

**CITY OF PASADENA
175 NORTH GARFIELD AVENUE
PASADENA, CA 91101-1704**

INITIAL STUDY

In accordance with the Environmental Policy Guidelines of the City of Pasadena, this analysis, the associated "Master Application Form," and/or Environmental Assessment Form (EAF) and supporting data constitute the Initial Study for the subject project. This Initial Study provides the assessment for a determination whether the project may have a significant effect on the environment.

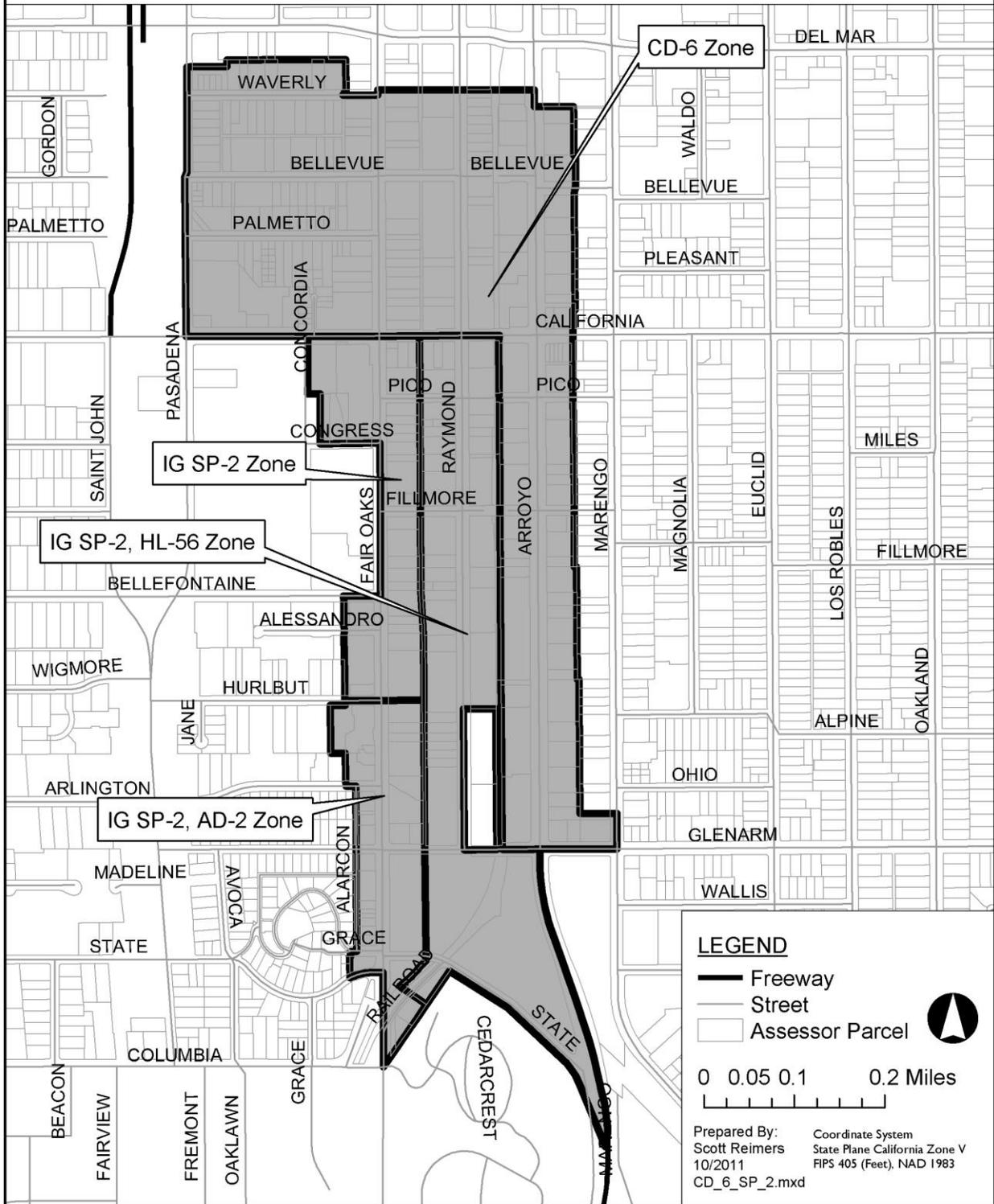
SECTION I – PROJECT INFORMATION

1. Project Title: City of Pasadena Zoning Code Amendments to Establish Standards for and to add the "Emergency Shelters, Limited" Land Use Classification
2. Lead Agency Name and Address: City of Pasadena
100 North Garfield Avenue
Pasadena, CA 91101
3. Contact Person and Phone Number: Bill Trimble
626-744-6774
4. Project Location: City of Pasadena
5. Project Sponsor's Name and Address: City of Pasadena
100 North Garfield Avenue
Pasadena, CA 91101
6. General Plan Designation: Specific Plan
7. Zoning: CD-6; IG SP-2
8. Description of the Project: Amendments to the City of Pasadena Municipal Code, Title 17, to establish a new land use classification, Emergency Shelters, Limited, and to add the classification as a permitted use to the tables of allowed land uses, Table 2-5 and Table 3-1, in the following zoning districts: CD 6 and IG SP-2. Title 17 would be further amended to include development standards for Emergency Shelters, Limited, in Chapter 17.50, Standards for Specific Land Uses. Standards related to the specific land use classification include, among others: limit of twelve beds, services limited to overnight accommodation and meals for guests only, requirement for at least one paid staff when guests are present, admittance only between the hours of 7:00 AM and 10:00 PM, no fee for service, storage space for guests' belongings, and one parking space for every four beds. Such projects would be allowed by right, provided they comply with the applicable standards. Boundaries of the CD 6 and IG SP-2 districts are shown on Exhibit 1.

9. Surrounding Land Uses and Setting: The CD-6 and IG SP-2 districts include a variety of health care, business and professional office, light industrial, educational, retail, charitable, and residential uses, as well as current organizations that offer services for persons who are homeless or are at risk of homelessness.
10. Other public agencies whose approval is required (e.g., permits, financing approval, or participation agreement): Approval by the City Council with a recommendation from the Planning Commission.

EXHIBIT 1

CD-6 & IG SP-2 ZONING DISTRICTS



EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

- 1) A brief explanation is required for all answers except “No Impact” answers that are adequately supported by the information sources a lead agency cites in the parentheses following each question. A “No Impact” answer is adequately supported if the referenced information sources show that the impact simply does not apply to projects like the one involved (e.g., the project falls outside a fault rupture zone). A “No Impact” answer should be explained where it is based on project-specific factors as well as general standards (e.g., the project will not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants, based on a project-specific screening analysis).
 - 2) All answers must take account of the whole action involved, including off-site as well as on-site, cumulative as well as project-level, indirect as well as direct, and construction as well as operational impacts.
 - 3) Once the lead agency has determined that a particular physical impact may occur, then the checklist answers must indicate whether the impact is potentially significant, less than significant with mitigation, or less than significant. “Potentially Significant Impact” is appropriate if there is substantial evidence that an effect is significant. If there are one or more “Potentially Significant Impact” entries when the determination is made, an EIR is required.
 - 4) “Negative Declaration: Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated” applies where the incorporation of mitigation measures has reduced an effect from “Potentially Significant Unless Mitigation Incorporated” applies where the incorporation of mitigation measures has reduced an effect from “Potentially Significant Impact” to a “Less than Significant Impact.” The Lead Agency must describe the mitigation measures and briefly explain how they reduce the effect to a less than significant level (mitigation measures from Section 21, “Earlier Analysis,” may be cross-referenced).
 - 5) Earlier analysis may be used where, pursuant to the tiering, program EIR, or other CEQA process, an effect has been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR or negative declaration. See CEQA Guidelines Section 15063(c)(3)(D). Earlier analyses are discussed in Section 21 at the end of the checklist.
 - a) Earlier Analysis Used. Identify and state where they are available for review.
 - b) Impacts Adequately Addressed. Identify which effects from the above checklist were within the scope of and adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and state whether such effects were addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis.
 - c) Mitigation Measures. For effects that are “less than Significant with Mitigation Measures Incorporated,” describe the mitigation measures which were incorporated or refined from the earlier documents and the extent to which address site-specific conditions for the project.
 - 6) Lead agencies are encouraged to incorporate into the checklist references to information sources for potential impacts (e.g., general plans, zoning ordinances). Reference to a previously prepared or outside document should, where appropriate, include a reference to the page or pages where the statement is substantiated.
 - 7) Supporting Information Sources: A source list should be attached, and other sources used or individuals contacted should be cited in the discussion.
 - 8) The explanation of each issue should identify:
 - a) The significance criteria or threshold, if any, used to evaluate each question; and
 - b) The mitigation measure identified, if any, to reduce the impact to less than significant
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SECTION II - ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST FORM

1. BACKGROUND.

Date checklist submitted: October 18, 2011
Department requiring checklist: Planning Department
Case Manager: Bill Trimble

2. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS. (explanations of all answers are required):

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3. AESTHETICS. Would the project:

a. *Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?* ()

WHY? The proposed project is an amendment to the Zoning Code, Pasadena Municipal Code Title 17, establishing an additional land use classification for emergency shelters, Emergency Shelter, Limit, and permitting by right those emergency shelters that comply with the development standards of the proposed classification. The affected zoning districts are not in an area that offers views of the San Gabriel Mountains, the Arroyo Seco, the San Rafael Hills, Eaton Canyon, or Old Pasadena. There are no specific projects or locations that are considered at this time. The proposed development standards for the use do not change standards such as building height that could result in an adverse effect on a scenic vista. Therefore, the project would have no impact to scenic vistas.

b. *Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?* ()

WHY? The only designated state scenic highway in the City of Pasadena is the Angeles Crest Highway (State Highway 2), which is located north of Arroyo Seco Canyon in the extreme northwest portion of the City. The project zoning districts are not within the viewshed of the Angeles Crest Highway, and not along any scenic roadway corridors identified in the City's General Plan documents. Therefore, the proposed project would have no impacts to state scenic highways or scenic roadway corridors.

