CHAPTER 8
CONSERVATION ELEMENT

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the Conservation Element is to provide direction regarding the conservation, development and utilization of natural resources. Existing resources within the City of Glendora are identified in order to understand how future development impacts these resources and to provide guidance for the maintenance, preservation and conservation of these resources. The Conservation Element addresses the following resources: water, energy, solid waste and biological, as well as stormwater management. The City of Glendora previously adopted a Historic Preservation Element as an optional element within the General Plan. Cultural and historical resources and goals and objectives for the preservation of these resources are discussed within the Historic Preservation Element.

2.0 AUTHORITY FOR ELEMENT

California Government Code Section 65302(d) requires that a General Plan include:

"A conservation element for the conservation, development, and utilization of natural resources including water and its hydraulic force, forests, soils, rivers and other waters, harbors, fisheries, wildlife, minerals, and other natural resources. The conservation element shall consider the effect of development within the jurisdiction, as described in the land use element, on natural resources located on public lands, including military installations.

The conservation element may also cover: (1) the reclamation of land and waters; (2) prevention and control of the pollution of streams and other waters; (3) regulation of the use of land in stream channels and other areas required for the accomplishment of the conservation plan; (4) prevention, control, and correction of the erosion of soils, beaches, and shores; (5) protection of watersheds; (6) the location, quantity and quality of the rock, sand and gravel resources; and (7) flood control."

3.0 SUMMARY OF EXISTING CONDITIONS

The following section outlines existing conservation resources within the City of Glendora.

3.1 WATER RESOURCES

3.1.1 Water Supply and Service

The City of Glendora receives its water from two sources - groundwater purchased through its existing Water Rights and imported water purchased from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) and Covina Irrigation Company. Approximately 83 percent of Glendora's water comes from local groundwater sources and 17 percent from imported water sources. Imported water is treated by the MWD at its Weymouth Filtration Plant in La Verne and is delivered to Glendora through three separate metered service connections. The City's average annual water demand over the past seven years has been 13,600 acre-feet.

The City of Glendora Water Division serves approximately 6,520 acres including 6,158 acres within the City's corporate boundaries, 335 acres of incorporated Los Angeles County areas, 17 acres in San Dimas and 10 acres in Azusa. Suburban Water Systems provides service to 485 acres of the City of Glendora between Barranca and Grand Avenues, as well as to a 10-acre area between Grand and Bender Avenues south of Dawson Avenue. The City of Azusa serves 144 acres within the City boundaries between Barranca and Citrus Avenues south of the AT & SF Railroad.

A majority of the existing water system was developed as a result of acquisition of fifteen small water companies dating as far back as 1887. The system consists of 16 pressure zones that are consolidated to four zones for billing and ratemaking. Water facilities include three hydropneumatic systems and two zones served through pressure regulating systems; 12 wells (nine of which are currently active), 23 pumping stations with 50 booster pumps, 27 water reservoirs, 196 miles of pipeline and approximately 13,000 service meters.

3.1.1.1 Local Groundwater

The City is located within the Main San Gabriel Groundwater Basin which covers 167 square miles which is estimated to hold about 2.8 trillion gallons of water. Water enters the Basin from countless natural and man-made locations and is extracted by local water producers like Glendora. The City of Glendora has an adjudicated to pump approximately 4 percent of the safe annual yield from the Basin.

The City pumps groundwater from its active wells located at the mouth of Azusa Canyon and upper Glendora Basin. Wells 1, 2, 10 and 11 are located in the Glendora Basin, wells 5, 8, 9 and 12 are located in the Upper San Gabriel Basin and well No. 7 (Vosburg) and wells 3 and 4 (Irwindale) are located in the Main San Gabriel Basin. The City has prescriptive right to pump groundwater as determined by the San Gabriel Basin Watermaster. For Fiscal Year (FY) 2004/05 Glendora's share was 7,361 acre-feet and for FY 2005/2006 Glendora's share was 10,391 acre-feet. The City can pump above its prescriptive right by purchasing replenishment water, if available. As replenishment

water may be limited, the City purchases imported water through the MWD for the balance of its needs.

