Low lying terrain areas (such as Brea Canyon and San Jose Creek) consist of younger Quaternary Alluvium derived from the drainages, which are not known to contain significant vertebrate fossils in the uppermost layers. However, at shallow depths there are older sedimentary deposits that have the possibility of yielding significant vertebrate fossils.

Elevated portions of the Puente Hills

within the City also have exposures of the marine late Miocene-aged Puente/Monterey Formation with potential for fossil deposits.

Paleontological records searches have indicated that one vertebrate fossil locality exists within the boundaries of the City and that several other localities from the same sedimentary deposits occur nearby. While shallow excavations into younger Quaternary Alluvium deposits within the City are not likely to yield paleontological resources, deeper excavations within the City (that extend down into older Quaternary deposits or into the Puente Formation) have the potential to encounter paleontological resources.



CULTURAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES

GOALS

- RC-G-15** Protect and enhance Diamond Bar's historic, cultural and archaeological resources for the educational, aesthetic, and environmental contribution that they make to Diamond Bar's identity and quality of life.

POLICIES

Historical Resources

- RC-P-41** Support property owners in seeking registration of eligible historic structures and sites in registration programs such as California's Historical landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, California Register of Historical Resources, and the National Register of Historic Places.

Archaeological Resources

- RC-P-42** Establish a procedure for the management of archaeological materials found on-site during a development, including the following provisions:
- If significant resources are known or suspected to be present on a site, require that a qualified archaeologist conduct monitoring of building demolition and/or construction grading activities.
 - If materials are found on-site during construction activities, require that work be halted until a qualified archaeologist evaluates the find and makes a recommendation for the preservation in place or recovery of the resource.

- RC-P-43** Seek to preserve discovered archaeological resources in place to maintain the relationship between the artifacts and their archaeological context, where feasible.

- RC-P-44** Preservation can be achieved through measures such as planning construction to avoid archaeological sites, incorporating





sites within open space areas, capping the site prior to construction, and permanently protecting the site using a conservation easement.

Tribal Cultural Resources

RC-P-45 Establish development processes to avoid the disturbance of tribal cultural resources. Where possible, seek to preserve resources in place, exploring opportunities of permanent protection of the resources where feasible.

RC-P-46 Conduct project-specific Native American consultation early in the development review process to ensure adequate data recovery and mitigation for adverse impacts to significant Native American sites. Ensure that City staff and local developers are aware of their responsibilities to facilitate Native American consultation under Senate Bill 18 and Assembly Bill 52.

Paleontological Resources

RC-P-47 Establish a procedure for the management of paleontological materials found on-site during a development, including the following provisions:

- a. If materials are found on-site during grading, require that work be halted until a qualified professional evaluates the find to determine if it represents a significant paleontological resource, and makes a recommendation for the preservation in place or recovery of the resource.
- b. If the resource is determined to be significant, the paleontologist shall supervise removal of the material and determine the most appropriate archival storage of the material.
- c. Appropriate materials shall be prepared, catalogued, and archived at the applicant's expense and shall be retained within Los Angeles County if feasible.

PUBLIC FACILITIES & SERVICES

The City relies on a comprehensive network of public facilities and services to ensure a high quality of life for the members of its community. These include parks and recreation facilities; community facilities such as schools and libraries; utilities including water, wastewater, and stormwater; and services such as solid waste management. Each type of service or facility has its own unique set of opportunities and constraints and will require different strategies to adapt to future growth and change.

6.0



6.1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the Public Facilities and Services Chapter is to provide a policy framework for the City to manage infrastructure and services,

identify areas for improvement, and ensure that public utilities, services, and programs can meet the needs of the community into the future.

RELATIONSHIP TO STATE LAW

While Public Facilities and Services is not a mandated element, it does include a number of topics that are required to be addressed in the General Plan according to State law. State law (Government Code Section 65302[a]) requires a general plan to address land uses for education, public buildings and grounds, and solid and liquid waste disposal facilities. Water supply and demand is also required to be included in the General Plan (Government Code Section 65302[d]) and is addressed

in this chapter. Water quality is discussed in Chapter 5, Resource Conservation. This chapter also establishes a parkland standard to be maintained in accordance with the Quimby Act (Government Code section 66477, part of the California Subdivision Map Act), which enables a city to require dedication of land or fees in lieu of land dedication for neighborhood and community parks as a condition of development approval.



RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER ELEMENTS

This chapter is closely related to Chapter 2, Land Use and Economic Development, Chapter 3, Community Character and Placemaking, Chapter 7, Public Safety, and Chapter 8, Community Health and Sustainability. The Land Use diagram in Chapter 2 establishes existing and potential locations of different facilities, including public parks and community facilities. The buildout capacity in Chapter 2 can be used to anticipate the level of public services that will be needed by

2040. The Community Character and Placemaking Chapter addresses the park provision as part of the public realm. The hazards to public safety and threats to public health identified in Chapter 7 also inform the provision of public services in this element. Lastly, the availability of parks and public services are also a key consideration for public health in the Community Health and Sustainability Chapter.



6.2 PARKS AND RECREATION

PARKS

Parks are a vital part of well-being in Diamond Bar, providing places for residents to relax, exercise, and socialize outdoors while also providing important gathering places in the community. This Chapter provides policies for the maintenance and provision of existing and new parkland, and paints a broad picture of the city's park system. The Parks and Recreation Master Plan, adopted by the Diamond Bar City Council in 2011, will help guide implementation of General Plan policies related to parks and recreation.

Park Classifications

For planning purposes, parks are classified by type based on the size, use, and physical characteristics of the land.

- **Community Parks.** Community Parks are larger parks intended to accommodate a wide variety of active and passive recreation activities for the community. Amenities provided in a community park are focused on meeting the needs of several neighborhoods or large sections of the community, and they allow for group activities and recreational opportunities that may not be feasible in smaller neighborhood parks. Optimally, Community Parks range from 20 to 50 acres in size and serve neighborhoods within three to five miles of the park. Where a Community Park is located in a residential neighborhood, it also serves the immediate neighborhood within three-quarters of a mile



to a mile. Amenities typically include community buildings, playground equipment, picnic areas and picnic shelters, barbeques, lit sports fields and courts, public restrooms, concessions, and on-site parking. Major events may be hosted in Community Parks that attract residents from throughout the city.

- **Neighborhood Parks.**

Neighborhood Parks are the basic unit of the park system and are typically found in residential neighborhoods. They typically range from 5 to 20 acres in size and are intended to serve surrounding neighborhoods within a 0.75-mile to one-mile radius. Ease of access and walkability to neighborhoods served are critical factors in siting and designing Neighborhood Parks. Amenities typically include playgrounds, picnic tables and shelters, barbeques, sports fields and courts, public restrooms, and on-site parking.

- **Mini Neighborhood Parks.**

Mini Neighborhood Parks are Neighborhood Parks that range from a quarter acre to five acres in size. Mini Neighborhood Parks may serve neighborhoods within the same range as Neighborhood Parks but are best used to meet limited or specialized recreation needs. Mini Neighborhood Parks can provide landscaped public use areas, scenic overlooks, trail linkages, and facilities to serve a concentrated or limited population group such as youth or seniors.

- **Specialty Parks.** Specialty

Parks provide for a single use or activity and can include dog parks, trailheads, skate parks, and sports complexes. They may be standalone facilities, or be located within or adjacent to other parks.

Park Inventory

Figure 6-1 provides an inventory of park acreage by classification of the existing parks and recreation facilities within the city, including both public and private facilities.

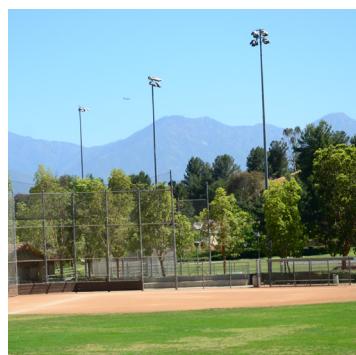


Table 6-1 Parkland Inventory (2019)

Park Name	Acreage
Community Parks	109.0
Carlton Peterson Park	16.5
Pantera Park ¹	23.8
Summitridge Park	18.7
Sycamore Canyon Park ²	50.1
Neighborhood Parks	30.9
Diamond Canyon Park	4.3
Heritage Park	3.3
Larkstone Park	6.8
Maple Hill Park	5.5
Paul C. Grow Park	4.5
Ronald Reagan Park	6.5
Sunset Crossing Park (future) ³	2.8
Mini Neighborhood Parks	12.0
Longview Park North	1.0
Longview Park South	0.8
Silver Tip Park	2.9
Stardust Park	1.0
Starshine Park	1.7
Summitridge Mini Park	1.3
Washington Park	0.5
Total City Parks	151.9
Other Parks	134.9
Country Park ⁴	134.9
Total Park Land	286.9

Note:

1. Includes Pantera Wildlife Meadow/Dog Park, originally developed as a Specialty Park.
2. Includes Sycamore Canyon Trail Head Park, originally developed as a Specialty Park.
3. This will include sports fields and is contiguous with the PONY League Fields. While the park is smaller than five acres, it is developed as a Neighborhood Park for this area.
4. This is a private park located in the Country Estates neighborhood. While the neighborhood is a gated community, the park essentially serves as a Community Park for this development.

