

**Novelo, Lilia**

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**From:** cityclerk  
**Subject:** FW: Comments to FEBRUARY 22, 2016 City Council Agenda Item No. 24 - Continued Public Hearing re: Final EIR for the Pasadena Non-Potable Water Project".

-----Original Message-----

**From:** JoAnn Black [<mailto:joann.black@me.com>]  
**Sent:** Sunday, February 21, 2016 8:49 PM  
**To:** cityclerk  
**Subject:** Comments to FEBRUARY 22, 2016 City Council Agenda Item No. 24 - Continued Public Hearing re: Final EIR for the Pasadena Non-Potable Water Project".

I am writing to express my opposition to the selection of the Sheldon Reservoir site for the subject project. I support the concept of the project and the value of this alternative water supply, however, the selection of the Sheldon Reservoir location appears to be thoughtless and self-serving of PWP. I do not believe the same decision would have been made had the Sheldon Reservoir been located off Linda Vista instead of off Arroyo.

We the residents surrounding Sheldon Reservoir should not be subjected to the property devaluation that will certainly result upon the initiation of the planned construction at Sheldon Reservoir. PWP is asking this community to bear the burden of our property being devalued so it can save the additional money it would cost to locate this project in one of several non-residential locations noted as suitable for the project. As well as, bearing the burden of enduring extensive and lengthy construction conditions.

I attended both the August 13th and August 26th public meetings. The PWP project presenters were ill prepared to address the issues and concerns presented by the residents of our community. There was a lack of evidence that community issues and concerns such as property value, construction inconveniences, noise, dust, health risks, contamination issues, etc. were a consideration beyond what would have been considered if this project was being constructed in the desert. It was insulting, hurtful and disappointing to watch the presenters trying to persuade the residents that their intentions were honorable.

Why PWP would sacrifice this community knowing it would not do so to a Linda Vista, La Canada or similar community is discriminatory and will not be tolerated. This community is insulted by this move and will express our objection through all available channels.

Sincerely,  
JoAnn Black  
1728 La Cresta Drive  
Pasadena, Ca 91103

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**Novelo, Lilia**

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**From:** cityclerk  
**Subject:** FW: Agenda Item 24 - Non Potable Water Project

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**From:** Sangtip Chienpradap [mailto:schienpradap@yahoo.com]  
**Sent:** Friday, February 19, 2016 3:41 PM  
**To:** Morales, Margo  
**Subject:** Agenda Item 24 - Non Potable Water Project

Dear Councilmember McAustin,

We write this letter to express our strong concerns about the manner in which the Non-Potable Water Project ("Project") has been designed and studied thus far, and to suggest basic measures to help improve the implementation of the Project.

First, in several places the EIR indicates a much larger--up to 40-foot wide--construction impact than was indicated verbally by Pasadena Water and Power and Public Works staff at a community meeting held on February 16, 2016. Specifically, page 3.16-9 of the Draft Environmental Impact Report ("DEIR") states that "[t]he construction corridor is expected to be less than 40 feet wide within the pavement, sidewalk/parkway, and shoulder areas. At least one lane is anticipated to remain open for traffic during construction within most streets, *but a limited number of smaller, local residential streets (e.g., Afton Street, Wellington Avenue, and Laurel Street) would be entirely closed for short durations of time (one to two weeks) during construction.*" (emphasis added). Given the conflicting information contained in the EIR and provided by City staff, it would help ease our concerns about construction impacts if the City's approval of the Project explicitly requires that all streets, including Afton, Wellington and Laurel, be open to local residents 24-hours per day throughout the entire duration of construction.

Second, it would be a shame if a public project contributed to the weakening of the City's mature trees and it would be tragic if one or more of these trees were ultimately lost as a result of the City's actions. We initially note that the Salvia Canyon route would appear to create fewer impacts to trees given its wider cartway and thus greater distance from street trees.[1] But, if the Salvia Canyon route is not chosen, at minimum, we ask that the City more fully address the impacts to potentially affected street trees by (a) proactively checking on the health of the trees on Laurel Street and other affected streets beginning now and taking whatever remedial measures are necessary to ensure that the trees are as healthy as possible before construction begins; (b) monitoring the trees with an arborist at all times during construction; and (c) conducting post-construction monitoring by a qualified arborist to ensure the trees remain healthy and that any follow-on corrective action is taken.

Finally, the noise mitigation measures in the EIR for local residents affected by construction are less than adequate. Of particular note, Mitigation Measure 3.12-1b would "require notification to residents that are located within 500 feet of construction activities, which would make people located within the Study Area aware that construction would take place and can implement noise canceling or noise protective measures, thereby alleviating potential annoyance that could be caused by construction-related noise." (DEIR, p. 3.12-11.)

While it is not clear exactly what this measure means, it arguably puts the onus on residents to find a means of implementing noise protective measures. At best, this statement defers the identification of a mitigation measure to a future date without providing any clear standards for determining whether the ultimately chosen method is adequate. Given this flaw, but recognizing the City's desire to act on the Project quickly to pursue grant funding, we ask that the City at barest minimum (a) require that the detailed construction and noise mitigation plans be made available to affected residents prior to the start of construction, and (b) require that these plans be approved by the full City Council before construction commences. In this manner, residents will at least be assured that we can voice input on the detailed protection measures that will be developed and that our elected representatives will have a final say in the matter.

In closing, and in recognition of the worthwhile goals of this Project and the City's expressed desire to act expeditiously, the requests in this letter momentarily set aside more fundamental questions about whether the Parkview / Laurel Canyon pipeline route identified as the preferred alternative in the EIR is truly the best long-term solution for the City. To be clear, we request that the numerous flaws in the EIR that have been well documented by many of the 112 comments received

on the DEIR alone (as well as the additional concerns shared publicly in the days leading up to the Council's consideration of this matter), each of which are hereby incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein, be corrected before the City certifies the EIR.

