OFFICE OF THE CITY MANAGER

August 27, 2015

To the Honorable City Council
of the City of Pasadena

Mayor and Councilmembers:

WEEKLY NEWSLETTER

1. City Sidewalk Repairs – Update:

Recently, information posted on social media sites and in the local news media highlighted some of the challenges that the City is facing with residential sidewalk repairs managed by the Department of Public Works. The Department of Public Works sincerely regrets the delays and, in the future, the Department will be more pro-active in communicating the status of these projects to the property owners.

Many of the pending sidewalk projects were delayed because a contractor terminated its contract with the City and the Department had to find a new contactor to complete the work. In order to address some of the locations, staff also opened three purchase orders to address immediate issues. The first was completed in July 2015. The second will be completed by the first week of September and the third should begin late September.

Although Pasadena Municipal Code Section 12.04 states that property owners are responsible for maintaining the sidewalks along their property, the City has sought to engage property owners in cooperative efforts to repair or replace damaged sidewalks.

When a building permit is issued for a home improvement project or the property is sold, the City requires that the sidewalk be repaired or replaced. The property owner can either obtain a permit to hire a contractor for sidewalk repairs or pay the City to do the work. The City is currently working with about 300 property owners to replace or repair such damaged sidewalks. In some of these cases, City crews will place a temporary asphalt patch in damaged areas until permanent repairs can be made.

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Access Pacific, Inc., had been hired by the City in September 2014 to complete about $800,000 in residential sidewalk projects. The company completed about 40 percent of the work by March 2015 before it stopped work due to changes in the City's billing and payment system that caused some invoices submitted to the City to exceed the 30-day payment terms.

Staff has repackaged the remaining work as part of the Miscellaneous Concrete Repair 2016 Phase I project and it is scheduled to be awarded to the low bidder at the September 28th City Council meeting. Construction is slated to begin in November 2015 and completed by March 2016. In addition to this concrete repair project, there will be a second project scheduled to begin in the spring 2016.

Letters will be going out next week to residents and businesses that have outstanding repairs to inform them of the new schedule. Staff will also follow up with property owners to answer questions and provide additional updates. The Department will also post regular updates to the City website, www.cityofpasadena.net/PublicWorks . City Engineer Steve Wright will personally oversee the efforts and is available to answer any questions you, the Mayor or the City Council may have.

2. Pasadena Water Conservation Progress: June 1 – August 19, 2015:

The Pasadena Water Savings Gauge remains at 24% for the third consecutive week. The figure is based on cumulative data from June 1 through August 19, 2015. PWP acknowledges the community's great strides to conserve water, and encourages everyone to keep saving to help meet the state's goal for Pasadena of 28% conservation. If we do not reach this goal by early 2016, the city is subject to steep fines as high as $10,000 a day from the State Water Resources Control Board.

For tips on how to save water indoors and outdoors, visit http://cityofpasadena.net/waterandpower/SaveWater/ or watch PWP's new 30-sec public service announcement at https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=K7mv1-Rjd2Y. The water savings gauge is posted to the city's website http://www.CityofPasadena.net , and can also be seen on KPAS during the Pasadena City Council meetings. In the coming weeks a visible poster of the gauge will be displayed in the City Hall rotunda and City Council Chambers.

Data from June 1 – August 19, 2015
Keep up the great work, Pasadena!

Residents, visitors and businesses can report water waste by calling the Pasadena Citizen Service Center at (626) 744-7311, reporting online at http://www.cityofpasadena.net/CSC/ or using the City's free app for smart phones and tablets. Links for all devices are available at

http://www.cityofpasadena.net/CSC/Mobile-App/. A complete list of water restrictions is at http://cityofpasadena.net/waterandpower/WaterWaste/. Water-saving rebates and conservation tips are available at http://cityofpasadena.net/waterandpower/SaveWater/.

3. Los Angeles County Devil's Gate Reservoir Sediment Removal & Management – Storm Season Update:

In preparation of El Niño's storm season, Los Angeles County Department of Public Works is taking protective measures to safeguard Devil's Gate Dam stormwater release valves. A Flood Hazard Warning Plan was also put in place that involves notification to response agencies for any areas of potential flooding along the Arroyo Seco Channel.

