Notice and Agenda

Regular Meeting
of the
La Cañada Flintridge Sustainability and Resilience Commission

Tuesday, May 12, 2026 at 6:00 PM

City Hall
One Civic Center Drive
La Cañada Flintridge, CA 91011

Chair Francis Pollara
Vice-Chair Julie Kane-Ritsch
Commissioner Quemars Ahmed
Commissioner Ahee Han
Commissioner Lauren Oakes

Comments from the Public
The public is encouraged to address the Sustainability & Resilience Commission on any matter posted on the agenda or on any other matter within its jurisdiction. If you wish to address the Sustainability & Resilience Commission, you may do so during the **Comments from the Public** period noted on the agenda. Each person is allowed 3-minutes speaking time.

Pursuant to provisions of the Brown Act, no action may be taken on a matter unless it is listed on the agenda, or unless certain emergency or special circumstances exist. The Sustainability & Resilience Commission may direct staff to investigate and/or schedule certain matters for consideration at a future Sustainability & Resilience Commission meeting.

Agenda Materials
Copies of staff reports and supporting documentation pertaining to agenda items are available for public viewing and inspection at City Hall, 2nd Floor Lobby Area, during regular business hours, and on the City's website https://lcf.ca.gov. For further information regarding agenda items, please contact the Planning Division at (818) 790-8881.

SB 343 – Any writings relating to an agenda item distributed to a majority of the Sustainability & Resilience Commission less than 72 hours prior to the meeting will be available for public review in the City Clerk's Office during normal business hours and/or posted on the City's website.

Levine Act - To promote transparency and fairness in government decision-making, the Levine Act imposes contribution prohibitions and disclosure requirements. Specifically, any elected or appointed City officer is prohibited from making or attempting to influence a decision in a proceeding involving a license, permit, or other entitlement for use if the officer received a contribution of more than $500 within the preceding 12 months from a party or their agent. (Gov. Code § 84308(c)(1).) Additionally, parties to proceedings involving a license, permit, or other entitlement for use pending before any elected or appointed City officer must disclose any campaign contributions exceeding $500 that they made within the preceding 12 months. (Gov. Code § 84308(e)(1).) For more information please visit: https://lcf.ca.gov/city-clerk/levine-act/.

Reasonable Accommodations
In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act and Government Code Section 54953(g), the City Council has adopted a "reasonable accommodations" policy to expedite accommodation requests. The policy can also be found on the City's website. Please contact the City Clerk's Office, (818) 790-8880 to make an accommodation request, or to obtain an electronic or printed copy of the policy.

6:00 PM Sustainability and Resilience Commission Regular Meeting

Preliminary Business

Call to Order

Roll Call

Commissioner Ahee Han
Commissioner Lauren Oakes
Commissioner Quemars Ahmed
Vice Chair Julie Kane-Ritsch
Chair Francis Pollara

Pledge of Allegiance

Comments from the Public
Limited to 3 minutes per speaker for items on the Consent Calendar, items not on the Agenda, or any issue within the subject matter jurisdiction of the Sustainability and Resilience Commission. Public comment is limited to a maximum of 20 minutes. Speakers not able to speak due to the 20-minute time limit will be provided with the opportunity to speak at the end of the meeting.

If the matter on which you wish to speak is an Agenda item (other than a Consent Calendar item), you will be provided the opportunity to address the Sustainability and Resilience Commission when the matter is considered. Please state your name for the record and sign in at the podium prior to the beginning of the item.

Presentations

Reordering of and Additions to the Agenda

New or Continued Business

1) General Plan Update (Conservation Element) - Consideration of Goals and Policies

Other Business

Concluding Business

- Meetings attended at the expense of the local agency
- Regional and local representation
- Subcommittee updates
- Request for future agenda items
- Commissioners' comments
  a) Brookside Stormwater Capture Project - Receive and File
  b) Eaton Wash Stormwater Capture Project
  c) Request for Proposals (Sustainability Analyst) - Discussion
  d) Electric Vehicle Charging Survey

- Staff comments

Adjournment

Motion to Adjourn
I certify under penalty of perjury that the agenda was posted on the City Hall bulletin board at One Civic Center Drive at least **72 hours** prior to the meeting, in accordance with Government Code Section 54954.2.

Antonio Gardea
Assistant Director of Community Development

CITY OF LA CAÑADA FLINTRIDGE

Sustainability and Resilience Commission Agenda Report

Meeting Date:	May 12, 2026
Subject:	General Plan Update (Conservation Element) - Consideration of Goals and Policies
Presenter:	Antonio Gardea Assistant Director of Community Development
Proposed Action:	Receive and file
Environmental Impact:	None. Implementation actions will be assessed pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act as authorized.
Fiscal Impact:	None

Background:

In 2024, the City of La Cañada-Flintridge approved their Climate Action and Adaptation Plan (CAAP) to guide local greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction and climate resilience efforts. Now, in 2026, the City is updating the Conservation Element of the General Plan, which establishes policies related to natural resource management, ecosystem and environmental protection, preservation of historical resources, and sustainability.

As part of efforts to align the CAAP with the General Plan, the Sustainability Analyst reviewed the CAAP and the Draft Conservation Element to ensure consistency and that policy direction between the documents is complementary and supportive of La Cañada-Flintridge's overall sustainability and resilience goals.

Discussion/Analysis:

The Sustainability Analyst completed a detailed crosswalk of the CAAP and the Draft Conservation Element and found the following:

- The documents are largely complementary and the goals, objectives, and policy actions are in alignment with one another.
    - The Draft Conservation Element establishes broader policy direction for resource conservation and environmental stewardship, while the CAAP provides more detailed and implementation-oriented strategies—particularly related to GHG reduction.
- The Draft Conservation Element strengthens the CAAP's adaptation and risk considerations.
    - The final three goals of the Draft Conservation Element meaningfully complement the

CAAP by addressing climate risk, resilience, and adaptation-focused topics. These goals help fill gaps in the CAAP's treatment of certain adaptation areas and enhance the City's overall resilience. Once adopted, the Draft Conservation Element can provide support and direction for implementation of CAAP adaptation strategies as well as broader City action on adaptation.

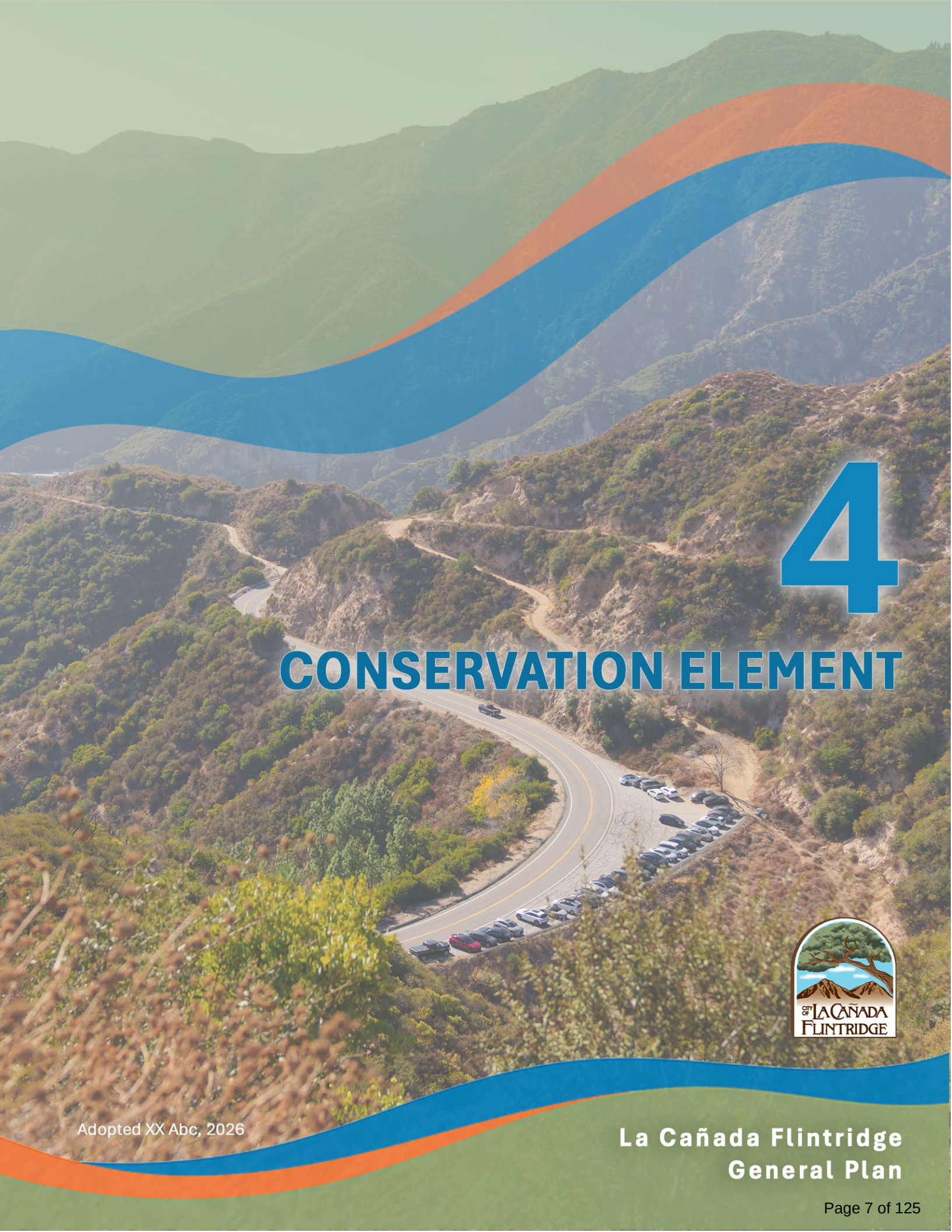
- The CAAP strengthens the Conservation Element.
    - The CAAP includes strategies and policies that can reinforce and help implement the goals of the Draft Conservation Element. Once adopted, the City can reference the relevant CAAP strategies, actions, metrics, and implementation approaches to demonstrate ongoing alignment with, and implementation of, Conservation Element policies.

The CAAP and Conservation Element are consistent, mutually reinforcing, and together provide a strong foundation for advancing the City's climate mitigation and adaptation goals. The Conservation Element's emphasis on resilience and conservation of existing natural assets complements the CAAP, while the CAAP's implementation-focused strategies can enhance the effectiveness of the Conservation Element. Overall, the two documents function as a synergistic policy framework to advance the City's sustainability and resilience efforts.

Options:

Recommendation:
Receive and File.

Attachments:
1. 20260417 Conservation Element Formatted



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CONSERVATION ELEMENT

Adopted XX Abc, 2026

La Cañada Flintridge
General Plan

Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION

The Conservation Element of the City of La Cañada Flintridge complies with California Government Code Section 65302(d) by establishing policies to conserve and protect natural resources, including land, water, wildlife, vegetation, and air quality, while guiding development in a manner that supports long-term environmental health and resilience.

INTRODUCTION

The City of La Cañada Flintridge is home to a variety of trees, wildlife, mountains, and valleys which contribute to the unique character, beauty and desirability of the City. The Conservation Element is a required component of the City's General Plan to identify and preserve natural and cultural resources within the City and to create programs and actions to protect these resources. The word conservation can be defined as the careful preservation, protection, or planned management of a natural resource to prevent its exploitation, destruction, or neglect (Merriam-Webster, Inc. 2025). To ensure the community remains healthy and vibrant, it is essential to conserve natural and cultural resources.

Purpose

The Conservation Element aims to identify significant natural and cultural resources within the City and its surrounding areas that are impacted by the activities of residents, workers, and visitors. It provides policies and programs to safeguard these resources and promote their sustainable use. This section covers topics such as water, energy, biological resources, as well as topographic, visual, cultural, historical, and paleontological resources. Air quality is specifically addressed in Chapter 8, the Air Quality Element. The Conservation Element underscores the City's commitment to sustainable and environmentally friendly decision-making during the planning period, acknowledging the interconnectedness of all General Plan elements in achieving the City's sustainability goals.

Relationship with Other Elements

The Conservation Element was developed to effectively identify and preserve natural and cultural resources in the City of La Cañada Flintridge. This element aligns with other elements of the General Plan by implementing cohesive goals and guiding principles. In particular:

- Land Use Element: The Land Use Element outlines the proposed uses of land, their intensity, and location. The Conservation Element identifies these natural and cultural areas that are later delineated for open space or recreation purposes in the Land Use Element.

- Circulation Element: The Conservation Element informs the Circulation Element by identifying natural areas, such as wildlife corridors, that should be considered when designing transportation corridors or improvements.

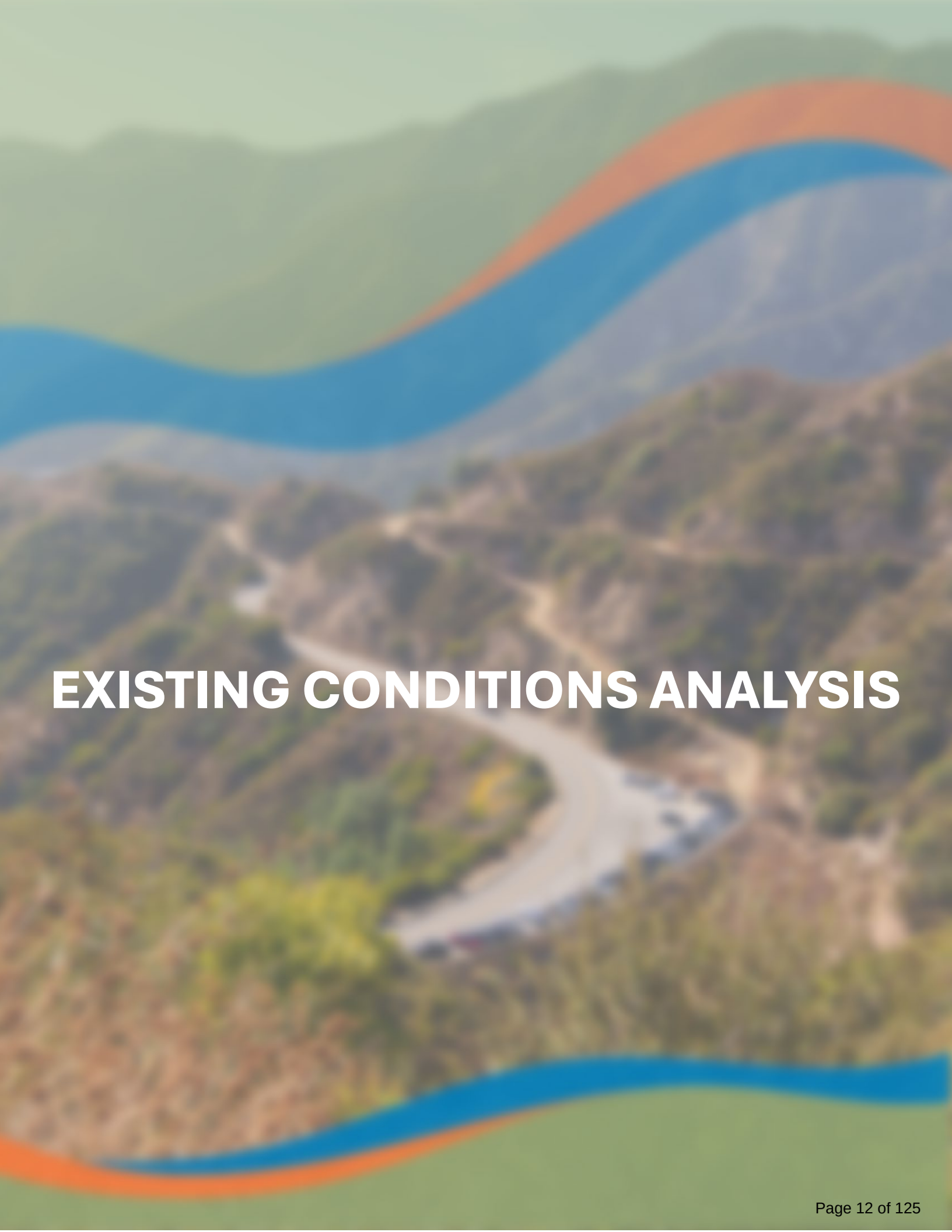
- Housing Element: The Conservation Element supports the Housing Element by determining natural or cultural areas that may need to be protected from future development, thereby identifying potential open space areas.

- Open Space and Recreation Element: The Conservation Element and Open Space and Recreation Element are interconnected, both focusing on the preservation and management of spaces. However, while the Open Space and Recreation Element supports these efforts by designating protected areas and promoting environmentally responsible land management practices, the Conservation Element focuses on natural and cultural resource preservation.

- Safety Element: The Conservation Element can enhance the Safety Element by identifying factors such as watersheds, surface waters, groundwater basins, wetlands, soils, geology, and vegetation that are important during natural disasters like floods and wildfires, thereby enabling both elements to effectively complement each other through comprehensive goals.

- Noise Element: The Conservation Element identifies natural resources such as wildlife that may be harmed by noise pollution. The Conservation Element may create policies that target noise reduction which inform the Noise Element.

- Air Quality Element: The Conservation Element complements the Air Quality Element by their shared goal of protecting and enhancing the environmental quality within the City.



EXISTING CONDITIONS ANALYSIS

HYDROLOGY

Watersheds

A watershed is an area of land where streams and rainfall drain into a common place, like a river, or ocean. Watersheds include not just water, but also the people, wildlife, and vegetation living within them. The Los Angeles River Watershed is approximately 824 square miles long, spanning the entirety of the City of La Cañada Flintridge (see FIGURE 1). An important sub-watershed of the Los Angeles River watershed, the Arroyo Seco, is located in central Los Angeles County, between the San Gabriel Mountains and the Los Angeles River. Lying partially within the watershed are the Angeles National Forest and the cities of Los Angeles, South Pasadena, Pasadena and La Cañada Flintridge, as well as the unincorporated area of Altadena. The watershed runs a 22-mile course in a deeply incised canyon, beginning under Strawberry Peak in the San Gabriel Mountains and draining into the Los Angeles River near downtown Los Angeles. The Arroyo Seco drops from an elevation of nearly 6,100 at its headwaters on Strawberry Peak to 320 feet at its confluence with the Los Angeles River, draining 47 square miles. Prior to widespread development in the watershed, the lower Arroyo Seco south of Devil's Gate Dam was fed by numerous springs and small creeks coming out of the surrounding hills. However, this discharge combined with the highly permeable soils of the Arroyo floodplain was often not enough to sustain Arroyo's flow year-round. In many dry summers, the Arroyo dried up in stretches, only to reappear above the surface where geologic conditions forced groundwater to the surface.

The Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) is responsible for regulating the Los Angeles Watershed. The City of La Cañada Flintridge currently holds a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPEDS) permit which allows the City to pursue feasible measures for stormwater pollution prevention. Stormwater refers to rainwater runoff that flows though both natural landscapes and urban areas. The NPEDS permit enables the City to implement programs such as public outreach, illicit discharge and illicit connection eliminations, development planning and construction, industrial facilities inspections, and public agency activities that achieve the City's necessary water-quality standards (City of La Cañada Flintridge, 2025).

Surface Waters

The main surface water bodies within the Planning Area include the Arroyo Seco Reaches and tributaries of Bear Canyon, which all fall within the Arroyo Seco Watershed, a sub watershed of the Los Angeles River Watershed (EPA, 2025). Within the City, streams flow through several canyons and across the foothills and flatlands. A significant sub-watershed of the Arroyo Seco within the City is Flint Wash, draining approximately 5.5 square miles of the City. The lower three-quarters of a mile of Flint Wash is a natural, unlined channel with intermittent bank modifications. Approximately 2,000 feet of this length falls in La Cañada Flintridge, with the remaining falling in Pasadena. Most of the unlined portion in La Cañada Flintridge is on private property. The rest of Flint Wash is a series of lined channels draining over five square miles of La Cañada Flintridge.

Surface waters of the Arroyo Seco are contaminated by urban runoff. Urban runoff refers to rainwater or melted snow that runs through streets, parking lots, sidewalks and other urban areas collecting pollutants such as chemical and debris from these surfaces and then flows into storm drains and water ways and in turn may pollute existing water bodies. The Arroyo Seco is listed on the Clean Water Act Section 303(d) list of impaired waterways since at least 2018 due to trash in unspecified urban stormwater, urban runoff, and pathogens. The Clean Water Act originally enacted 1972 set water quality standards, created a permit system to control the discharge of pollutants, created funding for sewage treatment plants, and aims to protect wetlands.

Groundwater Basins

A groundwater basin is a natural underground reservoir where water is stored within the spaces of permeable rocks and sediments. These basins collect and hold groundwater, which is utilized for drinking water, irrigation, and industrial purposes. The City of La Cañada Flintridge lies within the San Fernando Valley and the Raymond Groundwater Basin (see FIGURE 2).

The San Fernando Valley Groundwater Basin spans an area of 226 square miles. It is bordered by the Santa Susana Mountains to the north and northwest, the San Gabriel Mountains to the north and northeast, the San Rafael Hills to the east, the Santa Monica Mountains and Chalk Hills to the south, and the Simi Hills to the west (California Department of Water Resources, 2004). The Upper Los Angeles River Area Watermaster manages the basin, which serves several public water agencies, including the City of Burbank Water Division, City of Glendale Department of Water and Power, City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, City of San Fernando Water Department, and Crescent Valley County Water District Metropolitan Water District. The basin's storage capacity is estimated at 3,670,000 acre-feet[1].

The Raymond Groundwater Basin covers a surface area of 40.9 square miles. It is bounded by the San Gabriel Mountains to the north, the San Rafael Hills to the southwest, the Pickens Canyon Wash to the west, and the Raymond Fault to the southwest (California Department of Water Resources, 2004). Managed by the Raymond Basin Management Board, this basin serves the public water agencies of La Canada Irrigation District, Kinneloa Irrigation District, San Gabriel County Water District, City of Pasadena, City of Alhambra, and City of Arcadia. The basin's storage capacity is calculated at 1,450,000 acre-feet[2].

Water Quality and Resources

The Safe Drinking Water Act, initially passed in 1974 and amended in 1996, establishes water standards for over 90 contaminants and mandates consumer confidence reports from all community water systems. Community water systems are defined as those that serve the same individuals year-round. The City of La Cañada is served by four water districts, La Cañada Irrigation District, Liberty Utilities, Valley Water Company, and Crescenta Valley Water District. The consumer confidence reports provide information about water sources and water contaminants such as lead and copper. These reports are readily available to the public and residents of the City.

The City of La Cañada Flintridge Municipal Code (Municipal Code) Chapter 4.23Water Efficient Landscaping acknowledges the limitation of state water resources and emphasizes conservation. Municipal Code Chapter 4.23 applies to new construction projects with a landscape area larger than 500 square feet, as well as rehabilitated landscape projects with an area equal to or greater than 2,500 square feet.