However, if the City fails to do so, this letter *at minimum* requests that the City's approval of the Project require that:

- all streets, including Afton, Wellington and Laurel, be open to local residents 24-hours per day throughout the entire duration of construction;
- the City staff (a) check on the health of the trees on Laurel Street and other affected streets beginning now and proactively implement whatever remedial measures are recommended or helpful to ensuring that the trees are as healthy as possible before construction begins; (b) monitor the trees with an arborist at all times during construction; and (c) conduct post-construction monitoring by a qualified arborist to ensure the trees remain healthy and that any follow-on corrective action is taken; and
- the detailed construction and noise mitigation plans be made available to affected residents prior to the start of construction, and that these plans be approved by the full City Council before any construction commences.

While the measures suggested by this letter would not resolve the weaknesses in the four corners of the EIR, it would at least give the City a chance to ensure that implementation of the project will be as respectful of both impacted residents and the long-term health of the City's irreplaceable specimen trees as possible. However, this letter is not intended to waive any right to challenge the City's certification of the EIR or any other approvals of this Project by the City or by any responsible agency that will subsequently be asked to fund or help implement this Project.

Sincerely,

Sangtip Chienpradap  
1170 Laurel Street

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[1] The comments of the Metropolitan Water District ("MWD") note that they requires all trees to be located at least 15-feet from their pipelines and that only shallow-root trees are allowed on their fee-owned property or easements. This calls into question the EIR's conclusion that there would be no significant impacts to biological resources (including the City's irreplaceable specimen trees) by installing thousands of feet of pipeline far closer to trees than the MWD would allow on their own property.

**Martinez, Ruben**

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**From:** Cleothus Richardson <cnva@sbcglobal.net>  
**Sent:** Monday, February 22, 2016 11:51 AM  
**To:** Official Records - City Clerk  
**Subject:** Correction: Pasadena Non Potable WaterProject SCH#2014081091

August 31, 2015

Ms. Roumiana Voutchkova  
Pasadena Water and Power (PWP)  
150 South Los Robles Avenue, Suite 200  
Pasadena, CA 91101

Re: Pasadena Non-Potable Water Project

Dear Ms. Voutchkova,

This letter is in response to the request for written comments to the Draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the Pasadena Non-Potable Water Project. I am completely against this proposed project and would like to register the following concerns regarding the use of the Sheldon Reservoir.

This project is for non-potable water, not drinking water. This distinction is important because it seems as though fundamental issues underlying this project were never addressed. For instance, one of the non-residential customers of this project will be Brookside Golf Course. During an increasing cycle of drought within an arid climate, should *any* water be diverted to a golf course? I would think not, but if so, residential neighborhoods should not be harmed to provide unreasonably lush lawns for sport.

If ethical "big picture" issues are not a concern for PWP, there are a variety of other reasons this project should not proceed. These issues are of critical importance to an area that is fully residential and already subject to a great number of environmental stressors, including noise and air pollution from freeway traffic. My concerns include the following:

1. The area that surrounds Sheldon Reservoir is completely residential and unsuited to further expansion for industrial use. This project would negatively impact this community, in both the building and operational stages. If we assume that all phases of the entire project will be built, which indeed we must assume, there will be 2 new reservoirs and 24-hour machinery located on a site that is completely surrounded by single-family homes. In an area prone to earthquakes, this exposes these residents to an irresponsibly high level of risk from flooding.

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2. Locating polluted "gray" water adjacent to a potable water reservoir is a recipe for disaster. Health and Safety codes strongly recommend a significant distance between the two systems, to avoid contamination of potable water. Again, Southern California is a high-risk seismic zone, but even under ideal conditions, concrete develops cracks. If the reservoir leaks, the potable water may be contaminated by the non-potable water. If this happens, PWP customers may be inflicted with water-borne illnesses and disease.
3. The immediate residential area is already subject to sound pollution from the 210 freeway. Although Phase 1 of the Non-Potable Water Project does not include any machinery, as the additional phases are added, 24-hour machinery will be added. This will increase sound pollution to the area.
4. If started, this project is highly likely to be delayed due to cultural preservation concerns. Sheldon Reservoir is a known Native American burial ground (at least one body was uncovered in 1938, at the time of the original excavation). At that time, various Native American artifacts were also removed and stored by the Southwest Museum. During a meeting, PWP staff indicated that the area was checked with radar for bones, artifacts, etc. PWP staff acknowledged, however, that this system only checks to a depth of 5-10 feet maximum. The planned reservoir/s will be much deeper than this and the level and quantity of archeological remains are unknown.

I attended the recent public meetings on August 13 and 26, 2015. The response of the PWP representatives was defensive and completely unprepared for the level of community resistance and legitimate concern. Many questions went unanswered. *I respectfully submit that this project has not been considered thoroughly with regard to its impact on the residential areas on both sides of the Arroyo Seco.* Further study should be given to alternate project locations, preferably closer to the actual sites of the water recipients, such as the Art Center or Brookside Park itself.

I ask that these concerns be addressed in the EIR for this project.

Yours truly,

Valinda Richardson  
1921 North Arroyo Boulevard  
Pasadena, CA 91103

**Jomsky, Mark**

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**From:** NRCHOMSKY@aol.com  
**Sent:** Monday, February 22, 2016 2:41 PM  
**To:** Jomsky, Mark  
**Subject:** Council Meeting 2/22/2016: Agenda Item #24; Non-Potable Water Project  
**Attachments:** NPotable Water Proj DEIR Geology.pdf

**Please deliver to the Mayor and Council prior to the Hearing tonight. Thank you**

Linda Vista-Annandale Association

To: Mayor Tornek and City Council Members

Re: Council Meeting 2/22/2016; Agenda Item #24; Non-Potable Water Project

The Linda Vista-Annandale Association (LVAA) supports the proposed Non-Potable Water Project as a general matter, but we have two objections to the proposed pipeline and related conduits through Linda Vista, concerning route alignment and street tree protection.

First, is the need to adjust the pipeline route away from Laurel St. and Parkview in Linda Vista (and any street that parallels Laurel) in order to save our irreplaceable character-defining mature street trees, and in the interests of public safety. Instead, LVAA has been advocating to no avail for some time to adjust the alignment from Linda Vista Ave. to go down Salvia Canyon and then up West Drive. The excuse is that Salvia Canyon and West Drive involve potential Liquefaction zones.