In 2002, Glendora's City Council authorized the formation of the Glendora Water System Study Committee to review and report on the state and financial health of the City's water system. The following recommendations were made:

- An aggressive Capital Improvement Program be implemented immediately to completely upgrade the system over the next 30 years;
- Long-term bonds be utilized to implement the Capital Improvement Program (CIP);
- The City's water rates be increased to support the CIP and continue to provide adequate contingency reserves;
- City Council direct staff to review revenues and expenditures of water Fund 31 on an annual basis and adjust rates (up or down), if necessary, for Energy, Purchased Water and other operation and maintenance costs;
- Perform a study to identify alternative sites and build a new facility capable of housing the Water Agency support staff and materials; and
- The City pursue the purchase of additional Water Rights, initially by Staff or if necessary, seek the services of a third-party agent experienced in Water Rights acquisitions.

As a result of the study, Resolution No. 03-38 was adopted on May 13, 2003 and established new fees, rates and charges for water service within Glendora. The Resolution acknowledged that Glendora's water infrastructure system was deteriorated and would require upgrading. The Resolution called for Glendora's water infrastructure to undergo a capital improvements program to be funded through low cost debt service issues and that Glendora's water infrastructure requires upgrading, the cost of which would be passed on to consumers of the water services provided by the Water Division of the Public Works Department through rate and fee increases. New fees, rates and charges established in the resolution became effective with the first billing cycle following July 1, 2003. In addition, the Water Division was directed to pursue the acquisition of additional water rights as recommended by the Water System Study Committee Report. It was determined that additional water rights would provide an increase in the annual prescriptive right by 2,000 acre-feet per year (AF/Y). Additionally, by increasing its groundwater pumping capacity, the City can pursue additional prescriptive rights beyond the recommended 2,000 AF/Y.

3.1.1.2 Surface Water

No naturally occurring permanent surface water features exist within the City of Glendora. However, Open Water/Freshwater March areas occur where dams and debris basins provide artificial conditions for a freshwater march environment (refer to Section 3.6). Debris basins, check dams and storm drains transport water during wet weather events.

3.1.1.3 Recycled Water

The City does not currently have plans for a recycled water system. Water conservation programs are implemented through the Uniform Building Code (UBC) for new developments. Additionally, new developments within the City are required to provide drought tolerant landscaping.

3.2 ENERGY RESOURCES

3.2.1 Electricity

Southern California Edison (SCE) provides electricity to the City of Glendora. SCE supplies power to 11 million people through 4.3 million business and residential accounts in a 50,000-square-mile service area. Services are provided by overhead and underground facilities throughout the City.

3.2.2 Natural Gas

The Southern California Gas Company (The Gas Co.) provides gas service to the City of Glendora. The Gas Co. serves 18 million people through 5 million gas meters in more than 530 communities.

3.3 SOLID WASTE

Athens Services provides solid waste collection and recycling services to the City of Glendora. The refuse is collected and hauled to Athens Material Recovery Facility (MRF) in the City of Industry. Prior to being transported to the landfill, the waste is processed to separate recyclables from the waste stream.

The City of Glendora has adopted a Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE) in response to Assembly Bill 939; the California integrated Waste Management Act (AB 939). AB 939 requires all California cities to divert 25 percent of their waste stream from landfills by 1995 and 50 percent by the year 2000. The SRRE identifies how the City of Glendora intends to achieve these goals. As of 2004, the waste diversion rate for the City of Glendora was 51 percent.

To assist the City in achieving the 50 percent waste diversion goal, a construction and demolition waste ordinance was adopted in 2005. The ordinance requires development projects over a certain threshold to submit solid waste management plans to the City as part of their permit process. Waste management plans are required to indicate how the developer will recycle a minimum of 50 percent of all waste materials generated by the project. The developer must provide evidence of compliance with the approved waste management plan at project completion.

3.4 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

Stormwater flows through a series of storm drains located within the City and is eventually discharged into the San Gabriel River via a channelized tributary. The San Gabriel River watershed consists of an extensive area of undisturbed riparian and woodland habitats and a series of flood control dams in its upper reaches, but is highly urbanized in the middle and lower reaches. Large spreading grounds, used to recharge aquifers, lie toward the middle of the watershed. The lower part of the river flows through a concrete-lined channel in a heavily urbanized portion of the county before becoming a soft-bottom channel once again near the ocean in Long Beach.

