
IV. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ANALYSIS

J. LAND USE AND PLANNING

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Regional

Southern California Association of Governments

The Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) functions as the Metropolitan Planning Organization for six counties: Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, Riverside, Ventura, and Imperial. The SCAG region encompasses a population exceeding 18 million persons in an area of more than 38,000 square miles. As the federally-designated Metropolitan Planning Organization, SCAG is mandated to research and create plans for transportation, growth management, hazardous waste management, and air quality. Applicable SCAG publications are discussed below.

Compass Blueprint Growth Vision Report/Compass Blueprint 2% Strategy Areas

The Compass Blueprint Growth Vision Report/Compass Blueprint 2% Strategy (the “Compass Blueprint Report”), adopted by SCAG as part of its June 2004 Southern California Compass Growth Vision Report, is an implementing mechanism for the regional growth strategies outlined in the SCAG’s 1996 Regional Comprehensive Plan and Guide (the “RCPG”). The Compass Blueprint Report is intended to provide a strategy to accommodate the projected 24 million residents expected to live in the region by 2035, while balancing valuable quality of life goals. The Compass Blueprint Report emphasizes focusing growth in existing and emerging centers and along major transportation corridors, creating significant areas of mixed-use development and walkable communities, targeting growth around existing and planned transit stations, and preserving existing open space and stable residential areas.

Four principles were established for the Compass Blueprint Report that are intended to promote and maximize regional mobility, livability, prosperity, and sustainability. It is SCAG’s intention that decisions regarding growth, transportation, land use, and economic development should support and be guided by these principles. Specific policy and planning strategies are also provided as a way to achieve each of the principles, as summarized below.

- *Principle 1. Improve mobility for all residents.* Strategies to support Principle 1 include: (1) encourage transportation investments and land use decisions that are mutually supportive; (2) locate new housing near existing jobs and new jobs near existing housing; (3) encourage transit-oriented development; and (4) promote a variety of travel choices.
- *Principle 2. Foster livability in all communities.* Strategies to support Principle 2 include: (a) promote infill development and redevelopment to revitalize existing communities; (b) promote

developments that provide a mix of uses; (c) promote “people scaled,” pedestrian friendly communities; and (d) support the preservation of stable, single-family neighborhoods.

- *Principle 3. Enable prosperity for all people.* Strategies to support Principle 3 include: (a) provide a variety of housing types in each community to meet the housing needs of all income levels; (b) support educational opportunities that promote balanced growth; (c) ensure environmental justice regardless of race, ethnicity, or income class; (d) encourage civic engagement; and (e) support local and state fiscal policies that encourage balanced growth.
- *Principle 4. Promote sustainability for future generations.* Strategies to support Principle 4 include: (a) preserve rural, agricultural, recreational, and environmentally sensitive areas; (b) focus development in urban centers and existing cities; (c) develop strategies to accommodate growth that use resources efficiently, eliminate pollution, and significantly reduce waste; and (d) utilize “green” development techniques.

The Compass Blueprint Report is a guideline for how and where the Growth Vision can be implemented. It calls for moderate changes to current land use and transportation trends in two percent of the land area of the region, known as the 2% Strategy Opportunity Areas. These areas are defined as having a high potential to implement projects, plans, and/or policies consistent with the Compass Blueprint Report principles that would result in the greatest progress towards economic, mobility, livability and sustainability benefits to local neighborhoods.

Regional Comprehensive Plan

SCAG has also prepared the 2008 Regional Comprehensive Plan (the “2008 RCP”) in response to SCAG’s Regional Council directive in the 2002 Strategic Plan to define solutions to interrelated housing, traffic, water, air quality, and other regional challenges. The 2008 RCP is an advisory document that describes future conditions if current trends continue, defines a vision for a healthier region, and recommends an Action Plan with a target year of 2035. The 2008 RCP may be voluntarily used by local jurisdictions in developing local plans and addressing local issues of regional significance. The plan incorporates principles and goals of the Compass Growth Vision Report and includes nine chapters addressing land use and housing, transportation, air quality, energy, open space, water, solid waste, economy, and security and emergency preparedness. The action plans contained therein provide a series of recommended near-term policies that developers and key stakeholders should consider for implementation, as well as potential policies for consideration by local jurisdictions and agencies when conducting project review.

The 2008 RCP replaced the RCPG for use in SCAG's Intergovernmental Review (IGR) process. SCAG's Community, Economic and Human Development Committee and the Regional Council took action to accept the 2008 RCP, which now serves as an advisory document for local governments in the SCAG region for their information and voluntary use in developing local plans and addressing local issues of

regional significance. However, as indicated by SCAG, because of its advisory nature, the 2008 RCP is not used in SCAG's IGR process. Rather, SCAG reviews new projects based on consistency with the Regional Transportation Plan (the "RTP") (discussed below) and the Compass Blueprint Report.

2016-2040 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy

On September 30, 2008, SB 375 was instituted to help achieve AB 32 goals through regulation of cars and light trucks. SB 375 aligns three policy areas of importance to local government: (1) regional long-range transportation plans and investments; (2) regional allocation of the obligation for cities and counties to zone for housing; and (3) a process to achieve greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reductions targets for the transportation sector. It establishes a process for the CARB to develop GHG emissions reductions targets for each region (as opposed to individual local governments or households). SB 375 also requires Metropolitan Planning Organizations to prepare a Sustainable Communities Strategy (SCS) within the RTP that guides growth while taking into account the transportation, housing, environmental, and economic needs of the region. SB 375 uses CEQA streamlining as an incentive to encourage residential projects, which help achieve AB 32 goals to reduce GHG emissions.

On September 23, 2010, CARB adopted regional targets for the reduction of GHG emissions applying to the years 2020 and 2035. For the area under the SCAG jurisdiction, including the Project area, CARB adopted Regional Targets for reduction of GHG emissions by eight percent for 2020 and by 13 percent for 2035. On February 15, 2011, CARB's Executive Officer approved the final targets.

On April 4, 2012, the Regional Council of SCAG adopted the 2012-2035 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (the "2012-2035 RTP/SCS"). SCAG updates the RTP/SCS every four years. Through the conduct of a continuing, comprehensive, and coordinated transportation planning process in conformance with all applicable federal and state requirement, SCAG developed and prepared its latest RTP/SCS, the Final 2016-2040 RTP/SCS (the "2016-2040 RTP/SCS"), which sets forth the long-range regional plan, policies and strategies for transportation improvements and regional growth throughout the SCAG region through the horizon year of 2040, includes a regional growth forecast that was developed by working with local jurisdictions using the most recent land use plans and policies and planning assumptions, and a financially constrained plan and a strategic plan. The constrained plan includes transportation projects that have committed, available or reasonably available revenue sources, and thus are probable for implementation. The strategic plan is an illustrative list of additional transportation investments that the region would pursue if additional funding and regional commitment were secured. Such investments are potential candidates for inclusion in the constrained RTP/SCS through future amendments or updates. The strategic plan is provided for information purposes only and is not part of the financially constrained and conforming 2016-2040 RTP/SCS.

The 2016-2040 RTP/SCS includes a financial plan identifying the revenues committed, available or reasonably available to support the SCAG region's surface transportation investments. The financial plan was developed following basic principles including incorporation of county and local financial planning

documents in the region where available, and utilization of published data sources to evaluate historical trends and augment local forecasts as needed.

The 2016-2040 RTP/SCS includes a sustainable communities strategy which sets forth a forecasted development pattern for the region, which, when integrated with the transportation network, and other transportations measures and policies, if implemented, will reduce the GHG emissions from automobiles and light trucks to achieve the regional GHG targets set by CARB for the SCAG region.

South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD)

Air Quality Management Plan

The Project is also located within the South Coast Air Basin (the “Basin”) and is, therefore, within the jurisdiction of the SCAQMD. In conjunction with SCAG, the SCAQMD is responsible for formulating and implementing air pollution control strategies, including periodic updates to the AQMP, and guidance to local government about how to incorporate these strategies into their land use plans and decisions about development.

SCAG is responsible for generating the socio-economic profiles and growth forecasts on which land use, transportation, and air quality management and implementation plans are based. The growth forecasts provide the socioeconomic data used to estimate vehicle trips and VMT. Emission estimates then can be forecast by SCAQMD based on these projected estimates. Reductions in emissions due to changes in the socio-economic profile of the region are an important way of taking account of changes in land use patterns. For example, changes in jobs/housing balance induced by changes in urban form and transit-oriented development induce changes in VMT by more closely linking housing to jobs. Thus, socio-economic growth forecasts are a key component to guide the Basin toward attainment of the NAAQS.

The current AQMP establishes a comprehensive regional air pollution control program leading to the attainment of State and federal air quality standards in the Basin. In addition to setting minimum acceptable exposure standards for specified pollutants, the AQMP incorporates SCAG’s growth management strategies that can be used to reduce vehicle trips and VMT, and hence air pollution. These include, for example, co-location of employment and housing, and mixed-use land patterns that allow the integration of residential and non-residential uses.

Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority

Congestion Management Plan

The Congestion Management Plan (CMP) for Los Angeles County is intended to address vehicular congestion relief by linking land use, transportation, and air quality decisions. The CMP also seeks to develop a partnership among transportation decision-makers to devise appropriate transportation solutions that include all modes of travel, and to propose transportation projects, which are eligible to compete for

state gas tax funds. Within Los Angeles, the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (Metro) is the designated congestion management agency responsible for coordinating the CMP.

Local Agency Formation Commission for the County of Los Angeles

The Local Agency Formation Commission for the County of Los Angeles (LAFCO) is a public agency with countywide jurisdiction and was established by state law (i.e., the Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000). The intent of the act is to discourage urban sprawl and encourage an orderly and efficient provision of services (e.g., water, sewer, fire protection). LAFCO oversees changes to local government boundaries involving the formation or expansion of cities and special districts, including annexations and detachments of territory to and/or from cities and special districts, incorporations of new cities, formations of new special districts, consolidations of cities or special districts, mergers of special districts with cities, and dissolutions of existing districts. A portion of the project area would fall under the purview of the LAFCO (i.e., for review of annexation of the approximate 24.66-acre lot located within the city of Pasadena).

Local Plans

City of La Cañada Flintridge

General Plan

The City of La Cañada Flintridge (the “City”) General Plan serves as a blueprint or “constitution” for future growth and development within the City through 2030. The General Plan contains policies and guidelines that guide the pattern of land development, including development related to residential, commercial, and recreational uses. The General Plan Land Use Element establishes the distribution and intensity for land uses within the City, along with a goal to protect the City’s desirable characteristics, as expressed in the Vision 2030 statement developed by the General Plan Advisory Committee and the public. The City seeks to maintain its quiet, safe, small-town feeling as well as its semi-rural, predominantly single-family character amid natural open spaces, trails, trees, parks, wildlife, and mountain views. To that end, the Land Use Element assigns each piece of land within the City various land use designations that reflect the goals, objectives, and policies of the General Plan, while also providing guidance for determining allowable land uses. These designations also note the associated zoning classifications that implement the various land use designations.