Source: City of Diamond Bar, 2019.



Parkland Standard

This Chapter establishes a parkland/recreational space standard of 5.0 acres per 1,000 residents, consistent with the Quimby Act. The Quimby Act allows the City to establish this standard as a means of requiring subdivision developers to provide a dedication of land or in lieu fees to ensure that the existing ratio of parkland acres per resident is maintained even as the number of residents increases with new development. As shown in Table 6-1, there are 151.9 acres of public Community and Neighborhood parkland in Diamond Bar in 2019, resulting in a ratio of 2.6 acres of public parkland per 1,000 residents. While the Country Park functions similarly to a Community Park within the Country Estates neighborhood, the 134.9 acres of parkland from Country Park cannot count towards the parkland ratio as it is a private amenity. The parkland standard is established to maintain the ratio of parkland to residents as the city continues to grow.

Parkland Distribution

As of 2019, parkland is distributed fairly evenly among residential neighborhoods in the city. However, not every residence is within walking distance of a park, and many residents face barriers, such as highways, steep terrain, or fences between their homes and the nearest park. Figure 6-1 shows five- and 10-minute walksheds, as well as 0.75-mile neighborhood service radii, for the city's Community, Neighborhood,

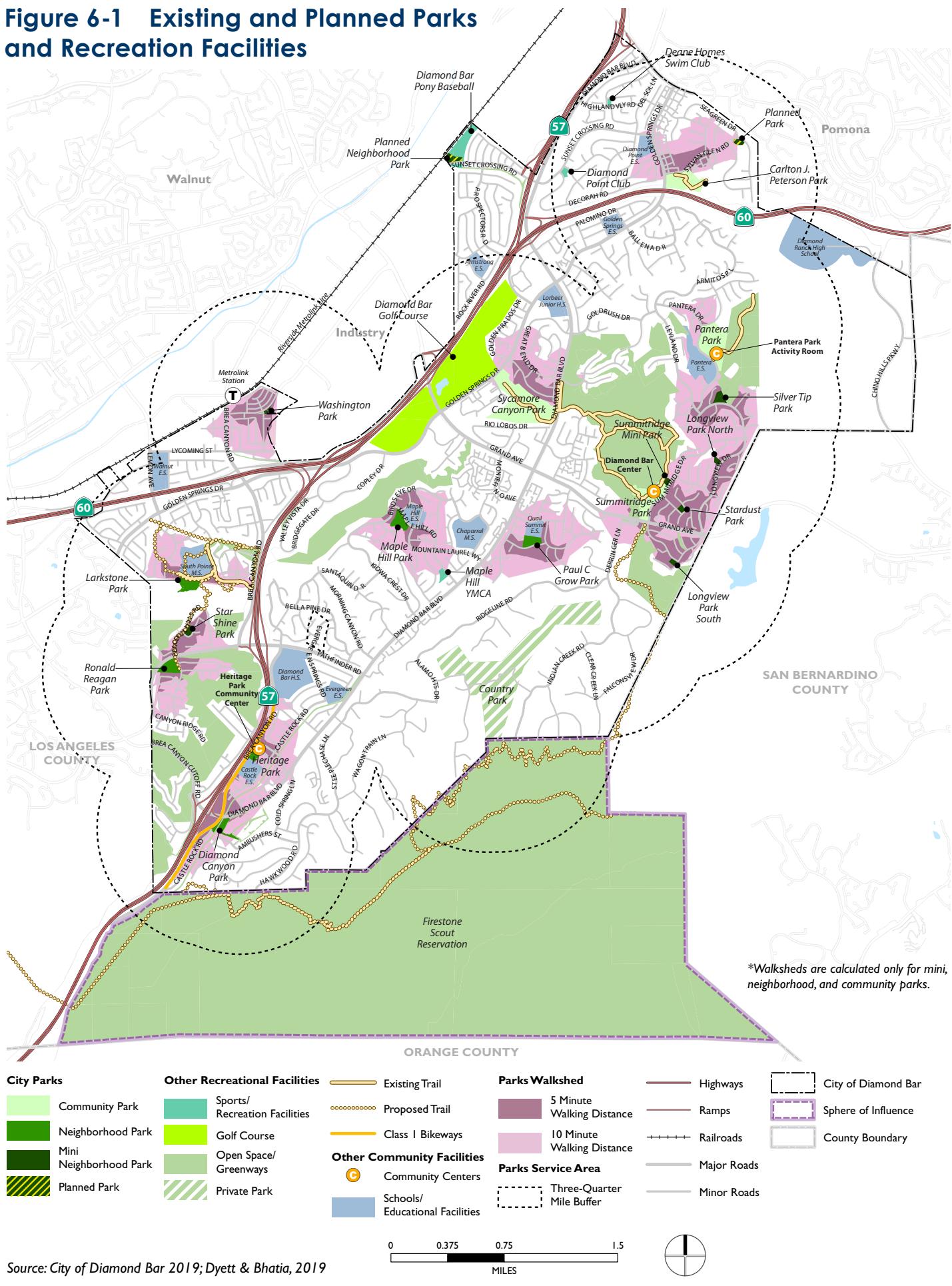
and Mini Neighborhood parks. As shown, there are still residential areas outside of the service radii of existing parks, and even more residential areas outside of a 10-minute walking distance. As the city continues to develop, there will be opportunities to expand the park system and improve park access for all members of the community.

Other Public Recreation Facilities

In addition to parks, Diamond Bar residents have access to recreational open space areas and the County of Los Angeles-operated Diamond Bar Golf Course. Open space areas including Sandstone Canyon and the areas surrounding Summitridge and Pantera parks are accessible via the city's continually expanding trail network. These areas constitute hundreds of acres of City-owned open space that will be preserved in perpetuity.

The Diamond Bar Golf Course which is owned and operated by the County of Los Angeles occupies 172 acres near the western border of the city. The public golf course draws users from around the community and beyond, and offers 18 holes and clubhouse facilities. As discussed in Chapter 2, Land Use and Economic Development, the golf course is covered by the Community Core Overlay designation. Should the Golf Course cease to operate, that designation would require a master plan for the entire golf course property to ensure the orderly and cohesive implementation of its reuse.

Figure 6-1 Existing and Planned Parks and Recreation Facilities



TRAILS

Diamond Bar has a trail system spanning 4.54 miles, summarized in Table 6-2 and shown in Figure 6-2. Trails offer hikers and cyclists views of natural landscapes and the surrounding city. As of 2019, the Summitridge Trail System is the most comprehensive trail network in Diamond Bar and features an extensive system of interconnected trails. The Pantera, Peterson, and Sycamore Canyon Trails span undeveloped, natural areas of city parks. Despite the wealth of existing trails in the city, opportunities still exist for Diamond Bar to expand and improve its trail system and continue to link existing and future parks and pedestrian and bicycle facilities through trails. The City's 2011 Parks and Recreation

Master Plan identified a number of measures to improve trail facilities, including the installation of mile markers and benches and programming educational activities. Additional trail segments planned within the City as identified in the Parks and Recreation Master Plan include the Crooked Creek Trail and Sandstone Canyon Trails, while trails planned within the SOI include the Tonner Canyon Trail and the Schabarum Trail. These proposed trails are shown in Figure 6-2.

Complementing this network of trails with connecting walking and biking paths along city streets will provide Diamond Bar residents with a more complete, accessible trail network.

