

3.8 Hydrology, Flooding, and Water Quality

Environmental Setting

PHYSICAL SETTING

Hydrology

Surface Water

The City of Daly City includes five watershed areas, the two largest being Vista Grade and Colma Creek. The northern portion of Daly City is located within the Vista Grande watershed area. The watershed area borders the City and County of San Francisco to the north, Colma Creek watershed to the south and east, and the Pacific Ocean on the west. The Vista Grande portion of Daly City's stormwater collection system drains the northwestern area of Daly City and an unincorporated portion of San Mateo County. The underground collection system routes storm flows northwest to the Vista Grande canal and tunnel for discharge to an outfall structure at the beach below Fort Funston. The southern portion of Daly City lies within the Colma Creek watershed area. The area is drained through Colma Creek, which extends from Guadalupe Canyon at the foot of San Bruno Mountain to the northeast and Junipero Serra Boulevard and into South San Francisco to the west and south. Most of this urbanized creek is channelized and/or conveyed underground to allow for urban development and discharges into the San Francisco Bay just north of the San Francisco Airport.

The majority of the area in the Coastal Zone drains to the Pacific Ocean, with a northwest portion of the Coastal Zone a part of the Vista Grande watershed. The majority of the area within Daly City along the City and County of San Francisco border (the Crocker and Southern Hills Planning Area) is within the Islais Creek watershed, which drains to the City and County of San Francisco publicly operated treatment works (POTW) while the Bayshore Planning Area is within the Sunnydale watershed which drains to the San Francisco Bay via Brisbane. With the exception of the coastal area, areas in Daly City are densely developed with primarily residential, commercial and recreational land uses and a high percentage of impervious surfaces, such as roads, roofs, and parking lots.

Flooding

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has developed a Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM) and has designated Daly City as a Non-Special Flood Hazard Area (NSFHA). New Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) for Daly City, which will be effective October 16, 2012, show that a small area on the northwest corner of El Camino Real and F Street along the city boundary is subject to inundation by the one percent annual chance flood and is designated Zone AO.

Additionally, the coast is also subject to one percent annual chance flood and is designated Zone V.⁴ FEMA is currently undertaking a San Francisco Bay Coastal Study conducting a costal analysis of shoreline areas within Bay Area Counties, including San Mateo County.⁵ Though flooding is not considered a significant natural hazard in Daly City, there have been instances of localized flooding during large rain events, where the storm drain system experiences flooding and/or surcharging conditions throughout the stormwater collection system causing local flooding.

Groundwater

The aquifer that underlies most of Daly City is within the Westside Groundwater Basin (Westside Basin). The Westside Basin underlies parts of San Francisco and northern San Mateo counties. The basin extends from Golden Gate Park in the north and past the San Francisco Airport in the south. The basin extends to the west beneath the Pacific Ocean at least as far as the San Andreas Fault and to the east an unknown distance beneath San Francisco Bay. The Westside Basin is a buried valley, where the walls and floor of the valley are formed by rock with a mixture of coarse and fine-grained sediments as much as 3,700 feet thick in parts of the basin fill. The coarse-grained sediments consist of sand and gravel and the fine-grained sediments consist of silt and clay. Sand and gravel can transmit substantial quantities of water to wells, whereas silt and clay impede the movement of groundwater. Where silt and clay deposit form semi-continuous beds, they can effectively isolate the water table from underlying aquifer. Groundwater in the shallow water table aquifer is referred to as “unconfined” and the underlying aquifer separated from the water table by continuous and semi-continuous fine-grained silt and clay strata are referred to as “confined.” Both unconfined and confined conditions occur in the Westside Basin.⁶

Dam Inundation, Seiches, and Tsunamis

No areas in the city are subject to dam inundation. There are no water bodies in Daly City so there is no threat of seiches. A tsunami inundation map prepared by the California Department of Conservation shows a portion of the coast in Daly City as a tsunami inundation area.⁹

REGULATORY SETTING

Federal Regulations

Clean Water Act

The Clean Water Act (CWA) was enacted by the Congress in 1972 and has been amended several times since inception. It is the primary federal law regulating water quality in the U.S. and forms the

⁴ FEMA, Flood Insurance Rate Maps, available at <https://msc.fema.gov/>, accessed September 2012.

⁵ FEMA, San Francisco Bay Coastal Study Project Information, available at <http://www.r9map.org/Pages/ProjectDetailsPage.aspx?choLoco=41&choProj=267>, accessed September 2012.