Annual maintenance activities for 2015 will begin in September and include removal of approximately 1,000 cubic yards of sediment, dead tree branches and other vegetative matter from the area immediately in front of the dam. These measures will help retain the Devil's Gate Dam flood risk management function during all but the most severe winter storms. Sediment removed will be temporarily placed at Johnson Field. Please see the attached flyer provided by Los Angeles County Department of Public Works for additional information.

For further inquiries, please visit www.LASedimentManagement.com/DevilsGate or contact Los Angeles County Department of Public Works at reservoircleanouts@dpw.lacounty.gov.

4. PWP Introduces New Outage Map:

PWP has launched its new power outage map. As a community-owned utility, Pasadena usually experiences fewer outages and shorter durations than many other cities. However, should power go out in an area of the city, the new outage map provides additional information about the general location and the estimated time of restoration, if available.

PWP recommends that customers also register their mobile phone number with PWP's Outage Management System. When registered, customers who experience an outage can call the PWP outage line at (626) 744-4673 and request a "call back" to be notified when power has been restored. To view the outage map visit http://cityofpasadena.net/waterandpower/OutageMap. Customers can register their phone number with the Outage Management System by contacting PWP Customer Service at (626) 744-4005.

5. Rim of the Valley Corridor Draft Special Resource Study:

On June 2, 2015, the City Council authorized the Mayor to send a letter to the National Park Service (NPS) in support of alternative 'D' of the Rim of the Valley Corridor Draft Special Resource Study. This Study which was released for public review and comment in April 2015 covers more than 1,000 square miles of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties in predominantly natural and undeveloped lands.

The purpose of the Study was to determine the suitability and feasibility of designating all or a portion of the corridor as a unit of the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area (SMMNRA) and methods for the protection of this area by the NPS and other federal, state, or local agencies and/or private or non-profit organizations. The study evaluated four alternatives and concluded that a new unit of the NPS is less feasible than an expansion of the boundary of SMMNRA. My attached memorandum provides additional detailed information, a map of the Rim of the Valley Corridor Special Resources Study Map and Summary of Environmental Consequences by Impact Topics. An informal meeting about the study is being planned for the Fall.

6. Drought Tolerant Landscape & Rain Barrel Workshop:

Pasadena Water and Power ("PWP") customers are invited to attend a free workshop to learn how to conserve water and maintain an attractive landscape during a drought. Attendees will also learn how to capture and use rooftop runoff with a rain barrel.

According to Eric Klinkner, Interim General Manager, the workshop will be held on Saturday, Sept. 13, 2015 from 10 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. at Descanso Gardens, 1418 Descanso Drive in La Canada. Attendance is free but registration is required. Space is limited. To RSVP contact the Pasadena Citizen Service Center at (626) 744-6970 or http://cityofpasadena.net/CSC. Neighboring cities are also participating - City of Glendale, City of Burbank, City of South Pasadena, Crescenta Valley Water District and Foothill Municipal Water District. Additional information can be found on the attached memorandum.

Respectfully Submitted,

Julie A. Gutierrez
Assistant City Manager

/attachments

Devil's Gate Reservoir Sediment Removal and Management Project

2015-16 Storm Season Update

Earlier this month the National Weather Service released a prediction for a strong El Niño storm season for all of Southern California. While the Los Angeles County Flood Control District encourages property owners to know their individual flood risk, the region's flood protection system has successfully weathered five strong-El Niño storm events since the 1950s and is prepared to handle this season's anticipated rainfall, as well.

For the communities along the Arroyo Seco, downstream of Devil's Gate Dam, Los Angeles County Public Works is taking steps, once again, to safeguard the dam's stormwater release valves in preparation for storm season. Protective measures previously implemented at the dam include installing additional steel trashracks, maintenance platforms and floating debris barriers along with the annual removal of sediment accumulated immediately in front of the dam. A Flood Hazard Warning Plan was also put in place that involves notification to the response agencies for any areas of potential flooding along the Arroyo Seco Channel.