The San Gabriel River Watershed is within the jurisdiction of the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (LARWQCB), which is responsible for designing and implementing the Los Angeles Basin Plan (Basin Plan). The Basin Plan is designed to preserve and enhance water quality and protect the beneficial uses of all regional waters. Specifically, the Basin Plan designates beneficial uses for surface and ground waters, sets narrative and numerical objectives that must be attained or maintained to protect the designated beneficial uses and conform to the state's antidegradation policy, and describes implementation programs to protect all waters in the Region. In addition, the Basin Plan incorporates (by reference) all applicable State and Regional Board plans and policies and other pertinent water quality policies and regulations.

Urban stormwater runoff is the largest source of unregulated pollution to the waterway and coastal areas of the United States. Stormwater runoff can be contaminated with a variety of pollutants that contribute to increased health risks and environmental damage.

The Clean Water Act and other Federal, state and regional regulations require the City of Glendora to control the discharge of pollutants to the storm drain system, including the discharge of pollutants from construction sites and areas of new development or significant redevelopment.

3.4.1 Federal Requirements

Local stormwater pollution control measures are implemented pursuant to the Clean Water Act (CWA), Federal Water Quality Control Act and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES).

3.4.1.1 Clean Water Act

The Clean Water Act (CWA) is the primary Federal law that protects the quality of the nation's surface waters, including lakes, rivers, and coastal wetlands. The CWA prohibits any person from discharging pollutants through a point source into a water of the United States, which include oceans, bays, rivers, streams, lakes, ponds, and wetlands, unless they have an NPDES permit. Permit review is the CWA's primary regulatory tool. NPDES permits regulate the discharges from publicly owned facilities. The NPDES program also regulates discharges such as stormwater discharges from industrial activities and municipal stormwater discharges including, urban stormwater runoff, combined sewer overflows and storm sewer overflows.

The Clean Water Act amendments of 1987 established a framework for regulating stormwater discharges from municipal, industrial and construction activities under the NPDES program. The primary objectives of the municipal stormwater program requirements are to effectively prohibit non-stormwater discharges and reduce the discharge of pollutants from stormwater conveyance systems to the maximum extent practicable (MEP), including management practices, control techniques and system design engineering method and such other provisions that the U.S. EPA or the California State Water Resources Control Board deem appropriate for the control of such pollutants.

3.4.1.2 National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Stormwater Program

The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Stormwater Program is a comprehensive two-phased national program for addressing the non-agricultural sources of stormwater discharges adversely affecting the quality of the nation's waters. The Program uses the NPDES permitting mechanism to require the implementation of control and monitoring measures designed to prevent harmful pollutants from being washed into local water bodies by stormwater runoff.

The NPDES program requires the owner or operator of any facility, or any person responsible for any activity that discharges waste into the surface waters of the U.S. to obtain a NPDES permit from the Regional Water Quality Control Board, as mandated by the CWA.

3.4.2 State and Regional Programs

The CWA provides that states are authorized to operate their own NPDES programs provided such programs meet minimum Federal requirements. The Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board issues the municipal stormwater National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit. The City of Glendora currently operates under Permit NO. CAS004001, Order No. 01-182. The Permit was adopted on December 31, 2001 and expires on December 31, 2006.

The objective of Order No. 01-182 is to protect the beneficial uses of receiving waters in Los Angeles County. To meet this objective, the Order requires that the Los Angeles Countywide Storm Water Quality Management Plan (SQMP) specify Best Management Practices (BMPs) that will be implemented to reduce the discharge of pollutants in stormwater to the MEP. Further, Permittees are to assure that stormwater discharges from the MS4 shall neither cause nor contribute to the exceedance of water quality, standards and objectives nor create conditions of nuisance in the receiving waters, and that the discharge of non-stormwater to the MS4 has been effectively prohibited.

Permit No. CAS004001 requires the implementation of a Stormwater Quality Management Program (SQMP), which provides specific guidelines to control, reduce and monitor discharges of waste to storm drain systems. The emphasis of the SQMP is pollution prevention through education, public outreach, planning and implementation of source control BMPs first and structural and treatment control BMPs second.

3.4.2.1 Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan (SUSMP)

The Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan (SUSMP) was developed as part of the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board's Municipal Stormwater Program. The SUSMP addresses stormwater pollution from certain types of new development and redevelopment. The SUSMP specifies the minimum required BMPs that must be used for a designated project. Additional BMPs may be required on certain targeted categories of projects based on these regulations at the discretion

of the City of Glendora. Applicable project applicants are required to incorporate appropriate SUSMP requirements into their development plans.