The project zoning districts do include a site adjacent to the Pasadena Freeway (Route 110), immediately south of Glenarm Street. Use of that specific site, however, is speculative. Should a project come forward in the future, it would require compliance with adopted codes and regulations. The proposed code amendment would allow a new land use to be established by right with specific requirements for operations of the use. This amendment would not significantly impact any locally-recognized scenic roadway corridors.

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c. *Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?* ()

WHY? See responses 3a and b above. The proposed project is an amendment to the Zoning Code, establishing an additional land use classification for emergency shelters and permitting by right those emergency shelters that comply with the development standards of the proposed classification. The proposed Zoning Code amendments would not alter the height and mass limitations of the Zoning Code nor requirements for landscape plans for review and approval by the Zoning Administrator and/or Design Review Commission or staff prior to the issuance of any building permits. Any future development projects that establish this land use would be required to adhere to all applicable adopted codes and standards. They would be required to adhere to the specific standards proposed for this land use, which would restrict the hours of admittance, types of services/activities offered, and the way in which services are offered, among other requirements, to limit potential impacts of the development on surrounding areas. Therefore, approval of the proposed amendments will not lead to any demonstrable negative aesthetic impact.

d. *Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?* ()

WHY? The proposed amendments will not have a significant impact on light and glare, because any new construction under the amendments will be required to comply with the standards in the Zoning Code that regulate glare and outdoor lighting. Height and direction of any outdoor lighting and the screening of mechanical equipment must conform to Zoning Code requirements. The project zoning districts are in an older, developed commercial urban area with streetlights in place, and any exterior lighting would be consistent with the surrounding area. These lights are not substantial sources of glare and are an aide to public safety. Therefore, the proposed amendments will have no impact.

4. AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES. In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Department of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. Would the project.

a. *Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?* ()

WHY? The City of Pasadena is a developed urban area surrounded by hillsides to the north and northwest. The western portion of the City contains the Arroyo Seco, which runs from north to south through the City. It has commercial recreation, park, natural and open space. The City contains no prime farmland, unique farmland, or farmland of statewide importance, as shown on maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency.

b. *Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?* ()

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Less Than Significant Impact

No Impact

WHY? The City of Pasadena has no land zoned for agricultural use other than commercial growing areas. Commercial Growing Area/Grounds is permitted in the CG (General Commercial), CL (Limited Commercial), and IG (General Industrial) zones and conditionally in the RS (Residential Single-Family), and RM (Residential Multi-Family) districts. The proposed use classification is permitted only within the CD-6 and IG SP-2 zoning districts, which do not permit agricultural use.

c. Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code Section 12220 (g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code Section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code Section 51104 (g))?

WHY? There is no timberland or Timberland Production zone in the City of Pasadena; therefore the proposed project would not result in the loss of forest land, timberland or Timberland Production areas.

d. Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to a non-forest use?

WHY? There is no forest land in the City of Pasadena; therefore the proposed project would not result in the conversion or loss of forest land.

e. Involve other changes in the existing environment, which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use? ()

WHY? There is no known farmland in the City of Pasadena; therefore the proposed project would not result in the conversion of farmland to a non-agricultural use.

5. AIR QUALITY. Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:

a. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan? ()

WHY? The City of Pasadena is within the South Coast Air Basin (SCAB), which is bounded by the San Gabriel, San Bernardino, and San Jacinto Mountains to the north and east, and the Pacific Ocean to the south and west. The air quality in the SCAB is managed by the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD).

The SCAB has a history of recorded air quality violations and is an area where both state and federal ambient air quality standards are exceeded. Because of the violations of the California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS), the California Clean Air Act requires triennial preparation of an Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP). The AQMP analyzes air quality on a regional level and identifies region-wide attenuation methods to achieve the air quality standards. These region-wide attenuation methods include regulations for stationary-source polluters; facilitation of new transportation technologies, such as low-

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emission vehicles; and capital improvements, such as park-and-ride facilities and public transit improvements.

The most recently adopted plan is the 2007 AQMP, adopted on June 1, 2007. This plan is the South Coast Air Basin's portion of the State Implementation Plan (SIP). This plan is designed to achieve the five percent annual reduction goal of the California Clean Air Act.

The SCAQMD understands that southern California is growing. As such, the AQMP accommodates population growth and transportation projections based on the predictions made by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG). Thus, projects that are consistent with employment and population forecasts are consistent with the AQMP.

In addition to the region-wide AQMP, the City of Pasadena participates in a sub-regional air quality plan – the West San Gabriel Valley Air Quality Plan. This plan, prepared in 1992, is intended to be a guide for the 16 participating cities, and identifies methods of improving air quality while accommodating expected growth.

The proposed land use classification and standards are consistent with the General Plan Land Use designations for the two zoning districts. As a result, the project is consistent with the growth expectations for the region. Emergency shelters that are operated subject to the proposed Zoning Code amendments will meet a portion of the quantified unmet need to shelter persons who are currently homeless in the city. The proposed project is therefore consistent with the AQMP and the West San Gabriel Valley Air Quality Plan, and would have no associated impacts.

b. Violate any air quality standard or contribute to an existing or projected air quality violation? ()

WHY? Pasadena is located in an air quality non-attainment area, an area that frequently exceeds national ambient air quality standards. Due to its geographical location within the area and the prevailing off shore daytime winds, Pasadena receives smog from downtown Los Angeles and other areas in the Los Angeles basin. The prevailing winds, from the southwest, carry smog from wide areas of Los Angeles and adjacent cities to the San Fernando Valley and to Pasadena in the San Gabriel Valley, where it is trapped against the foothills. For these reasons the potential for adverse air quality in Pasadena is high.

Analysis of specific air quality impacts requires identification of specific sites and development projects that would be subject to the proposed Zoning Code amendments. Such identification is speculative, though any emergency shelter complying with the proposed Zoning Code standards will be well below the South Coast Air Quality Management District's (SCAQMD) land use, construction, and mobile emission thresholds for significant air quality impacts, according to the 1993 updated SCAQMD's CEQA Air Quality Handbook. Therefore, the proposed Zoning Code amendments will not violate and air quality standard or substantially contribute to an existing or projected air quality violation, and would have no related significant impacts.

c. Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)? ()

WHY? The City of Pasadena is within the South Coast Air Basin (SCAB), which is an airshed that regularly exceeds ambient air quality standards (AAQS) – i.e., a non-attainment area. The SCAB is designated a non-attainment area for respirable particulate matter (PM₁₀), fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}), and ozone (O₃).

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The SCAB is currently designated an attainment area for the remaining criteria pollutants, which include carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides (NOx), and sulfur dioxide (SO₂).

As shown in Section 5.b, SCAQMD's Thresholds for Significance will not be exceeded as a result of the proposed Zoning Code amendments. The SCAQMD established these thresholds in consideration of cumulative air pollution in the SCAB. Thus, projects that do not exceed the SCAQMD's thresholds do not significantly contribute to cumulative air quality impacts. Since the proposed project would not exceed the SCAQMD's thresholds, the project would not result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant, and the project would have no related significant impacts.

d. *Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?* ()

WHY? Identification of specific development sites for emergency shelters is speculative, so location near significant toxic air emissions cannot be determined. According to Figure 5-1 and Table 5-1 of the 1993 SCAQMD's CEQA Air Quality Handbook, an emergency shelter that is established subject to the proposed Zoning Code amendments is not itself likely to generate any significant toxic air emissions. Therefore, the proposed project would not expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations, and the project would have no associated impacts.

e. *Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?* ()

WHY? Emergency shelters for persons who are homeless are not shown on the 1993 SCAQMD's CEQA Air Quality Handbook Figure 5-5 "Land Uses Associated with Odor Complaints." Therefore, the proposed project would not create objectionable odors, and would have no associated impacts.

6. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES. Would the project:

a. *Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?*
()

WHY?