In addition to establishing land use designations for land within the City, the Land Use Element identifies numerous goals, objectives, and policies to ensure that the city’s character will be preserved, its resources protected, the Vision 2030 statement achieved, and the key implementing strategies of other elements integrated into planning decisions.

The existing General Plan land use designation for the Project site is Institutional.

Zoning Code

The City's Zoning Code provides specific regulation for development in the City. As required by law, the City's General Plan Land Use Element and Zoning Code should be consistent to ensure that long-term goals and objectives are implemented through land use regulations and other tools. The Zoning Code and zoning designations are the primary tools for implementing the City's General Plan.

The Project site is currently zoned Public/Semi-Public (PS).

City of Pasadena

As discussed in Section II (Environmental Setting) and Section III (Project Description), the undeveloped southern-most portion of the Project site (approximately 24.13 acres) is currently under the jurisdiction of the City of Pasadena and is designated as Low Density Residential in the City of Pasadena's General Plan and zoned Single-Family Residential within the Hillside Overlay District (RS-2 HD) of the City of Pasadena's Zoning Code.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Thresholds of Significance

Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines

In accordance with Appendix G of the *CEQA Guidelines*, a project could have a significant impact related to land use and planning if the project would do the following:

- (a) Physically divide an established community.
- (b) Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect.
- (c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan.

As discussed in Section IV (Impacts Found to be Less Than Significant), the Project would not result in any significant impacts related to issues "a" and "c." No further analysis of these issues is required.

Project Impacts

Flintridge Sacred Heart Academy Campus

Consistency with Applicable Plans, Policies, and Regulations

Compass Blueprint Report

The Project’s consistency with the Compass Blueprint Report is discussed on Table IV.J-1. As discussed, the Project would be consistent with applicable land use policies of the Compass Blueprint Report, and Project impacts related to consistency with this report would be less than significant.

**Table IV.J-1
Project Consistency with Applicable Policies of the Compass Blueprint Report**

Policy	Project Consistency
Encourage transportation investments and land use decisions that are mutually supportive.	Consistent. The Project site is the Flintridge Sacred Heart Academy (FSHA) girls’ college-preparatory private school. The Project includes continued operation of school with an increase of approximately 116,056 square feet (99,000 square feet of which would be a parking facility); the Project would not include or allow for an increase in student enrollment. Under existing operational conditions, FSHA implements a Transportation Demand Management Program (the “TDM Program”) that limits school’s daily and peak-hour trips and to minimize school event traffic. (The TDM Program is included as Appendix C to the Specific Plan, which is included in Appendix B to this Draft EIR.) The TDM Program requires FSHA to implement measures that reduce FSHA-generated vehicle trips. Required TDM measures include shifting from single-occupant vehicle (SOV) trips to non-SOV modes, including mandatory carpooling and busing of students to and from FSHA from off-site bus-stops, thereby shifting auto trips out of peak periods. The TDM Program is reviewed each year by the City and adjusted as necessary to meet the trip-reduction goals balanced with parking needs. Implementation of the TDM Program would continue as part of the Specific Plan; the Project would not result in an increase in school-related operational traffic.
Focus development in urban centers and existing cities.	Consistent. The Project expansion of the existing High School and Arts Center Buildings and development of a new parking facility at the existing FSHA Campus.
Utilize “green” development techniques.	Consistent. The Project would be required by the City to comply with CalGreen requirements of the California Building Code (adopted by the City) and incorporate green and conservation features. All new

**Table IV.J-1
Project Consistency with Applicable Policies of the Compass Blueprint Report**

Policy	Project Consistency
	<p>construction, including remodel and renovation of existing structures, would incorporate energy and water conservation measures that serve to support long-term sustainability, while incrementally reducing the generation of GHG emissions. Specifically, the Specific Plan establishes development standards (refer to Chapter 4.0 of the Specific Plan in Appendix B) that require all exterior and outdoor lighting fixtures for new or rehabilitated structures to be energy efficient in order to meet or exceed requirements of current Title 24, Section 140.7. Light levels in all new development, including parking areas and Parking Facility, would not exceed State standards. The Specific Plan also includes development standards that facilitate solar energy systems that are reasonably sized and located on FSHA Campus structures or within the FSHA Campus grounds area.</p> <p>Further, the construction program requires the recycling of at least 50 percent of the construction debris and reuse of construction debris in order to minimize disposal of waste in landfills. The Grading Plan incorporates the use of excavated earth as fill for some portions of the FSHA Campus development, thus reducing the need for disposal of soils. Clean fill not otherwise placed on FSHA Campus would be recycled as clean fill off-site rather than disposed in a landfill.</p> <p>In addition, the Specific Plan requires implementation of the TDM Program and Student Parking Program, both of which target an overall reduction in vehicle trips tied to FSHA Campus activity and an associated incremental reduction in GHG emissions.</p> <p>Further, the Landscape Plan incorporates drought-tolerant and native vegetation for newly landscaped areas.</p>
<p>Develop strategies to accommodate growth that use resources efficiently, and minimize pollution and greenhouse gas emissions.</p>	<p>Consistent. As discussed in Section IV.G (Greenhouse Gas Emissions), the Project would result in a reduction of GHG emissions as compared to the No Action Taken scenario.</p>
<p><i>Source: Southern California Association of Governments, Southern California Compass Blueprint 2% Strategy, Southern California Compass Blueprint Growth Vision Report, June 2004.</i></p>	

2008 RCP

A discussion of the Project’s consistency with the relevant policies of the 2008 RCP is presented on Table IV.J-2. As discussed, the Project would be consistent with all of the applicable 2008 RCP policies, and no significant impacts related to inconsistency with the 2008 RCP would occur.

**Table IV.J-2
Project Consistency with the 2008 RCP**

Policies	Consistency Discussion
Land Use and Housing	
LU-6.2 Developers and local governments should integrate green building measures into project design and zoning such as those identified in the U.S. Green Building Council’s Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design, Energy Star Homes, Green Point Rated Homes, and the California Green Builder Program.	Consistent. The Project would be required by the City to comply with CalGreen requirements of the California Building Code (adopted by the City) and incorporate green and conservation features.
Open Space and Habitat	
OSC-11 Developers and local governments should incorporate and local governments should include land use principles, such as green building, that use resources efficiently, eliminate pollution and significantly reduce waste into their projects, zoning codes and other implementation mechanisms.	Consistent. The Project would be required by the City to comply with CalGreen requirements of the California Building Code (adopted by the City) and incorporate green and conservation features. All new construction, including remodel and renovation of existing structures, would incorporate energy and water conservation measures that serve to support long-term sustainability, while incrementally reducing the generation of GHG emissions. Specifically, the Specific Plan establishes development standards (refer to Chapter 4.0 of the Specific Plan in Appendix B) that require all exterior and outdoor lighting fixtures for new or rehabilitated structures to be energy efficient in order to meet or exceed requirements of current Title 24, Section 140.7. Light levels in all new development, including parking areas and Parking Facility, would not exceed State standards. The Specific Plan also includes development standards that facilitate solar energy systems that are reasonably sized and located on FSHA Campus structures or within the FSHA Campus grounds area. Further, the construction program requires the recycling of at least 50 percent of the construction debris and reuse of construction debris in order to minimize disposal of waste in landfills. The Grading Plan incorporates the use of excavated earth as fill for some portions of the FSHA Campus development, thus reducing the need for disposal of soils. Clean fill not otherwise placed on FSHA Campus would be recycled as clean fill off-site rather than disposed in a landfill. In addition, the Specific Plan requires implementation of the TDM Program and Student

**Table IV.J-2
Project Consistency with the 2008 RCP**

Policies	Consistency Discussion
	<p>Parking Program, both of which target an overall reduction in vehicle trips tied to FSHA Campus activity and an associated incremental reduction in GHG emissions.</p> <p>Further, the Landscape Plan incorporates drought-tolerant and native vegetation for newly landscaped areas.</p>
<p>OSC-12 Developers and local governments should promote water-efficient land use and development.</p>	<p>Consistent. The Project would be required by the City to comply with CalGreen requirements of the California Building Code (adopted by the City) and incorporate green and conservation features. The Landscape Plan incorporates drought-tolerant and native vegetation for newly landscaped areas.</p>
<p>OSC-14 Developers and local governments should implement mitigation for open space impacts through the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual projects should either avoid significant impacts to regionally significant open space resources or mitigate the significant impacts through measures consistent with regional open space policies for conserving natural lands, community open space, and farmlands. All projects should demonstrate consideration of alternatives that would avoid or reduce impacts to open space. • Project sponsors should ensure that transportation systems proposed in the RTP avoid or mitigate significant impacts to natural lands, community open space and important farmland, including cumulative impacts and open space impacts from the growth associated with transportation projects and improvements. • Project sponsors should fully mitigate direct and indirect impacts to open space resulting from implementation of regionally significant impacts. 	<p>Consistent. Of the 42 acres that compose the FSHA Campus, approximately 17.8 acres are used for school operations, while the remaining approximately 24.13 acres are undeveloped open space. Under the Specific Plan, this 24-acre area would remain undeveloped open space.</p>
Water	
<p>WA-12 Developers and local governments should reduce exterior uses of water in public areas, and should promote reduced use in private homes and businesses, by shifting to drought-tolerant native landscape plants (xeriscaping), using weather-based irrigation systems, educating other public agencies about water use, and installing water related pricing incentives.</p>	<p>Consistent. Consistent the City’s General Plan policies, the FSHA Specific Plan encourages and requires water and energy conservation for FSHA Campus development and operation. To the extent feasible and practical, Specific Plan development would incorporate a range of conservation measures to reduce energy consumption and thereby promote sustainability and reduction of GHG emissions, and conserve water use. Specific measures that have been incorporated into the Specific Plan and would be required to be incorporated into final building plans include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Light-colored or porous paving materials would be used in parking areas and walkways to reduce heat-island effects and thus minimize the

**Table IV.J-2
Project Consistency with the 2008 RCP**

Policies	Consistency Discussion
	<p>demand for energy for cooling.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trees and other shading vegetation would be used around and within parking lots and buildings to reduce the amount of energy needed for cooling. • Landscape areas would be incorporated to serve as carbon sinks and minimize heat-island effects, thus minimizing the demand for energy for cooling. • New and rehabilitated buildings would be constructed to current building codes and standards and would meet minimum HVAC requirements. • All new building construction would meet current energy conservation standards required by the city and state. • New development and renovations would maximize use of water conservation techniques, pursuant to SB 407 (Chapter 587, Statutes of 2009).
<p>WA-32 Developers and local governments should pursue water management practices that avoid energy waste and create energy savings/supplies.</p>	<p>Consistent. Refer to consistency with Policy WA-12.</p>
<p>Energy</p>	
<p>EN-10 Developers and local governments should integrate green building measures into project design and zoning such as those identified in the U.S. Green Building Council’s Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design, Energy Star Homes, Green Point Rated Homes, and the California Green Builder Program. Energy saving measures that should be explored for new and remodeled buildings include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using energy efficient materials in building design, construction, rehabilitation, and retrofit. • Encouraging new development to exceed Title 24 energy efficiency requirements. • Developing Cool Communities measures including tree planting and light-colored roofs. These measures focus on reducing ambient heat, which reduces energy consumption related to air conditioning and other cooling equipment. • Utilizing efficient commercial/residential space and water heaters: This could include the advertisement of existing and/or development of additional incentives for energy efficient appliance purchases to reduce excess energy use and save money. Federal tax incentives are provided online at http://www.energystar.gov/index.cfm?c=Projects.pr_tax_cr_edits. • Encouraging landscaping that requires no additional irrigation: utilizing native, drought tolerant plants 	<p>Consistent. The Project would meet/exceed Title 24 standards through compliance with CalGreen requirements. Also, refer to consistency with Policy WA-12.</p>

