



OFFICE OF THE CITY MANAGER

April 10, 2014

To the Honorable City Council
of the City of Pasadena

Mayor and Councilmembers:

WEEKLY NEWSLETTER

1. **Updated Information on Pasadena United Hot Meals Program at the Villa-Parke Community Center:**

Attached is a copy of the news release that was distributed today updating the public about the continuance of the Pasadena United Hot Meals Program at the Villa-Parke Community Center for at least 60 days.

The Pasadena United Hot Meals Program, founded by Robin Salzer, will continue for at least the next 60 days during which time City staff and Mr. Salzer will work together to address issues associated with the operations of the program at Villa Parke, including any potential conflicts with recreational uses. Please contact Mercy Santoro, Director, Human Services and Recreation at (626) 744-3914 should you have any further questions.

2. **Devil's Gate Reservoir Sediment Removal and Management Project – Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs):**

On April 7, 2014, the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works released Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) for the Devil's Gate Reservoir Sediment Removal and Management Project. The FAQs and other project resources are available on the County's project website at: <http://dpw.lacounty.gov/lacfed/sediment/prj.aspx?prj=1>. A link to the County's project resources is also available on the Pasadena Department of Public Works Devil's Gate Sediment Removal project webpage at:

<http://www.cityofpasadena.net/PublicWorks/Devils-Gate-Reservoir-Sediment-Removal/>.

I have attached a memorandum from Siobhan Foster, Director of Public Works which provides additional information on several of the commonly asked questions during the public review period for the project's Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR).

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3. **2014 Homeless Count:**

The City, through a contract with the Institute of Urban Initiatives, conducted its annual point-in-time Homeless Count in late January of this year. The 2014 Homeless Count showed a decrease of 15% in homeless persons over this time last year, from 772 to 666. This represents the third year in a row of lower numbers of homeless persons for a three year reduction of 45%. The full report is available at www.Pasadenapartnership.com.

The decreasing number of homeless persons can be attributed to several factors, both specific to the City and regional which have been outlined in the attached memorandum from William Huang, Housing Director.

4. **Villa-Parke Boxing Participant Captures the United States Intercollegiate Boxing Association National Championship:**

On Saturday, April 5, 2014, Tamara Espinet, a 30 year old University of Southern California (USC) college student, captured the United States Intercollegiate Boxing Association National Championship in Miami, Florida. Tamara trains with Fausto De La Torre at the City of Pasadena's Villa-Parke Boxing Program. I have attached a memorandum from Mercy Santoro, Director of Human Services and Recreations which provides additional information about Tamara Espinet accomplishments.

5. **Zoning Administrator Interpretation: Section 17.80.020 – Definitions – Catering Services (Land Use):**

The attached from Vincent Bertoni, Director of Planning and Community Development is a Zoning Administrator Interpretation of the Zoning Code definition of the 'Catering Services' land use. This interpretation concerns the operation of a business where food prepared in a commercial kitchen for catering purposes is the primary land use, but incidental activities such as showcasing, sales of food products, food tasting, and/or seating area also occurs. The interpretation was distributed via e-mail on April 8, 2014 to the City Council Field Representatives, the Planning Commission, the City Clerk, and the City Manager's Office.

Zoning Administrator Interpretations can be appealed or called for review within the 10 day appeal period. When appealed or called for review, these interpretations are reviewed by the Board of Zoning Appeals. The last day to appeal or request a call for review for this interpretation is April 10, 2014; it is effective on April 11, 2014. If you have any questions, please contact Kelvin Parker, Zoning Administrator, at (626) 744-7124.

6. **Update on Summer Rose Program – Deadline Extension:**

Mercy Santoro, Director of Human Services and Recreation, announces important news for all youth interested in submitting an application for this year's Summer Rose Youth Employment Program. The deadline to submit an application has been extended to **April 17, 2014**. Applications may be submitted to the Front Desk at Villa-Parke Community Center,

363 East Villa Street between the hours of 2:00 p.m. and 6:00 p.m. and will be accepted until April 17, 2014. As a reminder, applicants must reside in the City of Pasadena, qualify under the Federal income guidelines as outlined by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and provide proof of both.

The deadline to submit applications was extended to ensure greater outreach particularly for youth between the ages of 18 to 24. This summer the eligibility to participate in the Program was updated to include individuals up to 24 years of age, which is consistent with City policy. An additional 50 applications were provided to Pasadena City College Office of Extended Opportunity Programs and Services on April 8, 2014. For information regarding the PCC applications please contact Denise Albright at (626) 585-7439.

The Department will also engage in a best practices review of the Program to evaluate age requirements, training and skill development as well as alternative funding and partnership opportunities, which may provide for expansion of the Program. Staff will also consider the practices of the City of Los Angeles, the County of Los Angeles and any existing Federal programs. For more information on this year's Summer Rose Program, please contact Rozanne Adanto, Community Services Supervisor II, at (626) 744-6522.

Respectfully submitted,



JULIE A. GUTIERREZ
Assistant City Manager

JAG/dc
/attachment

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: April 10, 2014 #023-14

NEWS MEDIA CONTACT:

William H. Boyer, Pasadena Public Information Officer, City Manager's Office, (626) 744-4755, wboyer@cityofpasadena.net

HOT MEALS PROGRAM TO CONTINUE AT VILLA-PARKE COMMUNITY CENTER

PASADENA, Calif.—The Pasadena United Hot Meals Program, founded by local restaurateur Mr. Robin Salzer, will continue at the Villa-Parke Community Center for the next 60 days. Previously, the City had asked Mr. Salzer to relocate the program after April 10, 2014 to a non-City location or consider merging it with Pasadena United's meal program at the Jackie Robinson Community Center due to its impacts on other regularly scheduled recreational and organized sporting events.

Further discussions with Mr. Salzer have resulted in an agreement to continue the program at the Center for at least 60 days. During this time, City staff and Mr. Salzer will work together to address issues associated with operating the program at the Center, including potential conflicts with recreational uses.

Efforts to enhance the program, including using healthier food choices through collaboration with local community gardens, will also be explored. A determination on the future use of the Villa-Parke Community Center as the program site will be made after the 60-day assessment.