The maintenance activities for 2015 will begin in September and include removal of approximately 1,000 cubic yards of sediment, dead tree branches and other vegetative matter from the area immediately in front of the dam. These measures will help retain the dam's flood risk management function during all but the most severe winter storms. The City of Pasadena continues to be a partner in this effort, allowing sediment to be placed temporarily at Johnson Field.

For the long-term, sustainable management of the reservoir, Public Works continues to work with state and federal regulatory agencies and the City of Pasadena to finalize details on the Devil's Gate Reservoir Sediment Removal and Management Project and obtain the necessary permits to begin work. This includes plans for significant habitat restoration within the reservoir. Once permits are obtained, Public Works will hold community meetings to discuss the construction details and habitat restoration plan prior to returning to the Board of Supervisors for approval to advertise the project for construction bids and award the construction contract. The construction contract is expected to be awarded in 2016, but the timing, and how much sediment can be removed next year is dependent upon when the permits are issued.

For more information, including details of this year's protective maintenance measures, visit www.lasedimentmanagement.com/devilsgate or contact reservoircleanouts@dpw.lacounty.gov.

MEMORANDUM - CITY OF PASADENA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

DATE: August 27, 2015

TO: Michael J. Beck, City Manager

FROM: Julie Gutierrez, Assistant City Manager

RE: Rim of the Valley Corridor Draft Special Resource Study

On June 2, 2015, the City Council authorized the Mayor to send a letter to the National Park Service (NPS) in support of alternative 'D' of the Rim of the Valley Corridor Draft Special Resource Study. This Study which was released for public review and comment in April 2015, covers more than 1,000 square miles of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties in predominantly natural and undeveloped lands. A map of the study area is attached.

The purpose of the Study was to determine the suitability and feasibility of designating all or a portion of the corridor as a unit of the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area (SMMNRA) and methods for the protection of this area by the NPS and other federal, state, or local agencies and/or private or non-profit organizations. The study evaluated the following four alternatives and concluded that a new unit of the NPS is less feasible than an expansion of the boundary of SMMNRA.

1. 'A', a No Action alternative where there would be no changes to the existing conditions.

2. Alternative 'B', Cooperative Conservation Partnership would foster cooperative planning and funding tools for the NPS, partner agencies and landowners in the study area as well as key habitat linkages to the Los Padres and Angeles National Forests. The existing SMMNRA boundary would remain intact and no new areas would be added.

3. Alternative 'C', Rim of the Valley Boundary Adjustment, includes an SMMNRA boundary adjustment adding approximately 173,000 acres with an emphasis on creating more recreational opportunities near urban areas. The included areas could benefit from additional resources in the form of more parks and open-space acquisitions, improvement projects, and increased protection of habitat linkages. Alternative 'C' is identified in the study as the NPS recommended alternative.

4. Alternative 'D', Regional Rim of the Valley Boundary Adjustment and Cooperative Conservation Areas, includes an SMMNRA boundary adjustment adding approximately 313,000 acres, most areas within the study area, with an emphasis on protecting regional wildlife corridors. Alternative 'D' would have the same

potential benefits described for Alternative 'C' over the larger included area. Cooperative conservation approaches would also be recommended for key habitat linkages between the study area and the Los Padres and Angeles National Forests.

The study and proposed alternatives were reviewed at public meetings of the Hahamongna Watershed Park Advisory Committee and Recreation and Parks Commission. A summary of environmental consequences for each alternative is attached.

Within the study, alternatives 'B', 'C', and 'D' share a number of common elements including the retention of existing local land use and regulatory authorities, retention of existing fire protection responsibilities, retention of existing water rights and utility infrastructure systems and support for the completion of the Rim of the Valley Trail.

Any land acquisition by NPS, which would only occur in alternatives 'C' and 'D', would only be from willing sellers. NPS would take a cooperative approach to management under all alternatives, partnering with local agencies to develop and expand existing regional programs. In alternatives 'C' and 'D', NPS could potentially provide funding for land acquisitions, trail planning and development and wildlife corridor connectivity. NPS has indicated they would not become a Responsible Agency under CEQA for local projects within the SMMNRA boundary.