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES AND PROGRAMS

Recreational facilities in Diamond Bar include a variety of privately-owned facilities such as the Pony Baseball Fields, swim clubs and YMCA facilities. In addition,

Diamond Bar utilizes joint-use agreements with the local school districts, making school facilities available for community use under certain circumstances. The City



Table 6-2 Existing and Proposed Trail Network (2019)

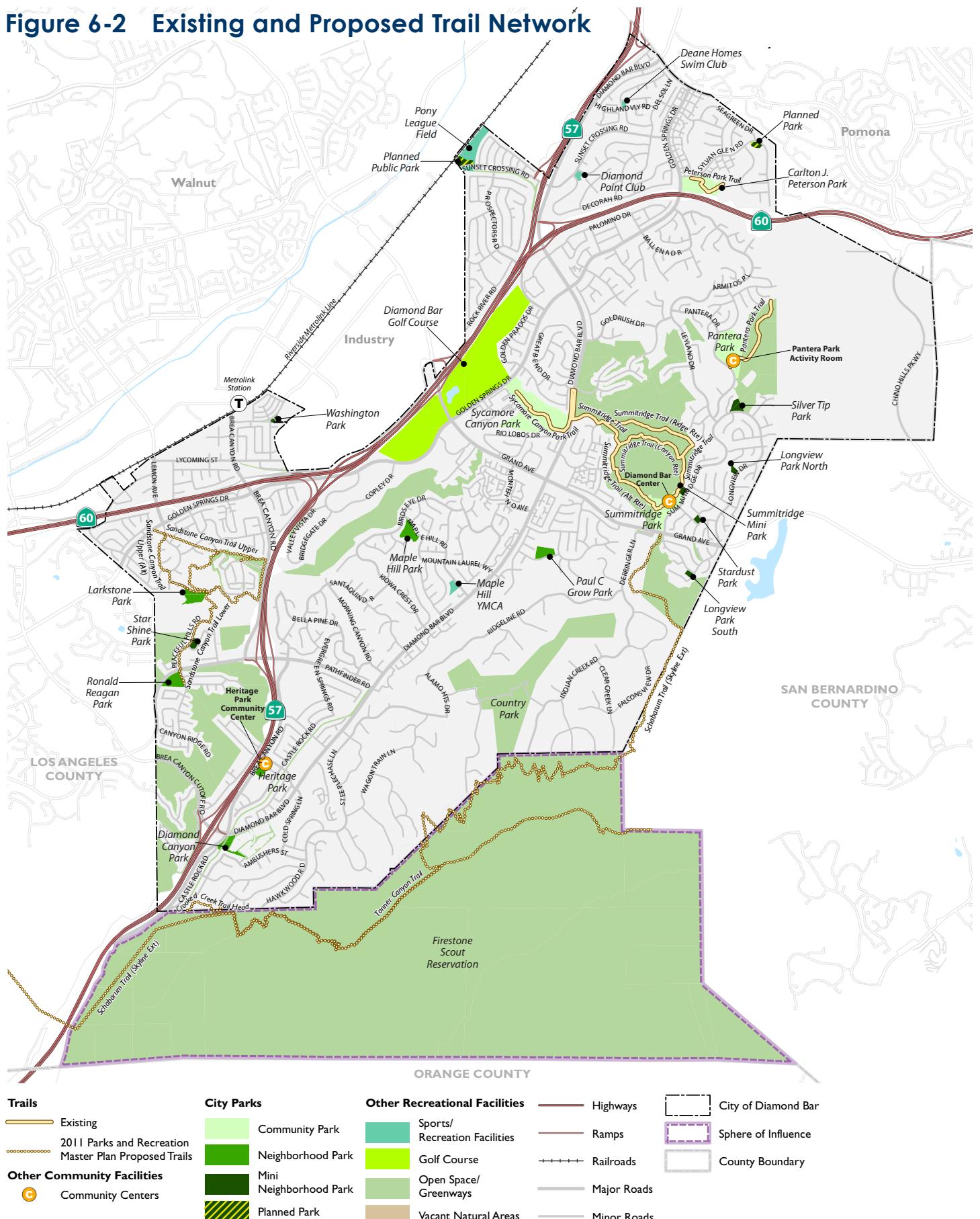
Existing Trails	Miles
Pantera Park Trail	0.60
Peterson Park Trail	0.29
Summitridge Trail	0.98
Summitridge Trail (Alternate Route)	0.61
Summitridge Trail (Canyon Route)	0.52
Summitridge Trail (Ridge Route)	0.62
Sycamore Canyon Park Trail	0.92
Subtotal: Existing Trails	4.54
Proposed Trails	Miles
Crooked Creek Trail Head	0.31
Larkstone Park Trail	0.44
Sandstone Canyon Trail Lower	0.79
Sandstone Canyon Trail Upper	1.80
Sandstone Canyon Trail Upper (Alt)	0.46
Schabarum Trail (Skyline Extension)	9.42
Tonner Canyon Trail	3.84
Subtotal: Proposed Trails	17.06
Total Existing Plus Proposed Trails	21.60

Source: City of Diamond Bar Parks and Recreation Master Plan, 2011, Dyett and Bhatia, 2019.

currently has joint use agreements with the Pomona Unified School District (PUSD) and the Walnut Valley Unified School District (WVUSD) to use gyms for adult basketball and volleyball programs, and with Pomona Unified School District to use the football field at Lorbeer Middle School. Diamond Bar residents have expressed a desire for additional recreational facilities, and Joint Use Agreements represent an effective and cost-efficient way for the City expand its options going forward. Additional joint-use opportunities may arise from Cal Poly Pomona's eventual redevelopment plan of the former Lanterman site.

City of Diamond Bar recreational programs include festivals; summer youth day camps; youth sports leagues and enrichment classes; adult sports, fitness, and enrichment classes; senior activities and excursions; and toddler programming. The Diamond Bar community has expressed a desire for additional recreational and given the Diamond Bar community's diversity and changing demographics, it will be important for the City to actively engage its residents on recreational facilities and programming to provide facilities and programs that suit the needs and priorities of all residents.

Figure 6-2 Existing and Proposed Trail Network



Source: City of Diamond Bar 2019; Dyett & Bhatia, 2019

A horizontal scale representing distance in miles. The scale starts at 0 and ends at 1. A vertical tick mark is present at 0.375, and another at 0.75. The segment between 0.375 and 0.75 is shaded black. Below the scale, the word "MILES" is centered.

0 0.375 0.75 1

MILES



PARKS AND RECREATION

GOALS

PF-G-1 Maintain and expand the system of parks, recreation facilities, open spaces, and trails that meet the active and passive recreational needs of residents of all ages and abilities.

PF-G-2 Provide new parks in concert with new residential development, and strive to distribute parkland throughout the City.

PF-G-3 Ensure that new development bears the costs of new parks and recreation facilities that are needed to meet any increase in demand resulting from the new development, or from which the new development would benefit.

POLICIES

General

PF-P-1 Periodically update the Parks and Recreation Master Plan to assess existing park and recreational facilities, assets, and deficiencies, and to plan for new facility locations, programs, and funding.

PF-P-2 Continue to seek public input on parks and recreation needs and preferences through surveys, presentation to the Parks and Recreation Commission, neighborhood meetings and workshops, and other community outreach methods as necessary, such as when siting/designing new parks, when updating the Parks and Recreation Master Plan, when renovating existing parks, etc.

PF-P-3 Identify and pursue funding and financial resources to acquire land for parks and to continue providing high quality maintenance of parks, trails, and recreational facilities.



PF-P-4 Encourage the co-location of new parks and recreational facilities with schools, community centers, libraries, and other public facilities to create neighborhood focal points that contribute to neighborhood identity.

PF-P-5 Continue cooperative efforts with the Walnut Valley and Pomona Unified School Districts through joint use agreements for park and recreational facilities.

PF-P-6 Monitor and seek to actively engage in Cal Poly Pomona's plans for the redevelopment of the former Lanterman site, and seek joint use opportunities for parks and recreation facilities developed on the site.

Parks & Recreation Facilities

PF-P-7 Endeavor to distribute new parks equitably throughout Diamond Bar, striving to ensure that residents are within a $\frac{3}{4}$ -mile radius of a neighborhood park or community park.

PF-P-8 Develop and maintain a parkland dedication requirement/in-lieu fee consistent with the General Plan standard of five acres per 1,000 residents in Diamond Bar.

PF-P-9 Prioritize public parkland dedication as a condition of new residential development, allowing the use of in lieu fees only where parkland dedication is not feasible, to ensure a public park system available to the entire community.

PF-P-10 Should Los Angeles County choose to cease operations of the Diamond Bar Golf Course or reduce the area of the Golf Course, prepare a master plan for development that includes opportunities for public parks comprising a range of passive and active recreational uses to suit the needs of Diamond Bar residents.





- PF-P-11** Where appropriate, promote the joint development, use, and maintenance of parks and open space facilities with adjacent jurisdictions, the County of Los Angeles, and the State of California.
- PF-P-12** Routinely review existing funding mechanisms and seek new funding opportunities to support additional parks and recreation facilities and programs, such as State and federal grants, Park Bonds and property tax assessments, Community Facility Districts, and Lighting and Landscape Assessment Districts.
- PF-P-13** When planning and designing public facilities and parks, take into consideration accessibility, flexible use, adaptability, energy and water efficiency, ease of maintenance, and sustainable design elements that take advantage of the natural processes of healthy ecosystems, while preserving historic and cultural resources and sensitive habitats.
- PF-P-14** Preserve existing and future City-owned recreational open space as recreational open space in perpetuity. City-owned recreational open space includes undeveloped areas of City parks that are available for passive recreational use, and portions of designated open space land that have been dedicated to the City for use as trails.
- See Chapter 2, Land Use and Economic Development and Chapter 5, Resource Conservation for additional policies regarding the preservation of open space.*

PF-P-15 Prioritize the develop of additional recreational facilities such as athletic fields, hard courts, and other recreational facilities that respond to citizen needs and preferences.