Pasadena United Hot Meals will mark its two-year anniversary at the Villa-Parke Community Center, 363 E. Villa St., from 5-7 p.m., Thursday, April 10.

"I would like to thank the City of Pasadena for stepping up to support a meal program that our residents rely on and who in some cases their lives depend on. Eradicating hunger in our community, even if only for one or two nights per week, will improve the quality of life for those without and will validate the commitment of a community and city that truly cares," Mr. Salzer said.

Mercy Santoro, Director, Human Services and Recreation Department, said the department's vision for community building and providing excellent programs continues to be a primary goal for the Department. The Department wants to cooperatively work with Mr. Salzer to make sure his volunteer efforts are successful and benefit the Villa-Parke neighborhood.

"Villa-Parke is an important recreation, sports and community service complex for the City. We have a strong commitment to serving all of Pasadena while also being sensitive to the specific needs of the Villa-Parke community. Mr. Salzer's philanthropy is to be commended and we want to work with him to make sure he has the opportunity to continue his good work," Ms. Santoro said.

Stay connected to the City of Pasadena! Visit us online at www.cityofpasadena.net; follow us on Twitter @PasadenaGov, www.twitter.com/pasadenagov, and like us on Facebook at www.facebook.com/cityofpasadena. Or call the Citizen Service Center, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, at (626) 744-7311.

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MEMORANDUM - CITY OF PASADENA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

DATE: April 9, 2014

TO: Michael J. Beck, City Manager

FROM: Siobhan Foster, Director of Public Works *SF*

RE: Devil's Gate Reservoir Sediment Removal and Management Project –
Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

On April 7, 2014, the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works released Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) for the Devil's Gate Reservoir Sediment Removal and Management Project. The FAQs and other project resources are available on the County's project website at: <http://dpw.lacounty.gov/lacfd/sediment/prj.aspx?prj=1>. A link to the County's project resources is also available on the Pasadena Department of Public Works Devil's Gate Sediment Removal project webpage at: <http://www.cityofpasadena.net/PublicWorks/Devils-Gate-Reservoir-Sediment-Removal/>.

The FAQs include answers to several of the commonly asked questions during the public review period for the project's Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR). Questions that are addressed in the FAQs include:

- What is the required capacity behind Devil's Gate Dam?
- The requirement of providing capacity of two DDEs appears very conservative. How frequently have major storm events/sediment events occurred in the past?
- (Los Angeles County) Public Works originally proposed an emergency project and stated in older documents that one DDE was 1.67 mcy. The DEIR states that the project will remove up to 4.0 mcy and the DDE is 2.0 mcy. What accounts for the difference?

Attachments

Devil's Gate Reservoir Sediment Removal and Management Project



Devil's Gate Reservoir Sediment Removal and Management Project Frequently Asked Questions Posted

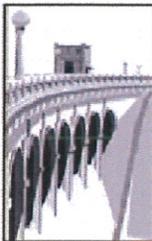
Thank you for those who submitted comments during the public review period. We are diligently compiling comments received during the review period. The Response to Comment log that will be included in the Final EIR will be posted to the project website in late Summer/early Fall before the Final EIR is taken to the Board of Supervisors for certification.

Until then, we have posted FAQ's on the [project website](#).

Further email updates will be given as the Response to Comments and EIR are closer to finalization.

Please check out the project website at <http://www.LASedimentManagement.com/DevilsGate>

FOR MORE INFORMATION



Visit our website:

www.lasedimentmanagement.com/devilsgate

Send an email:

reservoircleanouts@dpw.lacounty.gov

or Write to:

Los Angeles County Department of Public Works
Attn: Water Resources Division - Reservoir Cleanouts
P.O. Box 1460
Alhambra, CA 91802-9974

Summary of Devil's Gate Dam and Reservoir Design Standard and History
Los Angeles County Flood Control District
April 7, 2014

Devil's Gate Dam is a 100 foot high concrete gravity arch dam located in the City of Pasadena approximately 1.5 miles south of the base of the San Gabriel Mountains. It was constructed by the Los Angeles County Flood Control District (LACFCD), a component of the County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, for flood control and water conservation. Devil's Gate Dam construction began in May 1919 and was completed in June 1920. The original capacity of the reservoir was 4,601 acre-feet below the original spillway elevation of 1,054 ft.

Due to its size, Devil's Gate Dam falls under the jurisdiction of the State Department of Water Resources Division of Safety of Dams (DSOD). DSOD requires that dams be designed to withstand a Maximum Credible Earthquake (MCE), which is the largest magnitude earthquake that experts determine a particular earthquake fault can produce. For Devil's Gate Dam, the current MCE is a Magnitude 7.5 earthquake on the Sierra Madre Fault. DSOD also requires that the dam's spillway safely pass the Probable Maximum Flood (PMF) without overtopping the dam. The PMF is the largest flood that could possibly happen based on the most severe, yet conceivable, meteorological conditions. For Devil's Gate Dam, the PMF is 36,000 cubic feet per second (cfs). This is based on the United States Weather Bureau's Hydro-meteorological Report No. 36, "interim Report – Probable Maximum Precipitation in California" and reported in the Devil's Gate Reservoir Hydrologic Reanalysis Phase IV (1993). These design standards are very conservative but have been adopted by the State to prevent the significant potential downstream damage and loss of life that could otherwise result from a seismic or flooding induced failure of the dam.

Because the dam, as originally constructed, did not meet modern MCE and PMF criteria, it was rehabilitated in 1997 to meet current standards. Rehabilitation included constructing a concrete buttress on the downstream face to increase the dam's resistance to earthquake forces and enlarging the spillway to pass the PMF. Enlarging the spillway to pass the larger PMF could have simply involved cutting a larger "notch" where the existing spillway was; however, in addition to meeting DSOD standards, the dam and spillway must also meet established LACFCD standards.