BUT, please see the attached Geology relevant pages from the DEIR. Note that insisting on "avoiding" the Liquefaction issue on Salvia Canyon and West Drive is really questionable considering the potential "danger" elsewhere throughout the Project, including a short time later crossing the Central Arroyo. NOTE: every where else but Linda Vista, the entire question is addressed and solved by Mitigation Measure 3.6-1 on Pages 5-6 of the Attachment, and, as therein discussed, solved by studies and special design efforts. Why doesn't Linda Vista benefit from this Mitigation for Salvia Canyon and West Dr., including such special design solutions as flexible joints? Is it all about the relatively small extra cost when the entire Project is considered while the essential and irreplaceable character and charm of a number of our streets provided by mature and irreplaceable street trees are threatened, along with public safety, and including the delicate and irreplaceable public Canary Island Pines on Laurel? Why is Linda Vista being singled out and treated, arguably, unfairly?

Second, LVAA requests that the Arborist/future Tree Protection Plan sections of the EIR be strengthened to include the following in order to save our street trees along the proposed Alignment and to ensure public safety: the Arborist, rather than being a City employee who has little time or special expertise, should be an independent, very highly qualified Arborist who does not work for the City regularly and, therefore, has no potential conflicts of interest; such Arborist should be selected with LVAA's input and advice; such Arborist should be onsite at all times while all digging proceeds; the Arborist should be given authority in the future Tree Protection Plan to direct hand digging as necessary to protect and save street trees; and, the Tree Protection Plan to be prepared should receive public review before going into effect.

Thank you for your attention to our concerns and suggestions.

Sincerely,

Nina Chomsky, LVAA President

### 3.6 Geology and Soils

\* / / / This section describes the existing geology and soils in the Study Area and presents a summary description of the regulatory setting. This section also evaluates the potential for the proposed Project to expose people or structures to potential seismic-related impacts, result in soil erosion or the loss of topsoil, or occur within unstable soils. The proposed Project would result in potentially significant adverse effects to people or structures associated with earthquake fault rupture, strong seismic ground shaking, seismic-related ground failure, or landslides and impacts from being located on geology or soil that is unstable that could result in landslides, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse. However, with the implementation of standard construction design regulations and mitigation measures proposed as part of the proposed Project, impacts would be reduced to a less-than-significant level.

#### 3.6.1 Physical Environmental Setting – Geology and Soils

##### Geology

The Study Area is located within the County of Los Angeles in the northwest portion of the San Gabriel Valley. The San Gabriel Valley within the vicinity of PWP's service area is characterized as having sharp contrasts in terrain. This portion of the valley contains a steeply rising range of the San Gabriel Mountains in the north, highlands referred to as the San Rafael Hills on the west, and a series of east-trending knolls along the south. Elevations in PWP's service area range from about 560 feet above mean sea level at the southernmost point, to about 1,280 feet near the point where the Arroyo Seco emerges from the San Gabriel Mountains.

##### Soils

Soils within the San Gabriel Valley are composed of sediment that was shed during the emergence of the San Gabriel Mountains. As such, the San Gabriel Valley contains alluvial fan sediments composed of unconsolidated gravel, sand, silt, and clay. The uppermost layer of alluvium is generally defined as a loose to medium dense silty-sand that is underlain by discontinuous beds of moderately dense sand and gravelly sand (Amec 2010).

##### Seismicity, Landslides and Liquefaction

→ A review of the State of California's Seismic Hazard Zones Map (California Geological Survey [(CGS) 1999] shows the Raymond Fault immediately south of PWP's service area and within two miles of facilities proposed as part of the Southern Extension (see **Figure 3.6-1**). The eastern and central sections of the Raymond Fault and portions of the Verdugo Fault are designated Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zones by the CGS. These sections of the Raymond and Verdugo faults are located adjacent to PWP's southern service area within the Mt. Wilson Quadrangle and the Los Angeles Quadrangle, but are not located within the Study Area. There are no fault zones in the Study Area that are designated by the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act. The San Gabriel Fault, Eagle Rock Fault, Verdugo Fault Zone, Hollywood Fault Zone, Whittier Fault Zone,

Elysian Park Fault Zone, Scholl Canyon Fault, and other inferred or otherwise unnamed fault zones are within or adjacent to PWP's service area and the portion of the City of Glendale containing the Scholl Canyon Reservoir and a portion of the proposed Phase I Project pipelines. In addition, the San Andreas Fault is located approximately 21 miles northeast of PWP's service area.

Several areas in Study Area have been identified as vulnerable to earthquake-induced landslides and liquefaction within the Seismic Hazard Zone Map (see **Figure 3.6-1**). The mountainous region along the northern reaches of the City is susceptible to slope failure due to the steep terrain. The crystalline bedrock that crops out in the northern and central portions of the San Rafael Hills is highly fractured and weathered. In steep areas, strong ground-shaking can cause slides or rock falls of this material. Slope failures can also occur in the southwestern portion of the City, where steep terrain is combined with weak sedimentary rock units. Numerous small landslides can be expected to occur in these areas in response to an earthquake on the Sierra Madre or other nearby faults. Over-steepened slopes along the large drainage channels, such as the Arroyo Seco, are also locally susceptible (Amec 2010). The ridges around Scholl Canyon have also been identified as vulnerable to earthquake-induced landslides, primarily on the ridge faces away from the canyon (CGS 1999).