**Table IV.J-2
Project Consistency with the 2008 RCP**

Policies	Consistency Discussion
<p>can reduce water usage up to 60 percent compared to traditional lawns.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encouraging combined heating and cooling (CHP), also known as cogeneration, in all buildings. • Encouraging neighborhood energy systems, which allow communities to generate their own electricity. • Orienting streets and buildings for best solar access. • Encouraging buildings to obtain at least 20% of their electric load from renewable energy. 	
Solid Waste	
<p>SW-14 Developers and local governments should integrate green building measures into project design and zoning including, but not limited to, those identified in the U.S. Green Building Council’s Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design, Energy Star Homes, Green Point Rated Homes, and the California Green Builder Program. Construction reduction measures to be explored for new and remodeled buildings include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reuse and minimization of construction and demolition (C&D) debris and diversion of C&D waste from landfills to recycling facilities. • An ordinance that requires the inclusion of a waste management plan that promotes maximum C&D diversion. • Source reduction through (1) use of building materials that are more durable and easier to repair and maintain, (2) design to generate less scrap materials through dimensional planning, (3) increased recycled content, (4) use of reclaimed building materials, and (5) use of structural materials in a dual role as finish material (e.g., stained concrete flooring, unfinished ceilings, etc.). • Reuse of existing building structure and shell in renovation projects. <p>Building lifetime waste reduction measures that should be explored for new and remodeled buildings include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of indoor recycling program and space. • Design for deconstruction. • Design for flexibility through use of moveable walls, raised floors, modular furniture, moveable task lighting, and other reusable components. 	<p>Consistent. The Project would be required by the City to comply with CalGreen requirements of the California Building Code (adopted by the City) and incorporate green and conservation features. Also, as part of the Specific Plan’s Construction Management Plan, a minimum of 50 percent of the construction waste shall be recycled.</p> <p>The City has developed a comprehensive set of programs to achieve and maintain compliance with the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939), as amended, including the 50 percent waste landfill diversion goal. These programs are primarily implemented by the City’s authorized waste haulers and include recycling, green waste reuse and composting, mixed waste processing for material recovery, waste-to-energy, and Household Hazardous Waste collection. The City’s authorized Waste Haulers are required to achieve certain waste landfill diversion levels and can pay higher or lower Solid Waste Management Fees based on the amount of waste diverted from landfilling. FSHA currently implements recycling in accordance with the City’s program and would continue under the Specific Plan.</p>
<p><i>Source: Southern California Association of Governments, Regional Comprehensive Plan, October 2008.</i></p>	

2016-2040 RTP/SCS

The Project’s consistency with the applicable goals of the 2016-2040 RTP/SCS is discussed on Table IV.J-3. As discussed, the Project would be consistent with the 2016-2040 RTP/SCS. Therefore, impacts related to consistency with the 2016-2040 RTP/SCS would be less than significant.

**Table IV.J-3
Project Consistency with the 2016-2040 RTP/SCS**

Goal	Consistency Discussion
Actively encourage and create incentives for energy efficiency, where possible.	<p>Consistent. Consistent the City’s General Plan policies, the FSHA Specific Plan encourages and requires water and energy conservation for FSHA Campus development and operation. To the extent feasible and practical, Specific Plan development would incorporate a range of conservation measures to reduce energy consumption and thereby promote sustainability and reduction of GHG emissions, and conserve water use. Specific measures that have been incorporated into the Specific Plan and would be required to be incorporated into final building plans include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Light-colored or porous paving materials would be used in parking areas and walkways to reduce heat-island effects and thus minimize the demand for energy for cooling. • Trees and other shading vegetation would be used around and within parking lots and buildings to reduce the amount of energy needed for cooling. • Landscape areas would be incorporated to serve as carbon sinks and minimize heat-island effects, thus minimizing the demand for energy for cooling. • New and rehabilitated buildings would be constructed to current building codes and standards and would meet minimum HVAC requirements. • All new building construction would meet current energy conservation standards required by the city and state. • New development and renovations would maximize use of water conservation techniques, pursuant to SB 407 (Chapter 587, Statutes of 2009).
Encourage land use and growth patterns that facilitate transit and non-motorized transportation.	Consistent. The Project site is the FSHA Campus, which has been in operation since 1931
<p><i>Source: Southern California Association of Governments, Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy, 2016.</i></p>	

AQMP

Consistency of the Project with the AQMP is discussed in Section IV.C (Air Quality). As discussed there, the Project would be consistent with the AQMP. Therefore, the Project would not result in any significant impacts related to inconsistency with the AQMP.

CMP

An analysis of Project impacts on CMP facilities is included in Section IV.M (Transportation/Traffic). As discussed there, the Project would not result in any significant impacts on CMP facilities and as such, would be consistent with the CMP. The Project would not result in any significant impacts related to inconsistency with the CMP.

General Plan

The Project’s consistency with the applicable goals and policies of the City’s General Plan is discussed on Table IV.J-4. As shown, the Project would be consistent with many of the applicable policies, and Project impacts related to consistency of the Project with the City’s General Plan would be less than significant.

**Table IV.J-4
Project Consistency with Applicable Goals/Policies of the City’s General Plan**

Goal/Policy	Consistency Determination and Discussion
Land Use Element	
<p>LUE Goal 1: Provide an appropriate mix and balance of land uses that retain and enhance the community’s distinctive character and preserve its valuable resources.</p>	<p>Consistent. FSHA is located in the hillside area off St. Katherine Drive and has been an established part of the La Cañada Flintridge community since the 1930’s. The FSHA Campus offers a locally designated historic resource and panoramic views that shape the character for which the City is uniquely known. The Specific Plan Development Plan, development standards, and design guidelines ensure that build out of the Specific Plan would be consistent with existing character of the FSHA Campus and compatible with the surrounding residential community, and the City-wide character. The FSHA Campus, with the historic Myron Hunt designed Administration Building, is itself a scenic asset to the community. The Specific Plan requires that the scenic and historic core of the FSHA Campus be preserved and maintained. The Development Plan ensures that existing scenic views from St. Katherine Drive are maintained. Height restrictions and design guidelines incorporated in the Specific Plan ensure that new structures would blend with the hillside character, protect key scenic qualities, and preserve existing views. The hillside character also would be maintained by an approach to building design and grading that minimizes large cuts and disruption of the slopes by stepping development into the slopes.</p>
<p>LUE Objective 1.1: Preserve and enhance the City's character as a low density, wooded, hillside, predominately single-family residential community.</p>	<p>Consistent. See Response to LUE Goal 1.</p>
<p>LUE Policy 1.1.1: Preserve and protect</p>	<p>Consistent. FSHA is located in the hillside area off St. Katherine</p>

**Table IV.J-4
Project Consistency with Applicable Goals/Policies of the City’s General Plan**

Goal/Policy	Consistency Determination and Discussion
<p>existing low-density, single-family neighborhoods in La Cañada Flintridge.</p>	<p>Drive and has been an established part of the La Cañada Flintridge community since the 1930’s. The Specific Plan includes expansion of existing land uses within the boundaries of the FSHA Campus. The Specific Plan’s Development Plan reflects a building program that is sensitive to the surrounding residential neighborhood and development standards that ensure an increase of FSHA Campus intensity and building area that would be implemented in a manner that avoids or minimizes affects on the existing neighborhood. Further, the Specific Plan establishes procedural guidelines for trip reduction and FSHA Campus events in order to minimize the affect of school-related traffic and campus activities on the surrounding residential neighborhood. The development standards and design guidelines also serve to minimize potential environmental effects on adjacent properties.</p>
<p>LUE Policy 1.1.7: Foster the preservation, rehabilitation, and maintenance of landmark and historic properties in the City, such as through implementation of the Mills Act.</p>	<p>Consistent. The Specific Plan includes regulations that serve to preserve the Myron Hunt designed Administration Building. Further, the Draft EIR establishes the following required mitigation: Project plans will specify that Cottages 1 and 2, including interiors, garden paths, and stairways, must be visually documented. Documentation shall be done by FSHA students. The photographic documentation shall include interpretive displays based upon the documentary fieldwork and shall be placed around the FSHA Campus and made available for viewing to students and the public within one year of the demolition of the cottages. The displays shall interpret the history of the Flintridge Biltmore Hotel and FSHA with an emphasis placed upon the original configuration of the hotel, cottages, outbuildings, and other landscape features.</p>
<p>LUE Policy 1.1.8: Preserve and protect individual homeowners from invasion of privacy resulting from building design and/or electronic surveillance equipment from neighboring properties.</p>	<p>Consistent. The Specific Plan’s Development Plan, development standards, and design guidelines ensure that future development and FSHA Campus activities would not encroach upon adjacent residential properties and that FSHA Campus uses would be adequately screened by fencing and landscaping as appropriate.</p> <p>See also Response LUE Policy 1.1.1.</p>
<p>LUE Policy 1.1.10: Pursue joint action through the Local Agency Formation Commission for the County of Los Angeles with adjacent cities to resolve the issue of existing lots that cross the City’s boundaries.</p>	<p>Consistent. The Specific Plan is indirectly consistent with this policy, because the Specific Plan serves as a precursor to the annexation of 24.13 acres of FSHA Campus area within the City of Pasadena to be reorganized and included within the city limit of La Cañada Flintridge. Thus, the Specific Plan resolves an existing issue of FSHA-owned property that crosses the City’s boundary.</p>
<p>LUE Policy 1.3.1: Endeavor to increase the amount and network of public and private open space, recreational facilities, and trails for active and/or passive recreation activities.</p>	<p>Consistent. The Specific Plan includes a Land Use Concept Plan and an Open Space and Recreation Plan that identify areas of private open space and private recreational facilities for FSHA Campus use. Twenty-four acres would be designated for Natural Area open space. The Development Plan identifies areas for permanent open space and restricts uses and development within these areas. Private recreation areas for passive and active use are incorporated throughout the FSHA Campus and an integral part of the Land Use and Open Space/Recreation plans.</p>