For LACFCD facilities, including major open channels, dams, and debris basins, the "Capital Flood" level of protection applies. The Capital Flood is the runoff produced by a 50-year frequency design storm falling on a burned (for undeveloped areas), saturated watershed. A 50-year frequency design storm has a probability of 1/50 (2 percent) of being equaled or exceeded in any year. The Capital Flood inflow to Devil's Gate Dam is 13,969 cfs. The method for calculating the Capital Flood is described in the County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works Hydrology Manual (January 2006), which is available online. One of the functions of Devil's Gate Dam is to reduce downstream flooding during a Capital Flood. Simply put, the storage capacity of the dam is used to capture stormwater runoff so that the peak outflow from the dam is less than the peak inflow. The design of the Devil's Gate Dam spillway modification required that, during a

Capital Flood, the dam outflow would not be more than it was before the modification; and that during a PMF, the much higher flow rate could still pass through the spillway without overtopping the dam. These requirements necessitated that the spillway be lower than the original and resulted in its unique configuration.

What is the required capacity behind Devil's Gate Dam?

LACFCD evaluates the required capacity behind dams for three functions: flood control operations, water conservation, and capturing debris. The required capacity for capturing debris is based upon a Design Debris Events (DDE). A DDE is characterized as the estimated amount of sediment that could flow into the reservoir four years after the undeveloped portion of the watershed has burned and a 50-year storm (based on a 24 hour duration) occurs. The 50-year storm and the DDE are defined by the County of Los Angeles Department of Public Work Sedimentation Manual (March 2006), which is available online. Each reservoir has its own unique DDE and the DDE for Devil's Gate Dam is approximately 2 million cubic yards (mcy).

LACFCD's sediment removal criterion for dams providing debris control is to maintain reservoir capacity for two DDEs below a dam's spillway elevation. The reason the LACFCD has established the required capacity at two DDEs is to ensure that there is always sufficient reservoir capacity to maintain the level of downstream flood protection. By requiring two DDEs, there is likely sufficient reservoir capacity to experience a design level storm, or several smaller but significant debris events, and still maintain capacity of at least one DDE during the lengthy environmental and construction processes to remove the debris. In addition to requiring the two DDEs for debris control, some dams require additional storage capacity for providing Capital Flood regulation. Further, it should be noted that additional criteria in special circumstances related to dam safety may also dictate the need to remove sediment from a reservoir.

- Depending on the structural stability of the dam, the height of sediment against the dam may need to be limited (sediment weighs more than water and increases the forces on the dam during an earthquake).
- The volume of sediment accumulation may also be limited to prevent sediment from blocking valves/operations (if sediment or debris blocks the outlet valves, they cannot be used to regulate storm flows or to empty the dam during an emergency).

For Devil's Gate Dam, the required reservoir capacity is based on debris control and is 4.0 mcy (two DDEs) below the spillway elevation of 1,040.5 feet.

The requirement of providing capacity of two DDEs appears very conservative. How frequently have major storm events/sediment events occurred in the past?

As discussed above, a DDE is characterized as the estimated amount of sediment that could flow into the reservoir four years after the undeveloped portion of the watershed has burned and a 50-year storm (24 hour duration) occurs. It should be noted that design debris amounts can be produced from a freshly burned watershed with rainfall

amounts considerably below capital flood levels (a 5 to 10 year frequency storm). Similarly, higher intensity rainfalls could produce more debris.

As shown on the attached graphical representation (Attachment A), since the dam construction in 1920 and prior to the Station Fire in 2009, approximately 10.7 mcy of sediment accumulated in the reservoir and approximately 8 mcy was removed. In the two storm seasons following the Station Fire an additional 1.3 mcy accumulated. While a minimal amount of sediment comes into the reservoir with every storm, most of the sediment comes in large amounts during more intense storm events. The attached Devil's Gate Sediment Event History (Attachment B) describes these major sediment events. In reviewing this document it may become clearer why establishing capacity of two DDE's makes sense. Since it can take 5 to 10 years to plan and complete a large sediment removal project, there is a strong possibility of additional significant sediment events during that period. It may seem reasonable to assume that once a large debris flow has occurred, the chances of another event would be remote, but history tells a different story.

In 1934, the Brown Mountain Fire burned 3,550 acres of the Devil's Gate Dam's tributary watershed and 800,000 cubic yards (cy) of sediment was deposited in the reservoir. During the historic 1938 flood, considered a 50-year event, an additional 1.67 mcy was deposited in the reservoir. By 1942, yet another, 1.5 mcy of sediment was caught in front of the dam. By 1943, 9 years after the burn, a total of approximately 4.7 mcy had been deposited in the reservoir. In the 4th through 9th years after the burn (analogous to where we are now with the Station Fire recovery) 3.7 mcy accumulated.

This series of debris flows was not an isolated event. Again in 1959, one third of the watershed was burned. Between 1959 and 1962, 900,000 cy of sediment deposited in the reservoir. In 1966 an additional 900,000 cy entered the reservoir, and finally in 1969, ten years after the fire, 1.1 mcy was deposited in the reservoir burying or clogging all three valves on the dam. The 1969 storm was characterized as approximately a 50-year storm when looking at the 24 hour rainfall intensities.

In 2009, the Station Fire burned nearly the entire undeveloped watershed tributary to Devil's Gate Dam. So far, over 1.3 mcy of new sediment has accumulated in the reservoir. Past history indicates we can expect high debris flows for several more years when we receive any significant rainfall. Additionally, a large volume of sediment has washed down the mountains but remains above the reservoir area and has the potential to also be washed into the reservoir. With only 1.3 mcy of capacity remaining below the spillway, these potential sediment inflows are a major concern for the LACFCD.

Public Works originally proposed an emergency project and stated in older documents that one DDE was 1.67 mcy. The Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) states that the project will remove up to 4.0 mcy and the DDE is 2.0 mcy. What accounts for the changes?