3.4.3 City of Glendora Programs

3.4.3.1 Stormwater Runoff and Pollution Control Ordinance

The Stormwater Runoff and Pollution Control Ordinance provides specific local regulations related to stormwater pollution prevention. The purpose of the ordinance is to protect the health, safety and welfare of the citizens of Glendora by regulating illicit discharges to the municipal stormwater system to the maximum extent practicable; eliminating illicit connections to the municipal stormwater system; eliminating spillage, dumping, and disposal of pollutant materials into the municipal stormwater system; and reducing pollutant loads in stormwater and urban runoff, from land uses and activities identified in the municipal NPDES permit.

3.4.3.2 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)

The City requires that a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and Monitoring Program Plan be completed for industries that require a NPDES General Industrial Activities Storm Water Permit and for any construction activity in the City requiring a NPDES construction permit. SWPPPs are operator/owner prepared plans that identify BMPs for implementation and monitor the effectiveness of the BMPs. The SWPPP identifies the source control and/or treatment control practices (BMPs) that would significantly reduce, avoid or mitigate runoff pollutants to the "maximum extent practicable."

3.5 HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE

The City has an adopted Household Hazardous Waste Element, which addresses the handling and disposal of household hazardous or special wastes. The Element identifies various programs to reduce hazardous waste, and establishes an implementation and monitoring program.

The Los Angeles County Department of Public Works hosts various events for Glendora residents to dispose of household hazardous waste items. The Household Hazardous Waste Collection Event, operated by the County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works and the Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts, is a one-day, drive-through collection event where residents are invited to drive to a specific location to drop off their hazardous waste. Collection Events are scheduled in different areas throughout the County. They are free, open to the public and are usually held on a Saturday.

3.6 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Biological resources include natural and altered biotic habitats (vegetative communities and corresponding wildlife habitat), as well as associated flora and fauna. The largest portion of Glendora's biological resources is located in areas that have not experienced large-scale development intrusion, such as the foothills and South Hills areas. The foothills consist of approximately 3,488 acres within the Angeles National Forest. Other native habitat is set aside in the Glendora Wilderness Park, South Hills Park and by the Glendora Conservancy.

3.6.1 Flora

Glendora can be described by its physical characteristics: the valley and hillside areas. The valley is generally located south of Sierra Madre Avenue, excluding the South Hills. It is characterized by gentle sloping land, which is largely developed. The majority of the vegetation is introduced with some native vegetation consisting of coastal sage scrub and chaparral. Relatively few wildlife arefound in the developed valley areas.
The hillside areas consist of terrain generally exceeding 10 percent average slope and are generally located north of Sierra Madre Avenue, excluding the South Hills. Four vegetative types broadly classified as woodlands, chaparral, coastal sage scrub and freshwater marsh may be found in the hillsides. These areas are composed of native and non-native plant species. Woodland and coastal sage scrub habitats are considered to be sensitive habitats and have the highest potential to host sensitive species. The City's flower, *Brodiaea filifolia*, an endangered plant species, was re-discovered in 1989 at a location now designated as a preserve. The Brodiaea is both state and federally listed as an endangered species. Within the eastern portion of the foothills, critical habitat has been designated for the federally listed California gnatcatcher in costal sage scrub and chaparral habitat.

Woodland is present along major drainage courses and on mesic (moist) sites such as canyons and north facing slopes. The composition of the woodland varies depending on elevation, soil, aspect, moisture availability and other factors. Along major drainages, such as in Dalton Canyon, dominant trees include white alder, California sycamore, coast live oak and willows. In many areas, riparian woodland forms a closed-canopy stand with an open understory. Intermittent streams that convey water, primarily only after major storm events, and other mesic sites such as canyons and north facing slopes support woodland dominated by coast live oak, scattered willows and California sycamores and at lower elevations, California black walnut. Understory vegetation is typically dense and often comprised of woody shrubs from the surrounding or nearby chaparral community.

