

# SUSTAINABLE CITY PLAN

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City of Claremont



Adopted October 28, 2008  
Updated October 8, 2013  
Updated April 13, 2021

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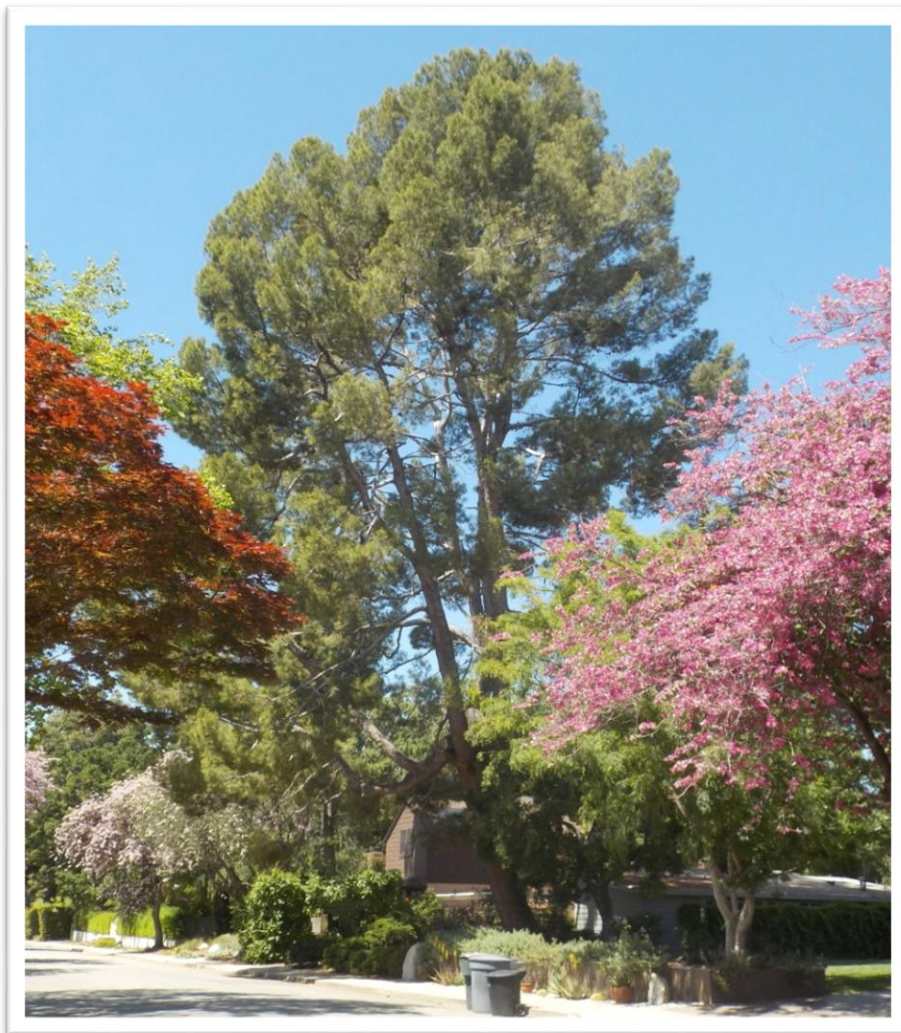
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## INTRODUCTION

*“The best way to predict the future is to create it.”*

Peter F. Drucker



*Figure 1 – One of Claremont’s beautiful, tree-lined streets*



The Claremont City Council envisions our “City of Trees” continuing to have ample open space to sustain nature’s services which provide clean air, fresh water, and healthy food. We envision a pedestrian- and bicycle-friendly community with cleaner cars as well as excellent public transportation and communication infrastructures. We see an active educational community encouraging environmental awareness, regenerative design, and healthy living. We envision a beautiful place with comfortable and sustainable buildings that make efficient use of abundant clean renewable energy. We see a conscientious community that reduces the generation of waste, reuses and recycles resources, and adapts to now-inevitable climate change for the benefit of future generations. We see a culturally creative community with the human ingenuity necessary to drive positive change for continuous improvement. We see a flourishing local economy, based not solely on consumerism but on providing a high quality of life for the entire community.

We also envision a community that is balanced and sustainable, both socially and economically. We see a community that maintains and celebrates a citizenry representing many social, cultural, ethnic, and economic groups. We see a community with a diverse and vibrant local economy that offers a variety of jobs and housing opportunities for all income levels. We see a balanced place where many citizens work and live within the City, further reinforcing our strong sense of community. We see a community that values public discussion of issues and continues to consider a variety of viewpoints from its citizenry before resolving issues.

This document contains goals that will help to achieve these visions. Each goal leads us to indicators and targets with related programs and actions. Some programs and actions are already underway and need to be nurtured and expanded. Other programs and actions have a high priority and can save the community money and resources. Some programs and actions will need to be considered for implementation in the future so we can achieve and enhance shared visions.

This document also contains an implementation plan that identifies essential steps for ensuring that this Sustainable City Plan is put into action to make this vision a reality. One important step is for the City to integrate the principles, goals, programs, and actions of this Plan into its permanent organizational structure and decision-making processes. A second goal is to increase awareness of sustainability issues and best practices and involve the wider community in attaining a sustainable City. It is by changing the day-to-day actions of the entire community that this plan will have its greatest impact.

We also see this community as one that can contribute positively to the sustainability of the entire planet. By choosing how we live, what we preserve, what we buy, and what we discard, Claremont can reduce its impacts on global issues such as climate change, biodiversity, social segregation, water shortages, the exhaustion of non-renewable resources, and the economy. At the same time, we need to position our community to

adjust proactively to unavoidable global and regional changes that will affect Claremont in the future. In that way, we will be able to help the health of the planet and sustain the quality of life in our community. **(Statement approved by City Council, 2008)**

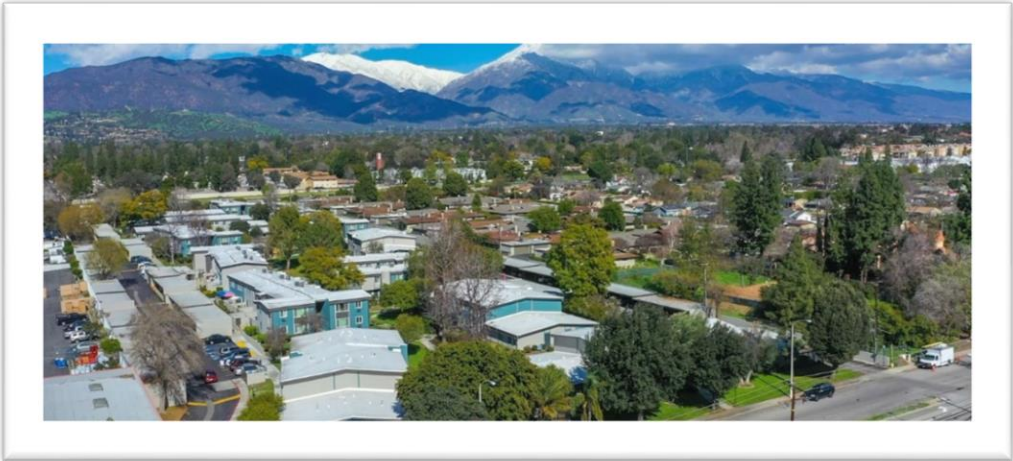


Figure 2 - Image from Urban Forest Management Plan

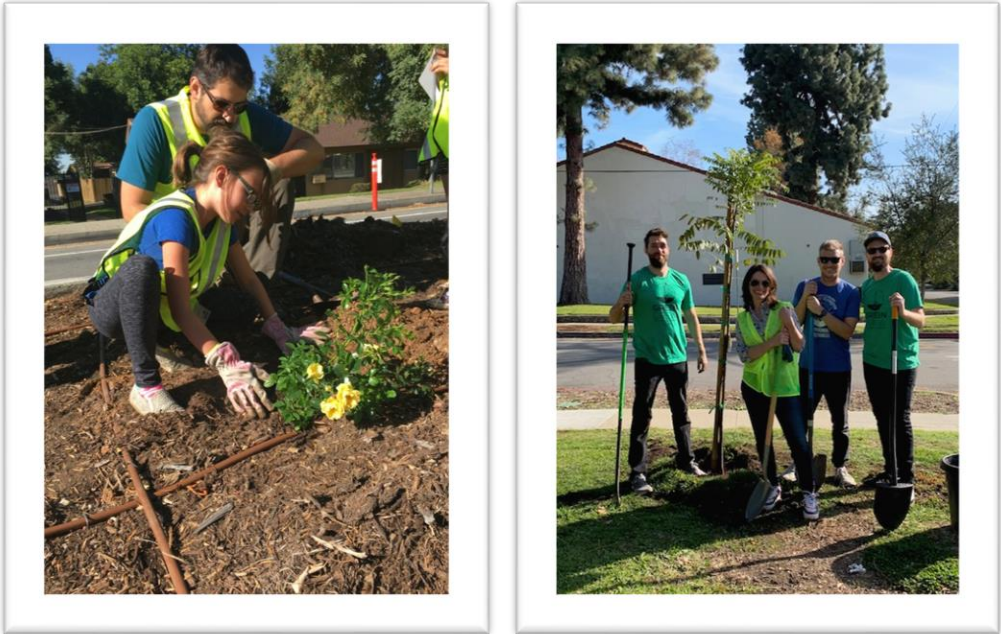


Figure 3 - Tree planting events: San Jose Ave. (2016) (left), Memorial Park (2020)

### Definition of Sustainability:

*“The ability for the City and residents of Claremont to meet the needs of the present economy, society and environment while preserving the ability of future generations to meet their needs.”*

(Claremont General Plan 2006)

The City’s General Plan was adopted on November 11, 2006 and is organized around a theme of sustainability. The Sustainable City Plan was created to help the Claremont community achieve its vision of becoming a sustainable city, one that is resilient and able to work around or adapt to changes in the global environment. The Plan was originally adopted on October 28, 2008 and amended on October 8, 2013. The current version was approved by the City Council on .....2021.

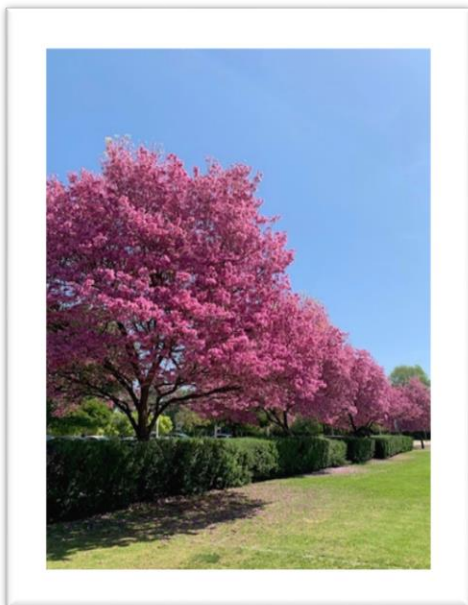


Figure 4 - Trees in bloom: Lewis Park (2019)



## WHAT THIS PLAN DOES

- It calls for the City government to serve as a leader in sustainability matters by modifying its own practices as others in the community do the same. It requires action by City staff, the City Council, commissions, and committees to ensure that municipal government activities become increasingly sustainable.
- It directs the City government to provide a series of incentives and education programs to help the broader community become more sustainable. It also requires the City government to establish goals for the broader community and to utilize its influence and policies to help the community reach these goals.
- It suggests ways in which members of the broader community can work toward sustainability goals, on their own, as members of community groups, and in cooperation with the City government.

## Plan Organization

The Sustainable City Plan has the following elements:

- **Vision Statement** - A broad statement that creates a vision of what a sustainable Claremont would be.
- **Guiding Principles** – These are the basis of Claremont’s commitment to sustainability.
- **Goal Areas** – These represent major areas of concern for both municipal operations and the community as a whole.
- **Goals** – These describe the outcomes we want to achieve in each goal area.
- **Indicators** – These measure progress toward goals. Effective indicators are relevant, easy to understand, reliable, and based on accessible, numerical data.
- **Indicator Targets** – These targets help drive implementation by providing numerical goals for achieving success.
- **Actions** – These are City- or community-based actions aimed at achieving the goals.

These concepts are the basis for the Plan. The example below illustrates how these relate to one another for one of the Goal Areas. Similar diagrams could be created for every goal in the Plan.



*Note: In the original plan, actions were categorized in terms of feasibility, cost, and benefit. Much of this is no longer relevant. (Refer to the 2013 update for original designations.)*

## *Maintaining Relevance*

Each time the Plan is updated, indicators will be reassessed along with the actions that are recommended to continue progress toward our goals. The Plan will also include a growing set of best practices that the City and community should employ in order to increase our level of sustainability.

## *First Step in a Long-Term Process*

It will take many years and considerable advancements in knowledge and human perceptions to reach our goal of a fully sustainable community. This Plan must therefore be seen as just the first step in a long-term process.

A major update of the entire Plan must be considered at least every four years; individual sections may be altered more frequently, and the indicator baselines and targets will be reassessed annually. We must continue to improve our understanding of our environment and community and move toward a fully sustainable lifestyle. It is an ambitious goal but one that is absolutely necessary to ensure a prosperous and healthy setting for future generations of Claremont residents.

## *We Can Do It!*

This update represents our continuing steps towards a sustainable city. The journey will continue, but the benefits to all of us along the way are well worth it. Some actions in this Plan are simple and easy to implement; others may take longer and require more effort and money. We have made good progress. We call on all citizens to become involved in some way and to help move Claremont into a sustainable future.

## WHAT WE NEED TO CONSIDER

### *Perspective*

We recognize the increasingly urgent need to address sustainability problems, especially an uncertain local water supply and worldwide dependence on carbon-based fuels, which is causing the unprecedented global climate change resulting in local environmental, economic, and social consequences. Fortunately, energy conservation and movement away from carbon-based fuels will have both environmental and economic benefits. The actions presented in this plan move us towards a community that is resilient and able to work around or adapt to changes in the global environment.

### *Most Actions Address Multiple Issues*

Any comprehensive environmental sustainability plan must recognize the wisdom of preserving natural open space, increasing permeable surfaces, using 'green building' principles, minimizing waste materials, recycling, promoting a healthful and abundant food supply, minimizing exposure to toxic substances, enhancing Claremont's natural features, ensuring economic vitality, and engaging in wise land use planning.

These actions reduce carbon dioxide production and water use, in addition to safeguarding the health and welfare of Claremont's population and the character of our City. Preserving natural areas, for example, reduces water use and allows water percolation, cleans carbon dioxide and other pollutants from the air, and reduces the accumulation of waste or toxic materials. Natural areas also provide opportunities for healthful recreation and for education about ecosystem dynamics and benefits, and contribute to the beauty of Claremont.



*Figure 5 - City staff picking up Christmas trees (2021)*

## *Climate Change, Carbon-Based Fuels, and Clean Air*

It is no longer seriously debatable that the Earth's atmosphere is experiencing rapidly rising concentrations of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases (GHGs). The general consensus is that this is in large part due to human actions. The need to reduce these is a recurrent, underlying theme throughout this document, as the resulting climate change presents serious threats to global economies, natural habitats, and potentially even to civilization itself. Avoiding the worst of these potential effects requires immediate and effective local action. The sooner we take action, the better the results will be. By committing now to sustainable practices on a local level, we can begin to address our moral obligation to future generations to leave a planet that is less polluted and damaged.

Since the dawn of the industrial revolution, global temperatures have increased an average of about 1.8 degrees F, but in Southern California they have increased by 2.7 degrees F.<sup>1</sup> Atmospheric carbon dioxide levels have already increased from pre-industrial levels of 260 ppm to well over the present 400 ppm, a level the Earth has not seen in over 15 million years.

The latest research indicates that Claremont is in a "hot zone" where temperatures are increasing rapidly. These hot zones are the scenes of a critical acceleration, places where geophysical processes are amplifying the general warming trend. They suggest which parts of the Earth will suffer the largest changes. If we continue on our current path, Claremont can expect to experience an increase in its mean temperature of at least 4 degrees F by 2050.<sup>2</sup> Correspondingly, the number of extreme heat events, days where temperatures exceed 95 degrees F, is expected to increase substantially by century's end. This increase will have significant impact on local lifestyles, the local economy, local habitats, water supplies, and local public health as some, often the most vulnerable in society, are unable to cope with the higher incidence of extreme heat. In addition, the risk of local wildfires is also expected to increase dramatically.

We do have tools to help mitigate the worst impacts of climate change. Renewable energy technologies, revenue-neutral taxes on carbon fuels, the shift from coal and oil to natural gas, improved energy efficiency, and other available actions provide hope that the worst-case climate scenario can be avoided and, in time, decrease global carbon dioxide levels. The City of Claremont and the Claremont community are committed to doing their part to reduce carbon emissions and help lead other communities to do the same.

## *Water*

We also need to sustain an adequate water supply as both local and imported water supplies face challenges. Water conservation in Southern California has been public policy for decades, and the results have been impressive. Water from local watersheds could support a population of about one million, but we now accommodate a population of over twenty million. Research by UCLA Professor Alex Hall suggests that both droughts and wet extremes will increase: "In a warming world, precipitation will likely become even

more volatile—with large increases in the frequency of extreme wet events, extreme dry events, and rapid transitions between them. These changes will pose major challenges for water, fire, and emergency management in 21<sup>st</sup>-Century California.”<sup>3</sup> We must prepare for heavier rainfall and flooding, changes in stream flow, and changes in the way we manage water. Snowpack in the mountains is a natural reservoir that will be diminished, and we must develop alternatives.

## *Social and Economic Sustainability*

In the General Plan, Claremont chose to define sustainability in broad terms and to include economic and social sustainability as well as environmental sustainability. Addressing these facets of sustainability requires that the Plan include measures to ensure economic balance and vitality as well as social diversity and equity. These are key elements for creating a socially, economically, and environmentally sustainable city. Actions that address these areas are included in this Sustainable City Plan.



*Figure 6 - City Hall landscape renovation project (2015)*

## *Our Growing Population*

Population growth in Los Angeles County has slowed in recent years, but the adjoining Inland Empire remains one of the top ten fastest growth centers in the country.<sup>4</sup> While the population in Claremont may not increase substantially, a greater regional population will stress local resources and transportation infrastructure.

This growth must be recognized in any realistic sustainability plan. Growing population pressure makes it more and more difficult to plan for a sustainable future. Demands on water, natural resources, urban parklands, and energy are a constant challenge to city planning. The present rates of increasing growth cannot be maintained indefinitely.



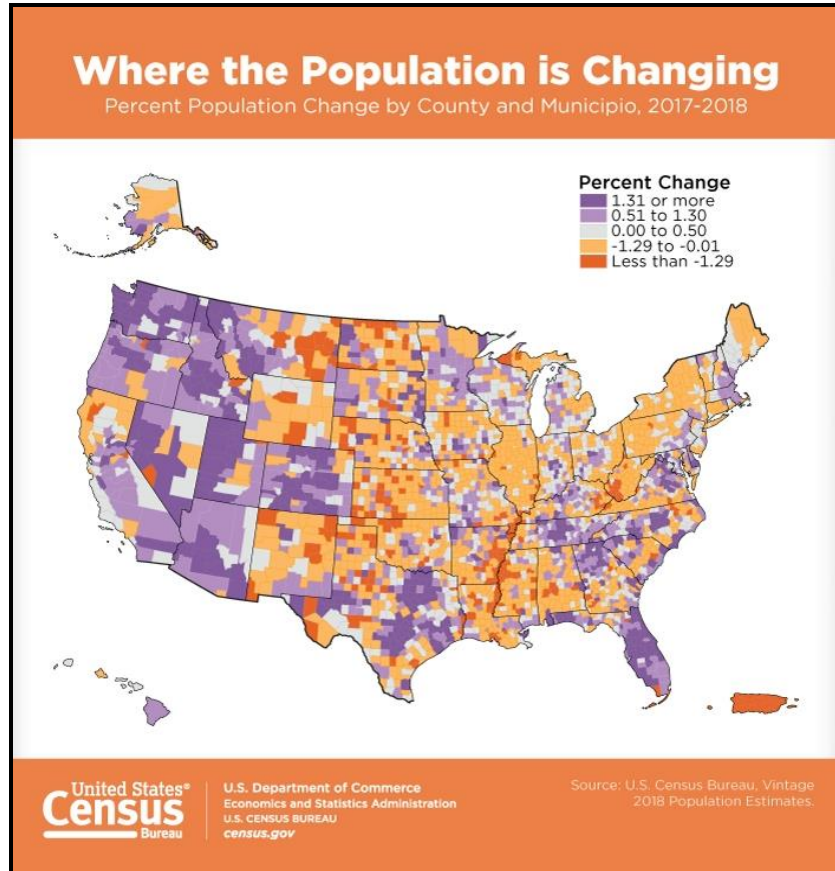


Figure 7 - Population Change (Courtesy of US Census Bureau)

## GUIDING PRINCIPLES

All daily decisions and operations of the municipal government as well as those made by our community members should include:

- Consideration of long-term sustainability impacts.
- Making the protection, preservation, and restoration of our natural environment a high priority.
- Recognition that community education and participation are key to reaching our sustainability goals.