The DDE is calculated based on the methodologies described in LACDPW's Sedimentation Manual (March 2006). Factors that affect the potential amount of debris

for a facility includes the location and size of the watershed (the entire County is mapped with different debris production zones based on geologic conditions that affect the amount of sediment they can produce), the amount of the watershed that is developed, the amount that is undeveloped and subject to wildfire, and the portion of the watershed that is controlled by other debris catching facilities such as other dams or debris basins. For Devil's Gate Dam, the DDE was previously calculated as 1.67 mcy. That previous calculation was based on the presence of debris retaining structures including the United States Forest Service's Browns Canyon Dam, located within the Angeles National Forest upstream of Devil's Gate Dam. These structures filled with sediment decades ago and no longer provide capacity to control any portion of the watershed. A subsequent analysis determined that the correct DDE, based on the absence of sediment control facilities in the forest, is 2.0 mcy. Following the Station Fire, the Public Works reviewed the DDE calculations and confirmed that 2.0 mcy is the current and appropriate volume for the DDE.

Public Works' criterion is that reservoir sediment levels be maintained at a level equivalent to two DDEs below spillway. However, in response to the Station Fire, an emergency project to remove only 1.67 mcy was initially proposed. The volume of 1.67 mcy is the previously published DDE and was considered justifiable as an emergency exemption to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Once the County of Los Angeles Board of Supervisors instructed Public Works to prepare an Environmental Impact Report, project development was begun in accordance with the required level of protection. At that time Public Works also began receiving feedback on the concurrent Sediment Management Strategic Plan (SMSP) and the interest to look at more sustainable sediment and reservoir management. As a result of the feedback and recommendations during the development of the SMSP, Public Works began evaluating ways to create a more sustainable long term way to manage its sediment and habitat. To emphasize the goals of the project, the project was given the name Devil's Gate Sediment Removal and Management Project.

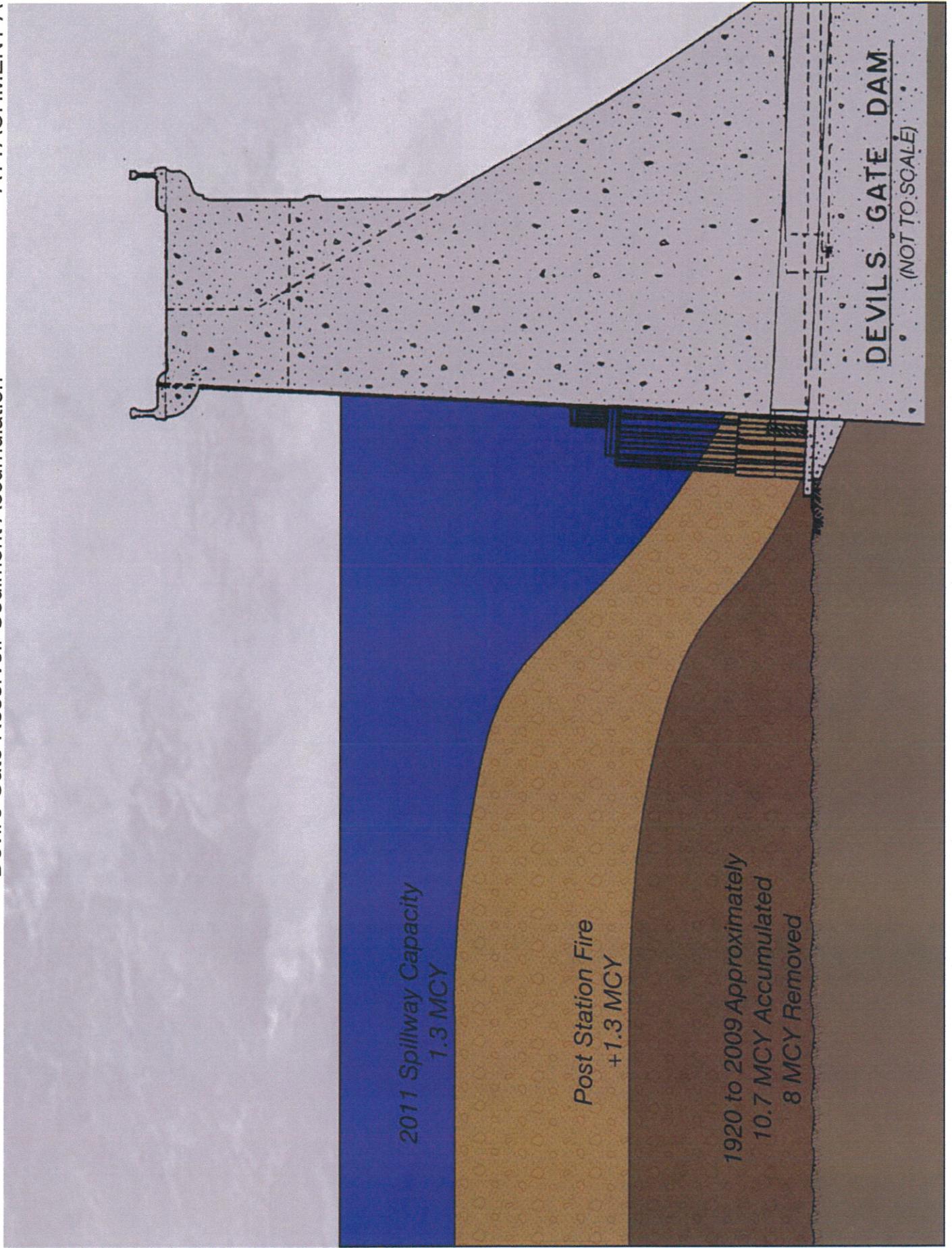
The Initial Study/Notice of Preparation and the Project Scoping Meetings identified the project description as the following: "The proposed project would remove up to 4.0 mcy of sediment from the reservoir behind Devil's Gate Dam to restore it to its current design standard, and establish a reservoir configuration more suitable for routine maintenance activities including sediment management. Although approximately 2.6 mcy of sediment is the current excess amount of sediment in the reservoir, additional sediment accumulation is anticipated during the upcoming storm seasons due to the burned condition of the watershed that will have to be removed. The ultimate reservoir configuration and volume of sediment to be removed will be determined based on locations of access roads, areas for preservation or restoration of native vegetation, and the amount and location of sediment inflow that occur during the upcoming storm seasons." During the past two storm seasons, very little sediment has accumulated in the reservoir. Although more sediment could wash into the reservoir before the project is completed, based on current reservoir conditions, the DEIR's Proposed Project would require removal of 2.9 mcy, whereas the DEIR's environmentally superior alternative, Alternative 3, would require removal of 2.4 mcy.