The project zoning districts are in a developed urban area. There are no known unique, rare, or endangered plant or animal species or habitats within the zoning districts where the land use would be permitted. Therefore, there will be no significant impacts related to habitat modifications on any rare or endangered species.

b. *Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, and regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?* ()

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WHY? There are no designated natural communities in the City. The Final EIR for the 1994 Land Use and Mobility Elements contains the best available City-wide documented biological resources. This EIR identifies the natural habitat areas within the City’s boundaries to be the upper and lower portions of the Arroyo Seco, the City’s western hillside area, and Eaton Canyon. The project zoning districts are not located near any of these natural habitat areas.

The project zoning districts are located in a developed urban area. The only vegetation present within these zoning districts is ornamental landscaping. The project urban areas where this use would be permitted do not include any vegetation that constitutes a plant community.

c. *Have a substantial adverse effect of federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means? ()*

WHY? Drainage courses with definable bed and bank and their adjacent wetlands are “waters of the United States” and fall under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) in accordance with Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. Jurisdictional wetlands, as defined by the USACE are lands that, during normal conditions, possess hydric soils, are dominated by wetland vegetation, and are inundated with water for a portion of the growing season.

The project zoning districts are located in a developed urban area and do not include any discernable drainage courses, inundated areas, wetland vegetation, or hydric soils, and thus does not include USACE jurisdictional drainages or wetlands. Therefore, the proposed project would have no impact to federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.

d. *Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites? ()*

WHY?

The project zoning districts are located in a developed urban area and where establishment of emergency shelters subject to the proposed Zoning Code amendments will not involve the dispersal of wildlife nor result in a barrier to migration or movement. Therefore, the project will have no impact to wildlife movement.

e. *Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance? ()*

WHY? The only local regulation protecting biological resources in the City of Pasadena is PMC Section 8.52 “City Trees and Tree Protection Ordinance”. There are no proposed changes to Section 8.52 as part of these amendments, and any future projects developed under this land use classification would be required to adhere to adopted standards for the protection of trees.

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f. *Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP), Natural Community Conservation Plan (NCCP), or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?*
()

WHY? Currently, there are no adopted Habitat Conservation or Natural Community Conservation Plans within the City of Pasadena. There are also no approved local, regional or state habitat conservation plans.

7. CULTURAL RESOURCES. Would the project:

a. *Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5?* ()

WHY? The proposed project is an amendment to the Zoning Code, establishing an additional use classification for emergency shelters and permitting by right those emergency shelters that comply with the development standards of the proposed classification. Determination of specific sites or site plans would be speculative as there are no projects under consideration with these amendments. The proposed amendments do not propose any changes in development standards that would affect a historic resource. The proposed standards are operational in nature. Further, any future projects that are developed must comply with adopted regulations, including those related to historic resources. Therefore, the proposed project would not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource, and the project would have no related impacts.

b. *Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?* ()

WHY? The proposed project is an amendment to the Zoning Code establishing an additional use classification for emergency shelters and permitting by right those emergency shelters that comply with the development standards of the proposed classification. Determination of specific sites or site plans would be speculative as there are no projects under consideration with these amendments. There are no known prehistoric or historic archeological sites within the proposed zoning districts, nor do the zoning districts include parcels with undisturbed surficial soils. Any future development project would be required to adhere to current zoning and building regulations, including grading permits. The proposed amendments do not propose any new construction or changes in development standards that would affect archaeological resources. Therefore, the proposed project would have no impacts to archaeological resources.

c. *Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?*
()

WHY? See response 7b. The project zoning districts lie on the valley floor in an urbanized portion of the City of Pasadena. This portion of the City does not contain any unique geologic features and is not known or expected to contain paleontological resources. Any future development project would be required to

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adhere to current zoning and building regulations, including grading permits. The proposed amendments do not propose any new construction or changes in development standards that would affect paleontological resources. Therefore, the proposed project would not destroy a unique paleontological resource or unique geologic feature, and would have no related impacts.

d. *Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal ceremonies?* ()

WHY? The proposed project is an amendment to the Zoning Code, Pasadena Municipal Code Title 17, establishing an additional use classification for emergency shelters and permitting by right those emergency shelters that comply with the development standards of the proposed classification. Determination of specific sites or site plans would be speculative. There are no known human remains within the project zoning districts.

The project zoning districts do not include any part of a formal cemetery, nor is the area known to have been used for disposal of historic or prehistoric human remains. Thus, human remains are not expected to be encountered during construction of the proposed project. In the unlikely event that human remains are encountered during project construction, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 requires the project to halt until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to the origin and disposition of the remains pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. Compliance with these regulations would ensure the proposed project would not result in significant impacts due to disturbing human remains.

8. ENERGY. Would the proposal:

a. *Conflict with adopted energy conservation plans?* ()

In order to promote energy conservation, the City has adopted an amended California Green Building Standards Code (14.04.500). The Code does not apply to nonresidential structures with new floor area of less than 50,000 square feet nor to tenant improvements of less than 25,000 square feet. An emergency shelter providing a maximum of twelve beds, as permitted by the proposed Zoning Code amendment, would not meet the minimum thresholds. Further, as the project is the proposed amendments to the Zoning Code to establish a new land use and does not propose any new development, it will not introduce a use that conflicts with adopted energy conservation plans.

b. *Use non-renewable resources in a wasteful and inefficient manner?* ()

Why? The proposed project is an amendment to the Zoning Code, establishing an additional use classification for emergency shelters and permitting by right those emergency shelters that comply with the development standards of the proposed classification. Determination of specific sites or emergency shelter development proposals would be speculative as no new projects are under consideration with the amendments.

Emergency shelters that are permitted under the proposed Zoning Code amendment will not create a high enough demand for energy to require development of new energy sources. Construction of emergency shelters that are permitted by the proposed Zoning Code amendment will result in a short-term insignificant

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Less Than Significant Impact

No Impact

consumption of oil-based energy products. However, the additional amount of resources used will not cause a significant reduction in available supplies.

9. GEOLOGY AND SOILS. Would the project:

a. Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:

i. Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42. ()

WHY? According to the 2002 adopted Safety Element of the City of Pasadena’s General Plan, the San Andreas Fault is a “master” active fault and controls seismic hazard in Southern California. This fault is located approximately 21 miles north of Pasadena.

The County of Los Angeles and the City of Pasadena are both affected by Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zones. Pasadena is in four USGS Quadrants, the Los Angeles, and the Mt. Wilson quadrants were mapped for earthquake fault zones under the Alquist-Priolo Act in 1977. The Pasadena and Condor Peak USGS Quadrangles have not yet been mapped per the Alquist-Priolo Act.

These Alquist-Priolo maps show only one Fault Zone in or adjacent to the City of Pasadena, the Raymond (Hill) Fault Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone. This fault is located primarily south of City limits; however, the southernmost portions of the City lie within the fault’s mapped Fault Zone. The 2002 Safety Element of the City’s General Plan identifies the following three additional zones of potential fault rupture in the City:

- The Eagle Rock Fault Hazard Management Zone, which traverses the southwestern portion of the City;
- The Sierra Madre Fault Hazard Management Zone, which includes the Tujunga Fault, the North Sawpit Fault, and the South Branch of the San Gabriel Fault. This Fault Zone is primarily north of the City, and only the very northeast portion of the City and portions of the Upper Arroyo lie within the mapped fault zone.
- A Possible Active Strand of the Sierra Madre Fault, which appears to join a continuation of the Sycamore Canyon Fault. This fault area traverses the northern portion of the City as is identified as a Fault Hazard Management Zone for Critical Facilities Only.

Portions of the proposed project zoning districts are within the potential rupture zone of the Eagle Rock Fault Hazard Management Zone, which transverses the southern end of the CD 6 and IG SP-2 districts, and are within one half mile of the Raymond Hill Earthquake Fault Zone. Therefore, development on specific sites within the zoning districts could expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects caused by the rupture of a known fault. However, determination of specific sites for emergency shelters to be permitted under the proposed Zoning Code amendments would be speculative as no projects are proposed as part of this amendment. Further, any future projects must be reviewed and approved by the Building Division to ensure that all current adopted code requirements are met. Therefore, the proposed Zoning Code amendments will not expose persons or structures to potential substantial adverse impacts of rupture of a known fault.

ii. Strong seismic ground shaking? ()

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No Impact

WHY? See 9.a.i.

In addition, since the City of Pasadena is within a larger area traversed by active fault systems, such as the San Andreas and Newport-Inglewood Faults, any major earthquake along these systems will cause seismic ground shaking in Pasadena. Much of the City is on sandy, stony or gravelly loam formed on the alluvial fan adjacent to the San Gabriel Mountains. This soil is more porous and loosely compacted than bedrock, and thus subject to greater impacts from seismic ground shaking than bedrock.

The risk of earthquake damage is minimized because new structures shall be built according to the Uniform Building Code and other applicable codes, and are subject to inspection during construction. Structures for human habitation must be designed to meet or exceed California Uniform Building Code standards for Seismic Zone 4. Conforming to these required standards will ensure that emergency shelters that are permitted under the proposed Zoning Code amendments would not result in significant impacts due to strong seismic ground shaking.

- iii. *Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction as delineated on the most recent Seismic Hazards Zones Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of known areas of liquefaction?* ()

WHY?