- Efforts to make the City a regional leader on sustainability issues.
- Working with strategic partners to achieve Claremont's sustainability goals.



Figure 8 - Claremont Metrolink Station

## Guiding Principles

The following Guiding Principles have shaped the current plan and should be used when making future decisions about the Plan.

- 1. The Concept of Sustainability Guides City Government Policy.** The City of Claremont is committed to meeting its existing needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. The long-term impacts of City Government policy choices will be considered to ensure a sustainable legacy.
- 2. Protection, Preservation, and Restoration of the Natural Environment is a High Priority of the City Government.** Claremont is committed to protecting, preserving, and restoring the natural environment. City government decision-making will be guided by a mandate to maximize environmental benefits and reduce or eliminate negative environmental impacts.
- 3. Environmental Quality, Economic Health, and Social Equity are Mutually Dependent.** Sustainability requires that our collective decisions as a City and community allow our economy and community members to continue to thrive without destroying the natural environment upon which we all depend. A healthy environment is integral to the Community's long-term economic and societal interests. In achieving a healthy environment, we must ensure that inequitable burdens are not placed on any one geographic or socioeconomic sector of the population and that the benefits of a sustainable community are accessible to all members of the community.
- 4. All Decisions Have Implications for the Long-Term Sustainability of Claremont.** The City government will ensure that each of its policy decisions and programs is interconnected through the common bond of sustainability as expressed in these Guiding Principles. All City policy- and decision-making processes will include consideration for our sustainability objectives.
- 5. Community Awareness, Responsibility, Participation, and Education Are Key Elements of a Sustainable Community.** All community members, including individual citizens, community-based groups, businesses, schools, and other institutions must be aware of their impacts on the environmental, economic, and social health of Claremont; must take responsibility to reduce or eliminate negative

impacts; and must take an active part in community efforts to address sustainability concerns. The City will therefore be a leader in the creation and sponsorship of education opportunities to support community awareness, responsibility, and participation in cooperation with schools, colleges, and other organizations in the community.

- 6. Recognizing Our Links to Regional, National, and Global Sustainability Issues, Claremont Proactively Addresses These Larger Issues Such as Climate Change and Water Supply on a Local Level (Think Globally, Act Locally).** Local environmental, economic, and social issues cannot be separated from their broader context. This relationship between local issues and regional, national, and global issues will be recognized and acted upon in the City government's programs and policies. Climate change in particular, with its daunting and pervasive impacts on our future, must be given dedicated attention through applicable goals, actions, and targets by the City and the greater community.
- 7. Claremont Will Strive to Be a Leader on Sustainability Issues.** The City government will lead by example and encourage other community stakeholders to use sustainability principles to guide their decisions and actions. The City government will implement new policies itself (as a municipal corporation) prior to asking others in the community to take similar measures. The City's programs and policies will be developed as models that can be emulated by other communities. The City government will advocate for the development and implementation of model programs and innovative approaches by Regional, State, and Federal government that embody the goals of sustainability.
- 8. Those Sustainability Issues Most Important to the Community Will Be Addressed First, and the Most Effective Programs and Policies Will Be Selected.** The financial and human resources that are available to the City government and community are limited. The City government will re-evaluate its priorities and its programs and policies annually to ensure that the best possible investments in the future are being made. The evaluation of a program's cost-effectiveness will be based on a complete analysis of the associated costs and benefits, including environmental and social costs and benefits.
- 9. Cross-Sector Partnerships Are Necessary to Achieve Sustainable Goals.** Threats to the long-term sustainability of Claremont are multi-sector in their causes and require multi-sector solutions. Partnerships among City government, businesses, residents, and all community stakeholders are necessary to achieve a sustainable community.
- 10. Balance and Trade-Offs Will Be Necessary to Allow the Flexibility Required to Implement Sustainability Programs Successfully over the Long Term.** Claremont understands that competing goals must be balanced to ensure long-term success of sustainability efforts. Trade-offs will be necessary for some future decisions. Whenever possible, policies and programs should offer a variety of

alternatives for reaching sustainability goals. Flexibility should be allowed when making decisions that require choices between conflicting community values/goals.

While these ten principles are fundamental to approaches and operations oriented to sustainability, they may need to be modified as our understanding grows. Proposed amendments to these principles shall be presented for public review before final consideration by the City Council.

## *GOAL AREAS*

The Sustainable City Plan is organized around the following seven goal areas and main topics:

- 1) **Resource Conservation:** Energy, Water and Wastewater, Solid Waste
- 2) **Environmental Public Health and Local Agriculture:** Air Quality, Toxic Materials, Light Pollution, Plastics Reduction, Local Agriculture
- 3) **Transportation:** Non-Motorized Transportation, Trip Reduction, Vehicle Miles Traveled, Cleaner Fuels
- 4) **Sustainable Built Environment:** New Construction, Neighborhood Development, Infrastructure Development, Existing Development
- 5) **Open Space and Biodiversity:** Natural Open Space, Constructed Open Space, Urban Forest, Biodiversity
- 6) **Housing and Economic Development:** Diversity of Jobs, Businesses, and Housing Stock; Meeting State Mandates for Affordable Housing; Neighborhood Preservation; Fair Trade; Economic Viability; Mixed Use
- 7) **Public Outreach and Education:** Understanding of Sustainability by the General Public and All Stakeholder Groups, Tracking Progress Towards the Goals, Implementing Actions

## *IMPLEMENTING BODIES*

Unless our ideas move off the printed page and into action, this Plan will be of little use. The final section of this document outlines the methods we will use to ensure that this plan is implemented, along with the individuals and bodies that will be responsible for seeing that our vision becomes reality.

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<sup>1</sup> Chris Mooney, John Muyskens, and Carolyn Van Houten, “Dangerous new hot zones are spreading around the world.” *Washington Post* (September 11, 2019) at <https://www.washingtonpost.com/graphics/2019/national/climate-environment/climate-change-world/>.

<sup>2</sup> Umair Irfan, Eliza Barclay, and Kavya Sukumar, “Weather 2050.” *Vox* (July 19, 2019) at <https://www.vox.com/a/weather-climate-change-us-cities-global-warming>.

<sup>3</sup> Professor Alex Hall at the UCLA Institute of the Environment and Sustainability: <https://www.ioes.ucla.edu/person/alex-hall/>

See especially Hall’s “Climate Change in the Los Angeles Region” at <https://www.ioes.ucla.edu/project/climate-change-in-the-los-angeles-region/> and ongoing research on extreme rain and fire in California at <https://www.ioes.ucla.edu/project/future-extreme-precipitation-california/> and <https://www.ioes.ucla.edu/project/future-california-drought-fire-forest-dieback/>.

<sup>4</sup> Javier Panzar and Sarah Parvini, “Must Reads: California’s population growth is the slowest in recorded history.” *Los Angeles Times* (May 1, 2019) at <https://www.latimes.com/local/lanow/la-me-ln-population-growth-20190501-story.html>.

Map released by the US Census Bureau on April 18, 2019 at <https://www.census.gov/library/visualizations/2019/comm/percent-pop-change-county.html>.

## GOAL AREA 1: RESOURCE CONSERVATION

*“Conservation is the protection and careful use of resources to ensure their availability in the future. Conservation may mean using less energy or water, using more efficient technologies, or changing wasteful habits.”*

*(Claremont General Plan Chapter 5, p. 5-24)*



Energy, water, minerals, organic materials, and consumer goods are all examples of resources that need to be conserved in order to make Claremont sustainable. Many of these resources, including food, are produced elsewhere and brought into Claremont. Creating a more sustainable Claremont requires both the City government and the wider community to: use resources more efficiently; recycle; reduce hauling and landfilling of waste; and consider the byproducts of production, transportation, and consumption. Choosing to consume less is often the most effective way to become more sustainable.

Claremont consumes energy primarily in two forms: (1) **electrical energy** delivered by Southern California Edison (SCE) and used for lighting, appliances, air conditioning, and in some cases to operate heat pumps which can heat as well as cool homes and businesses, and more recently can heat domestic hot water, and (2) **natural gas** provided by SoCal Gas which is typically burned to heat homes and businesses, to generate domestic hot water, to cook food, and to dry clothes. In 2018, Claremont consumed a total energy of roughly 869 million kilowatt-hours (kWh), of which 27% was delivered as electrical energy, and 73% was delivered as natural gas. But natural gas comprised 17% of the fuels that SCE used to generate electricity in 2018, so one might say that **Claremont's total energy consumption in 2018 was 78% derived from natural gas**. The burning of natural gas, a fossil fuel, generates carbon dioxide, a greenhouse gas (GHG), so natural gas is **not** a source of renewable energy and indeed contributes to climate change. In fact, roughly 89% of Claremont's total energy consumption in 2018 came from non-renewable sources, and just 11% was derived from renewable sources (solar, wind, geothermal, etc.).

The State of California has set several goals aimed at combating climate change (see table below). One goal calls for achieving 100% renewable energy by 2045. It is clear from the numbers given above that Claremont has a long way to go in the next 25 years, and that we must shift from natural gas to electricity as soon as possible. This shift to renewables requires also that electricity be generated increasingly with renewable energy sources. Movement away from natural gas and toward "full electrification" has already begun. During the period from March 2019 through March 2020, 30 cities or counties in California passed ordinances and policies that support all-electric new construction.<sup>5,6</sup> The economic impact of "full electrification" is uncertain at this time. The Sustainability Committee recommends that the City consider policies that encourage the transition to an all-electric city, taking into account any economic impacts that become apparent.



Figure 9 - Wind Turbines

### California Policy Trends - Timeline of CA Goals and Achievements

	2010	2020	2030	2045	2050
<b>Renewable Energy Procurement Goals</b>	20% (updated to 2010 in SB 107, 2006) ☑ 2010	33% (SB X1-2, 2011) ☑ 2018	60% (updated to 60% in SB 100, 2018)	100% (SB 100, 2018)	
<b>Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Goals</b>		1990 levels (AB 32, 2006) ☑ 2016	40% below (SB 32, 2016)		80% below (set in Executive Order S-3-05, 2005)

One of the truly successful programs in Claremont aimed at improving building efficiency is the Community Home Energy Retrofit Project (CHERP). As a result of CHERP, Claremont leads Southern California in the per capita number of residences retrofitted and average-modeled-energy-savings per home. To date, over 400 homes have been retrofitted with an average modeled savings of 28%. Because Claremont is a mostly built-out, residential community, CHERP is seen as an important tool in reducing overall energy use and will continue to be utilized. The project has additional social and economic benefits because it has resulted in over \$2 million being invested in the local housing stock by homeowners, with over \$700,000 of this being returned to homeowners in rebates and incentives. These homeowners will also spend far less on energy over the 20- to 30-year life of these improvements and will have taken an important step in adapting to increasing local temperatures resulting from climate change.

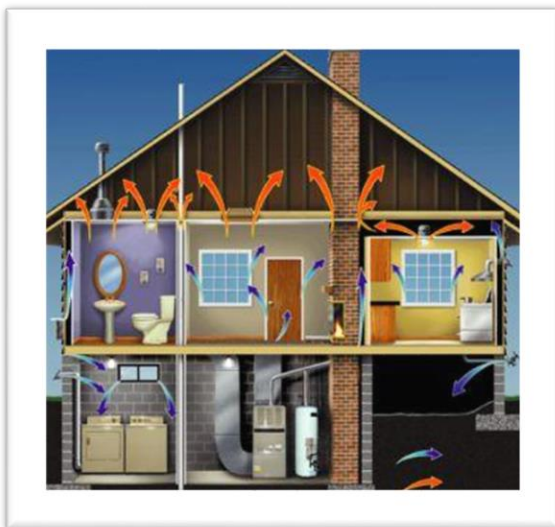


Figure 10 - Home energy loss problems

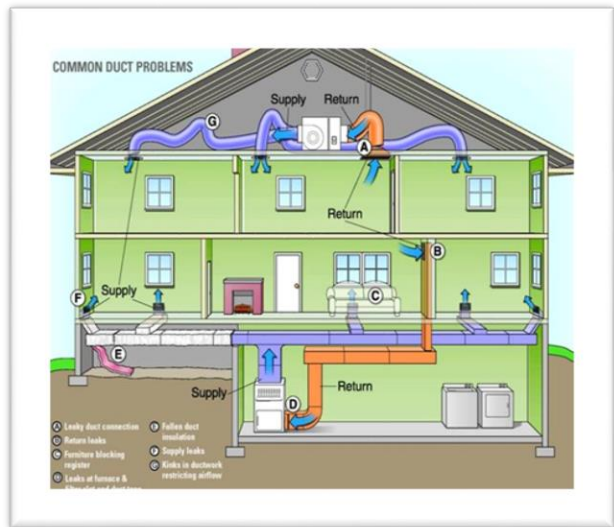


Figure 11 - Common home duct problems



Another positive trend in Claremont is the dramatically increasing use of solar photovoltaic systems to generate local, clean, renewable energy throughout the community. The Claremont Colleges and local homeowners continue to add rooftop systems at a high rate. During 2018, community-wide, total solar electricity generation from roughly 900 homes reached 11 million kWh per year (4.6% of Claremont’s electrical energy consumption). New solar PV installations have capacities 2 to 3 times those installed in the early 2000s, so over the next decade, continued installations will have a meaningful impact on the fraction of total energy use that is renewable.

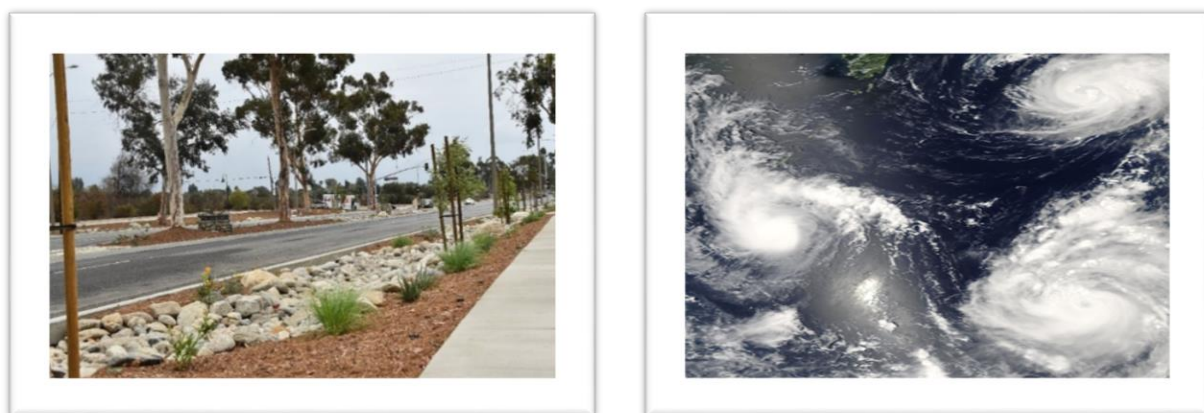
Understanding the consequences associated with energy use can assist in more efficient use. Therefore, our energy conservation goals include educating residents and the City regarding their current habits. Through education, we can assist all in identifying ways to utilize energy more efficiently. Changing wasteful habits and making energy conserving improvements provides a “win-win” scenario for all. Those making the improvements save money over time, and the environment benefits from the reduction in greenhouse gases.



*Figure 12 - Solar electric panels: Pomona College Science Building*

The water available to meet demands in the City of Claremont is in part imported and in part from local groundwater sources. In 2015, 57% of our water was pumped sustainably from the ground while 43% was imported.<sup>7</sup> In general, the split is roughly 50%-50%, though in the past few years of drought conditions, a larger proportion of imported water may have been needed. The imported supply is the responsibility of the Metropolitan Water District (MWD) and its member agencies. Three Valleys Municipal Water District (TVMWD) is the MWD member agency tasked with bringing water imported by MWD to Claremont. Groundwater management is the responsibility of local agencies including Golden State Water Company (GSWC) (the retail company that serves water to Claremont), along with the Cities of Pomona and Upland, TVMWD, and the Six Basins Watermaster, among others.

Southern California’s natural water resources are not adequate to support the current or projected population. Claremont, as part of the larger whole, needs to do its part in using water sustainably. Recently published research from UCLA<sup>8</sup> suggests that the remainder of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century will present Claremont (and Southern California) with even greater challenges to water use and water storage infrastructure. A “large ensemble” of climate model simulations<sup>9</sup> predicts 2.5 times more extreme wet years with strong precipitation falling in shorter rainy winters (December through March). Five times more severe storms (40-day duration) are predicted, with magnitudes comparable to California’s Great Flood of 1862, and while the same long-term average annual precipitation will persist, there will be 2.4 times more extreme dry years. All these predictions for Southern California during the remainder of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century point toward a 25% to 100% increase in extreme dry-to-wet “whiplash” events, in which strong rains fall on very dry ground with high likelihood of flooding.



*Figure 13 – Foothill Blvd improvement project (left), Atmospheric pressures*

Our quest for water sustainability must be built upon two pillars: *water use efficiency* and *water conservation*.

## WATER-USE EFFICIENCY (WUE)

Water beyond the local resources is imported from far away, at significant expense both in terms of money and of the energy required. Considerations for the environment, water quality regulations, and climate change are creating challenges to the reliable availability of imported water, making it imperative that we use water efficiently and reduce the need for imported water. The use of imported water is also influenced by many other factors such as local groundwater conditions, weather, etc. The table below tracks Claremont's total (ALL91711 = all 91711 water accounts) daily per capita water use over the period from 1999 to 2015.<sup>10</sup>

<b>Claremont's Total Daily Per Capita Water Use [gallons per capita per day (GPCD)]</b>		
<b>Duration of Time Period</b>	<b>Dates</b>	<b>GPCD</b>
10-year average	1999-2008	332
5-year average	2003-2007	328
Single year	2015	192

Note: All GPCD numbers are taken directly from the GSWC UWMP 2015 Claremont.

The encouraging trend downward over this 15-year period is likely due to the water restrictions during recent droughts, a trend we must continue! In their 2015 Urban Water Management Plan,<sup>11</sup> Golden State used California State guidelines and requirements to calculate a Compliance Target (Goal) for Claremont for 2020. GSWC then projected backwards in time from 2020 to establish a Compliance Target for 2015 as well (gallons per capita per day, GPCD):

<b>Compliance Targets for Total Claremont (ALL91711) Daily Per Capita Water Use</b>	
<b>Year</b>	<b>Compliance Target (GPCD)</b>
2015	298
2020	265

Comparing the two tables above, the targets for both 2015 and 2020 were already comfortably achieved in 2015!

However, it is important to note that Golden State was able to choose from several possible methods for calculating the Compliance Water Use Target for 2020.<sup>12</sup> A second, equally valid method yields a quite different target of 142 GPCD. Perhaps the take-home message here is that Claremont residents should not feel too comfortable having already achieved the GSWC Compliance Target for 2020 of 265 GPCD, but rather stay focused on continuing the downward trend of our water use toward the more ambitious goal of 142 GPCD.