The SMSP appears to show that Devil's Gate reservoir still has the capacity for two DDEs. If not, what percentage of one DDE can be safely contained at Devil's Gate?

The SMSP included sediment history data to demonstrate the volume of sediment deposited into the dams and used that data along with statistical analysis to develop projected 20-year sediment volumes for County facilities. The sediment history provided for Devil's Gate Dam (pages 8-42 and 8-43 of the SMSP) correctly shows the sediment volumes accumulated at the dam; however, the column titled "Reservoir Capacity at Elevation 1,054 ft." can be somewhat confusing with respect to the current capacity in the dam. That column provides the remaining capacity below elevation 1,054 ft, which is the original spillway elevation of the dam (prior to the rehabilitation of the dam as described above). The reservoir capacity below the existing spillway (elevation of 1,040.5 ft) is the appropriate parameter for determining the current available capacity for meeting the sediment volume requirements for the dam. We have updated that sediment history table for Devil's Gate Dam by providing an additional column with the relevant capacity data for the reservoir for those years after the dam was rehabilitated (Attachment C). The current capacity in the reservoir below the spillway is 1.3 mcy. This is only 32.5 percent of the required storage capacity and only 65 percent of one DDE. Please note that additional sediment deposits and accumulates within the reservoir easement above elevation 1,054 ft. that is not reported on Attachment C. Attachment E provides graphical representation of the reservoir profile (based on most current survey data) showing the accumulation of sediment above the spillway elevation towards the back of the reservoir. This accumulated sediment has the potential to be washed toward the dam during significant storm events and further reduce the available capacity below the spillway.

What would be the specific impacts downstream if Devil's Gate Dam were not able to contain one DDE? How does Public Works determine the degree of flood threat? And what areas are most likely to be impacted?

With the current, limited capacity of the reservoir, a 50-year storm event that results in a DDE would result in storm flows with sediment flowing over the spillway. Flooding with mud/sediment would occur along the portions of the Arroyo Seco in the Cities of Pasadena, South Pasadena, and Los Angeles, impacting approximately 650 parcels and requiring closure of the 110 Freeway from Orange Grove Avenue to the 5 Freeway. Additional information about the potential flood areas and analysis are shown in the Arroyo Seco Channel Hydraulic Analysis prepared by Bureau Veritas North America, Inc. available on the Project Website and on a map included as Attachment D. Please note that protocols are in place to monitor storms, reservoir conditions, and channel conditions and to communicate with emergency responders and Caltrans to execute any necessary evacuations or freeway closures.



Devil's Gate Reservoir Sediment Event History

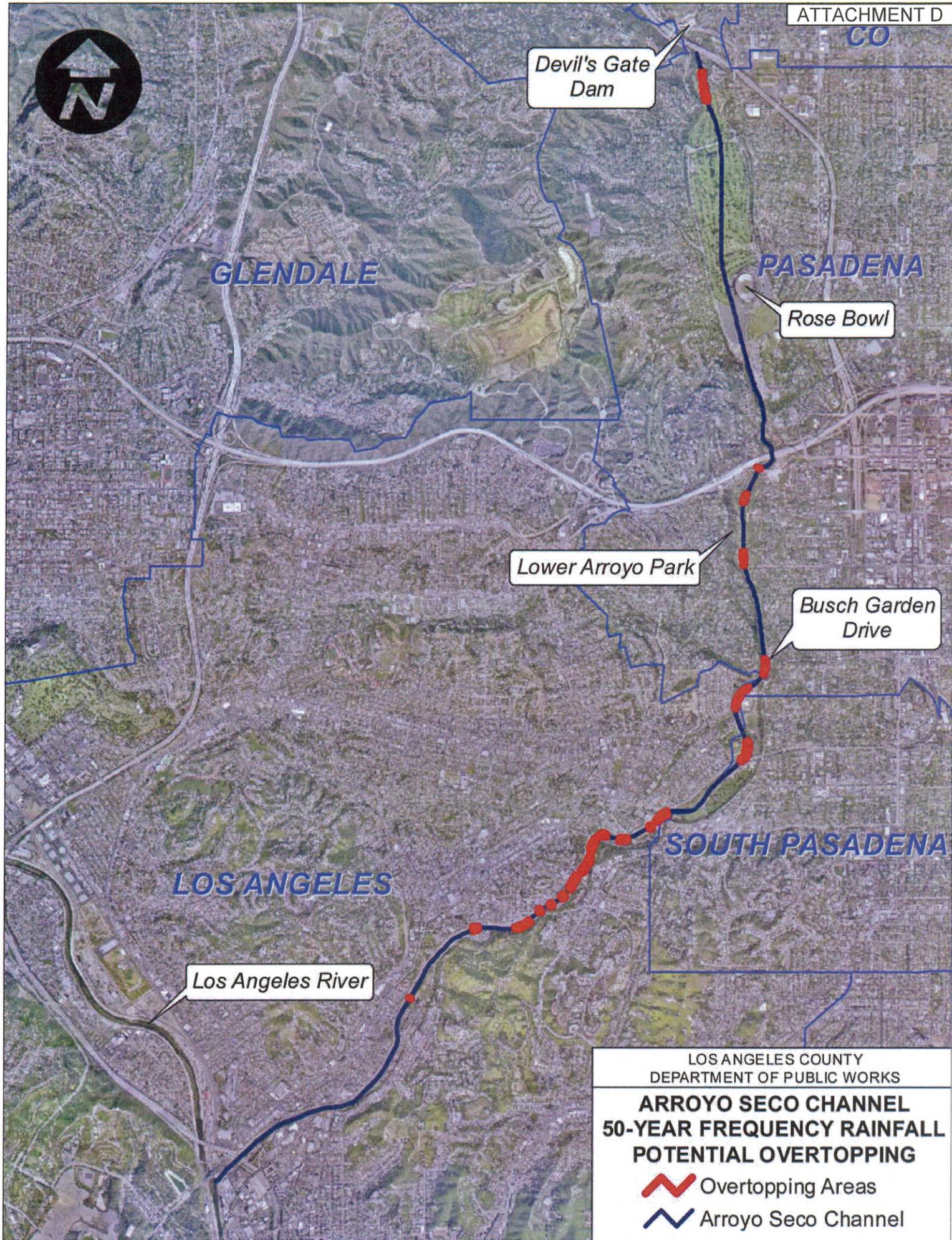
1920	LA County Flood Control District completes construction of the dam.
1934	The Brown Mountain Fire burns 3,550 acres above the watershed above the dam. 800,000 CY is deposited in the reservoir.
1935	An additional 200,000 CY is deposited in the reservoir.
1938	Historic Storm Event/Sediment Event -1.7 MCY of sediment is deposited in the reservoir-the majority was most likely delivered by the March 1938 storm. The 24 hour rainfall intensity was greater than a 50 year event.
1939-42	Historic Sediment Event - Approximately 1.5 MCY is deposited in the reservoir, the two largest storms of this period occurred in February and March 1941. 7 years after the burn.
1943	An additional 500,000 CY is deposited in the reservoir. The 9 year total after the burn is approximately 4.7 MCY. 3.7 MCY from years 4 thru 9 after the burn (analogous to where we are now with Station Fire recovery- year 4)
1959	Woodwardia Fire burned 1/3 of the watershed above the dam
1959-62	900,000 CY was deposited in the reservoir.
1966	The Cloudburst Fire burned 27 acres of watershed above the dam. An additional 900,000 CY was deposited in the reservoir.
1969	Historic Storm Event - Approximately 1.1M CY deposited in the reservoir 10 years after the last major fire. All three of the dam's valves were buried and/or clogged during this storm. The 24 hour rainfall intensity was approximately a 50 year event.
1971-83	Storms deposited an additional 2.2 MCY in the reservoir.
2009	Station Fire burned nearly the entire undeveloped watershed tributary to the dam.
2010	Storms deposit 936,000 CY in the reservoir since the fire.
2011	Storms deposit an additional 394,000 CY in the reservoir.