1California Department of Water Resources, B118 Basin Boundary Description San Fernando Valley Groundwater Basin. https://water.ca.gov/-/media/DWR-Website/Web-Pages/Programs/Groundwater-Management/Bulletin-118/Files/2003-Basin-Descriptions/4_012_SanFernandoValley.pdf

2 California Department of Water Resources, B118 Basin Boundary Description Raymond Groundwater Basin. https://water.ca.gov/-/media/DWR-Website/Web-Pages/Programs/Groundwater-Management/Bulletin-118/Files/2003-Basin-Descriptions/4_023_Raymond.pdf

FIGURE 1:WATERSHEDS

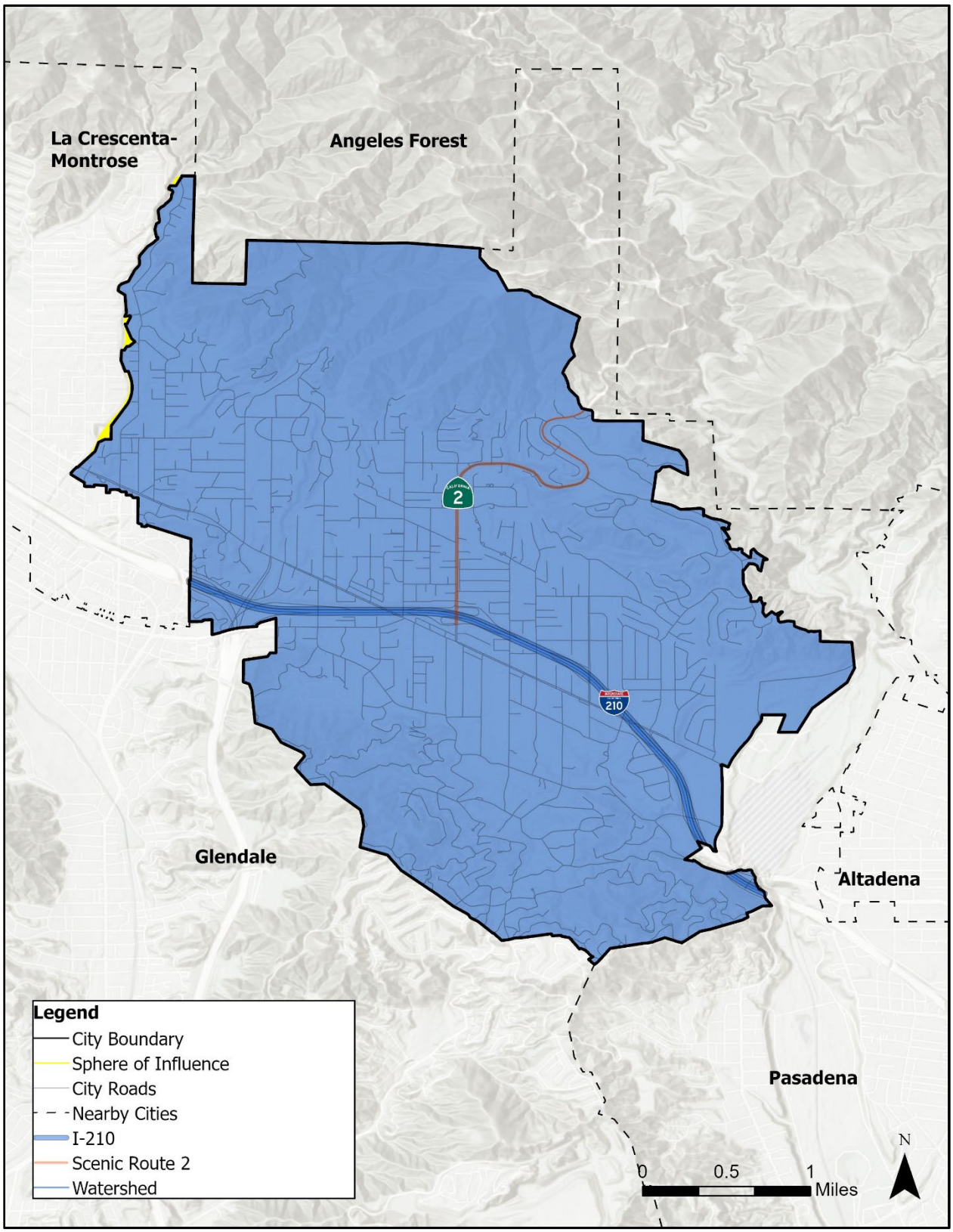
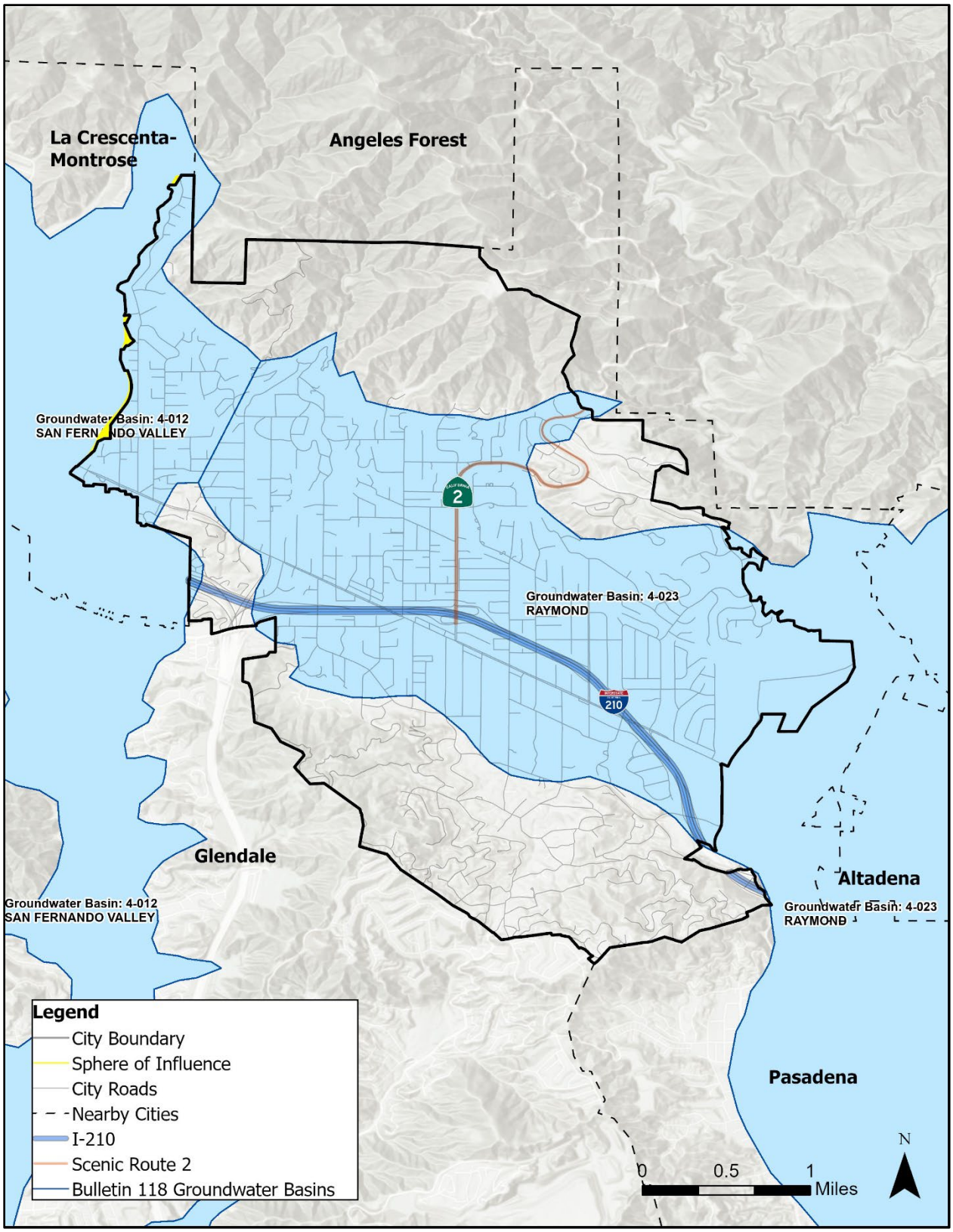


FIGURE 2: GROUNDWATER BASINS



BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

This section discusses the existing biological resources of the Planning Area to guide the General Plan Element Update. The Planning Area is primarily developed with suburban uses, situated between large open space natural areas. Open space areas that contain notable biological resources include Cherry Canyon, the San Rafael Hills, and Angeles National Forest in the northern portion of the City. Large natural communities within the Planning Area are home to variety of biologically-sensitive and significant plant and animal species.

Special Status Species and Natural Communities

Special-Status Species and Natural Communities are plants, animals, and habitat types that are recognized by federal, state, or local agencies as being rare, threatened, endangered, or otherwise sensitive to human or environmental pressures. The Habitat Conservation Division (HCD) of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) maintains the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB).[3] CNDDB is used to gather and distribute data on the status and locations of rare and endangered plants, animals and vegetation types. A query of special status species occurrences was conducted on the CNDDB RareFind BIOS Viewer for the Planning Area.[4] A list of CNDDB and USFWS occurrences are identified in Table 1.

The CNDDB and USFWS lists eleven species occurrences within the Planning Area. These species include four plants (plummer's mariposa lily, greata's aster, parry's spineflower, and the sonoran maiden fern) six animal species (southern California legless lizard, coast range newt, least bell's vireo, American peregrine falcon, and the silver-haired bat), the San Gabriel chestnut snail and Crotch's bumble bee. Plant species occurrences are primarily concentrated to the San Rafael Hills and Cherry Canyon, however the special status species vertebrates and invertebrates have a wider occurrence range into urban, residential portions of the Planning Area.

This list includes species that are identified by USFWS and the CNDDB. Further surveys must be conducted for project-specific CEQA review within the Planning Area to compile a more detailed, exhaustive list of special-status species.

Table 1: Special Status Species Occurrences in the Planning Area

Species	Scientific Name	Federal Status	State Status	Other Status
Southern California legless lizard	*Anniella stebbinsi*	None	None	CDFW: SSC USFS: S
Plummer's mariposa lily	*Calochortus plummerae*	None	None	None
Greata's aster	*Symphyotrichum greatae*	None	None	None
San Gabriel Chestnut snail	*Glyptostoma gabrielense*	None	None	None
Crotch's bumble bee	*Bombus crotchii*	None	Candidate endangered	IUCN: EN
Coast Range newt	*Taricha torosa*	None	None	USFS: S

[3] The California Natural Diversity Database: A Natural Heritage Program for Rare and Species and Vegetation, Roxanne Bittman, October 2001. Accessed October 2025.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services, Environmental Conservation Online System, CDFW, CNDDB. 2025. Accessed: October 2025

Species	Scientific Name	Federal Status	State Status	Other Status
Parry's spineflower	*Chorizanthe parryi var parryi*	None	None	None
Sonoran maiden fern	*Pelazoneuron puberulum var sonorense*	None	None	None
Least bell's vireo	*Vireo belli pusillus*	Endangered	Endangered	IUCN: NT
American peregrine falcon	*Falco peregrinus anatum*	Delisted	Delisted	USFS: S
Silver-haired bat	*Lasionycteris noctivagans*	None	None	IUCN: LC

USFS: S – U.S. Forest Service, Sensitive.
IUCN: EN – International Union for Conservation of Nature, Endangered.
IUCN: LC – International Union for Conservation of Nature, Least Concern.
IUCN: NT – International Union for Conservation of Nature, Near Threatened.
CDFW: SSC – California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Species of Special Concern
Source: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services, Environmental Conservation Online System, CDFW, CNDDB.

Critical Habitat

Critical habitats are sites within a specific geographic area occupied by the species that contain the physical or biological features that are essential to the conservation of endangered and threatened species, and that may need special management or protection.[5]

A search was conducted on the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service's Information for Planning and Consulation (IPaC) online tool for the Planning Area to determine critical habitats for species listed under the Endangered Species Act that are threatened, endangered or that are candidates, or proposed for listing. The IPaC results indicate that there are designated critical habitats for ten endangered species in the Planning Area, as shown in Table 2. These species have different designations of critical habitat status: none, proposed and final. However, no critical habitat units fall within the boundaries of the Planning Area.

Final designated critical habitats have been identified within surrounding parts of the region for species including the Southwestern willow flycatcher (Empidonax traillii extimus), Santa Ana sucker (Catostomus santaanae), and Braunton's milk-vetch (Astragalus brauntonii), however no final designated critical habitats intersect within the Planning Area as confirmed by IPaC review.

Table 2: Critical Habitat Summary – IPaC Review for the Planning Area

Species	Status	Critical Habitat Status
California Condor	Endangered	Final critical habitat designated
California Spotted Owl	Proposed Endangered	No critical habitat designated
Least Bell's Vireo	Endangered	Final critical habitat designated
Southwestern Willow Flycatcher	Endangered	Final critical habitat designated
Southwestern Pond Turtle	Proposed Threatened	No critical habitat designated
Western Spadefoot	Proposed Threatened	No critical habitat designated
Monarch Butterfly	Proposed Threatened	Proposed critical habitat under review
Braunton's Milk-vetch	Endangered	Final critical habitat designated

[5] U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Critical Habitat, March 2017. Accessed October 2025.

Species	Status	Critical Habitat Status
Nevin's Barberry	Endangered	Final critical habitat designated
Slender-horned Spineflower	Endangered	No critical habitat designated
California Condor	Endangered	Final critical habitat designated
California Spotted Owl	Proposed Endangered	No critical habitat designated
Least Bell's Vireo	Endangered	Final critical habitat designated

Source: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 2025. IPaC Resource List for Los Angeles County. Accessed via https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/

Current information from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (2025) indicates that no federally designated or proposed critical habitat overlaps with the Planning Area. Therefore, while several listed species may occur regionally, no direct conflicts with direct habitat are anticipated. Smaller-scale projects and activities will still be required to determine and evaluate potential impacts to listed species and their habitats, including any updated critical habitat designations that may occur in the future.

In addition to the critical habitat for endangered species search, the IPaC review indicated that there are bald and golden eagles within the Planning Area. Bald eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. IPaC review indicates that the bald eagle nor the golden eagle is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in the Planning Area. A BCC is defined as a migratory and non-migratory bird species (beyond those already designated as federally threatened or endangered) that represent the highest conservation priorities.[6] Although neither bird is listed as a BCC, their presence warrants attention because of the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668-668d) requirements.[7]

To comply with the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act to reduce impacts from human-induced alterations around potential nest sites, activities within the Planning Area should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate avoidance and minimization measures. The National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines provides timing and activity-specific distance recommendations when designing projects to avoid and minimize nesting bald eagle impacts, and site-specific recommendations regarding nesting golden eagles can be found through contacting the regional Migratory Bird Office and Ecological Services Field Office. However, as indicated above, the golden eagle and bald eagle are not listed as a BCC for the Planning Area, and site-specific CEQA review will be conducted as subsequent development occurs to minimize or eliminate potential impacts to nesting golden eagles and bald eagles.

[6] U.S. Fish and Wildlife. Birds of Conservation Concern. Birds of Conservation Concern 2021 | FWS.gov. May 19, 2021. Accessed October 2025.

[7] U.S. Fish and Wildlife. Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act. Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act | U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service. Accessed October 2025.

WILDLIFE CONNECTIVITY

Human development and ecological connectivity can be balanced by identifying and conserving areas supporting native wildlife and their habitats. Maintaining connectivity between large blocks of natural habitat and open space is critical to facilitate the movement of wildlife species between these areas. Furthermore, the value of wildlife movement corridors should be analyzed at all scales, from the state-wide down to more localized movement within the Planning Area. Senate Bill (SB) 1425 (2022) and Assembly Bill (AB) 1889 (2024) together strengthen the role of General Plans in supporting wildlife connectivity and movement. SB 1425 requires cities to consider how open space contributes to climate resilience, including preserving habitat corridors and reducing fragmentation. AB 1889 builds on this by mandating that the Open Space Element specifically identify wildlife corridors, assess barriers to movement, and incorporate strategies to protect or restore habitat linkages using the best available science and coordination with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife. Together, these laws ensure that land use planning actively supports biodiversity, ecosystem function, and species adaptation to climate change.

The Planning Area has the potential to support a variety of wildlife species, including birds, riparian-dependent species, and pollinators. Many terrestrial mammal species with varying home range sizes are also known to occur in the region and may also move through the Planning Area, including racoon, bobcat, deer, coyote, and mountain lion. Although the Planning Area is largely built out, large blocks of natural habitat occur in the areas surrounding the City and may facilitate the movement of wildlife through the region. Notably, the northern portion of the Planning Area occurs within the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains, which connects wildlife populations well beyond the City to the Angeles National Forest in the north. The eastern portion of the Planning Area occurs within the Arroyo Seco watershed; the Arroyo Seco River, fed by Flint Wash, conveys flows to the south and provides habitat for a variety of riparian species along the vegetated corridor. The San Rafael Hills also occur along the southern portion of the Planning Area and contains canyons and streams that eventually drain into the Arroyo Seco.

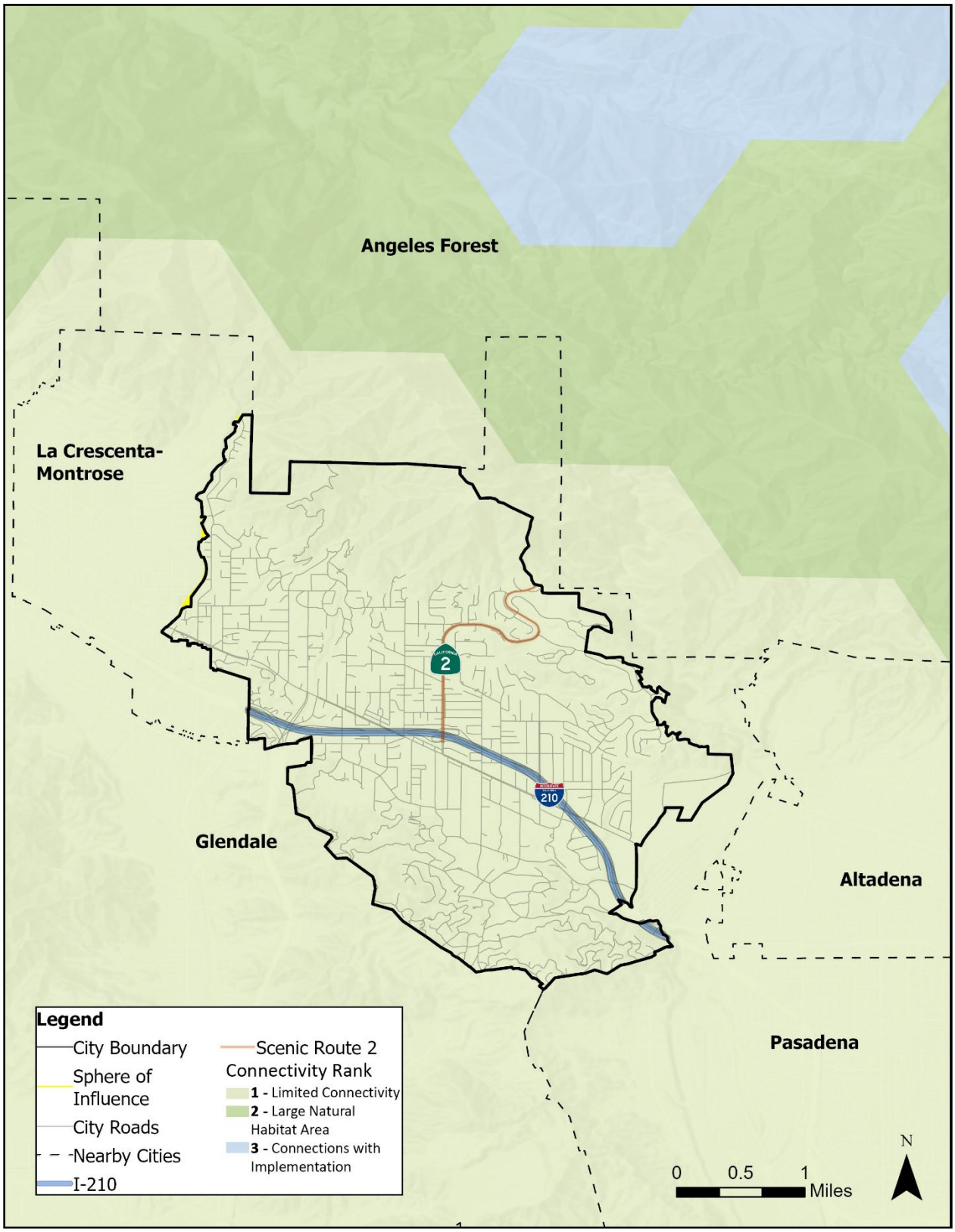
Terrestrial Connectivity

California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) provides mapping of wildlife connectivity and natural habitat blocks throughout the state. These terrestrial connectivity maps provide spatial data on wildlife, vegetation, and habitat connectivity, summarized in 2.5-square-mile hexagons, to support biodiversity conservation and climate resilience planning. The blocks are ranked on the scale of 1 to 5 as follows.

- 1 - Limited Connectivity Opportunity
- 2 - Large Natural Habitat Areas
- 3 - Connections with Implementation Flexibility
- 4 - Conservation Planning Linkages
- 5 - Irreplaceable and Essential Corridors

As shown in **Error! Reference source not found.**, the Planning Area is mapped with a Connectivity Ranking of 1, due to its limited opportunities for connectivity and existing built condition. However, several small areas of natural habitat are mapped within the Planning Area, including areas along the northern foothills, along the Arroyo Seco to the east, and within the San Rafael Hills to the south. While the landscape of natural habitat within these mapped areas should be preserved to maintain the persistence of wildlife within the Planning Area, any potential connections between these areas should also be identified, enhanced, and protected to maximize wildlife movement within and well beyond the Planning Area.

FIGURE 3: TERRESTRIAL CONNECTIVITY MAP



Potential Penetration Corridors

CDFW provides data on Natural Landscape Blocks, which are areas of relatively intact habitat identified through the California Essential Habitat Connectivity analysis. Large Natural Landscape Blocks are defined as contiguous habitat areas greater than 2,000 acres that remain minimally fragmented by roads or development and function as core areas for regional biodiversity, wildlife movement, and ecosystem resilience. Smaller Natural Areas or landscape blocks are habitat areas less than 2,000 acres that, while excluded from the statewide large-block designation, still provide important local ecological functions and can serve as stepping-stones that support fine-scale wildlife movement and connectivity.