⁶ City of Daly City, 2010 Urban Water Management Plan, June 29, 2011, available at [http://www.dalycity.org/Assets/Departments/Water+and+Wastewater/2010+Urban+Water+Management+Plan/Daly+City\\$127s+2010+Urban+Water+Management+Plan.pdf](http://www.dalycity.org/Assets/Departments/Water+and+Wastewater/2010+Urban+Water+Management+Plan/Daly+City$127s+2010+Urban+Water+Management+Plan.pdf), accessed August 2012.

⁹ State of California Department of Conservation, available at http://www.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/geologic_hazards/Tsunami/Inundation_Maps/SanMateo/Documents/Tsunami_Inundation_SouthSanFrancisco_PacificCoast_Quad_SanMateo.pdf, accessed September 18, 2012.

basis for numerous state and local water quality laws throughout the country. Its objective is to reduce or eliminate water pollution in the nation's rivers, streams, lakes, and coastal waters. The CWA prescribes the basic federal laws for regulating discharges of pollutants and sets minimum water quality standards for all surface waters in the U.S. At the federal level, the CWA is administered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). At the state and regional levels, the CWA is administered and enforced by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and the Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCBs).

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

In 1987, amendments to the CWA added section 402(p), which established a framework to protect water quality by regulating industrial, municipal, and construction-related sources of pollutant discharges to waters of the U.S. In California, the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) is administered by the SWRCB through the RWQCBs and requires that municipalities obtain permits which outline programs and activities to control storm water pollution. Daly City is within the San Francisco Bay Region Regional Water Quality Control Board (SFRWQCB) jurisdiction.

FEMA National Flood Insurance Program

FEMA operates the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), which issues maps of Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHA), based on water surface elevations of the 1 percent (100-year) flood event. For any project that would result in a change to the designated 100-year floodplain, a conditional Letter of Map Revision (LOMR) is required to be issued by FEMA prior to the initiation of any construction activities. Upon approval of the proposed changes, FEMA will then issue a final LOMR to modify the elevations and/or boundaries of the Special Flood Hazard Area in question (based on the 100-year flood event). These revisions are then identified on FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs). FEMA has designated Daly City as a Non-Special Flood Hazard Area.

For private property owners to be eligible to purchase flood insurance FEMA requires assurance by the participating community that minimum floodplain management requirements are complied with, including minimum floor elevations above the "base flood"; that existing lands and structures or proposed structures are "reasonably safe from flooding"; and that all supporting analysis and documentation used to make that determination is on file and available upon request. The supporting hydraulic analysis and documentation includes topographic data and land elevation certification by a registered professional engineer or licensed land surveyor.

State Regulations and Authorities

Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act State and Regional Water Quality Control Boards

The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act establishes the SWQCB and the RWQCBs as the principal state agencies having primary responsibility in coordinating and controlling water quality in California. The Porter-Cologne Act establishes the responsibility of the RWQCBs for adopting, implementing, and enforcing water quality control plans (i.e. Basin Plans), which set forth the state's water quality standards (i.e. beneficial uses of surface waters and groundwaters) and the objectives or criteria necessary to protect those beneficial uses. The city lies within the jurisdiction of the San

Francisco Bay RWQCB, which has adopted the Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay Region (Basin Plan) to implement plans, policies, and provisions for water quality management.

NPDES General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction and Land Disturbance Activities (Order No. 2010-004-DWQ, NPDES No. CAS000002)

The General Permit is developed and issued by the SWQCB. The permit requires construction site operators to install and maintain erosion and sediment control measures to prevent stormwater from washing soil, nutrients, chemicals and other harmful pollutants into local water bodies. During the entitlement phase, the City of Daly City requires as a standard of condition for regulated projects that the project must comply with the General Permit.

Municipal Regional Stormwater Permit

The most recent Municipal Regional Stormwater NPDES Permit (MRP) (Permit No. CAS612008) was adopted by the San Francisco Bay RWQCB on October 2009. The MRP covers stormwater discharges from municipalities and local agencies in Alameda, Contra Costa, San Mateo, and Santa Clara counties, and the cities of Fairfield, Suisun City, and Vallejo. The MRP includes standard provisions that regulate new development and redevelopment (provision C.3.). Provision C.3. requires that certain new development and redevelopment projects that create and/or replace 5,000 or 10,000 square feet (depending on project type) or more of impervious surface to implement Low Impact Development (LID) source control, site design, and stormwater treatment onsite or at a joint stormwater treatment facility. During the entitlement phase, the City of Daly City requires, as a standard of condition, for applicants to submit to the City a stormwater management plan that illustrates full compliance with the MRP.