No portion of the project zoning districts is within a Liquefaction Hazard Zone as shown on Plate P-1 of the 2002 Safety Element of the General Plan. This Plate was developed considering the Liquefaction and Earthquake-Induced Landslide areas as shown on the State of California Seismic Hazard Zone maps for the City. Therefore, the project will have no impacts from seismic related ground failure.

- iv. *Landslides as delineated on the most recent Seismic Hazards Zones Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of known areas of landslides?* ()

WHY? No portion of the project zoning districts is within a Landslide Hazard Zone as shown on Plate P-1 of the 2002 Safety Element of the General Plan. This Plate was developed considering the Earthquake-Induced Landslide areas as shown on the State of California Seismic Hazard Zone maps for the City. Therefore, the project will have no impacts from seismic induced landslides.

- b. *Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?* ()

WHY? Determination of specific sites and project descriptions for emergency shelters to be permitted under the proposed Zoning Code amendments is speculative as no specific projects are proposed with these amendments. The proposed Zoning Code amendments to allow a new land use will not result in any soil erosion-related impact.

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Less Than Significant Impact

No Impact

c. Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse? ()

WHY? The City of Pasadena rests primarily on an alluvial plain. To the north the San Gabriel Mountains are relatively new in geological time. These mountains run generally east-west and have the San Andreas Fault on the north and the Sierra Madre Fault to the south. The action of these two faults in conjunction with the north-south compression of the San Andreas tectonic plate is pushing up the San Gabriel Mountains. This uplifting combined with erosion has helped form the alluvial plain. As shown on Plate 2-4 of the Technical Background Report to the 2002 Safety Element, the majority of the City lies on the flat portion of the alluvial fan, which is expected to be stable.

Determination of specific sites for emergency shelters to be permitted under the proposed Zoning Code amendments would be speculative as no projects are proposed at this time. Nevertheless, the proposed project zoning districts are not located on known unstable soils or geologic units, and therefore, would not likely cause on- or off-site landslides, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse. Modern engineering practices and compliance with established building standards, including the California Building Code, will ensure the project will not cause any significant impacts from unstable geologic units or soils.

d. Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property? ()

WHY? According to the 2002 adopted Safety Element of the City's General Plan the project zoning districts are underlain by alluvial material from the San Gabriel Mountains. This soil consists primarily of sand and gravel and is in the low to moderate range for expansion potential. Determination of specific sites for emergency shelters to be permitted under the proposed Zoning Code amendments is speculative as no projects are proposed at this time. However, any future projects must conform to adopted regulations, and no changes are proposed to these existing regulations. Therefore, no significant impacts related to expansive soil would occur.

e. Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater? ()

WHY? Emergency shelters that are developed under proposed Zoning Code amendments will be required to connect to the existing sewer system. Therefore, soil suitability for septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems is not applicable in this case, and the proposed project would have no associated impacts.

10. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS. Would the project:

a. Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?

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WHY? Emergency shelters that are developed under the proposed Zoning Code amendments may generate some small amounts of Carbon Dioxide, which is the primary component of Greenhouse gases (GHG). However, determination of the size, number, and emissions of emergency shelters is speculative as no new development is proposed under the amendments. Further, the relative size of emissions for emergency shelters having no more than twelve beds, in comparison to the estimated greenhouse gas reduction goal as adopted by the California Air Resources Board of 174 MMTCO_{2e} by 2020, is minimal, and therefore its incremental effect is not cumulatively considerable.

b. *Conflict with any applicable plan, policy or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?*

WHY? Development of emergency shelters having no more than twelve beds in the CD 6 and IG SP-2 districts under the proposed Zoning Code amendments does not conflict with either AB 32 and the AB 32 Scoping Plan or with the ARB Early Action Strategies.

11. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS. Would the project:

c. *Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use or disposal of hazardous materials? ()*

WHY? Determination of specific sites for emergency shelters to be permitted under the proposed Zoning Code amendments is speculative as no new development is proposed. However, neither the proposed Zoning Code amendments nor emergency shelters that are permitted under the amendments involve the use or storage of hazardous substances other than the small amounts of pesticides, fertilizers and cleaning agents required for normal maintenance of the structure and landscaping. Emergency shelters must adhere to applicable zoning and fire regulations regarding the use and storage of any hazardous substances.

d. *Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment? ()*

WHY? Emergency Shelters, Limited, the land use to be permitted under the proposed Zoning Code amendments, is a land use that does not involve hazardous materials. Further, there are no specific projects under consideration at this time, and any future projects must comply with adopted handling requirements. Therefore, there is no significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions that could release hazardous material.

e. *Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school? ()*

WHY? See responses 11a and b above. The project does not involve hazardous emissions or the handling of hazardous materials, substance, or waste. Therefore, the proposed project would have no hazardous material related impacts to schools.

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- f. *Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment? ()*

WHY? The proposed project is Zoning Code amendments to allow a new land use to be established. There is no specific development project or site known at this time, and determination of specific sites for emergency shelters to be permitted under the proposed Zoning Code amendments is speculative. However, any future projects would be required to adhere to adopted standards including those related to being located on an identified site. Therefore, no significant impact will result.

- g. *For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area? ()*

WHY? The project zoning districts are not within an airport land use plan or within two miles of a public airport or public use airport. The nearest public use airport is the Bob Hope Airport in Burbank, which is operated by a Joint Powers Authority with representatives from the Cities of Burbank, Glendale and Pasadena. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the vicinity of an airport and would have no associated impacts.

- h. *For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area? ()*

WHY? The project zoning districts are not within the vicinity of a private airstrip. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the vicinity of a private airstrip and would have no associated impacts.

- i. *Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan? ()*

WHY? The City of Pasadena maintains a citywide emergency response plan, which goes into effect at the onset of a major disaster (e.g., a major earthquake). The Pasadena Fire Department maintains the disaster plan. In case of a disaster, the Fire Department is responsible for implementing the plan, and the Pasadena Police Department devises evacuation routes based on the specific circumstance of the emergency. The City has pre-planned evacuation routes for dam inundation areas associated with Devil's Gate Dam, Eaton Wash, and the Jones Reservoir.

The construction and operation of emergency shelters under the proposed Zoning Code amendments would not place any permanent or temporary physical barriers on any existing public streets. To ensure compliance with zoning, building and fire codes, applicants for emergency shelters that would be permitted under the proposed Zoning Code amendments are required to submit appropriate plans for plan review

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prior to the issuance of a building permit. Adherence to these requirements ensures that such emergency shelters will not have a significant impact on emergency response and evacuation plans.

- j. *Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?* ()

WHY? As shown on Plate P-2 of the 2002 Safety Element, the project zoning districts are not in an area of moderate or very high fire hazard. In addition, the project zoning districts are surrounded by urban development and not adjacent to any wildlands. Therefore, the proposed project would not expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wild land fires, and the project would have no associated impacts.

12. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY. Would the project:

- a. *Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?* ()

WHY? Section 303 of the federal Clean Water Act requires states to develop water quality standards to protect the beneficial uses of receiving waters. In accordance with California’s Porter/Cologne Act, the Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCBs) of the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) are required to develop water quality objectives that ensure their region meets the requirements of Section 303 of the Clean Water Act.

Pasadena is within the greater Los Angeles River watershed, and thus, within the jurisdiction of the Los Angeles RWQCB. The Los Angeles RWQCB adopted water quality objectives in its Stormwater Quality Management Plan (SQMP). This SQMP is designed to ensure stormwater achieves compliance with receiving water limitations. Thus, stormwater generated by a development that complies with the SQMP does not exceed the limitations of receiving waters, and thus does not exceed water quality standards.

Compliance with the SQMP is ensured by Section 402 of the Clean Water Act, which is known as the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). Under this section, municipalities are required to obtain permits for the water pollution generated by stormwater in their jurisdiction. These permits are known as Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4) permits. Los Angeles County and 85 incorporated Cities therein, including the City of Pasadena, obtained an MS4 (Permit # 01-182) from the Los Angeles RWQCB, most recently in 2001. Under this MS4, each permitted municipality is required to implement the SQMP.

In accordance with the County-wide MS4 permit, all new developments must comply with the SQMP. In addition, as required by the MS4 permit, the City of Pasadena has adopted a Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan (SUSMP) ordinance to ensure new developments comply with SQMP. This ordinance requires most new developments to submit a plan to the City that demonstrates how the project will comply with the City’s SUSMP.

The project consists of Zoning Code amendments to permit emergency shelters having no more than twelve beds and meals only for guests and staff in the CD 6 and IG SP-2 zoning districts. No new construction is proposed at this time. The proposed land use is not considered a point source generator of water pollutants. However, any future projects must comply with adopted standards related to run-off and

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discharge of water pollutants. Therefore, the proposed project would not violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements, and would have no related significant impacts.

- b. Substantially 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 (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)? ()

WHY? The project consists of Zoning Code amendments to permit emergency shelters having no more than twelve beds and meals only for guests and staff in the CD 6 and IG SP-2 zoning districts. No new construction is proposed at this time. Emergency shelters that are permitted under the proposed Zoning Code amendments would not install any groundwater wells, and would not otherwise directly withdraw any groundwater. In addition, there are no known aquifer conditions within the project zoning districts or in the surrounding area. Therefore, the proposed amendment to allow this new land use would not physically interfere with any groundwater supplies.