Due to the proximity of PWP's service area to active fault zones, PWP conducted a *Preliminary Geological Feasibility Study* to assess potential hazards associated with seismicity, liquefaction, and landslides within the proposed Phase I alignment in October 2010. Bedrock in potential excavation sites of the Study Area was found to be rippable, shallow slope failures did not extend beneath existing access road cuts, and larger landslides were located in areas such that they would not affect the proposed Project. Earthquakes were found to be likely to occur, due to the Phase I Project's location near the Raymond, Verdugo, and Sierra Madre faults. Of the alternative alignments investigated in the Study, the northern alignment was found to be more likely to experience landsliding than that southern; as a result, the southern alignment was selected for the proposed Project. Finally, one portion of the Phase I Project may be susceptible to liquefaction, in the alluvial floor of the Arroyo Seco, which would be crossed by the pipeline. However, the Study found that design choices could reduce the risks posed by potential liquefaction and that construction in this area was not a fatal design flaw. The Study found that the southern alignment and the storage tank proposed for the Phase I Project are both sited in geotechnically and seismically feasible locations (Amec 2010).



### **Impact Statements and Mitigation Discussions**

This section discusses potential impacts related to geology and soils that could result from implementation of the proposed Project. Mitigation measures are identified where appropriate.

**Impact 3.6-1 Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving rupture of known earthquake fault, strong seismic ground shaking, seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction, or landslides.**

#### ***Project Level Review of Phase I Project***

The Phase I Project would be partially constructed in a recognized seismic hazard zone including a known earthquake fault, risk of strong seismic ground shaking, and liquefaction. The Technical Background Report for the Safety Element of the City of Pasadena's General Plan shows there is a possible active strand of the Sierra Madre Fault that runs east-west along the northern portion of the City of Pasadena. This possible fault strand extends from Allen Avenue just north of Washington Boulevard west to approximately Fair Oak Avenue. The possible fault line also jogs north to approximately Idaho Street. From there, the possible fault runs west to approximately Chevy Chase Canyon Drive, in the City of Glendale (City of Pasadena 2002). The Phase I Project would primarily lie south of this possible fault, though the tunnel water transmission pipelines, the Sheldon Non-Potable Water Reservoir site, and associated appurtenances all either cross the potential fault or are located within the Fault Hazard Management Zone. Despite this potential active fault, the *Preliminary Geological Feasibility Study* found that the Phase I Project was not within an area of recognized active faulting, that there were no Special Study Zones within the Pasadena Quadrangle, and there was no indication of active faulting during site reconnaissance (AMEC 2010). Supporting the finding of the preliminary feasibility study, the City of Pasadena's Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan does not discuss faults that lie within the proposed Study Area (City of Pasadena 2004).

The Safety Element of the City of Glendale's General Plan shows two branches of the Scholl Canyon fault run through Scholl Canyon near the portion of the Phase I Project within the City of Glendale, including near the proposed Scholl Canyon non-potable reservoir. This fault runs generally east-west from approximately the border between the City of Glendale and the City of Pasadena to the east, and Verdugo Road to the west. The Scholl Canyon Fault is not a designated Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone, nor is it in a Fault Hazard Management Zone. Other nearby faults include the Sycamore Canyon fault north of the Glendale portion of the Study Area, Verdugo Fault west of the Glendale portion of the Study Area, and Eagle Rock Fault south of the Glendale portion of the Study Area (Glendale 2003).

The *Preliminary Geological Feasibility Study* also found the potential for fault rupture of the ground surface along the proposed Phase I Project alignments to be minimal. However, this study indicated that due to proximity of the Study Area to active faults, the Phase I Project would likely experience strong ground motions as a result of a moderate to large earthquake on nearby or distant active faults. Based on the recommendation of

the study, design of the proposed non-potable water reservoirs in the Phase I Project should consider potential effects associated with earthquake ground motions.

The *Preliminary Geological Feasibility Study* found the alluvial floor of Arroyo Seco within the western portion of PWP's service area is listed as susceptible to liquefaction within the Seismic Hazard Zone Map. Portions of pipeline for the Phase I Project would cross the Arroyo Seco, and it is possible these pipelines could be impacted by seismically-induced settlement due to liquefaction. The Study indicated design of pipelines within this area could incorporate flexible pipe joints, which would reduce the potential for damage due to seismically-induced settlement. The City of Pasadena Water Department Seismic Criteria Document indicates pipelines that cross known liquefiable areas should be designed using the procedures established within the American Lifelines Alliance (ALA) *Seismic Guidelines for Water Pipelines* (ALA 2005). The Phase I Project would adhere to the seismic guidelines set by the City of Pasadena, thereby implementing design criteria that reduce the potential for pipelines to be adversely impacted by seismically-induced settlement.

The *Preliminary Geological Feasibility Study* also found a large portion of the steep natural terrain in proximity to the Phase I Project may be susceptible to seismically induced landslides and identified several existing landslides within PWP's service area. However, aerial photograph analysis and reconnaissance mapping conducted for the study found no definitive evidence of seismically induced landsliding at the Scholl Canyon Non-potable Water Reservoir site or along pipeline alignments proposed as part of the Phase I Project. As such, the study concluded the potential for seismically-induced landsliding for the Phase I Project is low.

Design of the proposed Phase I facilities would conform to the standards specified in the City of Pasadena Water Department Seismic Criteria Document, which also incorporates applicable building codes and specifications and industry standard procedures, and addresses specific design criteria related to potential landslide areas. Because the Phase I Project would conform to the City of Pasadena Water Department Seismic Criteria Document, implementation would not expose people or structures to potential adverse effects relating to strong seismic ground shaking, or seismic-related ground failure (i.e., liquefaction, or landslides). Impacts would be less than significant and no mitigation is required.

#### ***Program-Level Review of Future Extensions***

Portions of the Future Extensions' facilities would be in proximity to the Raymond Fault and Verdugo Fault, which are located within a Fault Hazard Management Zone (Amec 2010). However, as no facilities are sited within a fault zone, no facilities would be subject to potential fault rupture.

Similar to the Phase I Project described above, due to proximity of the Study Area to active faults, the proposed facilities under the Future Extensions would likely experience strong ground motions as a result of a moderate to large earthquake on nearby or distant active faults. Strong ground shaking could affect the integrity of the proposed facilities.