As part of the MRP permit, the San Mateo Countywide Stormwater Pollution Prevention Program (SMCSPPP), a consortium of cities located within San Mateo County and the County, developed a Stormwater Management Plan, which describes what the SMCSPPP will be doing to prevent and control stormwater pollution in San Mateo County. Through the MRP, SMCSPPP has established baseline levels of effort and performance standards by which each discharger in San Mateo County must comply. The State recognizes the MRP as a comprehensive stormwater control program, and requires the MRP be implemented to meet the stated stormwater goals and objectives.

Local Regulations and Authorities

San Mateo County Flood Control District

The San Mateo County Flood Control District (District) is empowered to study flood conditions and to construct facilities after the formation of zones consisting of the particular watersheds to be served. The district also collects fees on the tax role to finance such activity. San Mateo County has flood control zones in the following areas: Colma Creek, Ravenswood, San Bruno Creek, and San Francisquito Creek. The District is responsible for property and facilities which it owns and maintains, generally consisting of creek and storm drain channels, walls and levees. Any proposed work involving property and facilities owned by the Flood Control District will require an Encroachment Permit.

The Colma Creek Flood Control Zone was created in 1964 to construct flood control facilities in Colma Creek to alleviate flooding in the Colma Creek watershed. The City of Daly City is in the headwaters of the Colma Creek Flood Control Zone.

Daly City Municipal Code

Title 14 Stormwater Management and Discharge Control

Chapter 14.04 of the Daly City Municipal Code, also known as the Daly City Stormwater Management and Discharge Control Ordinance prohibits nonstormwater discharges to the City storm drain system. The purpose of the Ordinance is to eliminate nonstormwater discharges to the municipal separate storm drain system, control the discharge of spills, dumping or disposal of materials other than stormwater, and reduce pollutants in stormwater discharges into the storm drain system to the maximum extent practicable. Chapter 14.12 gives the City to authority to make an inspection of projects to enforce any of the provisions of Title 14.

Chapter 15.62 Grading, Erosion and Sediment Control

Chapter 15.62 of the Daly City Municipal Code, also known as the City of Daly City Grading, Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance sets forth rules and regulations to control site clearing, vegetation disturbances, land- fills, land excavations, soil storage, and other such activities which may cause sediments and other pollutants to enter the public drainage facilities. The chapter establishes the regulations, permit requirements, procedures for administration and enforcement of permits to properly control the aforementioned activities to preserve and enhance public health, safety and environment. Section 15.62.230 requires the permittee to maintain a copy of the permit, approved plans and reports and make these available for city inspection. Section 15.62.270 gives the City engineer authority to suspend or revoke a permit for violation or non-compliance with Chapter 15.62.

Impact Analysis

SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

Implementation of the proposed General Plan would have a significant impact if it would:

- Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or degrade water quality;
- Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficiency in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level;
- Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of a site or area through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or by other means, in a manner that would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site;
- Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of a site or area through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or, by other means, substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding on- or off-site;

- Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff;
- Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other authoritative flood hazard delineation map;
- Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures that would impede or redirect flood flows;
- Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam; or
- Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow.

METHODOLOGY AND ASSUMPTIONS

The impact analysis considered hydrologic conditions within the city, and applicable regulations and guidelines. Potential effects on water resources would vary depending on the type and scale of the project, the location of the project relative to drainage facilities and water bodies, and the sensitivity of the receiving facility or water body. Consequently, when individual projects under the proposed General Plan are proposed, these projects will be evaluated to determine if additional analysis based on site-specific conditions will be required.

SUMMARY OF IMPACTS

Generally, the conversion of undeveloped, permeable surfaces to impervious surfaces would have the potential to result in an increased volume and velocity of surface water runoff from project sites into creeks and streams, resulting in soil erosion, more detrimental scouring effects, and an increase in surface water pollutants associated with automotive uses. Additionally, any newly created impervious surfaces could impede the percolation of precipitation, diminishing groundwater recharge. Use of storm water control and treatment measures, as required by local and state regulations, would reduce these potential impacts to less than significant by minimizing increased stormwater run-off volume and pollutant levels via methods such as grassy swales, detention ponds, and oil/water separators.