Determination of specific sites and project descriptions for emergency shelters that would be permitted under the proposed Zoning Code amendments is speculative as no emergency shelters are known or proposed at this time. Emergency shelters in the zoning districts will use the existing water supply system provided by the Pasadena Department of Water and Power. The source of some of this water supply is ground water, stored in the Raymond Basin. Thus, future projects could indirectly withdraw groundwater. However, future projects will be evaluated as they become known, and given the small size of the land use (i.e., limit of twelve beds) the proposed water usage would be negligible in comparison to the overall water service provided by the Department of Water and Power. This minor amount of water use would not result in significant impacts from depletion of groundwater supplies. Per the City's Water and Power Department, existing entitlements and sources can serve the proposed project.

As noted in response 8 b, over the past several years, Pasadena Water and Power (PWP) has been impacted by several factors that have restricted local and regional water supply. PWP's groundwater rights in the Raymond Basin have been curtailed in order to mitigate groundwater depletion experienced over the last half century. With respect to imported supplies, a decade-long drought has reduced the ability to replenish regional groundwater supplies; drought conditions in the American southwest have reduced deliveries of water from the Colorado River, and legal and environmental issues have resulted in reduced water deliveries through the State Water Project. The City accounted for these conditions in its current Water Integrated Resources Plan (adopted January, 2011) and Urban Water Management Plan (adopted June, 2011). As of April of 2011, the Metropolitan Water District (MWD) has lifted allocation restrictions as a result of improvements in Southern California's water reserves.

The Pasadena Municipal Code Chapter 13.10 establishes thirteen permanent mandatory restrictions on wasteful water use activities. In addition, there are also statewide water demand reduction requirements such as the 20x2020 Water Conservation Plan ("20x2020"), and the current work being done by the California Department of Water Resources, the State Water Resources Control Board, and other state agencies to implement the Governor's 20x2020 Water Conservation Initiative Program.

In September 2008, Council directed PWP to develop a Comprehensive Water Conservation Plan (CWCP) with a variety of approaches and recommendations for achieving 10%, 20% and 30% reductions in water consumption as well as an analysis of the financial impacts on the Water Fund if those conservation targets were achieved. On April 13, 2009, Council voted to approve the CWCP presented by PWP and to replace the Water Shortage Procedure Ordinance with a new Water Waste Prohibition and Water Shortage Plan

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Ordinance (PMC 13.10). As a long term goal, the CWCP presupposes an initial target of reducing per-capita potable water consumption 10% by 2015 and 20% by 2020.

The new Water Waste Prohibitions and Water Supply Shortage Plan Ordinance (PMC 13.10) became effective on July 4, 2009 and established thirteen permanent mandatory restrictions on wasteful water use activities. In addition, statewide water demand reduction requirements began in 2009, as a result of Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger’s 20x2020 Water Conservation Plan from April 30, 2009 (“20x2020”), and the current work being done by the California Department of Water Resources, the State Water Resources Control Board, and other state agencies to implement the Governor’s 20x2020 Water Conservation Initiative Program.

As a result, to meet these water policy goals, any emergency shelters that are permitted under the proposed Zoning Code amendments must comply with the Water Conservation Plan and the Water Shortage Procedure Ordinance and the City’s goal to meet the 20x2020 goals by submitting a water-conservation plan limiting the water consumption to 80% of its originally anticipated amount. This plan is subject to review and approval by the City’s Water and Power Department and the Building Division before the issuance of a building permit. An applicant’s irrigation and plumbing plans are also required to comply with the approved water-conservation plan and the city’s requirements for landscape irrigation.

- c. Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner, which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on-or off-site? ()

WHY? The project zoning districts very gently sloping and runoff drains generally from north to south. The project zoning districts do not contain any discernable streams, rivers, or other drainage features. Determination of specific sites for emergency shelters to be permitted under the proposed Zoning Code amendments is speculative as no new construction is proposed at this time. However, development of specific sites within the districts will not substantially alter the drainage pattern of the site or surrounding area.

The drainage of surface water from specific development project sites will be controlled by building regulations and directed towards the City’s existing streets, flood control channels, storm drains and catch basins. Prior to the issuance of a building permit, an applicant is required to submit a site drainage plan to the Building Division and the Public Works Department for review and approval. This required approval ensures that the proposed drainage plan is appropriately designed and that the proposed runoff does not exceed the capacity of the City’s storm drain system. The proposed drainage would not be permitted to channel runoff on exposed soil, to direct flows over unvegetated soils, or to otherwise increase the erosion or siltation potential of development project sites or any downstream areas. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in significant erosion or siltation impacts from changes to drainage patterns.

- d. Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner, which would result in flooding on- or off-site? ()

WHY? As discussed in 12.c, there are no specific development projects proposed under these amendments. It is anticipated the emergency shelters that would be permitted under the proposed Zoning Code amendments would involve only minor changes in the sites’ drainage patterns and would not involve

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altering a discernable drainage course. The minor changes to a site's drainage patterns are not expected to cause flooding. Regardless, the potential to cause flooding would be eliminated through the required compliance with the City's SUSMP ordinance. This ordinance requires post-development peak storm water runoff rates to not exceed pre-development peak storm water runoff rates. Compliance with this SUSMP requirement will be ensured through the City's drainage plan review and approval process.

Since specific emergency shelters in the two Zoning Districts do not involve alteration of a discernable watercourse and, in addition, post-development runoff discharge rates are required to not exceed pre-development rates, the proposed Zoning Code amendments do not have the potential to alter drainage patterns or increase runoff that would result in flooding. Therefore, the proposed project would not cause flooding and would have no associated impacts.

e. *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?* ()

WHY? Emergency shelters that are permitted under the proposed Zoning Code amendments could increase runoff by increasing the impermeable surfaces onsite. However, as discussed above in Sections 12.c and d, compliance with the City's SUSMP ordinance would ensure that post-development peak storm water runoff rates to not exceed pre-development peak storm water runoff rates. Therefore, it is anticipated that the City's existing storm drain system can adequately serve any future development.

Similarly, as discussed above in Sections 12.a and c, the proposed use permitted under these amendments would generate only typical, non-point source, urban stormwater pollutants. These pollutants are covered by the County-wide MS4 permit, and the project, through the City's SUSMP ordinance, is required to implement BMPs to reduce stormwater pollutants to the maximum extent practicable. Therefore, the proposed Zoning Code amendments would not create runoff that would exceed the capacity of the storm drain system and would not provide a substantial additional source of polluted runoff.

f. *Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?* ()

WHY? As discussed in 12.a above, the emergency shelters that are permitted under the proposed Zoning Code amendments will not be point-source generators of water pollutants. The only long-term water pollutants expected to be generated onsite are typical urban stormwater pollutants. Compliance with the City's SUSMP ordinance will ensure these stormwater pollutants would not substantially degrade water quality.

Development of specific emergency shelters, however, has the potential to generate short-term water pollutants during construction, including sediment, trash, construction materials, and equipment fluids. The County-wide MS4 permit requires construction sites to implement BMPs to reduce the potential for construction-induced water pollutant impacts. These BMPs include methods to prevent contaminated construction site stormwater from entering the drainage system and preventing construction-induced contaminants from entering the drainage system. The MS4 identifies the following minimum requirements for construction sites in Los Angeles County:

Sediments generated on a project site shall be retained using adequate Treatment Control or Structural BMP's:

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- Construction-related materials, wastes, spills or residues shall be retained at the project site to avoid discharge to streets, drainage facilities, receiving waters, or adjacent properties by wind or runoff;
- Non-storm water runoff from equipment and vehicle washing and any other activity shall be contained at the project site; and
- Erosion from slopes and channels shall be controlled by implementing an effective combination of BMPs (as approved in Regional Board Resolution No. 99-03), such as the limiting of grading scheduled during the wet season; inspecting graded areas during rain events; planting and maintenance of vegetation on slopes; and covering erosion susceptible slopes.

g. *Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or dam inundation area as shown in the City of Pasadena adopted Safety Element of the General Plan or other flood or inundation delineation map? ()*

WHY? The Zoning Code amendments do not permit development of housing units, though they do permit development of overnight accommodation for people who are homeless. However, no portions of the City of Pasadena are within a 100-year floodplain identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). As shown on FEMA map Community Number 065050, most of the entire City is in Zone X. A few scattered areas are located in Zone D. Both Zone X and Zone D are located outside of the “Special Flood Hazard Areas Subject to Inundation by the 1% Annual Chance of Flood” (100 year floodplain) and no floodplain management regulations are required.

In addition, according to the City’s Dam Failure Inundation Map (Plate 3-1, of the adopted 2002 Safety Element of the City’s General Plan), the project zoning districts are not located in a dam inundation area.

h. *Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures, which would impede or redirect flood flows? ()*

WHY? See response to 12.g above. No portions of the City of Pasadena are within a 100-year floodplain identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). As shown on FEMA map Community Number 065050, most of the City is in Zone X with some scattered areas in Zone D, for which no floodplain management regulations are required. Therefore, the proposed project would not place structures within the flow of the 100-year flood, and the project would have no related impacts.

i. *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? ()*

WHY? No portions of the City of Pasadena are within a 100-year floodplain identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). As shown on FEMA map Community Number 065050, most of the City is in Zone X with some scattered areas in Zone D, for which no floodplain management regulations are required. In addition, according to the City’s Dam Failure Inundation Map (Plate P-2, of the adopted 2002 Safety Element of the City’s General Plan) the project is not located in a dam inundation area.