The *Preliminary Geological Feasibility Study* found the floor of Arroyo Seco within the western portion of PWP's service area is listed as susceptible to liquefaction within the Seismic Hazard Zone Map. In addition, the Seismic Hazard Zone Map shows that the southern portion of the Study Area, which would include the Annandale Extension, Southern Extension I, Southern Extension II, and Northwestern Extension, would be susceptible to liquefaction (CGS 1999). Portions of the Study Area are also located within a "Liquefaction Hazard Zone" identified within the Safety Element of the City of Pasadena General Plan (City of Pasadena 2002).

As noted above, the *Preliminary Geological Feasibility Study* found several existing landslides within PWP's service area. The Safety Element of the City of Pasadena General Plan contains a Seismic Hazards Map, which denotes areas where previous occurrence of landslide movement or local topographic, geological, geotechnical, and groundwater conditions indicate a potential for permanent ground displacements such that mitigation as defined in Public Resources Code §2693 would be required (City of Pasadena 2002). Portions of land within proximity to facilities that are part of the proposed Future Extensions are located within these known or potential seismic hazard areas, as defined by the City of Pasadena.

Although design of the facilities would conform to the standards specified in the City of Pasadena Water Department Seismic Criteria Document, a site specific geological evaluation must be conducted prior to construction of facilities for the Future Extensions, specifically the Annandale Extension, Southern Extension I, Southern Extension II, and Northwestern Extension segments, which are in areas identified in the Seismic Hazard Zone Map as susceptible to liquefaction. Investigations, provisions, and engineering specifications set forth in the *Preliminary Geological Feasibility Study* prepared for the proposed Project adhere to standards set forth within the City of Pasadena's Hillside Excavation and Grading Ordinance (Pasadena Municipal Code Chapter 14.05). With the incorporation of **Mitigation Measure 3.6-1**, in conjunction with applicable design standards for the City of Pasadena, the Future Extensions would not expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects relating to seismic-related ground failure. Impacts would be less than significant after mitigation.

#### Significance Determination Before Mitigation

Potentially significant

#### Mitigation Measures

The following mitigation measure is applicable to the Southern Extension I, Southern Extension II, and Northwestern Extension segments of the Future Extensions.

**Mitigation Measure 3.6-1: Prepare Geological Report for Potentially Affected Facilities.** During the design phase for the Non-Potable Water Project Future Extensions, PWP will require preparation of a Geologic Report by a geologist registered in the State of California for facilities proposed for the proposed Project that have not been previously analyzed and could potentially be located within known seismic hazard zones shown on **Figure 3.6-1**.

\* // The Geologic Report will include an engineering analysis of liquefaction and slope stability for the distribution pipelines, pump stations, storage facilities, and pressure reducing station within the PWP service area. This assessment will include a liquefaction assessment study in accordance with the California Geological Survey Special Publication 117 Guidelines, and the Southern California Earthquake Center's procedures to implement Special Publication 117. If this report finds unstable soils would present potential risks associated with liquefaction or landslides, engineering recommendations for surface and subsurface drainage specifications and detailed design for fill placement and excavation will be provided and incorporated into design of the proposed Project.

**Significance Determination After Mitigation**

Less than significant

**Impact 3.6-2 Potential to result in substantial soil erosion or loss of topsoil.**

***Project-Level Review of Phase I Project***

Construction activities associated with the Phase I Project are anticipated to disturb at least 1.0 acre of soil. Thus, construction of the Phase I Project would be required to comply with the Construction General Permit (Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ), which is issued by the SWRCB (refer also to *Section 3.9 Hydrology and Water Quality*). The Construction General Permit requires development of a SWPPP, which outlines BMPs the discharger would use to reduce erosion and topsoil loss from storm water runoff. Compliance with the Construction General Permit would ensure construction of facilities follows mandated BMPs, and therefore would not result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil. Impacts are considered less than significant and no mitigation is required.

***Program-Level Review of Future Extensions***

Construction activities associated with the proposed Future Extensions could involve excavation and earthmoving, which could expose soils to erosion-related processes. This disturbance of the ground surface could facilitate erosion of the soil materials during construction, which could in turn lead to accumulation of soil materials within localized drainages. Construction activities would disturb more than 1.0 acre of soil for each extension. As such, construction of the proposed Future Extensions would be required to comply with the Construction General Permit as described for the Phase I Project above. Compliance with the Construction General Permit would ensure construction of proposed Future Extensions' facilities follows mandated BMPs, and therefore does not result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil. Impacts are less than significant and no mitigation is required.

**Significance Determination Before Mitigation**

Less than significant

### **Mitigation Measures**

No mitigation is required

**Impact 3.6-3 Project is 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.**

#### ***Project-Level Review of Phase I Project***

The Phase I Project extends across an alluvial plain, which has potential for liquefaction, collapse, and expansion (City of Pasadena 2004). As described above, seismic ground shaking can trigger liquefaction or differential settlement. Liquefaction zones mapped by the CGS indicate there is liquefaction hazard within proximity to facilities proposed under the Phase I Project (CGS 1999). In addition, proposed facilities for the Phase I Project are located near and cross the Arroyo Seco drainage channel, which suggests these facilities may be susceptible to the effects of collapsible soils (City of Pasadena 2002). Although the *Preliminary Geological Feasibility Study* concluded the potential for seismically-induced landsliding for the Phase I Project is low (Amec 2010), construction of Phase I Project facilities within proximity to unstable soils could potentially expose people or structures to substantial adverse effects.

The Phase I Project would adhere to standards set forth within the City of Pasadena Water Department Seismic Criteria Document (G&E 2006). This document addresses specific design criteria related to potential landslide areas, and provides guidelines to reduce potential impacts in potential landslide areas to a less than significant level. The Phase I Project would adhere to seismic-related guidelines set by the City of Pasadena, and would implement design criteria that reduce the potential for facilities to experience on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse. Therefore, impacts are less than significant and no mitigation is required.