UPDATE TO SEDIMENT STRATEGIC PLAN DOCUMENT
LOS ANGELES COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
DEVIL'S GATE RESERVOIR SEDIMENT HISTORY

Date	Reservoir Capacity (CY)		Quantity Sluiced (CY)	Quantity Excavated (CY)	Accum. Sediment Removed (CY)	Sediment Deposited* (CY)	Cumulative Sediment Production* (CY)	Sediment in Storage* (CY)
	El. 1,054 ft	El. 1,040.5 ft						
October 1919	7,422,945	N.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-
September 1934	6,658,225	N.A.	-	75,827	75,827	840,546	840,546	764,720
June 1935	6,446,879	N.A.	-	-	75,827	211,347	1,051,893	976,066
June 1938	4,786,759	N.A.	-	-	75,827	1,660,120	2,712,013	2,636,186
January 1942	4,401,172	N.A.	1,038,986	38,720	1,153,533	1,463,293	4,175,306	3,021,773
December 1943	4,039,786	N.A.	104,867	29,040	1,287,440	495,293	4,670,599	3,383,159
Fall 1948	4,131,746	N.A.	121,000	74,213	1,482,653	103,253	4,773,852	3,291,199
July 1952	4,252,746	N.A.	413,013	137,133	2,032,800	429,147	5,202,999	3,170,199
September 1955	4,370,519	N.A.	-	117,773	2,150,573	-	5,202,999	3,052,426
December 1959	4,580,252	N.A.	-	282,333	2,432,906	72,600	5,275,599	2,842,693
May 1962	4,436,666	N.A.	-	695,347	3,128,253	838,933	6,114,532	2,986,279
September 1966	4,191,439	N.A.	82,280	595,320	3,805,853	922,826	7,037,359	3,231,506
February 1969	3,397,679	N.A.	-	32,267	3,838,119	826,026	7,863,385	4,025,266
March 1969	3,024,999	N.A.	-	-	3,838,119	372,680	8,236,065	4,397,946
November 1969	3,229,893	N.A.	191,987	12,907	4,043,012	-	8,236,065	4,193,052
December 1971	3,110,506	N.A.	-	230,707	4,273,719	350,093	8,586,158	4,312,439
October 1973	3,526,746	N.A.	-	472,707	4,746,426	56,467	8,642,625	3,896,199
March 1977	4,036,559	N.A.	-	745,360	5,491,786	235,547	8,878,171	3,386,386
March 1978	3,968,799	N.A.	-	240,387	5,732,172	308,147	9,186,318	3,454,146
July 1978	3,926,853	N.A.	-	-	5,732,172	41,947	9,228,265	3,496,093
December 1978	4,433,439	N.A.	-	506,587	6,238,759	-	9,228,265	2,989,506
February 1979	4,343,092	N.A.	253,293	122,613	6,614,665	466,253	9,694,518	3,079,853
March 1980	4,501,199	N.A.	-	453,347	7,068,012	295,240	9,989,758	2,921,746
July 1981	4,628,652	N.A.	-	321,053	7,389,065	193,600	10,183,358	2,794,293
September 1982	4,549,599	N.A.	-	96,800	7,485,865	175,853	10,359,211	2,873,346
April 1983	4,476,999	N.A.	-	53,240	7,539,105	125,840	10,485,051	2,945,946
June 1988	4,630,266	N.A.	-	204,893	7,743,998	51,627	10,536,678	2,792,679
February 1992	4,799,666	N.A.	-	169,400	7,913,398	-	10,536,678	2,623,279
July 1992	4,657,692	N.A.	-	-	7,913,398	141,973	10,678,651	2,765,253
April 1993	4,683,506	N.A.	-	-	7,913,398	104,867	10,783,518	2,870,119
November 1995	4,936,799	2,345,786	-	193,600	8,106,998	-	10,783,518	2,676,519
April 2009	4,785,146 **	2,178,000	-	24,200	8,131,198	175,853	10,959,371	2,828,173
April 2010	3,994,613 **	1,535,893	-	-	8,131,198	790,533	11,749,904	3,618,706
March 2011	3,723,573 **	1,331,000	-	-	8,131,198	271,040	12,020,944	3,889,746
Totals			2,205,426	5,925,772	8,131,198	12,020,944	12,020,944	3,889,746

NOTE:

- * The deposited, cumulative, and storage sediment quantities are based on capacity below the original spillway at Elevation 1054. Please note, additional sediment deposits and accumulates within the reservoir easement above this elevation.
- ** These values are provided, however, the relevant capacity is provided in the next column as the capacity below the currently spillway elevation of 1040.5 feet. The spillway was enlarged with a lower elevation in 1997.