Future development projects would conform to all regulatory requirements, and therefore would not violate any water quality standard or waste discharge requirement. The City requires project applicants to submit a stormwater management plan that illustrates full compliance with the MRP. The City also requires future development projects to comply with the Statewide NPDES General Permit. Stormwater quality regulations in the Daly City Municipal Code require that new development minimize stormwater run-off and reduce non-point pollutants. Policies designed to reduce runoff are also included in the City's proposed General Plan.

Areas designated as open space within the city will continue to be designated open space under the proposed General Plan; therefore large areas for groundwater recharge will remain. As most of the city is built out, the majority of future projects under the proposed General Plan will be redevelopment with little to no increase in impervious surfaces. The City receives a large portion of its water supply from the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC) and supplements the SFPUC supply with groundwater. The Westside Basin (Basin 5-35) is not in critical condition of

overdraft and Daly City does not plan to increase its total long-term groundwater pumping above the modeled safe yield values.¹¹

Though flooding is not considered a significant natural hazard in Daly City, there have been instances of localized flooding. However, the City is currently undertaking planning efforts in the Vista Grande watershed to address localized flooding. These efforts along with proposed General Plan policies will reduce the impacts to less than significant. A portion of the coast in Daly City is designated as a tsunami inundation area. Though this area does not have any existing development nor will it accommodate future development, it is beach area with visitors. The City's continued participation in the San Mateo County's Emergency Services Organization and proposed General Plan policies reduce the impact to less than significant.

No bodies of water exist in Daly City which pose a threat of seiches. There are no dams within the city so dam inundation is not a threat. Therefore there will be no impacts regarding flooding resulting from failure of levee or dam, inundation by seiche or mudflow, and thus will not be discussed further.

IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Impact 3.8-1

Future development under the proposed General Plan will not significantly violate water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise significantly degrade water quality. (*Less than Significant*)

Future development under the proposed General Plan may result in an increase in the area covered by impermeable surfaces. If this occurs, the volume and rate of storm water runoff and increase nonpoint source pollutants carried by storm water, both during construction and operation, may increase.

Potential negative impacts are constrained by existing regulatory systems from the federal to the local level. The Clean Water Act sets minimum water quality standards for all surface waters in the U.S. and requires that industrial, municipal, and construction-related sources of pollution are regulated through the NPDES. The City requires project applicants to submit a stormwater management plan that illustrates full compliance with the MRP. This will require projects to include stormwater controls, including site design measures, source controls, treatment measures, low impact development, hydromodification management, and construction best management practices. The City also requires future development projects to comply with the Statewide NPDES General Permit. The SWMPPP Stormwater Management Plan provides programs that commit the City to attaining water quality standards, prevent disposal of hazardous materials, and minimize discharge of sediments into creeks. These policies are reinforced by the discharge prohibitions and requirements for reducing pollutants in storm water in Title 14 of the Municipal Code. Adherence to regulations, policies and standards will ensure that impacts will be less than significant.

¹¹ City of Daly City, 2010 Urban Water Management Plan, June 29, 2011, available at [http://www.dalycity.org/Assets/Departments/Water+and+Wastewater/2010+Urban+Water+Management+Plan/Daly+City\\$127s+2010+Urban+Water+Management+Plan.pdf](http://www.dalycity.org/Assets/Departments/Water+and+Wastewater/2010+Urban+Water+Management+Plan/Daly+City$127s+2010+Urban+Water+Management+Plan.pdf), accessed August 2012.

Proposed General Plan Policies and Tasks that Reduce the Potential Impact

- Policy RME-8:** Through the development of a Stormwater Management Program, ensure that all new development complies with the applicable Municipal Regional Stormwater Permit by incorporating controls that reduce water quality impacts over the life of the project in ways that are both technically and economically feasible, and reduce pollutants in stormwater discharges to the maximum extent practicable.
- Task RME-8.1:* Appoint a stormwater control coordinator charged with responsibility/authority for overseeing the implementation of the City's Stormwater Management Program. The coordinator shall be responsible for ensuring the review of both public and private stormwater control mechanism proposals, requiring amendments to such controls as part of the development review process, and their proper construction.
- Task RME-8.2:* Evaluate acceptable development standards for stormwater treatment mechanisms and publish such standards for distribution to developers. Such standards shall be based on a thorough evaluation of modern stormwater control mechanisms and shall, to the extent feasible, consider soil conditions in various parts of Daly City.
- Task RME-8.3:* In locations where high density residential development is prevalent (e.g., east of Interstate 280), consider the use of the public right of way as an appropriate location for privately maintained stormwater treatment mechanisms.
- Task RME-8.4:* Assess projected stormwater impacts from new development in conformance with the San Mateo County Water Pollution Prevention Program, CEQA Guidelines and relative to state and federal standards.
- Task RME-8.5:* Ensure the regular inspection of stormwater treatment facilities as required by the Municipal Regional Stormwater NPDES Permit.
- Policy RME-9:** Balance stormwater mitigation measures with the other inherent benefits of higher density development that is in close proximity to public transit, i.e., reduction of Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) on local and regional roadways to the extent permitted under the Municipal Regional Stormwater Permit.
- Task RME-9.1:* Continue to explore low-impact development credits for high density transit-oriented development within the City's established Priority Development Areas with the Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