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Therefore, the project would not have a significant impact from exposing people or structures to flooding risks, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam.

j. Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow? ()

WHY? The City of Pasadena is not located near enough to any inland bodies of water or the Pacific Ocean to be inundated by either a seiche or tsunami. For mudflow see responses to 9. Geology and Soils a. iii and iv regarding seismic hazards such as liquefaction and landslides.

13. LAND USE AND PLANNING. Would the project:

a. Physically divide an existing community? ()

WHY? Development of emergency shelters under the proposed Zoning Code amendments will not physically divide an existing community, as the project zoning districts are developed with a variety of uses and are suitable for infill development within a highly urbanized area. No adverse impact will result. The proposed amendments will be consistent with adopted land use plans and policies. (See response 13 b below.) Therefore, no impacts related to physically dividing a community will occur.

b. Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect? ()

WHY? As discussed below, the proposed Zoning Code amendments are consistent with the General Plan land use designations and policies, with the Central District Specific Plan, which includes the CD 6 zoning district, and with the South Fair Oaks Specific Plan, which includes the IG SP-2 zoning district.

The 2008-2014 Housing Element of the General Plan includes Program 16.D, to amend the Zoning Code to permit shelters by right, with objective development standards, in IG and CD-6 and/or other districts. The proposed Zoning Code amendments implement the Housing Element program and are thus consistent with the Housing Element and other adopted General Plan elements.

The Central District Specific Plan recommends that the Emergency Shelter land use classification be allowed with a minor conditional use permit in each of the Specific Plan sub-districts. The proposed Emergency Shelter, Limited, classification limits the number of beds and guests to twelve, with meals only for guests and staff. The proposed new and additional classification would be permitted by right in the CD 6 zoning district, because conditions of approval are not required for an emergency shelter with the limitation on services and adherence to specific development standards. The proposed Zoning Code amendments are consistent with the Central District Specific Plan, as they implement recommendations from the CDSP.

Emergency shelters for persons who are homeless is a land use that was allowed with a conditional use permit, as a Charitable Institution, in the 1998 South Fair Oaks Specific Plan. With Ordinance No. 6779, adopted on March 15, 1999 to amend the Zoning Code, a separate use classification was added for Emergency Shelters, and the Charitable Institutions classification was modified. Like the Emergency Shelters use classification, the proposed "Emergency Shelters, Limited", classification identifies facilities

that provide overnight accommodation and meals on a first come first serve basis. However, the proposed additional classification limits the number of beds and guests to twelve. The proposed new “limited” classification would be permitted without a conditional use permit in the IG SP-2 zoning district of the South Fair Oaks Specific Plan area, because there are restrictions on the operation of limited facilities (e.g., hours of admittance, number of beds). The proposed Zoning Code amendments are consistent with the South Fair Oaks Specific Plan as they would permit within the Specific Plan area a land use, with certain limitations, that is otherwise allowed by the Specific Plan conditionally but without specific limitations.

c. *Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan (HCP) or natural community conservation plan (NCCP)? ()*

WHY? Currently, there are no adopted Habitat Conservation or Natural Community Conservation Plans within the City of Pasadena. There are also no approved local, regional or state habitat conservation plans.

14. MINERAL RESOURCES. Would the project:

a. *Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state? ()*

WHY? No active mining operations exist in the City of Pasadena. There are two areas in Pasadena that may contain mineral resources. These two areas are Eaton Wash, which, was formerly mined for sand and gravel, and Devils Gate Reservoir, which was formerly mined for cement concrete aggregate. The project zoning districts are not near these areas. Therefore, there will be no impact on the availability of known mineral resources.

b. *Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan? ()*

WHY? The City’s 2004 General Plan Land Use Element does not identify any mineral recovery sites within the City. Furthermore, there are no mineral-resource recovery sites shown in the Hahamongna Watershed Park Master Plan; or the 1999 “Aggregate Resources in the Los Angeles Metropolitan Area” map published by the California Department of Conservation, Division of Mines and Geology. No active mining operations exist in the City of Pasadena and mining is not currently allowed within any of the City’s designated land uses. Therefore, the proposed Zoning Code amendments would not have significant impacts from the loss of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site. See also Section 14.a) of this document.

15. NOISE. Will the project result in:

a. *Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies? ()*

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WHY? The proposed amendments do not include any new development or changes in development standards that conflict with adopted noise regulations.

The 2002 adopted Noise Element of the Comprehensive General Plan contains objectives and policies to help minimize the effects of noise from different sources. According to Figure 2 of the City's Noise Element (2002) some specific sites within the proposed permitted zoning districts lie within the 60, 65, and 70 dBA noise contours. Though sites on Arroyo Parkway lie within the 70 dBA contour, no sites within the proposed zoning districts lie within the 75 dBA contour. For transient uses such as emergency shelters, a dBA up to 65 is "Clearly Acceptable" and a dBA between 60 and 70 is "Generally Acceptable." Determining sites for evaluation is speculative as no specific development project is known, but future projects must comply with these adopted regulations. The proposed Zoning Code amendments will not result in exposure of persons to noise levels that are in excess of applicable standards of the City or other agencies.

The proposed Zoning Code amendments will not lead to a significant increase in ambient noise. As noted above, any future development must continue to comply with adopted standards for noise; therefore, adhering to these established City regulations will ensure that projects would not generate noise levels in excess of standards.

b. *Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?* ()

WHY? See responses 15.a and b above. Exposure to groundborne vibration or noise levels depends on the specific sites for development. Determination of specific sites for emergency shelters to be permitted under the proposed Zoning Code amendments is speculative as no projects are proposed at this time. The proposed Zoning Code amendments will not change development standards to expose persons to, or to generate, excessive ground-borne vibration or noise levels.

The zoning districts where the proposed use will be permitted include sites adjacent to the Gold Line light rail tracks. This light rail system has been designed to limit excessive ground-borne vibration to surrounding land uses, and no significant vibration levels are experienced outside of the railway's right-of-way. Individual projects will be required as they become known to demonstrate adherence to all noise and vibrations standards; therefore, there will be no related significant impacts.

c. *A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?* ()

WHY? See response to 15.a. The proposed Zoning Code amendments will not lead to a significant permanent increase in ambient noise, and there will be no related significant impacts.

d. *A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?* ()

WHY? The proposed project is amendments to the Zoning Code to allow the Emergency Shelter, Limited land use classification. There are no specific development projects as part of the amendments. Any future construction projects would be required to adhere to adopted noise standards. Therefore, adhering to Emergency Shelters, Limited, Initial Study Date Prepared - October 19, 2011 Page 26

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established City regulations will ensure that these projects would not result in a substantial temporary or periodic increase in noise levels.

- e. *For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels? ()*

WHY? There are no airports or airport land-use plans in the City of Pasadena. The closest airport is the Bob Hope Airport (formerly the Burbank-Glendale-Pasadena Airport), which is located more than 10 miles from Pasadena in the City of Burbank. The proposed Zoning Code amendments would not expose people to excessive airport related noise and would have no associated impacts.

- f. *For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels? ()*

WHY? There are no private-use airports or airstrips within or near the City of Pasadena. There will be no related impacts.

16. POPULATION AND HOUSING. Would the project:

- a. Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)? ()

WHY? The proposed Zoning Code amendments are consistent with the land use designations in the areas where the new use would be located. (See Section 13 of this document). Therefore, the proposed project is consistent with the growth anticipated and accommodated by the City's General Plan. Furthermore, the proposed zoning districts where the Emergency Shelters, Limited use could be located are located in a developed urban area with an established roadway network and in-place infrastructure. In addition, this land use limits the maximum number of people to be housed at twelve persons. Thus, development of the proposed project would not require extending or improving infrastructure in a manner that would facilitate off-site growth. Therefore, the proposed project would not induce substantial population growth, and would have no related significant impacts.

- b. *Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere? ()*

WHY? The proposed Zoning Code amendments would not displace substantial numbers of housing units and would have no related impacts. See response 16.c below.

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c. Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere? ()

WHY? The proposed Zoning Code amendments would not displace substantial numbers of people housing units and would have no related impacts. The proposed use would introduce a land use that permits emergency shelters for homeless persons under specific conditions. This may assist in providing temporary shelter for individuals who may otherwise be displaced.