**Table IV.J-4
Project Consistency with Applicable Goals/Policies of the City’s General Plan**

Goal/Policy	Consistency Determination and Discussion
<p>LUE Policy 1.3.4: Support the goals, objectives, and policies in the Open Space and Recreation and Conservation elements when evaluating development proposals and making land use decisions.</p>	<p>Consistent. See Responses to OSRE Policies 2.1.3, 2.1.4, and 2.2.3; and CNE Policies 1.1.6, 1.1.7, 1.1.9, 1.2.1, 1.2.6, 1.3.1, 1.3.2, 1.3.6, 1.3.7, 1.3.9, 1.3.10, 1.5.3, 1.5.4, 1.5.5, 2.1.2, 2.1.3, 2.1.4, 2.1.5, 3.1.1, (3.1.4), 3.1.5, (3.1.6), (3.1.7), and (3.1.8).</p>
<p>LUE Objective 1.4: Preserve and protect the areas designated for public and institutional uses.</p>	<p>Consistent. The Specific Plan serves as a regulatory tool to preserve and manage FSHA as a long-term institutional use within a Campus footprint that has been established since the 1930’s and is currently designated as “Institutional” by the General Plan Land Use Plan and zoned “Public and Semi-Public” (PS).</p>
<p>LUE Policy 1.4.1: Provide opportunities for development of high quality educational facilities in the community.</p>	<p>Consistent. The Specific Plan serves as a regulatory tool to manage physical improvements at the FSHA Campus that support overall FSHA objectives to provide an exemplary education institution that is an asset to the community and which can facilitate a curricular program of a 21st Century education.</p>
<p>LUE Objective 1.5: Ensure that new and rehabilitated development is compatible with the residential character of the City, the project’s surrounding land uses, the circulation network, availability of public facilities, and existing development constraints.</p>	<p>Consistent. The Specific Plan’s development standards address operational characteristics of the FSHA Campus, such as exterior lighting, FSHA Campus Events, and construction activity, and incorporate measures that minimize the potential for nuisance noise, dust, and glare. The design guidelines and development standards ensure that Specific Plan development would be compatible with the surrounding residential neighborhood. In addition, the Specific Plan establishes specific limitations on the third-party use of the FSHA Campus facilities in order to ensure harmony with the surrounding neighborhood.</p> <p>Further, the Specific Plan’s Development Plan establishes a program to ensure that adequate electricity, water, fire flow, and other utilities are available and in place to accommodate improvements and on-going operation of the FSHA Campus.</p> <p>See also Response LUE Policy 1.1.1.</p>
<p>LUE Policy 1.5.1: Require all new development to be designed to minimize impacts on adjoining residential neighborhoods by providing adequate and appropriate buffers and protections to assure compliance with the City’s goals and policies for compatible and complementary development.</p>	<p>Consistent. See Responses to LUE Policy 1.1.1 and LUE Objective 1.5.</p>
<p>LUE Policy 1.5.2: Ensure the character of existing neighborhoods is not detrimentally altered as a result of land divisions and/or new development.</p>	<p>Consistent. See Responses to LUE Policy 1.1.1 and LUE Objective 1.5.</p>
<p>LUE Policy 1.5.3: Ensure the character of existing residential neighborhoods is not detrimentally altered as a result of home occupations or by other related non-residential uses.</p>	<p>Consistent. See Responses to LUE Policy 1.1.1 and LUE Objective 1.5.</p>

**Table IV.J-4
Project Consistency with Applicable Goals/Policies of the City's General Plan**

Goal/Policy	Consistency Determination and Discussion
LUE Policy 1.5.4: Encourage non-conforming uses and buildings to be brought into compliance with City codes.	Consistent. The Specific Plan's development standards reflect existing conditions with regard to building setbacks and building placement, and establish development standards appropriate for an institutional facility developed across multiple parcels. Further, improvements related to the Arts Center and High School Buildings would occur in conformance with current City codes, including building and fire codes
LUE Policy 1.5.5: Mitigate unacceptable levels of noise, odors, pollution, dust, light, and glare that affect residential areas and other sensitive receptors.	Consistent. The Specific Plan's development standards address operational characteristics of the FSHA Campus, such as exterior lighting, FSHA Campus Events, and construction activity, and incorporate measures that minimize the potential for nuisance noise, dust, and glare. As discussed in Section IV.K (Noise), through compliance with the City's Municipal Code, impacts related to noise would be less than significant. As discussed in Section IV.A (Impacts Found to be Less Than Significant), the Specific Plan would not result in any significant impacts related to odors. As discussed in Section IV.C (Air Quality), with implementation of mitigation, impacts related to air quality would be less than significant. As discussed in Section IV.B (Aesthetics), impacts related to light and glare under the Specific Plan would be less than significant. See also Response to LUE Objective 1.5.
LUE Policy 1.6.3: Consider allowing clustering and flexibility in site design through the Planned Development Permit process to preserve desirable site characteristics (such as open space and views) and mitigate site challenges (such as steep slopes).	Consistent. The Specific Plan establishes a Development Plan that considers the entire FSHA Campus as a whole and clusters FSHA Campus facilities within a centralized core while preserving natural areas and steep slopes as open space. The Specific Plan further establishes development standards that serve to protect views from within and towards the FSHA Campus.
LUE Objective 1.7: Coordinate public infrastructure, utilities, and services with new development.	Consistent. See Response to LUE Objective 1.5.
LUE Objective 1.8: Coordinate with residents, other agencies, and community-oriented organizations regarding important land use issues and policies.	Consistent. The Specific Plan has been developed through a public process that has involved community meetings with local residents, relevant public agencies, and organizations.
LUE Policy 1.8.5: Encourage citizen participation in planning and development of land use policies and programs.	Consistent. See Response to LUE Objective 1.8.
LUE Policy 2.3.2: Consider options to support private efforts to consolidate smaller properties into larger sites where beneficial to overcome constraints of existing development and site design. Options may include density and other zoning incentives, such as waiver of fees or expedited permit processing, economic development strategies, improvement bonding, grant funding, and mediation.	Consistent. The Specific Plan provides a comprehensive approach to FSHA Campus planning of the entire FSHA property that minimizes unnecessary obstacles and promotes higher quality design, rather than a parcel-by-parcel approach that is inefficient. The Specific Plan is a precursor to annexation that in turn would bring the entire FSHA Campus property into the City, thus allowing for more effective site planning. See also Responses to LUE Policy 1.1.10 and LUE Policy 1.5.4.

**Table IV.J-4
Project Consistency with Applicable Goals/Policies of the City’s General Plan**

Goal/Policy	Consistency Determination and Discussion
<p>LUE Policy 2.3.10: Address drainage and parking lot runoff problems through use of watershed management techniques and/or best management practices developed per the Conservation Element.</p>	<p>Consistent. The Specific Plan’s Construction Management Plan would ensure that best management practices are implemented to control erosion and reduce sediment impacts during construction. The required drainage plan(s) would demonstrate utilization of best management practices for erosion control and low impact development (LID), and the final drainage plan(s) would demonstrate that net (i.e., post-development) run-off rates/volumes would not exceed existing rates/volumes and would not cause the capacity of downstream storm water facilities to be exceeded. An Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan (SUSMP) would be required to be prepared, along with a grading and drainage plan, and submitted for review and approval along with development and building plans for each stage of improvements. A Construction Management Program that establishes performance expectations during construction is included as part of the Specific Plan.</p> <p>See also Responses to CNE Policies 1.2.1 and 1.2.6.</p>
<p>LUE Goal 3: Ensure that new and rehabilitated development is designed and constructed in an environmentally sustainable and sensitive manner and protects the safety of persons and property.</p>	<p>Consistent. The new construction under the Specific Plan, including remodel and renovation of existing structures, would incorporate energy and water conservation measures that serve to support long-term sustainability while incrementally reducing the generation of greenhouse gas emissions. Specifically, the Specific Plan establishes development standards that require all exterior and outdoor lighting fixtures for new or rehabilitated structures to be energy efficient in order to meet or exceed requirements of current Title 24, Section 140.7. Light levels in all new development, including parking areas and Parking Facility, would not exceed City standards. The Specific Plan also includes development standards that facilitate solar energy systems that are reasonably sized and located on FSHA Campus structures or within the FSHA Campus grounds area.</p> <p>Further, the construction program requires the recycling of at least 50 percent of construction debris and reuse of construction debris in order to minimize disposal of waste in landfills. The Grading Plan incorporates the use of excavated earth as fill for some portions of the FSHA Campus development, thus reducing the need for disposal of soils. Clean fill not otherwise placed on FSHA Campus would be recycled as clean fill off-site rather than disposed in a landfill.</p> <p>In addition, the Specific Plan requires implementation of a Transportation Demand Management Program and Student Parking Program, both of which target an overall reduction in vehicle trips tied to FSHA Campus activity and thus an incremental reduction in GHG emissions.</p> <p>Also, the Specific Plan is consistent with this goal because the Development Plan locates development away from steep sloped areas and requires best management practices that direct runoff to drainage collection points to prevent erosion and soil instabilities on and off of</p>

**Table IV.J-4
Project Consistency with Applicable Goals/Policies of the City’s General Plan**

Goal/Policy	Consistency Determination and Discussion
	the FSHA Campus. The Landscape Plan utilizes drought-tolerant and native vegetation for newly landscaped areas.
LUE Objective 3.1: Promote sustainable development practices to protect the City’s valuable resources and guide their utilization in a responsible manner, reduce vehicle miles travelled, and reduce GHG emissions.	Consistent. See Response to LUE Goal 3.
LUE Policy 3.1.8: Encourage implementation of green building techniques.	Consistent. See Response to LUE Goal 3.
LUE Policy 3.1.9: Reduce heat gain from pavement and other hard surfaces by promoting “Cool Communities Measures,” including use of: a) light-colored or porous paving materials parking lots, pathways, and other hard surfaces; b) trees and other shading vegetation around parking lots and buildings to reduce the amount of energy needed for cooling; c) pervious pavement options; d) low-water landscaping in place of hardscaping around transportation infrastructure and in parking areas; and e) parkway landscaping to provide shade of streets and adjacent parking areas by trees.	Consistent. The Specific Plan is consistent with this policy because the Landscape Concept Plan provides for replacement of any existing trees removed during construction and incorporation of additional trees and landscaped area that will provide energy-conserving shade, serve as carbon sinks, and minimize heat-island effects, thus minimizing the demand for energy for cooling. New building construction would be consistent with the established mission style, which employs light colored walls and exterior surfaces. See also Response to LUE Goal 3.
LUE Policy 3.1.10: Encourage new and redeveloped projects to make optimal use of water conservation techniques.	Consistent. The Specific Plan is consistent with this policy because new construction, including remodel and renovation of existing structures, would incorporate energy and water conservation measures that serve to incrementally reduce the demand for and use of potable water. Consistent with LCF policies, the Specific Plan encourages and requires water conservation for FSHA Campus development and operation. New development and renovations would maximize use of water conservation techniques, pursuant to SB 407 (Chapter 587, Statutes of 2009). The Landscape Plan would utilize drought-tolerant and native vegetation for newly landscaped areas.
LUE Policy 3.1.14: Implement goals, objectives, and policies in the Conservation and Air Quality Elements to promote sustainable and green development practices and reduce GHG emissions.	Consistent. See Responses to CNE Objectives 1.3 and 1.4; and CNE Policies 1.3.1, 1.3.2, 1.3.6, 1.3.7, 1.3.9, 1.3.10, and 1.5.5.
LUE Objective 3.2: Continue to protect the public’s safety by evaluating land and environmental constraints prior to development and requiring that projects mitigate potential negative environmental and safety impacts.	Consistent. See Response to LUE Goal 3.