Impact 3.8-2

Future development under the proposed General Plan will not significantly deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level. (*Less than Significant*)

Sources of groundwater recharge include infiltration of rainfall, infiltration of irrigation water, and leakage from water and sewer pipes. Areas designated as open space within the city will continue to be designated open space under the proposed General Plan; therefore large areas for groundwater recharge will remain. The City receives a large portion of its water supply from SFPUC and supplements the SFPUC supply with groundwater. The California Department of Water Resources (DWR) released a report of California's Groundwater (Bulletin 118), most recently updated in 2003. Based on Bulletin 118, the Westside Basin (Basin 5-35) is not in critical condition of overdraft. Additionally, Daly City does not plan to increase its total long-term groundwater pumping above the modeled safe yield values until a conjunctive use plan is adopted and until more information is available on groundwater recharge and supply reliability.¹³

Future development under the proposed General Plan may increase the amount of impervious surface and have the potential to restrict groundwater recharge, as more water could run off of paved surfaces and be carried off-site through the storm drainage system rather than infiltrate into the ground. As a standard condition for regulated projects during the entitlement phase, the City requires applicants to submit a stormwater management plan that illustrates full compliance with Section C.3. of the MRP and compliance with the Statewide NPDES General Permit. Adherence to existing regulations and proposed General Plan policies will ensure that impacts will be less than significant.

Proposed General Plan Policies and Tasks that Reduce the Potential Impact

The proposed General Plan Policies and Tasks listed under Impact 3.8-1 reduce the impact of the hydrologic hazards described above to less than significant levels. Policy text is included under the "Local Regulations" section above.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

Impact 3.8-3

Future development under the proposed General Plan will not significantly alter existing drainage patterns of the area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner that would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site. (*Less than Significant*)

The majority of the city is developed with impermeable surfaces, from which storm water runoff is conveyed. On undeveloped sites, water may infiltrate into the ground or drain into the storm drainage system. Future projects under the proposed General Plan that would result in an increase in

¹³ Ibid.

impermeable surfaces would cause a minor increase in the volume and rate of storm water runoff, and potentially result in increased bank erosion and siltation with the potential to change drainage patterns through sediment build-up and/or blockage of drainage ways. The City of Daly City does not have any open/natural drainage channels.. However, future development will have to adhere to state regulations and Municipal Code standards established to reduce the impacts on drainage patterns, including C.3 stormwater drainage planning. Additionally future projects will have to adhere to the City's General Conditions of Approval which contain language requiring stormwater pollution prevention practices and address stormwater pollution controls through the Engineering permit process prior to project commencement. Future projects will have to apply for a grading permit which requires a plan for erosion control during construction for approval by the City Engineer. The City of Daly City Grading Permit Conditions which require that erosion and sediment control measures be implemented and maintained per the approved plans in compliance with the NPDES and other applicable regulations. These regulations along with proposed General Plan policies will reduce the impacts of erosion or siltation on drainage patterns to less than significant levels.

Proposed General Plan Policies and Tasks that Reduce the Impact

The proposed General Plan Policies and Tasks listed under Impact 3.8-1 reduce the impact of the hydrologic hazards described above to less than significant levels. Policy text is included under the "Local Regulations" section above.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

Impact 3.8-4

Future development under the proposed General Plan will not expose people to significant risk of flooding or tsunami inundation. (*Less than Significant*)

Daly City is designated as a Non-Special Flood Hazard Area by FEMA. New Flood Insurance Rate Maps for Daly City, which will be effective October 16, 2012, show that a small area on the northwest corner of El Camino Real and F Street along the city boundary is within a 100-year flood hazard area. However, that area includes fairly new residential development, so the potential for redevelopment in that area is low. Additionally the coast is also within a 100-year flood hazard area, though this area is State beach and does not contain any development nor is new development proposed in this area.