Chaparral occupies hillsides and ridge tops in the higher elevations of the area where slightly more moderate conditions such as deeper soils and more available moisture are present. The slopes above the oak woodlands support mixed chaparral stands. In many locations there is considerable blending of the woodland and shrub communities. In the smaller drier canyons,

chaparral shrubs occupy the canyon bottoms, which have no woodland overstory. The chaparral vegetation is dominated by chamise and hoaryleaf ceanothus. Other common shrubs are toyon, holley-leafed cherry, scrub oak, various rhus, and California coffeeberry..

Fire is an integral and essential component of the chaparral ecosystem. As chaparral matures and forms dense stands, plant material gradually dies back, leaving dry standing fuels. Under these conditions and when fuel moistures are lowest, primarily during drought periods in the late summer and early fall, chaparral becomes highly susceptible to fire. Most chaparral plants are adapted to periodic fires and can readily recolonize a burned site within a few months or years following a fire.

Coastal sage scrub occupies drier slopes and ridges. This plant community is dominated by half shrubs, herbaceous perennials, and annual weeds and grasses. It is lower growing and typically has a more open canopy in comparison to chaparral. Dominant shrubs of the community are typically winter active, avoiding summer drought by shedding their larger leaves. The dominant shrubs are California sagebrush, black sage and white sage. In areas of disturbance by man or fire, large weeds and grasses predominate over the shrubs. Similar to chaparral, coastal sage scrub is subject to fire and has evolved with adaptations to periodic burning.

Open Water/Freshwater Marsh areas occur where dams and debris basins provide artificial conditions for a freshwater marsh environment. The Big Dalton Debris Basin has freshwater marsh habitat. This debris basin typically has water year round and there is a natural spring north of the basin. However, plants within this basin are frequently disturbed and the physical conditions are unstable due to the fluctuations in water levels, sediment burial, grading and debris removal in the basin. Characteristic plants generally include *Scirpus, Typha, Eleocharis, Carex, Cyprerus, Juncus and Alisma.*

3.6.2 Fauna

Wildlife species are present within the hillside areas of Glendora. Sensitive species are those plants and animals occupying or potentially occurring in the area that are endangered or rare. The terms endangered and rare are defined by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), California Department of Fish and Game, as well as the *California Environmental Quality Act* (*CEQA*) and its guidelines, or are otherwise of current local, regional or State concern. Plant communities and species are considered sensitive based on (1) Federal, State or local laws or policies that regulate their protection; (2) limited distributions; and/or (3) the habitat requirements of sensitive plants or animals.

There are countless interrelationships and interdependencies that exist among the various animal species, plants and animals, and plant communities within Glendora. Plants are food source and shelter for many animals. In turn, some animals become food for predatory animals. Alteration or destruction of habitats break these relationships and causes decline or elimination of plant and animal populations.

Significant wildlife habitats do not typically occur within the urbanized portions of the City. However, the hillsides have been identified as containing wildlife habitats. The preservation of habitats associated with the hillsides and canyons are of concern to the City. Development within the hillsides can potentially result in the destruction of oak woodlands eliminating habitats associated with canyons. The grading of ridges and slopes reduces shrub and grassland vegetation, which are used as forage and shelter by animals. In addition, increased erosion and run-off can result. Development can also result in the increase of introduced species of plants and animals, which compete and replace native species.

Glendora has been recognized regionally as a biodiversity "hot spot".Federally listed as threatened and State listed as endangered, the thread leaved Brodiaea is now well-established and protected in preserves known to occur within Glendora. The State and federally listed least Bell's vireo and federally threatened California gnatcatcher are also known to occur within the City. Other potentially present threatened or endangered species within the City include the slender-horned spineflower, California yellow-billed cuckoo and southwestern willow flycatcher.

3.6.3 Critical Habitat

On October 24, 2000, the USFWS designated 513,650 acres of critical habitat for the California gnatcatcher in Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino and San Diego Counties, California. Critical habitat identifies specific areas that are essential to the conservation of a listed species and, with respect to areas within the geographic range occupied by the species, which may require special management considerations or protection. The primary constituent elements for the coastal gnatcatcher are those habitat components that are essential for the primary biological needs of foraging, nesting, rearing of young, intra-specific communication, roosting, dispersal, genetic exchange or sheltering. All areas designated as critical habitat for the coastal California gnatcatcher contain one or more of the primary constituent elements. Based on data collected since the time of it's listing, the estimated total number of gnatcatchers in the United States (all within California) is about 2,898 pairs in 1996.