#### ***Program-Level Review of Future Extensions***

The City of Pasadena rests primarily on an alluvial plain composed of unconsolidated gravel, sand, silt, and clay, which has potential for liquefaction, collapse, and expansion (City of Pasadena 2004). As described above, seismic ground shaking can trigger liquefaction or differential settlement. Liquefaction zones mapped by the CGS indicate there is liquefaction hazard within proximity to facilities proposed under the Future Extensions (CGS 1999). Additionally, the *Preliminary Geological Feasibility Study* found several existing landslides within PWP's service area (Amec 2010). Construction of proposed Future Extensions' facilities within proximity to these unstable soils could potentially expose people or structures to substantial adverse effects.

The final design of these facilities would be in conformance with the City of Pasadena Water Department Seismic Criteria Document (G&E 2006). By adhering to seismic-related guidelines set by the City of Pasadena, the proposed Future Extensions would

implement design criteria to reduce the potential for pipelines and other facilities to be adversely impacted by landslides, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse as a result of unstable soil. Coupled with implementation of **Mitigation Measure 3.6-1** (above), application of seismic design standards would be sufficient to prevent significant damage to the proposed facilities if landslides or other impacts associated with collapsible soils. With implementation of the proposed mitigation, this impact would be reduced to less than significant.

#### Significance Determination Before Mitigation

Potentially significant

#### Mitigation Measures

See **Mitigation Measure 3.6-1** above. This mitigation measure is applicable to the Southern Extension I, Southern Extension II, and Northwestern Extension segments of the Future Extensions.

#### Significance Determination After Mitigation

Less than significant

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**Impact 3.6-4 Project is located on expansive soil, potentially creating substantial risks to life or property.**

#### ***Project-Level Review of Phase I Project***

The majority of PWP's service area contains alluvial soils that are primarily granular in nature, and therefore have a low to moderately low expansion potential (City of Pasadena 2002). However, the Study Area also contains sedimentary units with layers of fine-grained soils such as clays and silty clays that have moderate to high expansion potential (City of Pasadena 2002). The latter types of soils (potentially expansive soils) are more common within the southern portion of PWP's service area on the edges of alluvial fans (City of Pasadena 2002). Construction activities associated with the Phase I Project would not be located within the southern portion of PWP's service area where potentially expansive soils are known to exist (City of Pasadena 2002). However, expansive soils may not be present at the surface and may be exposed during excavation or grading.

Expansive soils are not anticipated to be encountered during the Phase I Project. Pipelines would be constructed outside any expansive layers that are uncovered during excavation. No other structures in the Phase I Project would be constructed on expansive soils. Impacts associated with expansive soils are less than significant and no mitigation is required.

#### ***Program-Level Review of Future Extensions***

Potentially expansive soils are more common within the southern portion of PWP's service area on the edges of alluvial fans (City of Pasadena 2002). Expansive soils may also be present near the San Rafael Hills within PWP's service area, but outside of the

## Jomsky, Mark

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**From:** Thyret, Pam  
**Sent:** Monday, February 22, 2016 8:42 AM  
**To:** jschmid300@aol.com  
**Cc:** Jomsky, Mark  
**Subject:** Re: Hello from John & Susan Schmid, 1330 Linda Vista Avenue

Thank you for your email. I am forwarding your comments to the City Clerk to be on the record. Councilmember Wilson will be following this issue closely.

Pam

On Feb 21, 2016, at 10:32 PM, "[jschmid300@aol.com](mailto:jschmid300@aol.com)" <[jschmid300@aol.com](mailto:jschmid300@aol.com)> wrote:

February 21, 2016

To: Mayor and City Council of Pasadena

From: John & Susan Schmid

We live at 1330 Linda Vista Avenue at the corner of Laurel Street and we attended the February 16 sidewalk meeting conducted by Mayor Tornek. We share the acute concern that everyone on our street has about the fate of the Canary Pine trees if the proposed pipeline trenching takes place. These trees are a unique feature of our neighborhood as are all of the beautiful trees that have been nurtured throughout Pasadena in the past century plus. But Laurel Street with its tall trees is unique and if the pipeline were dug down our street the root systems of these trees could be weakened and their health harmed such that they would have to be removed or become susceptible to being blown over in a wind storm.

In the 13 years we have lived here there have been at least two Canary Pine trees that were cut down due to disease. The extended drought is no doubt further stressing the trees. The pipeline trench may seriously cause additional harm to the health of trees.

The danger to the trees is also a threat to life and property. We were home on December 1, 2011 when the trees next door fell in the hurricane windstorm and crashed across the street into the homes of two of our neighbors. One person was injured and the property damage was significant. There could be loss of lives if another windstorm were to happen again because 100 foot tall Canary Pines with damaged roots will be more susceptible to falling.

We ask that the Council route the pipeline on another street that does not have tall and precarious trees as does Laurel Street.

Thank you for your consideration.

John & Susan Schmid  
1330 Linda Vista Avenue (corner of Laurel Street)  
626-356-9727

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## Martinez, Ruben

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**From:** Laura DeFrancesco <ldefrancesco1@gmail.com>  
**Sent:** Monday, February 22, 2016 1:54 PM  
**To:** cityclerk; Tyron Hampton  
**Subject:** Feb. 22, 2016, agenda item 24, Continued public hearing on the final DIR for the non-potable water project

Dear Councilmembers:

I am a long time resident of Pasadena, since the 1980's, and in my present home, directly across the street from the Sheldon Reservoir., since 1991 While I fully support the goals of the non-potable water project, I cannot support the project being located at Sheldon Reservoir.

The EIR fails to take into account the impact of the project on the residents, in my opinion. We are a stable neighborhood, with many residents going back decades, and some multi-generational households. The neighborhood was torn apart by the 210 Freeway, and we live everyday with the noise and pollution from it. We have helicopters from two nearby heliports going overhead, and the ever increasing number of events at the Rose Bowl disrupting the neighborhood.

Adding another disruption to the neighborhood is just a bridge too far. Perhaps it was beyond the purview of the EIR to address such concerns, but I would hope that the council would be the place to take a longer view.


In addition, I have concerns about the safety and esthetics for the houses surrounding the site, all of which have been brushed aside by PWP personnel. I can't even figure out what the final design is. We had two meetings with PWP over the summer and fall, and some drawings of the site were on display, but since then I haven't been able to find them. And the rendering in the EIR of the site does not agree with what I recall being told about the reservoir.