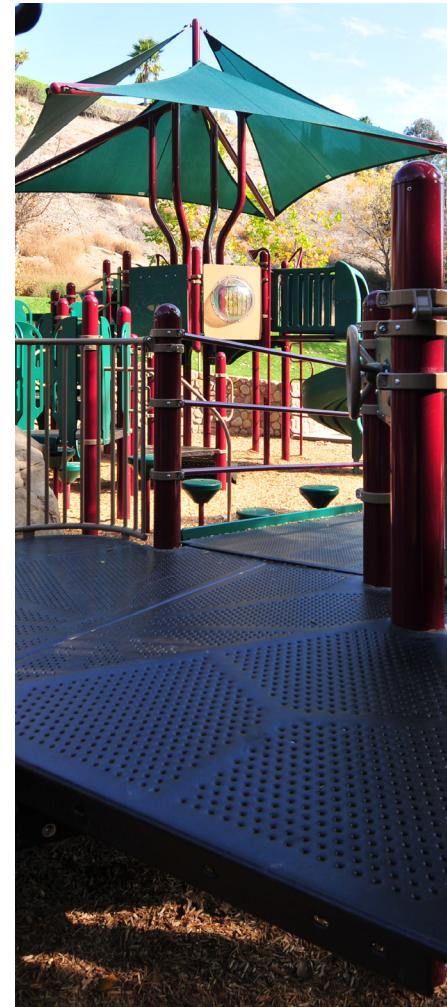
PF-P-16 Continue to provide programming and services for seniors, including active programs, classes, and activities and outings, adjusting programming based on needs and preferences, particularly as Diamond Bar's residents age.

PF-P-17 Address the recreational needs of all children and adults, including persons with disabilities, seniors, and dependent adults, be addressed in recreational facility planning efforts.

Trails

PF-P-18 Where feasible, link parks, open spaces, and regional hiking trails with a trail network. Incorporate existing trails and bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure, working with willing landowners to prioritize land acquisition where necessary. Where possible, incorporate landscaping and enhance natural features.

PF-P-19 Update the Parks and Recreation Master Plan to include standards for planning, design, management, and maintenance of trails and pathways within parks, preserves, open spaces, and rightsof-way. Encourage the installation of amenities such as rest areas, benches, water facilities, hitching posts and wayfinding signs serving trails and scenic routes that adhere to a standard signage palette.



PF-P-20 Strive to maintain the Parks and Recreation Master Plan goal of at least one mile of recreational trails for each 10,000 persons.

PF-P-21 Seek grants and alternative funding mechanisms for trail development and maintenance.

PF-P-22 Promote partnerships with non-profit organizations to assist in developing and managing the trails system and providing community outreach and education.



6.3 SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES

SCHOOLS

Diamond Bar has been fortunate to be associated with high-performing schools that have bolstered its reputation as a family-friendly community. Schools are thus an important part of the city's cultural landscape and a key factor in attracting new families and residents to the city. Diamond Bar is served by two school districts, Walnut Valley Unified School District (WVUSD) and Pomona Unified School District (PUSD). Grand Avenue is a rough delineation between the two districts, with areas north served by PUSD and areas south served by WVUSD. The boundaries of the school districts are shown in Figure 6-3.

Maintaining strong partnerships with the two school districts, particularly in terms of planning for any new facilities, and supporting the schools in their continued provision of excellent education will be an important consideration as the city grows.

Walnut Valley Unified School District

WVUSD serves approximately 13,900 enrolled K-12 students within portions of the cities of Diamond Bar, Industry, West Covina, and Walnut, as well as portions of unincorporated Los Angeles County. It is one of the top performing school districts in the state, with Diamond Bar High ranking particularly high. WVUSD

schools within the Diamond Bar city limits serve 8,008 students in five elementary schools, two middle schools, and one high school.

Pomona Unified School District

PUSD serves approximately 23,200 enrolled K-12 students within portions of the cities of Diamond Bar, Industry, Pomona, and Chino Hills, as well as portions of unincorporated Los Angeles County. PUSD schools within the Diamond Bar city limits serve approximately 3,500 students in four elementary schools, one middle schools, and one high school.

Interdistrict Transfers

Both WVUSD and PUSD have experienced trends of declining enrollment over the last decade due in part to families in the districts relocating. WVUSD in particular has tended to enroll a large number of students that reside outside of the school district boundaries thanks to the District of Choice (DOC) program, which allows any student to attend their schools regardless of the student's home address and without seeking permission of their home districts. Incoming students that attend WVUSD but reside in another school district are referred to as interdistrict transfers (IDTs). Typically, IDTs are approved based on an agreement with the school district of origin, parental employment within the school district, or the DOC program. The

share of IDTs has been increasing in recent years. Given the high percentage of IDT enrollment, the

continuation of the DOC program is a key factor in the long-term planning of WVUSD schools.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Community facilities are public and private institutions that support the civic and social needs of the population. They offer a variety of recreational, artistic, and educational programs for all ages, and often serve as venues for special public and private events. As of 2019, community facilities in Diamond Bar include The Diamond Bar Center, City Hall, two community centers, and a County library, as shown in Figure 6-3.

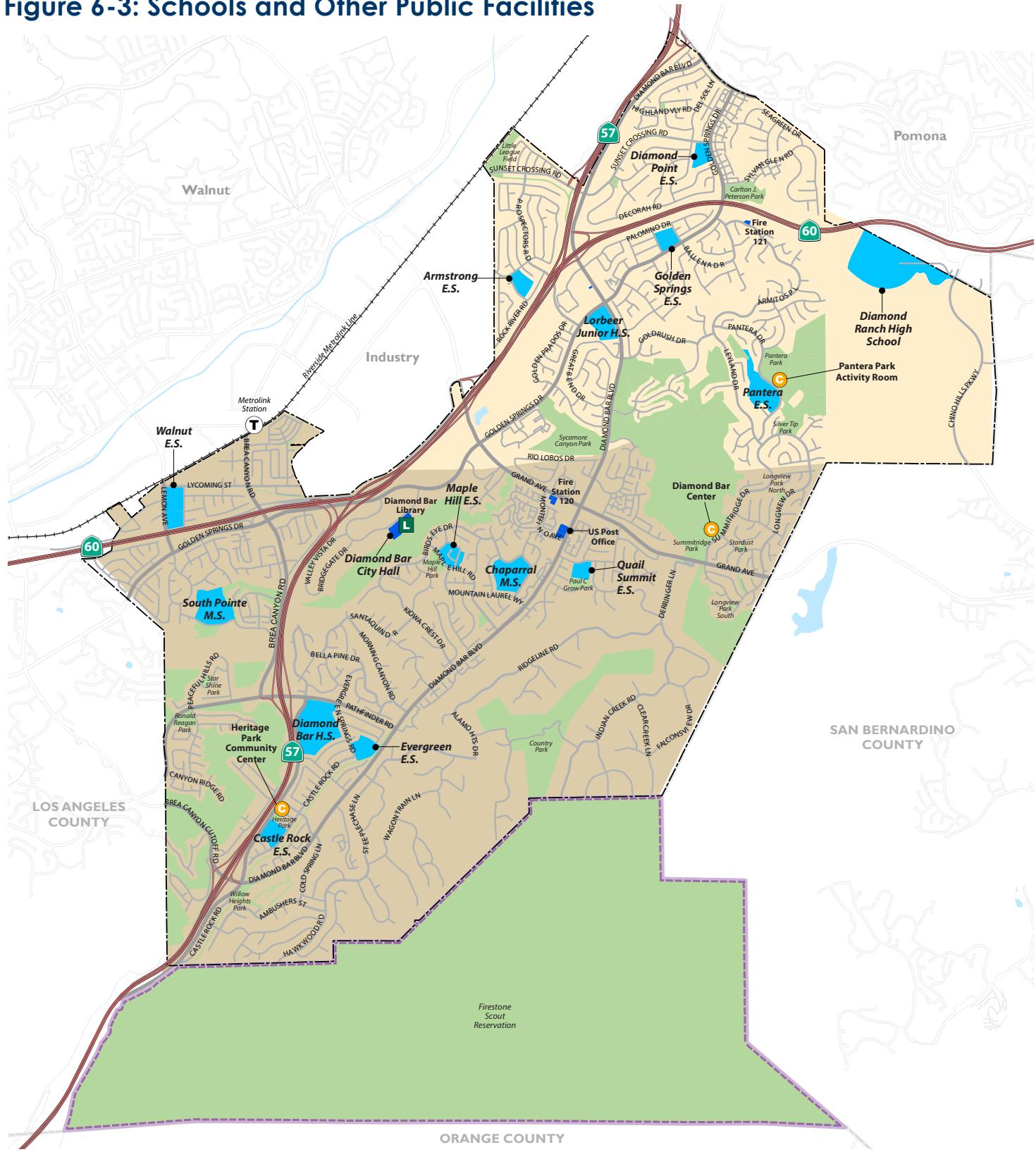
- Diamond Bar City Hall is located at 21810 Copley Drive, in a building the City purchased in 2011 after leasing space across the street in the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) complex for 11 years.
- Diamond Bar Library, a branch of the Los Angeles County Library, is housed on the first floor of the Diamond Bar City Hall building. This co-location has allowed the facility to function as a true community center, with many programs and activities.
- The Diamond Bar Center, located in Summitridge Park, is a 22,500-square-foot facility containing banquet and meeting rooms, accommodating parties of up to 438 people and up to 1,000 people for meetings. A pad for a

freestanding building is located on the grounds of the Diamond Bar Center, which was once contemplated as a potential library site.