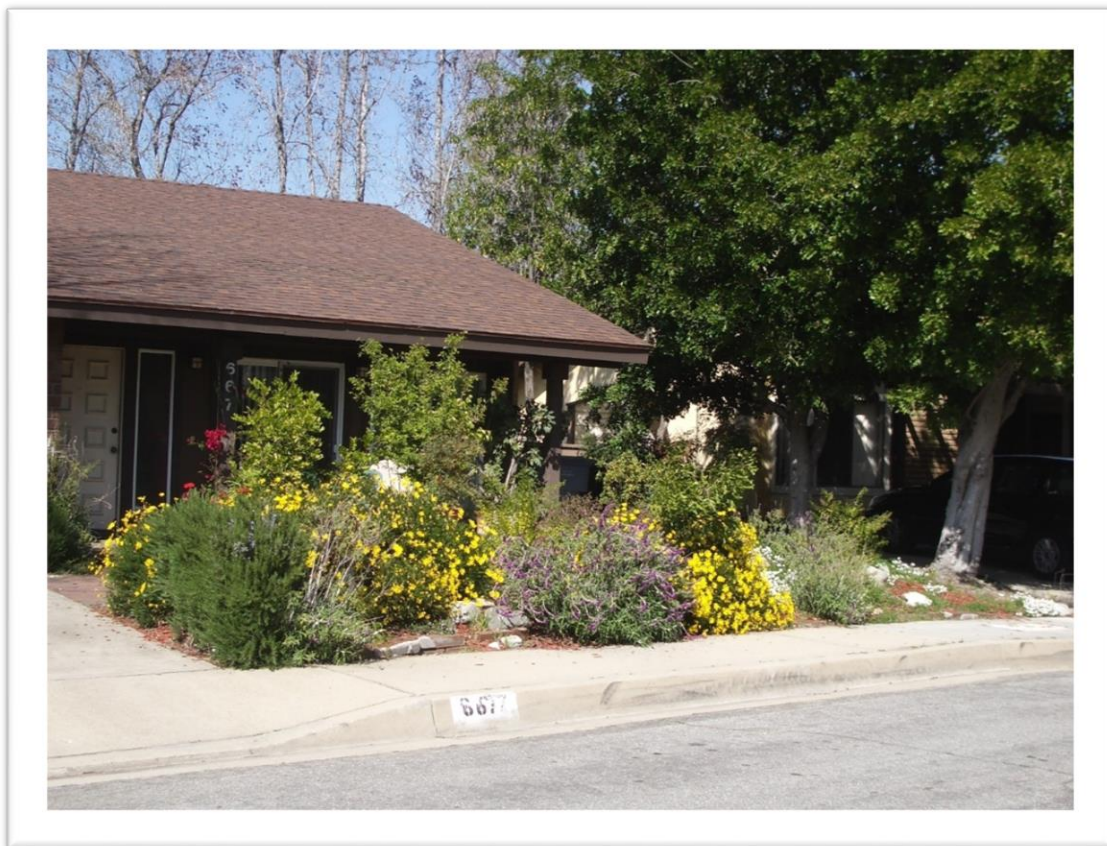
Another way in which we can be *efficient* with our use of potable water is instead to use recycled water for landscape irrigation. Indeed, most of our residential potable water use

is for irrigation. While water reclamation is provided primarily on a large, regional scale by the Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts (LACSD) and the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD), we should take advantage of any local, small-scale opportunities to recycle water for irrigation purposes.

## *WATER CONSERVATION*

During normal and wet years, Claremont residents should do whatever we can to conserve as much water as possible in our local groundwater basins. Since we do not directly control the resources available to the local water retailer, we are not in a position to take direct action other than encouraging regional action—but that we can do!

Because we have a responsibility as part of the larger population of Southern California, during dry years we need to do all that we can to reduce our local water usage, including enacting appropriate ordinances, when the available supplies are not enough to meet normal, regional demands.



*Figure 14 – A Claremont resident's Waterwise Garden*

Claremont generates far too much solid waste (trash, recycling, green waste, hazardous waste, and construction and demolition debris). During 2018, a waste stream of 40,784 tons of material was collected by the City: Approximately 67% went to landfills, 14% was recycled, and 17% was green waste. In addition, 2018 was the first full year that the City collected commercial food waste (from restaurants and the Claremont Colleges dining halls) and trucked it to Burrtec in Fontana, where it was composted (253 tons, or 0.6% of the total waste stream).

Goals in this area can be summed up in the familiar catch phrase of “Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle.” First, we must become aware of the amount we discard and encourage a strong effort to reduce overall consumption, especially consumption of products that generate large amounts of waste. Second, we must choose to reuse items rather than placing them in the trash. Obvious examples include shopping bags, rechargeable batteries, used clothing, and toys. Finally, we must become better recyclers by buying products that contain post-consumer recycled content, recycling more of what we must discard, and avoiding the use of products that are either not recyclable or recyclable but not yet effectively being recycled.



*Figure 15 – City of Claremont residential sanitation truck (left), Composting bin*

We must also change our habits regarding food waste by composting or otherwise recycling food-related waste. As a national average, food waste comprises 21% of the solid waste going to landfills.<sup>13</sup> For Claremont during 2018, this would imply 5,736 tons of food waste. While our newly established composting program of commercial food waste (253 tons) is off to a great start, it has plenty of room to grow in both the commercial and residential sectors.

These discarded trimmings, scraps, and leftovers represent a huge expenditure of resources including water, energy, fertilizers, processing, transportation, and preparation. Their nutrients should be properly recycled rather than being buried in a landfill and lost forever. Alternative uses for food scraps include composting, dehydration for use in composting, or digestion to produce energy. Currently, the Claremont Colleges are

participating in the City's commercial food waste program which composts the waste at the Burrtec facility in Fontana. The City is exploring the possibility of locally composting the commercial food waste to reduce the costs of waste transportation and tipping fees and to retain the valuable nutrients contained in the finished compost. If this possibility becomes a reality, the program could ultimately be expanded to include residential food waste.

In the future, we must also find ways to capture more of the energy (methane gas) that is released from the decomposition process in landfills and use it as a locally renewable form of energy. Green waste, paper, scrap lumber, food waste, and solids (mainly cellulose) from water reclamation plants and other sources could be converted to methane through anaerobic digestion facilities. Such facilities are expensive to build and require large volumes of food waste to operate at efficient levels. Composting for local use may be a more practical alternative until digesting facilities become available in the vicinity of Claremont. Currently, green waste is being diverted from landfills by conversion to mulch under a commercial contract. This is an important program that should be continued as it represents 17% of our total waste by weight and is considered to be recycling.

## GOALS

### 1.1. ENERGY (ELECTRICAL AND GAS)

- Promote energy efficiency and conservation technologies and practices to reduce the use of nonrenewable resources by both City government and the community. Technologies include solar energy systems, co-generation systems for larger facilities, next generation lighting technologies, energy efficient appliances and HVAC systems, and electric and other low emitting vehicles.
- Promote community-wide energy awareness with energy audit information and implementation of programs such as Community Home Energy Retrofit Project (CHERP) and similar programs. Identify and promote Energy Efficient technologies and techniques that have a positive return on investment.
- Educate the community regarding incentives (special financing, grants, rebates, exchanges, etc.) available for energy conservation and renewable energy projects.
- Promote local installation of solar energy systems (electric power generation and water heating).
- Seek innovative lighting technologies that might be implemented with the cooperation of the manufacturer.

- Recognize local citizens, organizations, and businesses who are leaders in energy efficiency or conservation and offer opportunities for them to share their knowledge with the community.

## 1.2. *WATER AND WASTEWATER*

- Minimize waste of water resources by advocating and implementing wise use and conservation measures.
- Maximize recharge of local water resources and minimize pollution at local beaches by minimizing storm water runoff and eliminating dry weather runoff.
- Build public awareness of water issues and support for wise water management.
- Support efforts of Sustainable Claremont, the City, Three Valleys Municipal Water District and Golden State Water Company to establish local wastewater reclamation plants to supply major water users in Claremont with irrigation water.
- Support efforts by Sustainable Claremont, the City, Three Valleys Municipal Water District, and Golden State Water Company to promote water-wise landscaping.
- Support the proposed Thompson Creek Spreading Grounds Project to achieve a significant increase in groundwater recharge.

## 1.3. *SOLID WASTE*

- Reduce the total amount of waste being generated, especially the amount being sent to landfills.
- Replace commonly held ideas and practices of our current disposable society to become a resource-efficient and sustainable one. Decrease negative impacts related to the production and disposal of consumable products and packaging (greenhouse gas emissions, toxics, depletion of resources, need for landfills, and environmentally harmful waste).
- Encourage development and use of products that consist of components that can be recycled or reused with no loss of quality or are composed of biological nutrients which can be composted or otherwise consumed.
- Develop local programs to recycle food scraps, unused produce, and other biodegradable products so that these materials can be used for local soil regeneration or other useful purposes. Spreading mulch or amending soil with composted, dehydrated, or digested food scraps helps plants, increases biodiversity, sequesters carbon, and can help conserve water.

- Advocate use of high-capacity, low-shelf-discharge rechargeable batteries (e.g., LSD Ni-MH) in place of disposable (alkaline) batteries.
- Encourage proper disposal of environmentally harmful materials such as motor oil, surplus medications, electronic equipment, and spent batteries.

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<sup>5</sup> Sierra Club, “California’s Cities lead the Way to a Gas Free Future”, March 27, 2020  
<https://www.sierraclub.org/articles/2020/03/californias-cities-lead-way-gas-free-future>,

<sup>6</sup> NPR “All Things Considered”, “Give Up Your Gas Stove to Save the Planet? Banning Gas Is the Next Climate Push”, August 5, 2019, <https://www.npr.org/2019/08/05/745051104/give-up-your-gas-stove-to-save-the-planet-banning-gas-is-the-next-climate-push>

<sup>7</sup> Golden State Water Company Urban Water Management Plan for Claremont 2015, available on the GSWC website [gswater.com](http://gswater.com)

<sup>8</sup> *Nature Climate Change* **8**, 427-433 (2018)

<sup>9</sup> *Nature Climate Change* **8**, 427-433 (2018)

<sup>10</sup> Golden State Water Company Urban Water Management Plan for Claremont 2015, available on the GSWC website [gswater.com](http://gswater.com)

<sup>11</sup> Golden State Water Company Urban Water Management Plan for Claremont 2015, available on the GSWC website [gswater.com](http://gswater.com)

<sup>12</sup> Golden State Water Company Urban Water Management Plan for Claremont 2015, available on the GSWC website [gswater.com](http://gswater.com)

<sup>13</sup> U.S. EPA, A Guide to Conducting and Analyzing a Food Waste Assessment (March 2014)



## GOAL 1 INDICATORS: RESOURCE CONSERVATION

Goal #	Goal 1 Indicators	Baseline	Target	Agents(s)
<b>1.1 Energy</b>				
1.1.1	Amount of carbon-based electricity used by City-Gov	609,730 kWh in 2018 = 17% of City-Gov use	Average of 2% reduction for years before next update	City
1.1.2	Amount of carbon-based electricity consumed by community (ALL91711)	39,915,337 kWh = 17% of total, or 1,094 kWh per capita usage in 2018	Average of 2% reduction for years before next update	City
1.1.3	Amount of natural gas consumed by City-Gov	22,494 therms in 2018 (659,232 kWh)	Average of 2% reduction for years before next update	City
1.1.4	Amount of natural gas used by community (ALL91711)	593 therms (17,388 kWh) per capita usage in 2018	Average of 2% reduction for years before next update	City
1.1.5	Amount of gasoline used by City vehicles	60,482 gallons (2018)	Average of 2% reduction for years before next update	City
1.1.6	Amount of electricity from renewable sources consumed by City-Gov	1,291,192 kWh = 36% of total electricity used by City-Gov in 2018	Average of 2% increase in years before next update	City
1.1.7	Amount of electricity from renewable sources consumed by community (ALL91711)	84,526,596 kWh = 36% of total electricity used by community (2018)	Average of 2% increase for years before next update	City
<b>1.2 Water and Wastewater</b>				
1.2.1	Amount of potable water consumed by City-Gov	454,419 gal/day = 10-yr average 2009-2018	Average of 2% reduction for years before next update	City, GSWC, MWD
1.2.2	Community residential daily per capita water use	109 GPCD (5-year average 2015-2019)	Average of 2% reduction for years before next update	City, GSWC, MWD
1.2.3	Percentage of storm water capture, infiltration, and	Data will begin to be tracked annually per	Increase	City

	treatment to meet MS4 requirements.	the Complete Streets Policy		
<b>1.3 Solid Waste</b>				
1.3.1	Total amount of solid waste sent to landfill by City and community, including CUSD	27,314 tons (2018)	Decrease	City
1.3.2	Amount of solid waste generated by community, including CUSD	4.1lb/person/day (2018)	< 5.3lb/person/day meets State mandate	City
1.3.3	Amount of recyclable waste diverted from landfills (without CUSD)	5,560 tons (2018)	Increase or maintain	City
1.3.4	Amount of green waste diverted from landfills (without CUSD)	6,775 tons (2018)	Increase	City
1.3.5	Amount of food waste diverted from landfills (without CUSD)	253 tons (2018)	Increase	City

**Abbreviations:** CCF (hundred cubic feet), CUSD (Claremont Unified School District), GPCD (gallons per capita per day), GSWC (Golden State Water Company), MWD (Metropolitan Water District)

## GOAL 1 ACTIONS: RESOURCE CONSERVATION

Goal #	Continuing/New Actions	Recent/Currently in Progress	Agent(s)
<b>1.1 Energy</b>			
1.1.1	Ask SCE and SCG to provide comparison information to homeowners		
1.1.2	Provide information regarding best practices for energy use in commercial and residential properties		City, SC
1.1.3	Provide information to the community about rebate programs related to energy efficiency improvements and renewable energy systems in private structures		City, SC
1.1.4	Take advantage of free energy audits for City facilities and private structures		City
1.1.5	Invest in energy saving measures necessary to attain desired reduction in use by City facilities (upgrade, retrofit, replace)	Currently working with Trane on analysis; some motion sensors installed in City Hall for lighting	City
1.1.6	Facilitate installation of new residential and commercial solar systems citywide to generate clean power locally	City expedites review and has low fees	City
1.1.7	Seek funding to install photovoltaic energy systems on City facilities	Trane audit will help identify opportunities	City
1.1.8	Promote the Community Home Energy Retrofit Project (CHERP)		City, SC
1.1.9	Promote a community-wide "Cool Roofs" program	Installed at City Hall	City
1.1.10	Seek innovative lighting technologies that could be implemented with the cooperation of the manufacturer	Trane audit in progress	City
1.1.11	Convert to energy-efficient streetlights citywide	Recently completed	
1.1.12	Identify and promote best available solar water heating technology and consider a renewed City ordinance requiring use for homes with pools and spas		City, SC, CHERP

1.1.13	Promote waterwise landscaping to reduce need for transporting water to Claremont	Ongoing	City, SC, GC, CalBG
<b>1.2 Water and Wastewater</b>			
1.2.1	Provide information regarding best practices for water use in commercial and residential properties including retrofitting with WUE appliances		City, SC, GC
1.2.2	Advertise relevant rebate programs from GSWC, MWD and other entities		City, SC, GC
1.2.3	Take advantage of free water audits for City facilities and private structures		
1.2.4	Support efforts by institutions and businesses to establish water recycling programs for landscape irrigation		City, SC
1.2.5	Complete a City water-efficiency audit	Trane Inc audit in progress	
1.2.6	Continue to retrofit City parks, parkways, medians, and landscaped areas to improve water efficiency	Turf removed from all medians and City Hall; turf being reduced in parks; more drip irrigation	
1.2.7	Continue to implement Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance—practices and low-flow fixtures	Ongoing	City
1.2.8	Support efforts by the City and by the community to capture and conserve storm water, rainwater, and reduce runoff	New construction complies with MS4; Foothill Blvd project will include water capture estimates	City, SC
1.2.9	Promote and implement waterwise landscaping and efficient irrigation city-wide, with an emphasis on reducing lawns and increasing the use of native plants	Ongoing	City, SC, GC, CalBG
1.2.10	Support all efforts to maximize use and efficiency of local groundwater recharge areas such as Thompson Creek spreading grounds		City, SC, citizens
1.2.11	Enact local conservation ordinances during drought		
<b>Currently Resource-Limited</b>			
1.2.12	<i>Permit and promote the use of gray water</i>		City

<b>1.3 Solid Waste</b>			
1.3.1	Ensure recycling is available to all residences and institutions in the city	Completed, but some need frequent monitoring	
1.3.2	Continue to implement Construction and Demolition Materials Diversion Ordinance	Ongoing	
1.3.3	Encourage food bank donations from community and businesses	City partners with Inland Valley Hope Partners; community groups donate food	City, UG, SC, GC
1.3.4	Encourage and facilitate greater local efforts for commercial and institutional food waste utilization and diversion from waste stream	Commercial food waste recycling program as of 2017 (sent to Fontana for composting)	City
1.3.5	Support local residential composting		City, SC, GC
1.3.6	Reduce use of single-use plastic bags and Styrofoam products		City, SC
1.3.7	Support legislation to reduce plastic waste		City
1.3.8	Continue to raise awareness of city's volume-based refuse rate structure	Ongoing	City

**Abbreviations:** CalBG (California Botanic Garden), CHERP (Community Home Energy Retrofit Project), GC (Garden Club), SC (Sustainable Claremont), UG (Uncommon Good)

## GOAL AREA 2: ENVIRONMENTAL PUBLIC HEALTH AND LOCAL AGRICULTURE

Eliminating harmful pollutants from our air, water, natural environment, and food supply is an important part of becoming a more sustainable community. The resulting clean air, safe ground water, and healthy ecosystems help maintain the health of our citizens and environment. It is our responsibility to preserve healthy streams, natural areas, diverse plant and animal populations, soils, and clean air for future generations.

### AREAS OF CONCERN

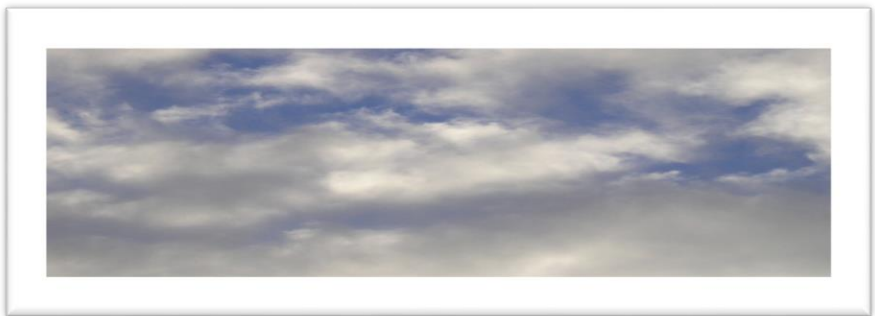
#### ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

Numerous studies have documented disproportionate adverse environmental impacts to low-income and minority communities. This includes disproportionate exposures to air pollution, toxic air contaminants, drinking water contaminants, and other pollutants. Studies have also documented the lack of access to health food in low-income and minority communities. Claremont should seek to remedy any existing environmental injustices in the city and prevent such from occurring in the future.

#### AIR QUALITY

Small off-road combustion engines, consisting mostly of lawn and garden equipment, are a significant source of air pollution in the region and the state. By the early 2020s, these engines will emit more air pollution than all passenger vehicles

in the state.<sup>14</sup> Operating a commercial leaf blower for one hour emits as much smog-forming pollution as driving a late-model sedan about 1,100 miles. Emissions from lawn and garden equipment pose potential health risks to residents as well as professional gardeners, and cause noise pollution.<sup>15</sup> Claremont should build on its existing gas-powered leaf blower ban with enhanced enforcement of this ordinance and/or promotion of incentive programs to replace gas-powered lawn and garden equipment with zero-emission, battery-powered models.