Glendora lies within the westernmost portion of Critical Habitat Unit 12 that contains approximately 10,080 acres of critical habitat along the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains and in Bonelli Regional Park. The City includes approximately 875 acres of California gnatcatcher critical habitat within the foothills. The habitat consists of coastal sage scrub interspersed with chaparral or non-native grasses. Out of the 875 acres of designated critical habitat, 450 acres are within the National Forest. The closest known occurrence for this species is located in gnatcatcher critical habitat, in Wildwood Canyon. Gnatcatcher locations are also recorded in Bonelli Park, approximately two miles south of the Critical Habitat within Glendora.

3.6.4 Wildlife Corridors

Wildlife corridors provide avenues along which wide ranging animals can travel, migrate and meet mates; plants can propagate; genetic interchange can occur; populations can move in response to

environmental changes and natural disasters; and individuals can recolonize habitats from which populations have been locally extirpated.

Habitat corridors are essential in preventing habitat fragmentation and isolation. Habitat fragmentation occurs when a proposed action results in a single, unified habitat area being divided into two or more areas, such that the division isolates the two new areas from each other. Isolation of habitat occurs when wildlife cannot move freely from one portion of the habitat to another, or from one habitat type to another. The South Hills area consists of approximately 400 acres of essentially isolated habitat where no wildlife corridor exists to connect it with other natural areas. However, populations of deer and other wildlife continue, which is evidence that pathways for migration do exist.

The foothills area exists as an extension of the larger habitat area of the San Gabriel Mountains. The City of Glendora understands that future development of the foothills requires planning to prevent isolation of habitats, such as the isolation of sensitive coastal sage scrub habitat that has occurred in the South Hills. Wildlife corridors can be created along streambeds, canyons, ridgelines or hillsides in such a way that habitat is not isolated while providing for the above functions of wildlife corridors.

3.6.5 Biologically Sensitive Areas

Communities are generally considered to be sensitive if they provide habitat for listed or otherwise sensitive species, are of special value to the local ecosystem (e.g., water sources), or are regulated by local, State or Federal resource agencies.

Woodland areas, particularly along streambeds, are highly sensitive habitat. Major drainages that consist of woodland habitat support a wide diversity of wildlife species and may function as habitat linkages or corridors.

Coastal sage scrub is also considered a sensitive community based on widespread awareness among the resource agencies, policy makers and public that this community as undergone extensive losses in the past. Coastal sage scrub is mixed with chaparral and non-native grasslands within the foothills. Coastal sage scrub is also located in the South Hills. The majority of the Critical Habitat for the California gnatcatcher is located within the coastal sage scrub community, and a pair of gnatcatchers has been observed within the area.

Chaparral is generally the least sensitive of the native communities within Glendora, because it is a common and widespread community in the region. In some cases, however, chaparral may support sensitive resources.

3.7 GLENDORA CONSERVANCY

The Glendora Community Conservancy (GCC) is a private, nonprofit corporation formed in July 1991. The GCC was formed with the mission to promote the preservation of land and/or buildings

for historic, educational, ecological, recreational, scenic or open space opportunities. Nearly 300 acres are owned and stewarded by volunteers and projects through Conservancy programs. The Brodiaea Reserve on Conservancy property is second in size in protection of this rare species. The Conservancy hosts a calendar of activities and projects available to residents, organizations and businesses to sponsor, fund and/or participate in.

4.0 PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS, GOALS, AND POLICIES

WATER CONSERVATION

Planning Consideration: Water is a limited resource in Southern California. The City of Glendora understands water conservation should be a consideration in future land use planning decisions and everyday activities. Future population growth will increase both water needs and carrying capacity needs. Through the establishment of effective water conservation and reuse programs, the City can contribute to local, regional and state efforts to reduce the demand and use of water resources.

Goal	**CON-1**	**Protection and conservation of Glendora's water resources.**
Policies	CON-1.1	Establish a comprehensive program for the utilization of recycled water for irrigation purposes.
	CON-1.2	Reduce water demand for irrigation purposes through the utilization of water conserving landscape materials.
	CON-1.3	Establish specific requirements for the use of water conserving landscape materials in new development and redevelopment projects, parks and municipal facilities.
	CON-1.4	Establish outreach and incentive programs to educate residents on methods of water conservation and to encourage their use.
	CON-1.5	Establish methods to analyze water conservation issues when determining the need and development of future parks.
Goal	**CON-2**	**Utilization of water conservation technologies and practices.**
Policies	CON-2.1	Establish a comprehensive program for the utilization of recycled water for irrigation purposes.
	CON-2.2	Reduce water demand for irrigation purposes through the utilization of water-conserving landscape materials.