- The Heritage Park Community Center is located at 2900 S Brea Canyon Road. It accommodates up to 110 for dining and up to 200 for theatre events, and hosts classes and workshops.
- The Pantera Park Activity Room accommodates groups up to 50 and hosts classes and workshops.

As the population of Diamond Bar grows, the need for new and updated community facilities will increase. Community members have already highlighted the desire for additional facilities to serve the specific needs of certain populations, particularly youths and seniors. While the city's schools are strong, the community lacks a dedicated youth/teen center to host activities after school hours. Additionally, there are no exclusive senior centers in Diamond Bar, in spite of the city's growing senior population, and representatives from senior groups have expressed an interest in having a space that can be accessed at all times, with activities and meal service.

Figure 6-3: Schools and Other Public Facilities



- L Library
- C Community Centers
- S Schools/Educational Facilities
- P Public Facilities
- P Parks, Recreation & Open Space

- | |
|-------------------------|
| School Districts |
| Pomona Unified |
| Walnut Valley Unified |

- Highways
- Ramps
- - - Railroads
- Major Roads
- Minor Roads

- Water Features
- City of Diamond Bar
- Sphere of Influence
- County Boundary

Source: City of Diamond Bar 2019; Dyett & Bhatia, 2019

0 0.375 0.75 1.5
MILES



SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES



GOALS

- PF-G-4** Continue to provide residents of all ages and abilities with access to high quality local educational facilities and learning opportunities in cooperation with the Walnut Valley and Pomona Unified School Districts (WVUSD and PUSD, respectively), the Los Angeles County library system, and community organizations.
- PF-G-5** Continue to provide and expand opportunities for all residents to gather, interact, exchange ideas, and establish and realize common goals.

POLICIES

Schools

- PF-P-23** Coordinate land use planning with the planning of school facilities. Work with the WVUSD and PUSD to monitor demographics and housing and enrollment trends, and work with the school districts from the early stages of area-wide planning and school site selection processes, reserving school sites to accommodate school district needs as necessary.
- PF-P-24** Continue to support the Walnut Valley and Pomona Unified school districts' adult education programs.

Community Facilities

- PF-P-25** Support and cooperate with Los Angeles County's efforts to ensure the adequate provision of library services.
- PF-P-26** Periodically seek citizen input on learning needs and arts and cultural interests through surveys, workshops, and other community outreach methods, and strive to respond to these needs and interests with corresponding programming and services.

PF-P-27 As resources become available, explore and pursue the feasibility of developing dedicated community centers and programming in Diamond Bar for teens, youth, and seniors.

PF-P-28 Continue sponsoring and promoting events and cultural activities that bring the community together in different locations throughout the city.

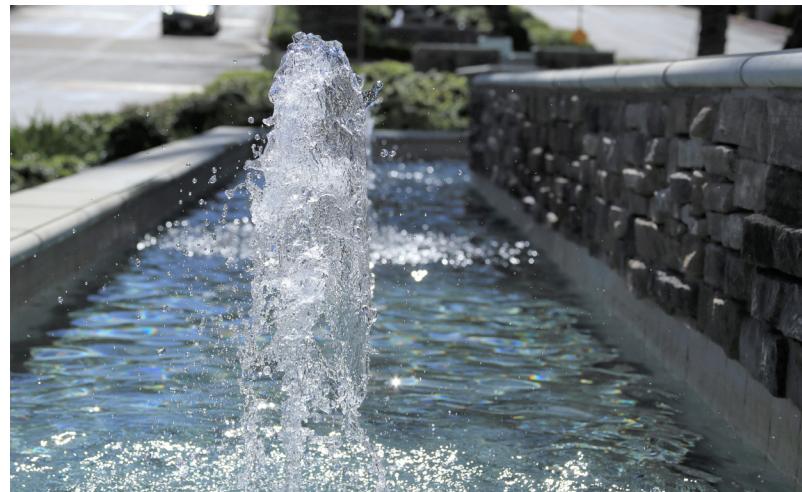
PF-P-29 Encourage the development of privately-owned public spaces and plazas in private commercial and office complexes.



6.4 UTILITIES

WATER

A fundamental yet long-term constraint on development is availability and quality of water. The City of Diamond Bar relies on Walnut Valley Water District (WVWD) to provide reliable water supplies throughout the city. Nearly all water supplies are imported due to a limited availability of local groundwater. Imported water supplies are expected to remain attainable for at least three years, and projected supplies are expected to meet projected demands under single dry-year and multiple dry-year conditions as described in the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California 2015 Urban Water Management Plan, which projects demand over a 20-year period through 2035. Drought conditions will continue to strain water supply available to WVWD and the city as they do throughout southern California. Thus a "drought-proof" recycled water system is maintained for use by parks and school properties to relieve demand on WVWD's potable water system. WVWD is proactive in addressing water supply constraints and continues to invest in groundwater facilities. Looking ahead, the City of Diamond Bar can supplement WVWD's efforts by acting as a collaborative partner in the WVWD's assessment of water supply and projected demand, and by encouraging smart water use amongst Diamond Bar residents.



Water Supply

WVWD imports all potable water from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD). WVWD currently has projects underway that will produce groundwater from the San Gabriel Basin, Central Basin, and Six Basins to supplement potable water supplies. A description of available water supplies is provided below.

Imported Water

MWD obtains surface water from the Colorado River and from Northern California via the Colorado River Aqueduct and the California Aqueduct respectively. WVWD purchases water through MWD's designated wholesale agency, the Three Valleys Municipal Water District (TVMWD). WVWD assumes that imported water supply volumes will increase through 2035 at the same rate as SCAG's reported population growth of 0.7 percent, with incremental reductions based on projected groundwater production and supply.

Groundwater

WVWD currently operates six groundwater production facilities that supply the recycled water system. This groundwater is not potable as it contains high levels of total dissolved solids and nitrates. The following three recent projects allow the WVWD to produce potable groundwater, thereby reducing the need for imported water in the future:

- The La Habra Heights County Water District Pipeline Project, completed in 2014, delivers up to 1,000 acre-feet of potable water per year from the Central Basin to WVWD. This project includes an inter-connection to the La Habra Heights County Water District system.
- The California Domestic Water Company Project, completed in 2016, consists of a new pipeline and pump station project that will connect to the California Domestic Water Company system. Annual deliveries to WVWD consist of 2,500 acre-feet of potable water. Water stored in the Main San Gabriel Basin will supplies potable water for this project.

- Production from Six Basins will supply WVWD with approximately 928 acre-feet of potable water per year upon completion of the Pomona Basin Regional Groundwater Project. This project includes reactivating an existing well and constructing one new well, and is which is anticipated to be complete by the end of 2019.

Recycled Water

WVWD owns, operates, and maintains a recycled water system that provides irrigation water to customers throughout its service area, including the City of Diamond Bar. The County Sanitation District's Pomona Water Reclamation Plant supplies recycled water to WVWD for irrigating large landscape areas such as parks, golf courses, greenbelts, and school grounds. Future uses will generally fit these categories, with potential demands for toilet flushing in high-rise buildings and industrial use. Local groundwater supplies may also help WVWD expand the current recycled water system. This system is completely separate from the potable system and helps reduce potable water demand.

As of 2019, however, recycled water supplies are maxed out during peak summer months. Therefore, large-scale expansion of the system is not feasible until additional recycled water supplies become available. Moving forward, the City of Diamond Bar can act as an important partner in the encouragement of sourcing additional recycled water supplies and usage.



Future Water Projects

The Cadiz Valley Water Conservation, Recovery and Storage Project will allow TVMWD to supply WVWD with water from a renewable aquifer in the eastern Mojave Desert. Approximately five percent of the aquifer's water will be pumped over the 50-year life of the project. This will prevent loss of water to evaporation, provide a new water supply, and create a groundwater bank for Southern California water providers.