## *TOXIC CHEMICALS*

Toxic chemicals are often less evident than other types of pollutants but can have devastating consequences to the health of humans and the natural environment. Conventionally, the City has focused on the proper disposal of hazardous waste and has over the last few years worked to limit the use of chemicals that are introduced into our environment to kill weeds and pests. It is imperative that the community also become more aware of these chemicals, reduce their residual effects, and seek to reduce or eliminate their use. Proper disposal of lead-based paints and asbestos is particularly important in protecting human health.

## *LIGHT POLLUTION*

We are all well aware that an overabundance of night-time light pollution deprives Claremont of much of its view of the night sky. Recently medical research has shown that light pollution and the blurring between night-time darkness and daylight hours has significant health impacts on human physiology and mental health as well as on a wide variety of plants and local wildlife. Recent evidence supports the idea that a part of the precipitous decline in insect populations<sup>16</sup> is related to nighttime illumination interfering with their food sources and their biology, as well as making them easier prey.<sup>17</sup> Claremont development codes have attempted to limit these impacts in the past; however, much more work is needed in this area. Recent advancements in lighting technology show promise in limiting ambient light pollution as well as light spill from non-directed light fixtures. Stricter enforcement of existing goals and use of new lighting technologies will improve our night sky and public and environmental health.

## *PLASTICS*

Over the last decade, it has become increasingly apparent that plastics, especially single-use ones, have become a serious environmental issue. Their production requires energy and petroleum products. Most end up in landfills where they fail to decompose. Those that break down into tiny pieces are causing serious pollution in the ocean and in fresh water, affecting aquatic life in many ways, including damage to fish populations. Microplastics are also being found in our drinking water and food. Even biodegradable plastics that are intended to be composted can produce unwanted chemicals as they break down that plants, including edible ones, can take up.

## *FOOD*

Our food is also a major factor in the health and sustainability of our community. The availability of healthy foods, especially for children, the elderly, and low-income residents, directly impacts what we eat and therefore our community's collective physical health. Local foods are generally fresher and more nutritious than foods that are transported long distances. Organic foods use fewer toxic chemicals that can damage our health as well as the health of the natural environment. Consuming locally-grown foods is an important

factor in reducing the greenhouse gases that contribute to global warming. As of 2018, the EPA reported that approximately one-third of all greenhouse gas emissions come from food production. Local foods are transported shorter distances from farm to consumer tables. This makes our foods fresher while reducing emissions. Local foods also reduce greenhouse gases because they tend to be less processed and require less refrigeration or freezing.

Urban farming provides significant social and psychological benefits. It provides Claremont residents with a glimpse at how their food is produced, including the time, resources, and human energy that are involved. On a deeper level, urban agriculture allows Claremont residents to reconnect with their natural environment, increasing understanding of the growth cycle and our dependence on the natural environment. This connection to the land through growing food is healthy and meaningful and promotes human psychological wellness on many levels. Benefits include education, community building, building personal confidence and independence, creating a sense of accomplishment, and providing relaxing and healthy outdoor activity. Local agriculture also provides jobs and bolsters the local economy. Developing a thriving urban farming industry in Claremont would allow our community to benefit from these positive effects as well as to produce an abundance of local, organic foods that benefit our physical health and the environment.



*Figure 16 - Claremont Farmer's Market*



## 2.1 GENERAL

- Enhance environmental and public health by reducing or eliminating the use of hazardous and toxic materials; minimizing pollutants entering the air, soil, and water; and lessening the risks which environmental problems pose to human health and prosperity. Ensure that no one geographic or socioeconomic group in the City is being unfairly affected by environmental pollution.

## 2.2 AIR QUALITY

- Help achieve and maintain air quality standards that will protect public health and the environment, promote and participate in cooperative efforts with agencies and communities in the South Coast Air Basin to achieve clean air, and comply with AQMD requirements. Reduce air pollution due to residential and commercial lawn and garden maintenance equipment.

## 2.3 TOXIC MATERIALS

- Reduce the amount of harmful chemicals used by the City and community, use less harmful techniques and practices, and decrease the amount of improperly disposed of household hazardous waste and pharmaceuticals.

## 2.4 LIGHT POLLUTION

- Provide educational resources detailing the health, environmental, and aesthetic benefits of dark night skies; increase enforcement of City codes related to light spillage; encourage new construction projects to assure maximum reduction of sky glow and glare; work toward conformance with the standards for light pollution reduction that have been adopted in cities that restrict light pollution.

## 2.5 PLASTICS

- Provide information to the entire Claremont community about the detrimental effects of plastics and the ways in which we can decrease their use, especially the amount of limited-use plastics purchased by the City, businesses, and community members.

## 2.6 LOCAL AGRICULTURE

- Educate the community on the benefits of eating locally grown, organic foods; promote home-grown produce and the sharing/trading of excess home-grown produce; locate and support areas within the city for growing crops; and reduce the use of chemical fertilizers. In addition, educate the community about social and economic justice issues associated with food and related products as well as the significant benefits of localized agriculture in terms of improvements to public health, the local environment, local and global climate, jobs and economic benefits, and general human psychological wellness.



Figure 17 – Community farms (Courtesy of Uncommon Good)

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<sup>14</sup> California Air Resources Board fact sheet on small engines in California.

[https://ww3.arb.ca.gov/msprog/offroad/sm\\_en\\_fs.pdf?\\_ga=2.252492233.1390954547.1603382783-1127805253.1576612345](https://ww3.arb.ca.gov/msprog/offroad/sm_en_fs.pdf?_ga=2.252492233.1390954547.1603382783-1127805253.1576612345)

<sup>15</sup> Why Restrict Gas Leaf Blowers? Health Risks and Alternatives by Lucy Weinstein, MD, MPH Co-Chair, Committee on Environmental Health NY Chapter 2 (Long Island) American Academy of Pediatrics.

<https://www.radnor.com/DocumentCenter/View/17996/Gas-Leaf-Blowers---April-162018>

<sup>16</sup> **Worldwide decline of the entomofauna: a review of its drivers**, Biological Conservation Vol 232, April 2019 pg 8-27 <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0006320718313636>

<sup>17</sup> **Light pollution is a driver of insect declines**, Biological Conservation, Vol 241 January 2020, short communication 108259 <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0006320719307797>

## GOAL 2 INDICATORS: ENVIRONMENTAL PUBLIC HEALTH AND LOCAL AGRICULTURE

Goal #	Goal Area 2 Indicators	Baseline	Target	Agent(s)
<b>2.1 Public Health</b>				
2.1.1	Number of chemicals on City facility hazardous materials inventories	93	Maintain or reduce	City
2.1.2	Amount of unwanted/expired medication collected	600 lbs. in 2018	Increase	City
2.1.3	Amount of electronic waste collected by City	201,000 lbs in 2018 (see below)	Increase	City
<b>2.2 Local Agriculture</b>				
2.2.1	Number of venues for purchase of locally grown food	Three (list below)	Maintain or increase	SusCom
2.2.2	Number of organizations collecting/distributing excess private/school garden produce	Two (list below)	Maintain or increase	SusCom
2.2.3	Number of schools with fruit/vegetable areas	10 public, three private	All	CUSD, private schools
2.2.4	Number of institutions growing food for their own use	Three (list below)	Maintain or increase	SusCom
<b>2.3 Educational</b>				
2.3.1	Number of education events/articles related to organic/locally grown/healthy foods	Seven (2018-2019, list below)	Increase	SC, GC, CUSD, Courier, other
2.3.2	Number of events/articles that address environmental aspects of public health	Six (2018-2019, list below)	Increase or maintain	SC, GC, Courier, other

**Abbreviations:** CUSD (Claremont Unified School District), DS (Demystifying Sustainability articles in Courier), GC (Garden Club), SC (Sustainable Claremont, SusCom (Sustainability Committee))

### **As of 2018-2019**

- *E-Waste: any electrical or electronic equipment (list at <https://www.ewaste1.com/what-is-e-waste/>). Baseline data are based upon the collection through the City's curbside collection program.*

- *Venues to purchase locally-grown food: The Farmer's Market, Pomona College Farm, Uncommon Good*
- *Groups growing food to sell/donate: Pomona College Farm, Uncommon Good*
- *Institutions using food they grow: Pilgrim Place, Pomona College Farm, Uncommon Good*
- *Organizations collecting excess private garden produce: Inland Valley Hope Partners, Uncommon Good*
- *Events/articles related to healthy food: City/SC (Earth Day), DS articles (2), GC (4 talks)*
- *Events/articles related to environmental public health: City/SC (Earth Day), GC (2 DS articles), SC (3 DS articles)*

## GOAL 2 ACTIONS: ENVIRONMENTAL PUBLIC HEALTH AND LOCAL AGRICULTURE

Goal #	Continuing/New Actions	Recent/Currently in Progress	Agent(s)
<b>2.2 Air Quality</b>			
2.2.1	Provide education about clean air		City, SC
2.2.2	Reduce emission and particulates from non-transportation-related mobile sources (generators, maintenance equipment)		City
2.2.3	Encourage conversion to electric-powered lawn maintenance equipment (City, residential, and commercial)	City: Leaf blowers, yes; mowers, no	City, SC AQMD
2.2.4	Consider participation in no- or low-cost demonstration of zero-emission commercial lawn mowing equipment		City, SCAQMD, equipment vendors
2.2.5	Reduce diesel emission from City Fleet and facilities	Four sanitation trucks replaced with CNG; new equipment Tier 4	City
2.2.6	Reduce carcinogenic emissions		City
2.2.7	Encourage compliance with wintertime residential “No Burn” days		City/SCAQMD
2.2.8	Encourage schools, individuals, etc., to consult SCAQMD app for air quality		City
2.2.9	Encourage City, PD to acquire and use zero- and near-zero-emission vehicles in its fleets; look for opportunities to expand public EV charging infrastructure		City
2.2.10	Use existing SCAQMD data to track changes in air quality		SCAQMD
<b>Currently Resource-Limited</b>			
2.2.11	<i>Support legislation aimed at ending subsidies for carbon-based fuels</i>	<i>City no longer has budget for contract lobbyist services</i>	City

2.2.12	<i>Support legislative strategies that cause society to reduce use of carbon-based fuels</i>	<i>City no longer has budget for contract lobbyist services</i>	<i>City</i>
2.2.13	<i>Increase enforcement of gas leaf blower ban</i>	<i>City has eliminated half of its code enforcement staffing due to budget constraints</i>	<i>City</i>
<b>2.3 Toxic Materials</b>			
2.3.1	Promote use of integrated pest management by public		City, SC, GC
2.3.2	Promote toxic and hazardous waste collection programs		City
2.3.3	Promote formaldehyde-free furniture and carpet		City
<b>2.4 Light Pollution</b>			
2.3.1	Update City codes to reflect current strategies for reducing light pollution		City
2.3.2	Educate the public about effects of outdoor lighting		City, SC, GC
2.3.3	Work towards Claremont being recognized as a Dark Skies Community		GC
2.3.4	Develop indicator metric to track changes in light pollution		SusCom
<b>2.5 Plastics</b>			
2.5.1	Support efforts at all levels to reduce single-use and non-degradable plastics		City, public
2.5.2	Find an indicator metric that can be used to track changes in plastics use		SusCom
2.5.3	Increase use of reusable items in City buildings and at City events		City
<b>Currently Resource-Limited</b>			
2.5.4	<i>Promote installation of drinking fountains that are easy to use with refillable containers; convert existing</i>		<i>City</i>
2.5.5	<i>Ask businesses to track and reduce use of plastic bags</i>		<i>City</i>

<b>2.6 Local Agriculture</b>			
2.6.1	Provide/advertise classes on growing food plants		City, SC, GC
2.6.2	Support “gleaning”		City, SC, UG
2.6.3	Support school gardens for education and produce		SC, GC, CUSD
2.6.4	Encourage local markets to include a wider range of locally grown food		City
<b>Currently Resource-Limited</b>			
2.6.5	<i>Establish a community garden</i>		City, other

**Abbreviations:** CUSD (Claremont Unified School District), GC (Garden Club), SC (Sustainable Claremont), SusCom (Sustainability Committee), UG (Uncommon Good)

## GOAL AREA 3: TRANSPORTATION



*Figure 18 - Claremont Metrolink Station and historic Depot*

Transportation is a key sustainability issue for Claremont, Southern California, and indeed the whole planet. The ability easily and affordably to move about our City and the region is essential for a healthy economy and free society. Unfortunately, transportation-related emissions are responsible for 75% of Southern California ozone emissions<sup>18</sup> and 40-41% of all greenhouse gases.<sup>19</sup> Increasing commute times due to traffic congestion and sprawl affect productivity and adversely affect air quality. Fuel and automobile maintenance costs tend to increase concomitantly. At the local level, vehicular traffic threatens the safety of pedestrians, bicyclists, and other non-automobile users of public streets. Parking consumes large portions of valuable real estate in our commercial areas and contributes to sprawl. Over-dependence on single-occupancy vehicles has exacerbated these negative impacts on quality of life.

Claremont's Mediterranean climate, tree-lined streets, historic transit depot, and substantial existing pedestrian and bicycle amenities provide excellent opportunities for the City to develop viable alternatives to single-occupant vehicles. Examples of such alternatives include high-capacity transit, micro-mobility options (such as bicycles, scooters, e-bikes), walking, and low- and zero-emissions vehicles. The City will continue to implement a "Complete Streets" policy. The following goals and actions offer a way to encourage more citizens to use alternatives to the single-occupant vehicle.



### 3.1 *TRANSPORTATION MODE SHARE*

- Decrease vehicle miles traveled (VMT) by increasing per vehicle ridership and decreasing number of single trips by autos and trucks.

### 3.2 *PEDESTRIAN ENHANCEMENTS*

- Increase pedestrian activity by adding improvements that make walking more safe, convenient, and enjoyable. Improvements should include sidewalks, accessibility ramps, benches, bulb-outs at intersections, landscaping, and convenient transit stops. Streets should be viewed from a complete streets perspective where all modes of transportation (auto, transit, bicycle and walking) and people with all abilities are considered and accommodated.

### 3.3 *MICRO-MOBILITY ENHANCEMENTS AND EDUCATION*

- Increase bicycling by adding improvements that make bicycling more safe, convenient, and enjoyable. Improvements should include bike route wayfinding, additional protected bicycle lanes and paths, and additional bicycle racks. Education efforts should include outreach to schools and the broader community with periodic bicycle training classes at all schools regarding cycling safety.



### 3.4 *CONGESTION MANAGEMENT*

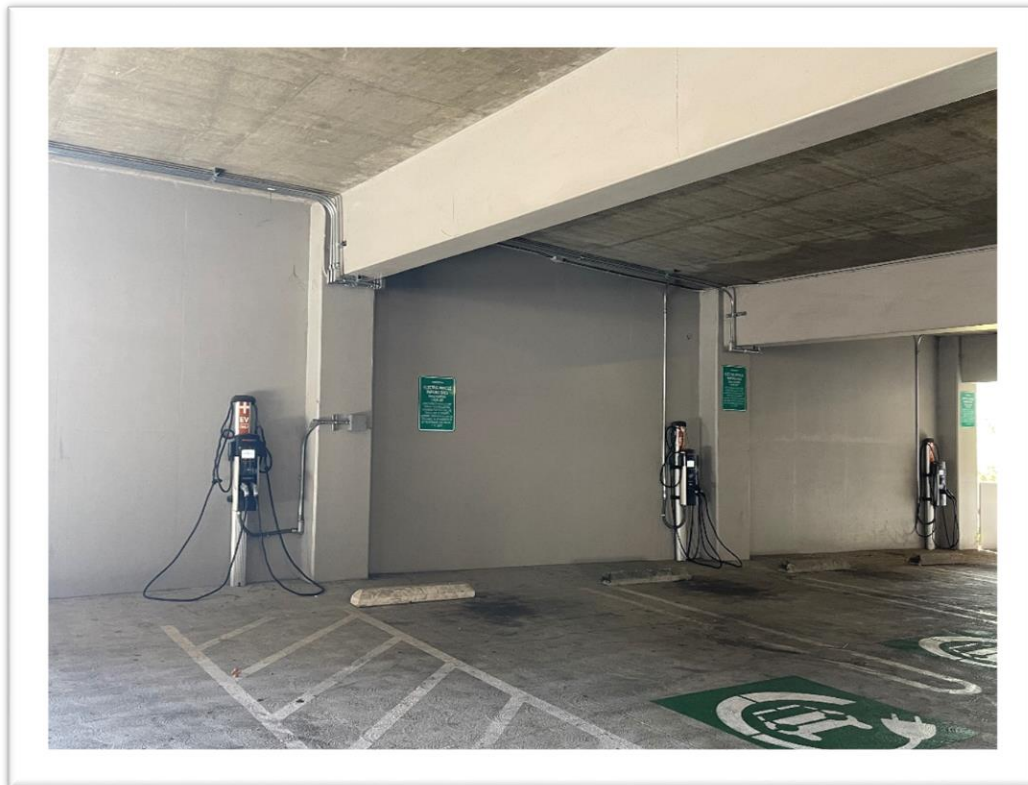
- Decrease congestion on local and regional roadways to improve safety, reduce emissions, and maintain mobility. Actions should include signal synchronization and optimization.

### 3.5 *TRANSIT/CLEANER MODE INFRASTRUCTURE*

- Improve existing and add new transit by implementing such projects as the Gold Line Extension, enhanced Metrolink service, and bus stop enhancements citywide. Encourage the use of electric vehicles by installing charging stations for public use.

### 3.6 ALTERNATIVES TO DRIVING

- Create incentives/develop programs that reduce the need for parking by encouraging walking, bike riding, taking the bus or train, or carpooling. Explore developing a parking management plan for the Claremont Village. Make changes that would reduce the amount of required parking in transit-oriented, mixed-use, or other developments.



*Figure 19 - EV charging stations in Village Parking Structure*

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<sup>18</sup> Ozone is the most harmful component of smog to human health. Data is from 2017 South Coast AQMD.

<sup>19</sup> Data is from 2017, derived from the California Air Resources Board 2019 GHG Inventory.