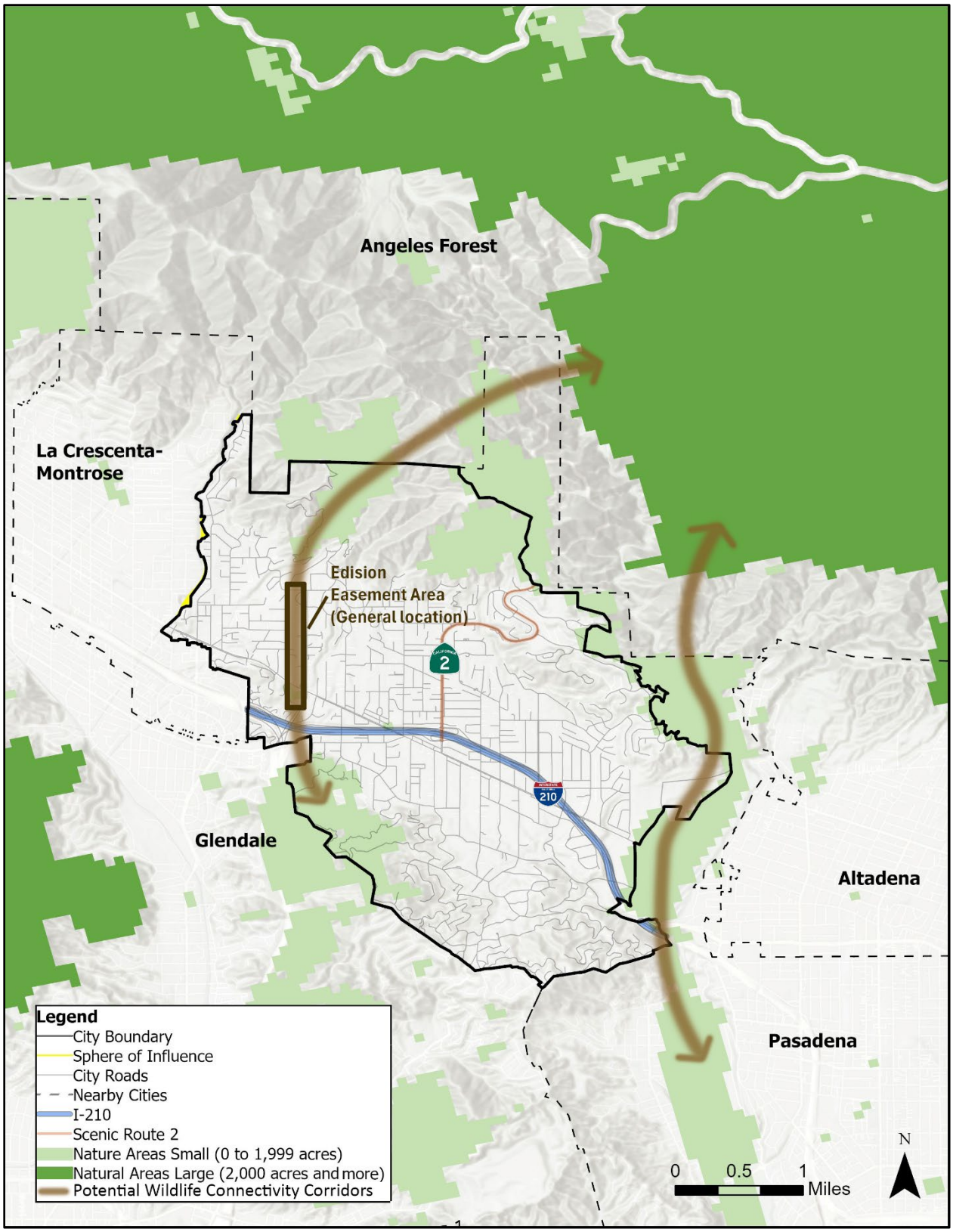
In La Cañada Flintridge, large Natural Landscape Blocks are concentrated along the City's northern boundary within the Angeles National Forest and the San Gabriel Mountains, forming part of a regionally significant habitat network that supports wide-ranging species such as mountain lion, mule deer, bobcat, and coyote (refer to FIGURE 4). Smaller natural areas along the foothill interface, including portions of the San Rafael Hills and Verdugo Mountains, contribute to local habitat value and are particularly important for species such as mule deer, smaller mammals, reptiles, and birds that rely on continuous or semi-continuous cover for daily movement, foraging, and dispersal. While these areas do not meet the size threshold for large Natural Landscape Blocks, they provide meaningful local habitat, ecological value, and opportunities for connectivity between larger regional open spaces. Incorporating these smaller blocks into planning efforts supports fine-scale habitat connectivity, advances the intent of SB 1425 and AB 1889, and reinforces biodiversity and ecosystem function within and adjacent to the City's developed areas.

Opportunities

Based on the current built condition of the Planning Area, two main opportunities have been identified to support wildlife movement as shown in FIGURE 4. An approximately one-mile-long Southern California Edison (SCE) transmission easement runs north-south across the City, from the bottom of the foothills to the Interstate 210 (I-210) freeway; this easement contains transmission structures along the approximately 0.75 miles long corridor and supports a network of hiking trails for community members. Because the easement is restricted from major development due to utility maintenance requirements, this stretch of semi-open space experiences significantly less direct human disturbance compared to its immediate surroundings (e.g., commercial and residential development, vehicular traffic), making wildlife more likely to occur along this alignment. This alignment has the potential to support wildlife movement between the northern foothills and southern portions of the Planning Area. Habitat restoration compatible with utility maintenance requirements within the easement has the potential to support pollinators, which may also move through adjacent areas with suitable vegetation. Although there is a potential connection from foothills to the San Rafael Hills via the SCE easement, further coordination with SCE, land managers (i.e., habitat conservancies), and other stakeholders should be explored to identify opportunities to address the existing obstruction of I-210 to encourage passage through the entire corridor.

The eastern portion of the Planning Area also serves as a buffer to the Arroyo Seco corridor. Although the majority of the streambed lies outside of the Planning Area and within the adjacent municipality, interjurisdictional coordination is encouraged to manage the buffer areas within the Planning Area as well as the areas directly within the Arroyo Seco corridor. Through this partnership, protection and/or restoration of these areas, including the buffer areas, would help to encourage wildlife's use of the corridor for movement and inhabitation.

FIGURE 4: POTENTIAL PENETRATION CORRIDORS



VEGETATION

The Planning Area is composed of a mosaic of urban and varied non-urban landscapes. According to the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, the vegetation communities within the Planning Area, as seen in FIGURE 5, included annual grassland, coastal oak woodland, coastal scrub, mixed chapparal, desert wash, lacustrine, montane hardwood, sierran mixed conifer and urban development. The majority of the Planning Area is considered urban, with a total coverage of approximately 3,835 acres. Most vegetation communities occur in the northern portions of the Planning Area like Winery Canyon, and southern areas like Cherry Canyon Park and Descanso Gardens. See TABLE 3 for a list of vegetation communities and corresponding acreages within the Planning Area.

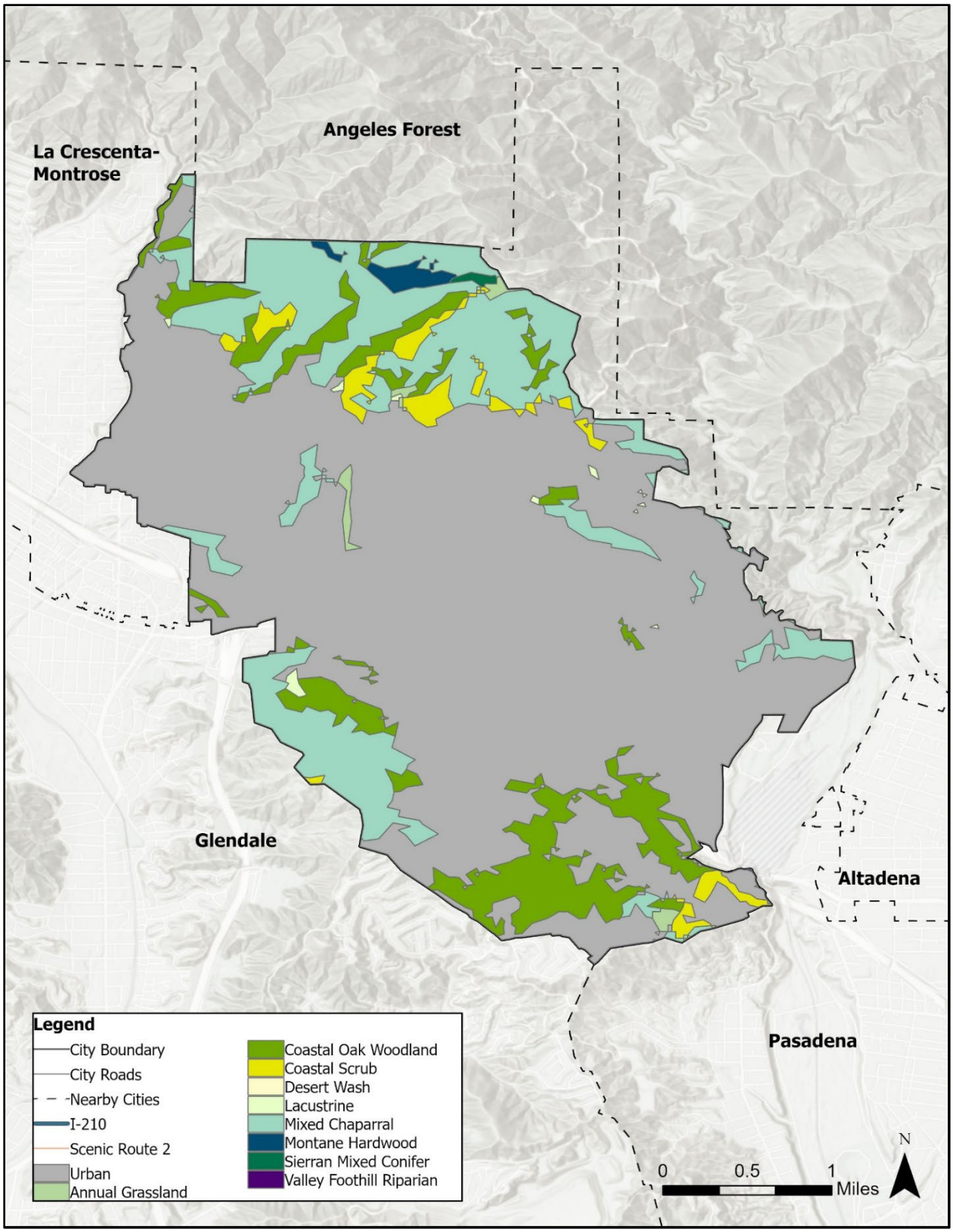
- Coastal Oak Woodland: Coastal oak woodland consists of an overstory that has deciduous and evergreen hardwoods approximately 15-70 feet tall sometimes mixed with scattered conifers. They are comprised of slow-growing, long-lived trees. This vegetation type provides a habitat for at least 60 species of mammals and 110 species of birds observed during the breeding season in California where oaks form a significant part of the canopy or subcanopy .
- Coastal Scrub: Coastal Scrub is comprised of low to moderate-sized shrubs with mesophytic leaves, flexible branches, semi-woody stems growing from a woody base, and a shallow root system. These can range up to 7 feet tall with a canopy cover usually around 100 percent. No single species is typical of all Coastal Scrub stands.
- Mixed Chapparal: Mixed Chapparal is a structurally homogeneous brushland type dominated by shrubs with thick, stiff, heavy cutinized evergreen leaves. Shrub height and crown cover can vary considerably due to the age of last burn, soil, and precipitation. It is a floristically rich type that supports approximately 240 species of woody plants.
- Urban: The structure of urban vegetation varies, with five types of vegetative structure defined: tree grove, street strip, shade tree/lawn, lawn, and shrub cover. The urban residential zone is characterized by a denser and more varied mosaic of vegetation shade trees, lawns, hedges and planted gardens; approximately 40 percent of the land's surface is covered by impervious material. Suburban areas with mature vegetation closely approximate the natural environment. Wildlife includes California quails, wrentits, black tailed deer, ringtail, black-tailed jackrabbit, gopher snake, and western fence lizard.

TABLE 3: VEGETATION COMMUNITIES

Vegetation Type	Acres	Percent
Annual Grassland	27 acres	Less than 1%
Coastal Oak Woodland	529.2	9.6%
Coastal Scrub	131	2.4%
Desert Wash	Less than 1 acre	Less than 1%
Lacustrine	11.1	Less than 1%
Mixed Chaparral	959.5	17.3%
Montane Hardwood	31.9	Less than 1%
Sierran Mixed Conifer	6.3	Less than 1%
Urban	3,835	69.3%
Valley Foothill Riparian	Less than 1 acre	Less than 1%
Total	5,531	100.0%

Source: California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, GIS Mapping and Data Analytics, 2018.

FIGURE 5: VEGETATION COMMUNITIES



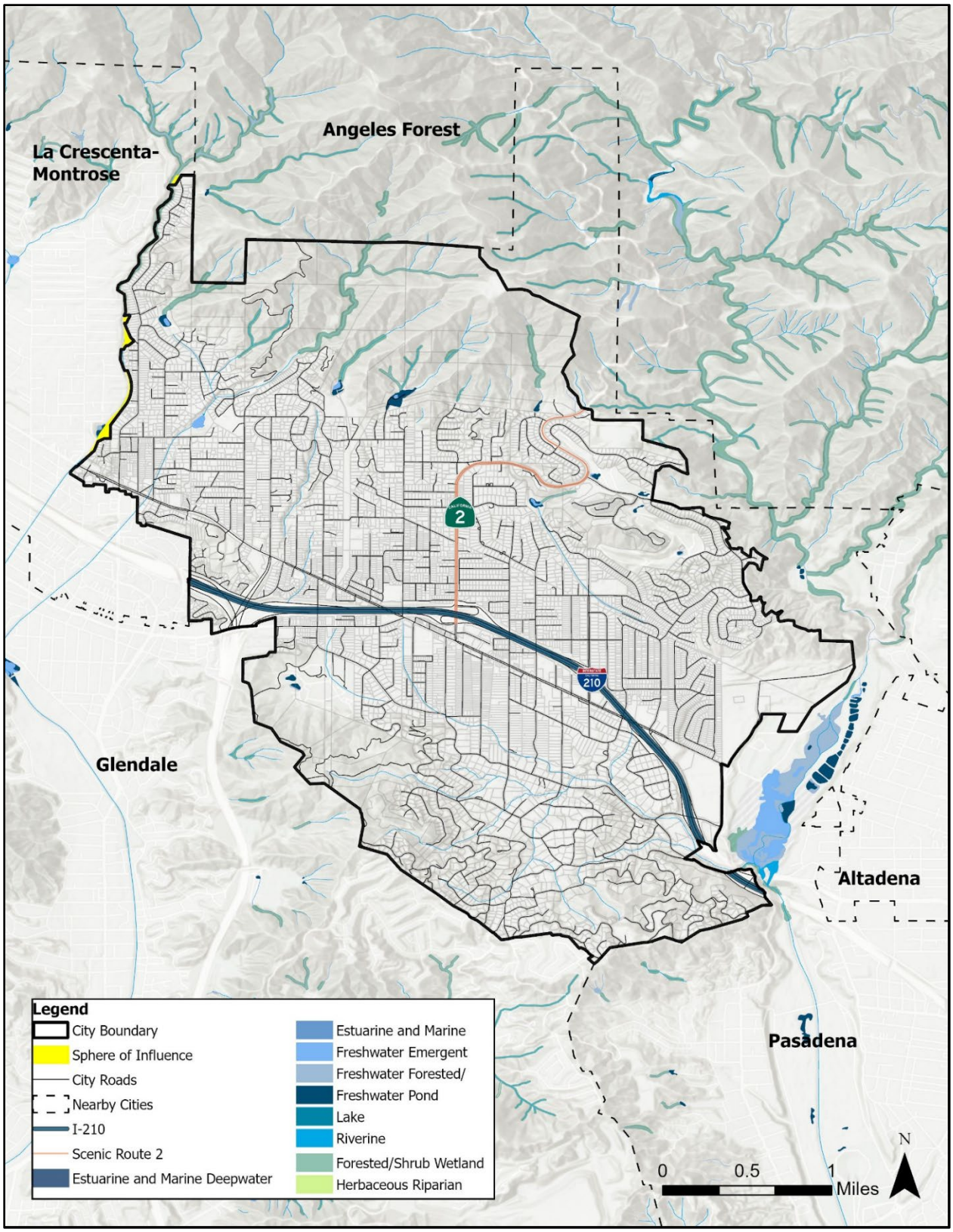
WETLANDS

According to the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI)[8], there are four different types of wetlands throughout the Planning Area, including freshwater emergent wetland, freshwater forested/shrub wetland, freshwater pond and riverine. These wetlands and their location throughout the Planning Area are shown on FIGURE 6, and are described below.

- Freshwater Emergent Wetland: This wetland falls under a Palustrine (P) System, which includes all nontidal wetlands dominated by trees, shrubs, persistent emergent, emergent mosses, or lichens where salinity due to ocean-derived salts is below 0.5 ppt. It is further classified as Emergent (EM), meaning it is characterized by erect, rooted, herbaceous hydrophytes. Vegetation is present for most of the growing season in most years, and freshwater emergent wetlands are usually dominated by perennial plants. Three freshwater emergent wetlands are found within the Planning Area, mostly dispersed throughout the northern portion of the Planning Area and connected to larger wetlands like riverines.
- Freshwater Forest/Shrub Wetland: There are four freshwater forest/shrub wetlands throughout the Planning Area. These wetlands are concentrated within the northern portion of the Planning Area between ridges at the base of the San Gabriel Mountains and connected to larger riverines and smaller freshwater ponds.
- Freshwater Pond: A freshwater pond is a body of standing artificial or natural water that is usually smaller than a lake. Three freshwater ponds are found throughout the Planning Area, found mostly in open space or natural areas like at the base of the San Gabriel Mountains, and within the southern-central portion of the City in Descanso Gardens. Freshwater ponds are often connected to other wetlands within the Planning Area such as riverines.
- Riverine: Riverine wetlands include all wetlands and deepwater habitats contained within a channel, except for wetlands dominated by vegetation, and habitats with a high salinity (over 0.5 ppt). Riverine wetlands appear as channels of water that connect to the sea or smaller bodies of water, such as lakes or streams. Two large riverine wetlands flow throughout the Planning Area, primarily in the northern and southern portions. The riverines form a network of water channels that connect to smaller freshwater ponds or freshwater wetlands in the Planning Area.

[8] U.S. Fish and Wildlife. National Wetlands Inventory. Wetlands Mapper | U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service. 2025. Accessed October 2025.

FIGURE 6: WETLANDS



GEOLOGY AND SOILS

The Planning Area is located on the Transverse Range province of southern California (FIGURE 7). The Transverse Ranges extend from the western part of the southern California coast, where the Santa Ynez mountains plunge under the Pacific Ocean at Point Arguello, to the eastern end of the Little San Bernardino Mountains, in central Riverside County, and even to points beyond. The total length of the Transverse Ranges exposed above sea level is about 300 miles and is characterized by great topographic contrasts, including much of the highest ground in southern California.[9]

More specifically, the Planning Area is defined within the San Gabriel Mountains range: a bold, high mass that extends from the east end of the Ventura basin near Newhall to Cajon Canyon northeast of San Bernadino, about 60 miles. This range is lens-shaped in plan and rises to general altitudes of 5,000 to 9,000 feet. The range is bounded on all sides by major faults and is composed of plutonic igneous rocks of late Mesozoic age, together with a very complex series of older plutonic, metasedimentary, and meta-volcanic rocks. The Verdugo Mountains and San Rafael Hills form a ridge, 15 miles long and 3 miles wide, that is an upfaulted sliver of crystalline rocks along the south side of the western San Gabriel Mountains[10]. This ridge forms a part of the east boundary of the San Fernando Valley, northeast of Los Angeles.

Within the San Gabriel Mountain range, the Planning Area rests on the Crescenta Valley: a south-ward-sloping piedmont plain formed at the foot of the San Gabriel Range, flanked on the southeastern border by the San Rafael Hills.[11] This creates a varied topography throughout the Planning Area with elevations ranging from 970 feet in low-lying areas to about 2,400 feet at the highest neighborhood on the northern side. Crescenta Valley is composed of soil attributed to the Hanford and Vista-Amargosa soil associations (FIGURE 8). Low-lying areas rest upon Hanford soils, while upland regions are supported by Vista-Amargosa soil. Hanford soils are composed of loam and sandy loam soils formed on gently sloping alluvial fans below 3,500 feet in elevation. Vista-Amargosa soils consist of shallower sandy loam soils on steep bedrock slopes at elevations ranging from 1,300 feet to 3,900 feet.[12]

Mineral resources are defined as mineral deposits that contain useful concentrations of valuable minerals, which may or may not be economically viable to extract. They become classified as mineral or ore reserves when they can be mined profitably based on technological processes and market conditions. Several areas identified as mineral resource zones are located in the vicinity of the Planning Area. According to the California Geological Survey's Update of Mineral Land Classification of Portland Cement Concrete Aggregate in Los Angeles County (Open File Report 94-14), the Planning Area lies within MRZ-2 (areas of regionally significant mineral deposits), located on the northeastern side. The Planning Area does not have manufacturing or industrial development, so there are no oil or gas fields located within the Planning Area (CalGEM Well Finder, 2025).

[9] Thomas L. Bailey and Richard H. Jahns. Geology of the Transverse Range of Southern California. 289179767.pdf. Accessed November 2025.

[10] Ibid.

[11] U.S. Department of the Interior. Flood in La Canada Valley California. https://pubs.usgs.gov/wsp/0796c/report.pdf. Accessed November 2025.

[12] City of La Canada Flintridge. Local Hazard Mitigation Plan 2024-2029. LHMP2024to2029.pdf. Accessed November 2025.