For more information on the Study please visit http://www.nps.gov/pwro/rimofthevalley or contact NPS Project Manager Anne Dove at (323) 441-9307.

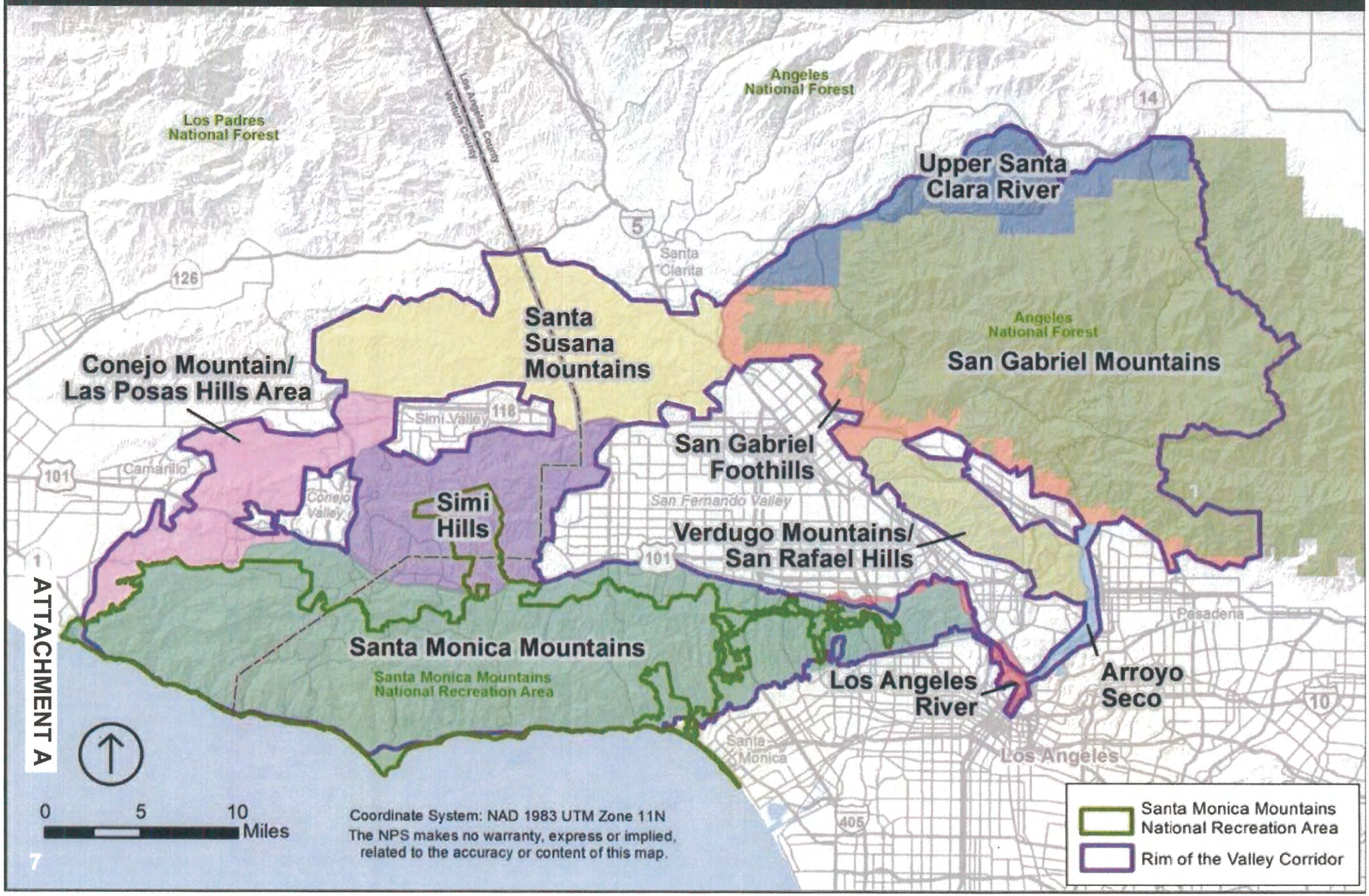
An informational meeting about the Study is being planned for the Fall.