Though flooding is not considered a significant natural hazard in Daly City, there have been instances of localized flooding during large rain events, where the storm drain system experiences flooding and/or surcharging conditions throughout the stormwater collection system causing local flooding. Future development under the proposed General Plan may increase the amount of impermeable surface in the city, could cause an increase in the volume and rate of storm water runoff, and with it the amount of pollutants carried into surface waters.

While the City has undertaken steps to address localized flooding in the city through a needs assessment of the Vista Grande watershed and the development of a Master Plan for the upper portion of the Colma Creek Basin, funding has yet to be identified for potential improvements. While property owners in the Colma Creek Flood Control Zone pay a fee via a percentage of their

property taxes to the San Mateo County Flood District to finance flood control projects in the Zone, these efforts only address potential flooding and system capacity on the main channel. Smaller adjacent Daly City storm drain facilities have not been studied. The City and County of San Francisco has developed a Sewer System Master Plan to address the current and future needs of the San Francisco sewer system and is currently drafting a Sewer System Improvement Program.

The City of Daly City requires future development to mitigate potential stormwater impacts. The City's policy is to require on site mitigation, such as local detention, to restrict flows to pre-development levels, as to not impact the local storm drain system with new development.

These planning efforts along with City requirements and proposed General Plan policies ensure the system has adequate capacity to handle drainage needs. In addition, existing City requirements and proposed General Plan policies will limit the impact of pollution to the storm drainage system to a great extent, both during and after construction. Therefore impacts in regards to runoff water and flooding are less than significant.

A part of the coast in Daly City is classified as tsunami inundation area; however the area is state beach and does not have nor is development allowed under the proposed General Plan. Increased access to the state beach area under coastal policies can potentially subject more people to risk from tsunami, if one were to occur. However, proposed General Plan policies will ensure that impacts are less than significant.

Proposed General Plan Policies and Tasks that Reduce the Potential Impact

- Policy SE-2.1:** Protect the City of Daly City from unreasonable risk to life and property caused by flood hazards by designing and constructing drainage facilities to improve the flow capacity of the City's water system in order to accommodate the storm water runoff generated by a 100-year storm.
- Policy SE-2.2:** Reduce localized flooding through City funded drainage system improvements; seek alternate funding where possible.
- Policy SE-2.3:** Continue to require the habitable portions of new structures to have a finished floor elevation 1.5 feet above the projected 100-year water surface or to be adequately protected from flooding.
- Policy SE-2.4:** Prohibit any reduction of creek channel capacity, impoundment or diversion of creek channel flows which would adversely affect adjacent properties or the degree of flooding. Prevent erosion of creek banks.
- Policy SE-2.5:** Protect new development adjacent to creeks by requiring adequate building setbacks from creek banks and provision of access easements for creek maintenance purposes.
- Policy SE-5.1:** Maintain the City's emergency readiness and response capabilities, especially regarding hazardous materials spills, natural gas pipeline ruptures, earthquakes, and flooding due to dam failure, peak storms, and like failure.

- Policy SE-5.2:** Continue to participate with San Mateo County's Automatic and Mutual Aid Programs, Area/County Emergency Plan, and Operational Area Emergency Services Organization as a basis for community emergency preparedness.
- Policy SE-5.3:** Continue to analyze the significant seismic, geologic and community-wide hazards as part of the environmental review process; require that mitigation measures be made as conditions of project approval.
- Policy SE-5.4:** Utilize emergency evacuation routes as determined by the Police Department. The evacuation routes will follow the major roadways as set forth in the Circulation Element.
- Policy SE-5.5:** Promote awareness of the City's emergency operations procedure; utilize media sources to inform residents.
- Policy SE-5.6:** Improve inter-jurisdictional, interagency cooperation with other public and private agencies for safety in future land use planning, hazard prevention and emergency response.
- Policy SE-5.7:** Support the adoption and full implementation of the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) which was adopted by the City Council on March 12, 2012 under resolution 12-33 and accepted by FEMA and posted by ABAG June 5, 2012.

The proposed General Plan Policies and Tasks listed under Impact 3.8-1 also reduce the impact of the hydrologic hazards described above to less than significant levels. Policy text is included under the "Local Regulations" section above.

Mitigation Measures

None required.