FIGURE 7: GEOLOGY

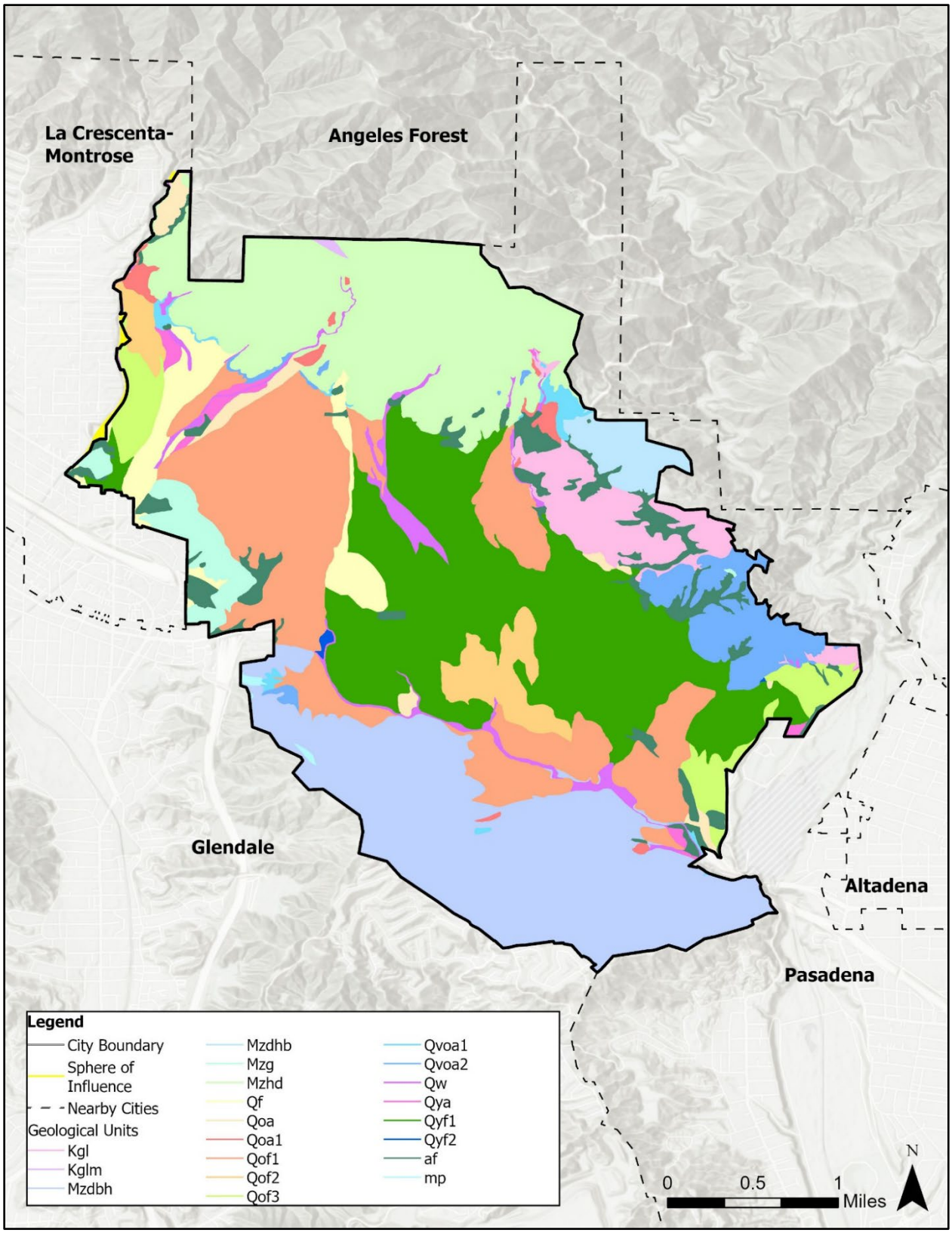
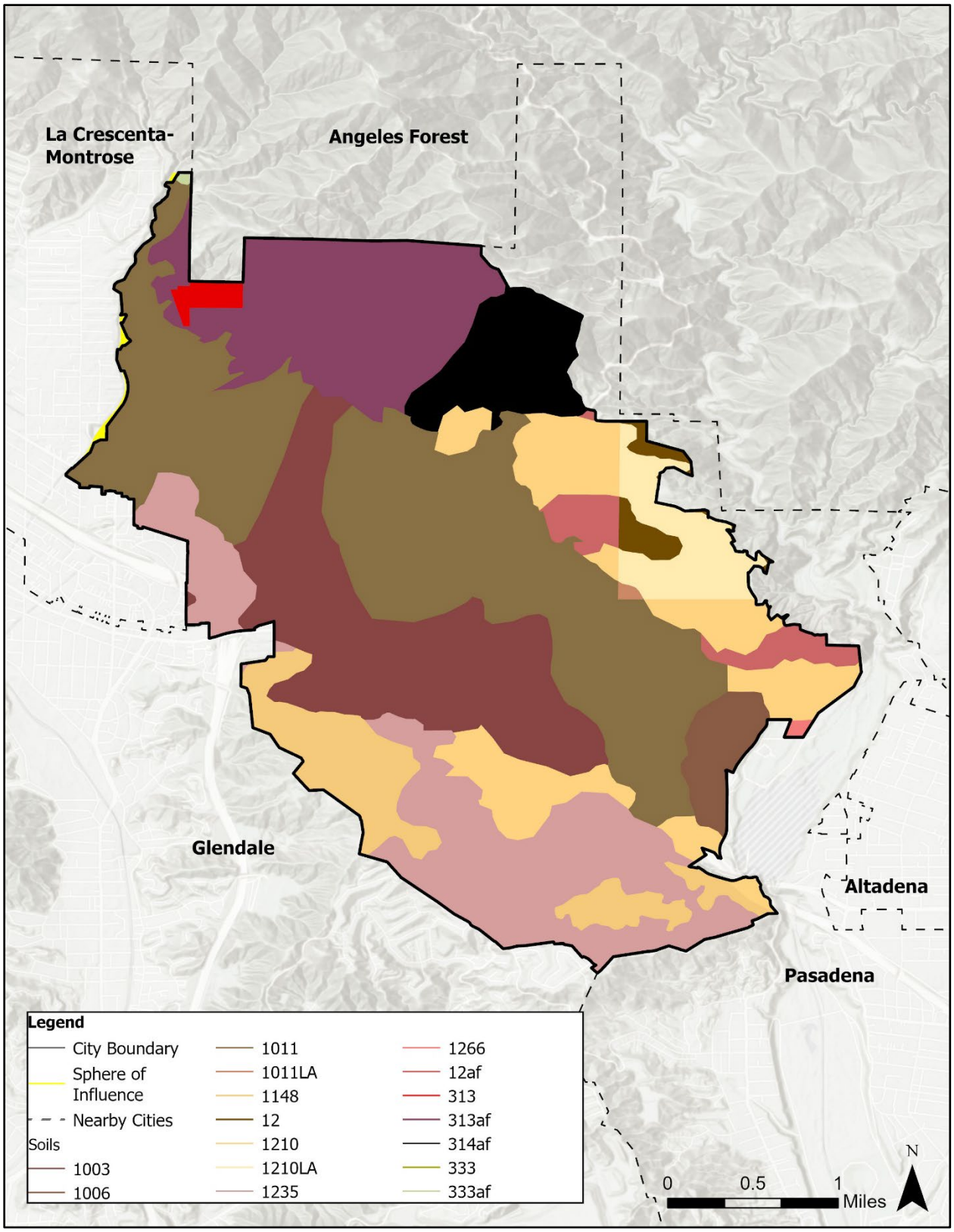


FIGURE 8: SOILS



CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL RESOURCES

Throughout its history, La Cañada Flintridge has been shaped by a diverse tapestry of people and events, each leaving a distinct mark on the city's landscape. From its earliest days—when the Shoshonean people thrived among its hills—to the era of Spanish missions and ranchos, every chapter adds depth to its story. As the City evolved, welcoming new settlers and embracing transformative milestones like the arrival of the scientific institution, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, its character became richer and more complex. This appreciation for the past is still evident today. Many of La Cañada Flintridge's buildings and sites are recognized for their historical significance, reflecting the architectural styles, stories, and aspirations of those who came before. [13]

Historic Resources

Within the City of La Cañada Flintridge, multiple buildings have been identified as significant historical resources at the local, state, and federal levels, as shown in TABLE 4. Under the California Government Code Sections 50280-50290, also known as the Mills Act, local governments are allowed to establish, implement, and manage their own historical preservation program. Cities may enter in a contract with owners that have qualifying historic properties to provide tax reduction incentives to restore, rehabilitate and use historic properties. These properties are essential parts of the City's history. There are currently 84 structures registered as historic resources in the City of La Cañada Flintridge, showcasing the city's rich history and the enduring stories told by its historic buildings.

Archaeological Resources

No historical archaeological sites have been identified or recorded within the City of La Cañada Flintridge [14].

TABLE 4: HISTORICAL LANDMARKS

Structure	Year	Location	Listing
Lanterman House	1915	4420 Encinas Drive	National Register of Historic Places
Residence	1901	4905 Alta Canyada Rd	Local
Residence	1929	4936 Alta Canyada Rd	Local

[13] City of La Cañada Flintridge, City History, https://lcf.ca.gov/city-history/

[14] City of La Cañada Flintridge, Mitigated Negative Declaration and Initial Study Checklist, https://lcf.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/600-Foothill-Mixed-Use-MND.pdf

Structure	Year	Location	Listing
Degnan Residence	1925	5200 Alta Canyada Rd	Local
Residence	1927	5237 Alta Canyada Rd	Local
Earl Residence	1965	5521 Alta Canyada Rd	Local
Residence	1925	3924 Alta Vista Dr	Local
Residence	1927	3932 Alta Vista Dr	Local
Wall Residence	1929	3972 Alta Vista Dr	Local
Standish Mitchyell Residence	1923	632 Berkshire Ave	Local
Douglas Mitchell Residence	1923	640 Berkshire Ave	Local
Dryborough Hall; Villa Ardbnaree	1918	700 Berkshire Ave	Local
Residence	1930	701 Berkshire Ave	Local
Residence	1916	800 Berkshire Ave	Local
Residence	1923	348 Blythe Rd	Local
McCollum Residence; Mille Fleurs	1932	5026 Castle Rd	Local
Wallace Residence; El Nido	1911	5455 Castle Knoll Rd	Local
Residence	1927	600 Chatham Pl	Local
Residence	1926	3713 Chevy Chase Dr	Local
Edward Residence	1926	3718 Chevy Chase Dr	Local
Residence	1926	3733 Chevy Chase Dr	Local
Residence	1921	4225 Chevy Chase Dr	Local
Residence	1929	4230 Chevy Chase Dr	Local
Green Residence	1927	4151 Commonwealth Ave	Local
Residence	1914	2102 Cross St	Local
Residence	1927	503 Dartmouth Pl	Local
Katherine Flint Residence	1929	524 Dartmouth Pl	Local
Residence	1932	900 Descanso Dr	Local
Descanso Gardens	-	1418 Descanso Dr	Local and National Register
Endicott Residence	1966	3820 Domal Ln	Local
Residence	1927	4162 Dorset Pl	Local
Martin Residence	1928	4163 Dorset Pl	Local
Residence	1926	5103 Earl Dr	Local
Residence	1931	1741 Earlmont Ave	Local
Residence	1929	1694 Fairmount Ave	Local
Edwin T. Earl Residence	1911	1743 Fairmount Ave	Local
Residence	1914	1135 Fairview Drive	Local
Residence	1915	700 Flintridge Ave	Local
(William) Flint Residence	1949	758 Flintridge Ave	Local
Thomas Residence	1924	887 Flintridge Ave	Local
Residence	1929	607 Foxwood Rd	Local
Residence	1924	435 Georgian Rd	Local
Eckhardt Residence	1932	501 Georgian Rd	Local
Residence	1925	530 Georgian Rd	Local
Salisbury Residence	1925	4420 Gould Ave	Local
(Daniel) Green Residence	1921	1023 Green Ln	Local

Structure	Year	Location	Listing
Gantvoort Residence	1949	3778 Hampstead Rd	Local
Mckay Residence	1922	810 Highland Dr	Local
Robbins Residence	1927	717 Hillcrest Ave	Local
Hanson Residence	1922	739 Hillcrest Ave	Local
Jutten Residence	1918	757 Hillcrest Ave	Local
Motley Flint Residence	1926	811 Inverness Dr	Local
Residence	1929	5147 Jarvis Ave	Local
Lewin Residence	1962	5210 Jessen Dr	Local
Gainsburg Residence	1948	1210 Journeys End Dr	Local
McLaglen Residence; Fairhaven	1927	1219 Journeys End Dr	Local
Residence	1930	4630 La Canada Bl	Local
Residence	1928	4720 La Canada Bl	Local
Residence	1918	5250 La Canada Bl	Local
Residence	1925	1966 Lombardy Dr	Local
Residence	1932	2102 Lyans Dr	Local
Residence	1923	381 Meadow Grove St	Local
Residence	1931	384 Meadow Grove St	Local
Residence	1928	535 Meadow Grove St	Local
Residence	1926	551 Meadow Grove St	Local
Cavens Residence	1925	555 Meadow Grove St	Local
Residence	1924	566 Meadow Grove St	Local
Residence	1930	582 Meadow Grove St	Local
Residence	1926	605 Meadow Grove St	Local
La Casa Bonita	1922	619 Meadow Grove St	Local
Barneson Residence	1934	4852 Ocean View Bl	Local
Residence	1910	818 Old Landmark Ln	Local
Residence	1927	1937 Orchard Ln	Local
Moses Residence	1890	4725 Palm Dr	Local
Squire House	1956	5323 Palm Dr	Local
Phillips Residence	1928	445 Somerset Pl	Local
Harrison Residence	1927	453 Somerset Pl	Local
Flintridge Hotel; Flintridge Biltmore	1876	440 St Katherine Dr	Local
Residence	1957	1401 Sugar Loaf Dr	Local
Jacob Lanterman Residence; Homewood	1876	1322 Verdugo Bl	Local
Residence	1925	4111 Woodleigh Ln	Local
Residence	1926	4166 Woodleigh Ln	Local
Residence	1930	4174 Woodleigh Ln	Local
Berkus Residence	1966	4305 Woodleigh Ln	Local
La Cañada Thursday Club	1923	4440 Woodleigh Ln	Local
Source: City of La Cañada Flintridge Official Register of Historic Properties (February 17, 2026)			

ENERGY CONSERVATION

Renewable Energy

Southern California Edison (SCE) provides electricity to the City, and the City receives its natural gas through Southern California Gas Company. The City is aligning itself with state-wide initiatives to adopt policies and plans that maximize energy conservation through the implementation of renewable energy. As such, the City Council approved membership to the Clean Power Alliance (CPA) in November 2023 to provide residents and businesses with greater access to renewable energy options. City Council selected CPA's 100% Green energy tier as the primary energy rate for residents and businesses. This decision reflects the City's commitment to sustainability and reducing its carbon footprint by providing 100% renewable energy from sources like the sun and wind. This transition is expected to take place in October 2025. [15]

Green Initiatives

The City has created several initiatives to increase sustainability and energy efficiency in recent years. In October 2025, the City transitioned to Green Halo for tracking all Construction & Demolition (C&D) waste management. [16] The adoption of Green Halo is expected to enhance the user experience for contractors, developers and residents by offering a centralized, user-friendly interface for waste diversion tracking and documentation. This change aligns with the City's environmental goals and ensures compliance with state and local recycling requirements. Other recent initiatives include launching a Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) Program. [17] Through its partnership with the California Statewide Communities Development Authority (CSCDA), the CSCDA PACE program provides financing for both residential and commercial property owners to overcome the strain of up-front payments to implement renewable energy upgrades. In addition to this, the City has also formed a Sustainability and Resilience Commission [18] to advise City Council on key environmental and sustainability issues affecting the surrounding community. The city established an instant solar permit (ISP) program [19] to streamline the permitting process by instant issuing an ISP for code-compliant systems.

2024 Climate Action and Adaptation Plan

In 2024, the City approved its comprehensive 2024 Climate Action and Adaptation Plan (CAAP). [20] It was part of a multi-year effort by the community and the City to create a guiding document to achieve greenhouse gas emission reductions in both municipal operations and community wide. The plan includes a vision and commitment to achieve carbon neutrality by 2045, with interim goals of reducing emissions by 40% by 2030 and 58% by 2035. Key strategies include transitioning to 100% renewable energy, increasing electric vehicle

[15] La Canada Flintridge. Clean Power Alliance. Clean Power Alliance | City of La Cañada Flintridge. Accessed November 2025.

[16] La Canada Flintridge. New Waste Management Tracking System Green Halo, City of La Cañada Flintridge Transitions to New Waste Management Tracking System Green Halo | City of La Cañada Flintridge. Accessed November 2025.

[17] La Canada Flintridge. LCF Begins CSCDA PACE Program Partnership. LCF Begins CSCDA PACE Program Partnership | City of La Cañada Flintridge. Accessed November 2025.

[18] La Canada Flintridge. Sustainability and Resilience Commission. Applications Now Open for City of La Cañada Flintridge's New Sustainability and Resilience Commission | City of La Cañada Flintridge. Accessed November 2025.

[19] La Canada Flintridge. SolarApp+. SolarApp+ | City of La Cañada Flintridge. Accessed Novemebr 2025.

[20] La Canada Flintridge. Climate Action and Adaptation Plan. 2024-ClimateActionAdaptationPlan.pdf. Accessed November 2025.

infrastructure and promoting building electrification. The CAAP is intentionally a living document that can be revised as needed with clear and transparent metrics by which progress can be both assessed and measured.

SCENIC VISTAS

The City of La Cañada Flintridge is nestled between the San Rafael Hills to the south and the San Gabriel Mountains to the north, located at the eastern end of the Crescenta Valley. Residents can enjoy stunning mountain and hillside views, as well as vistas of the valley, including the Los Angeles Basin and the Arroyo Seco. Both public and private vantage points offer amazing scenic resources to La Cañada Flintridge residents.

Public vantage points include notable locations such as the Interstate 210 (I-210) and State Route 2 (SR 2) freeways that traverse the City, Foothill Boulevard, Angeles Crest Highway (from I-210 north to the Angeles National Forest), and public recreational and open spaces like Cherry Canyon and numerous trails throughout the City. Private vantage points include views from residences, commercial buildings, and private clubs and facilities. Angeles Crest Highway (California SR 2) is identified as an eligible corridor under the California Scenic Highway Program and provides scenic views of the surrounding hillsides, mountains, and the Angeles National Forest.

GOALS, POLICIES AND ACTIONS

GOALS POLICIES AND ACTIONS

The goals, policies, and actions in the Conservation Element promote the conservation, preservation, and sustainability of the City's significant resources. They also emphasize and support the interrelationship of all General Plan elements to achieve a sustainable community.

CNE GOAL 1: Preserve and conserve natural resources in the community.

CNE Policy 1.1: Reduce long-term potable water demand through water conservation measures and expanded use of recycled and alternative water sources, where available, to reduce the projected demand for water service.

CNE Action 1.1.1: Coordinate with local water providers to align City land use policies with regional water conservation programs and drought response measures including supporting tiered or water budget–based rate structures, seasonal irrigation restrictions, and long-term demand reduction strategies administered by water providers.

CNE Action 1.1.2: Facilitate the expanded use of graywater and other on-site water reuse systems consistent with State plumbing standards, including streamlining permitting, providing pre-approved system templates, offering education and outreach, removing regulatory barriers, incentivizing installation, and considering requirements for new development where appropriate.

CNE Action 1.1.3: Coordinate with local water providers to implement and enhance ongoing public education programs that promote water conservation, drought resilience, and efficient indoor and outdoor water use.

CNE Action 1.1.4: Conduct a review of the City's Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance and related development standards at least every five years to:

- Maintain consistency with updated State landscape efficiency requirements.
- Evaluate opportunities to strengthen local water efficiency standards beyond State minimum requirements.
- Assess water budget thresholds and turf limitations.
- Develop strategies to reduce high outdoor water use in new development, major remodels, and existing large-lot residential properties.
- Evaluate demand-offset or water-neutral development approaches, where legally and technically feasible.
- Integrate wildfire-resilient plant palettes and defensible space compatibility.

CNE Action 1.1.5: Coordinate with Caltrans to promote the use of recycled or non-potable water for irrigation and landscaping within freeway rights-of-way, where infrastructure is available.

CNE Policy 1.2: Protect and enhance surface water and groundwater quality.

CNE Action 1.2.1: Require the implementation of Low Impact Development (LID) stormwater management techniques for new and redeveloped projects consistent with the City's MS4 Permit and State Water Resources Control Board requirements to:

- Minimize pollutant loading and maintain pre-development hydrologic conditions to the maximum extent practicable.

- Control post-development runoff rates and volumes to reduce downstream erosion and protect stream habitat, consistent with applicable hazard mitigation standards.
- Maximize on-site infiltration and groundwater recharge where geologically appropriate.
- Preserve wetlands, riparian corridors, and appropriate buffer zones, and limit unnecessary vegetation clearing while protecting natural drainage patterns.
- Incorporate structural and non-structural best management practices (BMPs) such as tree wells, retention basins, bioswales, rain gardens, and permeable surfaces; to manage stormwater quality and quantity.

CNE Action 1.2.2: Coordinate with regional agencies and environmental partners to support water quality improvement efforts within the Arroyo Seco Watershed.

CNE Action 1.2.3: Support implementation of the Flint Wash Restoration Project and similar watershed enhancement initiatives to improve water quality and ecological function.

CNE Action 1.2.4: Integrate green infrastructure and stormwater management features into corridor and gateway improvement projects to enhance watershed protection and urban greening.

CNE Action 1.2.5: Implement public education programs that promote stormwater pollution prevention, watershed protection, and proper disposal of household and commercial pollutants.

CNE Action 1.2.6: Continue to upgrade and maintain the City's stormwater drainage infrastructure, to improve stormwater quality and regulatory compliance, while coordinating with flood control and hazard mitigation improvements addressed in the Safety Element.

CNE Action 1.2.7: Require all new development and major renovation projects with potential groundwater impacts to demonstrate compliance with State and federal water quality standards and implement appropriate mitigation measures.

CNE Action 1.2.8: Prior to approval of development on vacant lands require confirmation of adequate wastewater treatment facility and connection to an approved sewer or septic system consistent with applicable health and safety standards.

CNE Policy 1.3: Reduce energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions through energy efficiency, renewable energy, and sustainable development practices.

CNE Action 1.3.1: Require climate responsive site and building design in new development and major renovations, including energy efficiency measures that meet or exceed applicable Title 24 and CalGreen standards and are consistent with City's Climate Action and Adaptation Plan.

CNE Action 1.3.2: Incorporate urban heat island reduction strategies in public and private development, including cool roofs, reflective or permeable paving, and expanded tree canopy and shade infrastructure.

CNE Action 1.3.3: Continue to implement and expand energy efficiency and renewable energy improvements in municipal facilities and operations, including fleet modernization, building retrofits, and employee commute reduction programs, and serve as a model for community energy conservation.

CNE Action 1.3.4: Maintain and update outdoor lighting standards in the Zoning Code to require energy-efficient fixtures and appropriate light levels consistent with State standards and dark-sky principles.

CNE Action 1.3.5: Facilitate installation of on-site renewable energy systems, including solar photovoltaic and solar-ready infrastructure, consistent with State energy standards and streamlined permitting requirements.

CNE Action 1.3.6: Promote participation in available rebate, incentive, and financing programs for energy efficiency and renewable energy projects and evaluate opportunities for local incentives or expedited permitting where feasible.

CNE Action 1.3.7: Coordinate with energy providers to expand community outreach and education regarding energy conservation programs, demand-reduction strategies, and renewable energy opportunities.

CNE Action 1.3.8: Continue to implement State electric vehicle charging requirements and facilitate installation of EV charging infrastructure in residential, commercial, and public facilities.

CNE Policy 1.4: Reduce solid waste generation and increase diversion of recyclable and organic materials from landfills.

CNE Action 1.4.1: Continue implementation and enforcement of State-mandated recycling, organic waste diversion, and edible food recovery requirements through coordination with authorized waste haulers and ongoing monitoring of compliance.

CNE Action 1.4.2: Continue public education and outreach programs to promote proper recycling and organic waste separation and increase awareness of waste diversion's role in reducing landfill disposal and greenhouse gas emissions.

CNE Action 1.4.3: Promote waste reduction practices, including source reduction, reuse, and recycling, on-site composting, and participation in edible food recovery programs.

CNE Action 1.4.4: Continue to enhance and enforce construction and demolition debris recycling and recovery requirements consistent with State building standards and local ordinance provisions.

CNE Action 1.4.5: Continue compliance with State organic waste procurement requirements and expand the use of compost, mulch, and other recycled materials in municipal operations to reduce landfill waste and support climate resilience.

CNE Goal 2: Preserve and strengthen habitat connectivity, native ecosystems, and the urban forest to support biodiversity, climate resilience, and community safety while balancing wildfire risk reduction.

CNE Policy 2.1: Protect and enhance biological resources, including native vegetation communities, wildlife habitat, and ecological connectivity while balancing wildfire safety and protection of life and property.

CNE Action 2.1.1: Preserve publicly owned open space and pursue acquisition, conservation easements or other land protection mechanisms from willing sellers for properties containing significant biological resources, including native vegetation communities, riparian corridors, and wildlife habitat, consistent with available funding and safety considerations. Open space areas of particular ecological and scenic value include Cherry Canyon, Weber Canyon, Gould Canyon,

Winery Canyon, Hall-Beckley Canyon, Snover Canyon, Hay Canyon, and their surrounding hillsides as well as other priority open space areas identified through ongoing habitat mapping and planning efforts.

CNE Action 2.1.2: Maintain and periodically update citywide biological resource mapping and habitat inventories, as feasible, to inform land use planning, environmental review, and open space conservation priorities.

CNE Action 2.1.3: Require, through applicable zoning, development standards, and environmental review processes, that new development adjacent to sensitive biological resources or open space areas incorporates appropriate buffers, habitat-sensitive site design, and native landscaping compatible with adjacent ecosystems, while meeting wildfire defensible space requirements.

CNE Policy 2.2: Protect, expand, and strategically manage the City's urban forest as a critical climate resilience and public health asset.

CNE Action 2.2.1: Maintain and periodically update the Tree Preservation Ordinance to protect significant trees, regulate removals, and strengthen replacement standards consistent with climate adaptation and wildfire safety requirements.

CNE Action 2.2.2: Prioritize urban tree canopy expansion in heat-vulnerable neighborhoods, streets, parking areas, and public facilities to reduce localized heat impacts and improve environmental equity.

CNE Action 2.2.3: Integrate urban forestry planning into capital improvement projects, streetscape enhancements, park improvements, and public infrastructure upgrades.

CNE Action 2.2.4: Establish long-term maintenance, replacement, and canopy monitoring strategies to sustain tree health and track canopy coverage trends over time.

CNE Action 2.2.5: Consider a target of up to 50% shaded parking area at tree maturity or through equivalent shade structures, where feasible and consistent with fire safety requirements.

CNE Action 2.2.6: Incorporate carbon sequestration and long-term canopy coverage considerations into urban forestry planning and open space management strategies.