Water System Infrastructure

WVWD's service area encompasses approximately 29 square miles of the San Gabriel Valley. The service area includes the City of Diamond Bar, portions of the cities of Walnut, West Covina, Pomona, and a section of unincorporated Rowland Heights. WVWD's service area is primarily residential, with most commercial and industrial uses located in the City of Industry.

Potable Water

In 2019, the WVWD potable water distribution and storage system consists of the following facilities:

- 23 water reservoirs;
- 9 pump stations;
- 29 pressure regulating stations;
- 238.6 miles of distribution and transmission pipeline; and
- 4 connections for importing water.

Eight pressure zones are required to provide adequate water pressure to all consumers. Improvements and upgrades are in progress, including the development of a disinfectant residual control system to enhance and maintain water quality. An emergency power program is in process that will ensure availability of potable water after emergencies or power outages.

Recycled Water

In 2019, WVWD's recycled water distribution and storage system consists of the following facilities:

- 2 water reservoirs;
- 2 pump stations;
- 6 wells; and
- 8.37 miles of distribution pipeline.

Communities within WVWD's service area are supportive of efforts to expand the recycled water system. WVWD has funded installation of recycled water distribution mains and meters. Installation of new meters is required for all development projects that have a potential for recycled water use. Due to topographical constraints, as of 2019 recycled water is only available on the western side of Diamond Bar. The potential delivery of recycled water to the eastern side of the city, pending the availability of supply, represents an opportunity to expand recycled water usage in the future.

Water Use

Diamond Bar's potable water use since 1993 has ranged from 7,077 to 13,188 acre-feet per year. Water use has generally declined during this time despite a continual increase in the total number of accounts, as shown in Table 6-3. However, usage is expected to increase through the 2035 WVWD system buildout, as shown in Table 6-3.

A breakdown of all water uses from the 2015 UWMP show single and multi-family residences use a majority of potable water (80 percent in 2015), followed by commercial properties (5.7 percent in 2015).

Table 6-3 Water Usage

Year	Total Accounts	Total Water Usage (Acre-Feet per Year)
1993	11,772	12,681
1995	11,833	10,975
2000	11,971	13,188
2005	12,422	12,521
2010	12,426	9,260
2015	12,432	7,077
2020 (Projected)	Not Available	8,281
2035 (Projected)	Not Available	9,179

Source: Walnut Valley Water District



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**Table 6-4 2015 Projected Water Supply vs. Water Usage,
Walnut Valley Water District**

Year	Projected Water Usage (Acre-Feet per Year)	Projected Water Supply (Acre-Feet per Year)
2020	19,357	20,074
2025	20,035	20,777
2030	20,736	21,505
2035	21,462	22,258

Source: Walnut Valley Water District 2015, Urban Water Management Plan, June 2016.

Water Supply Vs. Demand

A comparison of projected water supplies and usage at regular intervals is only available for WVWD's total service area and is shown on Table 6-4. According to WVWD staff, existing and planned facilities are capable of maintaining a sufficient level of service for projected population growth in the city.

Water Conservation

Water conservation measures are implemented and enforced through several WVWD-run measures. WVWD's Ordinance No. 06-09-07 establishes progressive water reductions during drought conditions.

The Water District also implements Demand Management Measures to enforce responsible water use. Wasteful consumption, including excessive runoff and washing hard or paved surfaces, is prohibited. Notified water users have five days to remedy any wasteful practices. Failure to comply may result in a disconnection of service. Other incentives to conserve water include rebate programs for rain barrels and high-efficiency washing machines.



WASTEWATER

Los Angeles County provides wastewater collection and treatment services under contract to the City of Diamond Bar. The Los Angeles County Public Works Department (LACPWD) provides operation and maintenance services on the local collection system, while Los Angeles County Sanitation District (LACSD) provides operation and maintenance services on the trunk sewers and wastewater treatment services. The city and surrounding areas fall under the LA County Sanitation District No. 21. While the system is generally in good order, as described below, there has not been an area-wide sewer study completed in the last 10 years that identifies all deficiencies within the City's sewage infrastructure system.

Sanitary Sewer System Infrastructure

The local collection system contains 11 pump stations and 162 miles of sewer mains within the city. According to City Staff, the local collection system is in good standing with no known major system deficiencies.

Los Angeles County Public Works

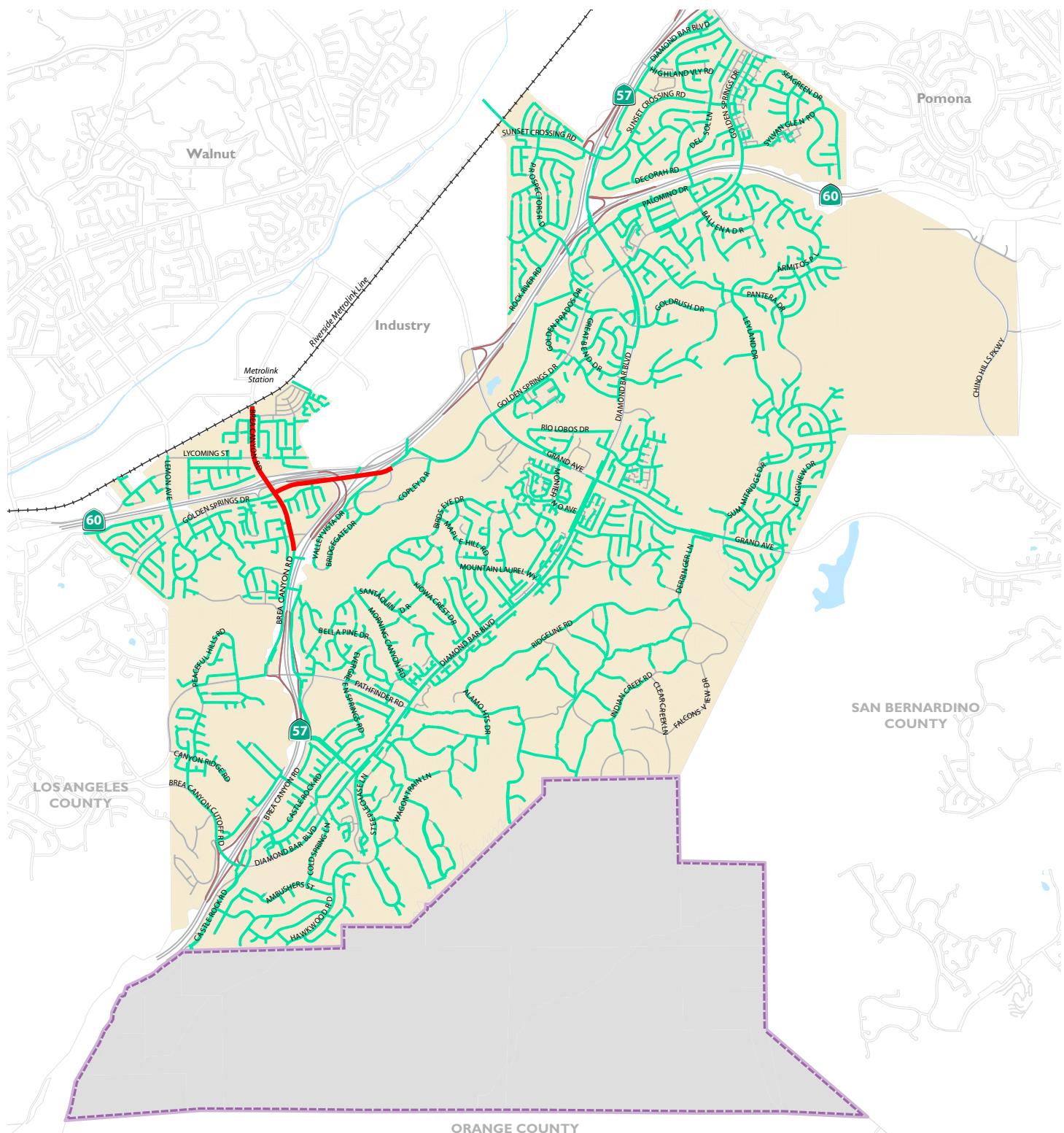
The local collection system is shown on Figure 6-4. The local system of sewer lines and pump stations feed two trunk sewer lines that convey wastewater to a LACSD treatment facility. LACPWD has been completing systematic annual audits of the collection system, including closed-circuit television (CCTV) inspections of sewer lines,

and manhole and pump station inspections. Any structural or maintenance deficiencies in the sewer system identified during the audit are reported with a recommended repair. In 2015, no sewer capacity issues were identified. However, the City regularly pumps wastewater at the intersection of Clear Creek Canyon Road and Diamond Bar Boulevard to overcome system deficiencies, which may warrant further investigation in the future.

The City and LACPWD have been effective at keeping the number and total volume of sanitary system overflows (SSOs) within the city below the Statewide median, with only three SSOs reported in each of the last three years. In addition, the City rarely receives complaints from citizens regarding wastewater and SSO. The SSOs are typically related to debris, root intrusion, and/or fats/oil/grease causing the overflow issues. In addition, there are occasional SSOs related to pump station failures.