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Project Consistency with Applicable Goals/Policies of the City’s General Plan**

Goal/Policy	Consistency Determination and Discussion
LUE Policy 3.2.1: Ensure that future hillside development does not detrimentally impact environmental and recreational resources; is coordinated with available and potential circulation capacities; and is planned, designed, and implemented with regard for natural environmental hazards and constraints.	Consistent. See Response to LUE Goal 3.
LUE Policy 3.2.2: Conduct appropriate environmental reviews for all projects affecting land use.	Consistent. The Specific Plan is consistent with this policy because a Draft EIR has been prepared to analyze potential environmental impacts, including land use, due to implementation of the Specific Plan. The Draft EIR has determined that impacts related to land use and planning would be less than significant and no mitigation is required.
LUE Policy 3.2.4: Implement goals, objectives, and policies in the Safety Element to protect persons and property from potential safety hazards.	Consistent. See Response to LUE Goal 3. See also Responses to SE Policies 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.1.3, 1.1.4, and 1.1.16.
LUE Goal 4: Maintain hillside areas for the purpose of preserving the visual quality of the City, protecting the public from safety hazards, and conserving natural resources.	Consistent. The Specific Plan is consistent with this goal because the Development Plan, development standards, and design guidelines ensure that build out of the FSHA Campus is consistent with the existing character of the FSHA Campus and compatible with the surrounding residential community. The FSHA Campus, with the historic Myron Hunt designed Administration Building, is itself a scenic asset to the community. The Specific Plan requires that the scenic and historic core of the FSHA Campus be preserved and maintained. The Development Plan ensures that existing scenic views from St. Katherine Drive are maintained. Height restrictions and design guidelines incorporated in the Specific Plan ensure that new structures would blend with the hillside character, protect key scenic qualities, and preserve existing views. The hillside character is also maintained by an approach to building design and grading that minimizes large cuts and disruption of the slopes by stepping development into the slopes.
LUE Objective 4.1: New development and/or remodeling of existing structures and property will be designed, constructed, and maintained to preserve important views, topographic and other natural features, and the semi-rural character of the City’s hillsides.	Consistent. The Specific Plan is consistent with this objective because the Development Plan, development standards and design guidelines ensure that build out of the FSHA Campus is consistent with the existing character of the FSHA Campus, compatible with the surrounding residential community, and sensitive to scenic resources of the area, including the historic Myron Hunt designed Administration Building, scenic views, and hillside features. The Specific Plan requires that the scenic and historic core of the FSHA Campus be preserved and maintained. The Development Plan ensures that existing scenic views from St. Katherine Drive are maintained. Height restrictions and design guidelines incorporated in the Specific Plan ensure that new structures would blend with the hillside character, protect key scenic qualities, and preserve existing views. The hillside character is also maintained by an approach to building design and grading that minimizes large cuts and disruption

**Table IV.J-4
Project Consistency with Applicable Goals/Policies of the City’s General Plan**

Goal/Policy	Consistency Determination and Discussion
	<p>of the slopes by stepping development into the slopes. A general grading strategy is that the current grade at building sites will be lowered or a portion of the building area incorporated into the hillside slope in order to minimize the elevation of the building height of new construction relative to surrounding properties so that views are unchanged.</p> <p>See also Responses to LUE Goal 1 and LUE Goal 4.</p>
<p>LUE Policy 4.1.1: Preserve ridgelines, natural slopes, knolls, canyons, and bluffs in their natural state to protect important views and topographic and other natural features. The landforms identified in Figure CNE-3 of the Conservation Element are examples of landforms that will be protected.</p>	<p>Consistent. See Responses to LUE Goal 4 and LUE Objective 4.1. None of the landforms identified on Figure CNE-3 would be affected by the Project.</p>
<p>LUE Policy 4.1.2: Ensure that land divisions or new development in hillside areas do not alter the character of existing neighborhoods.</p>	<p>Consistent. See Responses to LUE Goal 4 and LUE Objective 4.1.</p>
<p>LUE Policy 4.1.3: Ensure that development preserves the City’s natural environment, setting, and viewsheds, through design, siting, and construction that avoids obtrusive breaks in the natural skylines and minimizes the visual impact of grading, intrusion of highly visible cut and/or fill slopes, building and roof lines, and/or roadway surfaces.</p>	<p>Consistent. The Specific Plan is consistent with this policy because the approach for the Landscape Plan is comprehensive and will incorporate the use of drought-tolerant and native vegetation for newly landscaped areas that address fuel modification measures, soil erosion, tree management, water conservation and visual appeal.</p> <p>See also Responses to LUE Goal 1, LUE Goal 4 and LUE Objective 4.1.</p>
<p>LUE Policy 4.1.4: Require human-made slopes to be irrigated and landscaped to prevent erosion and to soften the visual appearance of the finished slope.</p>	<p>Consistent. The Specific Plan is consistent with this policy because the approach for the Landscape Plan is comprehensive and will incorporate the use of drought-tolerant and native vegetation for newly landscaped areas that address fuel modification measures, soil erosion, tree management, water conservation and visual appeal. See Response to LUE Policy 4.1.3.</p>
<p>LUE Objective 4.2: Ensure that hillside development will be designed, constructed, and maintained to minimize natural and human-made safety hazards to persons and property.</p>	<p>Consistent. See Response to LUE Goal 3.</p>
<p>LUE Policy 4.2.1: Require that development in hillside areas be designed and constructed in such a manner as to avoid flooding, mudslides, erosion, and subsidence to residents and structures on or near hillside areas as well as downstream of any project.</p>	<p>Consistent. See Response to LUE Goal 3.</p>
<p>LUE Policy 4.2.2: Ensure that the appropriate goals, objectives, policies,</p>	<p>Consistent. See Response to LUE Goal 3. See also Responses to SE Policies 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.1.3, 1.1.4, and 1.1.16.</p>

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Project Consistency with Applicable Goals/Policies of the City’s General Plan**

Goal/Policy	Consistency Determination and Discussion
and implementation programs in the Safety and Conservation elements are applied to hillside development.	
LUE Policy 4.2.3: Discourage development in areas of known slope instability and/or high landslide risk.	Consistent. As discussed in Section IV.F (Geology and Soils), no known faults exist on or near the Project site and as such, the potential for surface ground rupture at the Project site is considered low. Also, according to the CGS, the Project site is not in an area susceptible to liquefaction or subsidence. Also, the Project site is not located in or near an area identified by the CGS as being susceptible to landslides. All development associated with the Project would be required by the City to be designed and constructed in conformance to the most recently adopted City Building Code design parameters. Additionally, the City would require the Project Applicant to prepare a Geotechnical Report that would address the specific building standards and recommendations that shall apply to building on the Project site. Through compliance with the City’s building code and recommendations of a Geotechnical Report, impacts related to slope instability and landslides would be less than significant.
LUE Policy 4.2.5: Require new development in hillside areas to use building techniques that minimize fire hazards and reduce risks associated with wildfires.	Consistent. The Specific Plan is consistent with this policy because new building development would be located within the existing FSHA Campus area and will not encroach into natural hillside areas. New buildings and improvements to existing structures will be constructed to current fire code standards and the Parking Facility, Auditorium and High School Building will be fully sprinklered upon completion. The Infrastructure Plan establishes water flow system improvements and a private on-site fire suppression system that improve the overall fire safety on FSHA Campus by ensuring adequate fire flow in the event of fire on-site. The Conceptual Landscape Plan incorporates a plant palette of drought-tolerant and native species that serve to reduce water use. In addition, the final Landscape Plan will comply with the Los Angeles County Fire Department Fuel Modification Plan Guidelines, which will establish a sufficient buffer and fire-wise plant pallet between FSHA Campus development areas and surrounding native vegetation and brush.
LUE Policy 4.2.6: Require property in hillside areas to be maintained in a manner to reduce risks associated with wildfires.	Consistent. See Response to LUE Policy 4.2.5.
LUE Goal 5: Preserve and enhance the scenic beauty of the community.	Consistent. See Responses to LUE Goal 1, LUE Goal 4 and LUE Objective 4.1.
LUE Objective 5.1: Encourage overall development of the community to be designed and constructed in a manner that is visually pleasing, preserves and enhances the semi-rural character of the local environment, and protects the scenic qualities of the community.	Consistent. See Responses to LUE Goal 1, LUE Goal 4 and LUE Objective 4.1.
LUE Policy 5.1.1: Encourage the preservation and enhancement of scenic	Consistent. See Response to LUE Goal 4.

**Table IV.J-4
Project Consistency with Applicable Goals/Policies of the City's General Plan**

Goal/Policy	Consistency Determination and Discussion
vistas and discourage development and additions that obstruct views.	
LUE Policy 5.1.2: Implement the goals, objectives, and policies in the Conservation Element regarding protection of the City's topographic and scenic resources.	Consistent. See Responses to LUE Goal 4 and LUE Objective 4.1. See also Responses to CNE Policies 1.5.3, 1.5.4, 1.5.5, 2.1.2, 2.1.3, 2.1.4, 2.1.5 and Objective 2.2.
LUE Policy 5.1.3: Review all plans for development for compatibility with surrounding developments and established design guidelines, in accordance with the City's Design Review process and the DVSP.	Consistent. The Specific Plan is consistent with this policy because it establishes design guidelines and development standards that address compatibility of subsequent FSHA Campus development with the surrounding residential neighborhood. See also Responses to LUE Policy 1.1.1 and LUE Objective 1.5.
Open Space and Recreation Element	
OSRE Policy 2.1.3: The semi-rural, hillside character of the community should be maintained by regulation and development control, thus preserving the unique setting and significant resources in the San Gabriel Mountains and San Rafael Hills.	Consistent. See Responses to LUE Goal 1, LUE Goal 4 and LUE Objective 4.1.
OSRE Policy 2.1.4: Privately owned recreational and open space areas designed as an integral part of a land use development will be designated Open Space on the Land Use Policy Map.	Consistent. See Response to LUE Policy 1.3.1.
OSRE Policy 2.2.3: Provide a combination of brush clearance, irrigated areas, and fire-resistant planting adjacent to large areas of native vegetation to serve as a buffer between highly hazardous natural fuels and developed areas. Ensure that the buffers will be completed in a manner that is sensitive to plant and animal habitats and will promote erosion control.	Consistent. See Response to LUE Policy 4.2.5.
Conservation Element	
CNE GOAL 1: Preserve and conserve natural resources in the community.	Consistent. See Responses to LUE Goal 1, LUE Goal 4 and LUE Objective 4.1.
CNE Policy 1.1.6: Encourage the installation of water-efficient landscaping and irrigation, including: a) planting drought-tolerant and native species; b) covering exposed dirt with moisture-retaining mulch; and c) installing water-efficient irrigation systems and devices, including advanced technology such as moisture-sensing irrigation controls.	Consistent. See Responses to LUE Policy 3.1.10 and LUE Policy 4.1.3.
CNE Policy 1.1.7: Require new	Consistent. See Response to LUE Policy 3.1.10.