CNE Policy 2.3: Identify, protect, and enhance wildlife movement corridors, stepping-stone habitats, and pollinator pathways, and reduce barriers to wildlife movement, to maintain ecological connectivity within the City and between regional habitat areas.

CNE Action 2.3.1: Identify, map, and periodically update priority wildlife movement areas within the City using local knowledge and best available science and coordination with CDFW, including:

- The northern foothill interface with Angeles National Forest
- The Southern California Edison transmission easement corridor
- Arroyo Seco buffer areas
- San Rafael Hills and canyon systems

CNE Action 2.3.2: Incorporate mapped wildlife corridors and habitat linkages into land use planning, zoning, capital improvement planning, and environmental review processes.

CNE Action 2.3.3: Encourage habitat-sensitive design in identified connectivity areas, including:

- Permeable fencing or wildlife-friendly barriers
- Reduced nighttime lighting where appropriate

- Native understory planting
- Avoidance of unnecessary fragmentation

CNE Action 2.3.4: Identify and evaluate physical and operational barriers to wildlife movement, including major roadways (such as the I-210 Freeway), fencing, channelized drainage facilities, lighting, and other infrastructure, and develop strategies to avoid, minimize, or mitigate fragmentation where feasible.

CNE Action 2.3.5: Evaluate and incorporate wildlife-friendly design features in culverts, bridges, drainage channels, and roadway improvements within identified habitat connectivity areas to reduce barriers to movement for small and medium-sized wildlife species.

CNE Action 2.3.6: Promote the establishment of pollinator-supportive landscapes in public rights-of-way, parks, utility corridors, and private development through use of native flowering species and reduced pesticide use.

CNE Action 2.3.7: Evaluate the feasibility, in coordination with Southern California Edison, of enhancing the Southern California Edison transmission easement as a multi-benefit corridor that may support pollinator habitat and wildlife connectivity, and/or limited passive or active recreation facilities, while retaining the existing recreational trail and ensuring compatibility with utility maintenance, safety, and operational requirements.

CNE Action 2.3.8: Coordinate with adjacent jurisdictions (including Pasadena and Glendale), the Angeles National Forest, conservancies, Southern California Edison, Caltrans, and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife to improve regional habitat connectivity and address major barriers such as the I-210 Freeway and other transportation corridors.

CNE Action 2.3.9: Pursue state and federal grant funding, cost-sharing arrangements, and public-private partnerships to evaluate and implement wildlife crossing improvements, habitat restoration, and corridor enhancements.

CNE Action 2.3.10: Following wildfire events, coordinate with regional agencies, land managers, and utility providers to assess impacts to wildlife corridors, pollinator habitat, and native vegetation, and prioritize restoration actions that:

- Stabilize soils and reduce erosion in burned foothill and canyon areas
- Reestablish native plant communities and pollinator-supportive species
- Prevent the spread of invasive species that can dominate post-fire landscapes
- Restore or enhance wildlife movement pathways disrupted by fire, debris flows, or emergency repairs
- Integrate habitat recovery with trail repair and infrastructure restoration where feasible

CNE Action 2.3.11: Maintain an up-to-date FEMA-approved Local Hazard Mitigation Plan and actively pursue state and federal hazard mitigation and post-disaster recovery funding to support habitat restoration, erosion control, and wildlife corridor repair following wildfire and climate-related events.

CNE Action 2.3.12: Promote public education and design strategies to reduce human–wildlife conflicts in foothill and canyon areas, including wildlife-friendly fencing, responsible waste storage practices, and habitat-sensitive landscaping.

CNE GOAL 3: Preserve natural landforms, scenic resources, and community character that define the foothill setting.

CNE Policy 3.1: Require new development to be compatible with City's natural landforms, scenic resources, and established built character.

CNE Action 3.1.1: Continue to implement and periodically update the Hillside Development Ordinance to strengthen grading, erosion control, and vegetation management standards that minimize soil disturbance, protect natural landforms, reduce sedimentation, and address post-wildfire debris flow risks in coordination with the Safety Element.

CNE Action 3.1.2: Protect prominent landforms including ridgelines, knolls, waterways, creeks (either dry or active), canyons, or other unique topographic features or viewscapes and limit alteration except where necessary for public safety or reasonable development.

CNE Action 3.1.3: Minimize visual impacts to hillside viewscapes by regulating grading, building placement, road alignments, cuts and/or fill slopes to avoid prominent scarring or skyline intrusion.

CNE Action 3.1.4: Continue to implement and periodically update the City's Tree Preservation Ordinance to maintain the wooded character and scenic quality of the community.

CNE Action 3.1.5: Pursue acquisition, conservation easements, or other land protection mechanisms from willing sellers for properties containing prominent landforms and scenic resources, consistent with available funding.

CNE Policy 3.2: Protect scenic viewscapes from public vantage points and designated corridors and community landmarks.

CNE Action 3.2.1: Continue to implement and periodically evaluate development standards and design review criteria that protect scenic views along Angeles Crest Highway, Foothill Boulevard, and other designated view corridors.

CNE Action 3.2.2: Preserve the unique views of the mountains and foothills as seen from Foothill Boulevard by continuing to implement the development standards and design guidelines in the Hillside Development Ordinance and Downtown Village Specific Plan.

CNE Goal 4: Encourage the preservation of significant historical resources within the City.

CNE Policy 4.1: Protect and preserve archaeological, historical, tribal, and other significant cultural resources within the City.

CNE Action 4.1.1: Maintain and implement procedures for designation and preservation of local historical resources consistent with the Municipal Code and applicable preservation standards.

CNE Action 4.1.2: Continue to administer the Mills Act program, where feasible, to incentivize preservation and rehabilitation of designated historic properties consistent with adopted program guidelines.

CNE Action 4.1.3: Promote public awareness of the City's cultural and historic resources through educational programs, outreach, social media articles, and interpretive materials.

CNE Action 4.1.4: Support installation of plaques, markers, or interpretive displays to commemorate significant historic and cultural sites.

CNE Action 4.1.5: Evaluate acquisition, conservation easements, or adaptive reuse opportunities for significant historic structures where feasible and consistent with available funding.

CITY OF LA CAÑADA FLINTRIDGE

Sustainability and Resilience Commission Agenda Report

Meeting Date:	May 12, 2026
Subject:	Brookside Stormwater Capture Project - Receive and File
Presenter:	Antonio Gardea Assistant Director of Community Development
Proposed Action:	Receive and file
Environmental Impact:	Data collection and research activities are Categorically Exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), under Section 15306 (Information Collection) of the CEQA Guidelines.

Discussion/Analysis:
The Brookside Park stormwater capture project is an example from a neighboring jurisdiction (City of Pasadena, Public Works) that demonstrates integration of Green Community goals as outlined in the City's Climate Action and Adaption Plan. As part of the project, stormwater would be diverted from a concrete channel through bio-infiltration features and into a storage reservoir beneath a portion of the parking lot. The parking lot would incorporate bio-retention facilities and planting of new native/drought tolerant trees. The attached public information materials are from a scoping meeting as part of the California Environmental Quality Act process for the project.
This information item supports CAAP Goal GC 2, which focuses on preserving, enhancing, and acquiring additional green space and furthers Strategy GC 2.3, which mandates collaboration with regional partners to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem health. The Brookside Park Stormwater Capture Project helps inform future recommendations regarding Green Community goals.

Recommendation:
Receive and file.

Attachments:
1. Brookside-Public-Information-Meeting-Presentation
2. IP-Brookside-Park-Stormwater-Capture-Project
3. Brookside-Park-Public-Information-Meeting-Handout

Brookside Park Stormwater Capture Project

Public Information Meeting

La Casita Del Arroyo
Pasadena, California
November 13, 2025

PSOMAS
BLACK & VEATCH
PASADENA
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Speakers and Project Collaborators

Dawn Petschauer
City of Pasadena
Stormwater Program
Administrator

Alia Hokuki, AICP
Psomas
CEQA Lead

Lisa Chou, AICP
Dudek
Outreach Lead

Yvana Hrovat, P.E.
Black & Veatch
Project Manager

Presentation Agenda – Project Update

1. **Project Background**

2. **Site Context and Users**

3. **Outreach and Engagement Approach**

Presentation Agenda – IS/MND

1. How to Participate
2. Purpose of Tonight's Meeting
3. Purpose of CEQA
4. IS/MND Process
5. Future Opportunities for Public Involvement
6. How to Provide Public Comment Today

Brookside Park Stormwater Capture Project

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- Supports **water quality improvement** goals for the Arroyo Seco and LA River, while **increasing water supply** for the Raymond Basin supply per the City's Storm Drain Master Plan.
- Treats stormwater and dry weather runoff using **green infrastructure, nature-based solutions**, and best management practices (BMPs), with visible **community- focused improvements** through surface-level features.

*By **diverting and treating runoff**, the project aims to **improve water quality, recharge critical groundwater supplies**, and **enhance existing Parking Lot I amenities***

Project Co-Benefits

Improved Water Quality

Promote Groundwater Replenishment

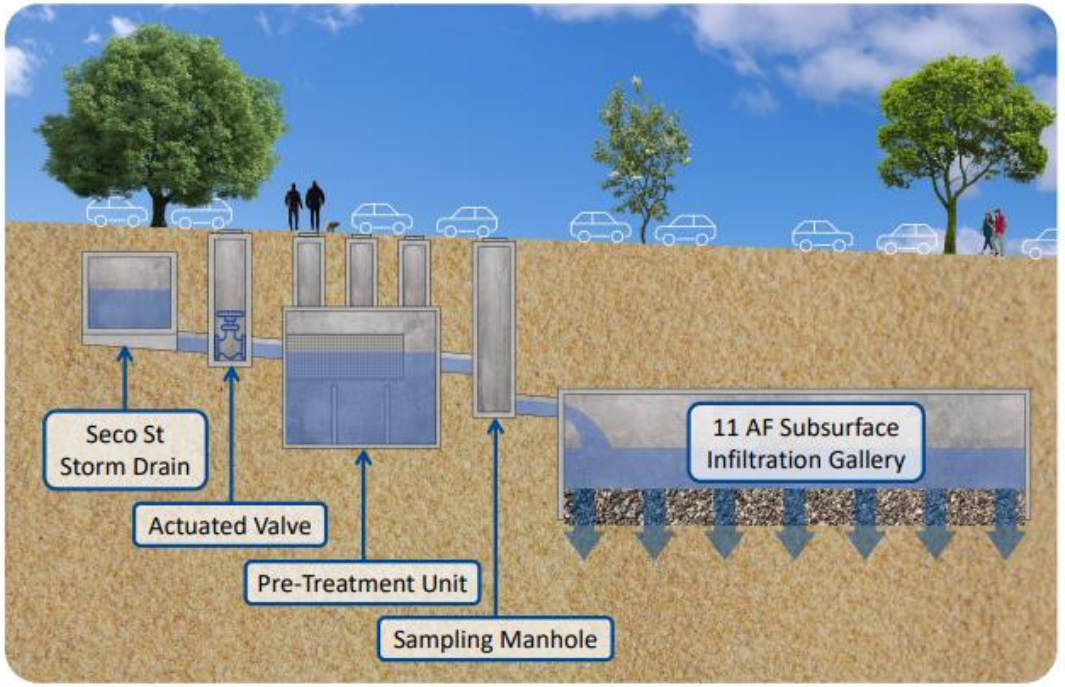
Improved Pedestrian Safety

Nature Based Solutions

Project Site Map

Underground Stormwater Components

- **Diverts storm and urban runoff** from the Seco Street Drain for pretreatment, subsurface storage, infiltration, and potentially filtration prior to discharge into the Arroyo Seco.
- **Removes trash, sediment, and priority pollutants** to improve water quality in the Arroyo Seco, which ultimately flows into the Los Angeles River and the Pacific Ocean



Subsurface Infiltration Gallery

Vegetated Bioswales

Bioretention Cells

Pre-Treatment Unit

Potential Above Ground Improvements

- Opportunity to **improve and enhance the existing surface Parking Lot I** post-construction.
- Various **above-ground, community-focused improvements** considered
- **Refined through input from the community, key stakeholders, park users, and the City** during the collaborative design process.

Improved Pedestrian Safety

Improved Parking

Drought Tolerant/Native Planting

Lighting

New Native Trees

Educational Signage/Wayfinding

Site Context and Users

Variety of Site Users

BROOKSIDE PARK - Used by families living in and around Pasadena, and **neighboring cities** who frequency visit Kidspace and adjacent recreation facilities. Also, serves local sports players, children using the playgrounds, and general recreation seekers.

ROSE BOWL STADIUM – Attracts large crowds from across California and the U.S. for major events, including fans, tailgaters and visitors. Also served as an emergency shelter for the City of during the Eaton fire.

ROSE AQUATIC CENTER – Serves both the broader region and locals, including athletes, seniors, families.

ARROYO SECO TRAIL USERS – Popular with nearby residents and regional visitors who use the trails for hiking, running, biking and to connect with nature.

Outreach and Engagement Approach

Strategies to Reach Diverse User Groups

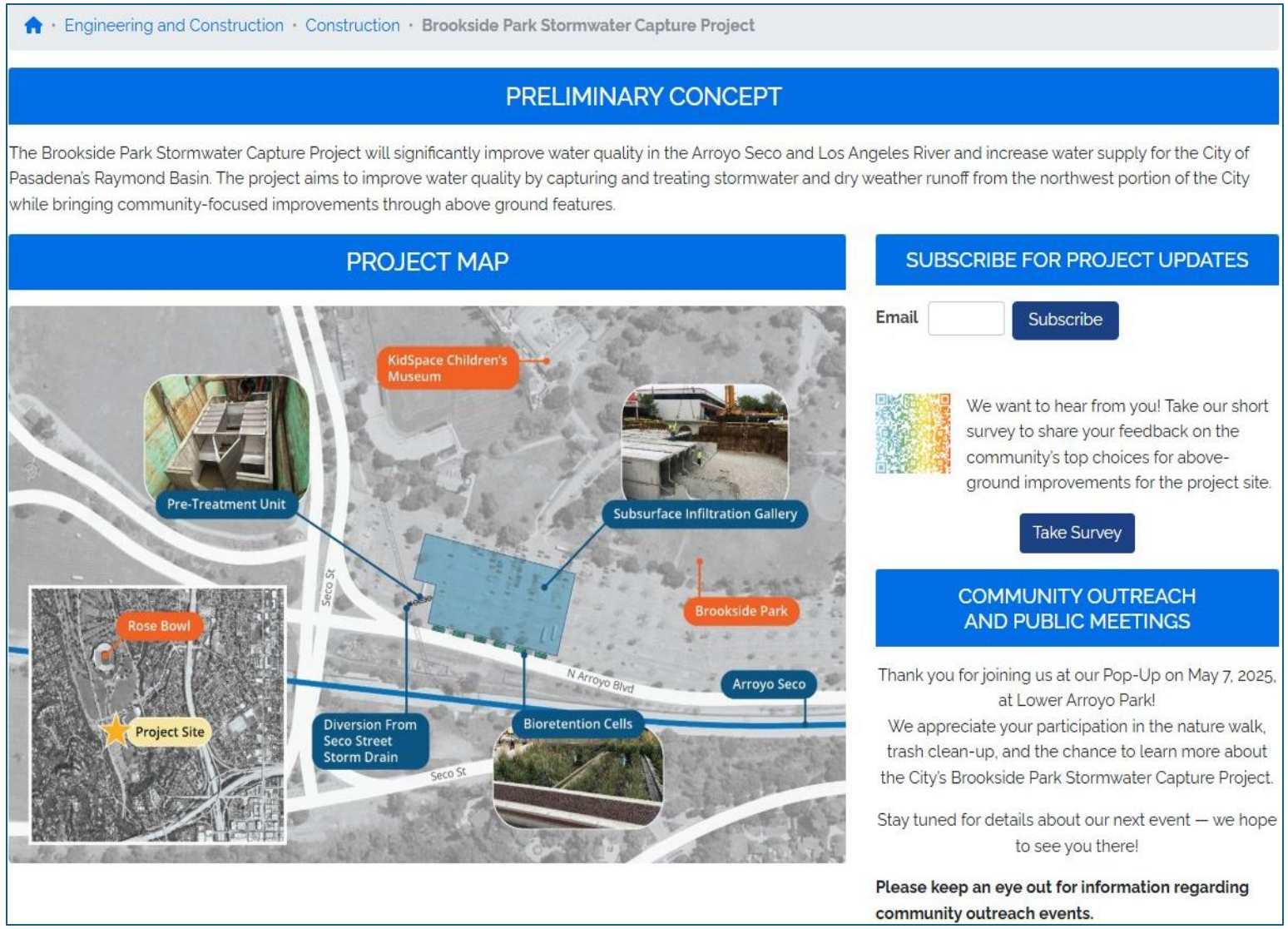
Outreach Tools Centered Around Education and Project Messaging

- Utilize a **project website, social media channels**, and **media interviews** to **inform and educate the public.**
- Ensure materials **clearly communicate project goals, co-benefits**, and opportunities to get involved.

Dynamic, Accessible Outreach with Multiple Touchpoints

- Create **opportunities for feedback for user groups** at key project milestones.
- Offer **both in-person engagement** (e.g. pop-up events) and **virtual options** (online surveys) to ensure broad and inclusive participation.
- Conduct **targeted outreach to key stakeholders** for more focused input.

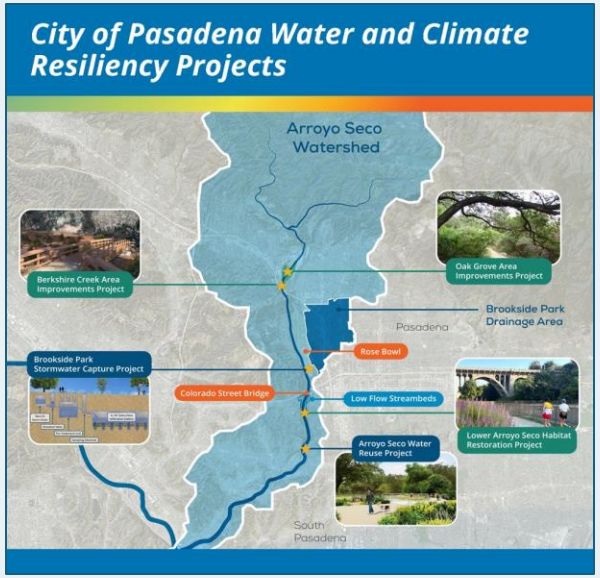
Project Website



- Primary source for up-to-date project details
- Includes Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)
- Updated at key project milestones
- Shares summaries of community input

Social Media Posts

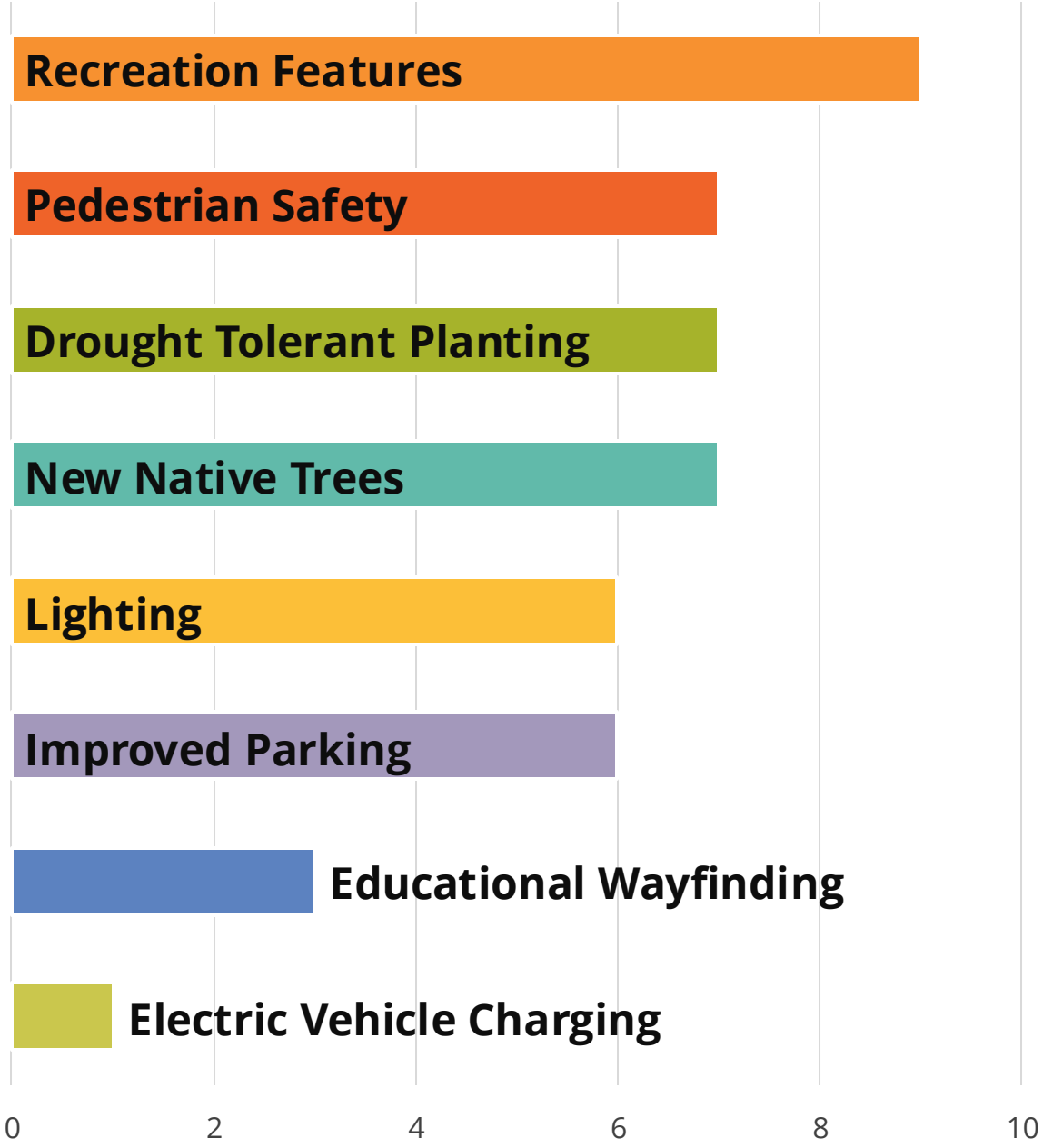
- Leverages existing social media channels to **reach a broad audience.**
- **Educates the community project benefits,** including stormwater elements to clean the water.
- Opportunity to bring the community more information, to be more **mindful in our project messaging.**



Outreach Meetings

Preferred Improvements

- New and improved **Recreation Features were the most popular improvement,** primarily from **Los Angeles County residents** and **Pasadena residents who do not live directly adjacent to Brookside Park**.
- There was also a strong interest in **pedestrian safety, drought tolerant planting, and new native trees.**
- **Electric vehicle parking and educational wayfinding** were the improvements with the least support.