Figure 6-4: Existing Sanitary Sewer System



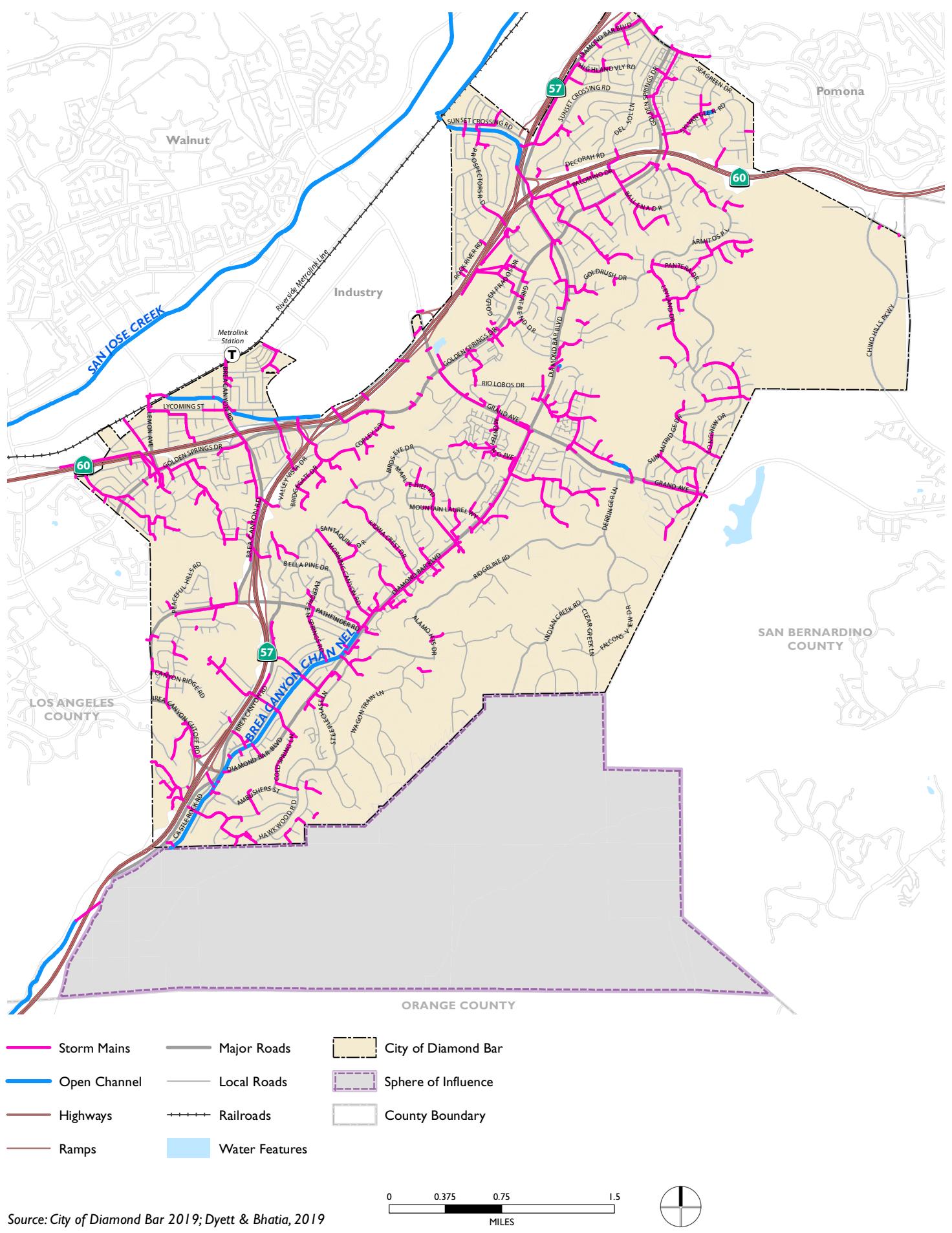
- Diamond Bar Sewer Main Lines
- Los Angeles County Sanitation District Trunk Lines
- Highways
- Ramps
- Major Roads
- Local Roads
- Railroads
- Water Features
- City of Diamond Bar
- Sphere of Influence
- County Boundary

Source: TKE Engineering, 2016;
City of Diamond Bar 2019; Dyett & Bhatia, 2019

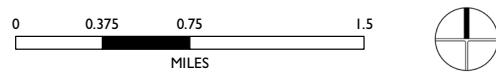
0 0.375 0.75 1.5
MILES



Figure 6-5: Existing Storm Drain System



Source: City of Diamond Bar 2019; Dyett & Bhatia, 2019



Los Angeles County Sanitation District

LACSD maintains two trunk sewer lines that originate south of SR-60 and west of SR-57. These lines convey wastewater to a County treatment facility outside city limits, also maintained by the

LACSD. As new development occurs, the LACSD requires the new developments to annex into its service area for operation, maintenance, and treatment services. Service fees fund required upgrades to trunk sewer lines or treatment plant capacity.

STORMWATER

The Los Angeles County Flood Control District (LACFCD) owns and maintains all major flood control channels in Diamond Bar. In addition, a majority of the storm drain system within the city was formally transferred through resolution to LACFCD, which maintains complete ownership and maintenance of the system. However, some portions of the existing system were never transferred to LACFCD. This has resulted in ownership disputes with LACPWD, who provides maintenance only for said portions and makes no claims toward ownership. Stormwater quality is the responsibility of the City. While the system is generally in good order, a master drainage plan, identifying all deficiencies within the City's drainage infrastructure system, has not been completed.

Storm Drainage System Infrastructure

The city's storm drain system can be seen on Figure 6-5. The local storm drain system generally consists of a series of catch basins and reinforced concrete pipes/boxes that convey stormwater runoff to other major flood control channels. The local storm drain system conveys water to one of three major flood control channels, the San Jose Creek, Diamond Bar Creek, and the Brea Canyon Channel. These major flood control channels are owned and maintained by the LACFCD. According to City staff, the local storm drain system is in good standing with no known major system deficiencies.



SOLID WASTE

Diamond Bar is contracted with Waste Management, Inc. and Valley Vista Services for solid waste, compost and recycling collection, bulky item pick-up, and leaf and limb pick-up as of 2019. Hazardous waste is typically managed through Los Angeles County facilities, where Diamond Bar residents can dispose of hazardous waste items such as batteries, herbicides, pesticides, pool cleaners, batteries, and electronics.

Trash can be diverted away from landfills through strategies such as recycling, composting, reuse, and waste reduction. Waste reduction and diversion can in turn reduce greenhouse gas emissions, methane

production, and the burden on landfills to accommodate waste. In recognition of this, recent State law has become more important. Assembly Bill 1826, signed in 2014, requires businesses and multifamily complexes of five or more units are to recycle their organic waste, depending on the amount of waste they generate per week. Organic waste includes food waste, green waste, landscape and pruning waste, nonhazardous wood waste, and non-food-soiled paper. In order to meet or exceed these state mandates, Diamond Bar partners with Los Angeles County and participates in the countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan.

OTHER UTILITIES

Utilities such as electricity, natural gas, and telecommunications, including broadband internet service, are considered common elements of contemporary life. It is necessary to ensure these services are available and adequate to meet the demands of all Diamond Bar residents and businesses. Rising demand associated with population

and employment growth will necessitate additional facilities. It is important that these new facilities and services be provided in a manner that minimizes impacts on the built and natural environments and on the health and safety of Diamond Bar residents and businesses.



UTILITIES

See Chapter 5: Resource Conservation for policies regarding water conservation.

GOALS

PF-G-6 Ensure that public facilities and services, including water, wastewater, sewage, electricity, natural gas, and solid waste, are provided in a safe, efficient, and timely manner to meet the current and future needs of the city.

PF-G-7 Maintain adequate systems for potable water supply and distribution to meet the current and future needs of the city.

PF-G-8 Work with providers to deliver the best telecommunications service possible, including broadband internet, to Diamond Bar residents, businesses, and visitors.

POLICIES

Facilities

PF-P-30 Require, when appropriate, the construction of water, sewer, drainage, and other necessary public facilities, and encourage storm water capture prior to or concurrent with new development.

PF-P-31 Require, when appropriate, project sponsors to provide all necessary infrastructure improvements, including the pro rata share of system-wide improvements.

PF-P-32 Maintain a development fee structure that ensures, when appropriate, that costs for new capital facilities and expansion of existing facilities necessitated by the approval of new development or intensification of existing development are funded by the proponents or beneficiaries of projects, in proportion to the demand created by the development.



- PF-P-33** Ensure adequate funding and planning for needed public services and facilities in coordination with the Capital Improvement Program.
- PF-P-34** Continue to communicate major development plans with utility companies and coordinate planning of extension of necessary facilities.