Attachments

Attachment A - Rim of the Valley Corridor Special Resources Study Map
Attachment B - Summary of Environmental Consequences by Impact Topic

Rim of the Valley Corridor Special Resource Study

National Park Service
Department of the Interior



ATTACHMENT A

Table 6-11: Summary of Environmental Consequences by Impact Topics				
Impact Topic	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Land Use	No effect on private lands No additional regulatory or land use authority over existing agencies or local governments. Long-term beneficial effects from preserving 340,000 acres of parks and open space and from ongoing stewardship and cooperation in protection of SMMNRA public lands. Ongoing adverse effects from regional growth and development; from poor or no coordination among groups working toward land protection, and on prime and unique farmlands from conversion to other uses.	Similar to Alternative A with local governments retaining land use authority. Additional beneficial effects from protecting open space through development of cooperative conservation plan. Potential for local governments to leverage funding and resources for additional open space protection within study area. Increased access to NPS and other expertise in natural and cultural resources protection and interpretation/education. Expansion of SMMNRA cooperative management efforts in study area. Potential for minor beneficial effects on prime and unique farmlands if cooperative conservation plan encouraged protection.	Local and state governments would continue to have regulatory authority over nonfederal lands within the SMMNRA boundary. However, where applicable and depending on authorizing legislation some activities within the boundary could be subject to permitting related to nonfederal oil and gas leasing, mineral extraction, and solid waste facilities. Beneficial effects from expansion of SMMNRA authority to work cooperatively with park neighbors within and outside boundary. Potential for local jurisdictions to increase public land protection in areas under their authority. Opportunity for NPS to purchase lands from willing sellers to better protect significant resources, such as key wildlife corridors or other open space connections. Enhanced ability to protect a connected system of public lands through cooperative partnerships and targeted land acquisition. Same potential for minor beneficial effects on prime and unique farmlands if these were protected through voluntary easements or stewardship programs.	Same as Alternative C plus: More opportunities to work with partners to protect significant lands on the western edge of the study area.
Paleontological Resources	Beneficial effects from ongoing protection of one of the most diverse and extensive assemblages of fossil resources in the national park system in SMMNRA. Continued outstanding opportunities for research regarding paleontological resources from proximity to world-class educational institutions resulting in opportunities to learn about fossil resources in SMMNRA. Ongoing adverse effects from threats, such as unauthorized collecting, erosion, and development of unprotected areas containing fossil resources.	Same as Alternative A plus: Beneficial effects from opportunities to protect additional fossiliferous formations in Rim of the Valley area through cooperative conservation plan. Expanded opportunities for research and protection of paleontological resources beyond the current SMMNRA boundary through partnerships.	Same as Alternative B plus: Beneficial effects from improved opportunities to protect additional fossiliferous formations not within SMMNRA. Beneficial effects from opportunities to document and research additional paleontological resources, such as in the Santa Susana Mountains and to work with others to protect them.	Similar to Alternative C plus: Beneficial effects from opportunities to better understand the Conejo volcanics, Sespe and Llajas formations, among others in the western study area.