## GOAL 3 INDICATORS: TRANSPORTATION

Goal #	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Agent(s)
<b>3.1 Transportation Mode Share</b>				
3.1.1	Number of Dial-a-Ride/Get About/Claremont Group trips	45,144 (2018)	Year over year increase	Dial-a-Ride, Get About, Claremont Group
3.1.2	Average Vehicle Ridership for Claremont Institutions in ECRP Reporting (required by AQMD Rule 2202 for businesses/orgs larger than 250 employees)	2.07	1.5 or above	AQMD, Colleges,
3.1.3	Number of vehicles entering/exiting freeways in Claremont (I-10 Exit 47 and I-210 Exits 49 and 52)	49,500 daily average (2012)	Year over year decrease	Caltrans
<b>3.2 Pedestrians</b>				
3.2.1	Signals with pedestrian features (e.g., audible push buttons)	18 out of 43 intersections	Completion of projects	City
3.2.2	Number of walking guides	8	increase	CH, SC
<b>3.3 Micro-Mobility</b>				
3.3.1	Miles of bike lanes (of all kinds)	36.8 miles See Map Below.	Increase (refer to General Plan Transportation Element)	City
3.3.2	New miles of on-street bicycle infrastructure Class I Class II Class III Class IV	Tracking New Installations After 2019 Per Complete Streets Policy Performance Measures.	Increase	
3.3.3	Number of City bike racks	96	Maintain or Increase	City
3.3.4	Total miles of street / infrastructure with new pedestrian accommodations to account for network completeness	Track New Installations After 2019 Per Complete Streets	Increase	

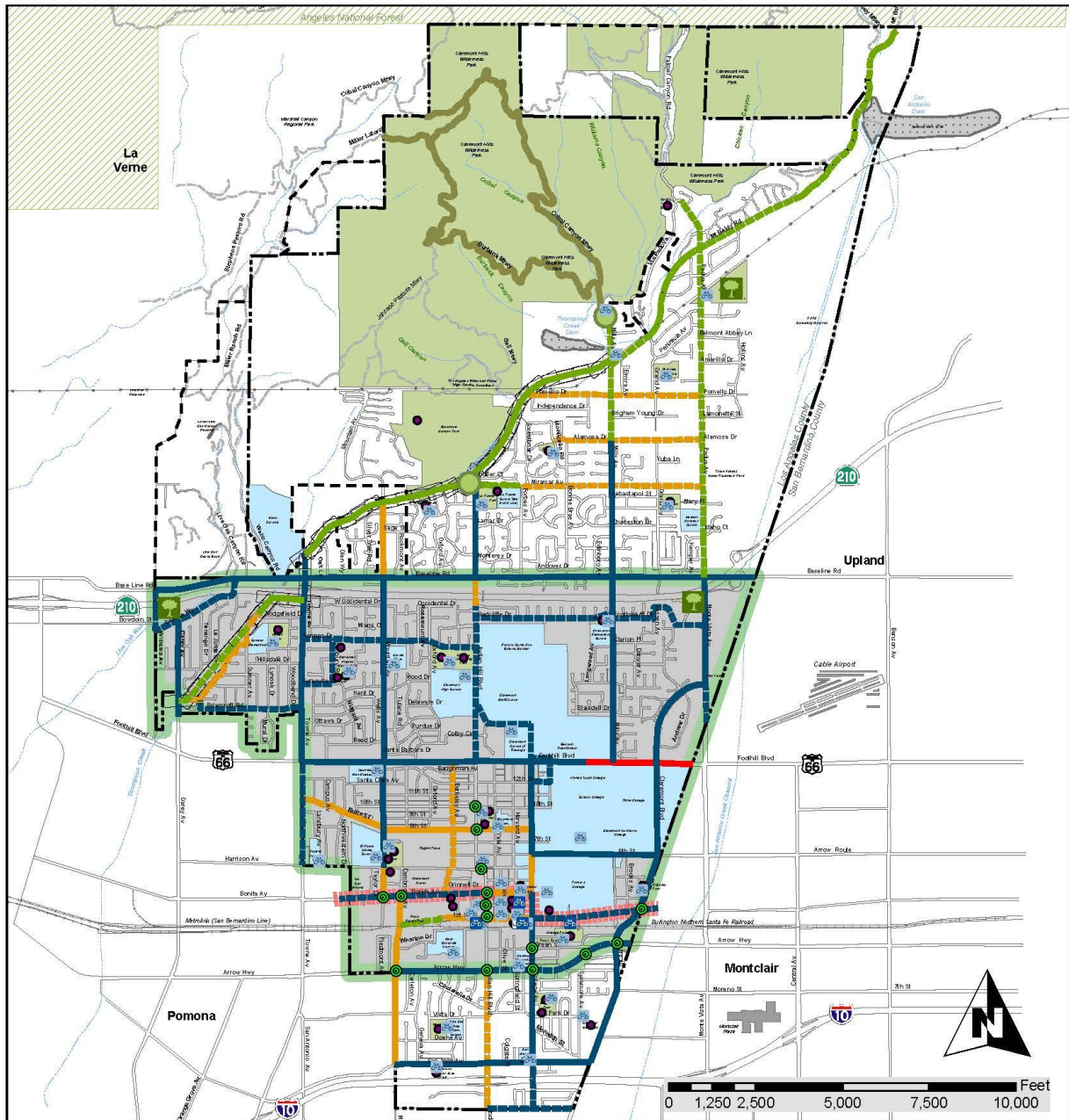
	Sidewalks ADA Ramps Amenities (benches, trash cans, bike racks, etc.)	Performance Measures		
<b>3.4 Congestion Reduction</b>				
3.4.1	Number of synchronized signals	15 out of 43 intersections	Completion of projects	City
<b>3.5 Transit / Infrastructure</b>				
3.5.1	Number of electrical vehicle charging stations	5 dual-port stations (City property)	Increase (refer to General Plan Transportation Element)	City, charging companies
3.5.2	Number of Metrolink boardings/alightings	5289 Boardings 5155 Alightings (2018)	Increase	Metrolink
3.5.3	Number of Foothill Transit boardings/alightings	About 196,000 (2018)	Increase	Foothill Transit
<b>3.6 Alternatives to Driving</b>				
3.6.1	Peak parking usage in the Claremont Village Parking Structure	no current data	Downward trend	City

**Abbreviations:** AQMD (Air Quality Management District), BPAG (Bicycle and Pedestrian Advisory Group), CH (Claremont Heritage), SC (Sustainable Claremont)

**Trips:** Dial-a-Ride (16,251), Get About (16,373), Claremont Group (12,520)

**Walking guides:** Walk Claremont brochure-10 routes (SC), College Historic sites guided tour (CH), Village Historic Sites guided tour (CH), five self-guided tours (CH)

### 3.3.1 Miles of Bike Lanes (of all kinds)



#### Legend

<b>Bike Facilities</b>		Bike Parking	Bike Lockers	<b>Park Trails</b>	Claremont Hillside Wilderness Park Trail	Community Center
Bike Path (Class I)	Proposed Bike Path (Class I)			Trail Staging Area/Trail Parking	Post Office	City Hall
Bike Lane (Class II)	Proposed Bike Lane (Class II)			<b>Base Map Features</b>	Library	Cemetery
Bike Lane (Class III)	Proposed Bike Lane (Class III)			Claremont City Boundary	Garner House	Claremont Depot
Bike Lane (Class III)	Proposed Bike Lane (Class III)			Claremont Sphere of Influence	<b>Park and School Facilities</b>	
Thompson Creek Regional Trail	Citrus Regional Bikeway			Parks	Proposed Park	
Bike Priority Zone				Schools	Los Angeles National Forest	



#### BIKE MAP

UPDATED: MARCH 2021  
CLAREMONT BICYCLE PLAN

## GOAL 3 ACTIONS: TRANSPORTATION

Goal #	Continuing/New Actions	Recent/Currently in Progress	Agent(s)
<b>3.1 Vehicle Miles Reduction</b>			
3.1.1	Continue with alternate work weeks for City employees		City
3.1.2	Identify and track level of telecommuting citywide		SCAG, AQMD Rule 2202
<b>Currently Resource-Limited</b>			
3.1.3	<i>Lower thresholds for Transportation Demand (TOM) ordinance</i>		City
3.1.4	<i>Promote cleaner modes of transport with additional wayfinding signs and maps</i>		City
3.1.5	<i>Promote transportation alternatives by third parties such as Zip Car, green bike program, bike rentals, and pedicabs</i>		City, third parties
3.1.6	<i>Develop trip modeling capability for future traffic measurements. <a href="http://www.scag.ca.gov/DataAndTools/Pages/TransportationModels.aspx">http://www.scag.ca.gov/DataAndTools/Pages/TransportationModels.aspx</a></i>		City via SCAG
3.1.7	<i>Develop Rideshare survey for City employees and incentive program for reduced SOV trips</i>		
<b>3.2 Pedestrians</b>			
3.2.1	Provide safe and convenient walking routes to promote walking as a form of transportation	Ongoing. Sidewalk and ADA upgrades, streetlights, pedestrian, and bicycle improvements	City
<b>Currently Resource-Limited</b>			
3.2.2	<i>Construct sidewalks where they are missing, and add benches and trash receptacles in pedestrian area citywide</i>	Ongoing. Sidewalk and ADA upgrades, streetlights, pedestrian, and bicycle improvements	City

3.2.3	<i>Develop guides (paper and online) describing walks/tours of City areas/sights</i>		City
3.2.4	<i>Develop program of regular community walks designed to encourage walking</i>		City, GWC
<b>3.3 Micro-Mobility</b>			
3.3.1	Amend the Bicycle Map annually to assist with transportation planning and inform the public about available bike routes.	Complete Street Policy improves bicycle options and connectivity	City
3.3.2	Study bicycle activity when planning transportation improvement projects and install bike racks as needed to meet future demand.	City can only do this on City property	City, BPAG
3.3.3	Implement Complete Streets Policy, designing transportation improvements that are planned, constructed, operated, maintained, and evaluated to encourage walking, bicycling, and transit use while promoting safe operations for all users.	Complete Streets Policy addresses this	City
3.3.4	Facilitate regular Community Bike Rides		Senior Bike Group
3.3.5	Pursue funding to widen Thompson Creek Trail to standards for shared use, Class 1 trail		City
3.3.6	Require new developments or redevelopment projects to implement, maintain, and/or enhance complete streets including interconnected street networks with small blocks and/or non-motorized connections, shared use paths, bicycle facilities, sidewalks, ADA ramps, etc.		City
3.3.7	Encourage and/or incentivize greater bicycle commuting to and from school		CUSD, Colleges

3.3.8	Track grant funds spent in completion of projects consistent with the Complete Streets Policy		City
<b>Currently Resource-Limited</b>			
3.3.9	<i>Coordinate with Active San Gabriel Valley to conduct formal bicycle counts/surveys at select locations to track bicycle use.</i>	<i>Unfunded</i>	<i>City, BPAG</i>
3.3.10	<i>Expand Bicycle Priority Zones (BPZs)</i>	<i>BPZ extended north and south using grant funding</i>	<i>City</i>
3.3.11	<i>Develop mechanism for monitoring number of Claremont bicycle clubs/events/classes</i>		
3.3.12	<i>Pursue funding for bicycle safety training programs.</i>	<i>Several free courses sponsored through Metro. No current City staffing to coordinate funding and courses.</i>	<i>City, CUSD</i>
3.3.13	<i>Conduct annual counts to compare bike, pedestrian, and transit usage, per Complete Streets Policy Performance Metrics</i>		<i>City</i>
3.3.14	<i>Develop Complete Streets Index (blended percentage) to evaluate size, completeness, and use of network</i>		<i>City</i>
<b>3.4 Congestion Reduction</b>			
3.4.1	Coordinate citywide traffic signal coordination and synchronization with Los Angeles County	Not done due to budget and staffing constraints	City, LA County
<b>3.5 Cleaner Infrastructure</b>			
3.5.1	Support extension of the Gold Line to Claremont and Ontario Airport	Ongoing	City
3.5.2	Enhance bus stops citywide with benches, shelters, etc.	New Bus Shelter design recently approved, goal to install 3 shelters per year as grant funding allows	City



3.5.3	Continue to support and implement transit-oriented development (TOD) land use policies	Ongoing	City
<b>3.6 Alternatives to Driving</b>			
3.6.1	Develop indicators related to parking		SusCom
3.6.2	Allow for reduction in required parking for new construction that is clearly integrated with cleaner transportation options		City
3.6.3	Allow reduced parking for small residential units		City
3.6.4	Explore developing a Parking Management Plan for the Claremont Village		City
<b>Currently Resource-Limited</b>			
3.6.5	<i>Develop incentive program for Village employees to park in perimeter lots</i>		City
3.6.6	<i>Create “corral-style” bicycle parking arena in Bicycle Priority Zone</i>		City

**Abbreviations:** BPAG (Bicycle and Pedestrian Advisory Group), CUSD (Claremont Unified School District), GWC (Get Walking Claremont), SCAG (Southern California Association of Governments), SusCom (Sustainability Committee)

## GOAL AREA 4: SUSTAINABLE BUILT ENVIRONMENT

The urban built environment is responsible for 75% of annual global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions: buildings alone account for 39%. Eliminating these emissions is the key to addressing climate change and meeting Paris Climate Agreement targets. Sustainable buildings are designed and constructed to be highly resource efficient and therefore significantly reduce or eliminate these environmental impacts. Sustainable buildings further minimize negative environmental impacts by utilizing environmentally superior products such as recycled materials and lumber from certified sustainable forests. Finally, sustainable buildings are designed to provide healthier indoor environments for their occupants. They eliminate use of construction materials that degrade indoor air quality by releasing harmful chemicals such as formaldehyde and volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and they provide high levels of natural lighting.



Figure 20 – LEED-certified dorm: Pitzer College

Sustainable practices for the operation and maintenance of both existing conventional buildings and new sustainable facilities are also an important consideration for the sustainability of our community. There is a major opportunity to reduce energy use through retrofitting existing buildings.

The City will explore the following and work to implement relevant recommendations and standards:

- **The 2030 Challenge:** This is an effort of the American Institute of Architects, which created this challenge in 2006. The mission of Architecture 2030 is to transform the global built environment rapidly from the major contributor of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to a central part of the solution to the climate crisis. It has two primary objectives: the first is to achieve a dramatic reduction in the energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions of the built environment, and the second is to advance the development of sustainable, resilient, equitable, and carbon-neutral buildings and communities. This initiative created a national framework with simple metrics and a standardized reporting format to provide a structure for tracking progress and help entities meet the 2030 Challenge targets.

This commitment has been adopted by many cities, counties, states, and the US Conference of Mayors.



*Figure 21 – LEED-certified building: Pomona College*



*Figure 22 - LEED Silver buildings: Pomona Valley Medical Center*

- **Zero Net Energy Buildings:** A Zero Net Energy (ZNE) building is one that produces enough renewable energy to meet all of its own annual energy consumption requirements. This is done by implementing innovative sustainable design strategies, generating on-site renewable energy, and/or purchasing (20% maximum) off-site renewable energy. Beginning in 2020, the State of California has mandated that all new single family and low-rise multi-family homes be zero electrical net energy. This requirement is in line with the 2019 California Building Code and Title 24 Building Energy Efficiency Standards that went into effect on January 1, 2020. Beginning in 2030, the State of California has mandated that all new commercial buildings must be zero net energy and that 50% of existing buildings must be retrofitted to be zero net energy. It is important that the City not only enforce the current ZNE requirements, but plan for the future requirements. To this end, it is recommended that the city adopt the Zero Net Energy goals of the

CPUC California; support the development of ZNE standards such as that proposed by the Zero Code for California; and incorporate performance models such those proposed by the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) in City building standards.

- **Sustainable Sites:** The Sustainable Sites Initiative is a framework for creating sustainable and resilient land development projects. It provides a basis for best practices in land development and incentives to encourage sustainable practices in private site developments.
- **Best Practices for Sustainable Operation and Maintenance of Facilities:** In addition to “LEED for Existing Buildings-O&M” practices, building owners should be encouraged to refer to and adopt as appropriate the USGBC “Building Performance Partnership” program and the Building Owners and Managers Association “BOMA 360 Performance Program,” each of which can significantly improve building performance in a variety of important sustainability-related categories.

## GOALS

### 4.1 CITY FACILITIES

Apply sustainable design and construction standards to all new and renovated City facilities. Implement best sustainable practices for operation and maintenance of existing City facilities and landscapes.

### 4.2 PRIVATELY-OWNED FACILITIES

- Apply sustainable design and construction standards to all new and renovated facilities community-wide. Incentivize adoption of best sustainable practices for the operation and maintenance of existing privately-owned facilities and landscapes.

### 4.3 INFRASTRUCTURE

- Apply sustainable development standards and operation and maintenance practices to all City infrastructure projects. Continue to implement a “Complete Streets” policy to create streets that minimize runoff of toxins, capture more storm water, utilize sustainable landscaping, reduce the frequency of required street maintenance, and minimize the urban heat island effect.

## *4.4 RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT*

- Promote sustainable design and construction practices in all new home building. Continue to publicize programs that encourage and incentivize widespread energy efficiency retrofits. Although it is hoped that retrofits will focus on “whole house” energy solutions that ensure greater efficiency and cost-effectiveness while improving comfort and indoor air quality, we should not ignore other ways to increase the sustainability of Claremont residences, including by facilitating and promoting incremental improvements.

## *4.5 SUSTAINABLE LAND USE AND SMART GROWTH*

- Apply sustainable practices in all Community Development activities that impact the built environment, and in all City Capital Improvement planning and construction.

## GOAL 4 INDICATORS: SUSTAINABLE BUILT ENVIRONMENT

Goal #	Goal 4 Indicators	Baseline	Target	Agents(s)
<b>4.1 City Facilities</b>				
4.1.1	Number of City facilities that are Zero Net Energy	0	Increase	City
4.1.2	Number of City facilities retrofitted to improve sustainability (energy efficiency, waste reduction, water use reduction, improve occupant health)	11 recently (see list below)	Increase	City
<b>4.2 Privately-Owned Facilities</b>				
4.2.1	Number of private facilities meeting Zero Code for California (Zero Net Energy)	0	All new	City
4.2.2	Number of private facilities permit applications in each reporting year that include retrofits to improve sustainability measures (energy efficiency, waste reduction, water use reduction, improve occupant health)	0	Increase	City
<b>4.3 Infrastructure</b>				
4.3.1	Number of new City building projects completed each reporting year that include measures which improve sustainability (energy efficiency, waste reduction, water use reduction, improve occupant health)	0	All	City
4.3.2	Number of reports during the year designed solely to update the City Council and Sustainability Committee about new City street projects with significant sustainability features (swales, LED streetlights, etc.)	0	1	City
4.3.3	Number of new City landscaping projects in the reporting year with significant sustainability features	8 (2018)	All	City
<b>4.4 Residential Development</b>				
4.4.1	Number of single-family homes built or retrofitted to meet ZNE (Zero Net Energy) per CPUC standards in the reporting year	0 (2018)	All	City
4.4.2	Number of multi-family buildings built new or retrofitted to meet ZNE (Zero Net	0 (2018)	All	City

	Energy) per CPUC standards in the reporting year			
<b>4.6 Sustainable Operation and Maintenance of Facilities</b>				
4.6.1	Number of City facilities operated and maintained according to best sustainable practices as far as infrastructure allows	All	All	City

**City facilities retrofitted to improve sustainability (as of 2019):**

- *Hughes Center: Exterior LED lights, waterless urinals, motion sensors for lights*
- *City Hall: Cool roof, motion sensors in four locations, waterless urinals*
- *Police Department: LED exterior lights, motion sensors, T-12s retrofit to T-8s bulbs.*
- *Parking Structure: Lighting improvements, three dual-port electric vehicle charging stations*
- *Joslyn Center: waterless urinals, T-12s retrofit to T-8s and compact fluorescents*
- *YAC: waterless urinals, T-12s retrofit to T-8s*
- *Taylor Hall: waterless urinals, adjustable timer air conditioning controls*
- *Wheeler Park Building: waterless urinals*
- *Oak Park Cemetery Building: adjustable timer for HVAC.*
- *City Yard: Solar PV installation*

**Landscaping projects (2018):** turf removal at Wheeler Park, Blaisdell Park, Memorial Park, Cahuilla Park, Lewis Park, Larkin Park, Griffith Park, and Jaeger Park

## GOAL 4 ACTIONS: SUSTAINABLE BUILT ENVIRONMENT

Goal #	Continuing/New Actions	Recent/Currently in Progress	Agent(s)
<b>4.1 City Facilities</b>			
<i>Currently Resource-Limited</i>			
4.1.1	<i>Ensure that all new City buildings and major renovations are designed and certified Zero Net Energy buildings</i>		<i>City</i>
4.1.2	<i>Work towards 50% Carbon neutrality for all existing buildings</i>		<i>City</i>
4.1.3	<i>Devise sustainability checklist to use when starting City projects</i>		<i>City</i>
4.1.4	<i>Train occupants, managers, and maintenance staff in sustainability principles</i>		<i>City</i>
4.1.5	<i>Create sustainable landscape demonstration gardens on City property</i>		<i>City, GC</i>
<b>4.2 Privately-Owned Facilities</b>			
4.2.1	Revise City Development Codes and Commission Review Policies to promote sustainable practices in the built environment, including evaluation of electrification pros and cons		City
4.2.2	Adopt CPUC Energy Efficiency Strategic Plan and require private development of commercial, institutional, high rise residential, and hotels/motels to develop carbon neutral buildings using EDR or ASHRAE's Building Energy Quotient or similar		City
4.2.3	Create a Green Building Ordinance requiring net zero energy for all buildings over 20,000 SF.		City
4.2.4	Develop handout with information on sustainability upgrades which can be distributed with building permits.		City



<b>4.3 Infrastructure</b>			
4.3.1	Incorporate current best practices for stormwater management in City projects		City
4.3.2	Apply sustainability best practices to streets, parking lots and landscaping		City
4.3.3	Re-envision and reconstruct channelized waterways back to more natural conditions		LA County Flood Control
4.3.4	Continue implementing a “Green Streets” policy and standards to ensure public rights of way are constructed utilizing latest environmentally preferable features		City
<b>Currently Resource-Limited</b>			
4.3.5	<i>Complete low energy retrofits to City infrastructure (e.g. LED street signal lights)</i>		City
<b>4.4 Residential Development</b>			
4.4.1	Promote Home Energy Retrofits and Green Label Home Energy Scores		CHERP
4.4.2	Expand Locally Grown Power Project throughout Claremont and Pomona		CHERP
4.4.3	Enforce state mandate for net zero residential single-family homes and small multi-family housing		City
<b>4.5 Sustainable Land Use and Smart Growth</b>			
4.5.1	Encourage developers to apply LEED neighborhood development design principles or Sustainable Site Initiative criteria to new developments where appropriate		City
4.5.2	Promote Mixed-Use and Transit-Oriented neighborhoods where appropriate		City
<b>4.6 Sustainable Operation and Maintenance of Facilities</b>			
<b>Currently Resource-Limited</b>			
4.6.1	<i>Distribute literature on best practices to Chamber Members and new business license applicants.</i>		City

**Abbreviations:** CHERP (Community Home Energy Retrofit Program), GC (Claremont Garden Club)

## GOAL AREA 5: OPEN SPACE AND BIODIVERSITY

Claremont's Open Spaces are community resources that provide healthy ecosystems, nature's services, wildlife habitat, physiological and psychological benefits, educational opportunities, aesthetic, recreational and cultural benefits, along with a decrease in the adverse effects of natural disasters such as floods, erosion, and drought. Reduction in open space adversely affects our quality of life and that of future generations.