California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND)

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Public Information Meeting

How to participate

Sign the Sign-In Sheet

Submit your comments on a Comment Sheet

- Submit your comments tonight
- Mail your comments

Public Information Meeting

Purpose of this evening's Meeting is to:

- Provide an overview of the Project
- Solicit comments to refine the "scope" of the IS/MND

IS/MND Scope is refined by:

- Input from the community
- Experience with similar projects

This Public Information Meeting is <u>Not</u>:

- A meeting to answer questions about the environmental impacts of the Project
- A meeting to debate the merits of the Project
- A public hearing for approval/denial of the Project

Purpose of CEQA

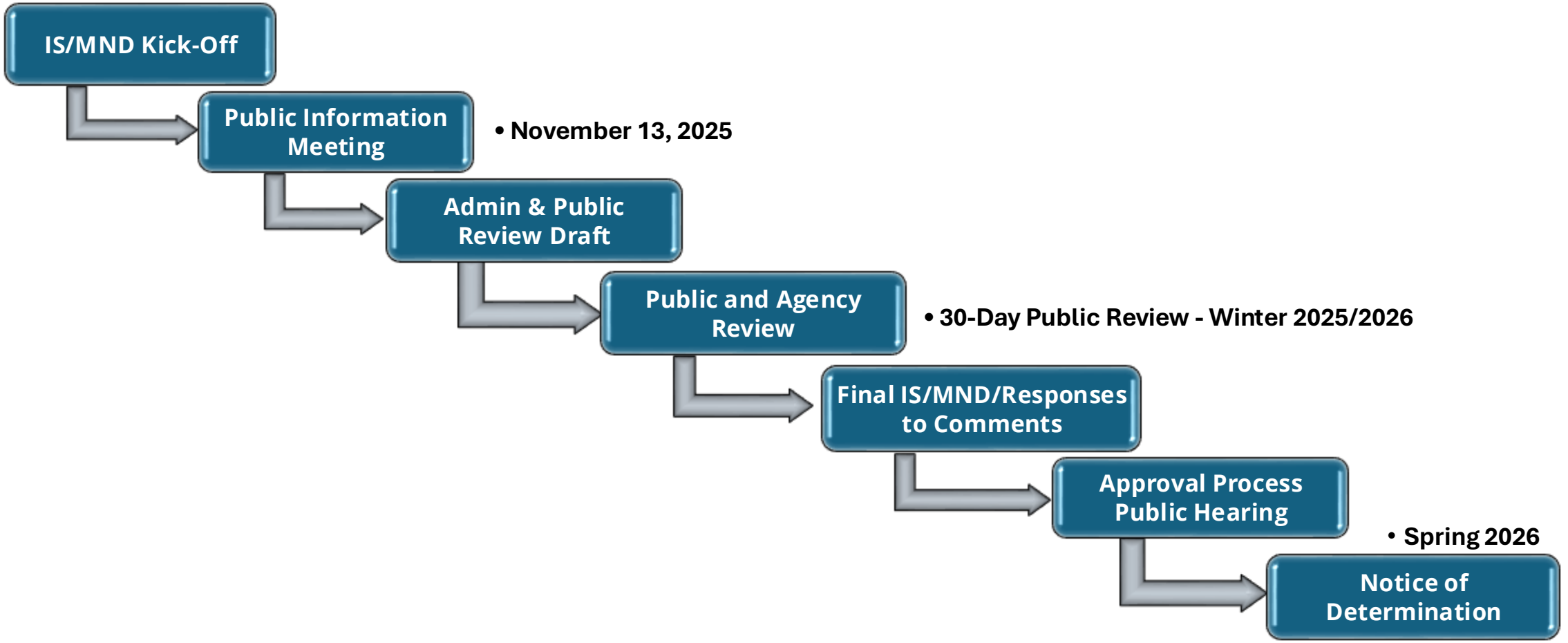
The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) is California's broadest environmental law.

- CEQA applies to all discretionary actions (projects where the agency can use its judgment in deciding if to approve or how to carry out a project)

Purpose of CEQA is to:

- Disclose project impacts to public and decision makers
- Identify feasible mitigation measures to avoid or reduce impacts

Initial Study/ Mitigated Negative Declaration



Environmental Topics

The CEQA Checklist includes 20 topical areas; a few may be focused out:

- Aesthetics
- Agriculture and Forestry Resources
- Air Quality
- Biological Resources
- Cultural Resources
- Energy
- Geology and Soils
- Greenhouse Gas Emissions
- Hazards and Hazardous Materials
- Hydrology and Water Quality
- Land Use and Planning
- Mineral Resources
- Noise
- Population and Housing
- Public Services
- Recreation
- Transportation
- Tribal Cultural Resources
- Utilities and Service Systems
- Wildfire

Future Opportunities for Public Involvement

Future Opportunities for Public Involvement

Draft IS/MND

- Circulation of Draft IS/MND for 30 days
- Anticipated Winter/Spring 2026

Final IS/MND

- Includes responses to comments
- Final IS/MND will be available for review (City's website)
- Public Libraries

Public hearings

- Planning Commission, City Council (Spring/Summer 2026)

Public Comments

Draft IS/MND Circulation: Winter/Spring 2026

Submit to Dawn Petschauer, M.S., Stormwater Program Administrator:

- Mail or hand deliver to:
  Public Works Department
  City of Pasadena
  100 N. Garfield Avenue, Suite N306
  Pasadena, CA 91101
- Email to:
  dpetschauer@cityofpasadena.net

Thank you!

Dawn Petschauer, M.S.
City of Pasadena
P: 626-744-3929
E: dpetschauer@cityofpasadena.net

Alia Hokuki, AICP
Psomas
P: 714-481-8065
E: alia.hokuki@psomas.com

Yvana Hrovat, P.E.
Black & Veatch
P: 805-252-9028
E: HrovatYN@BV.com

Brookside Park Stormwater Capture Project

Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration

Public Information Meeting

bit.ly/BrooksideParkProject

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Brookside Park Stormwater Capture Project

Funding Program - Infrastructure Program

Fiscal Year 2023-2024

Upper Los Angeles River Watershed

Project Lead: City of Pasadena

Presenter: Merrill Taylor (Craftwater Engineering)

Previously Awarded TRP? - No

CITY OF PASADENA

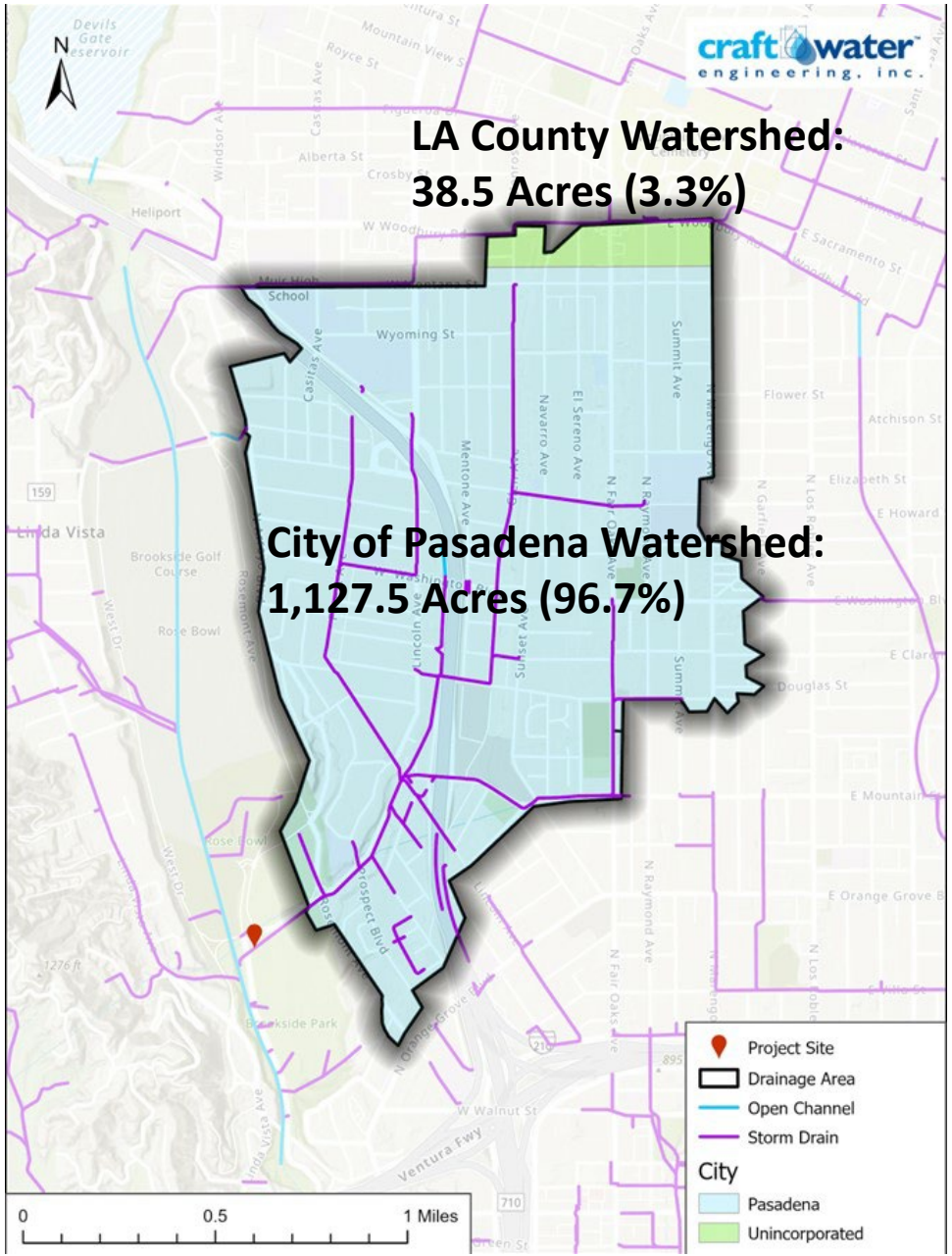
craftwater engineering, inc.

Project Overview

Regional and onsite stormwater capture and infiltration diversion facility located beneath open space at Brookside Park

- **Primary Objective:** Improve WQ within ULAR
- **Secondary Objectives**: Create onsite LID & public education
- **Project Status**: SCW funding request for Design
- **Total Funding Requested**: $2,198,612

Project Location – Total Capture Area



- Capture area jurisdiction:
  - City of Pasadena
  - LA County
- Watershed Capture Area:
  - 1,166 acres

Land-use	Area (acres)	% of Impervious
Single Family Residential	234.2	42.9%
Commercial	26.7	4.9%
Institutional	111.9	20.5%
Industrial	26.7	4.9%
Highways and Interstates	73.2	13.4%
Secondary Roads & Alleys	73.2	13.4%
TOTAL	546	100%

Project Background

- Why was the Project Location selected?
  - Pasadena Storm Water Master Plan, close to Arroyo Seco
- How was the Project developed?
  - Open space near pipe infrastructure, diversion and footprint alternatives, nature-based solution of infiltration
- Which regional water management plan includes the proposed project?
  - IRWMP
- Description of benefits to municipality/municipalities
  - On-site LID, event space facilities, treat 85th percentile storm
- Description of benefits to Disadvantaged Communities
  - Not applicable

Partners

- Who are the implementation partners already identified?
  - City of Pasadena
- What communities or groups have expressed support for the project?
  - Pasadena Water & Power, Other on-going conversations
- Have you received a letter of concurrence from the municipality (if needed)
  - Yes. Led by the City of Pasadena
- Have you received a letter of concurrence from the Flood Control District (if needed)
  - City of Pasadena storm drain, therefore, LACFCD concurrence is **not required**
- Have you yet engaged the appropriate vector control district about the project concept?
  - Yes

Project Details- Existing Conditions

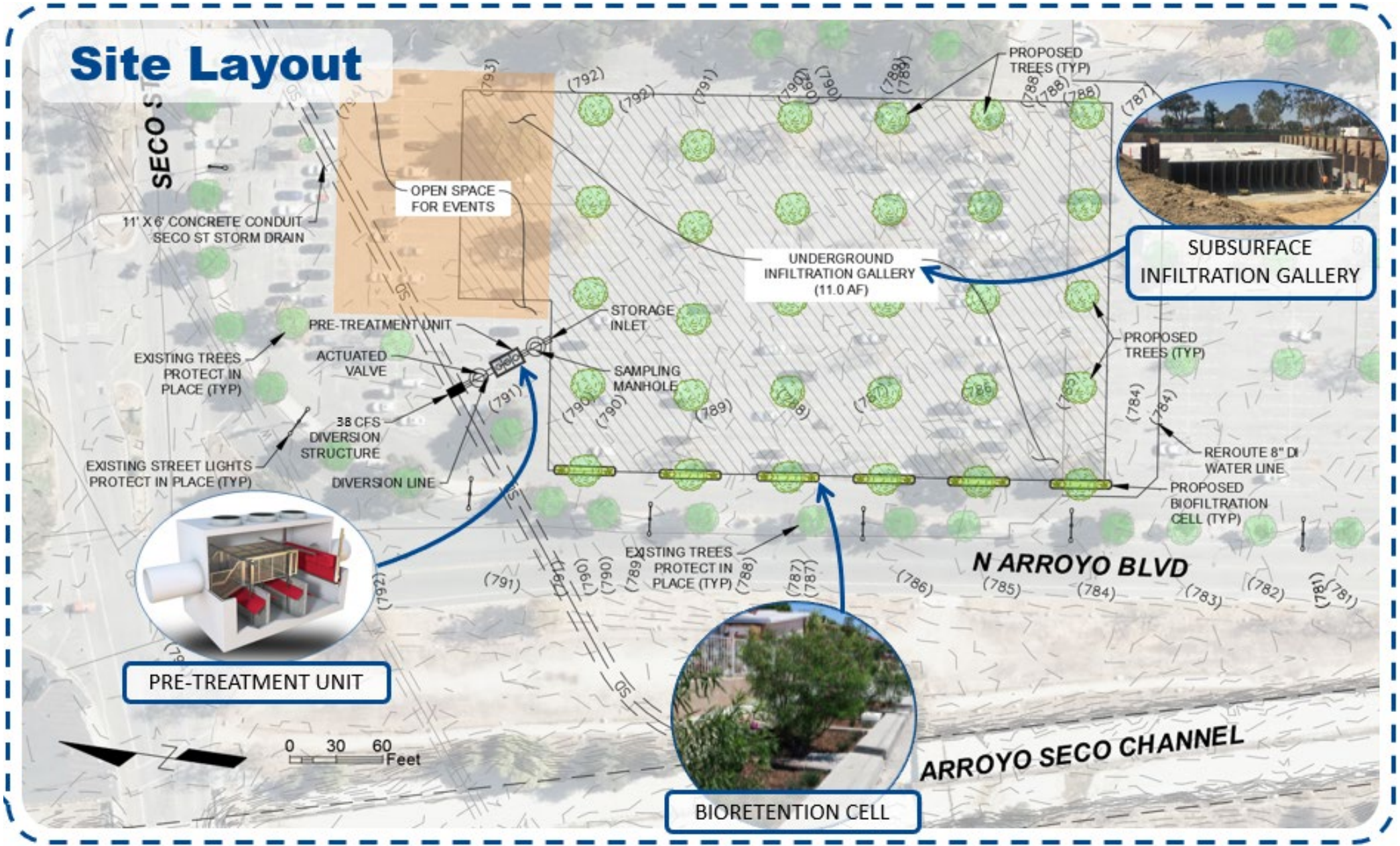
Existing Conditions

- 85th Percentile Peak Flow = 37.6 cfs
- 85th Percentile Volume = 22.5 ac-ft
- Infiltration Rate: 4 in/hr
- Approximate Depth to Groundwater: > 50 ft
- Current Use: Parking lot
- Owner: City of Pasadena

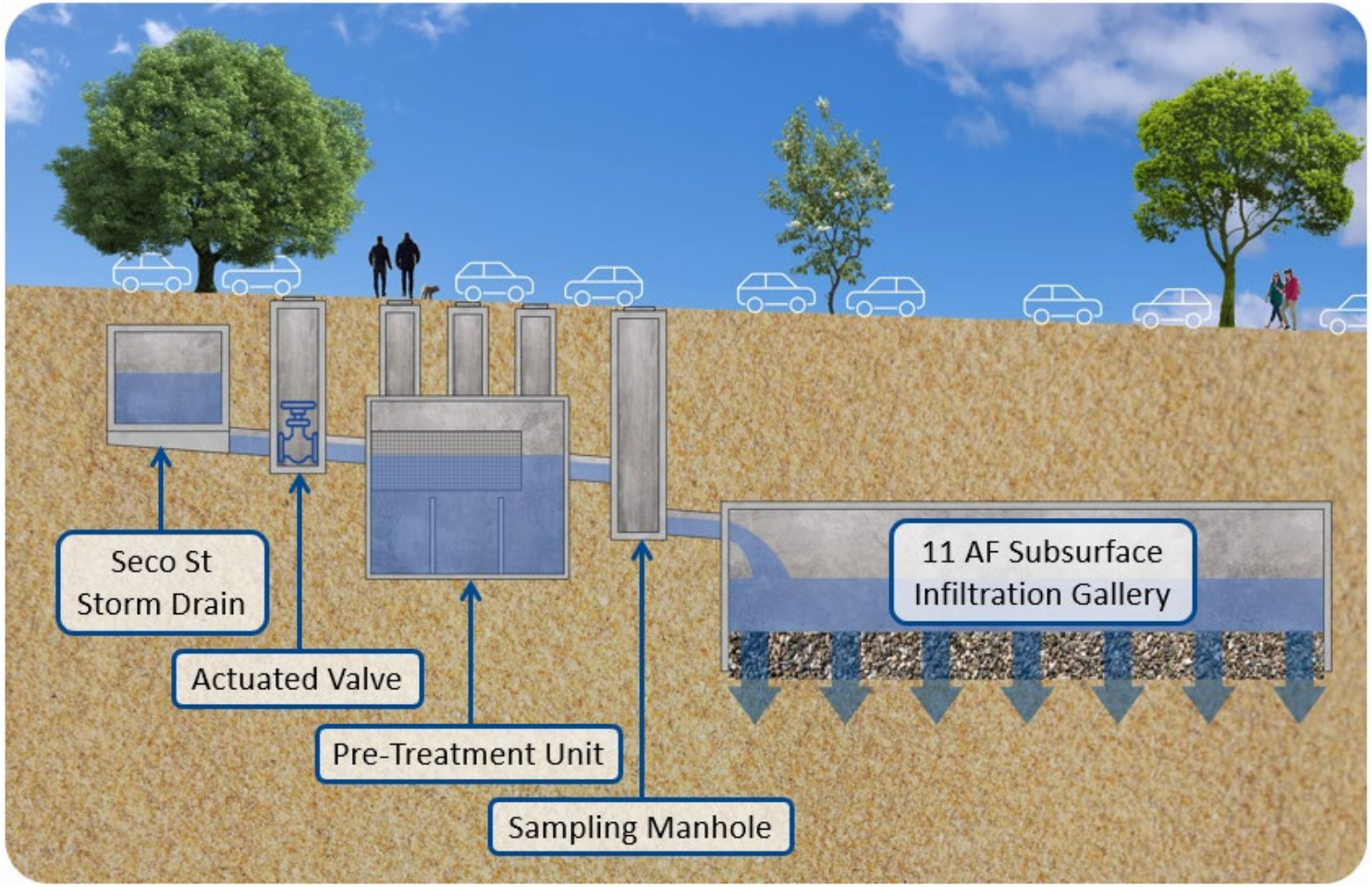
*Feasibility, Geotechnical Investigation, Stormwater Capture review done

*Alternative footprint sizes and diversion rates examined

Project Details- Site Plan



Project Details – Schematic Diagram



Diversion Rate	Storage Capacity	24-Hour Capacity	Primary Pollutant Reduction (Zinc)	Secondary Pollutant Reduction (Lead)
38 cfs	11.0 ac-ft (3.58 MG)	29.0 ac-ft	82.0% (127.7 lbs)	80.7% (23.5 lbs)

Project Benefits


Infiltration Through Native Soils


Biofiltration Cells


New Parking Lot Trees

- **Water Quality** improvement in the Arroyo Seco/ULAR by treating stormwater and urban runoff
- **Nature-Based** creation of infiltrative practices to recharge the local groundwater basin
- **Flood Management** storing 11.0 acre-feet of stormwater during storm events
- **Reduced Heat Island** native vegetation and 12 new shade trees throughout the park

Cost & Schedule

Phase	Description	Cost	Completion Date
Planning	Feasibility Study	$100,000	02/2023
Design	Final Design (30/60/90/100)	$1,813,787	12/2023
Design	Public Outreach during Design	$50,000	12/2023
Design	Environmental Planning (CEQA) and Permitting	$181,379	12/2023
Design	Agency Management (Design)	$153,447	12/2023
Construction	Construction Survey	$20,000	12/2024
Construction	Agency Management (Construction)	$300,000	12/2026
Construction	Construction Cost	$18,137,869	12/2026
Construction	Construction Bid/Award, Admin., Design Support	$1,813,787	12/2026

Annualized Costs

Maintenance Cost:	$190,000
Operation Cost:	$50,000
Monitoring Cost:	$25,000
Project Life Span:	50

Life-Cycle Costs

Life-Cycle Cost for Project:	$28,928,653
Annualized Cost for Project:	$1,205,667

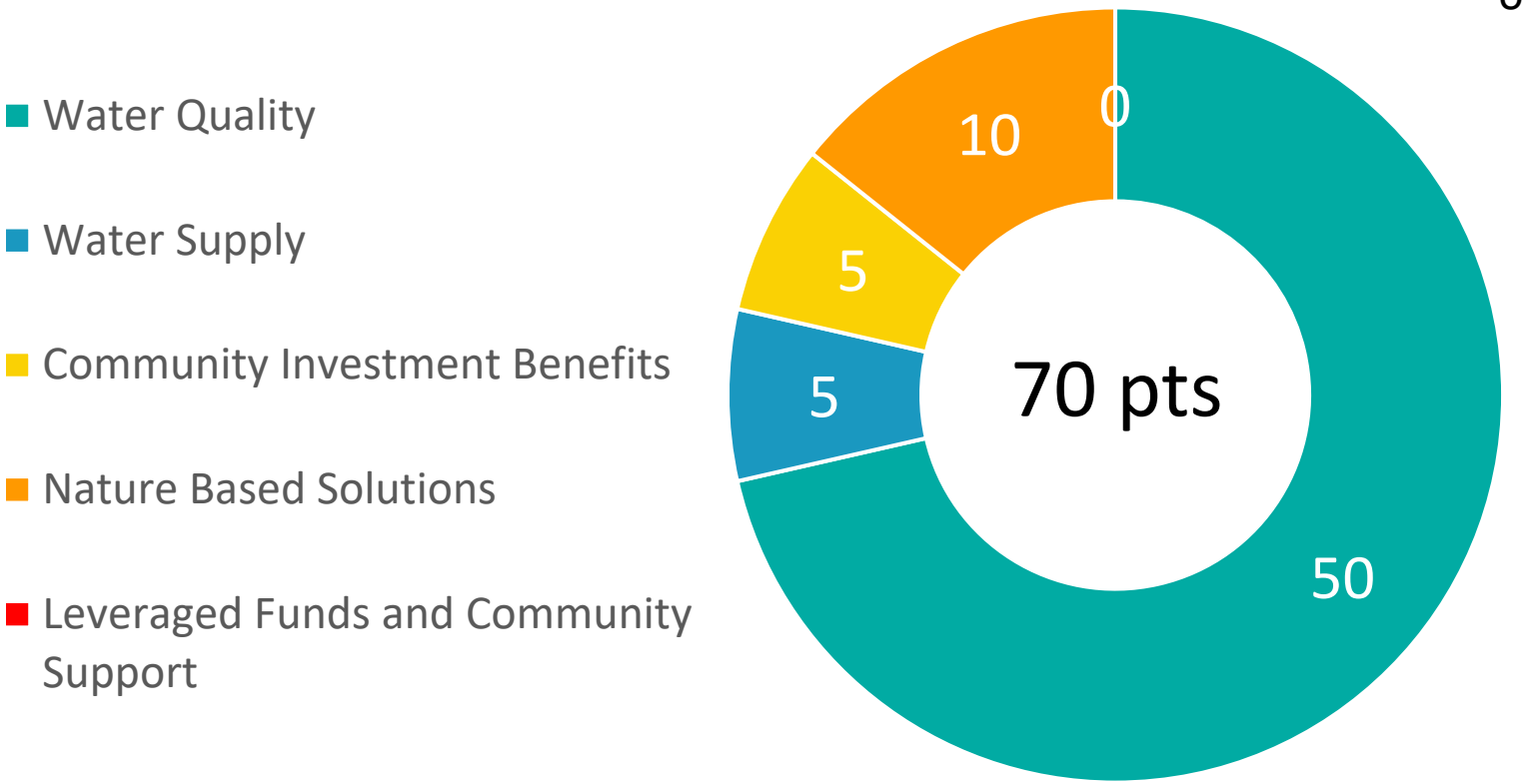
Funding Request

Year	SCW Funding Requested	Phase	Efforts during Phase and Year
1	$2,198,612	Design	Environmental Planning (CEQA) and Permitting, Community Outreach, Agency Project Management, and Professional Design Services (30/60/90/100)
TOTAL	**$2,198,612**		

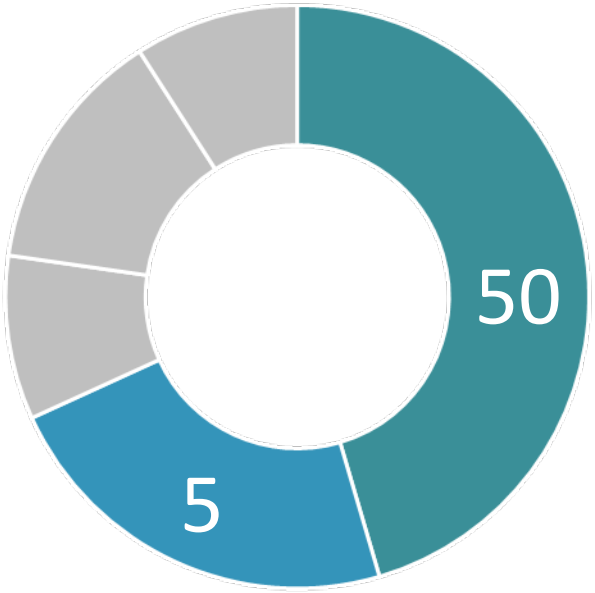
- Cost Share = $0
- Future funding requests
  - $20,271,656 for Construction – Year 2 and beyond

Score as confirmed by the Scoring Committee

The Scoring Committee confirmed this score on 6 Oct 2022.