For all these reasons, I feel the project was not well thought out. I have no confidence that this is the best possible plan for the city and for the residents.

I intend to be at the council meeting where the EIR will be discussed, but given its place on the agenda, I may not be present for the discussion.

Regards,

Laura DeFrancesco  
1821 La Cresta Drive  
Pasadena, CA. 91103

626-398-9654 

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## Martinez, Ruben

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**From:** Cleothus Richardson <cnva@sbcglobal.net>  
**Sent:** Monday, February 22, 2016 12:59 PM  
**To:** Official Records - City Clerk  
**Subject:** February 22, 2016 Agenda Item 24, Continued Public Hearing-Comments regarding Final EIR For the Pasadena Non-Potable Water Project

Dear Sir or Madam:

I have strong objections to the location of the proposed grey water/non-potable (treated sanitary waste water) adjacent to drinking water (potable) at Sheldon reservoir. This is not good engineering practice since it is common knowledge that these reservoirs eventually leak, especially in the earthquake zone that we live in. The risk of leakage and contamination of the drinking water is real and it is only a matter of time.

In addition the existing maintenance area at Sheldon reservoir will be used for the non-potable water reservoir, forcing the maintenance trucks and equipment to park on Arroyo Blvd.

The practicality of constructing a 1.25 million gallon reservoir in that congested area is questionable without encroaching on the adjacent properties. The only proper mitigation plan to avoid drinking water contamination is to locate the non potable water in a remote location which can be done.

Sincerely,

Norman Richardson  
Cleothus richardson  
1921 N. Arroyo Blvd.  
Pasadena, Ca. 91103

Sent from my iPad



February 16, 2016

To: Mayor Terry Tornek and Members of the City Council

Subject: Support of the Pasadena Non-Potable Water Project

This letter serves as the Rose Bowl Operating Company's (RBOC) Board of Directors support of the Pasadena Non-Potable Water Project. This project is very timely given the current water crisis facing California. Once the six phases of Pasadena's Non-Potable Water Project are completed, over 3,000 acre feet of non-potable water will be used by more than 25 of the major domestic water customers in Pasadena. This represents nearly a 10% reduction of domestic water use in Pasadena.

Last summer the City of Pasadena declared a local water emergency, establishing a 28 percent conservation goal and implementing the City's Level II Water Supply Shortage Plan. The Plan includes:

- Outdoor watering only on Tuesdays and Saturdays, during summer
- Outdoor watering only one day per week during the winter
- No watering during periods of rain
- No filling of ornamental ponds

Because Brookside has over 170 acres of irrigated turf, it is not feasible to limit watering to the above schedule and have good playing conditions. Staff has worked with Pasadena Water and Power (PWP) and has developed an Alternative Means of Compliance which ensures reducing consumption by 28%, while being able to set our own watering schedule. Brookside's consumption is below the State Water Resources Board's Maximum Allowable Water Allocation which is based on the size and location of the property.

#### **Brookside Water Conservation Projects/Practices**

Brookside has relied almost entirely on domestic (drinking) water for its irrigation needs. In 2013 and 2014 (two of the driest years on record) Brookside averaged 600 acre feet (195 million gallons) of water per year. However, staff is pleased to say that Brookside reduced its water consumption by as much as 30% over the past nine years due to efficient use, improved agronomic practices and conservation projects. In 2007, Brookside used 686 acre feet of water and in 2015, reduced consumption to 475 acre feet.

Brookside's water conservation goal is to reduce and/or eliminate the use of domestic water for irrigation purposes without compromising the quality of the courses. Below is

a list of water conservation projects and practices that have been undertaken the past few years which have been key to Brookside's water conservation efforts.

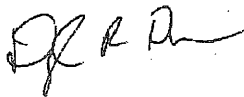
- Major irrigation improvements
- Relined three lakes
- Removed a lake
- Removed 25 acres of irrigated turf
- Replaced cool season grasses with drought tolerant kikuyu grass
- Discontinued the practice of over seeding the courses with rye grass in the fall
- Filling lakes with non-domestic (Wilson Tunnel) water

Even though Brookside continues to conserve on domestic water, staff is concerned that this water source will continue to diminish and possibly not be available in the future. It is important that the RBOC find another water source that is reliable. The RBOC believes with the continuation of drought conditions, as well as cut backs in the Southern California water supply, Brookside will be required to severely cut back its use of domestic water, or even worse, will not be allowed to irrigate with domestic water in the future.

Over the past ten years, the RBOC has made tremendous strides in its water conservation efforts at Brookside Golf Club. However, as the drought continues and more restrictions are made on domestic water, Brookside needs an alternative water source to irrigate its two courses. In the future, it is feasible that restrictions on domestic water will increase to a point that large landscaped areas, such as golf courses, will not get their allocation of domestic water to use as irrigation. Staff believes that the only alternative water source that would be reliable for Brookside is the Pasadena Non-Potable Water Project. Completion of Phase I of the Pasadena Non-Potable Water Project will ensure that Brookside will continue to be successful for years to come. Should this project not be undertaken, Brookside's operation will be impacted severely and revenues would suffer to a point that Brookside's financial future may be threatened.

Lastly, I would like to acknowledge the assistance provided by Water and Power staff in exploring alternative water sources for the Brookside Golf Courses.

Sincerely,



Darryl Dunn  
General Manager  
Rose Bowl Operating Company

## Martinez, Ruben

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**From:** aKawahara <akawahara@juno.com>  
**Sent:** Monday, February 22, 2016 4:25 PM  
**To:** cityclerk  
**Subject:** February 22, 2016 City Council Meeting - Agenda Item 24: Comments on Final EIR for Pasadena Non-Potable Water Project

The proposed project plan CEQA documents fail to adequately acknowledge and address the archeological, cultural and historical significance of the project site, specifically at Sheldon Reservoir.

Furthermore, the project planning documents (draft and final EIR) do not provide adequate mitigation to a level of less than significance.