	CON-2.3	Establish specific requirements for the use of water conserving landscape materials in new development and redevelopment projects, parks and municipal facilities.
	CON-2.4	Establish and implement water conservation methods for all municipal facilities.
Goal	**CON-3**	**Effective and well-maintained water infrastructure system.**
Policies	CON-3.1	Ensure the City's Water Master Plan provides an accurate projection of future water demand and conveyance.
	CON-3.2	Ensure existing water infrastructure systems are properly maintained.
	CON-3.3	Ensure infrastructure for new development is limited to serving properties within the planning area or water service area.

WASTEWATER, SOLID WASTE GENERATION AND ENERGY DEMAND

Planning Consideration: The City of Glendora understands that future population growth will increase wastewater and energy demand as well as solid waste generation. Glendora understands that effective strategies of source reduction and conservation will lessen the impacts of population increases on wastewater, solid waste and energy demand.

Goal	**CON-4**	**Adequate conveyance and disposal of wastewater.**
Policies	CON-4.1	Ensure the wastewater infrastructure system within the City is effective and adequately maintained.
	CON-4.2	Ensure new development and redevelopment projects adequately analyze potential impacts to the existing wastewater infrastructure system.
	CON-4.3	Incorporate project-level stormwater mitigation measures to reduce potential impacts to water quality and ensure mitigation measures are adequately monitored.
	CON-4.4	Establish programs to educate residents regarding impacts of stormwater runoff on water quality and provide a variety of opportunities for Glendora residents to dispose of hazardous materials.
	CON-4.5	Protect the planning area from unnecessary stormwater run-off from outside the planning area that would have the potential to require

		additional stormwater conveyance or treatment facilities maintained by the City.
	CON-4.6	Ensure new development and redevelopment projects adequately analyze potential impacts to the existing wastewater infrastructure system.
	CON-4.7	Protect the planning area from the conveyance of wastewater from outside the planning area that would have the potential to require additional wastewater conveyance or treatment facilities.
Goal	**CON-5**	**Reduced demand for energy resources through the use of conservation techniques.**
Policies	CON-5.1	Investigate and implement opportunities for energy conservation at all City-maintained facilities.
	CON-5.2	Encourage the incorporation of energy conservation features in the design of all new construction and substantial rehabilitation projects and encourage the installation of conservation devices in existing developments.
	CON-5.3	Encourage private energy conservation programs that minimize high energy demand and that use alternative energy sources.
	CON-5.4	Require all new developments to incorporate energy-efficient lighting, heating, and cooling systems pursuant to the Uniform Building Code.
	CON-5.5	Provide education and outreach to residents and businesses on opportunities to decrease energy consumption.
Goal	**CON-6**	**Reduced generation of solid waste within Glendora.**
Policies	CON-6.1	Provide education and outreach to residents and businesses to encourage their involvement in source reduction and recycling.
	CON-6.2	Continue to work towards fulfilling the requirements established in the California Integrated Waste Management Act for the diversion of solid waste.
	CON-6.3	Establish a tree master plan to expand the urban forest throughout the City.

	CON-6.4	Ensure appropriate placement and proper maintenance of tree resources within the City.
Goal	**CON-7:**	**A comprehensive citywide landscape strategy.**
Policies	CON-7.1	Establish a cohesive landscape plan to ensure consistent landscaping throughout the City.
	CON-7.2	Establish specific requirements for consistent landscaping in new development and redevelopment projects, parks and municipal facilities.

STORMWATER POLLUTION

Planning Consideration: The potential environmental impacts of stormwater runoff are a significant concern to Glendora residents. Stormwater runoff can carry pollutants into the watershed, negatively affecting local and regional water quality. Maintenance and improvement of the City's stormwater system to reduce potential impacts to water quality should be a priority.