**Table IV.J-4
Project Consistency with Applicable Goals/Policies of the City’s General Plan**

Goal/Policy	Consistency Determination and Discussion
development and rehabilitation projects to make maximum use of water conservation techniques, pursuant to SB 407 (Chapter 587, Statutes of 2009) and subsequent legislation, and to document efforts through the development review process.	
CNE Policy 1.1.9: Encourage early compliance with SB 407 (Chapter 587, Statutes of 2009), which establishes Statewide requirements for the replacement of old, non-compliant plumbing fixtures in existing residential and commercial property (built and occupied on or before January 1, 1994) with new, water conserving models.	Consistent. See Response to LUE Policy 3.1.10.
CNE Objective 1.2: Preserve and improve local water quality.	Consistent. See Response to LUE Policy 2.3.10.
CNE Policy 1.2.1: Ensure that new projects are designed to preserve and protect the watershed in and near the City from pollutants, excessive changes in natural drainage courses, wildfires, and other natural or human-made detrimental effects on the watershed system. Where practical and feasible, the City may undertake programs to accomplish these ends.	Consistent. See Response to LUE Policy 2.3.10.
CNE Policy 1.2.6: Develop best management practices for water quality and watershed enhancements and encourage their implementation voluntarily and through review of development applications.	Consistent. See Response to LUE Policy 2.3.10.
CNE Objective 1.3: Promote efficient and sustainable use of energy resources through conservation and demand-reduction activities.	Consistent. See Response to LUE Goal 3.
CNE Policy 1.3.1: Encourage implementation of green building techniques.	Consistent. See Response to LUE Goal 3.
CNE Policy 1.3.2: Encourage implementation of Cool Communities Measures, including use of light-colored or porous paving materials in parking lots and light-colored roofs and increased use of trees and other shading vegetation around parking lots and buildings to reduce the amount of energy needed for cooling.	Consistent. See Response to LUE Policy 3.1.9.

**Table IV.J-4
Project Consistency with Applicable Goals/Policies of the City’s General Plan**

Goal/Policy	Consistency Determination and Discussion
<p>CNE Policy 1.3.6: Encourage new development to exceed Title 24 Green Building energy efficiency standards.</p>	<p>Consistent. See Response to LUE Goal 3.</p>
<p>CNE Policy 1.3.7: Establish outdoor lighting standards in the Zoning Code, including requirements that: a) all outdoor lighting fixtures be energy efficient; and b) light levels in all new development, parking lots, and street lighting do not exceed State standards.</p>	<p>Consistent. The Specific Plan is consistent with this policy because it establishes development standards that require all exterior and outdoor lighting fixtures for new or rehabilitated structures to be energy efficient in order to meet or exceed requirements of current Title 24, Section 140.7. Light levels in all new development, including parking areas and Parking Facility, would not exceed State standards.</p> <p>See also Response to LUE Goal 3.</p>
<p>CNE Policy 1.3.9: Promote, support, and require, as appropriate, the development of solar energy.</p>	<p>Consistent. The Specific Plan is consistent with this policy because it establishes development standards that facilitate solar energy systems that are reasonably sized and located on FSHA Campus structures or within the FSHA Campus grounds area.</p> <p>See also Response to LUE Goal 3.</p>
<p>CNE Policy 1.3.10: Encourage that, where appropriate, all new buildings be constructed to allow for easy, cost-effective installation of solar energy systems in the future by incorporating “solar-ready” features.</p>	<p>Consistent. See Responses to LUE Goal 3 and CNE Policy 1.3.9.</p>
<p>CNE Objective 1.4: Reduce the amount of solid waste generated and diverted to landfills.</p>	<p>Consistent. The Specific Plan is consistent with this objective because the construction program requires the recycling of at least 50 percent of the construction debris and reuse of construction debris in order to minimize disposal of waste in landfills. Further, the Grading Plan incorporates the use of excavated earth as fill on for some portions of the FSHA Campus development, thus reducing the need for disposal of soils. Clean fill not otherwise placed on FSHA Campus will be recycled as clean fill off-site rather than disposed in a landfill. Operation of the FSHA Campus under the Specific Plan would continue to implement a recycling program. As discussed in Section IV.L.3 (Utilities and Service Systems – Solid Waste), Project impacts related to landfill capacity would be less than significant.</p>
<p>CNE Objective 1.5: Preserve biological resources, including vegetative communities and wildlife and its habitat, subject to the safety of residents and property.</p>	<p>Consistent. The Specific Plan is consistent with this objective because it establishes 24 acres of Natural Area Open Space in the Land Use Concept Plan and the Open Space and Recreation Plan. This area is covered predominantly with Laurel Sumac Scrub habitat and generally undisturbed. See also Response to LUE 4.2.5.</p>
<p>CNE Policy 1.5.3: Require development proposals in areas expected to contain important vegetation and wildlife communities to conduct biological assessments and mitigate impacts, as appropriate.</p>	<p>Consistent. The Specific Plan is consistent with this policy because Draft EIR has been prepared to analyze potential environmental impacts, including impacts to biological resources, due to implementation of the Specific Plan. The EIR has determined that no significant unavoidable impacts related to biological resources would occur with implantation of the Specific Plan. Mitigation measures are required to address biological issues for off-site improvements related to upgrade of the Southern California Edison electricity service to</p>

**Table IV.J-4
Project Consistency with Applicable Goals/Policies of the City’s General Plan**

Goal/Policy	Consistency Determination and Discussion
<p>CNE Policy 1.5.4: In areas that are adjacent to sensitive vegetation and/or wildlife communities and/or open spaces, require new development to employ site design techniques that provide buffers between the development and the biological resources and to landscape their sites with vegetation that is consistent with the adjacent resources, in balance with “fire safe” considerations.</p>	<p>serve the FSHA Campus. Consistent. Responses to LUE Policy 4.1.3 and LUE Policy 4.2.5.</p>
<p>CNE Policy 1.5.5: Preserve and protect the City’s urban forest, which contributes to clean air, soil conservation, shade and windbreak protection, moderation of climatic extremes, and reduction of flood hazards and risk of landslides.</p>	<p>Consistent. The Specific Plan is consistent with this policy because implementation of any new or rehabilitation construction activity would preserve and protect the mature trees throughout the FSHA Campus in order to maintain the wooded character within the core of the existing FSHA Campus and to protect the scenic beauty of the area. Compliance with the City’s Preservation, Protection, and Removal of Trees Ordinance (per Chapter 11.40 of the La Cañada Flintridge Municipal Code) is required.</p>
<p>CNE GOAL 2: Preserve the remaining natural ridgelines, canyons, streams, springs, urban forest, and other natural resources and attributes that contribute to the aesthetic and scenic qualities of the community.</p>	<p>Consistent. See Responses to LUE Goal 1, LUE Goal 4, LUE Objective 4.1 and CNE Policy 1.5.5.</p>
<p>CNE Objective 2.1: Require new development to be compatible with the natural and existing human-made resources that make the community special.</p>	<p>Consistent. See Response to LUE Goal 1.</p>
<p>CNE Policy 2.1.2: Maintain prominent landforms within the community in their natural state to the maximum extent feasible, including but not limited to: ridges, knolls, waterways, creeks (either dry or active), canyons, or other unique topographic features or viewscapes. The most significant landforms are identified on Figure CNE-3 in the Conservation Element.</p>	<p>Consistent. See Response to LUE Objective 4.1.</p>
<p>CNE Policy 2.1.3: Protect major hillside viewscapes visible from points within the City from detrimental alteration by the intrusion of highly visible cuts and/or fill slopes, building lines, and/or road surfaces.</p>	<p>Consistent. See Response to LUE Goal 4.</p>
<p>CNE Policy 2.1.4: Minimize the visual impact of grading. Irrigate and landscape human-made slopes to prevent erosion</p>	<p>Consistent. See Responses to LUE Goal 4 and LUE Policy 4.1.3.</p>

**Table IV.J-4
Project Consistency with Applicable Goals/Policies of the City’s General Plan**

Goal/Policy	Consistency Determination and Discussion
and soften the visual appearance of the finished slope.	
CNE Policy 2.1.5: Preserve and protect the City’s urban forest in order to maintain the community’s wooded character and protect the scenic beauty of the area, through continued implementation of the City’s Preservation, Protection, and Removal of Trees Ordinance.	Consistent. See Response to CNE Policy 1.5.5.
CNE Objective 2.2: Preserve the scenic beauty of viewscapes as seen from public vantage points and designated streets and locations.	Consistent. See Response to LUE Goal 4.
CNE Goal 3: Encourage the preservation of significant historical resources within the City.	Consistent. See Response to LUE Policy 1.1.7.
CNE Objective 3.1: Mitigate the loss or compromise of significant archaeological, historical, and other cultural resources within the City.	Consistent. The Specific Plan is consistent with this objective because Draft EIR was prepared to analyze potential environmental impacts, including impacts to cultural and historic resources, due to implementation of the Specific Plan. The Draft EIR has determined that impacts related to archaeological and historical resources would be a significant impact due to the removal of Cottages 1 and 2, which are contributing features of the historic district defined by a collection of original elements on the FSHA Campus. The EIR establishes the following required mitigation: Project plans will specify that Cottages 1 and 2, including interiors, garden paths and stairways, must be visually documented. Documentation shall be done by FSHA students. The photographic documentation shall include interpretive displays based upon the documentary fieldwork and shall be placed around the FSHA Campus and made available for viewing to students and the public within one year of the demolition of the cottages. The displays shall interpret the history of the Flintridge Biltmore Hotel and FSHA with an emphasis placed upon the original configuration of the hotel, cottages, outbuildings, and other landscape features. See also Response to LUE Policy 1.1.7.
CNE Policy 3.1.1: Encourage designation and preservation of local historical resources.	Consistent. See Response to LUE Policy 1.1.7.
CNE Policy 3.1.4: Identify landmarks by means of appropriate monuments, plaques, displays, or other means to publically designate historic sites and commemorate their significance to the City.	Consistent. Although the FSHA Campus does not have designated historic landmarks, an interpretive program will be established to acknowledge the school’s past and architectural history. See also Response to CNE Objective 3.1.
CNE Policy 3.1.8: Consult with Native American tribes under Senate Bill 18 for	Consistent. Notification and consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission was completed in compliance with Senate Bill