Water and Wastewater

- PF-P-35** Support the Walnut Valley Water District (WVWD) in efforts to assess the condition of water distribution and storage systems within Diamond Bar and plan for refurbishments as needed.
- PF-P-36** Support and take part in the WVWD's efforts to develop future plans to expand the use of recycled water within Diamond Bar as additional recycled water supplies become available.
- PF-P-37** As opportunities arise, work with the Los Angeles County Public Works Department (LACPWD) and Los Angeles County Sanitation District (LACSD) to ensure that wastewater treatment conveyance systems and treatment facility capacity is available to serve planned development within Diamond Bar.
- PF-P-38** Continue to monitor and assess wastewater and sewer system operations to identify and subsequently address system deficiencies.
- PF-P-39** Pursue the transfer of ownership of all portions of the storm drain system within Diamond Bar to the Los Angeles County Flood Control District (LACFCD).





PF-P-40

As resources become available, seek cooperation with the LACFCD to complete a drainage master plan for Diamond Bar with a view to identifying any deficiencies within the city's drainage infrastructure system, and update it periodically, as needed.

Communications

PF-P-41

When resources are available, consider developing a plan for the improvement and expansion of the communications infrastructure network to address existing infrastructure needs and development opportunities, and provide cost effective and efficient solutions, including exploring the possibility of using City property and rights-of-way for communication infrastructure sites.

PF-P-42

Encourage the deployment of broadband to as many areas in the community and key transportation corridors as possible and pursue additional providers to increase competition and improve quality of service.

PUBLIC SAFETY

Protection from hazards is an essential service of public agencies and a critical priority for the City of Diamond Bar, particularly given the unique environmental, seismic, and topographic conditions of the city.

7.0



7.1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the Public Safety Chapter is to identify the natural and man-made public health and safety hazards that exist within the city, and to establish preventative and responsive policies and programs to mitigate their potential impacts. The Public Safety Chapter

also addresses noise and serves to limit the exposure of the community to excessive noise levels. The Public Safety Chapter addresses and satisfies the requirements of both the required Safety and Noise Elements of a General Plan.

RELATIONSHIP TO STATE LAW

Government Code Section 65302(g) requires each California city to include within its General Plan a Safety Element that addresses the protection of the community from any unreasonable risks associated with the effects of seismic and other geologically-induced hazards, flooding, and fires. The Safety Element is required to include mapping of known seismic and geological hazards, and it must identify flood hazards and urban and wildland fire hazards. Where applicable, it must also address evacuation routes, peak load water supply requirements, minimum

road widths, and clearances around structures. The Safety Element is also required to address the protection of the community from unreasonable risks through fire protection, law enforcement, emergency preparedness, and the City's Local Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Government Code Section 65302(f) requires each California city and county to include within its general plan a Noise Element that analyzes and quantifies noise levels and the extent of noise exposure in their jurisdictions from the following sources:



- Highways and freeways;
- Primary arterial and major local streets;
- Passenger and freight online railroad operations and ground rapid transit systems;
- Commercial, general aviation, heliport, helistop, and military airport operations, aircraft overflights, jet engine test stands, and all other ground facilities and maintenance functions related to airport operation;
- Local industrial plants, including, but not limited to, railroad classification yards; and

- Other ground stationary noise sources identified by local agencies as contributing to the community noise environment.

The Noise Element is required to map noise level contours such that it may be used as a basis for land use decisions. It must include implementation measures and possible solutions to existing and foreseeable noise problems. Furthermore, the policies and standards of the Noise Element must be sufficient to serve as a guideline for compliance with sound transmission control requirements.

RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER ELEMENTS

The Public Safety Chapter is correlated with Chapter 2, Land Use and Economic Development, Chapter 4, Circulation, and Chapter 6, Public Facilities and Services. Chapter 2, Land Use and Economic Development includes consideration of hazards in land use designations and their density standards, and outlines the desired land use pattern in Diamond Bar to promote public safety through ensuring compatible uses. Policies in Chapter 2 also address issues of land use compatibility,

which is closely related to noise compatibility as discussed in this chapter. This element is related to Chapter 4 as the design of the transportation system is connected to the adequate and efficient delivery of emergency services. This element also addresses the relationship between transportation facilities and noise. Lastly, policies related to the provision of public utilities in Chapter 6, Public Facilities and Services relate to safety issues and services in this element.

7.2 SEISMIC AND GEOLOGIC HAZARDS

GEOLOGIC HAZARDS

Geologic hazards include soil erosion and landslides, subsidence, and expansive soils. Soil properties have significant bearing on geologic hazards. Local soils in the Planning Area are largely the result of bedrock materials that have weathered, consisting of a variety of sandstones, shales, and siltstones. The natural canyons in the area contain alluvial, or stream-carried materials, while artificial fill is present in areas that have been developed.

Erosion and Landslides

Soil erosion is the process by which soil materials are worn away and transported to another area, either by wind or water. Erosion is a natural process that occurs over time, but over the long-term it can impact the stability of landforms and structures in sloped or steep areas. Landslides, also referred to as slope failures, include many phenomena that involve the downslope displacement and movement of material, either triggered by static (i.e., gravity) or dynamic (i.e., earthquake) forces. Exposed rock slopes may undergo rockfalls, rockslides, or rock avalanches, while soil slopes may experience shallow soil slides, rapid debris flows, and deep-seated rotational slides.

Landslide-susceptible areas are characterized by steep slopes, downslope creep of surface materials, and unstable soil conditions. On slopes greater than 30 percent, these soils are subject to

rapid runoff and present moderate to high erosion hazards. Slides are more likely to occur during the wet season and in areas of high groundwater and saturated soils, or in post-wildfire areas. As shown in Figure 7-1, steep slopes are common throughout the Planning Area, in areas designated for development and frequently abutting residential land uses. Managing erosion and landslide hazards will involve approaches that help residents and decision-makers understand the particular potential risks facing individual projects and pursuing mitigation to reduce risks to an acceptable level.

Expansive soils

Expansive soils have shrink-swell capacity, meaning that they may swell when wetted and shrink when dried. Expansive soils can be a hazard for built structures, and may cause cracks in building foundations, distortion of structural elements, warping of doors and windows, and plumbing breakages. The higher the clay content of a soil, the higher its shrink-swell potential. Expansive soil conditions are pervasive in the city, and well-documented in geotechnical reports. Although some soil movement is unavoidable over time, solutions can be engineered to established factors of safety. Subdivisions, primarily in The Country, do have Restricted Use Areas (RUAs) recorded on the maps, usually back slopes, that were not evaluated for constructability.

SEISMIC HAZARDS

Although the Planning Area contains no active faults, it is in a seismically active region with several major active faults located nearby (Figure 7-2). The San Andreas Fault Zone, which has the greatest potential to cause damage in the region, is 26 miles northeast of the city. The Planning Area, however, is at greater risk from the active local faults of Whittier, San Jose, Sierra Madre, and San Gabriel. Given the proximity to active fault lines, potential for seismic hazard in the Planning Area is high. Seismic hazards include groundshaking, surface rupture, and ground failure. Due to the nature of seismic hazards, exposure to seismic risks cannot be completely eliminated; however, they can be reduced through adherence to State building codes and other local regulations.

Groundshaking and Surface Rupture

Groundshaking can be caused by activity along faults in the broader region. Effects of groundshaking can vary depending on the magnitude of the earthquake, distance from the fault, depth, and type of geologic material. Severe groundshaking can result in damage to or collapse of buildings and other structures. Surface rupture is the breaking of the ground along a fault during an earthquake and is primarily a risk for areas overlying active faults. As there are no active faults in the Planning Area, risk of surface rupture is low.

Ground Failure

Ground failure can occur as a result of seismic activity, taking the form of liquefaction, lateral spreading, subsidence, or landslide. Liquefaction is the rapid transformation of saturated, loose, fine-grained sediment (such as silt and sand) into a fluid state as a result of severe vibratory motion. Lateral spreading refers to a type of landslide that forms on gentle slopes and has rapid fluid-like movement caused by liquefaction. Factors determining the potential for liquefaction and lateral spreading are soil type, the level and duration of seismic ground motions, the type and consistency of soils, and depth to groundwater. Figure 7-3 shows areas identified by the State as having potential for liquefaction due to past occurrences or the presence of certain conditions. Note that there may be additional areas not shown on the map that may be susceptible to liquefaction, where risks may only be determined as part of a site-specific investigation.

Earthquakes can also trigger subsidence or landslides; if the earthquake is strong, this can occur even in areas of moderate or even low susceptibility. Figure 7-3 shows areas identified by the State of California as potentially susceptible to earthquake-induced landslides due to previous occurrence or the presence of certain conditions. Note that there may be additional areas not shown on the map that may be susceptible to landslides, where risks may only be determined as part of a site-specific investigation.