The proposed project, if approved and implemented by the City will have a negative impact on the present visual and aesthetic qualities that is enjoyed by the residents adjacent to the project location at Sheldon Reservoir, along N. Arroyo Blvd. and in Linda Vista, causing the value of the residents homes to be devalued and depreciated below the current property sales values. The project documents do not address these economic impacts to the City in tax revenue and to individual residents adjacent to the project sites.

The City has been piece-mealing numerous city projects from the Upper Arroyo Seco Canyon in the North all the way down to the Lower Arroyo Seco and including the middle Arroyo Seco location impacted in the Non-Potable Water Project. These city projects were not accurately identified and adequately mitigated for in the Arroyo Seco Master Plan and CEQA documents. CEQA requires that the City must prepare a Subsequent Master Plan and EIR due to the significant changes in project description and because the Master Plan is severely outdated. In reality, not only is the proposed project and CEQA documents inconsistent with CEQA, so is the outdated Master Plan EIR. For these reasons and others, I oppose the proposed project as planned and outlined. I, Avis Kawahara, select the "No Project Alternative" and will be personally harmed economically as a resident and my mother, Mitsuko Kawahara, for whom I have financial power of attorney, will be harmed economically as a resident and adjacent homeowner.

Sincerely,

Avis Kawahara

750 Coniston Road  
Pasadena, CA 91103

e-mail: [akawahara@juno.com](mailto:akawahara@juno.com)  
phone: (626) 794-3398

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**TO:** City of Pasadena City Clerk, Mayor and City Council, Pasadena Water and Power

**FROM:** Avis Kawahara, 750 Coniston Road, Pasadena, CA 91103

**DATE:** February 22, 2016

**SUBJECT:** February 22, 2016 City Council Agenda Item 24 – Comments regarding Final Environmental Impact Report for Pasadena Non-Potable Water Project

The following are issues with the current draft and final Environmental Impact Report for the Pasadena Non-Potable Water Project:

- 1) Identified possible customers shown in Figure ES-1 and Figure 2-2 are out of date. Pacific Oaks College is no longer at the corner of Rosemont and Orange Grove. Avery Dennison no longer is on Walnut. The majority of Ambassador Campus has been converted to private housing.
- 2) Identified possible customers shown in Figure 2-2 are out of date. City of La Canada-Flintridge Medians are already being watered with locally sources non-potable water.
- 3) Section 2-1 of the Final EIR, Comparison of Phase 1 Pipeline Alignment Alternatives indicates that Rosemont Ave. cannot be used for pipeline because of possible liquefaction issues. However in Figure 2-7, Northwest Extension, indicates that Rosemont Ave., North of Washington Blvd. and along the edge of the Brookside Golf Course will be the site of an extension of the pipeline in a Phase after Phase 1. This indicates that part of the pipeline—possibly going up to N. Arroyo Blvd.—can be safely laid on Rosemont Ave instead of up the closed portion of Del Monte Street and N. Arroyo Blvd. from Del Monte to the entrance to the Sheldon Reservoir (just North of Coniston Road) and contradicts the

reason for not laying the entire pipeline along the length of Rosemont Blvd, the entire length of Brookside golf course on the East side.

- 4) Figure 2-7 indicates that a "new" pipeline will be laid across the 210 freeway overpass on N. Arroyo Blvd. I think this is State of CA property and since it is a concrete and re-bar overpass, how will this be done?
- 5) Identified possible customers show in Figure 2-8 are out of date. The Scripps Home no longer exists and a large part of this property, if not all of it, has been converted to condominium or private housing.
- 6) Figure 3.1-11 has been added to the final EIR and is supposed to be a rendering of the "Proposed Sheldon Non-Potable Water Reservoir". However the ONLY difference between this photo and Figure 3.1-10, "Existing Conditions" is that Figure 3.1-10 shows a truck towards the background and some wheel assemblies and other equipment to the right in the foreground. The proposed rendering shows a wall about the size of the side of a shipping container in the background, about the distance where the truck had been. Is this supposed to be a rendering of the ENTIRE proposed reservoir which is planned to be built in Phase 1? Does this mean that the proposed reservoir will be built ENTIRELY underground and that the surface will be RESTORED to the PRESENT CONDITIONS? Since the proposed reservoir in the draft EIR was supposed to be 20 feet deep with either a concrete wall or dirt berm extending 7-8 feet above ground, has the design of the proposed reservoir changed considerably? There is a more complete rendering of the Pressure Reduction Station which is to be located at West Drive and Washington Blvd. in the draft EIR so why can't this rendering contain more detail too?

## Martinez, Ruben

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**From:** Patsy Knight <patsyshaffer@att.net>  
**Sent:** Monday, February 22, 2016 4:28 PM  
**To:** cityclerk  
**Subject:** February 22, 2016 Agenda Item 24 Continued Public Hearing Regarding Final EIR for the Pasadena Non-Potable Water Project

### Who Benefits from this Non-Potable Water Project?

You want to build the Non-Potable Water Project in a residential neighborhood, where the Sheldon Reservoir is now located, and the neighborhood will not be getting the benefit of this project, only the inconvenience of tearing up the neighborhood street while this project is being build. The Brookside Golf Course, Rose Bowl, Brookside Park and Art Center will get the benefit of this project, so why not change the location on level ground closer to the areas who will getting the benefit of this project. Why pump water up a hill that is going to be going down the hill again on a continuing basis.

### Sheldon Reservoir Site

Sheldon Reservoir is on an Ancient Indian Burial Site. Have you considered what problems could arise, how it could affect this project and the cost and building time involved.

### Cost of Project

Do you have a well planned blueprint with realistic cost for the time period and frame of doing this project. What happens to this project if you don't have enough money and you are in the middle of completion? Who will pay to complete the project? Will the bill for completion be passed on the residence of Pasadena thorough City of Pasadena increasing utility rates or the project not completed?

I hope you consider the above points pertaining this this project.

Sincerely Patsy Knight  
1755 La Cresta Drive, Pasadena 91103  
La Cresta Drive if off of Arroyo where Sheldon Reservoir is located

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