ATTACHMENT B

Table 6-11: Summary of Environmental Consequences by Impact Topics (continued)				
Impact Topic	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Water Resources	No effect on existing water rights, water supply, treatment, flood protection or other infrastructure or functions associated with maintaining the public water supply in the study area. No new beneficial uses. Alternative A would continue to have no effect on water quantity or water supply management actions in most of the study area. Where public lands are protected, there would continue to be negligible to moderate direct and indirect beneficial effects. Actions to manage recreational use and to construct visitor facilities would likely continue to have negligible to minor, and occasionally the potential for moderate, localized adverse effects.	Actions in Alternative B would be the same as Alternative A. No specific actions would affect water resources; however, the cooperative conservation plan could improve protection of open space, increasing the potential for beneficial effects.	Same as Alternative B, plus: Potential for additional beneficial effects from protection of lands for conservation purposes if these contained important water resources and additional adverse effects from actions associated with recreational use of these public lands. Because Alternative C would likely include more degraded lands and more recreational opportunities, there could be slightly more adverse effects from increased focus on recreational opportunities.	Similar to Alternative C, with a potential for more beneficial effects from additional opportunities to protect lands in partnership with others in the expanded boundary.
Vegetation	Alternative A would continue to have a range of beneficial and adverse effects. Beneficial effects would be contributed by a variety of direct and indirect actions, the most important of which would continue to be long-term protection of vegetation communities in SMMNRA by the NPS and partner agencies and in the Rim of the Valley Corridor study area by other public and private agencies and organizations. Other beneficial effects would be contributed from restoration actions. Adverse impacts would continue to be related to actions to provide for public recreational use, including for trails and other facilities. Negligible to minor localized impacts would also likely continue to occur from visitor use.	Alternative B would have potential for additional beneficial effects on vegetation if the cooperative management plan resulted in additional protection of plant communities not found in SMMNRA or targeted restoration of important areas.	Alternatives C would have greater long-term beneficial effects from a coordinated approach to protection of plant communities and from improved cooperative actions by public and private agencies and organizations to manage them. Protection of more areas could allow for plant community resilience as the area continues to develop and change.	Same as Alternative C plus more opportunities for vegetation community protection because of larger area within the proposed boundary expansion.
Wildlife	Alternative A would likely continue to have long-term beneficial and negligible to moderate localized adverse effects from ongoing activities in SMMNRA. The actions of other agencies in land conservation and habitat restoration would also likely contribute long-term beneficial effects in the study area. To the extent that SMMNRA and others conducted research and agencies and organizations working together in the study area continued to identify and moved toward implementation of protection for wildlife habitat linkages and movement corridors, there would be long-term beneficial effects.	Alternative B would have similar long-term beneficial effects from land protection and actions to protect wildlife in SMMNRA. In the study area, Alternative B could provide the direction needed for agencies and organizations working on their own to conserve resources and to protect lands, a long-term indirect beneficial effect.	Alternative C would provide for additional land conservation by the NPS in the study area that could be directed toward wildlife and wildlife habitat protection.	Actions in Alternative D would be likely to result in greater long-term beneficial effects due to the broad direction for connectivity and the larger area encompassed within the proposed boundary expansion.

ATTACHMENT B

Table 6-11: Summary of Environmental Consequences by Impact Topics (continued)				
Impact Topic	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Special Status Species	Existing threats and ongoing adverse effects to sensitive species and habitats would continue and could also continue to have adverse effects; however, it is likely that because of the importance of sensitive species and habitat conservation, that all of the alternatives could contribute beneficial effects. In Alternative A the SMMC would continue to have the ability to protect important resource areas in the legislated portions of the Rim of the Valley study area.	Similar to Alternative A.	In Alternatives C and D, the NPS would also have this authority if a potential boundary expansion occurred. As a result, there would be mandates from more than one agency to protect sensitive species and habitats, likely resulting in long-term beneficial effects from targeted actions to protect these species.	Similar to Alternative C.
Prehistoric and Historic Archeological Resources	Ongoing beneficial effects from opportunities to study and document the more than 1,000 archeological sites within SMMNRA boundary. Opportunities to study the more than 550 additional sites in the Rim of the Valley corridor would be dependent on the initiative of existing landowners, such as SMMC. Where these exist in the Angeles National Forest and San Gabriel Mountains National Monument, there would be similar ongoing research and documentation as in SMMNRA. Periodic surveys of new public lands or areas proposed for development could increase the number of known sites. A range of beneficial effects would also occur from traditional use activities in SMMNRA and Angeles National Forest and San Gabriel Mountains National Monument.	Impacts would be similar to Alternative A. Partnership opportunities in Alternative B could lead to additional survey of and protection for archeological sites in areas beyond SMMNRA where agency and organization goals coincided. This could lead to better understanding of identified transition zones between ethnographic territories. Agencies and organizations managing land in the partnership area could work together to better understand the resources in the Rim of the Valley areas.	Impacts would be similar to Alternative B. Additional long-term beneficial effects from the potential boundary expansion could include comprehensive research and documentation of sites in the area and creation of a network of stakeholders to recommend sites for protection. Protecting lands related to the transition between the Chumash and Tongva/Gabrielino and new sites related to the Serrano could improve understanding of archeological resources.	Impacts would be similar to Alternative C, however, there would be more opportunities to protect additional significant archeological resources because additional areas would be included within the boundary and/or partnership areas.
Historic Structures/ Cultural Landscapes	There would be a range of beneficial and adverse effects, depending on the resource, its location and the land manager/ owner and their own or access to expertise in historic/cultural resources. Some effects could range from minor to moderate and could affect the integrity of the historic structure or cultural landscape. In SMMNRA and other federally protected areas, overall effects would be beneficial and long-term, with preservation maintenance actions and ongoing research to assess key characteristics to preserve.	Impacts would be similar to Alternative A; however, there would be a greater likelihood of long-term beneficial effects because of improved knowledge and access to NPS cultural resources staff. In addition development of cultural resources protection plans would identify the character-defining features of the historic structure and/or cultural landscape and identify the means to protect and/or to undertake preservation actions for these.	Similar to Alternative B.	Similar to Alternative B.
Visitor Experience: Access and Transportation	No or negligible beneficial or adverse effects on visitor access and transportation	Same as Alternative A.	Negligible to minor adverse and beneficial effects on transportation and minor beneficial effects on visitor access, with the potential for localized moderate beneficial effects from providing more close-to-home opportunities for urban communities.	Same as Alternative C; however there could be less emphasis on urban community recreational opportunities, depending on funding and management priorities, because of the larger size of this boundary expansion.