Devil's Gate Dam

GLENDALE

PASADENA

Rose Bowl

Lower Arroyo Park

Busch Garden Drive

SOUTH PASADENA

LOS ANGELES

Los Angeles River

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

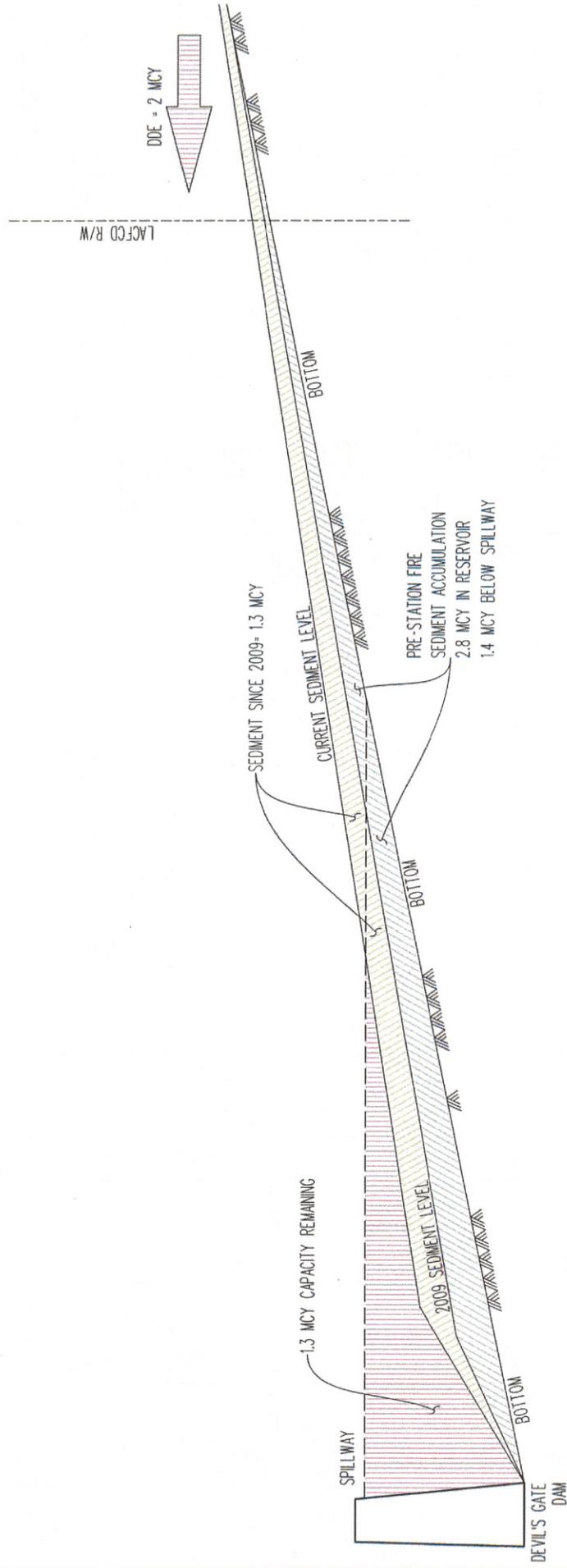
**ARROYO SECO CHANNEL
50-YEAR FREQUENCY RAINFALL
POTENTIAL OVERTOPPING**

 Overtopping Areas

 Arroyo Seco Channel

DEVIL'S GATE RESERVOIR SEDIMENT HISTORY PROFILE

NOT TO SCALE





HOUSING & CAREER SERVICES DEPARTMENT

DATE: April 9, 2014
TO: Michael J. Beck, City Manager
FROM: William K. Huang, Housing Director *William K. Huang*
SUBJECT: City Manager Newsletter Item-2014 Homeless Count

The City, through a contract with the Institute of Urban Initiatives, conducted its annual point-in-time Homeless Count in late January of this year. The 2014 Homeless Count showed a decrease of 14% in homeless persons over this time last year, from 772 to 666. This represents the third year in a row of lower numbers of homeless persons for a three year reduction of 45%. The full report is available at www.Pasadenapartnership.com.

The decreasing number of homeless persons can be attributed to several factors, both specific to the City and regional. In Pasadena, the City has implemented Project Housed Pasadena, which outreaches to and engages vulnerable chronically homeless persons and then houses them with rental subsidy and ongoing supportive services. Since the program began in August 2011, 55 persons have been housed using this housing first approach. Additionally, the conversion of Centennial Place to rental-assisted units with services resulted in the availability of 142 permanent supportive housing units for homeless and at-risk single adults. Other factors contributing to lower numbers are likely the Homeless Prevention and Rapid Rehousing Programs in Pasadena. An improving economy and assistance from friends and family also enabled many to exit homelessness as did moving to a weather activated only basis for the bad weather shelter.

The purpose of this point-in-time count is twofold: to meet the U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development (HUD) requirement that each jurisdiction that wishes to continue to receive Continuum of Care funding conduct a Homeless Count at least once every two years; and to provide one benchmark to assist in gauging the effectiveness of our 10-Year Strategy to End Homelessness initiatives. The City chooses to conduct the count annually to better track the numbers of homeless persons in the jurisdiction. HUD asks that this count be conducted in the last week of January.