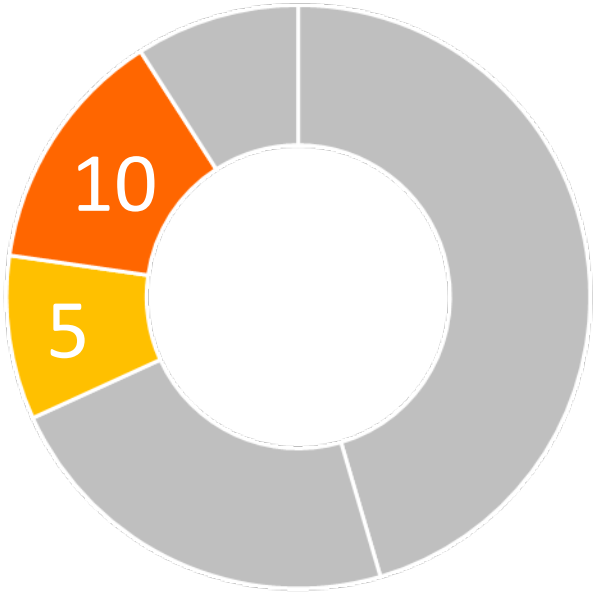
Water Quality & Water Supply Benefits



The Scoring Committee confirmed this score on 6 Oct 2022

- **Primary Mechanisms**
  - Runoff/pollutant capture
  - Infiltration
- **Wet** weather project
- Tributary Area: **1,166 acres**
- 24 Hours Capacity: **29.0 ac-ft**
- Pollutant Load Reduction
  - Primary Pollutant (Zinc) – **82.0% (127.7 lbs-annual avg)**
  - Secondary Pollutant (Lead) – **80.7% (23.5 lbs-annual avg)**
- Average Annual Capture for Water supply: **177.6 ac-ft**
- Water Supply Use :
  - **Infiltration to the Raymond Groundwater Basin**
- Water Supply Cost Effectiveness: **$6,787 per ac-ft**

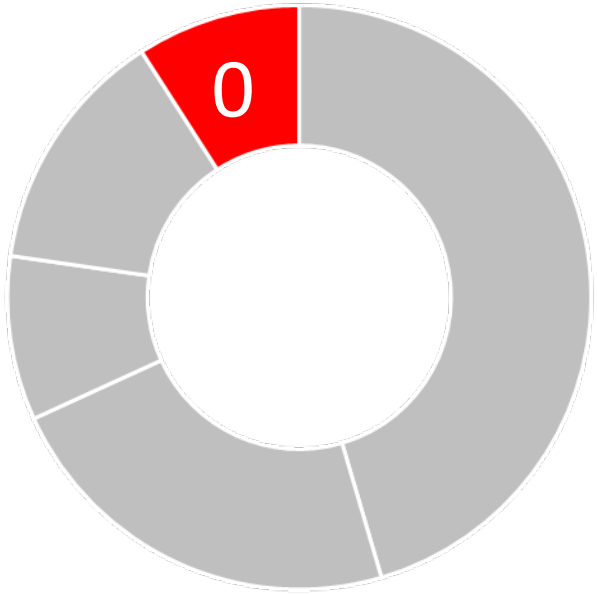
Community Investment Benefits and Nature Based Solutions



The Scoring Committee confirmed this score on 6 Oct 2022

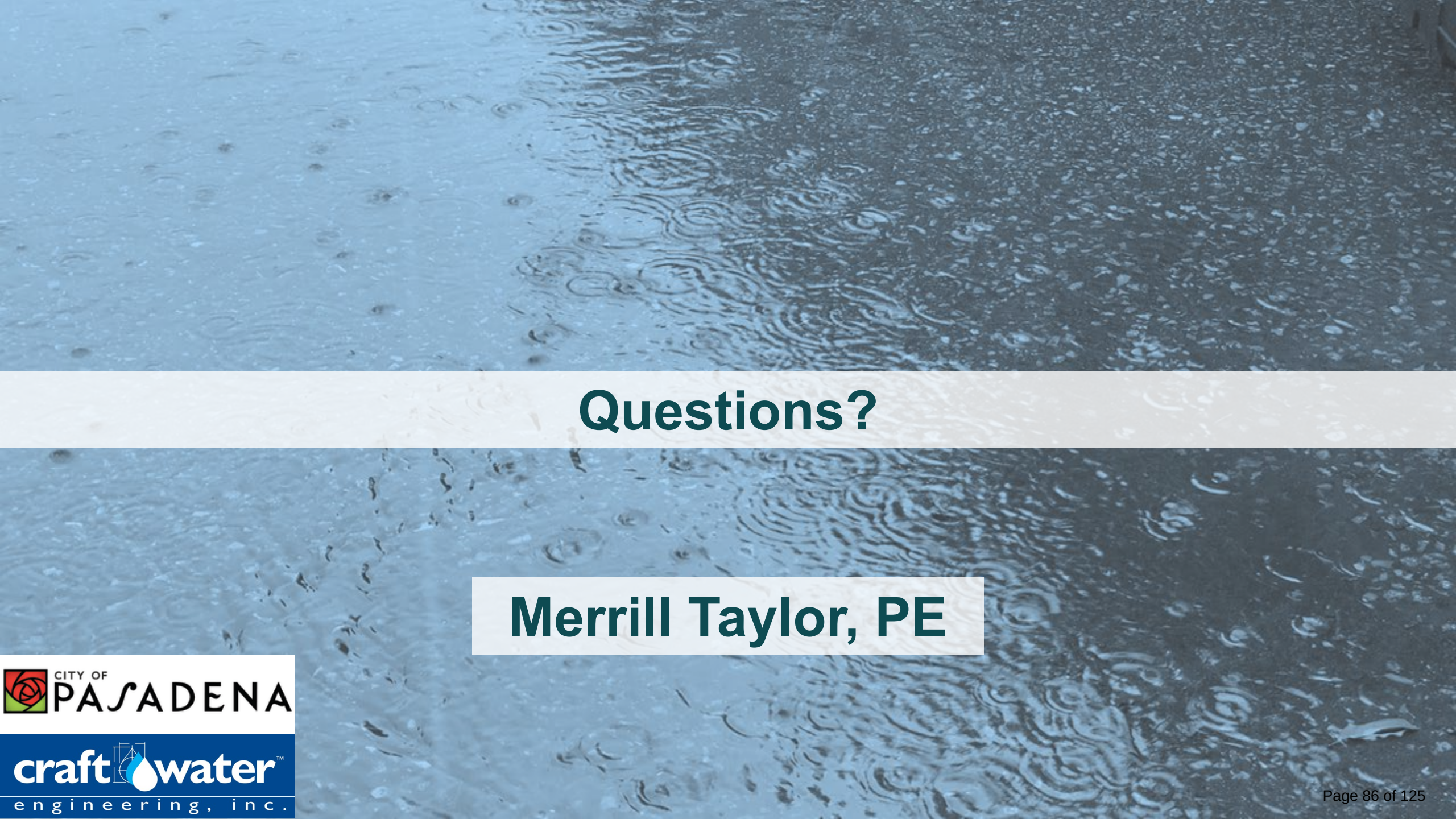
- Community Investment Benefits
  - Improve flood management
  - Reduced heat island effect and increased shade
  - Increase the number of trees and vegetation
- Nature Based Solutions
  - Project creates an infiltration basin to recharge the local groundwater aquifer to mimic natural processes
  - Post construction plans include 12 additional native trees, shrubs, native compacted soil, and grasses

Leveraging Funds and Community Support



The Scoring Committee confirmed this score on 6 Oct 2022

- Leveraging Funds
  - N/A
- Community Support
  - City of Pasadena to continue to lead an active community outreach effort
  - Strong, local, community-Based Support
    - To be gathered during the design phase



Questions?

Merrill Taylor, PE

CITY OF PASADENA

craftwater engineering, inc.

BROOKSIDE PARK STROMWATER CAPTURE PROJECT
PUBLIC INFORMATION MEETING

La Casita Del Arroyo
November 13, 2025, 6:00 PM to 8:00 PM

Purpose of Today's Meeting

The City of Pasadena (City) is the lead agency for the preparation of an Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) that will assess the potential environmental effects of the Brookside Park Stormwater Capture Project (Project or proposed Project). The IS/MND is being prepared pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requirements. Although CEQA does not require a public information meeting for an IS/MND, the City is holding this meeting to provide agencies and members of the public an opportunity to learn about the Project and the CEQA process for an IS/MND and provide input on the scope of issues the IS/MND should address. It should be noted that no public review occurs as part of this Public Information Meeting. Upon completion of the Draft IS/MND and approval of the said document by City staff, the Draft IS/MND will be distributed for a 30-day public review (Winter/Spring 2026).

Project Location

The Brookside Park Project site is located within the Rose Bowl Lot I parking lot, southeast of Seco Street and North Arroyo Boulevard, at 360 North Arroyo Boulevard, Pasadena, California 91103. The Project site lies east of the Arroyo Seco flood control channel. Lot I is primarily used by the City, the Rose Bowl, Rose Bowl Aquatics Center, Kidspace, and the community for parking and recreational activities. Local access to the Project site is from Seco Street and North Arroyo Boulevard. The overall Project location and adjacent uses are illustrated in Exhibit 1.

Exhibit 1, Project Location

Existing Setting

The proposed Project site is within an existing parking lot that is relatively flat, with elevations ranging from 66.7 to 77.3 feet below sea level. Brookside Park, owned and operated by the City of Pasadena, is situated just south of the Rose Bowl and directly adjacent to the Arroyo Seco Channel, within the Upper Los Angeles River watershed management area. The existing park includes the Jackie Robinson Baseball Stadium, two lighted softball diamonds, a multi-purpose sports field, picnic areas with barbecue pits, children's play areas, restrooms, and drinking fountains. Also included are the Kidspace Children's Museum and the Rose Bowl Aquatic's Center.

Description of the Project

The proposed Project will generally be constructed within the northern portion of the Lot I parking lot. The proposed Project intends to divert up to 23 cubic feet per second (cfs) of stormwater from the Seco Street Drain, an irregular concrete channel that underlies Seco Street and the north end of

the Brookside Park parking lot into a concrete pipe. This flow will pass through an actuated valve and a pretreatment unit, then be directed into a subsurface infiltration and storage reservoir. Water that does not infiltrate will be pumped to a sampling station, then discharged back into the Seco Street Drain. Above-ground bioretention and bio-infiltration features will be added to ensure comprehensive stormwater capture and treatment at the project site. The preliminary conceptual layout is shown on Exhibit 2, below.

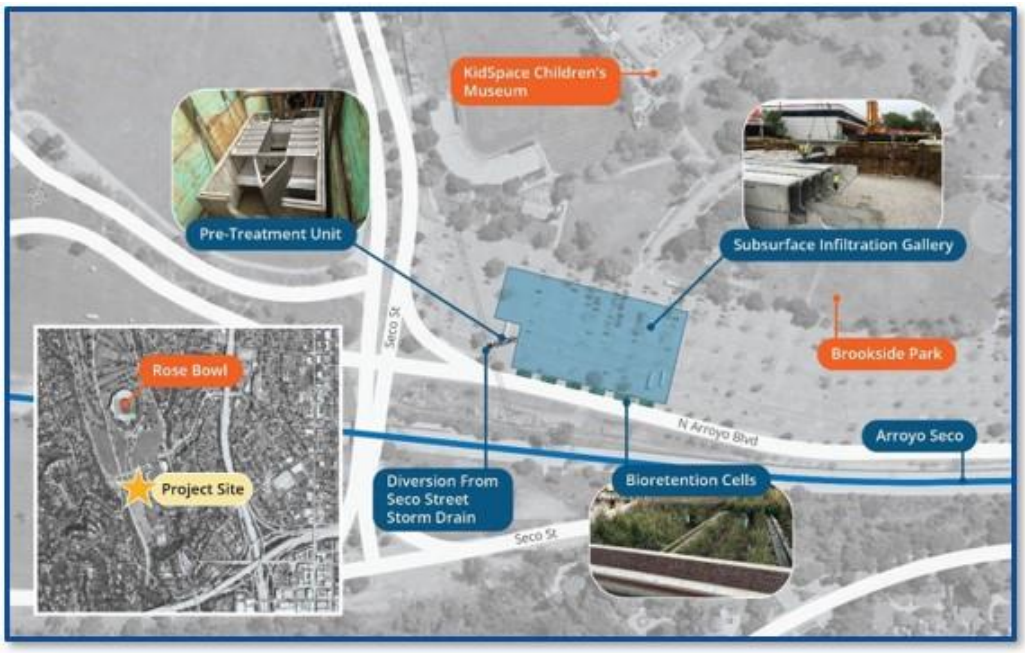


Exhibit 2, Preliminary Conceptual Layout

Scope of the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration

In preparing the IS/MND, Psomas will address all environmental topics outlined in the CEQA Checklist. If the analysis determines that the Project may result in potentially significant impacts, mitigation measures will be proposed to reduce those impacts to a less-than-significant level. It is anticipated that the Project will not result in impacts related to all 20 environmental topics listed below. However, because the CEQA Checklist encompasses all 20 environmental topics, each topic will include a discussion, analysis, and a corresponding finding.

- Aesthetics
- Agriculture & Forestry
- Air Quality
- Biological Resources
- Cultural Resources
- Energy
- Geology & Soils
- Greenhouse Gas Emissions
- Hazards & Hazardous Materials
- Hydrology & Water Quality
- Land Use & Planning
- Mineral Resources
- Noise
- Population & Housing
- Public Services
- Recreation
- Transportation
- Tribal Cultural Resources
- Utilities & Service Systems
- Wildfire
- Mandatory Findings of Significance

Opportunities to Provide Input on the Project

In addition to submitting comments at this Public Information Meeting, agencies and members of the public will have further opportunities to provide input during the 30-day public review of the Draft IS/MND and at the public hearings during the IS/MND approval and certification process. It is noted that while comments provided during today's meeting will help shape the IS/MND, they will not receive formal responses in the IS/MND document.

The Draft IS/MND will be circulated for a 30-day public review period, anticipated to take place in Winter/Spring 2026. All comments received during this period will be forwarded to the City of Pasadena decision-makers, and written responses will be prepared for comments that raise substantive environmental issues. These responses will be part of the Final IS/MND. Furthermore, as part of the IS/MND certification process, the public will have the opportunity to offer testimony at public hearings before the Pasadena Planning Commission and City Council, anticipated in Summer 2026.

CITY OF LA CAÑADA FLINTRIDGE

Sustainability and Resilience Commission Agenda Report

Meeting Date: May 12, 2026

Subject: Eaton Wash Stormwater Capture Project

Presenter: Antonio Gardea, Deputy Director of Community Development

Proposed Action: Receive and File

Environmental Impact: Data collection and research activities are Categorically Exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), under Section 15306 (Information Collection).

Discussion/Analysis:
The Eaton Wash stormwater capture project is an example from a neighboring jurisdiction (City of Pasadena, Public Works) that demonstrates integration of Green Community goals as outlined in the City's Climate Action and Adaption Plan. The project includes two components, the underground facilities and the new community/park amenities. The project location is adjacent to a park and envisions the use of a SCE easement as a community garden in partnership with community service clubs, volunteers and neighboring businesses. The attached public information materials are from a scoping meeting as part of the California Environmental Quality Act process for the project.
This information item supports CAAP Goal GC 2, which focuses on preserving, enhancing, and acquiring additional green space and furthers Strategy GC 2.3, which mandates collaboration with regional partners to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem health. The Eaton Wash Stormwater Capture Project helps inform future recommendations regarding Green Community goals.

Recommendation:
Receive and file.

Attachments:
1. Eaton-Wash-Public-Information-Meeting-Presentation

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Eaton Wash Stormwater Capture Project

PUBLIC INFORMATION MEETING

LAMANDA PARK BRANCH LIBRARY | 6:00 – 8:00 PM

November 12, 2025

Agenda

01 Project Overview

02 Location and Project Description

03 Outreach and Engagement Overview

04 Purpose of CEQA

05 IS/MND Process

06 Next Steps

Public Information Meeting

Ways to participate

- Sign the **Sign-In Sheet**
- Submit your comments on a **Comment Sheet**
- Submit your comments tonight
- Mail your comments

Project Overview

Project Overview

The Eaton Wash Stormwater Capture Project will significantly **enhance water quality for the City of Pasadena** and the surrounding region. The Project integrates both underground stormwater infrastructure and above-ground improvements within the project to **create an inclusive, multi-benefit park space** that enhances environmental, recreational and social value for the community.

Two Distinct Components:

- **Underground stormwater infiltration and treatment components** to improve water quality within Eaton Wash, the Rio Hondo and Los Angeles Rivers.

- **New usable park space and community amenities.** The selection of these amenities will be refined through community input during the design process.

PROJECT BENEFITS

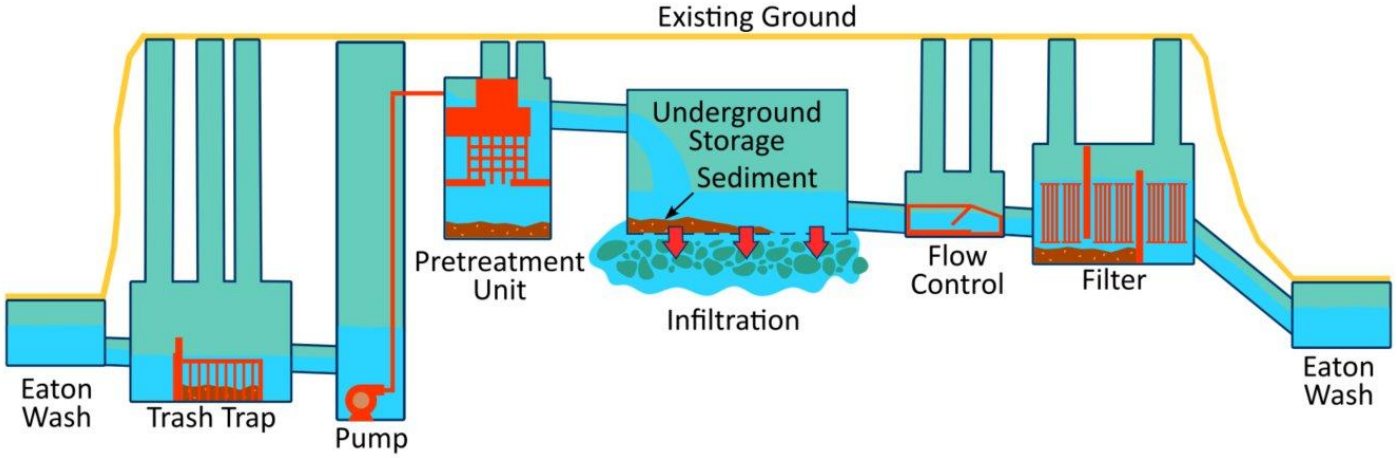
- Improved water quality
- Promote stormwater capture, treatment, reuse
- Increase tree canopy
- Educational opportunities with nearby schools
- Reduce urban heat island
- Increased useable park space

Location and Project Description

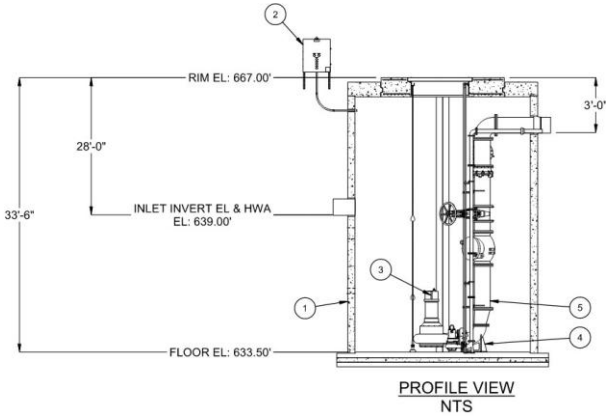
- City-owned, **vacant open space**
- Across Eaton Wash from Eaton Blanche Park
- **Adjacent to Community Assets** - Exer Urgent Care, Boys & Girls Club, Willard Elementary School, Ability First

Stormwater Components

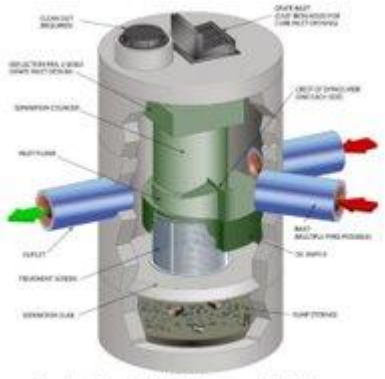
- **Diverts dry and wet weather flows** from the Eaton Wash Channel for pretreatment, subsurface storage, infiltration, and filtration prior to discharge back into the channel
- **Removes trash, sediment, and priority pollutants** to improve water quality in the Eaton Wash channel, which ultimately flows into the Los Angeles River and the Pacific Ocean



Trash Trap

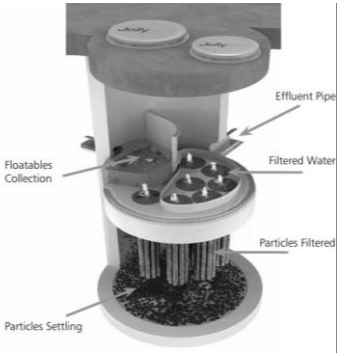


Pump Station



Hydrodynamic Separator (Pretreatment)