ATTACHMENT B

Table 6-11: Summary of Environmental Consequences by Impact Topics (continued)				
Impact Topic	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Visitor Experience: Visitor Use Opportunities	There would continue to be a wide range of visitor use opportunities offered both within and outside SMMNRA. Visitors and residents would have the opportunity to participate in both formal and informal recreational activities at an array of sites, with long-term beneficial effects from the diversity of activities offered and from the assortment of groups that manage the sites within the study area boundary.	Impacts would be similar to Alternative A, except that through the cooperative conservation plan, there is a possibility that visitors and residents could better understand the choice of activities available to them because these could be more widely advertised.	The range and breadth of activities available within the boundary of SMMNRA would increase. Public access and information about these could also increase, providing a range of beneficial effects.	Visitor use opportunities would be broad and far-reaching and would include activities provided by the NPS and its partner agencies within an expanded SMMNRA that would encompass more visitor use opportunities.
Visitor Experience: Interpretation, Education and Partnerships	Continued moderate beneficial and negligible to minor adverse effects on visitor experience from continued limited understanding of the NPS and its role in SMMNRA. There would be no additional beneficial effects associated with management of Rim of the Valley study area sites except associated with SMMC/ MRCA continued acquisition/ and management of additional parklands.	Alternative B would likely slightly improve coordination among land management agencies in the Rim of the Valley study area and would therefore have some additional negligible beneficial effects from additional interpretation and education on visitor experience, but because entities within the partnership area would remain largely separate and there would likely be no overall coordination in interpretation and education, these benefits would remain slight.	Alternatives C and D would have some overall long-term beneficial and adverse effects from including more land within the boundary of SMMNRA, where visitor experience would likely be enhanced by more interpretive and educational programs offered by a wide array of agencies and organizations. Because, however, these alternatives would increase the number of entrances to SMMNRA parklands and because there is already some difficulty in identifying SMMNRA as a NPS unit and in identifying parklands within it as part of SMMNRA, there would continue to be some minor adverse effects on visitor understanding of the area unless extensive marketing occurred. The interpretive, educational and outreach programs themselves would continue to add greatly to visitor understanding of parklands and would likely meet a full range of other objectives in enhancing the visitor experience in these areas. Alternative C, however would have a focus on underserved communities and underrepresented groups and could, in the long-run improve these group's' identity with parklands, contributing to long-term protection of public lands, including national parks.	Similar to Alternative C plus: Alternative D would expand the area covered by these programs. Alternative C, however could have a focus on underserved communities and underrepresented groups and could, in the long-run improve these group's' identity with parklands, contributing to long-term protection of public lands, including national parks
Park Operations and Partnerships	There would be no change to SMMNRA management complexity (park operations).	There would be long-term adverse effects by increasing the complexity of park operations, because these would be spread across a broader area. There could also be a wide variety of beneficial effects from expanding public parklands protection through the SMMNRA model.	Beneficial effects would also occur if increased staffing and funding were associated with the proposed boundary adjustment and because the adjustment would increase the ability of SMMNRA to work with partners outside its current boundary on implementation actions that affected SMMNRA as a whole and on actions which could lead to long-term persistence of SMMNRA resources.	Similar to Alternative C, but the area encompassed by the potential boundary expansion would be larger and would therefore add to increasing the complexity associated with park operations and partnerships.