17. PUBLIC SERVICES. Will the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:

a. Fire Protection? ()

WHY? The proposed project will not result in the need for additional new or altered fire protection services and will not alter acceptable service ratios or response times. The proposed Zoning Amendments would permit the establishment by right of emergency shelters for twelve or fewer persons in two zoning districts. The project does not identify specific sites or number of shelters, because such determinations are speculative and no development projects are proposed at this time. The project itself (i.e., the Zoning Code amendments), will not require the development of additional Fire Department facilities. Therefore, the proposed project would not significantly impact fire protection services. See also Section 11.h of this document for wildfire-related impacts.

b. Libraries? ()

WHY? The proposed Zoning Amendments would permit the establishment by right of emergency shelters for twelve or fewer persons in two zoning districts. The City as a whole is well served by its Public Information (library) System; and the project would not significantly impact library services.

c. Parks? ()

WHY? The proposed Zoning Amendments would permit the establishment by right of emergency shelters for twelve or fewer homeless persons in two zoning districts. This land use would not significantly increase the demand for park usage, and there will be no significant impacts.

d. Police Protection? ()

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WHY? The proposed project will not result in the need for additional new or altered police protection services and will not alter acceptable service ratios or response times. The proposed Zoning Amendments would permit the establishment by right of emergency shelters for twelve or fewer homeless persons in two zoning districts. The project itself will not require the development of additional Police facilities. Therefore, the proposed project would not significantly impact police protection services.

e. *Schools?* ()

WHY? The proposed project is Zoning Code amendments to establish a new land use for emergency shelters. The land use provides accommodations on a short-term basis and would not increase the demand on Pasadena schools. Further, the City of Pasadena collects a Pasadena Unified School District (PUSD) Construction tax on all new construction. Payment of this fee mitigates any impacts on schools.

f. *Other public facilities?* ()

WHY? The proposed Zoning Amendments would permit the establishment by right of emergency shelters for twelve or fewer homeless persons in two zoning districts. The project does not identify specific sites or number of shelters, because such determinations are speculative at this time. There is no new construction proposed that would impact public facilities.

18. RECREATION.

a. *Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?* ()

WHY? The proposed Zoning Amendments would permit the establishment by right of emergency shelters for twelve or fewer homeless persons in two zoning districts. The project does not identify specific sites or number of shelters, because such determinations are speculative at this time. The proposed amendments are intended to increase the number of available beds for persons within the city who are currently homeless, not increasing the City's population. Development of emergency shelters for persons who are homeless may provide an overnight alternate for those who would otherwise use a park for sleeping. The project itself would not lead to substantial physical deterioration of any recreational facilities, and would have no related significant impacts.

b. *Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities, which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?* ()

WHY? The project does not include recreational facilities and would not require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities. Therefore, the proposed project does not involve the development of

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recreational facilities that would have an adverse effect on the environment, and would have no associated impacts.

19. TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC. Would the project:

- a. *Conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit?*

WHY? The proposed Zoning Amendments would permit the establishment by right of emergency shelters for twelve or fewer homeless persons in two zoning districts. The project does not identify specific sites or number of shelters, because such determinations are speculative. As the project is Zoning Code amendments only, it will not result in a significant impact to the traffic load and capacity of the street system. When applicable, specific emergency shelter proposals will be evaluated as they become known to determine any impact on the circulation system.

- b. *Conflict with an applicable congestion management program, including, but not limited to level of service standards and travel demand measures, or other standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways? ()*

WHY? The Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA) adopted their most recent Congestion Management Program (CMP) in 2004. This CMP identifies level of service (LOS) E or better as acceptable for the designated CMP highway and road system. The CMP further states, "a significant impact occurs when the proposed project increases traffic demand on a CMP facility by 2% of capacity (V/C [volume to capacity ratio] = 0.02), causing LOS F (V/C > 1.00). If the facility is already at LOS F, a significant impact occurs when the proposed project increases traffic demand on a CMP facility by 2% of capacity (V/C = 0.02)."

In addition to CMP thresholds, the City's "Transportation Impact Review Current Practice and Guidelines" August, 2005 state that the following changes in LOS due to a project are considered a significant traffic impact:

Intersection Capacity Analysis (ICU)	
Current ICU	Change due to project
A	0.060
B	0.050
C	0.040
D	0.030
E	0.020
F	0.010

The proposed Zoning Amendments would permit the establishment by right of emergency shelters for twelve or fewer homeless persons in two zoning districts. The project does not identify specific sites or number of shelters, because such determinations are speculative at this time. No new construction is

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proposed. The project will not result in a significant impact to the traffic load and capacity of the street system, and there will be no related significant impacts.

c. *Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?* ()

WHY? The project site is not within an airport land use plan or within two miles of a public airport or public use airport. Consequently, the proposed project would not affect any airport facilities and would not cause a change in the directional patterns of aircraft. Therefore, the proposed project would have no impact to air traffic patterns.

d. *Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?* ()

WHY? The proposed Zoning Amendments would permit the establishment by right of emergency shelters in two zoning districts. The project does not identify specific sites, number of shelters, site design, or circulation design, because such determinations are speculative at this time. The project will not substantially increase hazards due to a design feature.

e. *Result in inadequate emergency access?* ()

WHY? The proposed Zoning Amendments would permit the establishment by right of emergency shelters in two zoning districts. The project does not identify specific sites, number of shelters, site design, or circulation design, because such determinations are speculative at this time. The project will not result in inadequate emergency access.

Emergency shelters that are permitted under the proposed Zoning Code amendments must comply with all Building, Fire and Safety Codes and plans are subject to review and approval by the Public Works and the Transportation Departments, and the Building Division and Fire Department. Therefore, there will be no significant impacts related to inadequate emergency access.

f. *Result in inadequate parking capacity?* ()

WHY? The proposed Zoning Amendments would permit the establishment by right of emergency shelters for twelve or fewer homeless persons in two zoning districts. The project does not identify specific sites, number of shelters, site design, or circulation design, because such determinations are speculative at this time. The proposed amendments do not change parking requirements and will not result in inadequate parking capacity.

Emergency shelters that are permitted under the proposed Zoning Code amendments will continue to comply with the number of parking and loading spaces required by the Zoning Code. According to the amendments, the requirement for the proposed Emergency Shelter, Limited, classification will be equivalent

to the requirement for the existing Emergency Shelter classification, one space for every four beds. The proposed amendments are consistent with the current parking requirement for emergency shelters that are not limited to twelve beds or less.

- g. Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs regarding public transit, bicycle, or pedestrian facilities, or otherwise decrease the performance or safety of such facilities?

WHY? The proposed Zoning Amendments would permit the establishment by right of emergency shelters for twelve or fewer homeless persons in two zoning districts. The project does not identify specific sites, number of shelters, site design, or circulation design, because such determinations are speculative at this time. The project will not conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs.

The proposed zoning districts where the use would be permitted include stops for Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transit Authority bus routes 256, 260, 686, 687, and 762, and Pasadena ARTS routes 20, 51, and 52, as well the Gold Line light rail. The proposed zoning districts are served by the following multimodal corridors: Arroyo Parkway, Fair Oaks Avenue, Del Mar Street, and Glenarm Street between Fair Oaks Avenue and Arroyo Parkway.

20. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS. Would the project:

- a. *Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?* ()

WHY? The proposed Zoning Code amendments would permit the establishment by right of emergency shelters for twelve or fewer homeless persons in two zoning districts. The project does not identify specific sites, number of shelters, site design, or circulation design, because such determinations are speculative at this time. In any event, any development that may result from the adoption of the code amendments would generally be considered urban infill, and currently the City does not have a sewer capacity problem. Accordingly, the project will not exceed applicable wastewater treatment requirements.

- b. *Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?* ()

WHY? The proposed Zoning Code amendments would permit the establishment by right of emergency shelters for twelve or fewer homeless persons in two zoning districts. The project does not identify specific sites, number of shelters, site design, or circulation design, because such determinations are speculative at this time. In any event, any development that may result from the adoption of the code amendments would generally be considered urban infill, and currently the City does not have a water or wastewater facilities capacity problem. Accordingly, the project will not require or result in the construction of new wastewater treatment facilities or the expansion of existing facilities.

- c. *Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?* ()

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WHY? The proposed Zoning Code amendments would permit by right the establishment of emergency shelters for twelve or fewer homeless persons in two zoning districts. The project does not identify specific sites, number of shelters, site design, or circulation design, because such determinations are speculative at this time. In any event, any development that may result from the adoption of the code amendments would generally be considered infill, and currently the City does not have a storm water drainage capacity problem. Accordingly, the project will not require or result in the construction of new wastewater drainage facilities or the expansion of existing facilities.

d. *Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?* ()

WHY? The adequacy of water supply is a potential problem for all new development since the Southern California region has been known to experience periods of drought and needs a long-term reliable water supply. The proposed Zoning Code amendments would permit by right the establishment of emergency shelters for twelve or fewer homeless persons in two zoning districts. The project does not identify specific sites, number of shelters, site design, or water use, because such determinations are speculative at this time. In any event, any development that may result from the adoption of the code amendments would generally be considered infill, and currently the City does not have water supply problem. Accordingly, the project will not require new or expanded entitlements of water.

e. *Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider, which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?* ()

WHY? The proposed Zoning Code amendments would permit by right the establishment of emergency shelters for twelve or fewer homeless persons in two zoning districts. The project does not identify specific sites, number of shelters, site design, or water use, because such determinations are speculative at this time. In any event, any development that may result from the adoption of the code amendments would generally be considered urban infill, and currently the City does not have wastewater treatment capacity problem. Accordingly, the project will not exceed the provider's existing capacity to serve demand for wastewater treatment.

f. *Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?* ()

WHY? The proposed Zoning Code amendments would permit by right the establishment of emergency shelters for twelve or fewer homeless persons in two zoning districts. The project does not identify specific sites, number of shelters, site design, or water use, because such determinations are speculative at this time. The City of Pasadena is served primarily by Scholl Canyon landfill, which is permitted through 2025, and secondarily by Puente Hills, which was re-permitted in 2003 for 10 years.