Subsurface Infiltration Gallery



Jellyfish (Filter)

Surface Improvements

Earthside Nature Center

- Operated from 1971 - 1995
- Public space to see **California native plants and wildflowers**
- Maintained by the Girls Club, local service clubs, and other volunteers
- Strong desire from community to **restore site to a community garden hub**

Enhancement Opportunity

- City-SCE agreement on use of easement is in progress
- **Access to the site** via Thorndale Rd
- Proposed use of leased space for:
  - **Outdoor Classroom** Learning
  - Community **Garden**
  - **LID** Improvements

SCE Easement Concept

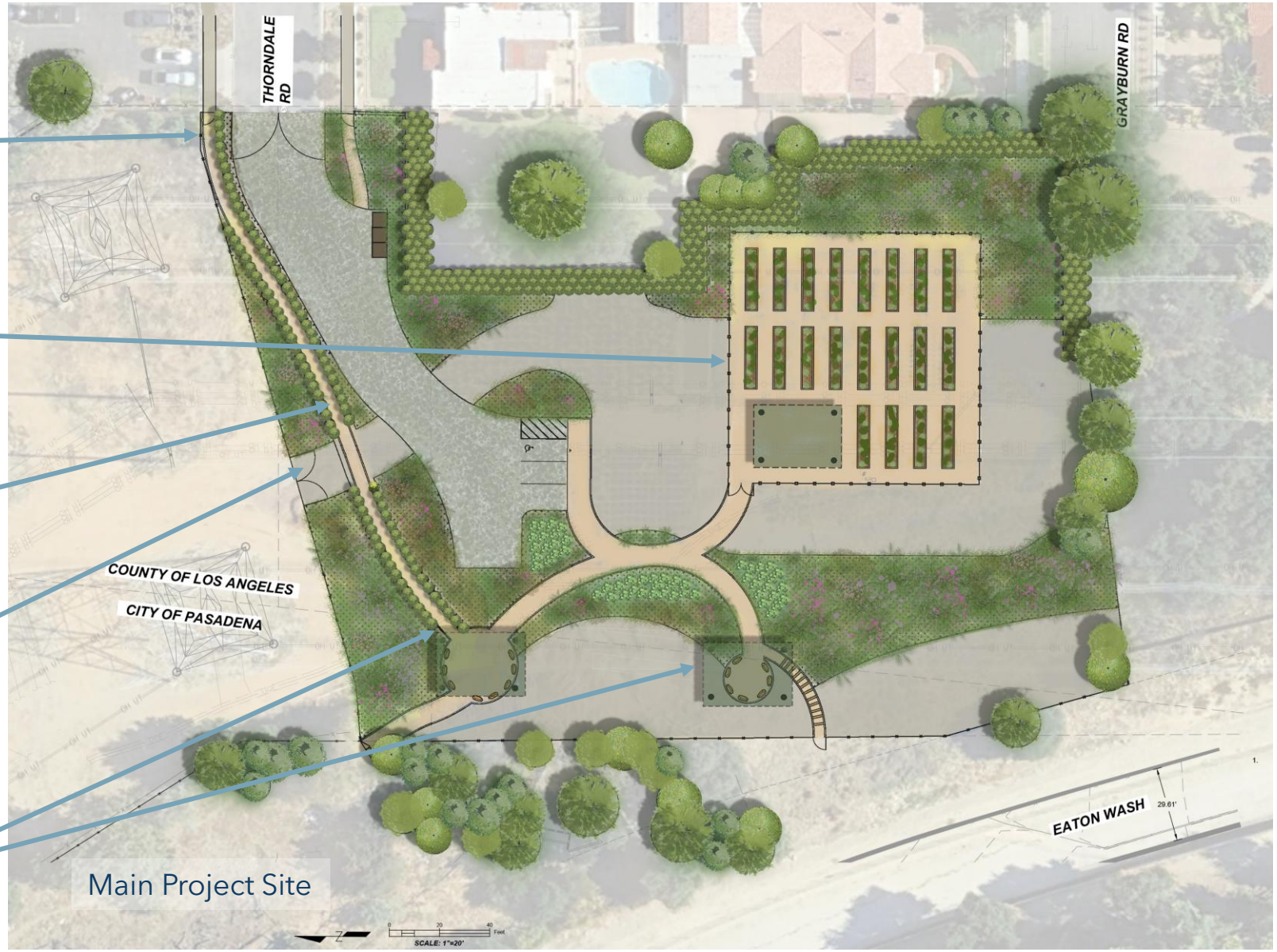
Gated vehicular and pedestrian access

Community Garden

Tree lined pedestrian path to main site

Through access for SCE maintenance

Gathering areas with shade structures



Community Partnerships

BOYS & GIRLS CLUB OF PASADENA

GroWORKS

IB MAGNET WILLARD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

AbilityFirst™

exer URGENT CARE

Amigos de los Rios

PASADENA PARKS · RECREATION · COMMUNITY SERVICES

chapcare healthy people | strong communities

Outreach and Engagement Overview

Approach

Accessible Outreach with Multiple Touchpoints

- In-person pop-up events with interactive feedback opportunities
- Targeted outreach to key stakeholders for focused input

Outreach Tools

- Project website to inform and educate the public
- Clear, bi-lingual project materials that communicate project goals, co-benefits and opportunities to get involved

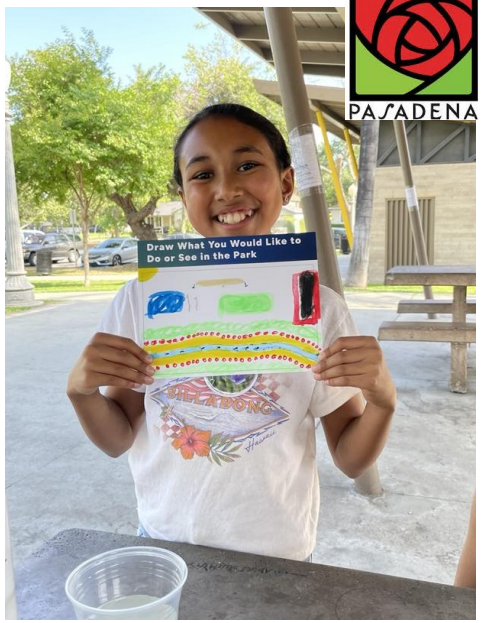
Project Website

- Primary source for up-to-date project details
- Includes Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)
- Updated at key project milestones
- Shares summaries of community input

Outreach Meetings

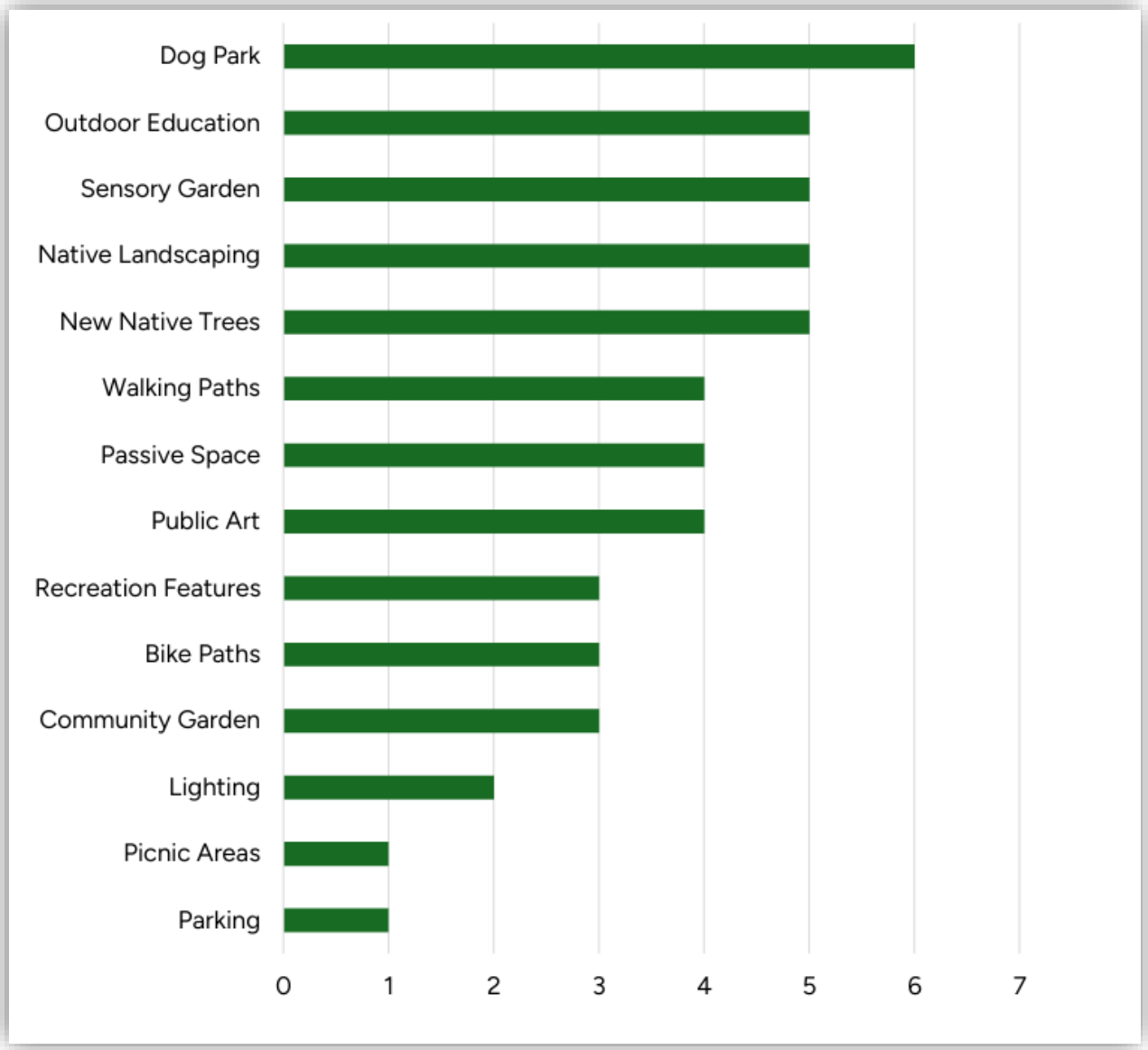
- **Pop-Up Activity #1** on March 1, 2025, at Willard Elementary School Library
- **Pop-Up Activity #2** on May 24, 2025, at Eaton Blanche Park
- **Pop-Up Activity #3** on September 18, 2025, at Lamanda Park Branch Library
- **Walktober 2025** on October 4, 2025, at Eaton Blanche Park


r Components


Draw What You Would Like to Do or See in the Park

Key Takeaways – Park Priorities

- **Dog parks, new native trees, native landscaping, sensory gardens, and outdoor education** were the most popular of the proposed components
- Additionally, there was strong interest in **public art, passive space, and walking paths**
- Several participants expressed an interest in bike paths being included as part of the project



Purpose of CEQA

Public Information Meeting

Purpose of this evening's meeting:

- Provide an **overview of the project**
- **Solicit comments** to refine the "scope" of the IS/MND

This meeting is <u>Not</u>:

- A meeting to answer questions about the environmental impacts of the project
- A meeting to debate the merits of the project
- A public hearing for approval/denial of the project

Purpose of CEQA

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) is California's cornerstone environmental law.

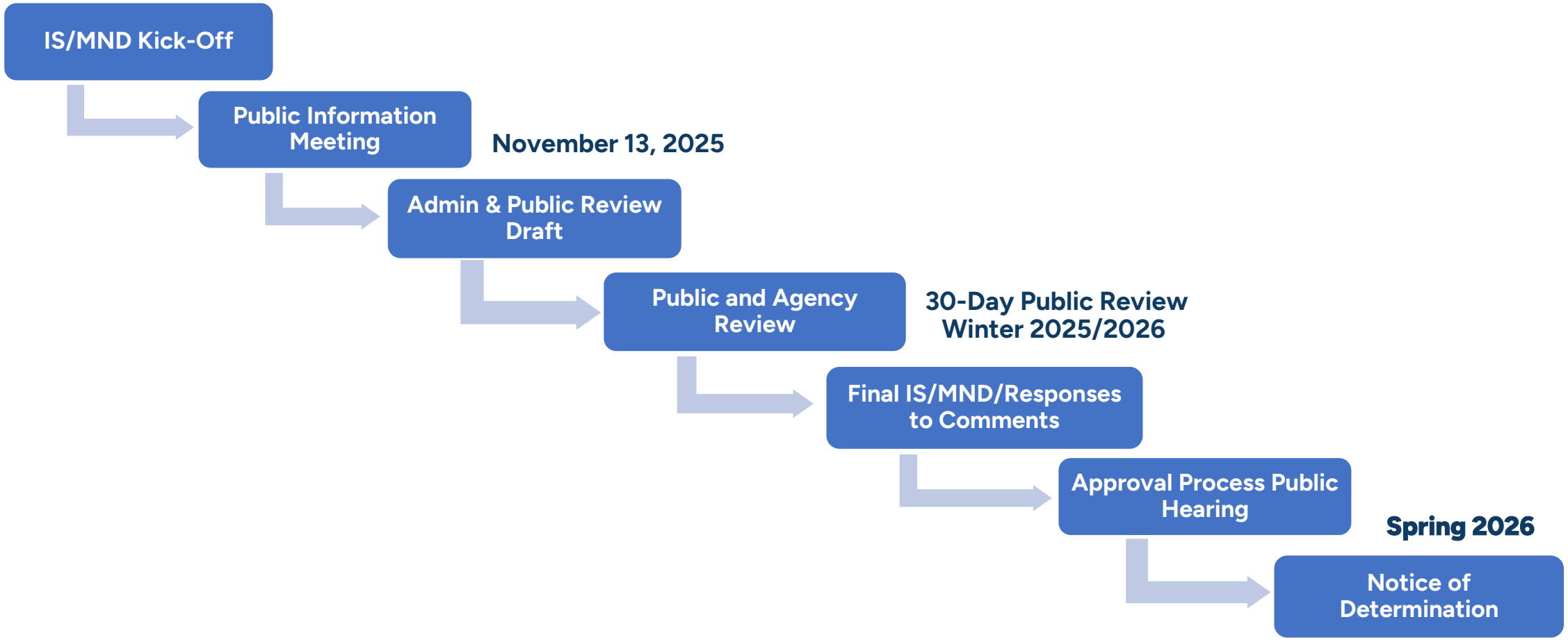
- Applies to all discretionary actions (projects where the agency can use its judgment in deciding if to approve or how to carry out a project)

Purpose of CEQA is to:

- Disclose project impacts to public and decision makers
- Identify impacts on the environment
- Develop feasible mitigation measures to avoid or reduce impacts

IS/MND Process

Initial Study/ Mitigated Negative Declaration



Environmental Topics

The CEQA Checklist includes 20 topical areas:

- Aesthetics
- Agriculture and Forestry Resources
- Air Quality
- Biological Resources
- Cultural Resources
- Energy
- Geology and Soils
- Greenhouse Gas Emissions
- Hazards and Hazardous Materials
- Hydrology and Water Quality
- Land Use and Planning
- Mineral Resources
- Noise
- Population and Housing
- Public Services
- Recreation
- Transportation
- Tribal Cultural Resources
- Utilities and Service Systems
- Wildfire

Next Steps

Opportunities for Public Involvement

Draft IS/MND

- Public review will be advertised
- Circulation of Draft IS/MND for 30 days
- Anticipated Winter/Spring 2026

Final IS/MND

- Includes responses to comments
- Final IS/MND will be available for review (project website)
- Public Libraries

Public Hearings

- Planning Commission, City Council (Summer 2026)

Public Comments

Submit your comments to Dawn Petschauer, M.S. of the Public Works Department

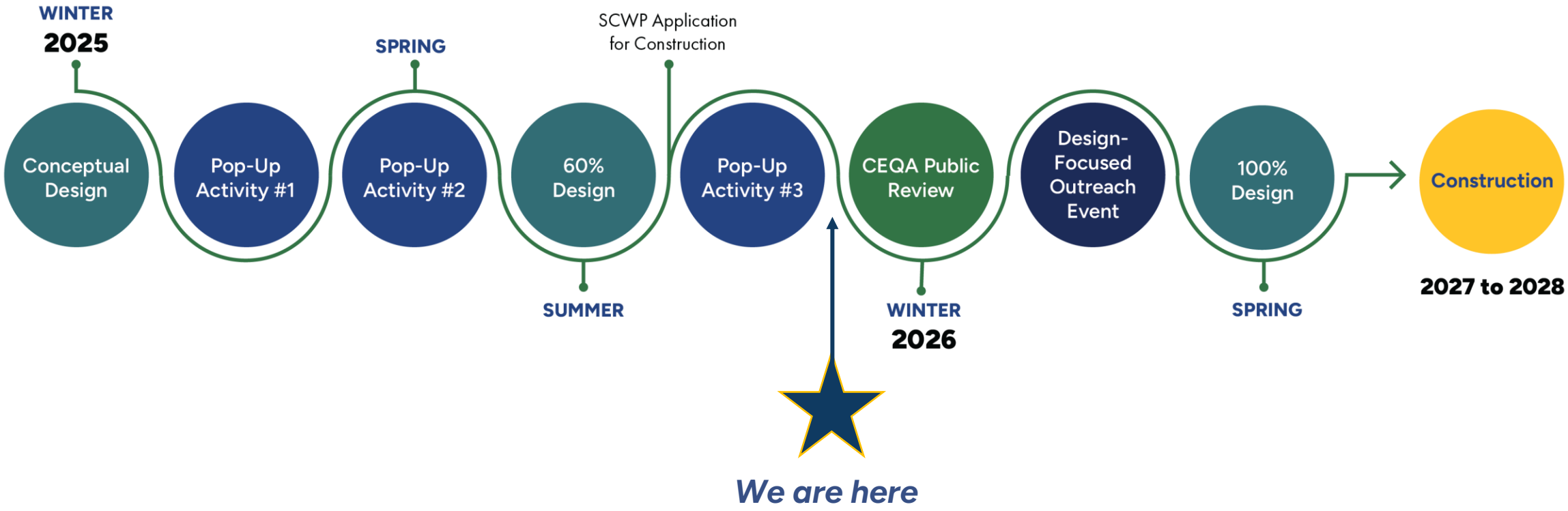
Mail or hand deliver to:

Dawn Petschauer, M.S.
Public Works Department
City of Pasadena
100 N. Garfield Avenue, Suite N306
Pasadena, CA 91101

Email to:

dpetschauer@cityofpasadena.net

Project Timeline



Thank You

Dawn Petschauer, M.S.
Stormwater Program Administrator
dpetschauer@cityofpasadena.net

Alex Hardy
Environmental Project Manager, Dudek
ahardy@dudek.com

To learn more about the project, please visit:
bit.ly/EatonWashProject

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CITY OF LA CAÑADA FLINTRIDGE

Sustainability and Resilience Commission Agenda Report

Meeting Date: May 12, 2026

Subject: Request for Proposals (Sustainability Analyst) - Discussion

Presenter: Antonio Gardea
Assistant Director of Community Development

Proposed Action: Discuss and provide recommendation

Environmental Impact: None

Discussion/Analysis:
On April 15, 2025, the City Council established the Sustainability and Resilience Commission (SRC) and on October 21, 2025, approved contract with Cascadia Consulting Group for the Sustainability Analyst services ($75,623) through June 30, 2026, to provide support to the SRC.
As part of the Fiscal Year, Mid-Year Budget Review, a contact amendment was approved at the March 3, 2026 City Council meeting for unanticipated tasks. The additional funding ($40,000) was allocated to cover additional research, subcommittee meetings, and special meetings requested by the SRC prior to forwarding budget requests to the City Council. The current contract term expires on June 30, 2026. For the upcoming fiscal year budget, the Community Development Department budget request includes Sustainability Analyst services consistent with an anticipated cost of $100,000 for FY 2025-2026. Council Consideration Item requests include those forwarded from the Sustainability and Resilience Commission.
Staff requests direction from the Commission on whether or not a new Request for Proposal (RFP) for the Sustainability Analyst consultant should be issued. A typical timeline from the issuance of the RFP to City Council approval of a professional services agreement is approximately four months. If an RFP is issued and the existing contract not renewed, the Commission should be aware there will be several months without a Sustainability Analyst consultant, which will limit the work of the Commission.

Recommendation:
Discuss and provide a recommendation on whether a new Request for Proposal for the Sustainability Analyst consultant should be issued.

Attachments:
None

CITY OF LA CAÑADA FLINTRIDGE

Sustainability and Resilience Commission Agenda Report

Meeting Date: May 12, 2026

Subject: Electric Vehicle Charging Survey

Presenter: Antonio Gardea
Assistant Director of Community Development

Proposed Action: Discuss and provide recommendation.

Environmental Impact: None

Discussion/Analysis:
The Sustainability and Resilence Commission is asked to consider a series of survey questions to help identify gaps in the current network that may justify municipal intervention or grant-funded expansion. The ten survey questions are as follows:
1. Which of the following best describes your current vehicle ownership or future plans?
Response options:
I currently own/lease an electric vehicle (EV)
I currently own/lease a plug-in hybrid (PHEV)
I plan to acquire an EV or PHEV within the next 12 months
I plan to acquire an EV or PHEV in the next 1–3 years
I do not have plans to acquire an EV or PHEV at this time

2. Either currently or in the future, where do you or where will you perform the majority of your vehicle charging?
Response options:
Exclusively at home
Primarily at home, with occasional use of public chargers
Equally between home and public/workplace chargers
Primarily at public or workplace chargers
I do not have access to charging at my primary residence.

3. If you currently charge at home, what type of equipment do you use most frequently?
Response options:
Standard 120V household outlet (Level 1)
Professionally installed 240V home charger (Level 2)
I currently have an EV but do not have a dedicated home charging setup
Not applicable

4. On a typical week, how often do you utilize public charging stations located within the City of La Cañada Flintridge?
Response options:
Never; Less than once a month

1–3 times per month
Weekly
Daily or near-daily
I do not own and EV

5. When you choose to use a public charging station, what is the primary driver for that decision?
Response options:
To "top off" while running other errands
My home charger is currently unavailable or too slow for my needs
I am preparing for a long-distance trip
I do not have a reliable way to charge at home
Public charging is more convenient for my daily commute.
I do not own and EV

6.If you have ever intended to use a public charger in La Cañada Flintridge but were unable to, what was the primary reason?
Response options:
All stations were occupied
The charging speed was too slow for the time I had available
The station was out of service or broken
The station was not compatible with my vehicle
I have never had an issue finding a charger when needed
I have never attempted to charge at a public charger in La Cañada

7. How would the availability of high-speed "Level 3" fast chargers (capable of providing a significant charge in 20–30 minutes) at local shopping centers affect your routine?
Response options:
I would use them regularly while shopping or dining
I would use them only in emergencies or before long trips
It would not change my routine as I prefer to charge at home
It would encourage me to transition to an electric vehicle sooner
I am worried that nonresidents will occupy all the stalls

8. Beyond speed, what is the most important factor to you when considering the use of a public charging station in the city?
Response options:
Proximity to retail or dining
Reliability and uptime of the equipment
Cost of the charging session
Safety and lighting of the location
Ease of payment and mobile app integration

9. Rank the following locations in order of where you would be most likely to use a city-supported charging station.
Response options:
Shopping centers/grocery stores
Public parks or community centers
Near freeway on-ramps/off-ramps
City Hall or library parking
Near local schools or on campus.

10. What is the single biggest barrier, if any, that prevents you from relying more heavily on electric transportation for your daily needs in La Cañada Flintridge?

Response options:
[Open-ended text box]

Recommendation:
Discuss and provide recommendation.

Attachments:
None