ATTACHMENT B

Table 6-11: Summary of Environmental Consequences by Impact Topics (continued)				
Impact Topic	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Socioeconomics	Ongoing negligible beneficial impacts contributed over time as ongoing management of SMMNRA continued. These impacts could potentially be more detectable in Ventura County because of its SMMNRA headquarters are located there and because of the number of staff living in the area.	Same as Alternative A plus: increasing potential for additional negligible beneficial effects.	Similar to Alternatives A and B with a potential for impacts to range to minor if SMMNRA acquired more of a national identity and began to attract more of a market share of visitors to the region.	Same as Alternative C.
Environmental Justice	Much of SMMNRA is closer to suburban and rural populations, who given the economic climate in southern California must have higher economic status to live in these areas. SMMNRA goals would continue to include linking disadvantaged populations to park resources through special initiatives when possible. Many economically disadvantaged populations in the study area lack access and the ability to partake of existing opportunities due to lack of close-to-home open space, lack of effective transportation, lack of culturally advantageous facilities or opportunities, and lack of knowledge about recreation and natural resources. Some populations also lack the desire to protect public parklands or have little or no knowledge or interest about public parklands beyond the nearest city facilities. These factors would continue to contribute to minor to moderate adverse effects on access to public parklands for these populations.	Similar to Alternative A; however partnership opportunities could include providing additional links to public lands for disadvantaged populations.	Potential to improve conditions regarding the health and well-being of disadvantaged populations by creating new public lands and where possible enhancing public access to those lands for people within the study area.	Same as Alternative C

ATTACHMENT B

PASADENA WATER AND POWER

MEMORANDUM

August 27, 2015

To: Michael J. Beck
City Manager

From: Eric Klinkner
Interim General Manager

Subject: **City Manager Newsletter Items**

Drought Tolerant Landscape & Rain Barrel Workshop Sept 13 at Descanso Gardens

Pasadena Water and Power ("PWP") customers are invited to attend a free workshop to learn how to conserve water and maintain an attractive landscape during a drought. Attendees will also learn how to capture and use rooftop runoff with a rain barrel.

The workshop will be held on Saturday, Sept. 13, 2015 from 10 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. at Descanso Gardens, 1418 Descanso Drive in La Canada. Neighboring cities are also participating - City of Glendale, City of Burbank, City of South Pasadena, Crescenta Valley Water District and Foothill Municipal Water District.

Event agenda:

10:00 a.m.	California's Drought
10:45 a.m.	Rain Barrel 101
11:45 a.m.	Efficient Irrigation by Rain Bird
12:30 p.m.	Greywater Presentation
1:30 p.m.	Water-wise Landscapes

Attendance is free but registration is required. Space is limited. To RSVP contact the Pasadena Citizen Service Center at (626) 744-6970 or http://cityofpasadena.net/CSC.

Residents can also buy a rain barrel in advance and pick it up at the event. Rain barrel pre-orders must be made by Sept. 10, 2015 at http://www.rainbarrelsintl.com (under the "events" tab select "Descanso Gardens"). Rain barrels will also be available for purchase at the event. Workshop attendance is not required to purchase/pick up a rain barrel. Rain barrel rebates for City of Pasadena residents are $100. Limit one rebate per household with a maximum of four rain barrels per home (minimum rain barrel size is 50 gallons). To get the PWP rain barrel rebate you must apply separately through http://socalwatersmart.com/.