Open space comes in two forms:

- **Natural Open Space**
  - "Any parcel or area of land or water essentially unimproved, with native habitat." (General Plan glossary) "This includes land in which natural habitat has become re-established after either natural or man-made disturbance." (Sustainable City Plan 2013 update)
- **Constructed Open Space**
  - "Constructed open space includes parks, private yards, public plazas, parkways, tree-lined streets, school fields, and any other form of open space that is no longer in a natural state." (General Plan glossary)

### NATURAL HABITATS

Natural habitats are necessary to sustain healthy ecosystems, wildlife corridors, and biodiversity. They provide nature's services\*, provide physiological and psychological benefits for residents, provide educational and recreational opportunities, and aesthetic and cultural benefits. They are crucial to maintaining Claremont's character and to our increased understanding of our environment. It benefits the entire region whenever Claremont works to promote formation of an open space corridor along the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains and to put these lands into permanent conservation.



Figure 23 - Mountain view from Bernard Field Station

*\* Nature's Services" are the ways in which nature benefits humans, including but not limited to those benefits that can be measured in economic terms. Some of these benefits to Claremont include storm water capture, groundwater filtering and detention, absorption of air pollutants, pollination, wildlife habitat, corridors, and pest control, opportunities for education about our natural heritage and for aesthetic appreciation of nature.*

## CONSTRUCTED OPEN SPACES

Decisions about constructed open space can and should increase opportunities to conserve natural resources; increase wildlife habitat; provide for passive and active recreation; offer a fair distribution of parks, tree-lined pathways, and public gathering places throughout the community; increase the aesthetic quality of the community; and provide local food production.

### THE URBAN FOREST

This includes all privately- and publicly-owned trees. All citizens of Claremont benefit from the services the urban forest provides to the community. These include reduction in energy usage for heating and cooling structures; reduction in the “heat island” effect, seen for example in large unshaded parking lots; cleaner air through assimilation of carbon dioxide; filtering particulates from the air and by producing oxygen; as well as health, aesthetic, and economic benefits.

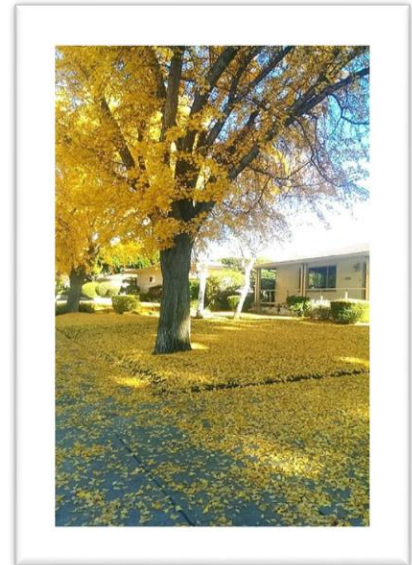


Figure 24 – A Claremont tree-lined street (Courtesy of Discover Claremont)

## GOALS

### 5.1 PROTECT AND EXPAND NATURAL OPEN SPACE

- Expand, improve, and protect natural open space resources throughout Claremont (see list at end of Indicator section). Take an active role in the protection and use of all nearby natural areas, including the San Gabriel Mountains Monument. Focus on protecting the natural environment and limiting potential damage to biodiversity and to the local watershed and groundwater basins.

### 5.2 EXPAND AND IMPROVE CONSTRUCTED OPEN SPACES

- Develop and maintain a constructed open space system diverse in services, uses, and opportunities which conserves natural resources; provides passive and active recreation; offers a fair distribution of parks, treed pathways, and public gathering places throughout the community; and increases the aesthetic quality of the community. Encourage parking lot landscaping that provides shade, drainage to allow percolation, and the use of solar/shade structures.

### 5.3 MAINTAIN DIVERSITY OF LOCAL NATIVE ORGANISMS

- Maintain natural areas. Increase local native organisms in constructed landscapes. Prevent spread of invasive species. Work to create new viable natural areas in areas that are currently undeveloped or occupied by invasive plants, unsustainable plant communities, or plants that pose a danger to wildlife. Increase ability to monitor changes in species number, abundance, and distribution, and changes in ecosystem composition. Increase number of citizens involved in maintaining natural areas.

### 5.4 PROTECT THE URBAN FOREST

- Protect, improve, and expand our urban forest. Educate City staff, contractors, and property owners on proper trimming practices and watering techniques. Work to prevent damage to existing trees when irrigation patterns change due to conversion to drought-tolerant landscaping.

### 5.5 INFORM THE PUBLIC

- Instill the importance of both natural and constructed open space and smart land use in our community along with an understanding of how to manage our resources for a more sustainable City and planet. Promote a greater understanding of biodiversity through educational materials, events, and demonstration gardens. Promote appreciation of open space and the necessary balance of conservation, education, and recreation by informing the public about the Claremont Hills Wilderness Park and the Bernard Field Station through events such as the July 4<sup>th</sup> and Earth Day celebrations.



Figure 25 - Earth Day (2019)

## GOAL 5 INDICATORS: OPEN SPACE AND BIODIVERSITY

Goal #	Goal 5 Indicators	Baseline	Target	Agent(s)
<b>5.1 Natural Open Space</b>				
5.1.1	Acreage and location	Total acres = 4,070 7 areas (list below)	Maintain or expand	City
5.1.2	Number of groups engaged in maintaining natural open spaces	Three (list below of numbers and hours)	Maintain or increase	FCHWP, BFS, City
<b>5.2 Constructed Open Space</b>				
5.2.1	Number, location, size of parks, total area	21 parks totaling 155 acres (list below)	Maintain or increase	City
5.2.2	Number of waterwise demonstration gardens	Three (see list below)	One more; label plants	City, GC
5.2.3	Use of native plants in City-owned areas	Foothill Master Plan	Include in all median upgrades	City
5.2.4	Number of inquiries that include requests for information about using native plants in private landscaping	About 1,050 (see below)	Increase	City, GC, SC, CalBG
5.2.5	Number of groups engaged in maintaining constructed open spaces	Four (list below)	Increase	SC, City, other
<b>5.3 Biodiversity</b>				
5.3.1	Native species richness; number documented	BFS: 406 (see note) CHWP: 457 (see note)	Prevent decline	BFS, FCHWP
5.3.2	Number of initiatives/ activities/actions using both abundance and richness to assess native biodiversity	One (see below)	Maintain or increase	BFS, FCHWP
5.3.3	Number of initiatives/ activities/actions aimed at identifying, monitoring, or preserving sensitive species	0	Increase	BFS, FCHWP
5.3.4	Number of volunteer hours spent monitoring or managing invasive species	About 2800 (see below)	Maintain or increase	BFS, FCHWP, CHWP Reserve Rangers

5.3.5	Number of acres restored to native plant communities or undergoing restoration	0.24 (see below)	Maintain or increase	BFS
5.3.6	Number of interpretive areas where the community can engage with and learn about the natural flora and fauna.	Two (see below)	Increase	CalBG, BFS, FCHWP
<b>5.4 Urban Forest</b>				
5.4.1	% of land under tree canopy	Still waiting for tree canopy assessment	Maintain or Increase	City
5.4.2	Number of City-owned trees	About 26,000	Increase or maintain	City
5.4.3	Diversity in City-owned trees	One (1) tree species exceeds 5% threshold (Crape Myrtle)	No one tree species makes up more than 5% of inventory (except Oaks and Sycamores)	City tree list
5.4.4	Tree coverage in private parking lots	Still waiting for tree canopy assessment	50% lot coverage	City
5.4.5	Number inquiries about proper care/pruning of private trees	About 175 (see below)	Increase	City, SC, GC, CalBG
<b>5.5 Outreach</b>				
5.5.1	Number of groups providing public events related to biodiversity/benefits of ecosystems/open space/trees	Seven (counting Colleges as one)	Increase	City, SC, GC, CalBG, BFS, FCHWP, Colleges
5.5.2	Number of groups giving awards to citizens related to open space issues	Two	Increase	SC, GC
5.5.3	Number of ways to engage public in open space/urban forest issues	Twelve (list below)	Maintain or increase	City, assorted non-profits
5.5.4	Number of K-12 schools with opportunity to engage in open space or biodiversity issues	All CUSD	Add private schools	CUSD, SC, CWC

**Abbreviations:** BFS (Bernard Field Station), CalBG (California Botanic Garden, formerly Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden), CHWP (Claremont Hills Wilderness Park), CWC (Claremont Wildlands Conservancy), FCHWP (Friends of Claremont Hills Wilderness Park), GC (Garden Club), SC (Sustainable Claremont), UFMP (Urban Forest Management Plan)

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**5.1 Natural areas (approximate acres):** Bernard Field Station (BFS, 85), Claremont Hills Wilderness Park (CHWP, 2556), remaining undeveloped Hillside plan areas (759, including some cluster areas), quarry below Foothill (28 acres in Claremont), quarry below 210 (42 acres in Claremont), San Antonio spreading ground (850 acres, 446 acres in Claremont), Thompson Creek spreading ground (154)

**Groups helping to maintain natural open space:** BFS (177 unique volunteers, 660 hours in July 2018-June 2019), CHWP Reserve Rangers (8 volunteers, 2000+ hours per year), CWC (11 volunteers, hours unknown), FCHWP (22 unique volunteers, 165 hours in July 2018-June 2019)

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**5.2 Parks (approximate acres, most data from LLD Report = 155):** Blaisdell (7.5), Blaisdell Preserve (7.3), Cahuilla (18.2), Chaparral (3), College including Pooch Park (8.6), El Barrio (1.3), Griffith (9.7), Higginbotham (5.4), Jaeger (4.5), June Vail (5.8), La Puerta (10), Larkin (9), Lewis (4.7), Mallows (1.1), Memorial (7.2), Padua Avenue (17 + 7 not yet developed), Rancho San Jose (1.3), Rosa Torrez (0.7), Shelton (0.5), Thompson Creek Trail (24.9), Wheeler (7)

**Mini-parks:** Three (Mountain View, Montana Lane, Lyoak) with total of 0.75 acres  
 General Plan proposed two new freeway parks at Williams Ave (2.1) and Monte Vista Ave (3.1)

**California Botanic Garden** (formerly Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, around 80 acres) is neither a natural area nor a City park, but it is an important constructed open space

**Inquiries about native plants:** City (10), SC (10), GC (100, at meetings and emails); CalBG (1000)

**Demonstration gardens:** CalBG, City Hall, Pitzer College garden

**Groups helping to maintain constructed open spaces:** Active Claremont, HOTS (Helping Others Through Sports, El Roble), Love Claremont, Sustainable Claremont

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**5.3 Native species richness:** Numbers for invertebrates, fungi, non-vascular plants not as well documented and less useful for monitoring changes. For birds, distinguishing between total species observed and those actually resident is under way.

**BFS (85 acres)**

Mammals	22	Amphibians	3
Birds (total observed)	189	Vascular plants	178
Reptiles	14		

**CHWP (2556 acres)**

Mammals	18	Amphibians	5
Birds (total observed)	151	Vascular plants	272
Reptiles	11		

**Initiatives, etc. related to richness and abundance:** ongoing at BFS

**Initiatives, etc. related to invasive species:** Ongoing monitoring and management at the BFS and mapping at CHWP

**Volunteers:** see groups in 5.1 above

**Restoration:** two areas at the BFS totaling 0.24 acres

**Interpretive areas:** BFS provides this for students and those who take tours; CalBG is open to the public

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**5.4 Tree diversity:** most species have under 30 individuals recorded; largest group is oaks of some sort, followed by crape myrtle, sycamore, jacaranda, sweet gum, Canary Island pine

**Inquiries about tree care:** City (10 inquiries), GC (154 visits to tree pages), SC (10 inquiries)

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**5.5 Ways for public to be engaged in open space issues:** City commissions, City committees, public meetings, non-profits such as Sustainable Claremont and its Green Crew, CalBG, BFS, CWC, FBBFS, FCHWP, GC, newspapers such as the Courier



## GOAL 5 ACTIONS: OPEN SPACE AND BIODIVERSITY

Goal #	Continuing/New Action	Recent/Currently in Progress	Agent(s)
<b>5.1 Natural Open Space</b>			
5.1.1	Develop incentives that lead to the reuse of already developed properties, regardless of ownership, before the development of natural areas (General Plan Policy 5-12-3)	Accessory Dwelling Unit ordinance, Village South Specific Plan	City
5.1.2	Preserve and manage Claremont's natural open space	CHWP Master Plan, FCHWP are helping with management plan, Hillside ordinance; colleges are managing the BFS	City, CWC, FCHWP, BFS, FBBFS
5.1.3	Be an active participant in efforts to preserve natural areas adjacent to but not in City		City, SC, CWC
5.1.4	Ask Colleges to make good on their 2011 promise to make permanent the temporary protection of the center of BFS		City, FBBFS
5.1.5	Maintain or expand access to natural open space for passive recreation and education, etc.		
<b>Currently Resource-Limited</b>			
5.1.6	<i>Develop awards programs or development incentives for projects that preserve natural open space</i>		City, SC
5.1.7	<i>Work to acquire/increase use of Thompson Creek spreading grounds</i>	<i>Discussion started of creating public trail and meeting area in spreading grounds</i>	City, SC, CWC, LWV
5.1.8	<i>Expand access to natural open space through acquisition of remaining privately held parcels for CHWP</i>		City, CWC
<b>5.2 Constructed Open Space</b>			
5.2.1	Provide updated lists or links to lists of waterwise and ecologically friendly plants	Being done, ongoing	City, SC, GC, CalBG
5.2.2	Continue to develop a safe network for walking, biking, hiking	Foothill Corridor project	City

5.2.3	Provide incentives for new development projects to include open space		City
5.2.4	Reassess the City's landscape requirements for both private property and City-owned properties at least every five years.		City
5.2.5	Provide information on importance and installation of permeable surfaces		City, SC, GC
<b>Currently Resource-Limited</b>			
5.2.6	<i>Develop public demonstration gardens to showcase water-wise design</i>		<i>City, SC, GC, CalBG</i>
<b>5.3 Biodiversity of Native Organisms</b>			
5.3.1	Use plants from local gene pool in City projects adjacent to natural open spaces	Some grown from BFS cuttings and seeds used outside BFS in Foothill corridor update	City
5.3.2	Encourage use of native plants	Being done	City, SC, GC, CalBG
5.3.3	Document native species richness and species composition of natural open spaces and maintain species lists	Ongoing at BFS In progress at CHWP	BFS, FCHWP
5.3.4	Develop protocols for monitoring additional aspects of biodiversity in natural open spaces and establish baselines.	Ongoing at BFS Need to develop protocols for CHWP	BFS, FCHWP
5.3.5	Assess and monitor sensitive species in natural open spaces to enable developing protection plans if needed.	Currently none	BFS FCHWP
5.3.6	Establish protocols for early detection, monitoring, and mapping of invasive species in natural open spaces	Ongoing monitoring and management at the BFS and mapping at CHWP	BFS, FCHWP
5.3.7	Identify degraded natural areas that could be restored and encourage restoration.	2 small areas (0.24 acres) currently being restored at BFS; None currently planned for CHWP	BFS
5.3.8	Create interpretive areas so that the community can engage with the natural flora and fauna	Currently areas at CalBG; Funds being sought for proposed ecological walk in front of BFS	CalBG, BFS, FCHWP

5.3.9	Encourage homeowners to get their gardens certified by the National Wildlife Federation		CWC, GC, SC
<b>Currently Resource-Limited</b>			
5.3.10	<i>Develop more public demonstration gardens to promote use of native plants and show how to help native pollinators</i>	<i>Funds being sought for proposed ecological walk-in front of BFS; proposed renovation of Foothill-Mountain corner</i>	<i>City, BFS, other</i>
<b>5.4 Urban Forest</b>			
5.4.1	Continue to allocate adequate resources to urban forest management		City
<b>Currently Resource-Limited</b>			
5.4.2	<i>Develop an awards program for owners of significant trees</i>		SC, GC
5.4.3	<i>Begin consideration of a way to inventory private trees</i>		City
5.4.4	<i>Develop a tree preservation ordinance</i>		City
5.4.5	<i>Develop a Heritage Tree identification program</i>		City, SC
<b>5.5 Outreach</b>			
5.5.1	Expand partnerships in environmental study and education between City and other groups	Shot Hole Borer studies	City
5.5.2	Continue to provide regular information about tree care including watering and proper pruning	Being done, ongoing	City, SC, GC
5.5.3	Continue to provide events that inform the public about issues related to natural and constructed open space, including biodiversity, waterwise planting, the urban forest, and ecological balance	Being done, ongoing	City, SC, GC, CalBG
5.5.4	Continue to provide information through all means about issues related to natural and constructed open space, including biodiversity, waterwise planting, the urban forest, and ecological balance	Being done, ongoing	City, SC, GC, CalBG
5.5.5	Support educational efforts of the CWC		CWC, FCHWP

5.5.6	Support educational efforts of the BFS		BFS, FBBFS
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**Abbreviations:** BFS (Bernard Field Station), CalBG (California Botanic Garden, formerly Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden), CHWP (Claremont Hills Wilderness Park), CWC (Claremont Wildlands Conservancy), FBBFS (Friends of the Bernard Biological Field Station), FCHWP (Friends of Claremont Hills Wilderness Park), GC (Garden Club), LWV (League of Women Voters Mt Baldy Area), SC (Sustainable Claremont)

# GOAL AREA 6: HOUSING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



*Figure 26 - Habitat for Humanity housing: Claremont Boulevard*

A sustainable community needs to include a diverse range of housing options distributed throughout the city, as well as economic opportunities for its residents. A balanced community provides its citizens a range of housing types, services, and jobs. As the cost of living (and particularly of housing) has increased, Claremont has become unaffordable to many in the middle to lower income tiers. We can counter these negative trends by including Environmental and Economic Justice in our guiding principles.

Emphasis should continue to be placed on increasing affordable housing options. It is important for the City to add more housing and to increase density. At the same time it is important to realize that these measures alone will not increase the amount of affordable housing. To do this, we will need to make the inclusion of affordable housing a high priority and requirement in new residential development. The 2020 set of amendments to the City's Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU) ordinance is a good first step. We should also increase efforts to enforce the existing rules requiring the inclusion of affordable housing in new housing developments and to reduce the use of provisions that allow developers to minimize the number of affordable units in a project. In new building, we should support a reduced reliance on fossil fuels, with a goal of net zero emissions.