**Table IV.J-4
Project Consistency with Applicable Goals/Policies of the City’s General Plan**

Goal/Policy	Consistency Determination and Discussion
amendments to the General Plan.	18 and Assembly Bill 52 in March 2016. The results of consultation are documented in this Draft EIR prepared for the FSHA Specific Plan.
Safety Element	
SE Goal 1: Mitigate damage to life, property, infrastructure, and the environment, and economic and social displacement from natural and human-made hazards.	Consistent. See Response to LUE Goal 3.
SE Policy 1.1.1: Ensure proper implementation of the City’s adopted building and development codes to provide safe construction (resistant to earthquake, wind, and other structural loading) and responsible building and site preparation practices.	Consistent. The Specific Plan is consistent with this policy because it requires that new construction be in compliance with applicable building, fire and development codes. See also Responses to LUE Policy 1.5.4 and LUE 4.2.5.
SE Policy 1.1.2: Require development to be planned and designed to avoid flood, mudslide, and subsidence hazards to structures on or near hillside areas, as well as downhill of any project.	Consistent. See Response to LUE Goal 3.
SE Policy 1.1.3: Require approval of preliminary soil reports and other engineering or technical documents prior to approval of hillside development proposals in order to ensure safe development.	Consistent. The City would require the Project Applicant to prepare a Geotechnical Report that would address the specific building standards and recommendations that shall apply to building on the Project site. Compliance with the City’s building code and recommendations of a Geotechnical Report would ensure safety. Also, refer to Response to LUE Goal 3.
SE Policy 1.1.4: Development will only be allowed outside of areas of known slope instability and/or high landslide risk unless fully mitigated.	Consistent. As discussed in Section IV.F (Geology and Soils), no known faults exist on or near the Project site and as such, the potential for surface ground rupture at the Project site is considered low. Also, according to the California Geological Survey (CGS), the Project site is not in an area susceptible to liquefaction or subsidence. Also, the Project site is not located in or near an area identified by the CGS as being susceptible to landslides. All development associated with the Project would be required by the City to be designed and constructed in conformance to the most recently adopted City Building Code design parameters. Additionally, the City would require the Project Applicant to prepare a Geotechnical Report that would address the specific building standards and recommendations that shall apply to building on the Project site. Through compliance with the City’s building code and recommendations of a Geotechnical Report, impacts related to slope instability and landslides would be less than significant.
SE Policy 1.1.16: Require the mandatory geotechnical reports prepared for all hillside development and other implementing ordinances to include a site- and project-specific assessment of ridge-top shattering risks. If appropriate	Consistent. Refer to Response to SE Policy 1.1.3..

**Table IV.J-4
Project Consistency with Applicable Goals/Policies of the City’s General Plan**

Goal/Policy	Consistency Determination and Discussion
in the professional judgment of the geotechnical engineer and/or certified engineering geologist of record, the report shall also identify geotechnical measures to mitigate the hazard to the extent feasible.	
SE Policy 1.3.2: Require approval of preliminary hydrology reports prior to approval of hillside development proposals where necessary in order to ensure safe development.	Consistent. See Responses to LUE Policy 2.3.10 and LUE Goal 3.
SE Policy 1.3.3: Continue to install curbs and gutters where appropriate to meet the long-term needs of the City.	Consistent. See Response to LUE Policy 2.3.10.
SE Policy 1.3.4: Evaluate and make improvements to inadequate storm drain systems, including channels, drains, catch basins, pipes, and inlets, to ensure capacity for maximum runoff flows.	Consistent. See Response to LUE Policy 2.3.10.
SE Policy 1.3.7: Identify surface water drainage obstructions for all parts of the City of La Cañada Flintridge and develop potential mitigation actions.	Consistent. See Response to LUE Policy 2.3.10.
SE Policy 1.4.4: Encourage implementation of wildfire mitigation activities in a manner consistent with the goal of promoting sustainable ecological management.	Consistent. See Response to LUE Policy 4.2.5.
SE Policy 1.4.5: Require property owners to create and maintain defensible space around their buildings and structures in those portions of the City that are adjacent to the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) interface as mapped.	Consistent. See Response to LUE Policy 4.2.5.
SE Policy 1.4.6: Require the use of fire-retardant roofing material for all new construction and major remodels involving roof additions. Encourage property owners with shake shingle roofs to upgrade to fire-retardant materials.	Consistent. See Response to LUE Policy 4.2.5.
SE Policy 1.4.8: To the extent of the City’s authority, strongly encourage water providers to conduct an evaluation of the water infrastructure based on current code standards with special emphasis on the upslope WUI area. Results of the evaluation should disclose deficiencies (differences between current code and existing conditions). During the planning	Consistent. See Response to LUE Objective 1.5.

**Table IV.J-4
Project Consistency with Applicable Goals/Policies of the City's General Plan**

Goal/Policy	Consistency Determination and Discussion
period, a method should be developed and initiated to correct identified deficiencies.	
SE Policy 1.5.3: Require development projects to conform to the regulations of the NPDES permits.	Consistent. See Response to LUE Policy 2.3.10.
SE Policy 1.5.4: Continue to enforce the City's Storm Water Management and Discharge Ordinance.	Consistent. See Response to LUE Policy 2.3.10.
SE Objective 3.1: Develop plans and programs to prepare for and provide rapid and effective response to disasters and threats of danger to life and property.	Consistent. See Responses to LUE Objective 1.5, LUE Goal 3 and LUE Policy 4.2.5. In addition, FSHA maintains a Campus Emergency Response Plan for the coordination and/or evacuation of students, staff, and faculty in the event of a disaster or threat to life and property on campus. The Emergency Response Plan, which is reviewed and revised periodically by FSHA, is available upon request (pending the privacy and protection of FSHA Campus safety) from FSHA.
SE Policy 3.1.1: Continue to implement the City's Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) and integrate the goals and action items into regulatory documents and programs, where appropriate.	Consistent. See Responses to LUE Objective 1.5, LUE Goal 3 and LUE Policy 4.2.5.
Circulation Element	
CE Policy 1.2.2: Require new developments to conform to LOS standards and project impact criteria of the City of La Cañada Flintridge and other mandated programs. This includes mitigation of traffic impacts to the surrounding street system.	Consistent. The Specific Plan is consistent with this policy because a Draft EIR has been prepared to analyze potential environmental impacts, including traffic and roadway levels of service, due to implementation of the Specific Plan. The Draft EIR has determined that impacts related to traffic and level of service would be less than significant and no mitigation is required during operation of the Campus. Temporary traffic impacts due to temporary lane closures during construction activity will be mitigated through use of traffic control monitors per the Construction Traffic Management Plan.
CE Objective 1.3: Enhance community character by maintaining aesthetically-pleasing streets with low traffic volumes.	Consistent. See Response to CE Policy 1.2.2.
CE Policy 1.3.4: Ensure that effective Transportation Demand Management ("TDM") measures and programs are being implemented within the City.	Consistent. The Specific Plan is consistent with this policy because it would establish a Transportation Demand Management Program and Student Parking Program, both of which target a reduction in total vehicular trips to the FSHA Campus during daily activities and FSHA Campus Events, and encourage carpooling. The trip reduction program has the added benefit of incrementally reducing the generation of GHG emissions.
CE GOAL 2: Facilitate alternatives to automobile travel, including public transportation, bicycling, ridesharing, walking, and equestrians, that support land use plans, meet transportation needs, and reduce vehicle-related and GHG emissions.	Consistent. See Response to CE Policy 1.3.4.
CE Policy 3.1.3: Require new	Consistent. See Response to SE Policy 1.3.3.

**Table IV.J-4
Project Consistency with Applicable Goals/Policies of the City’s General Plan**

Goal/Policy	Consistency Determination and Discussion
development to install curbs and gutters, including all land divisions and substantial redevelopment of properties other than single-family residences where feasible and appropriate.	
CE Objective 3.2: Work closely with local water companies and districts and sewer districts in determining and meeting community needs for water, sewer, and storm water service.	Consistent. See Responses to LUE Objective 1.5 and LUE Policy 2.3.10.
CE Policy 3.2.4: Improve the existing storm drainage system by correcting identified deficiencies, where feasible and appropriate. Require new developments to upgrade storm drains to handle the increased runoffs generated from a development site.	Consistent. See Responses to LUE Objective 1.5 and LUE Policy 2.3.10.
CE Objective 3.3: Work closely with telecommunication and energy companies in determining and meeting the community’s needs.	Consistent. See Response to LUE Objective 1.5.
CE Policy 4.1.1: Pursue the development of sidewalks and/or ADA-compliant “walkable paths” in the vicinity of schools to provide adequate pedestrian access. The location of the sidewalks and/or ADA-compliant “walkable paths” will include consideration of the Suggested Routes to School Plans and connection to present or future bus or shuttle service in the area.	Consistent. The Specific Plan is consistent with this policy because a key objective of the proposed improvements with the new building construction and outdoor FSHA Campus design is to improve ADA accessibility with ADA-compliant walkways and pedestrian linkages. A new pedestrian corridor between the Parking Facility and high school building would incorporate ADA-compliant features to facilitate equal or equivalent accessibility between parking areas, gardens, plazas and FSHA Campus buildings. All new building construction would be ADA compliant.
CE Policy 4.1.3: Recommend sidewalk and/or ADA-compliant “walkable paths” in new development areas where public safety objectives will be served, at the discretion of the Planning Commission. Similar recommendations for public safety within existing developments should continue to be reviewed by the Public Works and Traffic Commission.	Consistent. See Response to CE Policy 4.1.1.
CE Policy 4.2.7: Investigate and adopt strategies to improve vehicular circulation around public and private schools and school-owned facilities located within the City.	Consistent. See Responses to CE Policy 1.2.2 and CE Policy 1.3.4.
Noise Element	
NE GOAL 1: Protect people who live, work, and recreate in the City from excessive transportation noise.	Consistent. See Responses to CE Policy 1.2.2, NE Policy 2.2.5, LUE Objective 1.5, and CE Policy 1.3.4.