The count is conducted by Police Department personnel, primarily members of the Homeless Outreach & Psychological Evaluation (HOPE) Team and Parks Officers; Passageways' street outreach team; and volunteers. The volunteers are trained in how to locate homeless persons by street outreach workers and in count methodology by the Institute of Urban Initiatives.



**MEMORANDUM – CITY OF PASADENA
Human Services and Recreation Department**

DATE: April 10, 2014

TO: Michael Beck, City Manager

FROM: Mercy Santoro, Director, Human Services & Recreation

SUBJECT: **Villa-Parke Boxing Participant Captures the United States Intercollegiate Boxing Association National championship**

On Saturday, April 5, 2014, Tamara Espinet, a 30 year old University of Southern California (USC) college student, captured the United States Intercollegiate Boxing Association National Championship in Miami, Florida. Tamara trains with Fausto De La Torre at the City of Pasadena's Villa-Parke Boxing Program. She has balanced her studies at USC with her love for boxing. Tamara's life-long dream is to become an Olympian and bring home the gold. Upon winning she remarked: "One step closer to the gold!" She has continued her dedication and commitment to the sport of boxing by focusing on her training and competitions. This year alone, she has captured the California Golden Gloves Championship and was the unopposed Golden Glove State Champion.

In addition to her many boxing accomplishments Tamara has demonstrated the discipline required to obtain a Bachelors of Science degree from USC in Kinesiology, a Master's of Science degree in Biology from USC and is currently working on her Doctorate degree in Higher Education Administration at USC while also being on staff teaching a course on Human & Evolutionary Biology.

For more information about Tamara Espinet or the Villa-Parke Boxing Program contact Fausto De La Torre at 626.744.6531.

For more information about Recreation programs within the City of Pasadena, please visit www.cityofpasadena.net/humanservices.

ZONING ADMINISTRATOR INTERPRETATION

DATE: March 31, 2014

CODE SECTION: Section 17.80.020 – Definitions - Catering Services (Land Uses)

QUESTION NEEDING INTERPRETATION: Are accessory or incidental uses to a commercial kitchen or food preparation facility that is primarily used to prepare food products for off-site consumption allowed? The primary use of the site is a commercial kitchen; however, incidental activities such as showcasing, sales of food products, food tasting, and/or seating area at the site is also proposed as part of the commercial kitchen operation.

INTERPRETATION:

The Zoning Code definition for Accessory or Incidental uses is as follows:

Accessory or Incidental Uses (land use). A land use that is incidental and subordinate to the main use of the site and located on the same site as the main use. An accessory use may be located either in the principal structure or an accessory structure.

Likewise, the Zoning Code definition for Primary uses is as follows:

Use, Primary. The main purpose for which a site is developed and occupied, including the activities that are conducted on the site a majority of the hours during which activities occur.

The Zoning Code does not have a specific definition for “commercial kitchen or food preparation facility.” Land uses that are not listed in tables or are not shown in a particular zoning district are not allowed; however, in this case, the operation of a “commercial kitchen or food preparation facility” is equivalent to “Catering Services” land use classification,” defined as follows:

Catering Services (land use). Preparation and delivery of food and beverages for off-site consumption without provision for on-site pickup or consumption.

Therefore, Catering Services use is the primary use of the premises having a commercial kitchen or food preparation facility that is primarily used to prepare food products for off-site consumption.

The definition for Accessory or Incidental uses does not specify the size or the type of activities. In reviewing this issue, the Zoning Administrator is making a determination whether any or certain accessory uses would be allowed incidental to a Catering Services use, and if allowed, what the maximum size and type of activities would be allowed to occur.

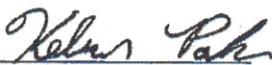
The Zoning Code defines that a Catering Services use be operated without providing on-site pickup or consumption. However, one could reasonably consider that certain activities, such as showcasing, sales of food products, food tasting, and/or seating area for food items prepared at a commercial kitchen on the same site would be derivative and associated with the primary food preparation activities. However, if these activities occur as the primary activities of the premises, the use with these activities will be classified as a different use category such as Retail, Food Sales, Restaurant, or Fast Food Restaurant. In order to ensure that these activities are strictly incidental to the primary use of Catering Services, the size or area, and the timing or period of such activities must be limited.

It is the Zoning Administrator's determination that Accessory or Incidental uses to a Catering Services use classification may be allowed where all of the following requirements are met:

1. The types of activities that may be allowed as the Accessory or Incidental uses to a Catering Services are: customer (including general public) area, showcasing/showroom, display, tasting, sales, and/or seating area for consumption of food products prepared on the site and closely related items;
2. The maximum area dedicated for or occupied by a single or any combination of the specified allowable Accessory or Incidental uses shall be 10 percent of the total gross floor area of the premises or a total of 400 square feet, whichever is less;
3. The hours of allowed incidental activities shall coincide with the hours of operation of the Catering Services use, and shall not occur outside the hours of operation of the Catering Services use;
4. In determining where it is allowed, what permits are required, and what other standards and requirements of this Zoning Code apply shall be based on the use classification of a Catering Services use;
5. The use classification of the business shall be a Catering Services use, and the business license shall be approved and obtained as such; and
6. When an alcohol license is applied and obtained through the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control of the State of California, sales of alcoholic beverages shall be in conjunction with the operation of a Catering Services use, and not in conjunction with the operation of a Restaurant, Fast Food Restaurant, Retail, Food Sales, or any other land use classification of the Zoning Code.
7. The use shall provide the required number of parking spaces for the Catering Services use under the applicable zoning district.

Specifically noted here, if the Catering Services use has satisfied all the above requirements, the development standards of the use, including the requirement for the number of off-site parking spaces, shall be based on the Catering Services use classification. The number of the required parking spaces shall be calculated based on the entire building area or tenant space that the use is occupied (the gross floor area of the use).

In the event that the allowable Accessory or Incidental uses exceed the size, area, hours, and/or character as specified above, the use classification of a Catering Services as the primary use will change to fit into the applicable land use classification, and the use shall be in compliance with the requirements and development standards for the newly classified use.



Kelvin Parker
Zoning Administrator