*Figure 27 - Claremont Village: 1st Street*

A strong economy is essential for Claremont’s sustainability. Claremont needs to support and expand its local economy to ensure jobs pay a living wage and that there are services and supplies available to all residents. Businesses should be encouraged to adopt sustainable business practices. The City should promote “Green Economy” businesses. In 2012, Claremont became the first city in Southern California to achieve designation as a Fair Trade City. This indicates that the City supports the concept of free trade and the efforts of local businesses that sell Fair-Trade certified products and services. It also demonstrates Claremont’s commitment to environmental justice.

Many workers in Claremont are having to commute long distances to find affordable housing, so incentivizing sustainable transportation options (covered in more detail in Goal Area 3) and improving access to alternative forms of transportation should also be considered a top priority by the City and its business community in order to promote economic sustainability.

Finally, we acknowledge the significance of the City’s history as reflected in neighborhood character and business traditions. Claremont has gained much of its unique character from the diversity of its neighborhoods and the patterns of their development. It is important that we promote an understanding of this and an appreciation of the contributions our diverse communities have made to our history and to our sense of identity. There need be no conflict between promoting inclusionary housing and designing new development to fit in with existing neighborhood character. In addition, the growth of business—from citrus groves, the Padua Hills Theatre, and the Colleges; to the Vortex corporation, car dealerships, and Super King; and in mixed-use developments such as that underway for Village South—has been a major factor in our success as a city and in creating our identity.



*Figure 28 - Building reuse example: Claremont Village*



Figure 29 - Claremont house remodel

## *6.1 ACHIEVE AND MAINTAIN A MIX OF AFFORDABLE, LIVABLE, AND GREEN HOUSING TYPE*

- Distribute housing types equitably throughout all areas of the City for people of all socio-economic, cultural, and household groupings (including seniors, families, singles, and disabled).
- Promote affordability and diversity while simultaneously maintaining the historic character of neighborhoods.

## *6.2 PROMOTE AFFORDABILITY AND DIVERSITY WHILE MAINTAINING THE ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER OF NEIGHBORHOODS*

- Ensure documentation and understanding of the history and importance of all the areas that make up the city.
- Protect neighborhoods from potential negative impacts from non-residential development (GP Policy 2-2.4).
- Ensure housing renovation and new housing development conform to zoning ordinances and historic preservation principles.

- Support retention and/or adaptive reuse of existing residential, commercial, and industrial buildings where possible (GP Policy 2-14.5).

### *6.3 MAINTAIN A STRONG, DIVERSIFIED ECONOMY*

- Accommodate a range of land uses that meet the economic, environmental, educational, and social needs of the City while remaining sensitive to the community's residential character (GP 2-3).
- Revitalize aging and underperforming commercial and industrial areas (GP 3-2) on an ongoing basis.
- Promote new sustainable development and redevelopment to increase and diversify City revenues.
- Promote sustainability business practices.

### *6.4 PROMOTE JOBS/HOUSING BALANCE WITHIN THE COMMUNITY*

- Encourage local employers to provide information on local housing opportunities to their employees.
- Provide housing that is affordable to local employees.
- Work to increase the number of developments designed with significant mixed use

### *6.5 ENSURE THE CITY POLICIES CONSIDER SUSTAINABILITY OF ALL PRODUCTS AND SERVICES PURCHASED BY THE CITY*

- Develop policies and provide information to employees performing purchasing duties.
- Partner with School District, State, or other local institutions to purchase sustainable items in bulk to minimize costs.



# GOAL 6 INDICATORS: HOUSING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

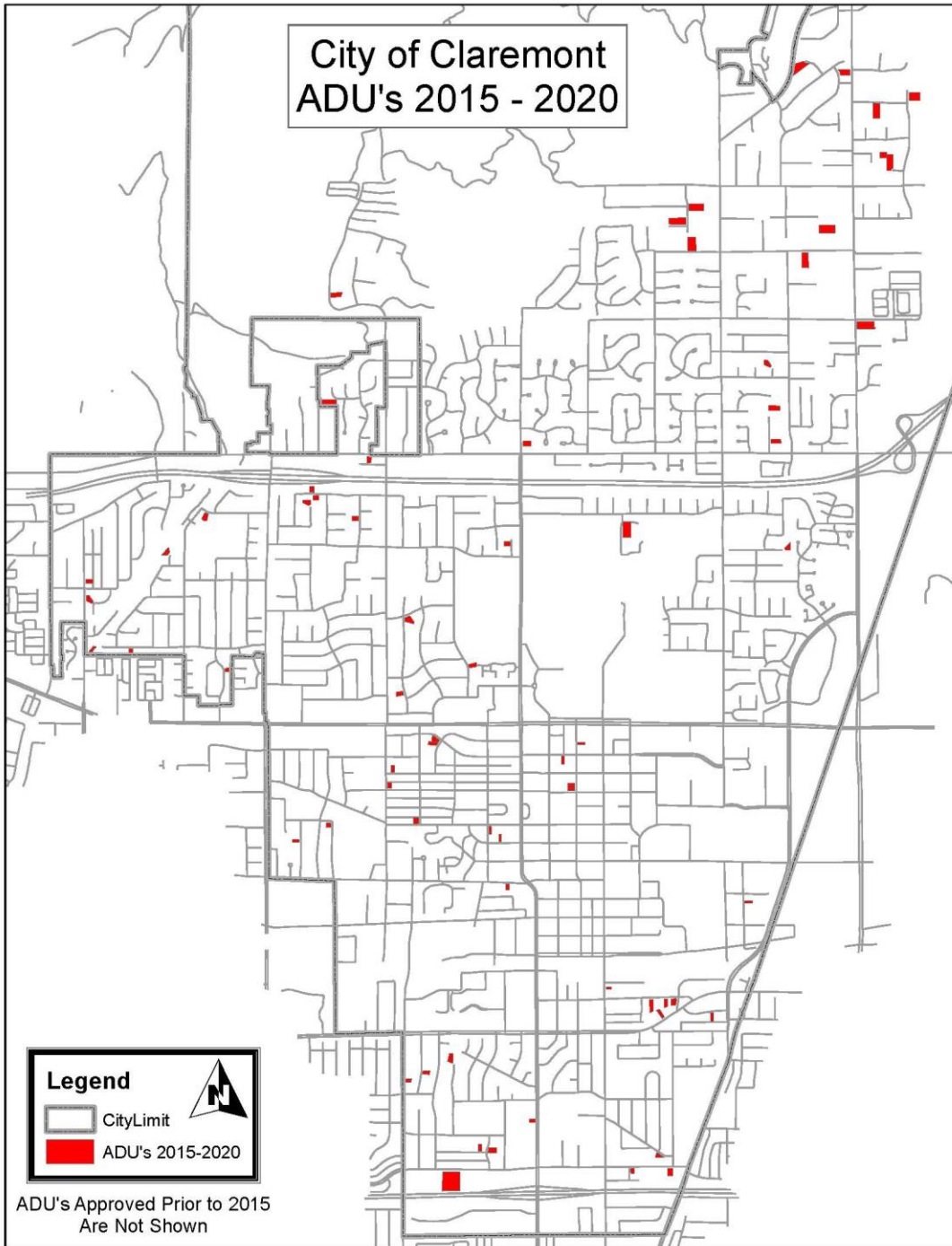
Goal #	Goal 6 Indicators	Baseline	Target	Agent(s)
<b>6.1 Mix of Housing/Affordability</b>				
6.1.1	Movement towards RHNA requirements	1707 units needed	Meet (or exceed where appropriate)	City
6.1.2	Number of very-low-cost housing units	3 units (2019)	554 units by 2029	City
6.1.3	Number of low-cost housing units	2 units (2019)	309 units by 2029	City
6.1.4	Number of moderate-cost housing units	41 units (2019)	297 units by 2029	City
6.1.5	Number of above-moderate-cost housing units	292 units (2019)	547 units by 2029	City
6.1.6	Number of applications to build ADUs	30 units (2020)	40 units	City
6.1.7	Equitable distribution of affordable (extremely low, very low, and low) housing throughout City	See Map Below	Increase	City
6.1.8	Number of affordable (extremely low, very low, and low) houses with easy access to bus or train transportation every 15 minutes during peak hours	231	430 units by 2029	City
<b>6.2 Architectural History</b>				
6.2.1	Ratio of instances of retention and/or adaptive reuse of existing residential, commercial, and industrial buildings as opposed to demolition.	50:1	Increase or maintain	City
<b>6.3 Diversified Economy/Economic Justice</b>				
6.3.1	Improvement in balance of economic activity by business sector	See sales tax chart below (2019)	Improve balance	City
6.3.2	Number of key commercial sites having some development recently completed or in progress	5	6	City

<b>6.4 Balance Jobs/Housing</b>				
6.4.1	Number of developments that include a significant mixed-use component	2	Increase	City
6.4.2	Ratio of # of jobs to # of residential units	1:5 Ratio	Maintain 1:5 Ratio	SCAG
6.4.3	% of residents employed in community	18.2%	Increase	SCAG
<b>6.5 City Purchasing</b>				
6.5.1	Number of City capital and equipment purchases that are sustainable.	1	Increase	City

**Abbreviations:** ADU (Accessory Dwelling Units), RHNA (Regional Housing Needs Assessment), SCAG (Southern California Association of Governments)

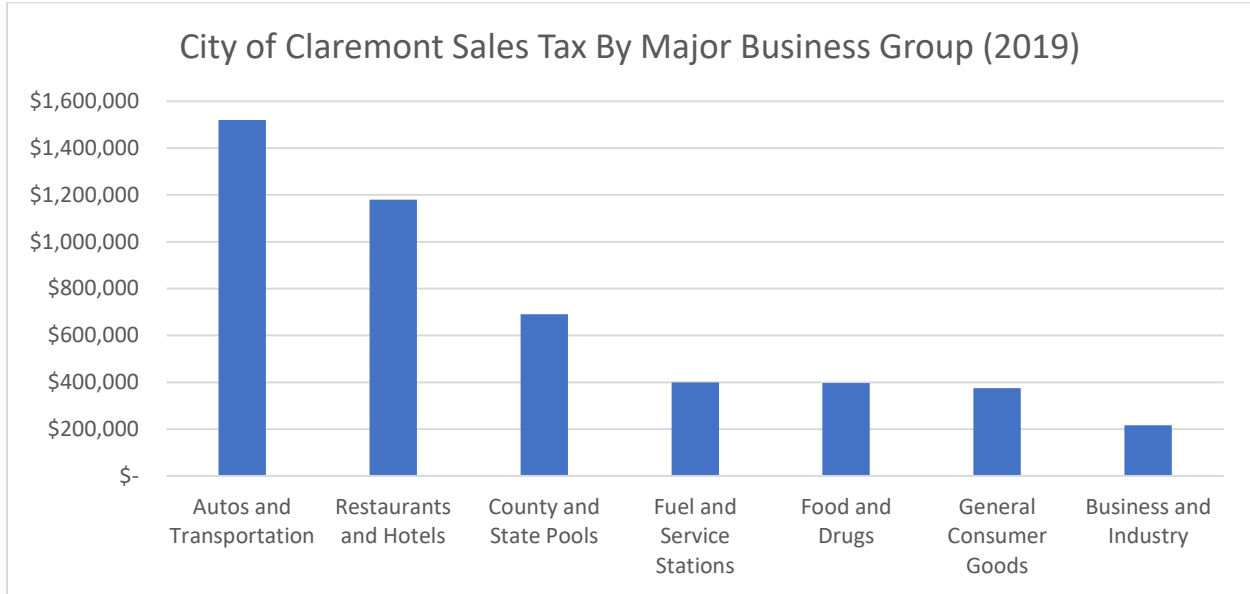
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**6.4.1 Number of Developments with Significant Mixed-Use Component:** Village Expansion Project and Old School House Specific Plan

6.1.7 Equitable distribution of affordable (extremely low, very low, and low) housing throughout City



**6.1.8 Number of affordable (extremely low, very low, and low) houses with easy access to bus or train transportation every 15 minutes during peak hours: Claremont Villas and Courier Place**

**6.3.1 Improvement in balance of economic activity by business sector**



\*County and State Pools includes the City's allocation of sales tax from online purchases.

**6.5.1 Number of City Capital and Equipment purchases that are sustainable: One CNG refuse truck (2019)**

## GOAL 6 ACTIONS: HOUSING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Goal #	Continuing/New Actions	Recent/Currently in Progress	Agent(s)
<b>6.1 Mix of Housing; Green Housing</b>			
6.1.1	Develop affordable housing as required by State	Permanent Supportive and Transitional Housing for Low Income and Homeless Individual and Families: Work with a nonprofit affordable housing developer in preparing a site plan to determine development potential.	City
6.1.2	Provide incentives for development/inclusion of affordable housing	The City approved a 12-unit condominium project at 365 W. San Jose Ave. that includes two moderate-income density bonus units and is continuing to work with the owner and developer of the Harrison Ave./Cambridge Ave. project. The City is actively working with a small lot to accommodate 15 additional units owned by Tri-City Mental Health and is also working with other developers on a continuous basis.	City
6.1.3	Ensure that new affordable housing is located so that it is distributed equitably throughout the city	The City is working with developers on a continuous basis on various lots throughout Claremont.	City
6.1.4	Evaluate modifications to Inclusionary Housing Ordinance		City
6.1.5	Explore incentives to promote EV charging, net zero energy consumption, and greywater re-use in all new and renovated multi-unit construction.		City
6.1.6	Explore incentives to fight food insecurity		City
<b>Currently Resource-Limited</b>			
6.1.7	<i>Promote home rehabilitation loan program to target “greening” of homes of income-qualified owners</i>		City

6.1.8	<i>Provide/advertise incentives for greening existing homes at all income levels</i>		City, SC
<b>6.2 Architectural History</b>			
6.2.1	Create specific design guidelines to preserve historical interest of neighborhoods throughout Claremont	In progress	City
6.2.2	Develop mechanisms to promote and disseminate community and architectural history	In progress	CH
<b>Currently Resource-Limited</b>			
6.2.3	<i>Continue development of an inclusive history of the development of the different Claremont neighborhoods</i>	<i>In progress but needs funding</i>	CH
6.2.4	<i>Develop a history of economic development in Claremont</i>		CH
6.2.5	<i>Develop a City-wide celebration of our neighborhoods</i>		City
<b>6.3 Diversified Economy/Economic Justice</b>			
6.3.1	Ensure that development of Village South includes a significant amount of business, professional, and commercial uses as well as housing		City
6.3.2	Support mixed use in new and renovated developments wherever possible		City
6.3.3	Enhance the Auto Center area		City
6.3.4	Maintain a healthy reserve in City budgets		City
6.3.5	Provide information about sustainable business policies and practices		City, SC
<b>Currently Resource-Limited</b>			
6.3.6	<i>Create a small business incubator to enable development of new local businesses</i>		City
6.3.7	<i>Create a “Green Guide to Local Businesses” for the public to use</i>		City, SC

6.3.8	<i>Establish recognition programs for sustainable local businesses</i>		City
6.3.9	<i>Create a “Green Innovation Incubator” to help the community adopt promising new green technologies and aid in their adoption by other communities</i>		City
6.3.10	<i>Encourage Fair Trade activities</i>		City, SC
<b>6.4 Balance Jobs/Housing</b>			
6.4.1	Investigate housing affordability alternatives to new building	The City is working with two national homebuilders in advertising the required affordable housing units in their projects.	City, SC
<b>Currently Resource-Limited</b>			
6.4.2	<i>Provide housing availability database to local employers to encourage workers to live in town</i>		City, realtors
<b>6.5 City Procurement Policies</b>			
6.5.1	Maintain an environmentally preferable procurement/purchasing program for the City		City

**Abbreviations:** CH (Claremont Heritage), SC (Sustainable Claremont)

## GOAL AREA 7: PUBLIC OUTREACH AND EDUCATION

Most of us are aware that our personal decisions affect how sustainable our community is, but it's often hard to sort through the masses of available information to determine what we should be doing.

The Task Force that developed this plan believed strongly that outreach and education efforts are critical to our success in improving the overall sustainability of Claremont. Facilitating small changes in the daily decisions of everyone in the community can have a huge, combined impact. The current Sustainability Committee believes that these aggregated lifestyle changes are likely to be the most effective actions that the community can undertake to increase sustainability.



Figure 30 - Sustainable Claremont booth

The outreach and education goals and actions described below are meant to benefit individuals from all sectors of the community. Some of the measures recommended here are ones that the City should implement; others will be handled more appropriately by educators and non-profit advocacy groups with support from the City. The Claremont Unified School District has established a committee whose brief includes integrating sustainability topics throughout the science curriculum.

*“We must take bold and unequivocal action: we must make the rescue of the environment the central organizing principle for civilization . . . we are now engaged in an epic battle to right the balance of our earth; the tide of this battle will turn only when the majority of people become sufficiently aroused by a shared sense of urgent danger to join an all-out effort. It is time to come to terms with exactly how this can be accomplished.”*

- Former Vice President Al Gore



## 7.1 INFORMATION AND ADVOCACY

- Foster a community which encourages advocacy and social justice where all citizens understand the basic principles of sustainability and use them to guide their decisions and actions, both personally and collectively. Strive for fair treatment of all citizens irrespective of race, culture, and income level. (General Plan 9-6 & 9-8)

## 7.2 PUBLICITY

- Use a wide variety of media and methods to communicate sustainability-related information effectively. Ensure that all sustainability activities have prominent visibility via all communication channels available (website, calendars, email, collateral materials, media, social media, etc.)

## 7.3 CLAREMONT UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

- Actively partner with the Claremont Unified School District and local schools to develop and regularly update the school curriculum to address sustainability issues of all kinds. Confirm that sustainability education and environmental literacy are best served when Next Generation Science Standards are combined with outdoor, hands-on activities in a natural setting.



Figure 31 - Montessori School street theater: Earth Day (2010) (left), Johnson's Pasture

## 7.4 INVOLVE STAKEHOLDERS

- Encourage all stakeholders to participate actively and effectively in civic affairs and community improvement efforts, and to be involved in the implementation of this plan. Coordinate with local non-profit and community groups to collaborate on and promote sustainability-related activities. Invite organizations, businesses, colleges, individuals, and other stakeholders to work together and with the City government to engage in comprehensive, coordinated sustainability efforts for the Claremont area.

## 7.5 DEVELOP PROGRAMS

- Create formal classes, seminars, workshops, and community events that have a primary focus on education and awareness of sustainability.

## 7.6 COORDINATE WITH SURROUNDING AREAS

- Work in cooperation with surrounding communities to expand sustainable practices or infrastructure across boundaries.

## 7.7 ASSESS PROGRESS

- Assess community acceptance of and interest in the sustainability measures in this Plan. Identify individuals, public/private institutions, and businesses that are or should be participating. Consider conducting surveys of Claremont's residents and businesses and using the data to evaluate progress toward the goals in the Plan, to set realistic targets, and to judge the effectiveness of education and implementation programs.