The project zoning districts are located in a developed urban area and within the City's refuse collection area. Any development that may result from the adoption of the code amendments would generally be considered infill, and currently the City does not have a landfill capacity problem. Accordingly, the project

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will not result in the need for a new, or in substantial alteration to the existing system of, solid waste collection and disposal. Therefore, the project would cause no impacts under this topic.

g. Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste? ()

WHY? In 1992, the City adopted the "Source Reduction and Recycling Element" to comply with the California Integrated Waste Management Act. This Act requires that jurisdictions maintain a 50% or better diversion rate for solid waste. The City implements this requirement through Section 8.61 of the Pasadena Municipal Code, which establishes the City's "Solid Waste Collection Franchise System". As described in Section 8.61.175, each franchisee is responsible for meeting the minimum recycling diversion rate of 50% on both a monthly basis and annual basis. Emergency shelters that are permitted under the proposed Zoning Code amendments are required to comply with the applicable solid waste franchise's recycling system, and thus, will meet Pasadena's and California's solid waste diversion regulations. In addition, the project complies with the City's Construction and Demolition Ordinance (PMC Section 8.62) and design requirements for refuge storage areas (PMC Section 17.64.240). Therefore, the project would not cause any significant impacts from conflicting with statutes or regulations related to solid waste.

Emergency shelters that are permitted under the proposed amendments may exceed 1,000 square feet of new gross floor area or be tenant improvements that exceed 3,000 square feet. In accordance with the Construction and Demolition Ordinance (Chapter 8.62 of the Pasadena Municipal Code, the applicant for emergency shelters meeting those thresholds must submit a Construction Waste Management Plan prior to construction.

21. EARLIER ANALYSIS.

Earlier analysis may be used where, pursuant to the tiering, program EIR, or other CEQA process, an effect has been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR or negative declaration. See CEQA Guidelines Section 15063(c)(3)(D).

No earlier analysis used was used for analyzing the proposed Zoning Code amendments.

22. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE.

a. Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory? ()

WHY? As discussed in Sections 3 and 5 of this document, the proposed project would not have substantial impacts to Aesthetics or Air Quality. Also, as discussed in Section 6 and 12 of this document, the proposed project would not have substantial impacts to special status species, stream habitat, and wildlife dispersal and migration. Furthermore, the proposed project would not affect the local, regional, or national populations or ranges of any plant or animal species and would not threaten any plant communities. Similarly, as discussed in Section 7 of this document, the proposed project would not have substantial impacts to historical, archaeological, or paleontological resources, and thus, would not eliminate any

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important examples of California history or prehistory. As discussed in Sections 12, 14 and 15 of this document, the proposed project would not have substantial impacts to water quality, Mineral Resources or Noise.

Therefore, the project will not substantially degrade the quality of the land, air, water, minerals, flora, fauna, noise and objects of historic or aesthetic significance.

b. Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future project? ())

WHY? The proposed project would not cause impacts that are cumulatively considerable. The project has the potential to contribute to cumulative impacts. However, none of these cumulative impacts are substantial, except for cumulative air quality conditions (i.e. the SCAB is a non-attainment basin) and the project would not cause any cumulative impacts to become significant. As discussed in Section 5.c of this document, the project's incremental contribution to the cumulative air quality scenario is not considerable. Therefore, the proposed project does not have a Mandatory Finding of Significance due to cumulative impacts.

As noted in the response to 8b, in September 2008, Council directed PWP to develop a comprehensive water conservation plan with a variety of approaches and recommendations for achieving 10%, 20% and 30% reductions in water consumption as well as an analysis of the financial impacts on the Water Fund if those conservation targets were achieved. On April 13, 2009, Council voted to approve the Comprehensive Water Conservation Plan presented by PWP and to replace the Water Shortage Procedure Ordinance with a new Water Waste Prohibition and Water Shortage Plan Ordinance (PMC 13.10).

The new Water Waste Prohibitions and Water Supply Shortage Plan Ordinance (PMC 13.10) became effective on July 4, 2009 and established thirteen permanent mandatory restrictions on wasteful water use activities. In addition, statewide water demand reduction requirements began in 2009, as a result of Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger's 20x2020 Water Conservation Plan from April 30, 2009 ("20x2020"), and the current work being done by the California Department of Water Resources, the State Water Resources Control Board, and other state agencies to implement the Governor's 20x2020 Water Conservation Initiative Program.

As a result, to meet these water policy goals, applicants for emergency shelters that are permitted under the proposed Zoning Code amendments must comply with the Water Conservation Plan and the Water Shortage Procedure Ordinance and the City's goal to meet the 20x2020 goals by submitting a water-conservation plan limiting the water consumption to 80% of its originally anticipated amount. With submission of this plan, applicants will not have any individual or cumulative impacts on water supply. This plan is subject to review and approval by the City's Water and Power Department and the Building Division before the issuance of a building permit. Applicants' plumbing plans are also required to comply with the approved water-conservation plan.

c. Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly? ()

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WHY? As discussed in Sections 5, 11, 12, and 19 of this document, the proposed project would not expose persons to the hazards of toxic air emissions, chemical or explosive materials, flooding, or transportation hazards. Although residents of future shelters could be exposed to typical southern California earthquake hazards, modern engineering practices would ensure that geologic and seismic conditions would not directly cause substantial adverse effects on humans. In addition, as discussed in Sections 3 Aesthetics, 13 Land Use and Planning, 15 Noise, 16 Population and Housing, 17 Public Services, 18 Recreation, 19 Transportation/Traffic and 20 Utilities and Service Systems the project would not indirectly cause substantial adverse effects on humans.

Therefore, the proposed project would not have a Mandatory Finding of Significance due to environmental effects that could cause substantial adverse effects on humans.

INITIAL STUDY REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

#	Document
1	Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act, California Public Resources Code, revised January 1, 1994 official Mt. Wilson, Los Angeles and Pasadena quadrant maps were released March 25, 1999.
2	CEQA Air Quality Handbook, South Coast Air Quality Management District, revised 1993
3	East Pasadena Specific Plan Overlay District, City of Pasadena Planning and Development Department, codified 2001
4	Energy Element of the General Plan, City of Pasadena, adopted 1983
5	Fair Oaks/Orange Grove Specific Plan Overlay District, City of Pasadena Planning and Development Department codified 2002
6	Final Environmental Impact Report (FEIR) Land Use and Mobility Elements of the General Plan, Zoning Code Revisions, and Central District Specific Plan, City of Pasadena, certified 2004
7	2000-2005 Housing Element of the General Plan, City of Pasadena, adopted 2002.
8	Inclusionary Housing Ordinance Pasadena Municipal Code Chapter 17.71 Ordinance #6868
9	Land Use Element of the General Plan, City of Pasadena, adopted 2004
10	Mobility Element of the General Plan, City of Pasadena, adopted 2004
11	Noise Element of the General Plan, City of Pasadena, adopted 2002
12	Noise Protection Ordinance Pasadena Municipal Code Chapter 9.36 Ordinances # 5118, 6132, 6227, 6594 and 6854
13	North Lake Specific Plan Overlay District, City of Pasadena Planning and Development Department, Codified 1997
14	Pasadena Municipal Code, as amended
15	Recommendations On Siting New Sensitive Land Uses, California Air Resources Board, May 2005
16	Regional Comprehensive Plan and Guide, "Growth Management Chapter," Southern California Association of Governments, June 1994
17	Safety Element of the General Plan, City of Pasadena, adopted 2002
18	Scenic Highways Element of the General Plan, City of Pasadena, adopted 1975
19	Seismic Hazard Maps, California Department of Conservation, official Mt. Wilson, Los Angeles and Pasadena quadrant maps were released March 25, 1999. The preliminary map for Condor Peak was released in 2002.
20	South Fair Oaks Specific Plan Overlay District Planning and Development, codified 1998
21	State of California "Aggregate Resource in the Los Angeles Metropolitan Area" by David J. Beeby, Russell V. Miller, Robert L. Hill, and Robert E. Grunwald, Miscellaneous map no. .010, copyright 1999, California Department of Conservation, Division of Mines and Geology
22	Storm Water and Urban Runoff Control Regulations Pasadena Municipal Code Chapter 8.70 Ordinance #6837
23	Transportation Impact Review Current Practice and Guidelines, City of Pasadena, August, 2005
24	Tree Protection Ordinance Pasadena Municipal Code Chapter 8.52 Ordinance # 6896
25	West Gateway Specific Plan Overlay District, City of Pasadena Planning and Development Department codified 2001
26	Zoning Code, Chapter 17 of the Pasadena Municipal Code