Goal	**CON-8**	**Proper conveyance and treatment of stormwater and implementation of techniques to reduce pollutants consistent with Federal, State and regional regulations and standards.**
Policies	CON-8.1	Ensure existing drainage facilities are properly maintained.
	CON-8.2	Ensure all new development and redevelopment projects comply with Federal, State, regional and City regulations and ordinances related to stormwater.
	CON-8.3	Incorporate project-level stormwater mitigation measures to reduce potential impacts to water quality and ensure mitigation measures are adequately monitored.
	CON-8.4	Establish programs to educate residents regarding impacts of stormwater runoff on water quality and provide a variety of opportunities for Glendora residents to dispose of hazardous materials.
	CON-8.5	Continue to support regional and State efforts in controlling point and non-point sources of water pollution.

CON-8.6 **Investigate the potential to create city or multi-jurisdictional facilities which remove or reduce stormwater pollutants.CONSERVATION AND PRESERVATION OF SENSITIVE LANDS**

Planning Consideration: The City's residents acknowledge the importance of conserving the City's open space and natural resources for the benefit of community residents, and the region. Glendora's location adjacent to United States Forest Service lands, as well as the variety of other sensitive habitats and natural systems within and contiguous to the community should be acknowledged in land use planning efforts. With planning and action to protect tributaries and ridgelines, sustainable and long-term results from healthy native species of plants and wildlife may be anticipated.

Goal	**CON-9**	**Preservation and conservation of natural resources and sensitive habitats.**
Policies	CON-9.1	Investigate opportunities for open space land acquisition for the preservation of natural resources and sensitive habitats.
	CON-9.2	Continue to partner with the Glendora Community Conservancy to determine funding opportunities for open space land acquisition for the preservation of natural resources and sensitive habitats.
	CON-9.3	Pursue partnerships with other organizations, such as the United States Forest Service to ensure preservation of natural resources and sensitive habitats.
	CON-9.4	Ensure the preservation of the natural plant communities in the hillside areas.
	CON-9.5	Ensure land use decisions consider the preservation of sensitive plant and animal species, critical habitat, wildlife corridors and biologically sensitive areas.
	CON-9.6	Develop a land management/ land maintenance plan, including best management practices, of City-owned conservation areas to increase fire safety, protect biodiversity and preserve native plant species.
	CON-9.7	Ensure preservation of local watersheds in development to maintain native plant habitats and ensure connectivity of wildlife corridors.

PRESERVATION AND ENHANCEMENT OF LANDSCAPE RESOURCES

Planning Consideration: The City of Glendora is proud of its naturally landscaped hillsides and its mature residential and commercial landscapes. Preservation, enhancement, care and maintenance of these important landscape resources will continue providing a positive contribution to the quality and character of Glendora.

Goal	**CON-10**	**A tree preservation strategy.**
Policies	CON-10.1	Involve residents in the maintenance and preservation of individual trees by providing them with a choice of trees planted.
	CON-10.2	Maintain the tree preservation ordinance to ensure the preservation of existing tree resources.
	CON-10.3	Establish a tree master plan to expand the urban forest throughout the City.
	CON-10.4	Ensure appropriate placement and proper maintenance of tree resources within the City.

REGIONAL COORDINATION

Planning Consideration: The City of Glendora understands that conservation activities occurring within Glendora have an effect on regional conservation efforts and vice versa. Therefore, planning decisions made by the City of Glendora should be coordinated with those of other agencies to ensure environmental and conservation efforts establish an effective and comprehensive regional approach.

Goal	**CON-11**	**Proactive City participation with local, regional and State agencies to promote multi-agency involvement in understanding and addressing environmental and conservation issues.**
Policies	CON-11.1	Investigate new opportunities to work with local, regional and State agencies regarding environmental and conservation issues.
	CON-11.2	Ensure City involvement in regional planning efforts through representation of City Staff at regional, County and State meetings.

Goal	**CON-12**	**Form partnerships with State, Federal and private entities to address preservation and protection of the hillsides.**
Policies	CON-12.1	Investigate opportunities to form partnerships with State, Federal and private entities regarding preservation and protection of the hillsides.
	CON-12.2	Promote and encourage multi-agency involvement in determining opportunities for hillside preservation and protection.
	CON-12.3	Investigate opportunities to work with other city and county conservancies, in addition to the Glendora Community Conservancy and San Gabriel Mountains River Conservancy.
	CON-12.4	Utilize public and private grant opportunities to acquire, preserve and protect hillside properties.