Figure 32 - Earth Day (2019) (left), (2010)

## GOAL 7 INDICATORS: PUBLIC OUTREACH AND EDUCATION

Goal #	Goal 7 Indicators	Baseline	Target	Agent(s)
<b>7.1 Information and Advocacy</b>				
7.1.1	Number of Sustainability Committee meetings	Irregular	Quarterly meetings	City
7.1.2	Regularity of Annual Sustainability Report	Last done in 2014 (see below)	Annual	City
<b>7.2 Publicity</b>				
7.2.1	Visits to Sustainability page on City website	764 users with 951 page views	Increase	City
7.2.2	Visits to Sustainable Claremont website; size of mailing list	6300 users, 2,200 on mailing list	Increase	SC
7.2.3	Use of Claremont Garden Club website; size of mailing list	15,000 page views, 540 on mailing list	Increase	GC
7.2.4	Number of public talks related to sustainability	17 (see below)	At least 10/year	SC, GC, Colleges
7.2.5	Post reach for social media posts	City 2018 Data: 106,632 post reach, 50,412 post engagement, 408 likes	Increase	City
7.2.6	Number of local newspaper articles/op-eds related to sustainability	12 (see below)	At least 10/year	GC
7.2.7	Number of City newsletters with articles about sustainability	All	All	City
7.2.8	Number of City Manager Weekly Updates with sustainability info or links to it	Most	All	City
<b>7.3 Programs</b>				
7.3.1	Number of active non-profit community and Sustainable Claremont programs, working groups	9 (list below)	Maintain or increase	SC, FBBFS, CHWP
7.3.2	Number of educational institutions with programs related to sustainability	15 (list below)	Increase	CUSD, private schools,

				colleges (see note below)
7.3.3	Number of major festivals and tours related to sustainability	8 (list below)	Increase or maintain	City, SC, GC, CalBG
7.3.4	Number of award programs for citizens/businesses/other groups incorporating sustainability actions	2 (list below)	Increase or maintain	SC, GC
7.3.5	Number of sustainability workshops/classes offered	14 (list below)	At least 10	LA County, SC, GC, CalBG
<b>7.4 Assessment</b>				
7.4.1	Number of stakeholder groups involved in sustainability efforts	15 (list below)	Increase or maintain	SC, CH
7.4.2	Number of occasions City has been recognized for sustainability efforts	3 (see below)	Increase	City, SC
7.4.3	Non-profits related to sustainability that report an increase over last year in members/volunteers	4	Increase or maintain	SC, GC, FCHWP, BFS, FBBFS

**Abbreviations:** BFS (Bernard Field Station), CalBG (California Botanic Garden, formerly Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden), CH (Claremont Heritage), CHWP (Claremont Hills Wilderness Park), CUSD (Claremont Unified School District), CWC (Claremont Wildlands Conservancy), FBBFS (Friends of the Bernard Biological Field Station), FCHWP (Friends of the Claremont Hills Wilderness Park), GC (Garden Club), SC (Sustainable Claremont),

**Numbers are for July 2018-June 2019**

**Annual Reports:** presented annually in June assessing the previous calendar year

**Active community and Sustainable Claremont programs/groups:** SC (Green Crew, GC, Ecofarm, Dialogs, Demystifying Sustainability, Schools Action Group), FBBFS, FCHWP, Active Claremont

**Talks related to sustainability:** SC Dialogs (11), GC talks (6); CMC and Pomona support being identified here but have not provided a list of talks

**Newspaper articles:** Courier (Demystifying Sustainability 12, articles from submitters agreed upon by SC, GC, and Courier)

**Educational institutions with sustainability programs:** all 11 CUSD schools, CMC wishes to be listed, HMC has an Environmental Analysis Emphasis Program with certificate, Pitzer and Pomona have a 5-C Environmental Analysis Program

**Major festivals and tours related to sustainability:** Arbor Day, Earth Day, Garden Tour, CalBG (wildflower garden, butterfly pavilion, usually a couple of other events), SC Gala

**Award programs:** SC Gala awards, Garden Club annual donation

**Classes/workshops:** CalBG (13), SC Green Crew (pruning workshop)

**Stakeholders:** City government, SC, GC, BFS, FBBFS, CWC, FCHWP, CH, Claremont colleges (counted as one), Pilgrim Place, Active Claremont, CUSD (counted as one), religious groups (counted as one), League of Women Voters, Claremont Lincoln University

**Occasions City has been recognized:** Cool California Challenge, Urban Forest Council, SCE Platinum Level Energy Leader

**Non-profits with increased membership:** SC, GC, FCHWP, FBBFS

## GOAL 7 ACTIONS: PUBLIC OUTREACH AND EDUCATION

Goal #	Continuing/New Actions	Recent/Currently in Progress	Agent(s)
<b>7.1 Information and Advocacy</b>			
7.1.1	Create/maintain non-profit websites and newsletters	Ongoing	SC, GC, other
7.1.2	Create a sustainability page on City website accessed directly from Home page, with links to codes, policies, tips, events, Sustainability Plan, General Plan, Annual Sustainability Reports, education articles, relevant meetings, job opportunities	Starter page exists with links to General Plan, Sustainability Plan, past Annual Reports, and Sustainable Claremont but link to page is not featured on Home page	City
7.1.3	Create links on City website to existing information about Best Practices for Cities and businesses		City with help from SusCom
7.1.4	Write sustainability articles	Mutually agreed submitters from SC/GC write 8-12 /year for Courier, City newsletters include some	SC, GC, City newsletter
7.1.5	Distribute a recycling mailer/City refuse bill stuffer	On City website; new brochures will be sent out in 2021	City
7.1.6	Help advertise CHERP's "Locally Grown Power" program	Ongoing	City, SC
<b>Currently Resource-Limited</b>			
7.1.7	<i>Make available Sustainability Best Practices Manuals for City operations and business</i>		City
<b>7.2 Publicity</b>			
7.2.1	Include meetings/events in City Manager's weekly newsletter	Ongoing	City
7.2.2	Include relevant City events/info on City website	Ongoing	City
7.2.3	Improve media outreach: social media, print media, TV, etc	Ongoing	City, SC, GC
7.2.4	Use non-profit websites and newsletters to provide information	Ongoing	SC, GC, other

<b>7.3 Claremont Unified School District</b>			
7.3.1	Continue community involvement with CUSD sustainability education	Ongoing	SC
7.3.2	Invite college students to assist with school gardens and after school programs		CUSD, colleges
7.3.3	Arrange regular meetings between City staff and CUSD to discuss goals for outcomes of a CUSD education, K-12 (e.g. graduates that are environmentally literate and are cognizant of the major environmental challenges for their generation)	The City meets with CUSD regularly.	City, CUSD, other
7.3.4	Support incorporation by CUSD of outdoor, hands-on activities in a natural setting		CUSD, SC, Other
<b>7.4 Involve Stakeholders</b>			
7.4.1	Coordinate with outside agencies to advertise light bulb exchange programs		City
<b>Currently Resource-Limited</b>			
7.4.2	<i>Work towards increasing staffing to employ full-time staff member dedicated to sustainability</i>		City
7.4.3	<i>Develop an environmental mini-grant program</i>		City, Other
7.4.4	<i>Develop more awards programs for achievements in sustainability</i>		City, SC
<b>7.5 Programs</b>			
7.5.1	Continue Earth Day Celebrations	Ongoing	City, SC
7.5.2	Develop a Sustainability Film Festival or Series		SC
7.5.3	Establish an Annual Green Building Tour	First one scheduled for 2020 (postponed due to pandemic)	SC
7.5.4	Host public events featuring Zero Waste and other sustainability issues	Included in Earth Day events, expanded Arbor Day event	City
7.5.5	Continue providing and supporting a monthly speaker series	Ongoing	SC
7.5.6	Provide/advertise garden workshops	Ongoing	SC, City, GC, CalBG

7.5.7	Staff booth at fairs/Farmer's Market	City staffs monthly Farmer's Market booth, SC hosts 4 <sup>th</sup> of July Booth	City, SC
<b>Currently Resource-Limited</b>			
7.5.8	<i>Provide/advertise Green Building/Renovation workshops</i>		City, SC
<b>7.6 Coordination with Surrounding Areas</b>			
7.6.1	Support CHERP's "Locally Grown Power" program	Ongoing	City
7.6.2	Support Green Crew		SC
7.6.3	Reach out to surrounding areas once each year for information about CCAs and their coordination		City with help from SusCom
<b>7.7 Assessment</b>			
7.7.1	Use college interns to perform research and metrics analysis		City
7.7.2	Create Annual Sustainability Report	Ongoing	City, SusCom
7.7.3	Assess annual progress towards K-12 environmental literacy"		City, CUSD
<b>Currently Resource-Limited</b>			
7.7.4	<i>Create community-wide sustainability surveys</i>		City
7.7.5	<i>Create a carbon footprint analysis for City and wider community</i>	<i>Pomona College does its own annual assessment, CMC interested</i>	City, Colleges
7.7.6	<i>Create an ecological footprint for the entire community</i>	<i>Colleges not sure what this means, needs clarification regarding scope of work</i>	City, Colleges

**Abbreviations:** CalBG (California Botanic Garden, formerly Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden), CCA (Community Choice Aggregator), CHERP (Community Home Energy Retrofit Program), GC (Garden Club), SC (Sustainable Claremont), SusCom (Sustainability Committee)



# IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

## *FROM PLANNING TO ACTION*

Because sustainability is a long-term goal that will take many years to achieve, we must continually monitor our progress and update our practices to continue making progress.

This implementation plan is designed to engage both City government and the wider community in achieving the goals of the Claremont Sustainable City Plan. It seeks to realize potential long-range benefits to the City and the community at large while minimizing impacts on the City's budget and community resources. It is also designed to assist Claremont in transitioning to a future where sustainable practices are standard operating procedures for the City and community.

## *ONGOING IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES*

- **Quarterly meetings of the City Sustainability Committee**
  - These gauge the City's progress toward implementing the Claremont Sustainable City Plan. More frequent meetings are scheduled as needed.
- **Annual Sustainability Reports**
  - These yearly reports created by City staff and the Committee measure progress toward the indicator targets contained in the Plan and provide an opportunity for community-wide input on what is or is not working well in the Plan.
- **Regular updates of the Claremont Sustainable City Plan**
  - Major updates to the Plan will be considered every four years, with interim updates of different parts of the plan as needed.
- **Specific Consideration of Sustainability Plan Goals in City Decisions\***
  - Decisions and recommendations made by the City Council or by the Commissions will be made with specific consideration of the relevant goals in the Sustainable City Plan. The reasons for the decisions or recommendations will be clearly stated in any legal findings and in any statements that are made about their consistency with the Plan.

*\* Note: At the time of this update, the City is experiencing some resource limitations which will make it more difficult to implement a thorough review of sustainability issues in Council and Commission decisions, but every effort will be made to do so as quickly and fully as possible.*

## MAINTAINING RELEVANCE

With a mechanism for regular assessment and updates, this plan will not become outdated and run the risk of becoming irrelevant. New information regarding sustainability, advancements in technology, and a better understanding of what works and does not work in our community will affect the City's options, priorities, and planning.

- A major update of the Claremont Sustainable City Plan should be undertaken at least every four years.
- More frequent updates should be considered if warranted by significant changes in knowledge, science, or measured effectiveness of our efforts.
- Each year after the annual report is approved, baselines and targets for the next year will be adjusted as needed.
- Consideration of worthy updates should be an ongoing activity.
- At the time of each update, the lists of proposed actions should indicate which were considered most important so that they can be made a priority.

### MEASURING PROGRESS – ANNUAL SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

In the City's review of other municipal sustainability plans, it found that public reports are effective in ensuring that the public, decision makers, and opinion leaders know how well the plan is being implemented. We believe that an annual evaluation is a crucial component of this; a report will describe our progress towards the indicator targets described in the goal areas and enable us to make adjustments according to what is working and what is not. Annual reports are also essential for procuring external funds for sustainability projects. The Annual Sustainability Report should be the most current, comprehensive measure of how we are doing as a community—economically, culturally, and environmentally. It should be an effective way to quantify our progress towards sustainability.

- City staff, along with the members of the Sustainability Committee, will collect and organize the relevant data for the previous calendar year, and a draft Annual

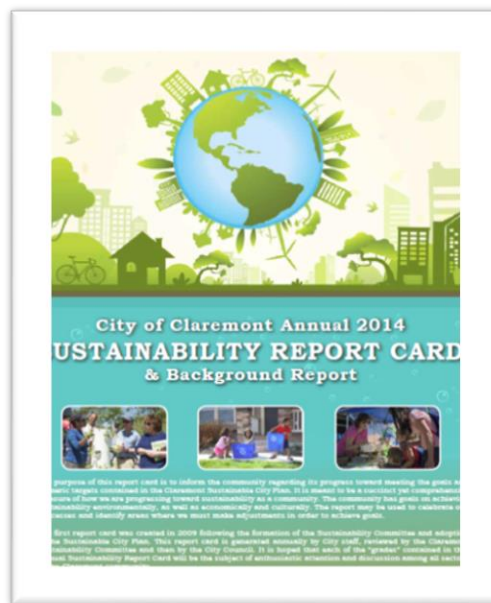


Figure 33 - Sustainability Report Card Cover (2014)

Report will be reviewed by the Sustainability Committee in March. This will then be sent as an advisory recommendation to the City Council. The City Council will adopt the Report in June.

- The Report will be based on an analysis of how well the targets for the indicators have been met. This requires that indicators be chosen so that numerical data can be collected and compared to baseline numbers.
- City staff, in collaboration with the Sustainability Committee, will develop the format and details of the Report so that it will assess progress towards achieving the targets that have been set for the indicators.
- The Report will be designed to help all members of the community understand the current status of major areas of concern, whether the situation around each is improving or worsening, and how far we are from success.
- Because this annual assessment of each of the indicators is intended to be the subject of attention and discussion among all sectors of the community, public input will be solicited, and appropriate changes included in the Report before the final version is approved by the Council.

## *IMPLEMENTING BODIES*

The principles, goals, policies, and actions of the Claremont Sustainable City Plan must be permanently integrated into the organizational structure and ongoing decision-making processes of the City. Responsibility for implementing the current version of the Plan has been allocated to four groups: The City Council and Commissions, City staff, the Sustainability Committee, and Sustainable Claremont. Some of the activities of these groups are ongoing, and others are new to this update.

### *THE CITY COUNCIL AND CITY COMMISSIONS*

When making decisions, the Council and Commissions must consider relevant sustainability issues and make it clear how those decisions move us towards a more sustainable city. Previous versions of this plan did not direct that the City Council and Commissions specifically consider the Sustainable City Plan whenever decisions are made. It is imperative that procedures for doing this be created and included in the duties of these bodies.

In order for it to be clear what sustainability issues are relevant to the decision-making process for each body and the sort of considerations and supporting arguments each should make, City staff will work with the Sustainability Committee to make appropriate changes to the descriptions of their powers and duties and in the Commission Handbook by the end of June 2021.

- Whenever a proposal is approved or denied by the Council, Planning Commission, or Architectural Commission, they must provide specific information and reasoning as a basis for that decision concerning which sustainability goal or goals in the Sustainable City Plan are supported or not supported by the proposal.
- When any of the Commissions provide a recommendation to the Council, they should also state, as a basis for their recommendation, which specific sustainability goal or goals in the Sustainable City Plan are supported or not supported by the proposal.
- These considerations and explanations related to the Sustainable City Plan are in addition to any that are related to the General Plan or Municipal Code.

## *CITY STAFF*

The original intention to fund a full-time Sustainability Coordinator and a Public Information Coordinator has not proved feasible due to a multi-year budget crisis, and even the recent half-time position has been eliminated. Currently, one member of staff is designated as the lead person to carry out some of the activities originally envisioned for those positions. One of our future intentions is to create a full-time Sustainability Coordinator position.

Until a permanent position can be created, one staff member should be designated as the receiver of information related to the Sustainability Plan so that all new information can be readily available for presentation to the Sustainability Committee at its quarterly meetings.

In order for information to be collected efficiently and in a timely fashion, the Sustainability Committee asks that, before the end of June 2021, the City establish a method for sustainability-related information relevant to the Plan to be collected from both City departments and groups such as Sustainable Claremont and the Colleges as actions occur. If information is collected at least monthly and in one place, it will be easier to create the Annual Report and update the Plan.

The City's Annual Priority Action List should emphasize that the City Sustainability Plan must be an important factor in the decisions and actions taken by those involved at all levels of City government.

### **City staff will:**

1. Implement the goals and recommended actions that the City is charged with completing in the City-Council-approved Sustainable City Plan.
2. Highlight in staff reports, wherever applicable, how a particular recommendation relates to the Sustainable City Plan and furthers its goals and will provide

Commissioners and the Council with information that should be considered during the deliberation process.

3. Prepare the Annual Sustainability Report and related reports in collaboration with the Sustainability Committee.
4. Provide help to the Sustainability Committee.
5. Solicit community input when preparing the Annual Report and Plan updates.
6. Provide public education and outreach on City-related sustainability issues.
7. Collect information throughout the year relevant to the Plan and its updating.

## *SUSTAINABILITY COMMITTEE*

The Sustainability Committee provides citizen oversight for the City's sustainability efforts as called for in the General Plan (Implementation Measure II-5). The Sustainability Committee is intended to act in advisory, oversight, and advocacy capacities for the City regarding sustainability issues, and to help City staff keep the Plan, along with its indicators and actions, up to date.

The Sustainability Committee is a standing committee consisting of nine members appointed by the City Council. Appointees should understand and support the goals of the Sustainable City Plan, and are appointed for four-year terms staggered with two-year spacing to ensure membership continuity. Additional terms for members may be approved by the City Council.

At its regular meetings, the Sustainability Committee will discuss any ideas members may have concerning how actions in the Plan can be implemented.

### **The Sustainability Committee will:**

1. Meet at least quarterly with the designated City staff members to assess progress and recommend any immediate updates to the plan. It may meet more frequently if needed during a major update year.
2. Meet at least once a year with the leadership of Sustainable Claremont to assess the progress made towards implementing community elements of the Plan. The meeting should consider how the City could help with community proposals. This might include help with expediting permits, publicity, grant applications, or collaboration with other agencies or cities.
3. Discuss at its regular meetings ideas for furthering the implementation of the actions in the Plan.

4. Assist the City in preparing major draft updates to the Sustainable City Plan at least every four years. Preparation of these updates should include holding public meetings and taking public comments throughout the process to assure adequate public input prior to City Council approval.
5. Establish subcommittees to help collect the information needed by the City Staff about the indicator baselines and targets in order to create each year's Annual Report.
6. Work with the designated City staff members to prepare the draft of the City's Annual Sustainability Report and to update its format as needed.
7. Work with City Staff to update the indicator baselines and targets, and the actions as needed after each Annual Report is approved by the City Council.
8. Provide support for the advocacy endeavors of the City Council, Sustainable Claremont, City staff, and others in their efforts to increase public interest in and knowledge about the City's sustainability goals.

## *SUSTAINABLE CLAREMONT*

Sustainable Claremont was incorporated in 2009 as a 501(c)3 community-based charitable organization in order to help fulfill the vision of the Claremont Sustainable City Plan. Without this help, we would find it much more difficult to make progress towards our goals.

Sustainable Claremont advocates for adoption of sustainability practices by all community constituencies via newsletters, fairs, workshops, incentives, expert speakers, eco-grants, and other outreach and education strategies appropriate to engage the community. It also identifies and promotes best sustainable practices from other communities so that Claremont can continually improve its level of sustainability.

Membership in Sustainable Claremont is open to all those interested in increasing sustainability in Claremont. Sustainable Claremont board members represent a broad range of Claremont constituencies and have knowledge, experience, and/or expertise in areas related to the implementation of the goals contained in this Plan.

In FY 2018-2019, the City's budget designated \$25,000 to partially fund the activities of Sustainable Claremont. Due to budget constraints, this was discontinued in 2020.

### **Sustainable Claremont will, within the limits of its resources:**

1. Advocate for community-wide commitment to sustainability best practices. This will include outreach to individuals, businesses, nonprofits, educational institutions, local government, and state and federal officials.

2. Educate the public to increase awareness of sustainability issues and increase public participation.
3. Work with local schools to develop effective programs and curriculum sections.
4. Provide high caliber speakers to educate the public regarding sustainability issues.
5. Work closely with the City's staff to achieve the community outreach and education goals specified in the City Sustainability Plan.
6. Provide community service related to sustainability.
7. Seek grants and donations for sustainability-related efforts.
8. Work to identify community organizations that can contribute to sustainability, help them to do so, and coordinate their efforts to the extent possible.
9. Help establish and publicize community sustainability priorities to focus public awareness on important or timely issues.
10. Coordinate/partner with appropriate regional and global organizations with shared sustainability missions (See, for example, UN Sustainable Development Goals 2030 at <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>)
11. Help facilitate implementation of the goals in this Plan, especially those that are community-oriented.