**Table IV.J-4
Project Consistency with Applicable Goals/Policies of the City’s General Plan**

Goal/Policy	Consistency Determination and Discussion
<p>NE Objective 1.1: Utilize noise control measures to reduce the impact from roadway noise sources.</p>	<p>Consistent. See Responses to CE Policy 1.2.2, NE Policy 2.2.5, LUE Objective 1.5, and CE Policy 1.3.4.</p>
<p>NE GOAL 2: Protect people who live, work, and recreate in the City from unwarranted and excessive levels of non-transportation noise.</p>	<p>Consistent. The Specific Plan is consistent with this goal because it incorporates measures that target minimizing excessive noise. FSHA Campus activities include events that would take place both within and outside of regular school hours, and sometimes on weekends. In order to minimize the potential for noise, traffic and disturbance to surrounding neighbors, FSHA Campus events would be managed by limitation of hours and restricting the total number of large events on an annual and monthly basis. Further, FSHA would utilize a combination of measures to minimize parking and vehicle trips (through a Transportation Demand Management program) for large-scale FSHA Campus events. Implementation of the TDM program would minimize traffic-generated noise. The Specific Plan development standards include operational guidelines for outdoor activities, including restrictions for amplified sound systems that would limit unwarranted noise levels. Further, new development at the Palmerstone Property would be screened with berms and landscaping to minimize noise and enhance privacy to adjacent residences along Palmerstone Drive.</p> <p>See also Responses to NE Policy 2.2.5 and LUE Objective 1.5.</p>
<p>NE Objective 2.1: Develop methods and measures to mitigate excessive non-transportation noise.</p>	<p>Consistent. See Responses to LUE Objective 1.5, NE Goal 2 and NE Policy 2.2.5.</p>
<p>NE Objective 2.2: Promote land use planning policies, guidelines, and standards that minimize human exposure to excessive noise, with special emphasis on protecting residential neighborhoods and other sensitive noise receptors from intrusive noise.</p>	<p>Consistent. See Responses to CE Policy 1.2.2, NE Policy 2.2.5, LUE Objective 1.5, CE Policy 1.3.4, and NE Goal 2.</p>
<p>NE Policy 2.2.2: Require new development to minimize noise impacts on adjacent uses through site and building design, setbacks, berms, landscaping, and/or other noise abatement techniques.</p>	<p>Consistent. See Responses to CE Policy 1.2.2, NE Policy 2.2.5, LUE Objective 1.5, CE Policy 1.3.4, and NE Goal 2.</p>
<p>NE Policy 2.2.5: Require that an acoustical analysis be prepared by a qualified acoustical engineer in instances where noise-sensitive uses are proposed in noise-impacted areas. The recommendations of the acoustical analysis to mitigate noise will be considered during deliberations on the project.</p>	<p>Consistent. The Specific Plan is consistent with this policy because a Draft EIR was prepared to analyze potential environmental impacts, including noise, due to implementation of the Specific Plan. The Draft EIR has determined that impacts related to noise would be less than significant when recommended mitigation to minimize tire squeal in the Parking Facility is implemented.</p>
<p>Air Quality Element</p>	
<p>AQ Objective 1.1: Promote land use</p>	<p>Consistent. See Response to CE Policy 1.3.4.</p>

**Table IV.J-4
Project Consistency with Applicable Goals/Policies of the City’s General Plan**

Goal/Policy	Consistency Determination and Discussion
planning that provides for efficient distribution of land uses and development regulations to achieve reductions in vehicular trips.	
AQ Policy 1.1.2: Implement pedestrian and transit-oriented development guidelines and standards proposed in the Land Use Element (see Land Use Element Goals 2 and 3 and supporting objectives and policies) to reduce reliance on passenger vehicles, such as proximity to transit, pedestrian and bicycle facilities, preferential parking for low-/zero-emission vehicles and car- and van-poolers, and energy-conserving buildings.	Consistent. See Response to CE Policy 1.3.4.
AQ Policy 1.1.6: Ensure that new developments implement air quality mitigation measures, such as ventilation systems, adequate buffers, and other pollution reduction measures and carbon sequestration sinks, especially those that are located near existing sensitive receptors.	Consistent. The Specific Plan is consistent with this policy because new and rehabilitated buildings will be constructed to current building codes and standards and will meet minimum heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) requirements. The Preliminary Construction Program and the required Construction Management Plan will ensure that best management practices to minimize air pollutant emissions, including fugitive dust, are implemented. The Landscape Concept Plan provides for replacement of any existing trees removed during construction and incorporation of additional trees and landscaped area that will provide energy-conserving shade, serve as carbon sinks, and minimize heat-island effects. See also Responses to AQ Policy 6.2.2 and CNE Policy 1.5.5.
AQ GOAL 2: Improve air quality and reduce GHG emissions locally and within the Basin by reducing use of passenger vehicles.	Consistent. See Response to CE Policy 1.3.4.
AQ Objective 2.1: Reduce the amount of vehicular emissions by promoting alternative modes of transportation and transportation demand management strategies.	Consistent. See Response to CE Policy 1.3.4.
AQ Policy 2.1.1: Pursue opportunities to establish a pilot program for an integrated shuttle system to serve school trips and other community needs with a system of vans or small buses.	Consistent. See Response to CE Policy 1.3.4.
AQ Policy 2.1.4: Promote programs that require special event centers, such as Descanso Gardens and Lanterman Auditorium, to provide transit inducements to their patrons for overall trip reductions.	Consistent. See Response to CE Policy 1.3.4.
AQ Policy 2.1.5: Encourage the use of alternative transportation modes such as	Consistent. See Response to CE Policy 1.3.4.

**Table IV.J-4
Project Consistency with Applicable Goals/Policies of the City's General Plan**

Goal/Policy	Consistency Determination and Discussion
bicycles for school and employment-related trips.	
AQ Objective 2.2: Encourage local employers and businesses to implement policies and programs that reduce their employees' dependence on single-passenger vehicles for travel to and from work.	Consistent. See Response to CE Policy 1.3.4.
AQ Policy 2.2.2: Encourage employers and businesses to implement transportation demand management strategies, such as telecommuting, ridesharing, work schedule changes (including flex time, compressed work week, staggered work schedule, etc.), and employer-based transportation programs (including employer-subsidized bus passes, guaranteed ride home programs, and vanpool programs).	Consistent. See Response to CE Policy 1.3.4.
AQ GOAL 3: Reduce air pollution and GHG emissions through conservation activities, policies and programs, regulations, and use of technology.	Consistent. See Response to LUE Goal 3.
AQ Objective 3.1: Reduce the amount of fugitive dust emitted into the atmosphere.	Consistent. The Specific Plan is consistent with this objective because the required Construction Management Plan will ensure that best management practices are implemented to minimize air pollutant emissions, including fugitive dust. Further, the Construction Management Program will include measures to control erosion and reduce sediment impacts during construction. A Construction Management Program that establishes performance expectations during construction is included in the Specific Plan.
AQ Policy 3.1.1: Develop and implement plans to minimize dust from areas within the City that are prone to soil erosion from wind.	Consistent. See Response to AQ Objective 3.1.
AQ Policy 3.1.2: Require stabilization of land disturbed as a result of construction projects, including short-term methods during construction (e.g., watering active construction areas, covering open stockpiles, applying non-toxic soil stabilizers on unpaved access roads and temporary parking areas) and permanent methods post-construction (e.g., vegetation or revegetation, installation of hardscape, etc.).	Consistent. See Response to AQ Objective 3.1.
AQ Objective 3.3: Reduce air pollution and GHG emissions through new emission control technologies, increased	Consistent. See Response to LUE Goal 3.

**Table IV.J-4
Project Consistency with Applicable Goals/Policies of the City’s General Plan**

Goal/Policy	Consistency Determination and Discussion
energy efficiency, and use of renewable energy.	
AQ Policy 3.3.4: Develop and adopt an Urban Heat Island Mitigation policy or program that includes the use of alternative materials for roads and roofing, the planting of shade trees over parking lots on public and private property, and other land use techniques to combat urban heat island effects.	Consistent. See Response to LUE Policy 3.1.9.
AQ Policy 3.3.5: Continue to implement the City’s Preservation, Protection, and Removal of Trees Ordinance ([Chapter 11.40] of the La Cañada Flintridge Municipal Code [LCFMC]).	Consistent. See Response to CNE Policy 1.5.5.
AQ Objective 3.4: Reduce air pollution and GHG emissions through energy conservation.	Consistent. See Response to LUE Goal 3.
AQ Objective 3.5: Reduce air pollution and GHG emissions through waste reduction, diversion of solid waste from landfill operations, and recycling.	Consistent. See Responses to LUE Goal 3 and CNE Objective 1.4.
AQ Policy 3.5.6: Continue to implement the City’s Recycling and Diversion of Construction and Demolition Debris Ordinance (Chapter 9.14 of the LCFMC) to reduce the amount of GHG emissions associated with the disposal of solid waste into landfills.	Consistent. See Responses to LUE Goal 3 and CNE Objective 1.4.
AQ GOAL 4: Reduce GHG emissions from all activities within the City boundaries to support the State’s efforts under AB 32 and to mitigate the impact of climate change.	Consistent. See Responses to LUE Goal 3 and CE Policy 1.3.4.
AQ Policy 5.3.2: Evaluate existing landscaping and options to convert reflective and impervious surfaces to landscaping, and install or replace vegetation with drought-tolerant, low-maintenance native species or edible landscaping that can also provide shade and reduce heat-island effects.	Consistent. See Response to LUE Policy 4.1.3.
AQ Policy 6.2.2: Evaluate and disclose in CEQA documents the contribution new projects could have on climate change and require mitigation measures as appropriate.	Consistent. Project impacts related to GHG emissions were addressed in Section IV.G (Greenhouse Gas Emissions). As discussed there, the Project would not result in any significant impacts related to GHG emissions.

Source: City of La Cañada Flintridge General Plan.

Zoning Code

As described previously, the FSHA Campus is currently zoned Public /Semi-Public (PS). The current use of the FSHA property as a school facility is allowable only through a CUP, which the FSHA obtained in 1994. Upon approval and adoption of the Specific Plan, the FSHA Campus would undergo a zoning change, thereby eliminating the PS designation for the campus. The Specific Plan would supersede the CUP, and the FSHA campus would be rezoned FSHA-SP. The Specific Plan would serve as the primary guide for zoning requirements. The zoning change would be consistent with the City's General Plan, because of the General Plan change proposed as part of the entitlement request for implementation of the Specific Plan for the FSHA Campus. Processing this zoning change for the Specific Plan, as proposed, is appropriate and consistent with public policy. The 24.66-acre property within the City of Pasadena is currently zoned RS-2 HD (i.e., Single-Family Residential within Hillside Overlay District). Upon approval of the Specific Plan and annexation of the property (pursuant to LAFCO approval), this property would be incorporated into LCF and governed by the Specific Plan, including the proposed FSHA-SP zoning. Because the Project would result in zoning that would be consistent with the City's General Plan, there would be no conflicts with land use plans, policies, and regulations resulting from operation of the project. Therefore, Project impacts related to zoning would be less than significant.

Southern California Edison Sub-Transmission Pole/Line Replacement

Removal and installation of the electricity poles would occur within existing and new right of ways associated with the existing alignment and in accordance with all applicable requirements of the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC). Removal and installation of the electricity poles would not conflict any applicable plans, policies, or regulations, and no significant impacts related to this issue would occur.

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

As shown on Table II-3 in Section II (Environmental Setting), 11 related projects have been identified, including a church with an assisted living facility (Related Project 1) and 10 new single-family homes (Related Projects 2-11). Related Project 1 includes demolition of an existing 5,743-square-foot church and development of a new 2,300-square-foot church and a 58,600-square-foot assisted living facility. Additionally, each of the related projects that includes development of a new single-family home also includes demolition of an existing single-family home. Each of the related projects include development of land uses that are allowed for by LCF's General Plan and Zoning Code and as a result, would not conflict with any applicable regional or local plans, policies, or regulations associated with development of the related projects, since regional and local plans, policies, and regulations have been formed around planned land uses. Additionally, the City would review each related project as part of the application process to ensure compliance with all applicable standards. As stated previously, the Project would be substantially consistent with all applicable plans, policies, and regulations that govern development of the Project site. Therefore, cumulative land use impacts would be less than significant.

MITIGATION MEASURES

No significant impacts related to land use and planning have been identified, and no mitigation measures are required.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION

Impacts related to land use and planning would be less than significant.